

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

ITS WORK IN INTERESTING CAPITAL IN OREGON PROPERTIES.

Sales of Mining Stocks Are More Than Gratifying—Railroads and Smelter for Portland.

The Oregon Mining Stock Exchange, under the most careful management of the directors and its officers, is meeting with unexpected success. The hour for call has been changed several times, in order to accommodate the public. A well-governed exchange with a live board of brokers is an established fact; right now in Portland, and can be testified to by ladies and gentlemen in great numbers having found it convenient to visit the exchange during call hour.

In order to get the quotations telegraphed East and answers the same day, owing to difference in time there and here, the established hour for the morning call is 10:30 o'clock. Only one call a day will probably be had during the Summer months, but indications are that an afternoon call will be necessary by early Fall. In addition to the active brokers who have come to Portland on account of the organization of the exchange, some of Portland's firms are catching on rapidly and are pulling together, in advertising Oregon as a mining state, and Portland, the center. Several thousand letters are being sent out monthly, relative to Oregon's mining districts, each lot relative to its own section, but they all say Oregon, and are sent from Portland.

In speaking of a smelter for Portland, it is most certain the railroad to a certain extent hold the key to the situation, but they are more than willing to do their part. What is needed most is encouragement in opening up the mining country so that men who build smelters are encouraged to cast their lot in Oregon. All that is required is a unanimity of action and a harmonious pull. Eastern Oregon, with its Baker City, Sumpter, Grand, Lewiston, Canyon City, Quartzburg and Prarie City districts; Southern Oregon, with its Grant's Pass and Gold Hill districts, Bohemia and Blue River district, all are willing to contribute. Portland needs a mining exchange. It has one; and those connected with it and its friends are on a steady pull for the next great need, a smelter.

The sales of the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange are more than gratifying, and, considering that this is the heated season, some of the earlier exchanges on the Coast might boast if they could report as much business. The quotations are all genuine.

Any broker on the Exchange will buy or sell any stock, at the highest or lowest figure obtainable, at any call. The stocks listed on the Exchange are brokers' stock in trade, for they buy and sell, charging the regular commission. If advice is wanted, no doubt any of them would give it freely, but they are gentlemen looking for a clientele, and cannot afford to advise to the detriment of those seeking advice from them.

The sixth week on the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange closes with a business footing towards 500,000 shares sold for the week.

The attached compared statement, comparing quotations, commencing at the first call, June 18, including present quotations, shows healthy improvement in nearly all stocks and advanced activity:

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Adams Mountain, Bohemia, Blue River) and their market status (Bid, Asked) and prices.

The stocks now on the exchange have applied for listing, and it is probable they will all be accepted, nothing but slight details standing in the way, at present. The Adams Mountain Company own claims on Adams Mountain, in the Bohemia district, are capitalized for 500,000 shares, par value 5 cents each. Have eight men at work; have about 200 feet of work done and money in the treasury. The Buffalo Gold Mining Company own claims close to Sumpter. Are working continuously. Incorporated for 1,000,000 shares, par value 10 cents each; 75,000 in the treasury. The Copperopolis Copper Company own claims in the Quartzburg district on Divle Creek, Grant County. Incorporated for 1,500,000 shares, par value 10 cents each; 80,000 in treasury. Have shipping ore, but on account of railway encouragement will continue to block out ore and not haul this season. The Pointe Freeling Company, incorporated for 400 shares, par value 10 cents; 150 shares in treasury. Are preparing a dredging plant to operate at Cape Nome. Gold Hill & Bohemia Company, capitalized for \$1,000,000, par value 10 cents each. Own property in both Gold Hill and Bohemia districts. The Gold Hill properties have produced \$25,000. A deep tunnel is being driven to cut the pay ore at a great depth. Also, a contract for 200 feet of work has been let on the Wall Street property in the Bohemia district. Gold Hill High Lane Ditch Company own placer ground in Jackson County and 80 acres right-of-way for ditch, incorporated for 5,000,000 shares, par value 10 cents; 1,500,000 shares in treasury. Goldstone Consolidated Mining Company own a group of claims near the Colorado Consolidated group in Baker County; capitalization, 250,000 shares, \$1 each; 150,000 in treasury; no debts. Has spent about \$1000 in developing. Helena Mining Company own group of claims in Bohemia district. Incorporated for 1,000,000 shares, par value \$1 each. Are paying 1/4 of 1 per cent on the capitalization every month. Helena No. 2 Mining Company own claims in the Bohemia district. Incorporated for 1,000,000 shares, par value \$1. Have contract let for 200-foot tunnel, and is under the same management as the Helena Mining Company. Lost Horse Gold Mining & Exploration Company own claims in Cracker Creek district, close to Sumpter. Capitalization, 1,000,000 shares at 10 cents each; 250,000 in the treasury. Are working three men continuously. May Queen Mining Company own claims close to Grant's Pass. Have 40-foot tunnel. Contract let for 100 feet. Have \$1000 in treasury. Have produced \$2000. Mountain View Gold Mining Company has bond on Mount View mining claim on the south slope of Elkhorn Mountain, Sumpter district. Incorporated for 1,000,000 shares, par value 10 cents; 200,000 in treasury and money enough to take up their bond. Oregon-Colorado Mining, Milling & Development Company own claims in Bohemia district. Have surveyed for United States patent. About 400 feet of tunnel and contract let for 150 feet more. Capitalization, 2,000,000 shares, \$1 each; 1,000,000 in treasury and working capital of \$100,000 provided. Riverside Mining Company own group of claims in Bohemia district. Spent \$2000 in developing. Incorporated 500,000 shares, 10 cents par value; 100,000 in treasury. Grizzly Gold Mining Company, incorporated for 1,000,000 shares, par value 10 cents; 400,000 in treasury. Own group of claims 1/4 mile northwest of Sumpter. The officers of the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange are: J. E. Haseltine, president; P. J. Jennings, vice-president; I. G. Davidson, second vice-president; F. J. Hard, secretary; David Goodsell, treasurer. The brokers are: Charles Gee, E. A. Clem, M. G. Griffin, Waver, Hengen & Waver, J. A. McCully, H. H. McCarthy, J. Y. Hendy, J. W. Heiser, Russell, Prentice, Roberts & Gibbs, M. P. Ward.

