

What Governor Sparks Says of Old and New Nevada.

I WENT to White Pine county in the rush in 1868. I did not engage in mining at that time and consequently missed Virginia City and many other prominent mining camps which produced their millions. My interests were identified with cattle raising and ranching. In the early days of the mining boom, I was not a mining man, never worked in the mines nor owned any, simply because I was not a prospector, geologist, or metallurgist, and my knowledge of the great mineral wealth of Nevada was limited.

However, I grasped the situation that there was a great state in many directions, and from time to time employed a great many men. Being a cattle raiser, I made up my mind to locate permanently in the state. I have carefully noted Nevada many times during the past 38 years and have never found any financial distress among our people.

The district schools have prospered wonderfully, and our people are being educated at the expense of the great state of Nevada. We have our churches of different denominations all of which are being protected regardless of class. Our state university is one of the best in the land and we have one of the best state libraries to be found anywhere west of Chicago, which is being added to almost daily.

Referring to our great mineral industries, we find by the output of our mines that the eyes of the world are turned toward us. I have traveled through the Arizona line to the border of the great state of Nevada, and I can say that every foothill and mountain in this great area is mineralized. We have many new prospecting camps, and we also find that the old silver towns are being resurrected throughout the entire state. In addition to our mining industries we have the great irrigation which will add to our permanent home population for all time to come.

I find every interest and industry in the state prosperous. To the homeseeker and investor I wish to say that peace and order prevails everywhere in the state and it is a pleasing fact that there is comparatively little crime, and I am sure that law and order will prevail while I am the helm of state, which is every state in all countries, the foundation of peace and prosperity.

"THE NOBLEST ROMAN."

The following editorial from the Fair-

view (Nevada) News is indicative of the esteem in which Gov. Sparks is held in his own state:

The recent visit of Gov. Sparks to Fairview, which occurred at the time of the Democratic rally Sunday night, demonstrated two important facts; he is a politician born and he is the most popular public man of the state with the citizens of this district. If the feeling that exists here as manifested on the above occasion, is shared by the citizens of other mining districts, Gov. Sparks is easily the political idol of Nevada today.

