A DRAMATIC CAREER

Incidents That Might Furnish Material For Another Racine.

OPERATIONS OF F. AUG. HEINZE

His Achievements in the Copper Mining World of Montana—What He Accomplished For British Columbia—A Int Letter by Mr. P. A. O'Farrell.

Butte, Sept. 17, 1899

While Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark were contending for supremacy in Montana politics, a youth arrived in Butte whom the gods had destined to play even a more brilliant part upon its stage than either.

Aug. Heinze's career is replete with dramatic incidents that some day will furnish material for a new Racine. In 1889, Butte was partitioned, so to speak, between the Boston companies, the Daly and Clark concerns, and the Colorado and the Parrot company. The Parrot was the Senior Copper company, but the Anaconda company had long since outdistanced all others, and the Boston and Montana was also forging to a pre-eminent place.

When Heinze arrived in Butte in the fall of 1889, no human being dreamed that Butte afforded an opportunity to achieve enormous wealth and a commanding position, not only in Montana, but in the commercial world. It was thought that all the Bonanza mines were in the hands of the big companies, and that the claims still owned by the old-timers were of little value, and those which might prove valuable were destined for those who were already in the field. Heinze was a youth of 20, but a youth equipped with all the learning of the schools. He was an engineer, a metallurgist, and a writer of promise and an excellent musician. To Bohemian tastes he joined marvelous business instincts, and a genius for affairs that has but few parallels. None who met him then little dreamed that this handsome youth of 20 ambitioned to become the rival of Montana's copper kings, either in politics or business. He seemed to take life easily, to thread the primrose path of pleasure, and to care little about Montana politics or the fierce rivalry that existed between Clark and Daly. The Boston & Montana company employed him to do some engineering, and he did his work carefully and well. While engaged in that work a chance was given him to form a pretty clear conception of the copper deposits of Butte, and of the value of the properties owned by the big companies. He also had the opportunity to guage the intricacy and entanglements of ownership due to old loose locations, and to the wide difference between the size of claims. Some were claims acquired under the laws of 1862, and others were relocations of old claims, and located when the law of the standard claim of today, 1500 feet by 600 feet, took effect.

Heinze soon discovered that there was ample room for him in Butte. That there were great mines there not yet appropriated, and that both in mining and in metallurgy he could effect big improvements. He stayed a year, and in that year he gauged the situation with such perfect accuracy and took so completely the measures of men and things, that he knew more about the true situation of Butte and Montana at 21 than almost any man who had lived in Butte since its foundation. He went back to New York to organize a company to operate in Butte copper mines. That company was the Montana Ore Purchasing company, a company which the genius of Heinze has made enormously rich, and a company which has enabled him to become one of the famous men of the west. It took him nearly a year to form that company, but he spent that year on the editorial staff of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York. His duties on that most excellent and reliable of all mining journals compelled him to very intimate study of the mineral resources and the metal markets of the world; and here again Fate was shaping Heinze for the career which he had resolved to carve out for himself.

In 1892 he returned to Montana and immediately began the erection of a smelter. The old folks who had been in the mining and smelter business all their lives laughed at Heinze, and prophesied that the fool and his money would soon be parted. So, too, did all Europe laugh at the youth of 26 who at the close of the last century led a ragged army into Lombardy to face a well-equipped and well-disciplined host led by marshals of the Empire who were veterans of a hundred battle-fields. But the ragged army of France led by the Corsican youth of genius performed prodigies that had no parallel in the world's history, and changed the fate of nations. It has been ever thus. Heinze was a youth of consummate genius, but the folks did not know it then. They know it now. And they know, too, that if it were given to this man to play a part in war, in diplomacy or in government, the genius that is his would make him the foremost actor on any stage whereon his lot was cast.

While building his reduction works, Heinze had leased a mine from Mr. James Murray, and had pushed developments rapidly, and accumulated from Murray's mine a large quantity of ore for treatment.

Heinze's star had risen, and the magnitude of the star was being carefuly scanned. His first act was to group around him the very ablest of lieutenants. But the very day his smelting operations were to begin Mr. James Murray took it into his head that the mine he had leased to Heinze had entitled him to better terms than it called for, and he brought suit for an accounting and an annulment of the lease, and obtained an injunction, which shut down the mine. This apparently meant ruin for Heinze, for in a few weeks his smelter would be lacking ore and his business would be paralyzed, and he would be without resources to fight Murray in the law courts. It meant that Murray would own not the mine only but the smelter too. Jim Murray was one of Montana's old-timers, who knew, and was known by everybody. He had acquired a dangerous reputation as a litigant. Had he lived in the days of Drake and Raleigh he would have been a buccaneer. Had he succeeded in ruining Heinze, he would have boasted of his success to the last day of his life. But Jim Murray pitted against Heinze was completely outclassed. Heinze no sooner saw himself checkmated by Murray than he secured a lease and bond on the Glengarry, a mine that had been worked by several, including the Butte & Boston, and abandoned as worthless. Murray chuckled when he saw Heinze's money spent in developing a mine out of the Glengarry, for he felt that his ruin would be all the speedier.

