Historic Pioche of Southern Nevada Again in the Limelight

Story of Discovery and Later Events Graphically Told

nd supplies were excessively record seems almost in-

vertheless there are fig-that \$15,093,739.58 were banks to the credit of the Haymond & Ely and y properties; there are a show that the ore from at amount of wealth was raged 100 ounces in silver and to the ton. About that grice, located on another sure, and the Yuba, Silvers mines, situated along orphyry ledge of the camp and are credited with hay-

levada camp is going to militions more. Its new and and in a short while it one of the most active ets in the west. It is now er; but it is going to grow etter. It will be the locareduction works and its framish employment for design of men and the town are a population employment. ve a population running

vent has given more sat-the completion of the ente railroad, something ago. At last, the dream ity; 485 miles from Los 2 miles from Callente, the hich the Callente & Piad leaves the main line of edro, Los Angeles & Salt attitude of Pioche is 5,800 the seventies Pioche one of the most conspicuous g camps in America, Mining ac-began there first in 1867 and it med unabated until silver lost amental recognition when the almost sank into obscurity.

SOME EARLY SCENES.

e of the early scenes were interportrayed in an article which d in the Mining & Scientific f San Francisco several months was written by James W. Abwas written by James W. Ab-yeteran mining engineer of Ne-had who knows how to read the ons of Ploche as well as any-Extracts from his desertswell worth reproduction at He said: the vicissitudes that marked

ly history of the Comstock had and a daily overland stage over the central route had been evada secured from the ld that intense interest seen given to California. arid elimate, hostile Inence of railroads and settle absence of railroads and settles, the adventurous prespector ally scattered over Nevada; the sof Austin, White Pine, Pioche Eureka, with a score of smaller sprang into life and added their is to the growing frenzy. Next rginia City, with its world-rest bonanzas, Pioche was for the most farnous mining came. bonanzas, Ploche was for the most famous mining camp

period.
am Hamblin, one of Brigham
missionaries to the Indiana,
sited at his home near St.
Utah, in the fall of 1863, by a
on of his wards, who had
with them some panacare,
in their language meant "sil-He soon closed a bargain to for their information, and th them found and located the lode, which was his pho-repretation of the Panacara, eturned home, told of his find, aght in other prospectors, who

INDIANS INTERFERED.

or years Indian hostilities delayed ng of the camp, but each positions were kept alive. In L. A. Ploche deputed Charles an to purchase for him some ch claims. Ploche was a narance, an argonaut of 48, and to have become very state. to have become very rich, was a metallurgist of con-note. He secured for Ploche the best claims, which the veyed to the Meadow Valley pany, a corporation organ-m for that purpose. This con acquired other proper-ceame one of the two prinfors in the region, and Plann came to be known as

Ely and William H. Rayhad been operating unsuc-la district considerably far-came in a little after Hoff-secured an option on the b. which soon developed in-grade mine. They then or-a Raymond & Ely Mining which at once became toe hich at once became the fithe Meadow Valley. the ore was principally horn ide), argentic (sliver sul-

ena (lead sulphide), and end carbonate), in varying Naturally the first at-educe them was with crude The necessary material for packed on mule-back from the Central Pacific railroad. It by way of San Francisco Horn, for the railroad atilitates of miles of a contact the Union Pacific. The fire-street of the Union Pacific. ald to have cost over a dol-

a natural millaite, which known later as Bullionvije, rude affair, crushing wet, and staints, vats, pans, and he ore was simply crushed maled in the pans, without a beat. For many mouths I fen tons per day, half the dichts want into the tailing, cost of \$30 per ton (which huded mining and hauling), as a dally profit of \$300, and a \$20 c. prospered

and Ely brought in a five

el & Ely Co. prospered

MEADOW VALLEY MILL

ow Valley company crected 50-stamp mill at Dry val-east of Pioche, at a cost of ir metallurgist was Alexis had acquired valuable ex-White Pine. Here the regprocess was practised with sulphote.

auphate.

and with it a pathetic call
and with it a pathetic call
rear the ore. The Pioneer
all of the Raymond & Ely
by one of 10, seen enalamps. Then came a which the ore was roasted i Valley No. 5, on north branch of main on cross vein from the dyke.

with salt to convert the gold and silver to chlorides. Then came another to the sturdy argonauts who are the manes. When it is taken and the manes when it is taken to the manes are the methods are the methods of the reduced the methods of the crodest kind; that the cost of the crodest kind; the cro

SMELTER AT BRISTOL

"A smelter was built at Bristol, 20 miles to the northwest, to treat the rich ores of that locality, and later a stamp-mill with pans and settlers was erected, and still later another smell-

stamp-mill with pans and settlers was exected, and still later another smell-er.

