

Joseph L. Kalfus, Father Of the Mohawk Mine.

Of the pioneers of southern Nevada, who, through their abiding faith in the ultimate fruition of their hopes and efforts, have created a new empire in the desert, none is more widely known and none is possessed of interests more widely diversified than Joseph L. Kalfus. Certainly no single individual has exerted the influence upon the growth and development of the Goldfield district that has this modest, ubiquitous character with the earnest, convincing manner of speech and the demerit of fun in his eye. Someone said recently: "If there's more fun in anything than Kalfus' eye it's the other eye."

In the '70s the attention of the world was centered upon Nevada in consequence of the enormous production of gold and silver from the great Comstock. Today another and probably greater Comstock is the cynosure of all eyes—the Goldfield Mohawk, a mine with which to compare the world's money markets. And the existence of a bonanza of such magnitude within little more than two years from the day of its discovery is due in no sense to luck but solely to the pertinacity and unshakable faith of such men as Joseph Kalfus.

In May, 1904, Joseph L. Kalfus, F. M. May and J. M. Hart drifted to the then few camps of Goldfield, which had already achieved some local fame from the high values discovered by leasers in the Florence, Jumbo and January. Upon the strength of Kalfus' opinion as to the value of the ground these three took the first lease on the Mohawk. Shortly after this, other matters requiring his attention, Kalfus dropped out of the trio, but subsequently, in partnership with Jack Salisbury and John Lutz, took over the lease from his former partners.

Further development showing no good results, Lutz and Salisbury became discouraged and retired, upon which Kalfus induced John Y. McKane and Dr. Bowles of Tonopah to join him in further prosecuting the search for rich ore. After months of prospecting, the two last named also dropped out, having abandoned hope of finding anything of value, and mining men began to consider Kalfus a visionary of the wildest type; but with characteristic energy and an unflinching belief in the ultimate vindication of his judgment he clung tenaciously to his purpose, and was finally joined by Walter Stone and Todd Woodworth in further prospecting and developing what many sanguine mining men pronounced barren ground.

During the progress of work under

these men work was begun on the adjoining block of ground by Hayes and Monette who, stimulated chiefly by Kalfus' continued confidence in the value of the location, prosecuted work on their block to the limit of their resources, and were endeavoring to raise additional funds in order to continue the work when they suddenly struck ore of phenomenally high grade. Soon after this, ore of similar quality



THE FATHER OF THE MOHAWK AND HIS DOG

was encountered in the Kalfus lease, and from that time dates a campaign of rapid development and frenzied efforts to extract the rich ore which has had no parallel in the history of mining.

Even after the discovery of the rich ore deposits in his lease and the realization that his faith was fully justified, the Nemesis of ill luck seemed unwilling to abandon Kalfus' trail for, following close upon the completion of preparations to ship ore from the lease, came the controversy over the question of apex between the Mohawk and Combination companies, culminating in the injunction proceedings which caused the closing down of the Kalfus and Ish-Sheets leases, pending the negotiations for the purchase of the Combination mine by the owners of the Mohawk.

A character as familiar in Goldfield as Kalfus himself, is his dog "Blucher." The messenger boy or mine operator

in search of Kalfus looks about for "Blucher" and relies upon him to find his master. In reply to a newspaper man, who recently asked for a brief story of his life, Mr. Kalfus said: "A Kentuckian by birth, Texan by adoption, stopping in Nevada—Heaven is my home." The first portion of this is known to be history; the final clause, if left to the "say so" of his townsmen, may be true, but its verification will be deferred indefinitely.

A familiar sight in Goldfield is this man, clad in high tan mining boots, corduroy, whipcord and Stetson hat with his inseparable companion "Blucher." A veritable rough diamond, he is the idol of the ladies, the soul



TWENTY-TWO HEAD MULE AND HORSE TEAM EN ROUTE TO DEATH VALLEY.

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

DECEMBER 16.

1714—George Whitefield, the great evangelist, born in Gloucester, England; died in Newburyport, Mass., 1770.
1777—The United States republic recognized by France.
1807—William H. Aspinwall, noted for his enterprises on the Isthmus of Panama, born in New York; died 1875.
1835—First very great fire in the United States in New York city; loss, \$20,000,000. This calamity led to the construction of the Croton aqueduct to deliver a water supply on Manhattan Island.
1890—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A., federal commander at the storming of Fort Fisher, died; born 1827.
1897—Alphonse Daudet, the French author, died in Paris; born 1840.

DECEMBER 17.

1760—Deborah Sampson born in Clinton, Mass.; died 1827. She served three years in the patriot army under the name of Robert Shurtliff.
1776—Ludwig von Beethoven, musical composer, born in Bonn; died in Vienna, 1827.
1807—John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, born in Haverhill, Mass.; died 1892.
1836—Bolívar (Simón) or Bolívar y Pantoja, the South American liberator, died; born 1783. Bolívar achieved the independence of Colombia from the Spaniards and then that of Peru. He organized the state of Bolivia out of upper Peru. He was successively dictator and then president of Colombia, dictator of Peru, protector of Bolivia, later president for life of Peru and a second time president of Colombia.
1881—Israel Isaac Hayes, the arctic ex-

plorer, died in New York city; born 1822.
1892—The city of Andran, Russian Central Asia, destroyed by an earthquake; heavy loss of life.