But it was only a passing cloud that obscured Heinze's rising star, for the Glengarry proved a tailsman for him. In 30 days he was digging therefrom the finest ore in Butte, and in such quantities that he had to enlarge his smelting works. Then he turned on Murray in the courts and routed him, horse, foot, and artillery. Murray's prestige never recovered the defeat, but the wealth of Heinze's Glengarry enabled him to buy the Rarus in 1895 for $400,000. The Rarus was the east extension of the great Anaconda-St. Lawrence lode, and in that ground also was a lode connecting it with that of the Mountain View, the famous mine belonging to the Boston & Montana.

Heinze had long ago set his heart on the Rarus, and as luck would have it none of the other companies were willing to pay the price, till Heinze's time came. The gods, however, shower favors on the bold and daring, and in a few years the Rarus has developed to a $10,000,000 mine. In 1896 Heinze sought wider scope for his genius, and he transferred his operations to Canada, leaving his affairs in Butte in the hands of able lieutenants. He secured charters and land grants in British Columbia, and he built a railroad and a smelter. He won the friendship and admiration of the leading statesmen of the Dominion, and his operations turned the attention of the capitalists of Europe and America to British Columbia. Heinze conferred vast benefits on the great western province, but the Canadian Pacific suddenly woke up to the fact that if Heinze were permitted to carry out his schemes, the supremacy of the Canadian Pacific in the railroad world of Canada might be very seriously jeopardized. It was accordingly resolved to clip Heinze's wings and to divert from him the aid he was receiving from Dominion and Provincial parliaments. With indomitable pluck Heinze started in to fight the great Canadian corporation, and most probably he would be fighting still had not events occurred in Butte which forced him to quit Canada and to return to Montana. He therefore sold out his business to the Canadian Pacific railroad, retaining some valuable interests in mines and saw mills and 500,000 acres of timber and mineral lands. His two years operations in Canada made him over a million, without counting the interests still left; but this was nothing to what he would have made had not untoward events recalled him to Butte.

While Heinze was engaged fighting the Canadian Pacific at the front, the Boston & Montana and the Butte & Boston companies had attacked him in flank and rear. Both Boston companies were run then as now by like interests. Mr. A. S. Bigelow of Boston and the Lewisohn Bros. of New York were then in control, and they planned a campaign which was to reduce Heinze to impotence in the mining world. They laid claim to the great Rarus mine, and instituted proceedings to recover $720,000 for ore which Heinze had taken therefrom. The great Rarus lode dips under the surface of the Michael Davitt and of the Pennsylvania, two claims to the south, owned by the Bostonians. The United States law gives the miner the right to follow and mine all the ore coming to the surface from the croppings down to Pluto's realms. The miner holding the earliest location takes all the ore in the ground on the dip of the vein. That is, all intersecting lodes from other claims become the property of the senior claim from the point of intersection down. It is necessary to grasp these technicalities to understand this duel between New York and Boston capitalists and Heinze. The Rarus was the acknowledged senior claim in the contest with the Michael Davitt, and it claims seniority in the fight with the Pennsylvania.

While Heinze was in British Columbia he entrusted all the engineering of the Rarus mine and its active development to his superintendent, C. S. Batterman. Mr. Batterman made elaborate plans of all the underground workings of the Rarus and did an immense amount of development. But while thus engaged he was also engaged in theorizing. In fact Mr. Batterman has had a penchant for theories all his life, and on account of his theories he has become an invaluable aid to lawyers who desire to establish theories before judges and juries. In fact Mr. Batterman is rather an expert theorist than a practical miner. In developing the Rarus mine Batterman conceived two theories, one that the Rarus had no extralateral rights, or in other words, that it could not mine the ore cropping on its surface when it dipped beneath the adjacent ground, and the other that even if it had extra-lateral rights the lode at depth was not homogeneous, but that it collided with other lodes entirely independent, which apexed on the Michael Davitt and Pennsylvania. Big with these theories, Mr. Batterman talked, and the echo of his talk reached Boston before it reached Mr. Heinze. To Mr. Bigelow such theories seemed as light from heaven, for he saw in them the prospect of acquiring a $10,000,000 mine without the expenditure of a dollar. He forgot that theory is human and fact divine. He forgot that Heinze had found the Rarus and developed it, and that he was the last man in the world to yield to Mr. Batterman's theories or Mr. Bigelow's wishes.