"All this activity meant life at full tide. The following are a few of the high lights in an intensely interesting picture. A daily line of six-horse Concord conches carrying U. S. mail and Wells-Fargo express to the Central Pacific railroad at Palisade, through Hamilton (White Pine), a similar line to Salt Lake City, both operated by the famous Western stage men, Gilmer and Sallsbury; three daily lines, two of them running six-horse Concord coaches, to Builionville; three lines of railroad organized to build into Pioche with the utmost possible speed; the Sait Lake City, Sevier Valley & Ploche railroad (a Mormon line), the Elke, liamiliton & Pioche G. Gilmer & Sallsbury line), through Salt Lake City, 32 steam-hoists with their chorus of whistles, a fast freight mule-line running day and night, with regular stations for change of stock, carrying freight under contract for delivery in five days (with penalty for failure) from Palisade to Pioche (200 miles), a narrow-gage steam freight railroad from Ploche and Buillonville, past the mills at Dry valley and through Condorcanyon, two daily papers with Associated Press service, in the cemetery the graves of 78 men who died a violent death, 22 saloons, hurdy-gurdies (dance halls), two good theaters, two brew-eries, two gravity water systems with street mains and five plugs, and two hose companies, a livery stable with 200 horses, and a population in Ploche and immediate vicinity of about 10,000 popule."

CAMP WAS DORMANT.

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CAMP WAS DORMANT.

In this manner have the scenes of the past been depicted. But after the "silver crash" came the camp laid dormant for many years. People gradually drifted away, leaving behind unprotected costly mine equipment and other property of great value. However, the revival has come and it is extremely doubtful if this generation will live to see the famous Nevads camp sink into obscurity again. But what of the mines of today? may be asked. Which are the ones of especial importance? While there are several in the camp destined to play a leading role in the drama of production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, one first calls to mind the Ohio Kentucky and Prince Consolidated properties. These mines are undoubtedly big ones, and it is doubtful if there are any others in the district of greater value. They are at the head of the list.

The Ohio Kentucky and the Prince Consolidated were once controlled by that veteran mining operator, the late

The Ohio Kentucky and the Prince Consolidated were once controlled by that veteran mining operator, the late W. S. Godbe, and in recent years it fell to the lot of his sons. A. H. and E. L. Godbe, to effect the organization of those corporations and finance them. The Ohio Kentucky is the older of the two, and prominently identified with them in this enterprise is James L. Hackett, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Louisville. Kentucky. Samuel Newhouse is also a sharehoider and president of the corporation. The properties of the Ohio Kentucky company consist of the Susan Duster, Alberta and Alberta No. 2 lode mining claims; an undivided one-half interest in the Currency, Greenback and Independent lode claims; also an undivided one-half interest in the Eventucky. claims; also an undivided one-hal interest in the Floral, Lime and Con-nor's springs, situated at Highland mountain; seven miles of 5-inch main pipe line connecting the springs with the town of Pioche; a 4-mile branch system throughout the town of Pioche; an electric light plant; two water tanks, holding 200,000 gallons of water each; town lots and other valuable properties. The latter being owned jointly with the Nevada Utah Mines & Smelters corporation. Mines & Smelters corporation.

MOTHER LODE OF CAMP.

MOTHER LODE OF CAMP.

The mother lode of the camp is what is commonly called the Black Ledge, or porphyry dyke, and on it are situated the Currency, Greenback, Silver and Independent claims, already referred to. In the early days of the camp, no consequence was attached to the presence of this great porphyry dike, but inter investigation proved that it has played an important part in the vein system of the district. It is in reality a great ore bearing lode and is unquestionably the source from which the solutions have been depositwhich the solutions have been deposition of the Susan Duster claim, where a double compartment shaft has been territory of Pioche.

