



MINING NEWS

Gathered From Bohemia Mining District and the Various Mining Camps of Oregon and Other States.

EXPERT OPINIONS.

In line with what was said in last week's issue concerning the low grade ores of the Bohemia Mining District and what might be hoped for in the future, the following is copied from the Blue Mountain American:

PAY IN DEEP \$4 ORE.

Can Cripple Creek profitably mine \$4 rock? Those having superficial knowledge of conditions there, in mines and mills, will be quick to answer in the negative. But two eminent authorities, in recent publications, have the affirmative. Their special knowledge and known attainments in general must give them a hearing and will cause mining men the world over to take a more optimistic view of the great camp that has been held high grade.

State Geologist J. W. Finch sees in the saving effected by the comparatively shallow drainage tunnel recently completed, and improvements in handling ore, great economies for the future. In this forecast seems to be embodied the supposition that a deeper drainage tunnel will be constructed, thus mastering for great depth the expensive water problem.

In treatment of the only channel for reduction of cost suggested is application of cyanide to the sulphide grades, and this thought emanates from Philip Argall, a mining engineer of prominence in the Cripple Creek camp, the second authority referred to above. Mr. Argall notes that in the Australian desert, where cost of reduction is necessarily high, ore is cyanided for half the prices charged by custom mills of Cripple Creek. The inference from

this statement is that the famous camp is paying excessive reduction charges, as compared with what is possible, and may be realized when co-operative milling is adopted by the mine owners. Mr. Argall regards Cripple Creek's chemical reduction a monopoly, that has resulted in large quantities of valuable ore under other conditions being piled on the dumps.

Sumpter has little more than a sisterly interest in this argument, but the conclusions reached there have immense significance here. If Cripple Creek, with torrential waters flows at depth, sulphide ores and complex metallurgical conditions, can foresee dividends in \$4 rock, what is there for Sumpter when the same intelligence is applied here. Sumpter must become great some day, if the argument of these learned mine workers has practical basis.

NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

New York City is once more to try a mining stock exchange. Several attempts have been made in the past to conduct an exchange of this nature, but owing to the apathy and prejudice of the New York people all have proven failures. The last attempt prior to this, was made in 1896, when a large delegation of Denver mining brokers and mining operators went by special train to that city to assist in the organization and launching of an exchange and remained for some time trying to infuse life into its business, ripe with success in Colorado. We naturally expected to find in such a great city as New York noted for its speculative qualities, plenty of investors as soon as the stocks were properly presented to them. Evidently the time had not arrived for such a movement for with the withdrawal of the Colorado contingent, the exchange died a very peaceful but rapid death.

Now that the so long favored industrial stocks have brought nothing but losses to the holders of them, it is possible investors will look more favorably upon the mining stocks. In that large, wealthy

and speculative city a mining stock exchange should prove a success. The following is taken from an article in the New York Commercial:

It is an interesting fact that one of the sites offered to the mining exchange is No. 68 Wall street. It was opposite this number on Wall street, under a large oak tree, that, more than a century ago, the first meetings of the New York Stock Exchange were held. The founders of the New York Stock Exchange had very moderate ideas about board rooms and meeting rooms, and for a long time the overhanging branches of an oak tree were good enough for them.

WILL START MODESTLY.

The practice of a similar kind of economy may be necessary in the case of the mining exchange, but by such practice—by good judgment and by earnestness of purpose and integrity—an institution fully as important as the present New York Stock Exchange can be built up and in much less time.

The following extract from the articles of incorporation of the Wall Street Mining and Stock Exchange sets forth its objects and the range of securities that may be handled, though it is very wide:

The particular purposes for which the said corporation is formed, are to foster the interests of those engaged in the business of buying and selling agricultural stocks, bonds and other obligations and securities, agricultural and commercial products, and stocks, bonds and other securities of miscellaneous corporations not at present traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, by and between its members, mining properties and products and the stocks, bonds and other obligations of mining corporations; to reform abuses relative thereto; to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions; to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of merchants, mining companies and other matters; to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of the trade, and of those having a common trade, business, financial and professional interest

therein; to settle differences between its members and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between business men. It is expected that the new exchange will be in full operation within a week or to days.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

The statistics given below were recently published by the Engineering and Mining Journal and compiled by Chas. C. Schatterback. It will be noticed they refer only to public companies and do not include the profits accruing to private mining enterprises:

One hundred and sixty-one public companies operating mines and metallurgical works in America paid in dividends during 1903 the sum \$139,440,971.

Out of this amount \$107,776,971, or \$15,221,029 less than in 1902, was paid by sixty-five industrial companies.

The metal mining companies in the dividend list numbered ninety-six and distributed \$31,670,000, which is \$3,818,000 more than was reported in 1902.

The copper companies lead, seventeen of them paying \$15,989,000.

