



Devoted to the Mining, Lumbering and Farming Interests of this Community, to Good Government, and Hustling for a Grub Stake.

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ON THE MOVE.

F. J. Hard Acquires Large Interest in the Great Eastern Mining Co.

IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Lewis Hartley came in from Corvallis Wednesday and informed the Nugget that F. J. Hard purchased, Monday, a large interest in the Great Eastern Mining Co's property. The Great Eastern is one of the largest companies incorporated in the district, having a capitalization of \$1,250,000 and the fact that Mr. Hard is making heavy investments in the property is good evidence of the permanent values therein. The board of directors held a special meeting immediately after the consummation of the deal, and elected Mr. Hard president of the company.

The Great Eastern company have over 1,000 feet of tunnels driven on their claims on a ledge very rich in gold and are steadily going ahead with their work.

Mr. Hard went on to Portland from Corvallis but will return to the district in a few days. Mr. Hartley is manager of the Great Eastern and went on into the district Thursday morning. He informs us that every thing is in satisfactory condition and that work will continue on the property during the winter.

THE SMELTER TESTED.

Telegram's Account—The Test Proved All That Was Expected.

The experimental demonstrations with the new smelter furnaces of the Improved Mineral Smelting Company, which have been conducted under the direction of C. D. Williams and Maurice Blanchard, inventors, on the grounds of the Ladd Metals Company at Oswego, have proven very successful so far as the working of the furnaces are concerned, it generating a heat sufficient to fuse fire brick. During the present week another test run will be made to bring out the exact cost of the method.

Compactness, terrific heat and economy, with efficiency, are the points of excellency claimed for the new smelter, and that others than the inventors are already convinced that the machine and methods are a success is demonstrated by the fact that the Alameda Mining Company has already contracted for a 1000 ton plant, paying \$150,000 for the apparatus. It will be built at Merlin, Or.

THAW'S FROZEN FURNACE.

In the past a "frozen" furnace was the dread of the smelter operator, it being necessary when the metal once got cold in a furnace to chisel it out by hand. The new smelter, it is claimed, generates through its gas and smoke-burning propensities such excessive heat a "frozen" furnace can be thawed and smelting without resorting to the hammer and chisel. This fact was demonstrated when, during the recent run of the test plant at Oswego, the belt which controlled the air supply, being old, broke and caused some trouble. The charge had commenced to fuse and settle, filling the slag pit to the arch, which divides the furnace, making the primary and secondary furnaces upon which the inventors make all their claims of economical working and the combustion of the gases. The slag pit being filled with the molten slag and metals and the air blast suspended for about half an hour, the metals in the bottom of the pit became colled or "frozen," thus preventing the perfect operation of the furnaces. Upon restarting the slag, however, it was found that the slag had so filled the pit that instead of the air passing through the pit it was forced across the top of this molten and frozen mass, and as the intense heat had partially fused the fire brick they now became fused and thus let the blast escape above the pit, leaving the frozen matter in such a position that it was impossible to remelt and draw off. The operators opened the pit above this frozen mass and drew off several pots of slag and matt.

It is the purpose of the invention to reduce the cost of smelting in a simple, feasible and practical manner, to employ either bituminous or lignite coal in place of coke; to effect complete combustion of the smoke, and by a second combustion of the gases to generate the required heat at the expenditure of a minimum of fuel, and that of a cheaper character than is generally

employed; to render the gases for reducing purposes when necessary.

FORM OF CONSTRUCTION.

The primary furnace is similar in construction to an ordinary blast furnace, and is provided at intervals in its height and on opposite sides with a plurality of tuyeres, and at its upper end a blast pipe leading to a suitable source of air supply. At the lower portion of each furnace adjacent to the slag pit is constructed a lip or ledge which presents a throat, keeping the material to be treated from dropping into the pit before it becomes fused. The slag pit has tap pipes, so the molten material may be drawn from different levels.

