Goldfield, *The* Spectacular Gold Camp *of* Nevada.

NOT THE lanping of inch-wide seams of golden ore worth dollars the pound, nor the expressing through Wells-Fargo of carloads whose contents in gold and silver carry their values to thousands per ton, nor yet the rushing hither by frenzied lessers of hundred-dollar machinery by thousand-dollar specials, travelling on Overland Limited schedules, so faithfully and fully portrays the greatness of Goldfield as is told in cold figures by the prosaic story of her week-to-week shipments. Goldfield is, and for decades to come will remain, the spectacular camp of Nevada, endowed with streaks and strata of quartz as near metal as rock and as yet hardly touched at the surface rim. Greater depths and future years will reveal mineral phenomena to startle the world as never before. Such pyrotechnic strikes as these fabulous deposits afford add, it is true, to the proved assets of the district; but it is the daily grind, the tedious blocking and stoping of ground that yields values ranging upwards from the shipping minimum that really tells the story of Goldfield.

TWELVE MILLIONS IN GOLD.

All Nevada in 1906 added $9,278,600 in gold to the wealth of the world. Goldfield, alone, in 1907 will be found on a final accounting to have enriched the national coffers by its shipments of approximately $12,000,000 worth of gold ore.

All Nevada in 1906 produced $3,524,977 worth of silver. The records of 1907 will show a record almost as great accredited to the one great shipper of Fairview, the Nevada Hills mine, and the famed producer of Tonopah, the peerless Tonopah Mining, in the first nine months of the year paid dividends aggregating $950,000 on a capitalization of $1,000,000, making the second best dividend store of all gold-silver mines in America.

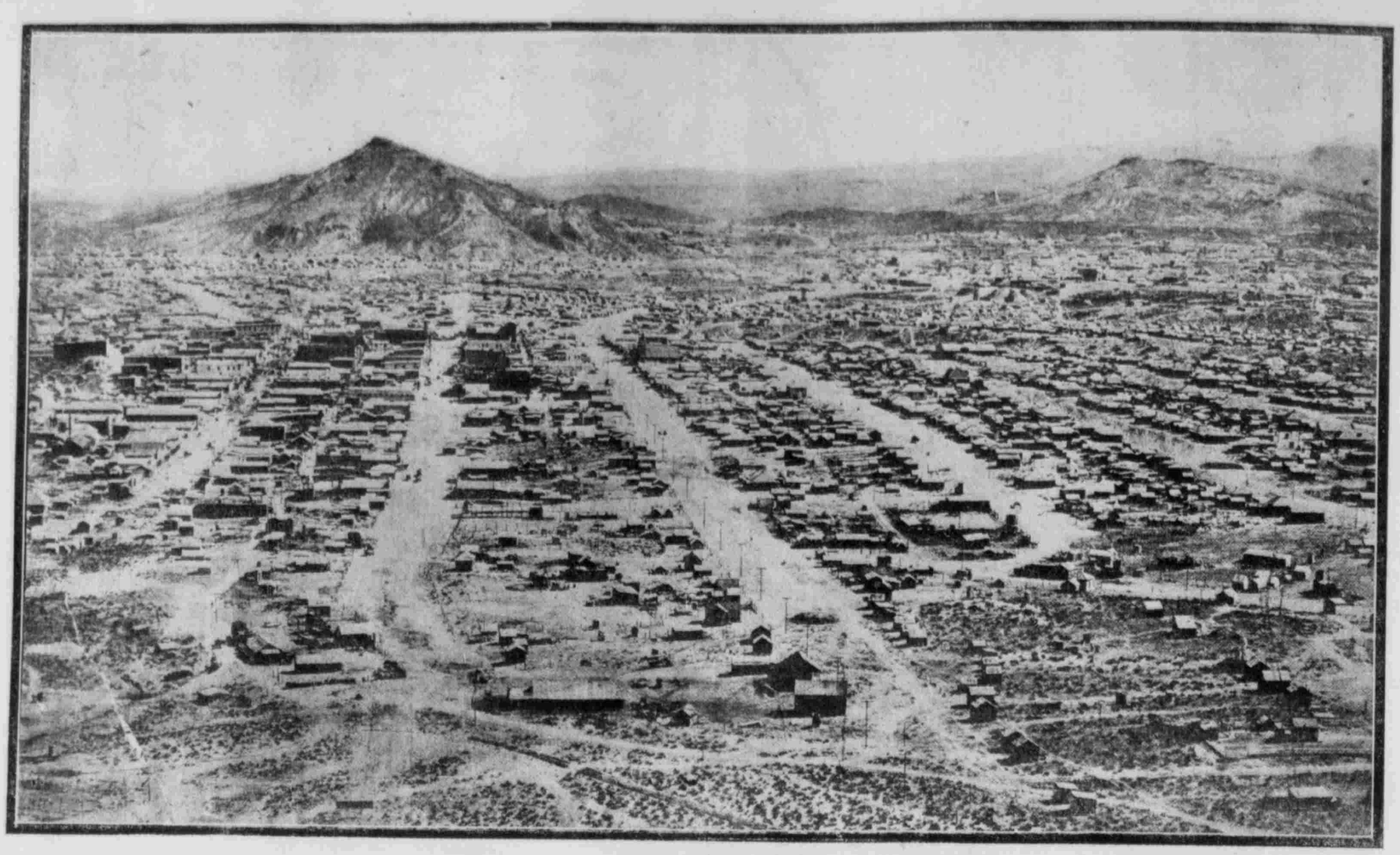
OUTPUT OF TWO GREAT CAMPS.

