

or \$6,000 per year and he still continues to conduct his bakery business. This is only one instance of many that might be related of how fortunes have been made in a few weeks by men who have followed the lead. I say this baker and talked with him and I do say he would spurn an offer of \$10,000 or even \$50,000 for his Manhattan holdings.

Preparations are being made to open the new East Manhattan townships and there will undoubtedly be a scramble for choice lots there, for it is destined to become the location of some of the big milling plants to be built in the future.

Terrors of Desert Gone.

The trip to Manhattan from Tonopah in the automobiles which ply between the two points is not lacking in interest. The terrors of the desert have been removed by these machines which go along with the swiftness of a passenger train on some of the transcontinental roads. The distance, about 50 miles, is usually made in about two and one-half hours, although one of Renfro's big cars is said to have made a record trip of one hour and fifty-three minutes. There are two routes traveled by the auto, but the one used most takes the traveler by the big sign started out on the hill in a conspicuous place by C. E. Mayne and Harry Cole, the Salt Lake broker, indicating the location of the Manhattan Gold Mine.

Impressive Introduction.

This introduction into Manhattan seems good to the Salt Lake broker, the "Gold King" being a Salt Lake promoter. In fact, the road then passes on down past the properties where some of the principal leases are working and where some of the richest gold ore in the camp has been found.

The other road enters the camp via Central City, the location of the new electric light plant and the first mill built in the district. This road passes by Mustang, Gold and April Pool hills. Mustang is on the left and all along the ridge can be seen men engaged in blasting and taking out ore. To the right of Central on the way up can be seen the property of the Manhattan Lumber, one of the attractive propositions lately placed on the market by McElvany & Torrey of Manhattan. Further on up, to the right, one is brought to Gold Hill where some of the deepest workings in the camp are located. On this hill is the famous Union No. 9 claim, also the properties of the Stray Dog Manhattan, Jumping Jack Manhattan and Indian Camp Manhattan mining companies, successfully floated by the L. M. Sullivan Trust company of Goldfield.

Stray Dog and Others.

On the No. 4 lease of the Stray Dog Manhattan Mining company, a sensational strike was made a few weeks ago at the 65-foot point in the shaft. Two feet of ore was opened and assays showed value running up into the thousands of dollars to the ton. Work is progressing on the new company shaft of the Jumping Jack Manhattan company, which is being sunk near the point where J. D. Campbell, chief engineer and formerly connected with the McKane and Schwab mining interests, declares a union of the Stray Dog and Union No. 9 veins will be found. In the Indian Camp property, three feet of rich ore has been opened up at 90 feet and is broadening as depth is attained. Twenty-four horse power gasoline hoists have been ordered by the Jumping Jack and Indian Camp companies, which together with the steam hoist now on the Stray Dog, and the whips on the Golden lease on the Jumping Jack, and the Jones and other leases on the Stray Dog, and the several leases on the Union No. 9, will, within a few weeks, make these four properties on Gold Hill be hives of activity. Over 120 men are now at work on the Stray Dog, Jumping Jack, Union No. 9, and Indian Camp.

Manhattan Cowboy.

In the same locality is the now famous Iron King and Iron Queen claims of the Manhattan Cowboy Mining company, the stock of which was put out by the Pioneer Manhattan Brokerage company, one of the strong concerns of Manhattan and which is operated by Charles E. Kapp, of Goldfield, president; Judge Volney T. Haggott, treasurer; and A. J. Wright of Manhattan, secretary. On the Cowboy several leases are being opened up from the lode claims and about the first of the present month Judge Haggott started some men to work on the rich placer ground on the Iron King claim. Placers are being opened up almost anywhere on this claim and while I was there the judge offered to give anyone \$100 who could find dirt that did not contain colors. In the several acres contained in the placer zone, the men working there are making good wages after paying the company 25 per cent royalty. E. E. Stuart, the engineer of the company, says that of this surface will carry gold up to \$3,000 to the ton. On April 24 sulphide ore was struck in the shaft, the first real discovery of this class of



THE WONDERFUL NEW TOWN OF MANHATTAN. SCENE OF ORIGINAL ORE DISCOVERY. SOME OF ITS MINES AND BUSINESS STREETS.

ore in the camp. The sulphides were struck at a depth of 90 feet. The Pioneer company is also putting out the stock of the Consolidated Manhattan of East Manhattan, owning the Lulu Bird, Blue Bird, Blue Bird and Humming Bird claims; also that of the Manhattan Mother Lode Mining company owning the Mulekinner claim located adjoining the Manhattan Consolidated, one of the best developed mines in the camp and within 400 feet of the Pine Nut; the Great and Only claim near the Manhattan Cowboy company's claims and the Davis Nos. 1 and 2 claims, a short distance from the Geogrey group of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines company, another Pioneer promotion and located on Silver's hill, southwest of Central City.