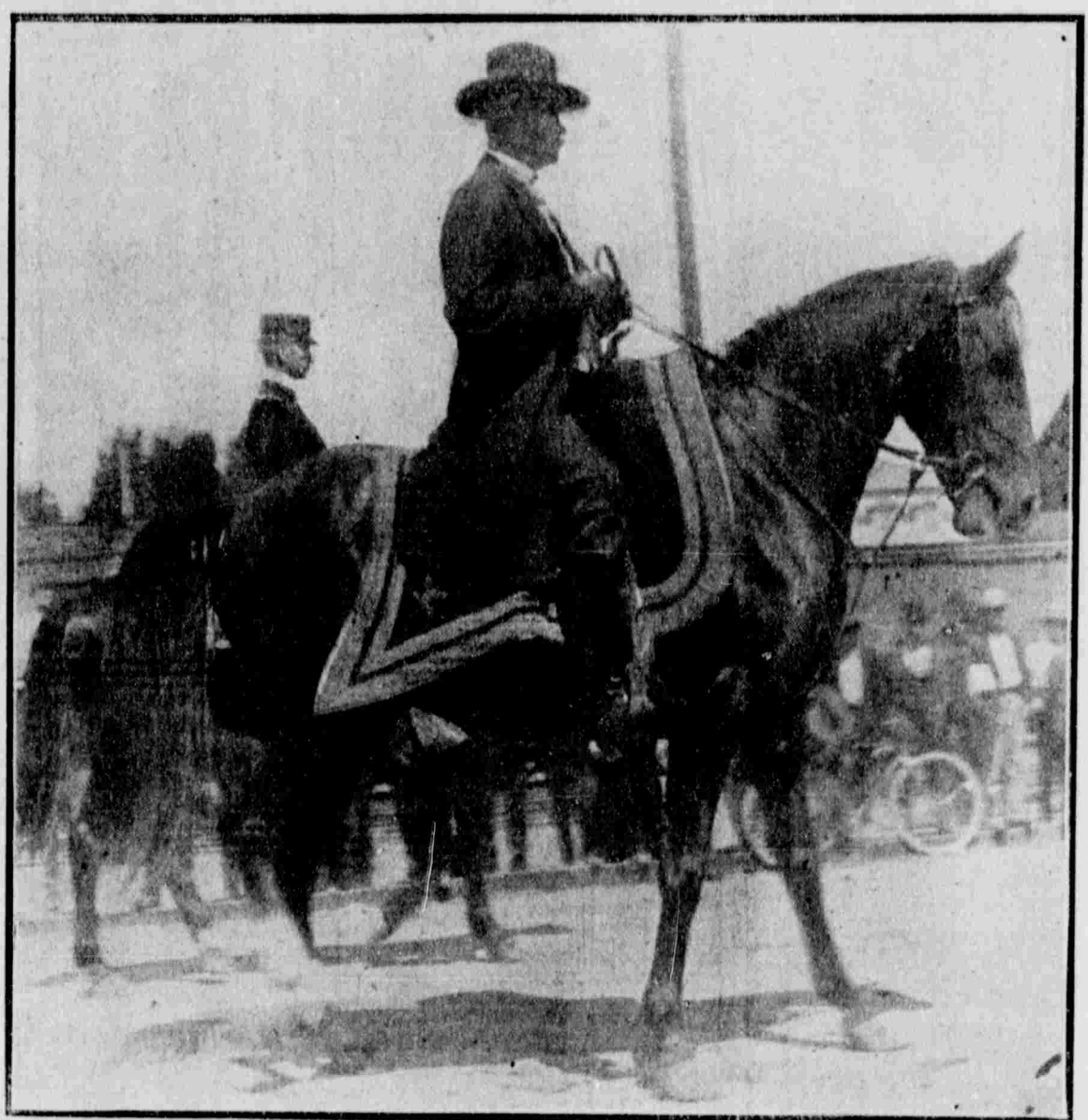
It requires no effort for Gov. Sparks to make friends. I am sure, and am willing to believe, that it requires very little effort for him to retain them. His first word puts you at ease; in five minutes you are entirely out of the sphere of conventionalism, and at the end of the first half hour in his company you are his sworn friend. The plain, unassuming manner of the ranchman born, the diplomacy of a statesman and the natural bearing of a dignitary that comes from determination and force of character rather than from assumption—these are the characteristics that stamp him as a man among men.

When John Sparks tells you that you are going to vote for him and that he is going to be re-elected you believe him, and you do not feel that he is presuming; you feel that his assurance comes from the knowledge that the people of Nevada are supporting him, and will continue to do so, and you experience no feeling of resentment.

And why should he not be re-elected? There is no other like him in Nevada. The only objection that has been raised to John Sparks as governor is that he does not stay in Carson City, and this objection has no weight with the voters, because they are glad to have the governor giving some of his time to various enterprises all over the state, investing his wealth in cattle and farms and mines, that is why we feel that he is one of us. By electing a man governor we do not condemn him to imprisonment at Carson City, and we are glad that Gov. Sparks feels as we do about it. He is a governor of the people, and not of Carson City.

Nevada is peaceful; Nevada is prosperous; Nevada has a good governor, and Nevada is not going to make a change at this time. And when Gov. Sparks's opponent has counted the votes next Tuesday and found them to be against him, he can take consolation in the fact that the people of this great and growing state just simply want John Sparks for governor, and won't consider anyone else at this time.

It will be saying much for the Republican candidate if we can say that he made a good race, for the people want John Sparks for governor for another four years, and they are going to have him.



GOVERNOR SPARKS ON HIS FAVORITE HORSE.

followed by the construction of a second Clark railway known as the Las Vegas and Tonopah railroad, which, forming a junction with the Salt Lake Route at Las Vegas, cuts through one of the richest sections of the state paralleling the trend of that great mineral belt which will, in the years to come, give forth its riches to the world's financial centers.

BENEFITS OF RAILWAYS.

To one unacquainted with Nevada's characteristics a realization is almost impossible of the benefits brought to the state by the construction of these railways. Prior to their coming thousands of tons of ore, carrying enough mineral to enrich a kingdom, were thrown as useless upon the dumps because of the immense cost of transporting these ores to a smelting center. Now all is changed and hundreds of claims, unproductive heretofore, have been brought within a reaching radius of these bases of supply, prospectors have scattered out to hitherto unexplored sections, and, by the result of their search, have brought about many discoveries which will add to Nevada's wealth, not alone in gold and silver but in copper and other metals as well.