Batterman left Heinze's service to become an ally of the Bostonians, and he was summoned to the Hub to propound his theories. He carried with him all of Heinze's plans and maps, and he used them with telling effect to demonstrate to the Bostonians that they owned millions which they knew not of. It seemed of little matter to him that these plans were made and these theories conceived while working for Heinze. The joy of new theories made this man forget that the bread which fed his wife and children was bought with the wages which Mr. Heinze paid.

And this is the origin of what will eventually prove one of the greatest lawsuits in the country.

It was the origin of a legal battle so involved and so complicated that the men who originated it must have palled and stood back in amazement had they any conception of the extraordinary events that were to ensue therefrom. At the beginning Heinze crossed the continent and interviewed Mr. Bigelow and the Lewisohns. He offered to pay them $350,000 for a half interest in the Snohomish mine, the east extension of the Rarus, provided they quit all claim to the Rarus lode. The Lewisohns, who knew the man, wanted to compromise, but Mr. Bigelow declared that Montanans had not treated his people well, and that he had resolved to make an example of Heinze. Batterman's theories had turned Bigelow's head. Heinze accepted the gage to battle, and the fight began. He hastened back to Butte and entered on a policy of expansion. He bought every likely piece of property for sale. He bought a half interest in the Snohomish for $100,000, the other half being owned by the Bostonians. He paid another $100,000 for the Sullivan to the Anaconda company and ran a tunnel from it to the Rarus, and then found that he had cause for a lawsuit against the Boston & Montana for $800,000, which he claims they extracted in ore from the Sullivan through one of their mines. He bought 31-36 of the Nipper for $150,000, believing that it was the west extension of the Anaconda. Marcus Daly owned 5-36, but he had agreed to sell it, never dreaming that the Anaconda lode might possibly run through it. He thought the Oden, south of the Nipper, had the Anaconda vein. These and a multitude of other claims and fractions of claims Heinze proceeded to develop, and in two years he acquired and developed mines at a cost of $1,500,000, which are now reckoned as worth $20,000,000. His luck has been phenomenal, and the Bostonians onslaught on Heinze has resulted up to date in enormously enhancing Heinze's fortune. (Meanwhile the Bostonians had fallen back on a plan of campaign as old as the deluge. It was to starve the enemy, to shut down his mines, and to close his smelter. His reduction works were built on ground leased from the Butte & Boston. They tried to break the lease on the ground that it did not contain a clause permitting slag to be dumped thereon. For two years the fight over this lease has been waged, and the end is as far off as ever. The ground is no good except for dumping purposes, and Heinze is paying $300 a month for it; but the Bostonians would gladly give up the $300 a month could they close Heinze's smelter. Injunction after injunction was brought against his mines to deprive him of ore. Loss of ore and an idle smelter would starve Heinze in Butte, while the Canadian Pacific would starve him out in Canada. But Heinze made his peace with the Canadian Pacific and obtained a very satisfactory price for his interests over there. He then returned to Butte and proceeded to attack the Bostonians at every vulnerable point. He summoned to his aid the ablest mining lawyers on the Continent and the best experts he could procure for love or money. One-sixth of the Michael Davitt was still unpurchased by the Bostonians, and Heinze bought it for $15,000. The Boston folks had forgotten about this interest, but Heinze forgot nothing, and remembered that a judicial order had been made several years before for the sale of this very Michael Davitt. He called up the order, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Bostonians, the claim was put up at public auction for sale. It was knocked down to one of Heinze's lieutenants for $357,000. But Heinze did not want it at that figure, for according to his theories the Michael Davitt had very little intrinsic value; while if Mr. Batterman's theories prove correct, it is worth millions. Heinze's lieutenant accordingly failed to pay the price, and the mine again was put up at auction. This time a deposit of $25,000 was required to prevent straw bids, and John Maginnis, Heinze's chief lieutenant, paid down the sum, while Flanagan, an ex-auditor of the Anaconda, put up $25,000, and everybody thought he was bidding for Marcus Daly. As a matter of fact he was brought from Chicago to take part in a comedy planned by Heinze. He had the manager of one of the great Canadian banks come over and visit Butte at the same time, and during the auction the bank manager stood by Maginnis and occasionally nodded a grave approval to a whispered question of Maginnis'. The Bostonians knew nothing of the comedy, and bid very eagerly against Daly and Heinze and his ally, the great Canadian bank. Heinze stood by grave and serious and watched the bidding with the face of a sphynx. He wanted to unload his one-sixth interest on the Bostonians at the highest figure possible, and to his amazement he saw them bid up to $601,000. Then, according to a prearranged signal, he dashed his cigar on the stone steps of the court house, and Maginnis and Flanagan let the Michael Davitt go to the Bostonians.