Goldfield and Tonopah have produced this year gold and silver ore of twice the value of the output of the entire state last year, and are just now entering upon an era of real mining which will show for the years to follow an increased percentage of product which will result in figures undreamed of by him who has failed to carefully regard performances of the past, to judiciously weigh possibilities of the present and to intelligently speculate upon probabilities of the future.

WHAT ONE SHIPMENT BROUGHT.

Oddie and Gardner, leasing on the Kendall, made a single shipment of 13 tons of ore that netted $80,[illegible]. Hayes and Monnette sent forth from their Mohawk lease the richest carload of ore in the history of the world, settled for at $574,958.39. The old Reilly lease on the Florence consigned a carload that was worth $100,000 and equally rich product went from the Sandstorm. Ore that breaks down at $500 to $[illegible],000, without sorting, is coming from present digging on the Florence and the Consolidated.

Of vastly greater import is the authenticated fact that up to the final week of November, 112,081 tons of shipping ore were marketed by 10 Goldfield mines, not to list as separate producers the divers leases operating upon them. These 10, constituting the roll of honor, are Black Butte, Combination Fraction, Consolidated, which includes Mohawk, Red Top, Combination, Laguna and Goldfield Mining, Daisy, Florence, Jumbo Extension, May Queen, Sandstorm, St. Ives and Velvet. What is even more significant may be seen in the fact that in the first six months of 1907 the production of these properties was only 31,740 tons, while in the next five months the output of the same mines was 80,341 tons, making up the total for 11 months of 112,081. The increase for the second half of the year is almost 100 per cent over the first half. The production of Goldfield in 1907 will be found on a final reckoning to exceed $15,000,000 and the tally for the last six months of the years augurs for 1908 an output worth $20,000,000 at the most conservative tonnage estimate and giving the ore an average value of $110 per ton.



THE GOLDFIELD OF TODAY.

By present indications at least an equally valuable weight of ore will be marketed in 1908 by the incomparable mines of Tonopah, coursing to the rails their weighty reserves of high-grade and crowding their mountains of milling truck into the hoppers of the 500-tons reduction works at Millers, the 300-tons plant of the Montana Tonopah and the Midway mill of 75 tons capacity per day. Unless all calculations go awry such expectations will be well nigh fulfilled by only seven of Tonopah's greatest mines, the Tonopah Mining of Nevada, Midway, Extension, Jim Butler, Belmont, West End and Montana.

DREAMS OF THE COMSTOCK.

Old men dream dreams of the Comstock of the 'sixties. Young men see visions of the Tonopah and the Goldfield of the 'twenties.