In the operation of the furnaces, the primary furnace is charged with ore, flux and coal, coal being the top layer. The secondary furnace is charged with ore and flux alternately, then the coal on the top of the primary furnace is lighted and the blast started, which partly consumes the coal and passes downward to the bottom of the primary furnace, thence horizontally along the flue to the bottom of the secondary furnace, and thence upward to an escape flue in the top of the last named furnace. When the heat has become sufficiently intense at the upper tuyeres to ignite the smoke and gases, the dampers of these tuyeres are turned and the air admitted. The air is also admitted successively to the other sets of tuyeres, as the heat reaches the desired degree at those points. The blast from the tuyeres completes the combustion of the fuel, consuming the smoke and converting the carbon-monoxide into carbon-dioxide, which is 1 per cent higher than air and thus does not settle back upon the surrounding country to kill vegetation, an improvement over the old smelters.

CHEAPNESS OF OPERATION.

The great advantages of this smelter over the others is the cheapness of its construction and its portability, being constructed of fire brick, which can easily be packed on either wagons or pack horses into districts where railroad transportation has not yet reached. Economical operation is also a feature. The inventor, Mr. Blanchard, says that either charcoal or wood can be used, thus making it one of the greatest inventions of the age for the reduction of ores to matt in districts removed from railroad transportation.

The officers of the Mineral Improved Smelter Company are: C. D. Williams, president; Maurice Blanchard, treasurer; and T. K. Richardson, secretary. All have great faith in the future of their invention.

INSURANCE LICENSE.

Secretary of State, F. L. Dunbar, replying to inquiries regarding the Millers National Insurance Co. in circular under date of Oct. 15, 1903 says the following: Parties approached by agents of this company should bear in mind the advice of the Secretary of State and act accordingly:

"This office holds that mutual fire insurance companies, organized under the laws of other States, are not exempt from the laws which are applicable to fire insurance companies generally which desire to enter this State for the transaction of insurance business; but that such companies, and their agents and employees, must comply strictly with the general laws which govern in the case of foreign fire insurance companies. This a foreign mutual fire insurance company cannot do; hence, such company cannot lawfully, in our opinion, transact business in Oregon.

SAFE DYNAMITED.

Newberg, Ore., Oct. 19.—For two hours this morning, while everything was yet in darkness, this place was practically under control of a gang of bandits, whose object was to blow up the building of the Bank of Newberg and loot the vault of the money on deposit. Though several charges of dynamite were exploded, the steel vault failed to give way, and the bandits finally gave up the attempt and escaped on horseback, going in a northerly direction toward Portland. From all appearances, there were three in the party.

FINE APPLES.

U. S. Bales, of Dorena, favored this office with some splendid samples of apples from the Bales Bros' orchard. The orchard consists of some 1400 trees, from two to nine years old and the older ones are just coming into bearing. This year 100 boxes were picked from the orchard, and hardly an apple was wormy. The varieties grown are the Jonathan, King, Baldwin, Black Twig and Red Cheek Pippin. The variety brought to this office was the Jonathan, of which the Bales Bros harvested 80 boxes, and in this variety not one wormy apple was found.

UNDERGROUND CAVERN.

Miners at Work in the Blackbutte Quicksilver Mines Break Into an Underground Lake.

WATER SOON RUNS OUT

The contractors at work on a drift tunnel on the 850 foot level at the Blackbutte Quicksilver Mine broke into an underground cave last Saturday. It was in fact an underground reservoir of water, for two or three days before the cave was broken into a strange roaring sound was heard by the men drilling at the face. Fortunately the miners their drill holes did not penetrate into the cavity. When the noon shots were fired the explosion was followed by a roaring sound that was heard for half a mile away. Before the men had gotten out of the mine an immense column of water burst forth and the men waded out of the mine nearly knee-deep in water. A heavy flow continued for fully two hours.

It has not been possible to explore the cave as yet owing to the bottom of it being below the floor of the tunnel and filled with water. Cavities of this sort are not characteristic of the mine, as this is the first one ever discovered in over two miles of underground work which has been driven on the property. As the cavity occurs within the vein it would appear to be merely an unfilled portion of the fissure. A fine body of cinnabar lies north of the cavity, the south side being on the foot-wall.

BOHEMIA MINING ASSOCIATION.

