

# Bullfrog, Its Rich Realities and Wonderful Possibilities.



From a plaster cast by A. D. Whittier of Bullfrog.

STRIKING RELIEF MAP OF BULLFROG AND RHYOLITE. PUBLISHED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY NEWSPAPER, BY PERMISSION OF T. F. BONNEAU.

1. Original Bullfrog; 2. Gold Bar Mining Company; 3. Homestake; 4. Gold Bar Extension; 5. Bullfrog Western; 6. Big Bullfrog; 7. Bullfrog Extension; 8. Bullfrog-Midway; 9. Bullfrog-Midway; 10. Denver; 11. Eclipse; 12. Hobo; 13. The Trumps; 14. Gibraltar; 15. Bullfrog Mining Company; 16. First National Bank; 17. Jenny; 18. Four Aces; 19. Steinway; 20. Perry-Montgomery; 21. Montgomery-Shoshone; 22. Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold; 23. Yeoman Group; 24. Yellow Boy; 25. Chalcedony; 26. Montgomery Tunnel; 27. Midnight Bullfrog Company; 28. Golden Scepter; 29. Montgomery-Shoshone Extension; 30. McCormack's Waterloo; 31. Bullfrog Monitor; 32. Rush; 33. Wichita-Bullfrog; 34. McCormack's Lost Fraction.

CREAT is the Bullfrog district. Covering an area from three to five miles wide and about 10 miles long, it presents opportunities that a few years ago were undreamed of by mining men. It is great in the discoveries that have been made, great in its mineralized area and more than wonderful in its possibilities. It has the Montgomery-Shoshone mine and there is only one Montgomery-Shoshone. It has Bonanza mountain, and there are few such mountains; Ladd mountain, Gold Bar mountain, Indian Springs, and the Original Bullfrog are all good sized mining camps in themselves.

A short distance away is the Funeral range, the eastern border of Death valley, the Grapevine range and beyond Death valley is the Panamint, all filled with new camps, that owe their existence and will depend in the future upon the Bullfrog district. The wonder is that Bullfrog was not discovered before. From the relief map herewith printed it will be seen that the district is rugged and shows the effects of great erosion. Consequently the ledges and contacts are easily traced and some of them stand out prominently as though beckoning and calling the prospector to but knock at the portals for the treasures beneath. The mountains are huge masses of rhyolite with here and there intrusions of porphyry. The contacts of the porphyry and rhyolite are mineralized, as shown at the Montgomery-Shoshone mine, and also the fissures in the rhyolite mass itself. These vary in width from a few feet to as large as 100 feet at the Bullfrog of Nevada, and 200 feet at the Gold Bar.

## How the Values Vary.

The values of the district vary, and surface showings are no indication of what will be found beneath. Nearly every inch of the district is improved with depth, and several like the Montgomery-Shoshone were considered of little value from the surface showings. The values are found in talc, in quartz, in porphyry and in the rhyolite. There seems to be no limit to the mineralization of some of the veins. The golden solutions worked out beyond the surface of the veins and impregnated the surrounding country. So large are some of these mineralized tracts that mining men must be "shown" before believing the truth. But Bullfrog is a country where they "show" a man wonderful things. These mountains of ore lying on the western edge of the Amargosa desert, California, and the south and the Rhyolite desert on the west would be valueless without water for mining purposes, and it seems that a little forethought on the part of Dame Nature has provided for this. The Amargosa river skirts the east foothills of the district, and for 15 miles northerly runs out a number of springs which, taken together, have a daily flow of about 5,000,000 gallons of water. Around these springs have lived for years a few farmers.

## Sold to Those Who Knew.

They have now sold out to the mining companies, who were quick to realize the value of the water. Anywhere along the river, wells can be secured at a depth of from 12 to 30 feet, and so large is the underflow that many of the wells cannot be pumped dry. Besides the river springs there are fair sized streams flowing from Indian Springs, Crystal Springs and Mud Springs. It is estimated that the surface flow in the district is sufficient for the operation of 1,500 stamps and that the underflow would provide for 500 more, giving a crushing capacity of close to 2,000 tons per day. It is no idle dream to believe that this will be done in the near future. The great drawback to the camp is the question of transportation, and this will be settled in the near future by the building of a branch road from Las Vegas to Bullfrog by the San Pedro, Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad. The material has been ordered, 12 miles of the grade has been constructed, the surveys completed and the contracts let for the building of the road.