Comstock produced $30,000 in 1859 and $750,000 in 1860. It yielded $16,000,000 in 1864 and up to the beginning of 1888 had poured into the nation's exchequer $85,000,000. The world today is $400,000,000 better off for the finding of the mining of the Comstock lode.

The heroes of the old are passing. Their hoary heads are easily numbered. That grand old race which harks to ante-bellum days for dream-food has all but given way to the generation of fuzzy chins and many-buckled boots, seers of visions. It is not a wild venture to forecast for a decade hence the conversion of these visions into actualities, the replacement of Comstock's glory lore by commonplace statistics, for 1920 of equal portent, the Battleborn state repeating history through Goldfield and Tonopah, at the van of mining camps in Nevada the new.

AT CARSON CITY MINT.

Receipts of gold from only the mining districts of southern Nevada at the Carson City branch mint for the month of November in 1907 were $5,000 greater than the total receipts of bullion in the entire year of 1904. Such a record was made despite the fact that all through November transportation, sampling, reduction and smelting facilities, crippled by the financial stringency which afflicted the nation, were at their worst, wholly inadequate to the demands of the mines.

GLUTTED ORE MARKET.

Towards the close of the year Nevada glutted the Utah smelters with its silicious ores. The railroads were obliged to forward consignments past Utah to Colorado and Omaha and the rate was increased $3 per ton. At the same time the smelter trust deferred payments 60 days. On Nov. 23, there was $4,000,000 worth of Goldfield and Tonopah ore en route to Salt Lake, Denver and Omaha, with only a vague prospect of cash settlements to be made with its consignors. Goldfield, producing gold at the rate of $250,000 a week, was forced upon a scrip basis and narrowly averted a strike by unreasoning miners, clamoring for cash when no cash could be had. The Goldfield Consolidated Mines company at once determined to double the capacity of its Kinkead and Combination mills. The Nevada-Goldfield Reduction works increased its capacity a hundred per cent. The Western Ore Purchasing company removed its general headquarters to Goldfield, answering the growing demands of the camp. A fifth plant, a sampler of generous capacity, tentatively projected by local capitalists, received immediate attention and will be completed in as brief a space as possible. The Florence company mill is being rushed to readiness for service. Altogether the reduction strictures, precipitated by the threatened panic, have redounded and will continue to inure to the ultimate benefit of Goldfield and other Nevada camps similarly situated.

BANKS OF TWO CAMPS.

Two banks in Goldfield and Tonopah were temporarily closed by terrific runs, caused by wild rumors from the east. One bank in Goldfield, that of John S. Cook & Co., anticipating an onslaught and availing itself of the holiday declared by the governor of the state, shipped in more than $1,000,000 worth of gold coin, stacked it in view upon counters, opened its doors prepared to pay every deposit and received more cash than it paid out on checks.

Before the disquieting effects of the financial flurry Goldfield had three banks operating, with deposits exceeding $6,000,000. A fourth bank has been organized by William Babcock of New York to do business as the First National Bank of Goldfield. Seven of its nine directors are Nevada capitalists. The Cook bank has just completed the installation of $10,000 worth of new fixutres and furnishings. It is announced by the State Bank and Trust Co. and the Nye & Ormsby County bank, the two for the time suspended, that not a dollar will be lost by any patron of either. One depositor in the State bank has proffered the institution $200,000 since its doors were closed and numerous others have made offers of slightly smaller sums. Since the incipiency of the panic, since spent, there are dropping in southern Nevada camps 160 additional stamps upon ore that is pregnant with precious metal, 20 stamps at Manhattan, 20 at the Keane Wonder, 20 at Blair and 100 at Bullfrog.

WHERE HONEST MINERS WON.

An indirect benefit coming from the embryo panic which swept the country and invaded Goldfield was found in the test of the labor spirit of the district. Certain agitators attempted to force a strike when it became impossible to remit wages in cash, the substitute being absolutely sound cashiers' certificates. The agitators were outvoted and the honest miners continued at work. Disturbers attempted to close the mines of all Nevada camps depending for power upon the Nevada-California Power company, which in the prosecution of construction enlargment refused to recognize the union among the common laborers employed. Referendum votes were taken and in every instance were found averse to the calling of a sympathetic strike. Such incidents have been refreshing, occurring at the close of a year harassed by strikes, lockouts, walkouts, boycotts and scenes of violence such as disgraced the first two months of 1907.