Bohemia, Ore., Oct. 17th, 1903. At a meeting called by A. L. Morris, Secretary of the Oregon State Miners' Association for the purpose of organizing an association for the District of Bohemia we submit the following report: The meeting was called to order by Secretary A. L. Morris, G. G. Graham, Superintendent of the LeRoy mines, was chosen as temporary chairman. Mr. Graham after taking the chair was selected by acclamation as permanent chairman of the district association and I. F. Matthews as permanent secretary also by acclamation. C. C. Matthews then placed in nomination for vice president of the State Miners' Association for Bohemia District, C. J. Howard, there being no contesting nominee, and a motion being carried that the secretary cast the vote of the meeting for Mr. Howard, it was so ordered. The meeting then adjourned. Thanking the attending miners and members of the association very kindly for the honor conferred. Respectfully,

I. F. MATTHEWS, Sec.
G. G. GRAHAM, Chmn.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ADDRESS.

In behalf of 1500 white ribboner's members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Oregon, and their friends, I thank you for this royal welcome. We have come to this capital city, yours and ours, not for pleasure only, though it is a pleasure to stand here within the shadow of our state capitol, and there comes to us thoughts of the great possibilities that cluster around this historic place; nor alone that we might meet with this throng of workers that have come from their homes among the Blue and Siskiyou, the Cascades, and the Coast Mountains. We have come to council together and hope to plan wisely our work or the coming year. You have welcomed an organization which differs in its characteristics from all others, and the contrast between this convention and the one of our avowed enemy held at Quincy, Ill., last month is as great as the principals each advocates and strives for. They sometimes call us a disturbing element, but were the keys of this city turned over to us as the mayor turned them over to the Quincy Convention, saying, if you do not see what you want, let us know and we will get it for you. Enjoy yourselves to the limit. I do not think you gentlemen would be compelled to remain in door to avoid being insulted by poor unfortunate women, reeling through your streets, nor your children taught lessons of villainy and debauchery, as was the case there. This is the largest organized body of women in the world. Fifty-two nations have within their borders, this society. It knows no distinction because of race; for the shadow of the curse of alcoholic drink falls alike on the home and

the mothers be they brown or black, yellow or the pale faced Caucasian. We will never compromise, and until our land is free from this curse we will take no backward step.

Mothers in all the years have cared for their children, and looking out into life, have anticipated a bright future for them, alas too often they have seen them fall under the blight of drink. Hearts are breaking in every hamlet, because this curse licensed by laws enacted by legislators, and sustained by our government, continues on and on. They are crying out in vain for there seems to be no power available to stay the mighty tide of woe. We their sisters feel the chill of this shadow, as it almost touches our own hearts, and we cry out in our fear, how long, oh Lord how long.

Is there no power to stay this evil? None to outlaw it? Yes there is one, the power of the ballot. Is it not a mystery to you. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not win the earnest active support of every good man and woman when it is known to stand for noble and thrifty manhood. Pure and refined womanhood, happy homes, and for clean, sober upright and prosperous government.

You have by your kindly welcome, expressed your sympathy for an interest in this organization. You will I know be interested in results that follow our labor. You of the church, the educational institutions, the municipality, the press, we ask you to go from this place, and make our influence felt, through the avenue which are yours and we earnestly urge that the power you wield through the ballot, may be for the protection of our children against this curse. Your County and City White Ribboners go out to a wider field of effort, and when the time comes, as come it will, that you and all your sisters with us shall hold that mighty weapon, the ballot in our hands. Let us pledge ourselves, here and now to cast it always for the home; as in opposition to the liquor interests. We thank you for this more than cordial welcome, and trust that into every home, or place where the "knot of white" shall enter, may remain an influence that shall brighten and uplift many a life.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

Cotta Grove, Oregon
October 20th, 1903

On returning to town after a few days of much-needed recreation, I am advised of my election to the office of Vice-President of the Bohemia District, in compliance with the request of the Oregon Miners Association for the election of such an officer.

This office comes to me unsought I have had no ambition along the line of becoming prominent in mining circles and had expected to continue to content myself with doing the best that I could for the District generally and every well-meaning man in it, through the medium of the news columns of the Nugget.