DECEMBER 18.

1802—George D. Prentice, famous editor, born at Preston, Conn.; died 1870.
1847—Maria Louisa, second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte and widow of Count Neipperg, died in Vienna; born 1791.
1865—Formal and official abolition of slavery in America by proclamation of the war news, reaching 1334 Dec. 31, soon after the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg. During 1865 it ranged between 1224 and 156. In 1864 it reached its highest point on July 11, being quoted at 255.
1886—Paul Auguste Avenue, noted French writer, died in Paris; born 1843.
1905—Car Nicholas issued a manifesto sustaining the Liberal program announced by the government Oct. 30.

DECEMBER 19.

1562—Battle of Dreux; Conde taken prisoner.
1790—Captain and Sir William Edward Parry, famous arctic navigator, born in Bath; died 1855.
1807—Baron Friedrich Meckler Grimm, noted critic and wit, died at Götting; born 1728.
1851—Joseph Mallord William Turner, English painter, famous for coloring, died in Chelsea; born 1775.
1879—Bayard Taylor, traveler and author, died in Berlin; born 1825.

1899—General Henry Ware Lawton, U. S. A., a veteran of the Civil war and the regular army, killed in action at San Mateo, Luzon, Philippine Islands; born at Manhattan, O., 1845.
1901—Mrs. D. G. Croly (Jennie June), noted woman journalist and founder of Sorosis, died in New York city; born 1831.

DECEMBER 20.

1577—Fire at Venice destroyed many of Titian's finest paintings.
1813—Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, statesman, born in Hartford county, Md.; famous war governor of Iowa; died Sept. 1, 1894.
1838—Final suppression of the Indian mutiny. The mutiny of native troops or sepoy revolt began in 1857. That year was the Hindoo 1914 centenary of Plassey. Astrologers had predicted that the power of the East India company would terminate that year. A new kind of greased cartridge, containing the fat of pigs and cows, was introduced into the army and, being considered a sacrilege to Hindus and a defilement of Mussulmans, was made the occasion of revolt. First blood was spilled at Barrackpur in March. Then followed Cawnpur, with its terrible massacre, the famous siege of Lucknow and its relief by Havelock, the British siege of Delhi and numerous affairs and battles.
1897—Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Allan, English general and son of General Henry Havelock, died in India; born 1820.
1905—General Felix Saussier, former commander of the French army, died in Paris; born 1828.

DECEMBER 21.

1630—The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock and founded the first permanent English settlement in New England.
1688—James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, born in London.

1821—Laura Bridgman, the noted blind and deaf mute, born in Haverford, N. H.; died 1891.
1866—Port Phil massacre in Dakota; 79 regular soldiers killed by the Sioux.
1902—Marconi transmitted wireless message between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, England, a distance of 2,500 miles.
1905—Henry Harland, American author living in England, died in San Francisco; born 1861.

DECEMBER 22.

1897—The embargo on trade with England, etc., took effect, and the loss and discontent resulted. The embargo of 1891 is the most famous in American history. It was enacted on the recommendation of President Jefferson in retaliation for the British orders in council. The act prohibited the departure from ports of the United States of all but one sign armed ships or foreign ships in ballast, or with such cargo as they might have on board when the embargo was required to land the cargo in the United States. The act remained in full force until March, 1899.

1822—John Strong Newberry, a prominent American geologist and mining expert, also well known for his unremitting labors as a member of the sanitary commission during the war, born in Windsor, Conn.; died 1892.
1888—Sebastian Bach, Swiss composer and pianist, died; born 1822.
1899—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, died at Northfield, Mass.; born 1827.

EDITORS IN PRESIDENTS' CABINETS.

They are calling Premier Clemenceau's accession to power in France the "apotheosis of journalism." Eight editors are in his cabinet. Distinctions of this sort is rarer for newspaper men in the United States, although several presidents in recent times have had more than one journalist in their councils, says Leslie's Weekly. Jackson had Duff Green of the United States Telegraph, and Francis P. Blair and John C. Rives of the Globe, in his "kitchen cabinet," these papers successively being his Washington organs. He selected Amos Kendall for one of his official advisers, Kendall holding the office of postmaster general. Measured by the scale of the times, Old Hickory had even more of a liking for newspaper men than has Young Hickory of today. The new state of Oklahoma, in these Rooseveltian days, will start out with nearly as many newspaper men as the entire United States had when Jackson entered the presidency in 1829. Simon Cameron, in Lincoln's cabinet, Carl Schurz, in Hayes'; James G. Blaine, in Garfield's; Arthur's, and in Harrison's; Frank Hatton and William E. Chandler, in Arthur's; Daniel Manning, Daniel S. Lamont, J. Sterling Morton, Hoke Smith, and N. Roman J. Coleman, in Cleveland's; John Hay and Charles Emory Smith, in McKinley's; and also Roosevelt's, and Roper J. Wynne, in Roosevelt's, are among the newspaper men, or ex-newspaper men, who have sat down at the council table of presidents.

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