



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

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NO. 5

MINING NEWS.

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

UNROASTED ORE.

Revolution in the treatment of Cripple Creek ores is promised by the Diehl process. If the claims made for it are to be relied on, and there is evidence that they are, this process is destined to substitute several others in successful use. So well satisfied with its efficiency are officials of the Golden Cycle Mining company that they have entered into preliminary arrangements looking to its use at the plant they have planned to construct. The mill will be built on the mining property near Goldfield in Cripple Creek district, or on the recently bought site near Colorado City, both locations having advantages. All at \$200,000 will be spent in construction.

This process promises to do what cyanide has failed in—to treat ores that are not oxidized. It will do it without roasting and solely by chemical process. While details are not at hand it is understood that cyanide of potassium is one of the ingredients. In their overtures to the Golden Cycle company the projectors of the Diehl process promise to save 95 per cent of the values at a maximum treatment cost of \$2.50 a ton.

For two months past representatives of the manufacturers have been investigating mines and ores of the Cripple Creek district. They came with credentials from the London house and were readily admitted to the big properties. They state that the efficiency of their process has been established in Australia and that a comprehensive examination will be made of American ores to determine its value here. Several lots were sent from Cripple Creek mines, including a quarter of a ton from the Golden Cycle. Cablegrams received here indicate that the tests have fully borne out the claims. It is declared that Cycle ores readily yield to treatment.

Judge H. McGarry, council for the Golden Cycle company, was interviewed on the subject. He said:

"They propose to build a mill for us at the mine or on the Colorado City site. They agree to give us a guarantee backed by good and sufficient bond covering the entire expense of building the mill that the process will save at least 95 per

cent of the gold at a maximum treatment cost of \$2.50 a ton. At the same time they declare their belief that a higher percentage of saving may be made and that the milling cost will be much less. One of the representatives has returned to London to put the proposition in detailed form and to arrange the guarantee to our satisfaction. The plant will be of 200 tons capacity and will cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The ore will be crushed, then subjected to a chemical solution. As roasting is unnecessary no fuel will be required, hence the plant may be economically operated at Cripple Creek. What energy we require will be obtained from an electric concern. Construction may begin soon after bonds are approved."—Daily Mining Record.

MINERS' IDIOMS.

There is a growing inclination among some of the high-toned writer for eastern scientific journals to upset, abolish and wipe out the cherished old mining terms with which we have been familiar since the pioneer days began. For example, they don't like the "chute" to designate a defined ore body; therefore, have substituted "shoot." Next they find fault with our good old term "appraise," saying it is "an unfortunate colloquialism which has crept into mining parlance." A raise must be "up," it would be quite as proper to say a "down winze" as it is to say an "appraise." That may be all right in a technical sense, but why attempt to "jar us loose" from a lot of things we are well used to and don't like to let go of?

Next there is an objection, almost violent, to the term "country rock." It ought to be written like this—"the country is granite," or "the lode permeates a schist country," or "the vein exhibits limestone on both walls." That will do for Boston or London readers, but we will stick to the old vernacular however crude it may seem. Most of our mining terms have been imported from Cornishmen and, having learned their style, it has become ingrained, sort of grafted on to every memory of old times when drill-pounding was delight. I remember seeing a Cornish housewife as she stood at the door of her cabin calling to her boys, who were having a lot of fun playing in the gulch. One looked up and said, "Her ain't calling of us, us don't belong to she." Now I don't want the old memory blotted out, for it seemed rather cute. There's a string of other things I learned from the Cornish of the days when Colorado was young and frisky. This plaintive wail, for instance, from a "Cousin Jack" who had buried his wife:

Russia and Japan Late News

St Petersburg, Feb. 25, 2:45 a. m.—News to the effect that Japan in attempting to slip into the harbor at Port Arthur with inflammables on board, with the view of blocking the harbor were detected and six ships were destroyed—the Czar's American built battleship Retvizan does good work the Russians at St Petersburg excited over the result. Manchuria is rising against Russia. King Edward warns Russia that in the event of France interference, Great Britain will join Japan. Japan has declared a protectorate over Korea. Ten thousand Manchurians have already been enrolled in movement to Japan, and movement is spreading. Volunteers are plenty and no lack of ammunition and money. The patriotic rich are subscribing.

"O, be she dead and am she gone,
And be I left here all alone?
O, cruel fate, thou be'st unkind
To take she, 'fore and leave I 'hind."