It is not alone to the development of Nevada's mineral resources that these lines of transportation have become available but with the increase of population the search for water has been carried diligently on and with its successful prosecution many sections of the state have been shown to be so thoroughly available for agriculture and horticulture as to render them self-supporting in this class of products. The transition of Nevada has been rapid. From every section of the world

there have gathered within her borders men of energy, stamina, capability and experience who have put their shoulders to the wheel for the rapid development of the "Sagebrush state" along every line of production. Her mines have already made scores of millions of dollars which have linked their future to the state which made them rich, by investing the millions which they have dug from her bosom in the development of her cities, towns and agricultural possibilities. Unlike her bonanza kings of early days these twentieth century argonauts have not come to Nevada to wring her mines of their hidden wealth that they might bear it to other parts of the world for investment, but on the other hand these men have thrown as useless upon the dumps her interests with those faithful ones who stood by the state during her years of depression, forming a vast army of progress which is rapidly giving to the "Sagebrush state" that position in mineral and agricultural possibilities to which her natural endowment of riches entitles her.

MOVING FORWARD.

Under these conditions the development of the "Sagebrush state" is moving forward with a rapidity that is surprising to even her most sanguine supporters. Down among the hills of her central and southern sections hardly a day passes without the recording of some new mining strike. Yet while all this activity is bringing out the full value of Nevada's mineral riches her agricultural possibilities are meeting with a parallel amount of attention. Population means a necessity for supplies of all classes and Nevada's resources, so long considered valueless, are being

brought to a condition of productiveness by a rapid development of water possibilities. These possibilities have been found, on investigation, to be really limitless when modern methods are applied and there is today under construction within the state's borders no less than a dozen irrigation systems of varying importance. The largest is that in the north which is a portion of Uncle Sam's reclamation system that will bring under cultivation an immense area of arid lands. Scattered to the southward are other systems which will not alone bring under cultivation many acres of Nevada's temperate belt but will give to her area a productive semi-tropic zone which, located far in her southeastern section, has existed without the knowledge of many of her best informed citizens. Thus are the millions from her mines furnishing the capital which will make of Nevada one of the most productive areas in the entire west. Hand in hand her mining and her agricultural possibilities are carrying her forward in her steady march of progress.

Among the hills and upon the plains of Nevada there are springing up communities whose populations are now numbered by thousands where less than five and in many instances three years ago it was considered an impossibility for man to even exist to say nothing of making a home among these wilds. Most of these cities possess not only facilities for the furnishing of comforts but the luxuries to life as well. There are excellent hotels, good schools and well stocked markets with a total absence of those objectionable qualities which distinguished the early days of western civilization.

COL. H. B. MAXSON.

YERINGTON, NEVADA'S NEXT GREAT COPPER CAMP.

EIGHT or ten years ago, what is known as a "boomer," who had operated in the Coeur d'Alene country in Idaho, and whose name shall be withheld, started out from Salt Lake City on "shoe-string" and landed in Wabaska, a town on the Southern Pacific railway and from there went to the old town of Yerington some 12 or 14 miles away in the rich Mason valley.

Here he secured some locations which looked well on the surface in copper showing. He went to Boston and enlisted capital with which to build a smelter before having demonstrated that they had a mine. The usual result followed; a stock scheme which benefited the owners at the expense of the investors was the result and Yerington got a black eye which

it retained for several years, and everybody said Yerington, was no good.

LOCATED SEVERAL MINES.

This continued until a few years ago when H. E. Miller an old and experienced mining man who at one time owned and sold the famous "Millie-Moore" mine in the Wood River country in Idaho which produced about \$8,000,000, came along and after examining the surface showings, bought some and located other properties. Development showed his good judgment and the result has been one of the best copper districts in the state of Nevada.

He sold the Douglas property to W. C. Orem, J. D. Wood and F. J. Haggenbush of Salt Lake City, who are proceeding to make it one of the best copper properties in the country.