East Manhattan's Growth.

Those who are watching Manhattan's progress, should keep their eyes on East Manhattan. Had the first discoveries been made over on that side of the range the chances are that the townsite of Manhattan would not be located where it is today. East Man-

hattan is about 3 1/4 miles from Manhattan proper and is surrounded by some exceptionally prominent and well defined ledges and, as is the case over on the west side of the mountain, among the properties in the more advanced stages of development. It would be an exceptional thing, indeed, if a person should fail to get colors in the pan along the course of the veins, which sometimes show a width of from 60 to over 100 feet. The formation of this particular part of the district is lime and porphyry; porphyry the foot and lime in the hanging. The more prominent properties on the East Manhattan side are the Manhattan Mammoth of which McElvany & Torrey, the Manhattan Brokerage, are fiscal agents as well as agents for the East Manhattan Townsite company. The property of the Manhattan Mammoth is splendidly located and the ledge, averaging fully 60 feet in width traversing the claims for a distance of 2,300 feet. The company is installing a compressor plant and is putting in machinery with the view of opening the property with all possible haste. A

cross-cut tunnel has been started that will intersect the ledge at a depth of about 300 feet at the point of connection, but by following the vein the contour of the mountain is such that a stuping back of probably 1,000 feet will be obtained. W. C. Baker, former mayor of Greeley, Col., is president of this company and F. P. Jayne, a former Salt Lake railroad man, now of San Francisco, is secretary and treasurer. If there are any big mines around East Manhattan, this will be one of them.

Consolidated Manhattan.

The Consolidated Manhattan is another important property and is probably just as attractive and will develop just as satisfactorily as any other property in this portion of the district, while in many places it is 200 and 300 feet. These figures from actual measurements taken at different intervals along the course of the ledge, north-east-southwest by Engineer G. E. Stuart, who says: "At no place along this ledge for 2,250 feet is it covered by 'wash' or broken rock, but on

the contrary its entire width and length are visible.

"The ledge crops out in ten different places to a height of from 10 to 40 feet, while in the space between the outcroppings, the entire ledge shows above ground. The gangue is very silicious, carry iron oxides, and in some instances, black sulphurets. Pannings taken at different intervals on the ledge show free gold, while assays from the surface from 80 cents to \$9.60 gold. The presence of silver is not perceptible, from surface samples, although at a distance of one-half mile, old Spanish workings show that silver was mined at that point. These silver claims were worked in the early sixties, and abandoned in 1870."

Plenty of Water.

"Water in abundance for all purposes can be obtained by sinking in the broad wash 600 feet from these claims. This has been demonstrated by the wells sunk in said wash, and from which the town of East Manhattan is now drawing its water supply. "A company is now being formed to

furnish electrical power from waters in Twin River. This simplifies the fuel question, as well as the cost of reduction plants.

"At a distance of 3,000 feet from the Consolidated Manhattan, the Manhattan Buffalo company are prosecuting active development work, and splendid results are being obtained, and assays from \$6 to \$1,000 are being taken daily. Samples taken by myself previously to its being merged into the present company, gave from \$4 to \$80. These were surface samples. Those mentioned above are being taken from \$1,000 are being found in their shaft now being sunk, said shaft having attained a depth of 60 feet."

Geology of Manhattan.

The geology of the Manhattan district has not as yet received the attention of the United States geological survey, but it is expected that a reconnaissance will be made during the present year. J. H. Shockley, one of the most widely known engineers in Nevada, furnishes the following in a recent report: "This district is located about 40

miles northerly from Tonopah and about 12 miles westerly from Belmont. It is most easily reached by stage or automobile from Tonopah. Auto distance by road is about 50 miles. It is situated in an irregular cluster of high hills constituting the extreme south end of the Toiyabe range, which is a range of great relief trending north some 30 miles. On all sides, except the north, these hills are surrounded by detritus-covered deserts and sage brush plains. The altitude of the town of Manhattan, now with a population of several thousand people, is about 7,500 feet, but the adjoining hills reach much higher. These hills are covered by an abundant growth of piñon, pine and cedar. The climate is severe, deep snows prevailing in the winter, which remain on the ground until late in the spring.