While I am naturally but slightly acquainted with the duties incumbent upon me in connection with this office, yet I feel assured that the careful study I have made of the District, in connection with my newspaper work for years past, supplemented by my frequent trips of inspection, will furnish a good foundation and I believe further persistent work in the same direction will enable me to serve faithfully and efficiently the best interests of the District in such a manner as will meet the approval of all who have honored me with their support. I know from my past experience that considerable responsibility will attach to this office, judging by the amount of correspondence I have received heretofore solely from the standpoint of a newspaper man.

In extending my thanks to the miners of the District, it is well to add that I belong to no clique or organization; I propose to work for every property in Bohemia and to aid every man whose record and property is such as to command respect and stand honest investigation. Furthermore, it will be my aim to labor impartially for the district as a whole and to enable me to attain the best results as its servant shall consider the merits of the properties, more than the men, in the discharge of the duties of my office.

With renewed thanks for the honor conferred and the assurance that I shall endeavor to prove that I am "worthy of my hire," I am,
Very Respectfully,
C. J. HOWARD.

HEAVY WEIGHT.

A. W. Shortridge brought to the Nugget office Wednesday fifteen potatoes the total weight of which was 35 pounds and was given the premium for one year's subscription to Bohemia Nugget.

QUICKSILVER MINING

An Excellent Article on Quicksilver Mining, its Value in the Commercial and Scientific.

BLACKBUTTE MINES.

The continuing steady decrease in the world's production of quicksilver, in face of increased demand and higher prices, is sufficient. The United States and Spain, from which countries the bulk of the world's supply has been obtained for the last fifty years, have shown, with slight variations, a persistent decline in production since 1899.

During the past two years, under the stimulating influence of prevailing higher prices, many new mines and prospects have been opened in various parts of the world. Some of these have become productive. But the increase from this source has not been sufficient to offset the steady decline of the old mines, and, excepting for a slight increase shown in 1902 over the previous year, the world's record of a constantly diminishing production of the metal remains unbroken.

During the later part of 1902 the visible supply of quicksilver in New York and San Francisco touched the lowest point in the history of quicksilver for the last twenty-five years. On several recent occasions New York dealers in the metal were forced to the expediency of borrowing quicksilver from their larger customers in order to supply the demand of the smaller consumers.

Numerous attempts have been made to find a substitute for mercury in some of its uses, but so far without success. In the meantime the demand for the metal is constantly increasing. This demand comes chiefly from its metallurgical use in recovering gold and silver in ores and placer gravels. With a continuance of the present rate of expansion in these branches of mining in nearly every part of the world, it will be a matter of only a short time when the present producers of quicksilver will be unable to keep up with the consumption. A continually increasing demand comes also from the arts and sciences. New uses for the metal are being constantly found. Its application to numerous electrolytic processes, including the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine, is only the beginning of a use likely to undergo further expansion. The employment of mercury in the manufacture of electrical machinery is one of the constantly growing sources of trade to dealers in the metal; nor is the consumption in the manufacture of vermilion paints carried on chiefly in China and England, likely soon to diminish. Its use for this purpose is almost as old as history itself, for even centuries of experience and constant scientific experimenting, however actuated by the commercial instinct of later years, have been unable to discover a cheaper substitute. In the paint of commerce, such adulterations as red lead, chrome red, and gypsum are used, but they are easily detected and invariably vitiate the brilliant vermilion and rich carmine colors produced by the mercurial paints.