The district is 75 miles from Goldfield and 125 from Las Vegas, and freight rates are consequently high. It costs \$5 per ton to ship and smelt the ores of the district, and the mine owners feel that it is best to hold their ore and treat it on the ground. All the big companies are planning for mills as soon as the railroad gets there, and Humboldt Gates, president of the Bullfrog Townsite, Water & Ice company expects to put in a custom mill at an early date.

## The Camp's Three Towns.

There are three towns in the district. Bullfrog, Rhyolite and Beatty, with a population of about 2,000. All are prosperous, and growing. Each has a good

hotel, the Montgomery at Beatty. Merchants at Bullfrog and the Southern at Rhyolite, and the direct visitor to any of the camps can find accommodations unexpected in the desert places.

Bullfrog can be reached by automobile and stage from Goldfield, and by Kimberly, Brock stage from Las Vegas. The latter route is used principally by Salt Lake and California people and affords a quick entrance into the different camps.

## Where Stewart Practises Law.

Ex-Senator Wm. M. Stewart, the veteran champion of western interests, in the United States senate, for so many years, up on his retiring from the senate, selected Bullfrog as his home, and on the edge of the Amargosa desert has built him a beautiful home and settled down to the practice of his profession. He has become interested in many good properties, and believes that Bullfrog has in it the making of the "biggest camp in the west. There is no part of Nevada with which he is not familiar, nor the entire west for that matter, and the fact that he has gone into this desert camp of Bullfrog, away from railroads, away from the comforts of life, to which he has been accustomed, to build a home, practise his profession and make investments, speaks volumes for the district.

Like Goldfield and Tonopah the country has been staked for miles, the records at Bullfrog showing that about 3,500 locations have been filed for record since the district was organized a year ago last September. The first locations were made in August previous and were the Original Bullfrog group.

## About "Bob" Montgomery.

There has always been something weird and fascinating about the desert. Men who have spent a few years on the desert cling to it and no matter what hardships are the privations and sufferings, they stay and live on searching and hunting for its golden treasures. The great Nevada desert has been plucked from one end to the other by the real prospectors and their burros, and during the past two or three years these men have commenced to reap the rewards of their years of searching. They deserve all the good fortune that can come to them and if they ride over the desert roads now in automobiles no one begrudges them the pleasure. The contacts that wealth brings have been well earned.

The desert breeds its own peculiar type of men, restless, energetic, "hetero," or E. A. Montgomery, as he was christened 43 years ago in the town of Seaford, Canada. Fourteen years of life have been spent in the desert of southwestern Nevada, and eastern California, and his years of search for the hidden wealth of the desert hills has been at last magnificently rewarded in his discovery of the famous Montgomery-Shoshone mine, a property but a little more than a year old, yet millions have been offered for it and refused.

Raised in Iowa, from the time he was 6 years old, he went to Idaho in 1885 and engaged in mining. He drifted from there into Nevada, where he got a taste of desert life and has stayed with it for 14 years, both in Inyo county, Cal., where he worked two different mines, and erected a small mill, and in Nye and Esmeralda counties. He was one of the organizers of the Montgomery-Shoshone district, about 60 miles southeast of his present operations.

## Bullfrog's Discoveries.

At the time of the Bullfrog discoveries in 1904 Montgomery was operating around Tonopah, but joined the rich south in search of the yellow stuff for himself and Thos. E. Edwards. After looking the country over he stopped for a time at Howell's ranch, on the Amargosa river. Here he met an Indian whom he outfitted and started out in search of quartz ledges. Many a good ledge in this southern country had been found by Indians, and it was a common custom to get them to go prospecting.