The principal work of the Ohio Kentucky of Pioche and the past year to the development of the Susan Duster claim, where a double compartment shaft has been sunk to a depth of 400 feet below the surface, exposing a ledge of zinc, lead, iron sulphide ore measuring over 20 feet in width. A winze is sunk from which the solutions have been deposited in other voins. In the future it will be the principal ore producing territory of Plache.

OHIO KENTUCKY DEVELOPMENT.



The Prevailing Nevada Situation Squarely Faced.

By U. S. Senator George S. Nixon.

The estimates upon which many copper

enterprises were figured at that time

Il question has been asked-to hat extent will the state of Nevada be harmed by the great slump in the metal market? The answer might be simply and concretely given by saying, not much; but a closer scrutiny of the inquiry and a more claborate reply may be in the interest of clear thinking.

Taking copper as a basis of argument and there has been no appreciable decline in the prices of other metals), the uperficial thinker might, for instance. take the approximate production for the past year, estimate the Income derivable at the prices of the same period and compare that result with the result to be derived at present prices Would that process of reasoning, however, tell the story?

SITUATION REVIEWED,

It is well to disregard the mischievous practise of computing carnings and percentages on the basis of temporarily high quotations. Let us look the situation in Nevada squarely in the face and was where we stand. In the first place, the production of copper in No vada relatively to the total American output, or even relatively to the output of several other single states, is in consequential. So small has it been that official reports on copper produc tion as late as 1903, which are all that are available to me at the moment, have not even dignified it by a segregate statement, but have combined it with the production of two other states, the total of which is but a small fraction as compared with the production copper properties in Nevada have been thus far largely devoted to development, rather than to maximum production. Two years ago the price of copper was about 15 cents. At that time every ! much prefit cannot be had from copper I unrest.

tucky company has been confined with-

showed handsome profit to be realized at even so low a price as 13 cents, which | per can hardly be estimated. is the price today. The question is, upon what basis were the investments in and development of copper properties within the state made? Were they made upon the recent inflated prices or were they made upon the basis of what had been known as profitable prices up to the end of 1906? The latter is undenlably the case. Who, then, shall say that the outlook for Nevada is unattractive

perfectly well known to and anticipated by investors at the time their investments were made, such as inadequate transportation facilities, the lack of power facilities, etc. There is no reason that I can see why the production of copper and the development of copper properties in Nevada should not liew of the relation between the cost of production and the existing market price of copper. Taking the Ely district as an example with its low grade output, I am given to understand that a ton of Ruth ore containing 2.6 per cent or 36.23 pounds of refined copper and a ton of Eureka ore containing 2.3 per cent or 38.02 pounds of refined copper, will cost \$3,006 and \$2,286 respectively, the former costing 7.75 cents per pound and the latter 6.3 cents per pound, figuring in the recovery of gold of other single states. Investments in and silver per too, which is small. The possibilities of much higher grade pro duction in the Yerington and other districts should not be overlooked. Who shall say that even at present prices

the second to the third level and one

from the third level is 70 feet deep both winzes showing a continuous dre body all the way. Various drifts

winzes and cross-cuts have been driven

around 8 per cent lead, 10 ounces in all-

one considered that price to be good | production? The consumption of copper will not cease, in my opinion, even though appearances might indicate the centrary. The world's demand for cop-THE REAL TROUBLE.

The trouble with the metal market, the trouble with all the markets, today is not so much a reduced consumption due to over-supply as to a general prevailing uncertainty and lack of confidence. I am free to admit that the stringency in the mency market may affect the production of metals in Nevada to some extent since it may place those engaged in development in the position of curtailing their operations omewhat, owing to their immediate inability to secure funds. It is in the nature of a paradox to say that while Nevada has been harmed by the money stringency, it is less likely to be seriously harmed than many of the states of the Union. It was harmed because geographically, it was precluded from speedily availing itsef of means of relief. Money cannot be brought into Nevada within a few hours' time. Many ours and sometimes days are required within which to secure it. The state will suffer less, however, than others because of its enormous inherent capa-

city to produce the vital metal.