Heinze received $100,000 on his $15,000 investment, and the carelessness of the Boston & Montana management in not picking up this interest put a clear $85,000 into Heinze's pocket. The story of this little comedy is thoroughly enjoyed throughout the mining camps of the west, though it may not make a pleasant reading for the New York and Boston stockholders of the Butte & Boston.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

HOW THE ORES ARE REDUCED.

Outline of the Metallurgy of Chalcopyrite Ores of Rossland.

Mr. John M. Haley of this city, who was employed at the Trail smelter, has, at the request of The Miner, furnished the following account of the metallurgy of the chalcopyrite ores of the Trail Creek division.

Metallurgy is the art of extracting metals from their ores and preparing them for the use of the artizan and the manufacturer.

The history of this art dates from the most remote antiquity, and its fundamental principles had been discovered and applied to the wants of mankind long before the existence of the sciences, by aid of which their operations have since been explained. After two years of practical experience, including the assay office, the refinery and the blast furnaces, I will herewith submit a brief outline of the operations, including subsequent refining by the Oxidation process at Trail, B. C.

The ore is first sampled and then assayed to determine its exact value and composition. On the assay value of the precious metals the mine owners are paid, and the composition of the ore assists the metallurgist in the calculation of his charge. When the analysis are received the percentage of the sulphur and arsenic are noted. Both elements, if present in more than an allowable quantity, are calcined or roasted, and the methods employed are the following: Heap roasting, hand roasting and roasting in an O'Hara furnace. Heap roasting is the best adapted to ores in lump form, but they are seldom brought to a perfect roast if they carry sulphur over 15 per cent. Hand roasters and O'Hara's are best adapted to fine ore or granulated matte. After consideration of the above the metallurgist calculates his charge, consisting usually on these ores of one ton of raw ore charged, in 1,000-pound lots with fuel and flux; that is, lime rock CaO and coke at both ends of the furnace, also a charge of heap roast with fuel and flux added proportionately. The molten mass of slag and matte flows from the furnace into a receiver, where it is separated by specific gravity. The slag being the lighter comes to the top and flows off into a launder, where it is granulated by a strong head of water and washed away. The matte is tapped into pots and granulated similar to the slag, only the water carries it into a settling tank, from which it is raised by cup conveyers into a bin and transferred to the O'Hara and hand roasters to be calcined. This calcine does not carry over 5 per cent of sulphur, and when the operation is finished the calcine is charged with given quantities of fuel and flux, and sometimes heap-roast is added to this charge. The metal produced from this charge carries from 55 to 63 per cent copper, 27 to 34 ounces gold and 54 to 67 ounces silver per ton. This metal is now shipped to the states or refined at the works.

Refining.

The product from the furnaces is first converted into blister copper. About one-thirtieth of your charge, when the matte reaches the right grade, comes down as copper bottom. Rethrow this again from the matte to purify it, and this alloy of gold and copper, assaying 700 ounces of gold per ton, is taken to the refinery, where it charged with the same grade in a furnace, the bottom of which has been saturated with pure copper to prevent it absorbing too much value. The charge is fused, skimmed, and then tapped and granulated into water, making a hollow spherical shot. Charge this again into the furnace, calcine, and when sufficient amount of copper is oxidized, add a given quantity of dry silicious gold ore; this slags the impurities forming silicates and oxides of copper. When fused, skim, raise the heat a little, and tap the product, or the gold-copper alloy assaying 7,000 ounces gold per ton. Granulate this alloy and refine with sulphur. In refining sulphur the sulphur combines with the copper, forming a copper sulphide, and the gold remains with the alloy and is shipped to the mint at 800 to 960 fine.