In the silver, lead and gold list there are represented seventy-two "bread winners," with a total disbursement of \$14,711,000.

A significant statement is made in connection with the copper dividends by the authority in question, who says:

"The Calumet & Hecla, of Michigan, has declared dividends of 140 per cent on its par value of \$25, and since its incorporation in 1871 has returned its \$2,500,000 capitalization more than thirty-three times."

The better showing of the gold, silver and lead companies is partly explained by the "extra" payments of the Alaska Treadwell, Alaska-Mexican, Daly-West, Silver King and Camp Bird.

Other western hemisphere dividend records for the year are: Twenty-seven Mexican companies, \$3,285,400 gold, four Canadian companies \$815,000, and four Central and South American companies, \$180,000.

Our dividend record would, it is agreed, have been much greater but for the labor difficulties experienced. The authority quoted says also that a change in the dividend policy of several important combinations affected the result. But the showing as it is a magnificent one and one of which we may well be proud. The sum of \$139,440,000 in one year!

Is mining profitable?

A NEEDED CHANGE IN OUR MINING LAWS.

A bill introduced by Congressman Dixon of Montana, proposes to reform an infirmity in the mining laws that has been recognized for many years, but for some unexplained reason has escaped the attention of congress.

Under Section 2,333 of the revised Statutes an applicant for a patent for a placer claim may include an application for any vein or lode within its boundaries, and upon paying the difference in price his patent will cover such vein. Failing to do so, the quartz lode is excepted from the conveyance issued to the placer claimant and is subject to entry by others provided it was "known to exist." The supreme court of the United States had considerable difficulty with the words quoted, but finally decided that the existence of the vein must be known to the applicant, but that he was chargeable with knowledge of whatever was notorious in the community.

The present condition is such that a patentee or successors are liable to be disturbed in their possession after many years, when proof is difficult, and often impossible to secure upon the issue of fact that is thus raised. Much litigation and wrong have inevitably resulted.

Mr. Dixon's bill provides that the deputy mineral surveyor making the survey of the placer claim shall examine and state in the field notes whether or not there is a quartz claim within its boundaries. If so, the claimant must apply for it and pay the difference in price, or the vein will be open to entry. The effect of this would be to fix the method of proving the existence or non-existence of a vein, and not to leave it to the uncertain recollection and quite as uncertain conscience of witnesses.—Denver Republican.

THE LURE OF GOLD.

A writer in a California paper states that notwithstanding the splendid climate of the state and the great capacity of the soil for fine crops of cereals and citrus and other fruits, the real lure to immigration is the gold. The state in the 50 years from the time of its discovery has produced something like one billion and a third in gold. It was to mine this gold principally

that the major portion of the inhabitants came, and the name of "the land of gold" had been what had lured them to leave their homes to seek their fortune in the Golden State. California has other mines as well as gold; she produces silver, copper, lead, quicksilver and other minerals, but to the average man the news that a mine of silver, of copper or lead or quicksilver has been found has no special significance and does not cause him to become excited, but mention gold and his pulses quicken, and if he can he will give up what he is engaged in, and go to the farthest and most out-of-the-way places in search of it, for gold conveys the idea of concrete, tangible value which is conveyed by no other word in the English language.—Nelson (B. C.) Daily News.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF OREGON.

Oregon's mineral resources by counties are thus recounted by the Portland Evening Telegram:

Baker—Gold in placers and veins, silver in lodes, native copper, limestone, building stone.

Benton—Coal, sandstone, andesite, gold in beach sands, iron pyrites.

Clackamas—Iron ore, yellow ochre, gold quartz, copper ore, andesite, galena, coal, mineral waters, potter's clay.

Clatsop—Coal, potter's clay, iron ore, jet.

Columbia—Iron ore, coal, salt springs, manganese ore.

Coos—Coal, gold in beach sands, stream placers and quartz lodes, platinum and iridosmine, brick clays, chrome iron, building stone. Crook—Gold in placers.

Curry—Iron ore, gold in stream placers and beach sands, platinum and iridosmine, chrome iron, silver ores, coal, borate of lime, sandstone.

Douglas—Gold in lodes and placers, nickel ore, quicksilver, sandstone, copper ore, coal, salt springs, natural cement, chrome ore, platinum and iridosmine, building stone.

Grant—Gold in lodes and placers, silver ores, quicksilver, mineral waters, building stones, graphite, coal, limestone, infusorial earth, antimony.

Josephine—Gold in lodes and placers, copper ores, heavy spar, limestone, marble.

Klamath—Mineral waters.

Lake—Mineral waters.

Lane—Gold in quartz and placers, limestone, copper, zinc ores, magnetic iron ores, coal, mineral waters.

Linn—Gold in quartz and placers, copper ores, galena, zinc blende. Malheur—Nitrate beds, alkaline salts.