LARGE PRODUCTION PROMISED. I look for large production of gold in Nevada during the next 12 months While development of prospects may be temporarily returded, while the confidence of the people may be disturbed in the values of many mining stocks, the output of developed properties will be maintained, if not increased, and a constant stream of gold will inevitably flow into the channels of trade, stimulating, upbuilding and reviving public confidence and alluying the prevailing

while pockets of steel galena have been mountered, carrying values as high as 90 ounces in silver and upwards of 45 her east lead. Within the next few

Ohio Kentucky and Prince Con. Mines of Importance

The Prince Consolidated Mining & Smelting company was organized a few monitos ago, it taking over the properties of the Phoenix Reduction company and others, which consists of 200 acres of patented lands at Bullionville, located 14 miles out from Callente; 300 acres at Dry Valley, together with perfect title to 345 gallons per minute of pure soft water which runs by gravity to the reduction works at Bullionville, the same coming from the springs nearby which supplies the town of Panaca. Also another spring situated near the works at Bullionville from which 100 gallons per minute of warm water is obtsided. gallons per minute of warm water is obtained.

VALUABLE TAILINGS DUMP.

VALUABLE TAILINGS DUMP.

An important asset of the Prince Consolidated company is the tailings dump at Bullionville. It is told that from 1869 to 1879 the mines of Pioche produced 229,000 tons of ore, from which was realized about \$20,000,600. Of this amount, 60,000 tons were worked at Dry Valley from the Meadow Valley, and 169,000 tons from the Raymond & Ely and other mines at Ploche. The mills used in those days was the old style pan amaigamalion process with quicksliver and chemicals, only a fair extraction being obtained. During the early part of the 80s, a portion of the Bullionville tailings were concentrated over crude canvass tables and about 8,600 tons of lead concertate made which were smelted on the ground, a sum aggregating \$700,000 having been derived from this transaction and a large portion of which being profit. Owing to the extreme fineness of the rest of the material containing the lead values, together with the crude and imperfect concentrating devices then in use further work in this disand imperfect concentrating devices then in use, further work in this direction ceased and the company constructed a large chloridzation mill to treat the tailings by reasting and leaching and after 5,000 tons were so treated the mill was destroyed by fire. leaching and after 5.000 tons were so treated the mill was destroyed by fire. The present structure was built for the purpose of leaching the gold ores of DeLamar, Novada, by the cyanide process and about 20,000 tons of the course tailings were leached from which a good profit was made. The tailings from this treatment were deposited in a dump called the "Mill Dump," while those from the concentration process were stored in the "Company Dump" and that portion called the overflow is composed of fines or allines that escaped measurements of those various dumps indicate that it contains in excess of 170,000 tons of material, \$5.000 tons of which assays 15 per cent lead, 13 ounces silver and \$2.80 in gold, or an approximate gross value of \$25 to \$30 per ton. The remaining \$6.000 tons being clean sands, free from lead, assaying 11 ounces in silver and \$3 in gold. The slimes are easily made into hard bricks suitable for lead smelling, while the sands are in demand for converter limings for copper smelters. There is estimated to be a profit of over \$1,000,000 in these tailings.

THE BEST OF ALL.

The chief asset of the company, however, is the Prince group of mines, situated eight miles north of Bullon-ville and two miles from Pioche. This property consists of the Prince, California, Great Western, Texas and Bismark claims and which many believe will prove the greatest producer of one will prove the greatest producer of or in the Pieche district. The property has been splendidly equipped and for several months has been carrying or s campaign of devel ment with exceptionally fine result These claims may be briefly describe ment with exceptionally fine results. These cialms may be briefly described as covering a mammoth velo of iron-lead ore that outcrops 150 to 250 feet in width and about 800 feet in length, developed by two shafts sunk on the velo 150 and 350 feet respectively, together with cross-cuts, drifts etc.—all works being in ore. The latter is being continued to the 400 level, where a level will be established and exploratory drifts and cross-cuts run out. Numerous samples taken from different points in the underground workings above the 300 foot level show a general average of 6.7 per cent lead, 4.7 ounces silver, 25 cents gold, 25.8 iron, 11 per cent manganese, 4.11 per cent time, 16.2 per cent silica and 4.6 per cent zinc. Streaks as wide as 20 feet below the 200 run 10 per cent lead and 12 ounces in silver, while pockets of silver chiaride occur scattered through the settle mass essaving 2 800 ounces. er chieride occur scattered through the entire mass assaying 2,000 oundiver and 40 per cent lead. A vermportant feature of this property indications pointing to ary enrichment expected to be countered at a point 200 feet below | for stoping. It is the largest sulphide | leading mining men that the presen