"The range in the vicinity of the discoveries is made up of sedimentary rocks, pre-eminently of silty character. This formation, however, due to the great metamorphism to which it has been subjected, is often highly schistose in character. Interstratified with these are extensive layers of finely crystalline limestone and gray and black calcareous shales. These rocks are also highly altered, often schistose, in places changed to Jasperoid rocks. Several bands of strata of an unusual type of known and schist were noted. The stratified rocks are tilted at angles varying from 20 to 65 degrees. Some, evidently marking the lines of faults, are noticeable. Judged by their general appearance they are Paleozoic rocks of Silurian age.

"Flanking the present mineral zone to the south, extensive areas of granite were observed, markedly silicious in type, but varying somewhat in texture. This rock is no doubt of the intrusive type and has been the cause of the upthrusting and metamorphic conditions exhibited by the sedimentaries. Many of these fine grained in character, very silicious and carrying principally quartz and feldspar with little or no biotite or muscovite. These, were also observed penetrating the strata. To the northeast a short distance, volcanic rocks were observed, consisting essentially of rhyolite with areas of what appeared to be an old basalt somewhat porphyritic.

"The topography in the mineral zone is marked by no features of contrast; the hills by reason of their extreme age and non-indurated character, are eroded to soft outlines, dissected by no deep canyons.

"The mineral belt as shown today seems to be some five miles long by two miles wide extending in a roughly northeast-southwest direction. The stratified rocks appear to be no less than 5,000 feet in thickness. Many fissures cut the formation. Choppings owing to surface decomposition and disintegration, are not conspicuous, but that is fairly abundant. Already the slight development of the district has shown much auriferous ore deposition. The fissures are occupied principally by quartz in disseminated particles; no banded structure being prominent. The great bonanza ore occurrences, however, showing today in great quantities, properties of the district, occur in contact ore bodies, between the shales or schist and the limestones. The latter rock evidently by replacement or metasomatic process, being changed or altered to ore. In some cases the limestone is the footwall and in others the hanging wall. These ore bodies are large and well formed, several being observed of 30 feet or so in thickness, showing a high degree of permanency. The values are strictly in gold, none of the ore carrying but a few ounces in silver. The other minerals noted were sulphides of iron in small amounts, traces of copper, fine grains of galena, and a few small spots of a bright red mineral resembling cinnabar. The grade of the ore is high and with the advent of railroad transportation, which will surely come, quantities of it will be shipped to the smelters. Regardless of this, the economic conditions of the camp are such that the fuel wood for fuel and large water supplies being available. Much of the ore seen being apparently ideal in type for cyanidation, as well as free milling test, high per cent. Much unusually beautiful specimen ore is being found, some of it fully a quarter pure gold and considerable ore is now being hauled out by wagon for treatment at the smelters and mills."

Good Places to Eat.

The town of Manhattan has a number of good hotels and restaurants and in the latter one can get just as good a meal as is served in some of the best eating places of Salt Lake. People going into the camp for the first time are surprised when they find out that their stay there can really be made comfortable. Of course, it costs more for a bed at the hotels, or to get a T-camp of steam at the restaurants; but that is expected and no kick is made; yet the prices charged are not considered to be exorbitant.

There are two good newspapers printed in Manhattan—the Mail and News, and they both enjoy liberal patronage from business men.

L. H. BEASON.

Camp of Contrasts Where Newly Discovered Wealth is Driving Poverty Away

"I'm a millionaire, a western millionaire. "An elevated, golden-plated, western millionaire."

MANHATTAN, A Camp of Contrasts, go to a mining camp particularly to a "rush" mining camp such as Manhattan, the wonderful mining center of southern Nevada.

Not only will you see rich cheek by jowl with poor, and smart, nattily-dressed eastern business men hobnobbing with rugged "sons of the sage brush," but you will see the still more remarkable contrast between past and present; you will see the man who has seemed eaten anything better than beans and bacon, whose ideas of luxury were no higher than ham and eggs, who, not being accustomed to the superfluous luxury of saucers, holds his spoon in his cup as he sips his coffee, to whom a frame-house seems a "stately pleasure-dome"—you will see this man, enriched by some lucky strike which he has chanced upon after years of hardship, with more money than he knows what to do with, "money to burn," as the saying goes, and right lavishly he proceeds to burn it. No one need be afraid of his money rusting in a Nevada mining camp.

