

MINING

Edited By MRS. CHAS. B. ANDREWS



America's Greatness Founded on Mining



UNCLE SAM, THE MINERAL PRODUCER OF THE WORLD

The success of all industry depends upon the success of mining. The dividends paid by the gold, silver and copper mines are greater than the dividends paid by all the banks and all the railroads in this country.

VISIT TO MINES AT GALICE CREEK

DEVELOPMENT OF QUARTZ VEINS ABOVE THE STRAUB FROM WHICH \$2,000,000 IN PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN—PROCESSED IN LARGE PLANT.

Being desirous of visiting the Galice mining district of southern Oregon, your special Journal correspondent recently boarded the Southern Pacific Pullman ticketed for Merila, a small station on the line of this road nine miles north of Grants Pass. This point was reached early next afternoon and the stage taken for a 14-mile trip over tortuous roads to Galice. From this point to the mines the road is more rugged, but only what may be expected from a country that yields up the yellow metal in paying quantities. A new and better route out to the railroad is projected and that soon it is expected that a good road will be opened to Galice shortening the distance about one half.

For many years Galice creek has yielded placer gold, and from 1855 down to the present it is estimated that \$20,000,000 have been taken from this stream alone. Mining in this region is not restricted to placer development. Only in recent years have attempts been made to locate the quartz ledges, and about three years ago John P. Wickham made an examination of this section, tracing the course of a ledge for more than 30 miles and found one of the three out-croppings that revealed the wealth hidden beneath. He realized what the discovery meant and at once procured by purchase four full claims known as the Monte Cristo, Bonanza, Live Yankee and Yankee Doodle, embracing in all over 6,000 feet of the now famous ledge. A personal inspection of this mine is intensely interesting to the practical miner, as it is without doubt the largest ore body in the state, if not in the entire west.

With these claims was formed the Almeda Mining company, having a capitalization of \$1,000,000, the officers and directors of which are prominent mining and business men.

Since these claims were purchased more than 1,150 feet of development work has been done, and a conservative estimate of the ore now blocked out is 1,000,000 tons. This will appear unnecessarily extravagant in statement, but it is there and shows for itself. Tunnel No. 2, about 200 feet in length on the ledge, shows a vein of ore, and a cross-cut 70 feet has been run without encountering walls. Tunnel No. 1 is about 75 feet above the river bed and has been run a distance of nearly 40 feet. Cross-cuts have been run at intervals, showing a great ore body. The ore shows everywhere, and above tunnel No. 2, about 250 feet, is the mineral cropping, into which a short tunnel is driven 45 feet, exposing the same class of ore but of lower grade in the lower workings. The ore is a copper sulphide, carrying peacock copper with good values in gold, and is an ideal proposition. Not one foot of dead work needs to be done as everything taken from the mine is ore. The value, conservatively speaking, will average \$10 per ton, which would make \$10,000,000 now in sight, with enough on the dump at this time to supply a 100-ton plant for six months.

This ore can be treated for less than \$3 a ton, leaving a net profit of \$7 per ton. The situation is ideal for supplying power, the Rogue river running close to the dump of tunnel No. 1. The rapid fall is sufficient to generate thousands of horsepower. The company has planned for much development at an early date, among other things a matting plant, by which the ore can be easily worked. It means to open up this property as speedily as possible, and from every standpoint this appears to be destined to become one of the famous mines of the west.

The Almeda Mining company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Oregon with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares, at the par value of \$1 each, fully paid and non-assessable, absolutely no personal liability.

The property owned by the company consists of four full sized claims, namely: Live Yankee and Yankee Doodle, known as the Rock Gulch mine, the Monte Cristo and Bonanza, known as the North Side mine. It is situated on the Rogue river in the Galice mining district, Josephine county, Oregon, 22 miles northwest of Grants Pass and 14 miles from Merila, a station on the Southern Pacific railway, from which point there is a daily stage to Galice.

Permanent development work of the Rocky Gulch mine was commenced in December, 1901, since which time there has been 350 feet of tunnel driven, which shows a large ledge of highly mineralized quartz, indicating the proximity of an extensive ore shute. This mine while showing a large ledge of mineralized quartz, would be considered being in the prospective stage. While it is believed this property will develop into a good and valuable mine, the present development is not sufficient to show the true value of the property.

The North Side mine is about three miles north of the Rocky Gulch, and is on the north bank of the Rogue river, is 400 feet in width and 2,000 feet in length. It shows a continuous body of ore on the surface 230 feet in length and over 100 feet in width. The character of the ore is an iron sulphuret changing to a copper-gold sulphide as depth is attained. The ore body is in contact between porphyry and slate, slate forming the east wall and porphyry the west.