The granulations from the 7,000 ounces. Alloy can be alloyed with silver, thereby producing a gold-silver-copper alloy of known value. This alloy is poured in a wide mould, so thin plates can be produced, a hole bored at the end and suspended with small iron rods in sulphuric acid solution. The pots used to part this alloy are made of iron about one inch thick, 22 inches long and 24 inches deep. A cover of iron, with a hole five inches in diameter near one end, is placed over the pot. A lid fits over this hole and opening is allowed just sufficient to let the fumes escape to a hood connected by a five-inch iron pipe to the flue, which in turn connects with a condenser. These pots are filled about two-thirds full with sulphuric acid of 66 degrees B., the alloy then suspended and a fire started under the pots. An immediate action is perceptible as soon as the acid is heated, which lasts about six hours, and toward the last the acid is allowed to concentrate, thereby forming copper and some silver sulphate, which settles to the bottom, carrying the gold with it, and clarifying the solutions, which are allowed to cool. The acid is prevented from becoming too concentrated by addition of dilute acid when necessary. The solution in the pots is now drawn off by means of a lead syphon into the silver tanks (which are lined with lead) until the acid solution becomes cloudy. Then it is stopped, as the gold is liable to be drawn over with the acid into the silver tanks. The residue that remains after the acid is syphoned off, consisting of copper and silver sulphate, also the metallic gold containing a litte silver, is transferred to a lead-lined tray, where the acid is diluted and boiled by steam to dissolve the sulphates. Decanting this solution into the silver tanks leaves the gold behind, which is washed with hot water, repeating the operation until the gold is sweetened. Then transfer the gold into one of the pots containing sulphuric acid, boil for four or five hours, syphon off the acid, place the gold again in the lead-lined tray, wash until sweetened, running the hot wash water into the silver tanks. The gold is now pressed, dried, melted, and run into bars of from 998 to 999 fine. The silver tanks are lead-lined and are about five feet long by four feet wide and four feet deep. Copper plates about four feet long and almost the same width as the tank, attached to iron rods that rest on either side of the tank, are suspended in them. The solutions in these tanks are now concentrated to about 25 deg. B., and your silver precipitates as metallic silver. The solution is allowed to cool and settle, then drawn off into the crystallizing tanks and the silver transferred to a filter, washed with hot water until sweetened, testing frequently with salt for presence of silver in solution. The silver is now pressed, dried, melted, and run into bars of about 998 to 999 fine. The solution that has been drawn into the crystallizing tanks is now concentrated from 25 deg. B. to 40 deg. B., and allowed to stand for 10 or 12 days, when it is reconcentrated to 45 deg. B. beinga llowed to crystalize; then again concentrated, and a third crop of crystals is obtained which contains much iron. The clear acid from this crystallization can be used as dilute acid for the parting pots. After the solution is drawn from the crystallizing tanks, the blue stone can be seen adhering to the sides and bottom of them, also to the strips of copper that are suspended in the tanks. A workman now enters the tank, and with a copper chisel detaches the crystals adhering to the sides. These crystals are dissolved in pure water and re-criptallized, the mother liquor being eventually added to the first liquor from the precipitating tanks. When the liquor becomes over-charged with iron the copper is precipitated with metallic iron. This can also be done with the solution from the silver tanks if one does not care to make blue stone.

The blue stone crystals are now packed in barrels and are ready for market. One pound of metallic copper with 1.5 pound of sulphuric acid 66 deg. B. will make 4.5 pound of crystallized sulphate of copper.

JOHN M. HALEY.

SKIN-DEEP BEAUTY!

"Handsome is that handsome does," is the old theoretical adage, but after all it's the skin-deep beauty that's attractive. It would take a big lot of handsome doing to compensate for a skin that is diseased and whose appearance is distasteful to all who see it, and the torment of the patient whose daily burden it is to bear it about. DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT is a wonderful cure for all sorts of Skin Diseases—itching, burning, stinging sensations which are accompaniments—tetter, salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, eczema, itch, ulcers, erysipelas, liver spots, and all eruptions of the skin—one application allays the irritation, and perseverance in its use results in a speedy cure. For blind, bleeding, itching, and ulcerating piles it's a magical balm; one application gives comfort and relief in an instant, and in from three to five nights the trouble disappears. Price, 35 cts.

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ARE YOU Constipated and dyspeptic, with headache, coated tongue, bad breath, pimples on your face and back, and with a dull languid feeling in every part of your body?

ARE YOU Troubled with a bad blood disease which every now and then breaks out on different parts of your body and makes your life a perfect hell?

ARE YOU Troubled with pain in the back, weakness of your kidneys?

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"I had heart trouble for 16 years, and would often drop senseless on the streets and for two years was so bad I could not be left home alone. And would faint as often as two or three times a day. My circulation was poor and sluggish and I had palpitation of the heart. After taking Doctor Reeves' treatment for one month I had but one spell. And now I heartily indorse his Wonderful New System of treatment."

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Remember, Dr. Powell Reeves is the oldest specialist on this coast, and has thousands of testimonials showing his success in Spokane. Ask your banker, ask the express company, ask your neighbor. Everybody knows Dr. Powell Reeves, the old RELIABLE doctor. You can depend on him when all others fail.

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