The price of quicksilver is controlled by the London market, which in turn is nominated by the Rothschilds whose house has controlled the product of the Spanish mines since 1036. At these ancient mines, owned by the government

of Spain and situated on the northern flank of the Sierra Morena mountains in the province of Ciudad Real, owing to the great richness of the ore and cheap labor, quicksilver is produced cheaper, per unit of mercury, than in any other mining region. It is said, however, that this ancient contract came to an end some time during the late American-Spanish War, and that, by offering large monetary advances in that hour of Spain's extremity, the Rothschilds secured a temporary renewal, but that the ratification of a permanent contract, for which negotiations have ever since been pending, still remains a matter of uncertainty. Whether this explains the attitude of the Rothschilds toward the market, or as to the authenticity of the story, the writer cannot undertake to say, but at any rate, at a time when growing scarcity of supply and constantly increasing demand would seem, by the ordinary laws of commerce, to justify a material advance in price, the Rothschilds have insistently maintained a bearish attitude toward the market, and, to enable them to sustain this position they have been making a strenuous effort for the past eighteen months to force the output of the Spanish mines beyond their normal capacity. Since it is not likely that this condition can be long maintained, nor would it be to the interests of the Rothschilds to maintain it longer than its influence would aid them in securing the desired permanent concessions from the Spanish government, there is every reason to believe that the price of quicksilver will materially advance in the near future, unless some new fields of great extent and richness should be discovered, which does not seem probable.

THE CRYSTAL CONSOLIDATED

Secretary Wheeler returns and Reports Work Going on Rapidly The New Stamp Mill Being Constructed.

FIFTY MEN ON ROAD.

Frank D. Wheeler has just returned from the Crystal Co's properties and is filled with enthusiasm over the outlook. He says that there are 50 men at work completing the wagon road. The saw mill is in full operation and the carpenters are framing the timbers for the stamp mill. The foundations for this mill are practically completed. Mr. Wheeler is much pleased with the appearance of the mine. He says that the upraise from the 3rd towards the 2nd level looks remarkably fine. There is a large amount of pay ore in sight. Some of it is high grade. Work has been received from the Union Iron works that all the stamp mill machinery was shipped on Tuesday. The Crystal Co. proposes to give this machinery the honor of being the first freight shipped over the new wagon road. The company sent three more carpenters to the mines Thursday morning to assist in the construction of new buildings.

MINING NOTES.

Jack Kloffenstein is in from the mines.

Henry Landess is in from Bohemia this week.

Ed Gunn left for the mines the first of the week.

Fred Arnold is down from the mines for a few days. He intends going back to stay all winter.

Jack Quinn came down from the mines the first of the week and reports ore showing up on his claims nicely.

W. H. Berg, assayer for the Crystal Consolidated Mining Company, was a pleasant caller at the Nugget office this week.

Frank Wheeler, treasurer of the Crystal Consolidated Mining Co., left Saturday for the company's property on an inspection tour.

C. G. Graham, superintendent of the LeRoy Mining Co, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday and report everything moving along nicely at the camp. Mr. Graham was selected as permanent chairman or president of the Bohemia Mining Association and will be an excellent one for the position. He is a conservative and wide awake man and an all around hustler.

HE'S A BEAR HUNTER.

Geo. Stidham, of Mineral, Bohemia Mining District, in a letter to this office states that Walt Baker, of Mosby creek, may be the boss deer slayer of that section, but as George is apparently from Missouri, Walt will have to "show him" before he claims the honor of being a bear slayer of any consequence. Last week Mr. Stidham a hunting week and bagged four bear and packed them all in to camp before dinner. Whose next, please?

INSPECT BOHEMIA DISTRICT.

Superintendent John H. Pearsons left this morning with a party consisting of Representative Binger Herman Forrest, Supervisor S. C. Bartium and Senator R. A. Booth, for the Bohemia mining district where they will make an extended inspection and tour of the many properties. This distinguished party will be the guest of the Oregon Securities Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Pearsons

will leave next Monday for New York, where they will spend the winter. In Mr. Pearsons' absence the business of the O. & S. E. will be under the management of A. B. Wood, chief engineer of the company. The many people of Cottage Grove who have had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons will regret very much to see them leave and will give them a hearty welcome to Cottage Grove when they return next spring.

Clothing, Cloaks, Shoes, Hats and New Dry Goods

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Suits	Cloaks	Dry Goods	Shoes	Hats
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Our Hoffman-Rothchild Suits for Men \$8.00 to \$25.00. Cloaks from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Shoes \$2.00 to \$5.50. Hats \$1.00 to \$3.50. We have just opened our fall stock of Dry Goods. Strictly the very latest in styles and patterns.

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