The development work on the North Side mine consists of 205 feet of tunnel, besides several open cuts. Lying as it does on a steep mountain side, all work can be done by tunnel to a considerable depth, making the work of ex-

tracting the ore much more inexpensive than where shafts must be sunk. Rogue river crosses the south end of this ore body; the shute of ore extending from the river back into the mountain side 2,300 feet, (over 1,700 feet of which is proven ground), at which point over 1,000 feet of depth will be obtained, or an average depth the full length of the ore body of 500 feet.

Tunnel No. 1 is located on the ledge 60 feet above high water mark, and is now in over 450 feet, exposing 100 feet of gold-copper sulphide ore which runs from \$8.13 to \$24 per ton. The tunnel is well timbered and equipped with steel rail track, ore car and blacksmith shop at entrance. Tunnel No. 2 is 1,150 feet above No. 1, is run in the vein a distance of 240 feet and is cross-cut 70 feet, with the same excellent showing as in No. 1. The values contained in the ore of this tunnel, although not as high as those of No. 1, lower still leaves a profit of \$4 or more per ton above mining and treating expenses.

The equipment of this tunnel consists of steel rail track, ore car, and a blacksmith shop at entrance. Tunnel No. 2 is 1,150 feet above No. 1, is run in the vein a distance of 240 feet and is cross-cut 70 feet, with the same excellent showing as in No. 1. The values contained in the ore of this tunnel, although not as high as those of No. 1, lower still leaves a profit of \$4 or more per ton above mining and treating expenses.

Counting 13 cubic feet to the ton of ore, there are over 8,000,000 tons of ore available in this mine. A 100-ton smelter running steadily 360 days in the year, 25 years to treat this immense body of ore that is now practically in sight.

The company has entered into a contract with the Improved Mineral Smelter company for a 1,000-ton smelter. A 100-ton furnace will be erected during the next year, and as the mine is developed sufficient to justify the capacity of the plant will be increased to the full capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

The company now have the mine developed to a point that will justify the installation of a 100-ton plant, as there is sufficient ore blocked out to supply this amount daily.

The company has gone to considerable pains and expense to take good reliable mining engineers on the ground, make a careful inspection of the property and report in detail. From all that can be seen and learned by your correspondent it seems reasonable to place

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abiding faith in the outcome of the properties of this company. Nature has provided an abundance of timber and water, two necessary materials in the successful development. With a railroad within a few miles and a good road to a shipping station, little more can be desired for successful operation of the many properties in this locality.

MINING THE GREATNESS OF ALL.

Mining belongs to neither the employer nor the employee. It arrays itself with neither capital nor labor. The raw material is nature's gift to all humanity, and in the furtherance of the individual enterprise, the general welfare of the people, the building up and strengthening of all social, educational and moral life, the maintaining of our

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PORTLAND, OREGON

August 22, 1904

And continue thereafter the 25d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

prodigious effort of human activity and men of nerve, enterprise, knowledge and experience, men of broad and liberal views and loyal to the best interests of their country, should feel impelled by a force stronger than they to realize that the life of this nation depends upon their active and most intelligent service. And in protecting the interests of all its industrial life, upon the products of our mines must they depend for the solid and substantial foundation upon which to build our present and future success.

The man who makes a fortune on the board of trade, on the stock exchange or in building up a gigantic business house, adds nothing to the wealth of the world's store of available wealth. The world, in other words, is no richer because he is richer. He is richer rather because some one else is poorer. The miner, on the other hand, whether he digs out one dollar or a million adds that much to the world's wealth, and with this added wealth he contributes just that much to the possible amount of the world's comfort and pleasure.

I will not attempt to picture in detail from 1482 to 1894, 412 years, the production of gold and silver since the discovery of America, and the commercial ratio of silver to gold at the end of each period. I will only say—destroy the industry of gold mining and every industry on the face of the earth would be paralyzed; paralyze all other industries and the business of gold mining will revive them.

A century ago the great productive areas lying a few hundred miles distant from the ocean or the great water courses, were unable to reach a market and were therefore unproductive of articles which the world wanted. Today, with railroads penetrating almost every section of our country, they may send their products to every part of the world. As a consequence, their grain and provisions feed the hungry of Europe, their cotton clothes the millions of Asia, the products of their mines supply the machinery and manufacturers, their coal goes to Africa and South America and their manufactured products are scattered over every part of the globe.

Wealth is power. Gold is the standard of its measurement. Comforts and luxuries are its attendants; supremacy is trade and commerce its achievements. Wherever there is found a wealthy nation, there is progress and advancement. Such is the United States with her ninety-four billions of wealth and countless gold in her treasury. One of her chief resources of security is the many metals buried in her mountains, which the energy and toll of her industrious and venturesome men are daily bringing forth to enrich the people and to make possible further resulting achievements for the betterment of mankind.

MINING IN ITS INFANCY.

There is no state that will attract so (Continued on Page Twenty-three.)

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To be published by Will A. Dart and Frank Lischke by August 1, under the auspices of the American Mining Congress and the Oregon Miners' Association. This is the only authorized publication for the meeting of the Congress in August, 1904.

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