GOLD HAS MADE GOLDFIELD.

Gold ore has made Goldfield. Whatever of greatness it may boast is merely a measure of its mineral resources, because of natural riches it possesses none other. Sidelights upon the importance of its diggings, effects flowing from a certain cause, may be obtained by brief limpses of the city, the metropolis of all the southern portion of the Sagebrush state.

Three railroads run to Goldfield. The Tonopah & Goldfield roads connects the camp with the Southern Pacific on the north. The Las Vegas & Tonopah furnished an outlet to the smelters and market of Salt Lake on the east and the San Pedro harbor on the west. The Goldfield-Bullfrog route carries passengers and freight to Rhyolite where connection is made with the Tonopah & Tidewater, otherwise known as the Borax Smith line, a branch from the Santa Fe which is completed to Gold Center and will eventually push on north to Goldfield and Tonopah. Further, it appears a practical certainty that the Nevada Northern will shortly extend its line from Ely, down by the Hot Creek range to Manhattan, Tonopah and Goldfield, affording this camp the service of its fifth railroad.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY SUPPLIED.

Tonopah, Goldfield, Blair, Manhattan and Bullfrog districts are supplied with electric light and power by the California-Nevada company's plant at Bishop, Cal., some 80 miles west and south of Goldfield. The plant is the equal of the finest in America and is now being equipped with duplicate lines covering the full scope of its extensive field. A recent visitor to the company's possessions, one of its heaviest backers, was Laurence C. Phipps, the noted millionaire philanthropist of Pittsburg. A magnificent stone block, the home of the power company, was recently finished.

Approximately $3,000,000 worth of new buildings have been completed or started in the year 1907. A year ago Columbia was a side street. Now there are within a block and a half on that thoroughfare stone edifices that cost more than $1,000,000. The Hotel Goldfield, soon ready for occupancy, will represent an outlay of $300,000. It is of four stories, fireproof, with 175 guest rooms, many of which are arranged en suite, apartments or families and every modern appointment, such as electric elevators. The Nye and Ormsby County bank, an imposing four-story stone structure, will shortly be finished. The Episcopal and Catholic churches are worthy a city thrice the size of Goldfield, the latter being built at a cost of $100,000. Elegant residences are uprearing in every home section of the city, whose population has grown to fully 18,000 souls.

NEVADA POSTOFFICES.

The numabr of postoffices in Nevada has increased 75 per cent in the last two years. Receipts of the Goldfield postoffice for the last fiscal year were $92,000. This is the only first-class postoffice in an unorporated city in the United States. The postmaster receives $3,000 in salary and $24,[illegible] for clerk hire. First Asst. Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, who recently inspected the office, announced that he would recommend higher salaries and a larger force. In the third quarter of the year 1907 sales of the Goldfield office amounted to $14,641.07; second-class postage collected, $23542; box rents, $1,309.35; [illegible] roll, $7,674.96, and rent, $512.33. The number of registers received was 1,255 and the registered letters deposited numbered 11,152. In that quarter the Goldfield office sent out $8,2[illegible] pounds of mail matter.

The Goldfield Consolidated Water company delivers to the city from lake 400,000 gallons per day of as pure [illegible] as may be boasted by any city anywhere and has ample reserves for an emergency. No fuel famine threatens for the winter now on. Great piles of wood are corded by many dealers and ample bins of coal are stored against the most exorbitant demands. One of the largest fuel supply companies was lately organized chiefly by Utah people. It is incorporated as the Nevada-Utah Coal Mining company and is backed by residents of Salt Lake, Ely and Goldfield. The company owns its mines and will forestall against any possible shortage such as was suffered last winter.

MADE THE COUNTY SEAT.

Esmeralda county, of which Goldfield was this year made the seat, pays a state and county tax footing up to $30,000 per month and the county's resources and available assets will henceforth be increased by the addition of a number of rich mines found by new surveys to belong to Esmeralda, and not to Nye county, as hitherto supposed.

