



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

VOL. VI

COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1904.

NO. 26

## BOHEMIA MINING DIST.

### News From Bohemia and the Various Mining Camps of Oregon and Other States.

H. J. Wallace is in the Bohemia district this week.

W. W. Masterson went up to the Champion Basin property Wednesday.

James Hart for a long time with the Crystal Consolidated, is now employed at the Vesuvius.

Gill Meadow who is developing the Park-a-Bro property reports it is improving rapidly as work progresses.

The stage line running from Willkwood to Bohemia has changed its dinner station from Mineral to Keizer's.

C. M. Kissinger of Eugene, was up in the Bohemia district last week examining some mining properties.

Prof Briggs and family came down from the Vesuvius last week, owing to the health of Mrs. Briggs.

James White, who has been mining in Bohemia, was taken sick recently and was brought on Monday Mrs. White accompanied him.

Henry Johnson Hartlow and John Coffman have finished their contract on the LeRoy property and have begun a contract on a new place.

M. R. Jamney of Eugene, after a visit of some ten months in the East, has been up to Bohemia looking over the mining fields. He returned to Eugene last Friday.

W. M. Terriberry, of Chicago, is in this portion of Oregon looking over the mining districts. He spent several days in Bohemia and reports it a good looking district.

J. F. Mathews, son of C. C. Mathews of the Oregon Securities Co. arrived from San Francisco Sunday and went on Monday to the mines where he will spend the summer.

Herbert Leigh, manager of the North Fairview, came down from the mines last Friday and went to his home in Eugene. Mr. Leigh reports the property to be in first class condition.

The Golden Rule Mining Company has been pushing development work upon its properties in Bohemia for some months past. The results so far have been all the company could hope for. Recently a large body of good ore was encountered in one of its tunnels.

Lewis J. Hartley came down from the Twin Rock's property on Wednesday and took the train for Corvallis. Mr. Hartley reports the work progressing nicely at the mine and that they are drifting on a strong ledge of good ore. He will return to the property Monday.

The De Beers Co. is a concern one wouldn't object to have stock

in. It produces 95 per cent of the diamond output of the world. It pays annual dividends of 65 per cent on its "common" stock. In the last year and a half it has raised the price of these necessities of life only five times, from 30 to 38 per cent in all. American imports of diamonds have greatly decreased in consequence. This stringency in the diamond market must cause great suffering in many poor families. But says an exchange, engagement rings will continue to be bought—read can be dispensed with but we must have diamonds.

### INCREASING MILL CAPACITY.

Scott Standish came down from the Great Northern mine yesterday and leaves today for San Francisco, where he goes to buy a Huntington mill to be installed at the mine. Mr. Standish says the new mill will triple the present output of the mine, increasing the daily handling of ore from 10 to 20 tons, turning out about \$10,000 in gold every month. A tramway will soon be installed to carry the ore from the mine to the mill, so that the property can be worked in the winter when there is snow on the ground. Mr. Standish will be joined by his family who will return with him. He will be gone about two days.—Eugene Register.

### GRANTS PASS INVENTORS.

There has been invented by Grants Pass men two machines, one for the crushing of ore, and the other for separating the values from the pulp. W. B. Sherman and W. R. Whipple are the inventors of the first and W. B. Sherman of the others. Working size models have been made of each, and satisfactory tests given. The character of the machines—their economy of operation, the lightness and ease of transportation, and the magnitude of the work they can accomplish—makes them a combination that will revolutionize the gold reduction business.

A remarkable feature of these machines is their simplicity. But the greatest things are always the simplest and plainest. Astonishing and intricate mechanisms are not a part of these ore crushing and gold saving machines. The principles on which they operate are wholly scientific, and simply apply a few fundamental laws that are well known to everyone.

The ore crushing machine operates much on the plan of the old-fashioned "stone and bar" corn grinder, or old-time coffee mill with the exception that the ore-crusher has a disc instead of a cone, the disc has no bar—its left smooth. It is a big circular disc fitted snugly in a steel case. A convex steel case or cap, screws down over the disc, thus forming a "V" shaped opening between it and the disc, and on top of this funnel shaped hopper sits, into which the ore is fed. The entire machine weighs only 1100 pounds, and when taken apart can be made into a wheelbarrow and could be rolled over any mountain trail by one or two horses tandem.

The disc is 24 inches in diameter and for good work is operated at 1000 revolutions per minute. Right horse power is required to drive it, and with this can crush 20 tons daily. The ore is first broken into

fragments, such as are fed into the ordinary stamp mill. The little machine chews them up with an appetite that is astonishing, discharging the pulp, made into a slurry by the addition of water. This pulp is finely ground and is ready for the separator or gravity machine after leaving the crusher.

The ordinary difficulty met in ore crushing machines is that of sliming. But here there is no sliming. This difficulty is obviated by the fact of the machine letting go the pulp when a certain degree of fineness is reached.

The separator, which takes the pulp on its release from the crusher, is an enlarged application of the specific gravity hydraulic separator, used by assayers in the extraction of gold from powdered ore. Imagine a big funnel setting on its small end. Inside this funnel set six or eight smaller ones, the apex of all meeting at a common point. Into the smaller end two pipes lead. One brings water and another the pulp. The third pipe discharges water inside the funnel for agitation and overflow. The pulp rises with the water and attempts an escape with it. But the gold and concentrates drops into the system of funnels, slide down to the center and are drawn off, while the lighter substance flows off through the waste pipe which surrounds the upper edge of the outer funnel. It is all as simple as two and two make four.