Marion—Gold in quartz and placers, limestone bog iron ore, copper ores.

Multnomah—Iron ore, andesite. Polk—Building stones, salt springs, mineral waters, iron pyrites, limestone.

Tillamook—Gold in beach sands, coal, rock salt, iron ore, iron pyrites. Umatilla—Gold in lodes and placers, coal and iron ore.

Union—Gold in lodes and placers, silver in lodes, hessite, ochre, native copper, building stones.

Wallowa—Gold in lodes, silver in lodes, copper, marble, limestone. Wasco—Mineral waters iron pyrites.

MINING INVESTMENTS.

Mining men who have been east seeking to secure funds for the purpose of developing mining propositions, say that the mining feeling in financial centers is such that it renders the securing of money for this purpose very difficult. Like a burnt child, the investor dreads speculation. He has been for several years past fooling with the high finance, thimble-rigging operations of Schwab, Morgan, et al., and now that he has discovered that his financial idols are made of clay he has practically withdrawn from the gold.

But hoarding is not a characteristic trait of the American investor. Taught by experience to avoid the over-capitalized "industrial" drop-sical with water, he is likely in due time to turn his attention to investment of another character, which Wall street has never encouraged. We refer, of course, to mining. In this respect the bursting of the trust bubble will ultimately be of benefit to the mining industry. Capital cannot hide itself under a bushel. It will seek methods of earning dividends, and there are few industries which are so attractive as precious metal mining.—Leadville (Col.) Herald-Democrat.

C. H. Park, formerly mining in Bohemia, but now a resident of Eugene and owner of the Treasure mine in Blue River, left Portland the 21st inst for the East. Mrs. Park accompanied him as far as Portland then returned to Eugene. Mr. Park is building a beautiful home in Eugene which will be ready for occupancy by his return in the spring.

THE O. & S. E.

Letter From J. B. Glover to Chief Engineer and Acting Manager Stating Reasons for Not Coming.

UNPROFITIOUS TIME

Mr. A. B. Wood, chief engineer and acting manager of the Oregon and Southeastern railroad, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. B. Glover, who was in the city last week, and was expected to assume the management of the road on or about the 10th of February.

In this letter Mr. Glover gives his reason for not carrying out the plans as were outlined in the Nugget of last week. He states: "The reason I will not undertake the management of the property, is owing to the present condition of the lumber business, the road will have but very little traffic for the next three months and I do not care to burden my friends with the unnecessary expense the position named necessitates, and inasmuch as I can do the road no good at the present time, the best thing for me to do is to remain where I am, but that later on and when conditions change, I hope to see the company carry forward the plans that we outlined to them."

All of the citizens who met Mr. Glover during his short stay in our city last week, were pleased to meet him and were satisfied if there was to be a change in the management of the road Mr. Glover would prove very acceptable to all parties concerned, and he would have been warmly welcomed.

Mr. Glover came at the very worst time of the year. The lumbering business is at its lowest ebb just now owing to the unfair freight rates on lumber which the S. P. R. R. sees fit to charge. Also the Bohemia Mining District is not at the present calling for much freight as the snow makes it impossible for teams to deliver from the end of the track to the mines. Such supplies as were not secured last fall must necessarily await the coming of spring and as before stated it is the most discouraging time of the year to take up a proposition of this nature.

Mr. Wood, the chief engineer and acting manager since the departure of Mr. Pearson, is still, and will no doubt continue to act as the manager of the road for some time. He made the original survey and location of the line and has been identified with the construction of the road for more than a year past and a great deal has been accomplished and when the proper time comes, which will be some months hence, the road will be pushed to completion and reach the mining district of Bohemia, while the lumbering interests and the S. P. railroad will likely have reached a satisfactory basis for transportation of lumber.

The Nugget has made considerable enquiry about Mr. Wood among the business and mining men and finds he is regarded as a very pleasant and capable man and has gained the confidence and regard of the people of Cottage Grove and they would be gratified to have Mr. Wood remain in charge of the road so long as the business of the company will be served by his remaining in that position. Mr. Glover in his letter to Mr. Wood adds: "You understand the situation fully and are as able as myself to carry on the work as economically and satisfactorily as can be expected of any one."