ore body yet discovered in the district. The mine is splendidly equipped for operation on an extensive scale.

The efficers of the Ohio Kaniucky Mining company are: Samuel Newhouse, president; E. L. Godhe, vice president and mine manager; A. H. Godhe, secretary and general manager, who, with A. J. Bettles and James L. Hackett are directors.

PRINCE CONSOLIDATED.

The Prince Consolidated Mining & Smelling company was organized a few montas ago, it taking over the yield large profits.

SMELTER A PROBABILIEY.

A smetter on the ground is one of the probabilities of the near future at which will be accepted custom ores from the various mines of the camp. which will be accepted custom ores from the various mines of the camp. With an up to data smelter at Bultonville there would be a large country tribulary to draw upon for custom ores. A strong feature in the rustom ores. A strong feature in the rustom ore matter is the extensiva acud mines of the Ohlo-Kentucky company—controlled by the owners of the Prince Convolidated—thus insuring a large and continuous lead ore supply from that section, wille the different companies operating in the Bristol district, together with the farge country to the nouth on the San Pedro Los Angeles & Sait Lake would also contribute an exceedingly large annage.

also contribute an exceedingly large panage.
The officers of the Prince Consolidated are: James L. Hackett, president; E. L. Godbe, vice president and manager of mines; A. H. Godbe, secretary and general manager; who, with J. P. Meganth and Dr. Fred Staufer, constitute the board of discontinuous.

corporation owns the property once held by the Raymond & Ely and Meadow Valley companies, including some of mines in the Bristol district, the Half Moon and Manhattan groups, and its joint heldings with the Ohio Kentucky.

and its joint holdings with the Ohio Kentucky.

Other companies, some of them ewing deposits of large value, are actively at work and most of them will be shippers as soon as the railroad reaches Ploche. Without disparagement to any properties of merit frevitably overlooked in preparing such a flet, there may be mentioned as immediately or prospectively within the shipping class; The Bristol Consolidated Mining company, the Butte & Bristol Mining company, the Butte & Bristol Mining company, the Bristol Ploche Mining company, the Bristol Ploche Mines company, the Brooman, the Monda Nevada Mining company, the Boston & Ploche Mining company, the Boston & Ploche Mining company, the Lincoln Nevada Mining & Milling company, the Lincoln Nevada Mining & Milling company, the Lincoln Nevada Mining company, the Lincoln Nevada Mining company, the Ploche Mines company, and the Cuprile King, West Point and Milwaukee groups.

Monthly Average Prices of Metals During Year.

NTHLY averages of the price of silver, copper, lead and zine for ten months of the year have been obtained from year, have been obtained from the Engineering & Mining Journal, which is considered to be a leading authority on metal market matters. The prices prevailing in New York and London are given in reference to silver, and in the case of spelter, St. Louis, the leading market in the west for that metal, is included, with comparisons with corresponding months of 1906.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Month.	New York		London.	
	1906.	1907	1906	1907.
June July August	66, 108 64, 567 64, 765 66, 976 65, 394 65, 105 65, 949 67, 927 69, 523 70, 813	68.835 67.519 65.462 65.981 67.696 68.144 68.745 67.792 62.435	30.464 29.854 29.984 30.968 30.185 30.118 30.529 31.483 32.148 32.671	31.853 31.326 30.253 30.473 30.893 31.366 31.33 31.33 28.863
Year New York, cen don, pence per	ts per	fine i	ounce:	Lon-

AVERAGE PRICE OF COPP.