NEVADA DOUGLAS TONNAGE.

While the Yerington district contains other properties which are sure to make important mines, it is certain that none of them will be any bigger or better than the Nevada Douglas.

Mr. A. L. Pearce, a well known Lon-

THE AUTOMOBILE

And How It Has Helped to Regenerate Nevada.

A word ought to be said for the important part the automobile has played in the development of New Nevada. Those who have not crossed these extensive deserts on horseback or by wagon cannot fully appreciate what a revolution the machine has wrought. The long distances between water supply and the uncertainty of finding it retarded prospecting to a great degree. Take, for instance, the effort to get from Goldfield to Fairview and Wenden. Formerly it was unnecessary to take the train and go to Hazen, and thence by stage, consuming two full days. Now one can go by machine comfortably in one day—provided it don't break down, which it sometimes does. In like manner formerly it took two days to get to Greenwater, while now the distance is made in less than a day.

The automobile has been a blessing to Nevada.

mine on its present development a valuation of at least \$14,000,000.

The writer having made a personal examination of this property and having obtained such information as he could from other sources, it would seem that Mr. Pearce's statement of the situation is in accordance with his set policy of conservatism. After going into the matter of tonnage and value, the engineer adds: "I have every reason to believe that the tonnage stated will be systematically added to as development progresses."

ORES WORKED CHEAPLY.

The ores of the Nevada Douglas mine being neutral they can be economically treated by smelting. Ores going 4 per cent copper or better will go direct from the mine to the furnaces, while everything below 4 per cent copper is classed as concentrating ore and must first undergo the process of milling. No decision has been reached as yet as to what method will be employed for the treatment of this low grade ore, but tests are being made to determine whether it will be by mechanical or electrical concentration or by flotation.

RESEMBLES ARIZONA.

The Nevada Douglas ore deposits resemble in many respects, those characteristic of some of the big copper producers of Arizona and a striking feature about them is the amount of carbonate ores in which, instead of being merely superficial, has been found to exist to a depth of 1,100 feet in an adjoining property and to 750 feet depth in the Nevada Douglas property, with no indication of the deposits giving out at that depth or the value of the ore diminishing. Another feature. The ore is unusually homogeneous, on breaking a piece of it the fact is disclosed that the values are well disseminated throughout.

VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT.

The company has carried on a continuous campaign of development for the past six months and contemplates operating in the future upon a very broad scale. Orders have been placed for extensive mine equipment which will be installed soon after the beginning of the new year 1907. A railroad to the mine will no doubt be constructed by the mine next year, by which time plans for the installation of treatment facilities will have been matured.

Last year Mr. Miller, the locator of the ground, shipped 1,500 tons of ore from the Douglas mine which averaged better than 13 per cent copper. It is not unlikely that when the company shapes up for it the steam shovels will be used to advantage in mining the ore. A permanent working tunnel is now being driven which will open the ore deposit at a depth under the apex of the mountain of nearly 1,000 feet. The sulphide ore zone has been encountered in some of the workings of the property with values showing. All the Nevada Douglas ore carries some gold, but so far, little silver.

ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of Utah for 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$5 each. The officers are: President, J. D. Wood; vice president, Frank J. Haggenbush; secretary and manager, Walter C. Orem; treasurer, Windsor V. Rice; who, with Josiah Barnett of Salt Lake, A. J. Orem of Boston and Henry R. Bradley of Portland, Me., are directors. The executive committee is comprised of Frank J. Haggenbush, W. C. Orem and A. L. Pearce. The eastern office of the company is at 53 State street, Boston, and the

western office in the Auerbach building, Salt Lake City.

OTHER MINES IN CAMP.

Now as to other mines in the district. The Bluestone, owned by Capt. J. R. De Lamm, is extensively developed. Engineers claim that there are 1,000,000 tons of ore blocked out in this mine that will average 25 per cent copper or better. Some interesting experiments are being conducted at the present time in the way of magnetic separation. The ore is crushed through an eight-inch screen, roasted to a certain temperature and afterwards run through the separator in which an extraction of about 35 per cent is obtained and resulting in 4 self-fluorine concentrates.

GUGGENHEIM AND NEWHOUSE.