STATE BOUNDARY LINE

IT HAS BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED BETWEEN IDAHO AND MONTANA.

Ninety-two Stone and Iron Monuments Have Been Erected Along the Crest of the Bitter Root.

A bulletin has been issued from the Interior Department covering the report of the Engineers who have recently completed the work of re-establishing the boundary line between Idaho and Montana. An appropriation for the work was made in June, 1897, and soon after that date Engineers were sent to the field. The survey was completed in 1898, and final reports were made to the Government in February, 1901. Ninety-two stone and iron monuments were used along the meridional portion of the line. In connection with the work of re-establishing the boundary the report says: The stone monuments are of granite, six feet in length and ten inches square, unless except for space sufficient to permit cutting the words "Idaho" and



TYPICAL MINERS' CABIN.

"Montana" on opposite sides. These monuments are placed in the more prominent localities, and are monolithic in all cases where it was possible to transport them in one mass to the proper position; otherwise they were cut into 10 sections, so that they could be carried on pack mules, and were bolted and cemented together when established in place. The iron monuments are hollow posts of wrought iron, six feet in length and four feet in outer diameter, covered with a coat of asphaltum tar, at the bottom they are flared to a width of 12 inches, to insure more secure planting. These posts are set to a depth of three feet below the surface of the ground, three feet remaining above ground, and a conical mound of earth being raised around them to a height of two feet. On the tops of the posts are riveted bronze caps, on which is cut appropriate lettering, and the number of the monument and the distance in miles from the international boundary are stamped in large figures. In addition to the four stone monuments referred to, the monuments in square places, the sites for the monuments were chosen with reference to the topographic features of the country, instead of being placed at even miles, as has usually been the custom on boundary lines, but there are few intervals greater than a mile between the monuments, the average interval being about three-fourths of a mile. They were placed generally on summits, or near the top of hills, or on a trail, and so as to be intervisible when possible. Between the monuments the line is thoroughly out and adjacent trees are blazed, so that it can be readily recognized.

Previous to the work herein referred to no attempt had ever been made to locate and mark the Idaho-Montana boundary line, but the engineers of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads had estimated the points at which it crossed their tracks and established marks according to this estimation. The accepted crossing on the Northern Pacific was found to be about one and a half mile west of the true line, and that of the Great Northern about one mile east of the true line along the railroad track, but only about the half mile east thereof in direct longitude. Kootenai, Idaho, spent a considerable sum of money in grading a road up the mountain from Leonia toward Sylvania, which, when the boundary line was located, soon after, was found to be in Flathead County, Montana.

Territorial and state lines in the Northwestern portion of the United States have undergone many changes. Originally this area was included partly in Louisiana and partly in Oregon, the dividing line being the crest of the Rocky Mountains. Oregon Territory was organized August 14, 1842. Its area was further reduced by the present States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and portions of Wyoming and Montana. The Territory of Nebraska, formed from portions of the Louisiana Purchase, was organized May 30, 1854. Its original area extended from Minnesota on the east to the continental watershed on the west, and included the existing State of Nebraska and portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Territory of Dakota was formed March 2, 1861, from parts of the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Oregon. Originally, Idaho contained the Territory of Idaho was formed of portions of Nebraska, Dakota and Washington, the latter having been organized March 2, 1863, from a portion of the Territory of Oregon. Originally, Idaho contained about 324,785 square miles, but in 1864 it was reduced 146,000 square miles by the formation of the Territory of Montana, which was taken entirely from Idaho, and in 1898 it was further reduced by the formation of the Territory of Wyoming, almost the whole of which (92,995 square miles) was taken from Idaho. Montana today stands as originally organized, while Idaho contains about 84,820 square miles.

SAVED BY HIS BICYCLE. Dr. E. A. McAllister's Narrow Escape From Drowning in Ten-Mile Creek. Eugene Register. Dr. E. A. McAllister and wife left here several weeks ago for Florence and Coast points on their bicycles. On arriving at Florence Mrs. McAllister stopped to visit while the doctor proceeded down the coast to the mouth of the Umpqua; thence on to Coos River, Empire City, Couville, Mansfield and Bandan, taking about eight days for the trip. On his return, he left Empire City at 8 A. M., expecting to arrive at Florence that evening. He went by Umpqua to call on Dr. Kuykendall's party, that was camped there, and did not reach Ten-Mile Creek until 7 o'clock, when he found the

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