The last count in the indictment in the journal before me is against the misuse of that little unpretentious word "very." The critic says, "Suppose a man writes, 'The district is very prosperous, their being very many rich mines, very deep and very extensive, so that there is very good hope of very many years of very successful development.'" "Now if a writer for The Post should send in that sort of stuff it would be cut or the writer fired, because there is very much too much 'very' in the example cited. But then, neither Post editors nor Post correspondents put up such idiotic trash. As to the many other idioms in common use among the mining fraternity we know what they mean, and if the cultured east don't like them we can't help it. The fault finder ought to come out west, and be educated."—Gen. Hall in Denver Post.

THE MOUNTAINS, THE MINER AND THE METALS.
"Oh, for the free life of the mountains! Big, broad, brawny men, who live, who fill their lungs with the odor of the pines and the winds that come across the ocean to battle with the mountains."—Leaves of Grass.
Why do we like the mountains and the miners? Why do we like to stride the sturdy equine and ride up a mountain side through the resinous, sweet smelling piney woods to the rough cabin of a miner; to hear his cheery welcome; to eat, with appetite born of mountain climbing, his bean and bacon; to go with him into his dim prospect tunnel, to slash through the water, and share with him his enthusiasm over a fine showing of rock, glittering in the flicker of a tallow candle? Why, I say, do we like the free speech, the free thought, the manhood, the vivacity of the open-hearted, open-handed, manly miner? He is nature's nobleman; for he produces that which moves the

wheels of commerce; that drives the farmer's plow; that pays the artisan's wage; that gives balm to the weary, recreation to the tired; and that feeds the hungry.

It is he who produces the money of the nation—that which provides the means to hew down the forests; to build up the cities; to dig canals; to construct the railroads, to put all wheels in motion and set the world a-troth!

The precious metals, which he gives to us are the life-blood of energy and activity. They are that by which all other things are actuated and enlivened, and for which mankind strives most eagerly.

And why not? 'Tis through the possession and protection of them that proceed all other things, pleasure, power, preferment; happiness and health, too, when properly enjoyed, and the opportunity for beneficence, both private and public.—Pick and Drill.

THE RADIUM INDUSTRY.
Notwithstanding the difficulty in its production (many tons of ore being required to produce 1 gramme), a radium industry has already developed in Germany and France, and although 1 gramme is sold at a little less than \$2,000, the manufacturers are said to have orders for several hundred grammes.

The demand for medical purposes exceeds the supply. Radium possesses all the important qualities of the Roentgen rays in addition to the invaluable property of being ready for use at any time and furnishing its rays without the employment of apparatus. It has been demonstrated that a small glass tube, not larger than a goose quill, containing a little more than a thousandth part of a gramme, is as effective as an expensive and complicated electric apparatus for the treatment of cancer—surpassing the best effects of the Roentgen rays.—Scientific American.

MINERS ORGANIZE AT OREGON CITY.

Another branch of the Oregon Miners' Association is to be formed, this time at Oregon City, making eight branches in the state, as follows: Bohemia, Eugene, Blue River, Grants Pass, Baker City, Sumpter and Greenhorn. A meeting is called for Friday evening by the citizens of the city by the Falls, at which prominent mining men will be in attendance.

F. H. Wells has been very busy securing the co-operation of the business men, and a number of Portland mining men who are members of the association will be present to explain the objects of the organization. Many people of that town are interested in mining in the Santiam and Molalla districts. It is expected that many of those who attend the meeting of the American Mining Congress here in August will be guests of that city, as the crowd will be too great to be accommodated in Portland, and arrangements will be perfected by the Oregon City branch to work in conjunction with the head office.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Mr. F. J. Hard, who is at present in Boston and vicinity, writes the Nugget under date of the 20th, "Mr. Hengen and Mr. Mathews, of the Oregon Securities Co., spent last evening in my room, and we had a very pleasant visit. The future prospects and work to be done in Bohemia this year were discussed. We all feel greatly encouraged with the outlook for the coming season."

J. H. Fisk, M. E. of Portland has been selected to gather ores of Western and Southern Oregon to be placed on exhibit at St. Louis. He arrived from Grants Pass Wednesday and secured some fine samples and arranged for others to be forwarded to him at Portland. This is in line with the suggestions of the NUGGET presented the past weeks.

Norman Hickey, Supt. of the Vesuvius, Oregon-Colorado and Riverside mining properties, at Bohemia, but who has been in the city caring for his sick wife, returned to his work on last Saturday, Mrs. Hickey being sufficiently improved to admit of his departure.