Are you fond of games of so-called "chance"? There are the roulette wheel, the crap-table, the faro game. Have you a chronic and well-developed thirst? There is the bar. Are you fond of the fair? There is a woman, lovely woman. And so it often comes about that the old proverb—"Light come light go"—is verified. The fortune made one month is spent the next and the transition from poverty to wealth is followed by a transition, well nigh as sudden, from wealth to poverty. Who cares? Gold is to be had for the seeking in this treasury of nature, and a blow of the prospector's hammer may disclose a second fortune twice as large as the one he lost.

ALL ARE HAIL FELLOWS.

He who is down one day may be up the next, in this feeling of uncertainty results in a state of familiarity, good-fellowship and camaraderie that is

sometimes almost ludicrous. Everybody is "hail fellow, well met" with everybody else. The dishwasher of some eating-house, risking his humble dime upon the wheel, impacts invaluable advice to his system" to the manager of a great mining company, who is playing maximums, addressing the latter, who is of a somewhat youthful appearance, as "young man" or "kids." For this western country is democratic, ultra-democratic, and self-important folk, with corn to be trodden on, should keep away from it severely. For reasons of policy alone, if for no others, it does not pay to ride the high horse in a Nevada mining camp; the man, who one day is looking for "four bits for eating money," may own the richest prospect in the district the next, and, as such, will be a man whose favor is to be sought after eagerly.

YOUNG AND OLD.

Not the least striking of contrasts are those presented by the different classes of prospectors. There is the grizzled veteran, whose parents brought him across the plains on a prairie schooner in '49, who has followed gold and silver ever since, making and losing a dozen fortunes. He will talk to you by the hour of the time "when the water came up to the foot of Market street, sir," of lynch-law and the vigilantes, of the glories of Dutch Flat, of the halcyon days of the Comstock and of Virginia City, "where we thought nothing of having a man every morning for breakfast."

The Sphinx mine at Round Mountain presents an illustration of the sudden transition from poverty to great wealth than many of this class have experienced during the days of Nevada's rehabilitation. The Sphinx was discovered by an old prospector who had hardly enough grub" in his outfit to last him two days. This mine today is guarded by armed men who are protecting the dumps containing ore worth \$16 a pound.

THE TENDERFOOT TOO.

Then there is the green and innocent tenderfoot from the east, who mistakes the glitter of mica for free silver and has been here to learn the hard lessons of "calcareous limestone" formations. Midway between the abysmal ignorance of the latter and the thorough practical knowledge of the former there is the boy fresh from the mining school of his university at Car-

son or Reno, as the case may be. His stock is immaculate, his corduroys are spotless and his high boots are still glossy, but there is nothing of the tenderfoot about him. Not on your life. He may be a little lacking in practical knowledge, but that will soon come with experience, and he is well grounded on all branches of geology and metallurgy.

THE WOMAN PROSPECTOR.

Nor must we forget the lady prospector. She scorns high heels and long skirts and all such femininities. Shod with high, stout-made, thick-soled boots, that conceal all the ankle, that short khaki skirt would otherwise disclose, and attired in sombrero and khaki tunic, she tramps over the desert in a most business-like way, and handles a prospector's hammer as skillfully as her eastern sisters would handle a fan.

In fact one of the rich strikes as Round Mountain was made by a woman, Mrs. Lena M. Stebbins, who has been an indefatigable prospector for several years. It was she who discovered the Antelope claim, which she sold to the Round Mountain Antelope company for a large sum of money. The Antelope has already given forth in gold enough worth \$100,000, and the present owners the money they had invested. There was taken recently from the ledge a slab of ore, measuring one foot in diameter and two inches thick, which contained over \$1,000 in gold on one surface alone. It is difficult for one to imagine such wealth lying undiscovered so long in a camp which at one time contained sev-

eral thousand souls. They must have been blind in those days.

AUTOMOBILE INVASION.

Woman prospectors are not the only unexpected objects one sees in the desert. The links that connect Manhattan with the outer world, where people live habitually in real stone houses and wear plug hats, high collars, tail-coats, linen shirts and similar things, are not only stoves and mule teams. Automobiles—real, live automobiles, things that one associates with turnpike roads and Ormond beach—are to be seen and heard, not to say smelt, chug-chugging their way across San Antonio valley, ploughing through or over sage and sand in the early days, but now rolling along gaily over a

road that much traffic has rendered at least tolerable.