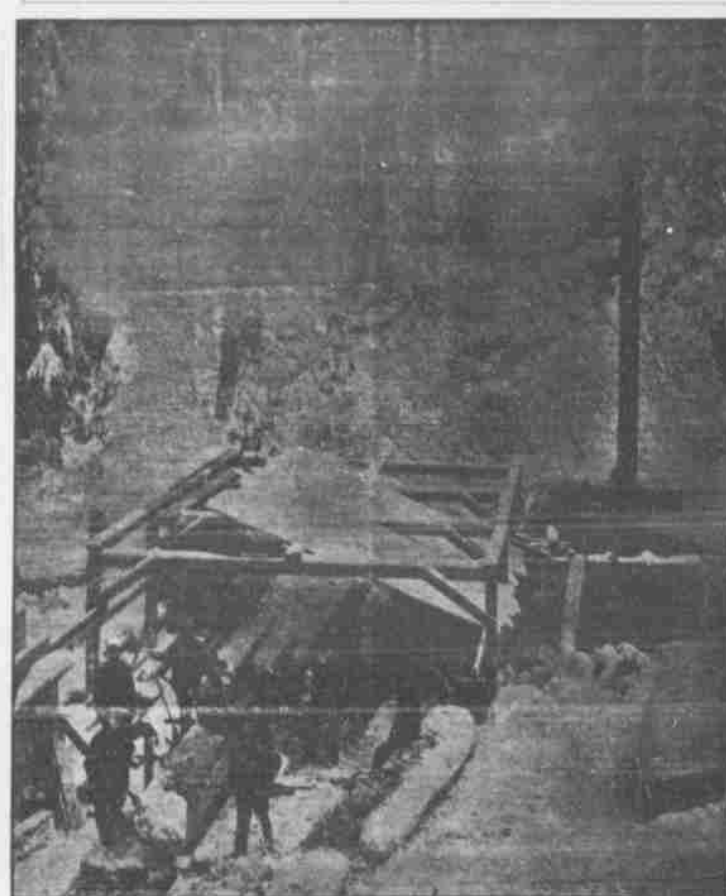
THE BASSIC ORE.

Management of Mine has been Looking for the Ore for Many Years.

Every Colorado miner has heard of the Bassick mine in that state. The following taken from the Daily Mining Record shows what persistent effort in mining will accomplish:

St. Florence, Colo., Jan. 21.—The strike in the Bassick mine a few days ago was quite a surprise, although the management of the mine have been looking for the ore for many years. About eleven years ago a pocket similar to the one just encountered was found, from which ore was taken that assayed \$11 a pound, and after working it for a short time the shoot or pocket was lost, and from that time until the last strike was made there has never been any ore of the present value taken from the mine.

In 1878, when the mine was first opened, the owner took ore from the upper workings which netted over \$2,000,000. The mine has been considered one of the richest of the state and the last strike confirms this opinion. The ore in the last strike is tellurium and runs in streaks of from one to four inches in width.



Saw Mill of The Vesuvius Mining Company Bohemia.

MINE OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

Andrew Brund, President of the Bohemia mine owners' association, arrived in the city from Bohemia on Monday. Since disposing of his interest in the Eutopia group of claims, he has been employed at the Oregon-Colorado property helping to drive the tunnel, he states that the work is progressing satisfactorily and the ore in the tunnel improves as distance is gained. He further said that every prospector and miner in the district were pushing development work upon their claims and usually with highly satisfactory results, he also states that owing to the conditions of the roads and trails and the distance by which they are separated, the members of the mine owners' association have not been called together for some time. Mr. Brund will as soon as he has attended to some personal business at Eugene and this city, return to his work at the Oregon Colorado.

Walter A. Cochran, who a few days ago was taken sick in Bohemia with pneumonia, was brought to this city and has since been cared for at the Graham Hotel, is almost well again. He, this week received a letter from his partner O. G. Gilbertson, who has been doing some work on Cripple Creek group of claims on Jackass Ridge, which stated that in running a tunnel thirty feet on an heretofore unworked ledge, a good body of ore carrying galena and copper was found.

F. J. Hard, manager of the Vesuvius, Oregon-Colorado and Riverside groups, besides representing other large mining interests in the Bohemia Mining District is making an extended trip through the Eastern states. Mr. Hard left Portland on Thursday of last week.

Ed Jenks returned on Thursday from a few days trip up Row River.

Prices Lower at Our Big Sale

As we are going entirely out of business, we are closing out our entire line of merchandise at less than regular cost, for we must get our money out of them, and by buying now you can get good bargains.

FINE CLOTHING

UNDERWEAR

We still have a good stock of Clothing and Underwear to pick from, and at prices that will suit all. Come and examine them. Always willing to show them if you buy or not.

SHOES

OVERCOATS

GLOVES

We are trying to close out as soon as possible therefore selling our entire line much cheaper than could be bought in any of the larger cities, and just as good goods as could be got of any merchant in the northwest.

Cottage Grove

EAKIN & BRISTOW

Oregon.

Bargains! Bargains!

Our counters contain some splendid bargains in odds and ends--do not fail to look them over.

New Goods coming—Something new every few days—Our Spring shoes are on the shelves, and is not equaled in the country for quality, style and neatness—See our line of shoes—for men, women and children.

Garman, Hemenway Co.

Leaders in Merchandising.