Col. John T. Grayson, a prominent mining man of the state, who has been ill at his home in Portland for some time past has gone East for a few months to recuperate.

WATERED WALL STREET SHRINKS TO VALUES.

A business man reaps in good times, but never forgets that bad times and slack times will come again. The makers of these "mere banker's propositions" look only to selling as many "securities" as at high a price as possible today; tomorrow—why, tomorrow the "floatation" will be accomplished and they will be clear of it. These "mere banker's proposition" floatation remind one of those surgical bulletins which announce that "the operation was a triumphant success," and add, as a mere incident, that "the patient died the next day from heart failure."

But the bankers—and the lawyers; let us by no means overlook the lawyers,—have been in control of the industrial movement in Wall Street these past seven years. Wall Street, that does not raise a pound of foodstuff or clothingstuff—Wall Street, that does not whirl a wheel in any factory anywhere—Wall Street, that does not move a ton of freight—Wall Street, that has, as its sole province—and a vast province it is—the dealing in the things, not the dreams or imaginings, but the tangibilities,—the things that others produce elsewhere—in field and mine and factory—Wall Street has gone into producing wholesale. Ignorant of business, it has taken up business enterprise after business enterprise, and has "floated" them a "mere banker's propositions."

The event has justified Mr. Rockefeller's icy, sardonic sneer. We are having an appalling, a deplorable "shrinkage of values," as Wall street phrases it, but shrinkage to values.

There are two kinds of "mere banker's propositions"—the visionary and the viperous. Both are, in essence, dishonest. But the one has the dishonesty of the bandit who comes in gray plumes and velvet breeches and flashing buttons to raid; the other has the dishonesty of the creature that crawls through the underbrush to bring down the unwary traveler and then crawls up to rifle his pockets when life has surely fled. Of course the practitioners of both kinds of dishonest, the exploiters of both kinds of "mere banker's propositions," are in various stages of sundry familiar illusion and delusions—about their own intentions, about their own morals, about the prospects of their enterprises coming out all right somehow. But the "investing public" looks not at intentions, but acts and facts. An empty pocketbook has small charity for the motives of its employers.—David Graham Phillips in Success.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

One of the most enjoyable and successful evening's entertainment given in Cottage Grove for sometime, was that held in Woodmen's Hall on Tuesday night, by the Ladies of the Maccabees. Despite the rain, which had continued all day, the large hall was filled with the ladies and their gentlemen friends.

A short but interesting program was first given, consisting of instrumental music, recitations and songs, among them being a song by Miss Barton. Recitations by Mrs. Hart, Otto and Opal Hart and Vernita Thomas. A story by J. C. Johnson and instrumental selection by Mrs. Hart and Mr. Noakes. A number of visitings ladies from the neighboring cities were present. From Eugene were the Misses, Lillie Patterson, Ethel Kinzie, Mae Erickson, Maggie Calloway and Mrs. W. L. Waddle.

At the conclusion of the program, Deputy Commander, Miss Rebecca Smith of Salem, reviewed the history of the life and growth of the Ladies of the Maccabees, "starting but eleven years ago," said she, "with a membership of a little over three hundred, it had grown until now there were enrolled one hundred and forty thousand members in good standing, and the order was unique in one respect, it being the only fraternal organization whose direction and affairs were solely under the management of women."

Many of the ladies had provided beautiful baskets, which were filled with splendid lunches. Mr. Thos. Jenkins was selected as auctioneer and the baskets disposed of to the highest bidder. The name of the donor was within each basket and the young gentlemen tried to secure the one furnished by their particular favorite. A nice sum of money was secured as the baskets sold from fifty cents to nearly three dollars each.

THE VALUES OF STOCK COMPANIES

Persons often have very erroneous view as to the value of stock companies. In such companies, honestly conducted, there are two chief features; the officers and directors are usually men of experience in the world of business or of finance. This gives concentration responsibility in the management. The stockholders are usually persons of moderate means who are making more than they spend, but who, individually, could neither manage nor finance a company. The combination of the means of a great number gives the necessary capital for organization and development. The profits are distributed among the stockholders and this gives a diffusion of wealth. There are over 1,000,000 stockholders in the railroads of the United States, and those holding stock in banks, manufacturing concerns, mines, oil companies, commercial enterprises, etc., are equally numerous. The stock company gives the person of small means an opportunity to have his money earn just as much, proportionately, as that of the wealthy.—Dixie Manufacturer.

CENTENNIAL

The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair.