## The Indian's Return.

The Indian went out and returned, but with nothing that gave any promise. Montgomery took him to the discoveries of the Tiger mine of Bell, Jones and Stockham, which had lately been found to give him an idea of what was good ore that he might know it when he saw anything similar. He looked the ore over and, turning to Montgomery, said: "Me catch 'em all the same." He then took him to the Shoshone ground, where he had put up a notice on Sept. 6, this being 1904. The Indian's name was Johnny. He claimed four claims, calling them the Shoshone, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and one the Indian Johnny, Sept. 24, 1904. He took samples, but the very best values he could get were only \$1.50. This was not very encouraging, yet on account of the nearness to other good properties, Montgomery and Edwards put a price of \$10,000 on the group—something different from \$2,000,000,

## Nevada's Mineral Output Has Reached Enormous Sum of \$986,750,000

It is impossible to secure an absolutely correct statement of the value of the mineral output of Nevada but the table below is generally accepted in the state as being approximately correct. The production of the old camps was principally in silver and lead and it is only recently that gold has taken the lead in the output. The figures follow:

Virginia City	\$640,000,000
Eureka	60,000,000
Austin	60,000,000
Pioche	40,000,000
White Pine	25,000,000
Deleamar	25,000,000
Tuscarora	25,000,000
Candelaria	18,000,000
Aurora	13,000,000
Behmont	10,000,000
Tonopah	10,000,000
Goldfield	7,000,000
Tybo	6,000,000
Pine Grove	5,000,000
Lida and Smoke Valley	3,000,000
Curtley	3,000,000
Silver Peak	3,000,000
Revelle	2,500,000
Hawthorne and Silver Star	1,250,000
Total	\$858,391.99

Sixty Per Cent of the Entire Total has Been Silver.

which has been since refused for it.

In February of this year a man by the name of Al James came to Montgomery and asked what he would give him to show he was going better than three ounces gold on the property, and they agreed on 10 per cent of the sale price of the property. James made good and showed Montgomery the ore, and the following day they discovered \$300 values, and written to Montgomery about it, but the latter did not reach him, and all this time Montgomery had 124-ward's power of attorney in his pocket to sell the mine for \$10,000. But it was not until James was paid \$20,000 for his discovery of the ore, and later on 24-wards parted with his half interest to Montgomery and Malcolm McDonald for \$10,000.

## Others Made Later.

Other locations were made later, and



UNITED STATES SENATOR STEWART'S RESIDENCE AND LAW OFFICE.

claims purchased, and these are now the property of the Montgomery-Shoshone Mining company and the Shoshone-Polaris Mining company, in both of which Bob Montgomery owns the control. He is also president of the Shoshone-Chiefdom company and a heavy owner in the Montgomery-Quarter, of which his wife, Mrs. Montgomery, is the secretary. Mr. Montgomery is one of the owners of the townsite of Beatty, and erected there a handsome hotel, recently and called it the Montgomery in honor of his wife. His opening a short time ago was one of the big events of southern Nevada. Mrs. Montgomery is an able business woman and thoroughly familiar with mining, and that she knows a good thing when she sees it is evidenced by the fact that she cooly turned down an offer from the representative of Charles Schwab of \$3,000,000 for the mine when it was referred to her and later told Mr. Schwab himself that he could not have it for twice the amount.

## The Montgomery-Shoshone.

A visit to the Montgomery-Shoshone mine is a revelation to the mining man. It is so different from what is found in other gold camps, so unique in its character, so big, so rich, that it is bewildering. The mining writer is always accused of coloring his stories no matter how truthful he is. The stories of the Miraph at Tonopah had to be verified

by the doubting mining world. The marvelous production of the Kendall, Sandstorm, Combination, Jumbo and Florence are no longer disputed. Any truthful story of the Montgomery-Shoshone will be received with doubts and misgivings. It is so far beyond what the world has been accustomed to in mining, a sort of climax to the wonderful discoveries of Tonopah and Goldfield, that everyone believes it impossible. There is no chance for romance about the Montgomery-Shoshone. The truth is stranger than fiction.

## A Wonder No Longer.

When a visit is made to the mine it is no longer a wonder. The Charles Schwab offered \$3,000,000 for it and no less a wonder that it was refused.

The writer had the pleasure of examining the mine, and the successful superintendent, through the

mine has noted \$3 per foot for the reserves to the extent of \$2,000 each foot of the work performed has produced \$10 per foot to the value of \$3. Allowing \$10 per foot a high price, the mine has noted \$3 per foot for the reserves to the extent of \$2,000 each foot of the work performed has produced \$10 per foot to the value of \$3.

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If \$4,000,000 is in sight, with 2,000 feet of work done, every foot of work has increased the ore reserves to the extent of \$2,000.