The finest high school building in Nevada is located at Goldfield. To make it ready for use with the opening of the fall term of 1907 material used in connection was shipped hither by express. Such is the Goldfield way. In dedication of the imposing pile on Nov. 18, Old Glory was unfurled from the mast head and from out its silken folds rose in snow white doves, soaring heaven-ward upon the rhythmic waves of patriotic sound from hundreds of childish throats below, uniting in the inspiring chorus. Many a portly man of means and many a never despairing prospector, standing in the assembled throng, lost their surroundings in reflections on the days when Goldfield, only four years ago, was the habitation of a handful of pioneers, living in leaky tents and subsisting on food that most Piutes would refuse. Tears glistened in eyes that beheld the city they had builded, the younger generation they had housed, the flag they revered and the stands for the very indomitable spirit of restless adventure and dauntless perseverance which have made the Anglo Saxon the master of his kind, this land the home of the free and the west, its most generous provider.

Nevada was settled by California emigrants in 1850 and became a state on Oct. 31, 1864. Goldfield is four years old. Since their birth Nevada and Goldfield have yielded fortunes fit for the ransom of all the kings in or out of Christendom, fortunes made in the twinkling of an eye. This was in the old days of Nevada and Goldfield. Their palmiest days are yet to come.

WM. McCLURE GOTWALD.

ELY HAS ENJOYED A YEAR OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

ELY, one of the big copper camps of Nevada, has enjoyed a large measure of prosperity during the year just passed and it has been of a kind the effects of which bid fair to be permanent. The town itself has had a remarkable growth. People have flocked to it, whole streets of buildings have been erected, public works and improvements carried out, new industries established and new lines of business opened up.

There has been work for all who came. The large operations at the mining properties in the neighborhood has furnished employment for thousands, many of whom have become permanent residents. The great influx of workers caused a boom in real estate and building operations have been exceedingly active. Besides public buildings and business blocks there has been a great deal of home-building and the more enthusiastic residents look for a population of at least 50,000 within a few years.

There may not be as great a speculative interest in the district as a year ago but the entire mining industry is upon a firmer basis. There is a firm confidence in the future of the great properties, the Nevada Consolidated, the Giroux and the Cumberland Ely, which are doing most to develop the mineral wealth of the district. These companies have gone steadily ahead with development work without regard to the speculative market or the fluctuations in the price of the red metal. Copper would have to reach an incredibly low price indeed to injure these companies when one considers the extremely low cost of production and the advantages of location.

JUST BEGINNING TO EXIST.

Though Ely is actually 21 years of age she really began to exist as a town with the coming of the Nevada Northern railway last year. Since then her advance has been rapid. The railway has had a good year of business. Its trains have been crowded with passengers and heavily laden with freight. Its building was long ago justified. And it has proved itself a good line with a smooth roadbed and excellent management.

THE STEPTOE SMELTER.

The greatest work of the year has been the pushing towards completion of the great smelter which the Steptoe Valley Smelting and Mining company is erecting 14 miles from the town. Here nearly 2,000 men have been employed all summer and fall and would doubtless be still at work but for the recent financial conditions in the country at large. Work here will undoubtedly be completed early in the coming year. The total proposed cost of this plant has been stated approximately at in the vicinity of $10,000,000. Custom ores will be handled from all the mines and connection has already been established with the railroad and the town of Ely. When entirely completed it is expected that the plant will be able to handle and treat 20,000 tons of ore daily. This will make it the greatest plant of the kind in the world.

IMMENSE TONNAGE IN SIGHT.