Portland Ore., Feb. 21, 1904. Editor Nugget:

An official invitation is hereby extended to the County of Lane, to make an exhibit, either in its own behalf or in connection with some other body, municipal or otherwise, at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland in 1905. It is the purpose of the Exposition to encourage comprehensive exhibits by counties and by chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial organizations. For exhibits of this character, illustrating the resources, industries and progress of communities, the following regulations have been provided:

First.—The preparing and installing of exhibits by counties or organizations will be left to the counties or organizations in whose name or under whose authority the exhibits are made. Counties or organizations may erect separate buildings, or may install their exhibits in the State building of the State in which the County or organization is located. Space will be provided on the Exposition grounds for all buildings erected by counties and organizations and no charge will be made therefor. Plans and specifications for such buildings shall be submitted to the Director-General for his approval.

Second.—All collective exhibits made by counties and trade organizations will be permitted to participate in the general competition; that is, be both collective and competitive.

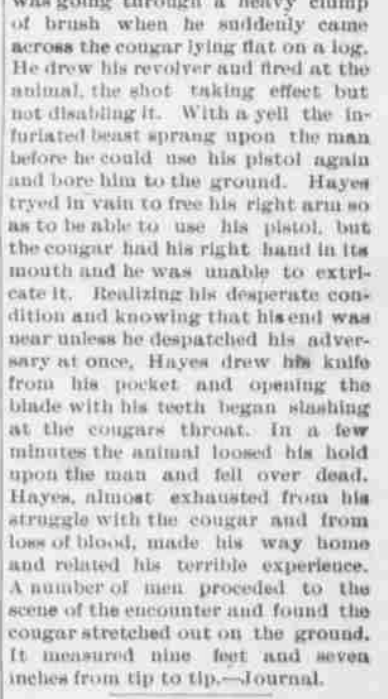
I desire to enlist your co-operation and support in this movement, and respectfully to urge early consideration of this invitation so that, if favorable action be taken, we may allot the necessary space and give you ample time to proceed with preparations for your exhibit. Whatever may be the decision upon our invitation, I am satisfied we can shape our plans so as to harmonize all efforts to the end that your exhibit may be highly creditable, not only to your progressive community and State, but to the Exposition as well.

We feel confident that the arrangement we propose will offer to counties an exceptional opportunity of demonstrating their potentialities at the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, and that the result of exhibits made in this way will be beneficial to all.

Very Respectfully,
HENRY E. REED,
Director of Exploitation.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A SAVAGE COUGAR.

Last Sunday, while hunting cattle on the headwaters of Wolf Creek, Wade Hayes of Crow had an encounter with a monster cougar. Hayes was going through a heavy clump of brush when he suddenly came across the cougar lying flat on a log. He drew his revolver and fired at the animal, the shot taking effect but not disabling it. With a yell the infuriated beast sprang upon the man before he could use his pistol again and bore him to the ground. Hayes tried in vain to free his right arm so as to be able to use his pistol, but the cougar had his right hand in its mouth and he was unable to extricate it. Realizing his desperate condition and knowing that his end was near unless he despatched his adversary at once, Hayes drew his knife from his pocket and opening the blade with his teeth began slashing at the cougar's throat. In a few minutes the animal loosed his hold upon the man and fell over dead. Hayes, almost exhausted from his struggle with the cougar and from loss of blood, made his way home and related his terrible experience. A number of men proceeded to the scene of the encounter and found the cougar stretched out on the ground. It measured nine feet and seven inches from tip to tip.—Journal.



M. W. of A.

On Friday night, March 11, the Modern Woodmen of America are anticipating having a very interesting and instructive meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall. Upon this occasion Judge White, national lecturer and Deputy State J. W. Simmons of Portland, will be present, and address the members of the order and their friends. Everybody is invited to be present.

Howard N. Russell, who is interested in mining property in Bohemia and who has been for some time past store keeper for the Long and Higgins Company, left on Thursday's train for Portland. Mr. Russell has for some time past been unwell, and upon advice of his physicians will go to a hospital for treatment.



Lower Tunnel on Vesuvius Mining Company's Property in Bohemia District.

The tunnel is nearly 200 feet in on a ledge of good ore. When it reaches a point below the upper workings a depth of about 1000 feet will have been gained.

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.

NEW HATS AND CAPS
The very Latest Styles. Our Beavers are the best Hats made. See our line before buying. We can please you.
GARMAN, HEMENWAY COMPANY.
Leaders in Merchandising.