Month.	New York.				
	Ellect	rolytic	· Lake.		
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1207.	
January	18.310	24,404	18.419	24 825	
February		24 869			
March		25,065			
April more		24.224			
May		24.048			
June		22,665			
July commone		21.180			
August		18.856			
September	19.683	15.566	19.328	16.047	
October	21.203	15.189	21 (722)	18.551	
November			99.398		
December	22.885	00.000	23,850		
	-				
Year	19,278	100000	19.616		

New York, cents per pound. Electro-tic is for cakes, logots or wirebars. ondon pounds sterling per long ton,

AVERAGE PRICE OF SPECTER.

Month.	New	York.	London.	
	1900.	1907.	1506.	1907
January	31,400	di-Ron	16,850	19,526
February	5.464	0.000	18.001	19,531
March voolooo	5,350	6.000	15.922	19.700
April	5,494	10.000	15:009	19.075
May	5.685	6.000	16.708	19.688
June	K.780	5.7900	16.818	20, 188
July	5.750	6,288		20,250
August	6,700	5,055	37.309	10.003
September	\$.750	4.837	18,056	16.773
October orres	5.750	4.700	10.050	18,533
November	10.066		19,281	
December	0.390		10.009	
Year	0.653		17.370	

pounds sterling per long ton.

AVERAGE PRICE FOR SPELTER.

Month,	New York.		Fr. Louis	
	1993.	1907.	3504.	1907
January	6.487	6.722	6.817	
February	4.015	6.814	5.024	6.664
March	6.200	6.827	6.654	6.687
April converse	6.078	6.665	5,901	6,698
May wereness	5-897	0.441	5.546	6.291
June successors	6,096	6.419	5.948	6:269
July management	8.006	6.072	8.856	5,923
August	6.027	S. 701	5.878	5.551
September	0.316	5.236	6.066	5.086
October	6.222	5.420	6.070	5.050
November	6.175			1.47.68
December	6.591		100 100 100	
Exercision			41.444	120.00
Year	6-105		6.048	-
New York an			45.679.35	Der-
	8 Mile .	ANTENNA,	N-503633	. Det
pound.	11			-

MANY MILLIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THIS MOUNTAIN AT PIOCHE, NEVADA

No. 1. Dump of No. 9 originally sp- ; vein. erated by the Pioche Mining Company on the north, or Meadow Valley branch of main vein-No. 2. Meadow Valley No. 7 dump,

on north branch of main vein.

No. I. Dump of cross cut tunnel to Burke mine, on south hunch of main No. 8. Dump of the Chapman, on vein. Shaft abscured by shart house.

No. 4. Shaft house over Meadow No. 9. Dump of the Huhn and Hunt

No. 6. Dump of Arkansas, a cress No. 4. No. 7. Dump of the Washington and Creele, on the south branch of No. main vein.

No. 12. Meadow Valley No. 8 cast tween March, 1871, and September, of the fork, on north branch of main 1872.

aca shaft, west of the fork on main ! Belongs to Ohio-Kentucky.

No. 10. Dump of the Maseppa, on vein. Out of this shaft came most of | No. 5. Dump of Yuba, or American the porphyry dyke. A great No. 11 Dump of the Desdemone, a Ely Mining company paid seventeen dividends. agreating \$2.115.000 be-

> No. 16. Susan Duster hoist, of Ohio-No. 13. Dump of the Newark, on Kentucky Mining company.
> No. 14. Dump of the Newark, on No. 17. Dump at mouth of Amador
> No. 14. Mouth of Zero tunnel run-No. 14. Mouth of Zero tunnel running off towards the south.
> No. 15. Ruins of holst over Pans.
> No. 16. Ruins of holst over Pans.
> No. 17. Dump at mouth of Amador tunnel. The mine is now generally known as the Williams.
> No. 18. Place West shaft house.

Nevada-litah machine shops and Piochs Water company's lower tank.
No. 20. Alberta, one of the Ohio-

No. 20. Alberta, one of the OhioKentucky group.
No. 21. Shaft over the Independent,
now used as Nevada-Utah No. 1.
No. 22. Upper water tank of the
Pioche Water company. About 400
feet east of this tank the porphyry
dyke disappears under the shale.
No. 22. Here a porphyry dyke
crops up through the limestons.