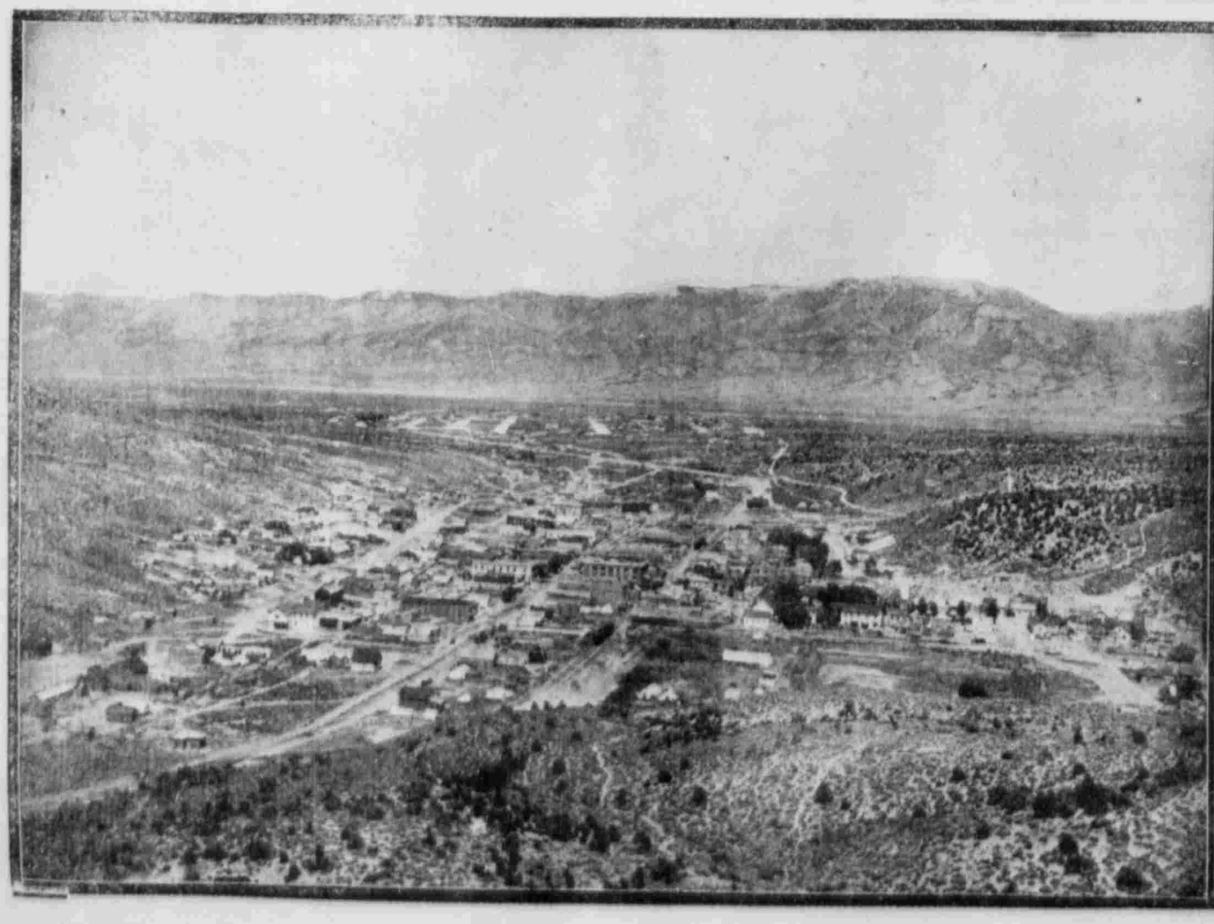
To supply this enormous smelting and concentrating plant will not be an impossible task for the mines of the district. At least 25,000,000 tons of ore was already blocked out over a year ago. The three great mines mentioned now have sufficient to keep the plant working for many months. And as there are over 60 companies operating in and about Ely district it can be readily seen that the plant can be kept busy.

On the Giroux property, probably the largest in the district, there are many millions of tons of ore blocked out. This property which is about nine miles west of the town, will be bisected by the railway when it is pushed through to the Veteran mine, belonging to the Cumberland-Ely. Over 15,000 feet of development work has been done on the Giroux property. Its five shafts show large bodies of porphyry ore similar to the other mines of the district and large underground workings have developed much more such ore averaging 3 per cent copper. This company is now erecting a concentrating mill which is almost completed and which will treat 500 tons daily. The shafts of the property are connected with this mill by a railway of three-foot gage, two miles long, operated by small locomotives. The Nevada Northern branch line will pass near the mill.