The ever-present study in contrasts, however, a study in contrasts one cannot get away from, is Manhattan's Main street. Never was there a more heterogeneous collection of edifices. Tents, tent-houses, frame-houses, corrugated iron houses and stone business blocks are all huddled together in an amazing omnium-gatherum, that itself

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WONDERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

As rain follows the cooling of an atmosphere nearly saturated with aqueous vapor, the weather forecasters tell us, it is not far off from the moisture in approaching winds, the barometer gives some indication, but its height depends on wind pressure and temperature as well as on moisture, until the abdomen grows globular, then a short khaki skirt would otherwise disclose, and attired in sombrero and khaki tunic, she tramps over the desert in a most business-like way, and handles a prospector's hammer as skillfully as her eastern sisters would handle a fan.

The novel problem of German chemists is that of producing an agreeable and hygienic beverage having stimulating properties like beer and wine, but containing no alcohol or other harmful substance. The investigation is to be made through synthesis of wine and beer. The effects of the different constituents upon the organs of taste are to be studied, and an effort will be made to produce like agreeable effects with non-alcoholic materials. The achievements already made in synthetic chemistry give hope of success in this new field.

United States localities that have yielded diamonds are: Shelby county, Alabama; Arador, El Dorado, Butte, Nevada; Triixy, Del Norte and Tulare

fatigue. A German physician has used music to lessen the distress and after-effects of applying anesthetics.

The soldier-ant of Australia builds huge nests, and overpowers small snakes. Yet it is vanquished by a small black ant a third as large, the battles often lasting for months.

The erasing machine is designed to lighten the labors of the draughtsman. A circular ink eraser is fastened by a screw in the place of the usual drill of a dental engine, which is rotated by footpower, is guided over the lines to be removed. The flexible shaft permits of ready movement as desired. At good speed and with light pressure, the eraser works rapidly and effectively, and on good paper the surface can be so smoothed that the eraser is scarcely noticeable. In changing the details of engineers' maps and in other work a great deal of labor can be saved by this simple device.

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counties, California; Brown and Morgan counties, Indiana; Russell county, Kentucky; Cass county, Michigan; Clermont county, Ohio; Monroe, Roane and Tennessee; Platte, Kansas; Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha and Racine counties, Wisconsin. A diamond of Cass county, Michigan, weighed 10 1/2 carats.

The recovery of gold from sea water is still a fascinating problem. Laverdigne has estimated that the ocean contains from 130 to 250 tons of gold per cubic mile, or a total of 100,000,000,000 tons; but if this be valued by 100 the value would still be \$79,711,000,000,000, while M. de Wilde, of Brussels, finds that all of the gold mined up to the present time would not form a cube more than 30 feet square, representing a value of \$13,339,946,000. M. de Wilde has a new method of separation, from which he expects great results. He treats seawater with a concentrated solution of salt and tin, which transforms the gold into purple of Cassius, an oxide of gold and tin, and this is fixed by hygienic and magnesia, which is liberated from the sea water or adding lime water. The hydrate of magnesia has been charged with as much as 15 per cent of gold, which is removed with cyanide of potassium solution.

A curious blackening of the faces and hands of certain persons being treated by electricity has been noticed. Investigation shows that this took place only when the patient's chair was electrically positive and the crown of the head negative, and when the oil-heaters were being used to warm the room. The blackening proved to be due to invisible carbon particles thrown off by the burning oil and drawn to the positive pole.

MANHATTAN Opportunities!

The earthquake has wrecked San Francisco and Californians are in dire distress for ready money. Their stocks are on the market at forced sale. It is a legitimate opportunity for the man with money to pick up bargains, at prices that will double and triple in values with the recovery of the market. Opportunities have been overlooked at Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog. Do not overlook Manhattan, the peer of them all.

Buy now and watch advancing quotations. Development continues undisturbed and Manhattans are the best buys on the market.

We specially recommend—

Manhattan Utah Mining Co. 15 cents share.
Manhattan Mammoth Mining Co. 15 cents share.
Manhattan Minerva Mining Co. 20 cents share.
Manhattan Leroy Mining Co. 15 cents share.
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Buy through us and we will keep you informed as to development and market conditions.

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