The Sprague mine, owned by the Mason Valley Copper company, has been under development for some time and has developed into a mine of considerable magnitude. The Guggenheims are said to be interested in this property. The Deer mine was recently acquired by C. E. Loane, Senator Reed Smoot and D. H. Peery who have since enlisted the support of Samuel Newhouse, who has organized the Western Nevada Copper company.

The McDonnell is another property of significance and Senator W. A. Clark of Montana is reported to be one of its owners.

The Ludwig mine owned in San Francisco, is shipping 100 tons of copper ore per week, carrying 25 per cent values.

The Yerington Copper company is another concern, organized by Salt Lake people, which is conducting a vigorous development campaign.

HOW ORE OCCURS.

The copper deposits in the Mason Valley district occur in two series in the West Walker river range of mountains. One section is situated on the east side of this range and the other on the west side, the division being marked by a granitic zone about two miles in width. The principal properties on the east side are the Bluestone, Mason Valley and Deer, while the leading mines of the west side are the Nevada Douglas and Ludwig.

CONTROLLED BY SALT LAKERS.

The district is principally controlled by Salt Lake talent and has a future second to none in the state.

The town of Yerington lies in the beautiful Mason valley and is a thriving and prosperous town, containing a population of 600, with an excellent newspaper, a bank and everything else necessary to such a community.

As an illustration of how wonderfully Nevada is growing, Warren Loane, a brother of C. E. Loane, the "Provo" Utah, mining man, who has lived at Austin for the past 30 years, told the writer that some years ago when traveling on the railroad he would frequently find himself the only passenger on the train, while now he finds it impossible to obtain a seat.

BUCKSKIN GOLD DISTRICT.

The new gold camp of Buckskin which is situated about six miles across the valley from the Douglas mine, was discovered last March and has a population of 80 or 70 people and bears all the earmarks of a promising district. Development work is going on in several places, but it is yet too early to say that it will prove another one of Nevada's bonanza camps. Capt. "Hank" Smith who is known all over the state and who took out of Helcher mine on the Comstock \$2,000,000, told the writer that he regarded the future of Buckskin as bright as that of any in the state—and if "Hank" Smith doesn't know, who does?

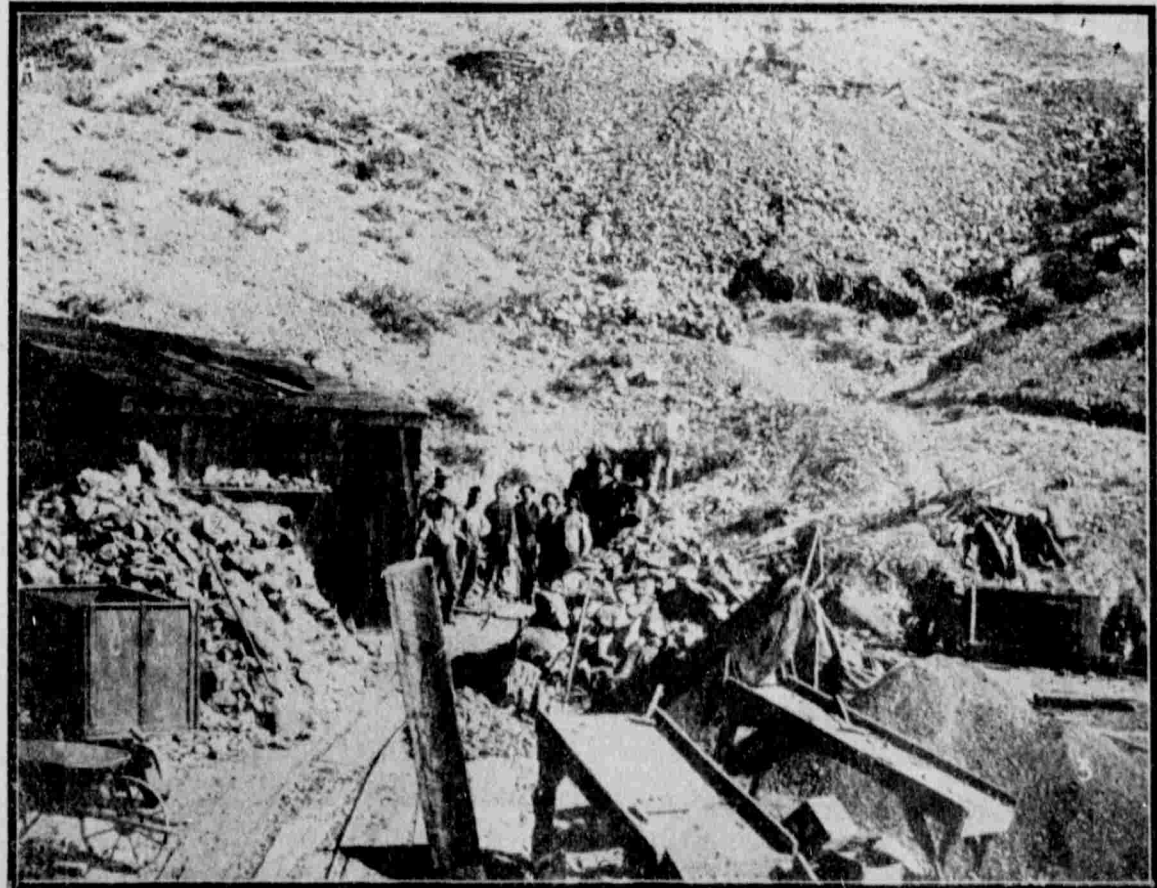
How Silver Is Soaring-- Where Will Price Go?