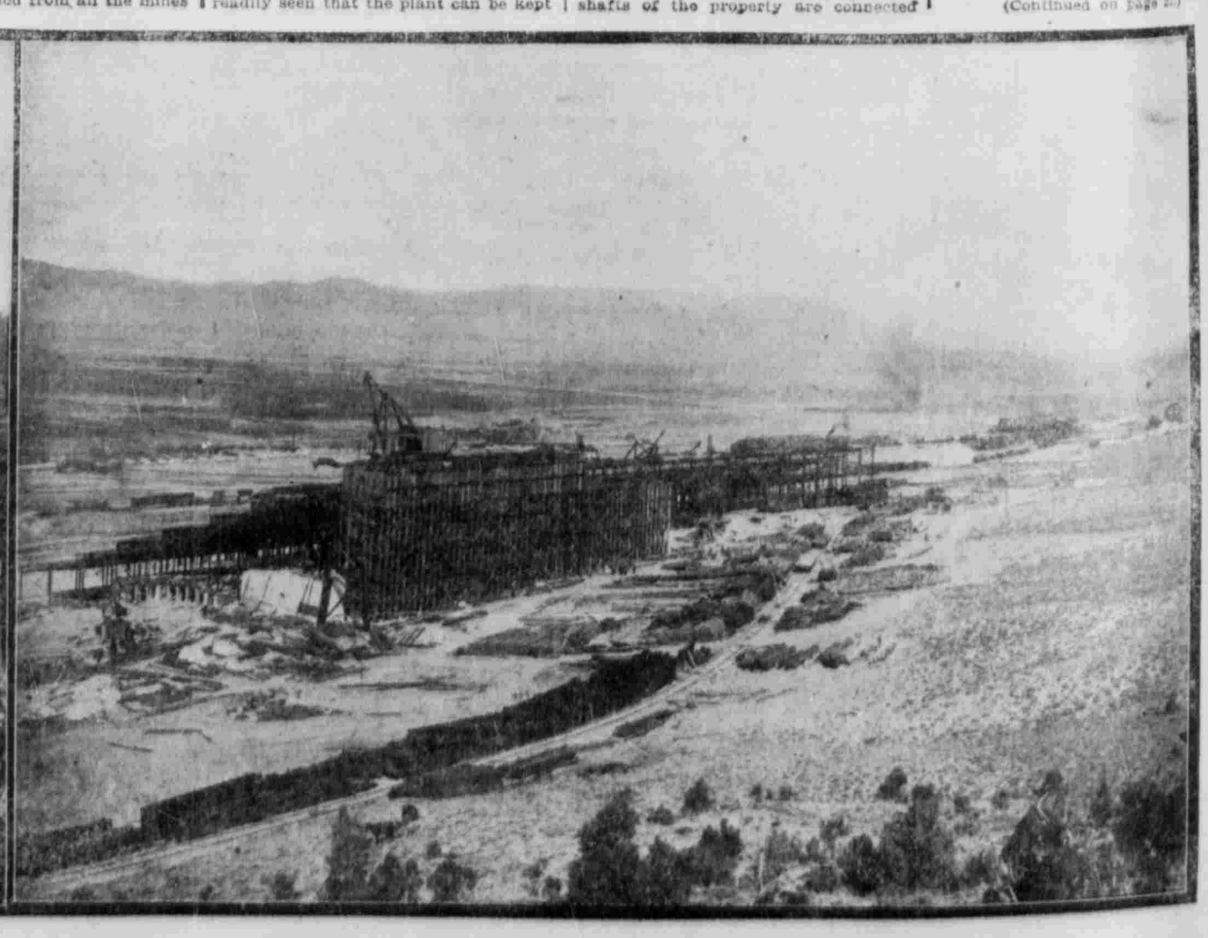
THE CUMBERLAND ELY.

The Cumberland-Ely company has been doing much work during the year in the development of its Veteran mine in which a large body of ore was discovered a year ago. The workings have shown that this body is an extremely large one. The ore is rich in sulphides and average 3 per cent copper. A main working shaft is now being sunk. The branch line of the

(Continued on page 27.)



GENERAL VIEW OF ELY, NEV.



[illegible]ATOR OF STEPTOE VALLEY REDUCTION WORKS.