## A Marvelous Record.

It is questionable if that record has ever been equaled. But that is not all. It performing the 2,000 feet of development work, two shipments have been sent to market, one amounting to 40 tons of \$400 ore and the other 10 tons of \$1,200 ore, aggregating \$76,000. In and about the mine are stored ready for shipment, 200 tons of ore valued at \$450 per ton or \$90,000, making a total output of shipping ore \$166,000. Another minute with the figures will show that besides increasing the value of the reserves to the extent of \$2,000 each foot of the work performed has produced \$10 per foot to the value of \$3.

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do. He went to work and the property that went for \$10,000 a year ago, could not be bought now for millions. A half interest was sold for \$100,000 within a few months after the whole group was too high at \$10,000. If the world has had another such a mine, history failed to record it.

As stated before, two ledges run through the length of three claims, a quartz ledge and a talc ledge. They dip about 85 degrees to the west. The quartz ledge is in rhyolite and the talc ledge a contact between rhyolite and porphyry. The quartz ledge has a northerly and southerly course, while the talc ledges trend northeasterly and southwesterly. They are being developed at the point of intersection which no doubt accounts for the great enrichment. Besides the veins themselves at this point, the entire country rock is in the angle formed by the intersection is mineralized as far back as it has been prospected, for more than 100 feet. This has a value of from \$5 to \$12. The talc ledges is 90 feet wide but within this width are four ribs aggregating 25 feet which carry \$10 values, leaving 35 feet of ore valued at more than \$100 per ton. On the 150-foot level this ledge is opened up for 115 feet on its strike.

## Big But Conservative.

A little calculation with these figures will show that Mr. McDonald was conservative when he put the ore reserves at \$4,000,000. On the tunnel level six different drifts have been run, easterly and westerly ranging from 40 to 120 feet in length cutting the ore body at distances of 50 feet apart. On the 150 foot level there are three drifts, one 40 feet to the north and one 50 feet to the east, all in ore. On the 175 foot level, five drifts reach out into the ore body all the way from 80 to 120 feet. On this level there is a 20 foot streak of sulphide ore lying in the middle of the vein with oxidized ore on each side. This streak shows values from \$45 to \$90, the figures being the highest and the lowest of 18 samples recently taken across it. The rich streaks in the vein are from 18 inches to several feet in width and carry values as high as \$100. An 18 inch streak on the 100 foot level near the shaft assays over \$5,000. Some samples have been taken that returned values of \$8,000 a silver value of 1,600 ounces gold. A number of hand samples taken across 45 feet of the vein by Maj. W. A. Stanton, the well known mining engineer, during an examination of the mine are as follows: \$1,319, \$627, \$452, \$64, \$2,645, \$2,545, \$1,683 and \$1,657.

## World's Greatest Mine.

Such are the figures and facts about the Montgomery-Shoshone. All that has been said can be verified and the skeptics and the wise ones and the knockers can be convinced that the Bullfrog district is the greatest gold mine in the world in the Montgomery-Shoshone.

During the coming year the management expects to erect a 500-ton mill at Beatty to treat the enormous bodies of ore and looking to that end have secured at heavy expense, water rights at Howell's and Davis' ranches and other springs aggregating a flow of several million gallons daily, sufficient for all milling purposes and also to supply the town of Beatty which will be the seat of all the Montgomery-Shoshone mining company's operations. Let us A. Montgomery, the vice president and consulting engineer, Malcolm McDonald, secretary and treasurer, James C. O'Connor, assistant secretary, Lewis A. Parkhurst, and they with O. F. Diebel, George A. Black and M. H. Walker of Salt Lake, form the board of directors.