THE declaration made in Denver the other day by Mr. George W. Roberts, the director of the United States mint, that "silver is going to reach a price of 76 cents or better within two years, and it is going to hold that price," has attracted attention throughout the country. Certainly the advances in price which have been made during the last few months, from 65 cents per fine ounce at New York on Aug. 1, to 74½ cents on Nov. 13—the highest in many years—due to an extraordinary demand, suggest that 76 cents will be realized sooner than most people expect. A factor that will greatly influence prices is that India will this year break all previous records, the purchases of silver from Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, according to the best reports to The Mining World, amount to the large total of 16,586,238 ounces. In the corresponding period last year, when the price of silver averaged about 11 per cent less than 1906, London shipments to India were only 4,874,261 ounces. A large part of the silver purchased by India this year has been old Mexican pesos, which have been discarded since the republic adopted the gold standard. Most of the silver consumed in the far east, however, is produced in the United States, largely as a by-product in the refining of gold, lead, and copper.

The director of the United States mint is of the opinion that the full effect of the enormous Indian demand will not affect the market for another year,

and adds that it is a matter of but a few years until the development of the interior of China will demand an enormous increase in its silver coinage. In the United States the mints have bought in the last few months nearly 5,000,000 ounces, and says the director of the mint, the normal demand for small coinage will be from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 ounces a year. Add to all this the enormous increase in the past five years in the demand for silver in the arts—due to increased prosperity—and it will be understood why the price is going up to stay. In Colorado, for instance, there is considerable silver-bearing ore, says the director of the mint, that will not mine at a profit under 70 cents which will, however, make big money at 75 cents. Why, in the early '90s when silver stood at 84 or 85 cents, miners were tempted to turn to the very low grade ores. Since then the cost of mining and smelting, says the director of the mint, has been reduced almost 50 per cent. Many of these mines will likely be reopened soon.

There are many properties in Utah, California, and other states that have lain idle since the depreciation of silver, but the recent rise in price must stimulate mining, and it would not be surprising to learn that the United States will so prodigiously considerably more than 5,000,000 ounces per month. It will also be interesting to watch developments in the famous Cobalt district in Ontario, where the American smelter trust has recently taken an option on the largest silver producer,



ONE OF THE OPENINGS OF THE NEVADA-DOUGLAS COPPER MINE.



GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS OF NEVADA AND STAFF.

Lieut. Gov. Lem Allen, Brig.-Gen. Col. S. H. Day, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Col. W. S. Prosky; Col. W. L. Cox; Col. F. L. Whites; Col. J. H. Kinkead; Lieut. Col. Harry Kinkead; Lieut. Col. John Tripp; Col. R. Kinney; Col. W. U. Mackey; Sergt. J. R. Winters; Sergt. C. J. McEwan; Lieut. E. D. Ardery.