## The Shoshone-Bullfrog.

Standing on the massive outcrops of the Montgomery-Shoshone mine, on the Montgomery mountain, and looking northward, one is astonished at the distance he can trace the clean cut contact that carries the wonderful talc ledge of the Montgomery-Shoshone. The line of demarcation between the talc and rhyolite is as plainly traced as a line across the Amargosa desert. And knowing of the boundless wealth of gold lying beneath him the observer wonders at the possibilities that lie along that contact beyond the north end lies of the Montgomery-Shoshone. The locators who secured this ground were fortunate and sold out at good figures and they recently had developments on a large scale been undertaken. The principal company operating there is the Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold Mining company, backed by a few of the most staid men of the Bullfrog district. It has secured a group of six claims just north of the Montgomery-Shoshone at a heavy cost, and within their ground they have 5,000 feet of the vein that has developed the world's greatest

est gold mine. Both Bob Montgomery, the president and manager, of the Montgomery-Shoshone and Matt Hoveck, the superintendent, have declared that there is no question but that the Montgomery-Shoshone vein will be found in the Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold ground. The Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold at present is in much the same position as the Tonopah Extension a couple of years ago, like the Redtop of Goldfield a year ago, the beginning of a great mine, on the extension of a proved vein, and yet, located as it is, its future is greater in possibilities than either that of the Tonopah Extension or the Redtop at the same age. There is only one Montgomery-Shoshone and no engineer or geologist, who has examined it and the country around believes that its riches are local. All agree that development of the contact in which it lies will produce several more great mines. It was with such a hope that the Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold Mining company is working, and that its hopes will be realized is a foregone conclusion. T. F. Bonneau is president of the company, H. H. Clark, vice president, F. H. Stuckney, treasurer, A. A. McKnight, secretary, and Wm. M. Stewart, counsel, and with J. B. Cook, these form the board of directors.

## Old Colorado Operator.

Mr. Bonneau is an old Colorado operator, who has cast his lot in Bullfrog, believing that its future will be greater than Cripple Creek and Mr. McKnight is also a Colorado man who has pinned his faith to the future of Bullfrog. Mr. Stuckney is cashier of the Southern Nevada Banking company, and H. H. Clark is about the best known mining man in Southern Nevada. His operations have all been successful, and he counts much on the future of the Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold. Wm. M. Stewart, the counsel of the company, is none other than the ex-senator from Nevada, who has made his home in Bullfrog since his retirement from the senate, and identified himself with several of the leading companies.

The company is incorporated for 1,250,000 shares at a par value of \$1, with 400,000 shares in the treasury, the stock being full paid and non-assessable, and the stock is listed on both the San Francisco and Los Angeles exchanges, being known as "Shoshone Gold."

The development work is being done through a vertical shaft, which is now down 50 feet. At 40 feet crosscutting for the vein will be commenced. A gasoline hoist will be installed at an early date, and the shaft put down to a depth of 250 feet at once. The work planned for the coming year will certainly bring great results.

## Pittsburg-Bullfrog.

The Pittsburg-Bullfrog Mining corporation limited, is a new company to enter the Bullfrog district and has secured a valuable group north of the Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold company's property, 2,800 feet from the Montgomery-Shoshone, and on the line of its famous contact. The property consists of the Cora, Mesa, Black Cap, Sapper, Canton and Alamo claims, and were secured from T. F. Bonneau, who was one of the first to appreciate the possibilities of the country north of the Montgomery-Shoshone. Mr. Bonneau has retained an interest in the company and will be one of the directors. The purchases are Pittsburg capitalists, and the \$1,500,000 capitalization of the company is controlled by them. It is the intention of the incorporators to dispose of a sufficient amount of the treasury stock to provide a working capital to open the property on a scale commensurate with the possibilities and possibilities on account of the favorable location. Among the Bullfrog people who have secured interests in the company are Ben L. Smith and E. H. Stuckney, respectively vice president and cashier of the Southern Nevada Banking company.

Prof. Gilbert H. Bailey of Los Angeles, one of the best known engineers in California, recently visited Bullfrog and made an examination of the property included in the Pittsburg-Bullfrog group, and freely expressed the opinion that it would make one of the big mines of the camp, located as it was on the northern extension of the Montgomery-Shoshone. The incorporators of the Pittsburg-Bullfrog realize that only intelligent development work is necessary to open up another dividend payer and they are going ahead with the determination to do that very thing. The conditions are all favorable, with a scarcely a chance to lose.

## Montgomery-Shoshone Extension.

J. C. McCormack of Goldfield, formerly of Boulder and Cripple Creek, Colo., was one of the first to secure properties in the Bullfrog district both by location and purchase. He has been very successful in securing several blocks of ground that are among the best of the camp. Among these are the Montgomery-Shoshone Extension, Indian Springs and Waterloo groups. The first named was incorporated in October last as