Messrs. Sherman & Whipple and Sherman & Sherman will set up a combination of set of these machines at Portland, and demonstrate the principle and working value of them to the members of the Mining Congress when that body meets there next month.

An exchange recently had an item regarding the value of a cubic foot of gold, which was stated to be "\$547.324, computing pure gold at \$24 per ounce." A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the statement is erroneous and corrects it as follows: "1 gram of gold is worth \$0.0420663; 1 oz. Troy of pure gold is worth \$20 671.984, not \$24 per oz. 1 cubic foot of gold (17,379,9808 ozs. Troy) 1,205,480.8 lbs. avoirdupois, is valued at \$263,409.85. 1 ton [2,000 lbs.] 29,166.6 ozs. is valued at \$602,857.36. The San Geronimo mine is located within the city limits of Sonora, Tuolumne county, Cal. Its gold has a value of \$20.54, maximum nearly."—Mining and Engineering Review.

### Growth of Timber.

H. H. Klineaid, accompanied by his son Webster, went out to his place about three miles southeast of Eugene, last Monday, for the first time in five or six years. He found that timber and brush have grown up nearly all over the land, in some places trees large enough for telegraph poles, bridge or wharf piling, or saw logs growing on land where he plowed and raised wheat and garden vegetables fifty years ago. Nearly all of the 350 acres is covered with a dense forest of now fir and oak timber and brush that has grown up since the donation claim was settled on by Thomas and Nancy Klineaid and their children, including the writer of this, in October, 1852. There are thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of cords of wood now growing on the land.—State Journal.

Frank Henderson came down from the Vesuvius mine on Monday.

## MINING DEPARTMENT

### Col. Mahon Discusses the Importance of a Separate Bureau for the Mineral Industry.

The United States is the greatest mining country in the world, and yet we are the only great nation that does not provide an adequate supervision of the industry, and we can never have a proper governmental supervision of the industry of mining until the Congress of the United States creates an Independent Department of Mines and Mining with a secretary at its head who shall be a member of the President's cabinet.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, recently established, with its several bureaus, in which mining is placed as a bureau, within the bureau of manufacture, was no more necessary, nor even as much so, than is a department of mines. The placing of mines under the supervision of the Department of Commerce is not only unsatisfactory, but it is a reflection upon the importance of the industry in its relation to the welfare of the industrial life of the nation, and a detriment to its greater advancement and independence.

Mining has tremendous certainties. The value of our mineral products in 1880 was \$79,319,000. In 1890 these products were valued at \$619,512,173. In 1899 the value was \$976,800,946; and in 1900 passed the billion dollar mark.

In considering this question we must not associate it together with the precious metals. The value of our bituminous and anthracite coal production each year runs up into the millions of dollars; also petroleum, cement, brick, clay and stone and the specified mineral products on the mineral output list of the geological survey number sixty-two. And with the mining industry, as it is, still in its infancy. Certainly this infant is quite large enough, quite important and strong enough, to be taken out of its swaddling clothes. It not only looks to be, but it is out of place when it is a bureau within the manufacturer's bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In its bearing on the general welfare and prosperity of the country, mining, in the narrowest light you can look upon it, is as powerful for good as any of the other State Departments, and it is not impossible for even the most ordinary statistician to show, in proportion to the population, that the products of the mining states are of far greater commercial value than the product of any other states in the Union.

Few explorers have ever endowed a nation with a richer dower than the prospector; he it was who gave California, Colorado and the Great West to civilization. But for the product of our mines there would be no Great West today. The frontier would still be resting on the Missouri River.

With the development of the mining industry, the number of working mines has increased proportionately, until today there are hundreds, yes, thousands of men working in mines and at mining plants. The interest of these men must be safeguarded; not in an indirect way; not through a department in which mining will figure as an incident along with the light-house service, marine hospital service, bureau of foreign commerce, and similar branches of the public service, but in an independent department of its own, the same as the agriculture of our country is now cared for. New and complex problems are arising in the mining industry constantly, which must be judicially considered by men equipped for that purpose. The secretary of a department of mines and mining, not only should, but he must be a man with the quantity and quality of brain and the experience that will insure the proper discharge of his complex and most trying duties; and a man, it cuts no figure how well qualified he may be for secretary of commerce, would not be fitted for the position of secretary of a Department of Mines and Mining, and this fact more strongly emphasizes the necessity of an Independent Department of Mines and Mining.

As far back as December, 1898, Mr. Chas. D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, reported to the chairman of the senate committee of mines and mining that he believed the mining interests of the country should have a clearly defined representa-

tion in the organization of the government. In 1898 our mineral products were only valued at \$697,820,720, and in passing the billion dollar mark, which they did in 1901,—certainly if such a department was desirable in 1898, it is absolutely necessary six years later, when the value of the products of our mines exceeds the billion dollar mark.

The American Mining Congress very well understands that since the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with mining as it is, a bureau within the bureau of manufacture, it becomes more difficult to secure an independent department of mines and mining and so the influence that caused it to be placed there, understood it would be, but that affords no reason for lagging in the work for it; it is rather one of the greatest incentives why the concentration of influence should be greater, more active and powerful than ever before. Everything is to be gained by an earnest and honest fight, and nothing lost. As to the importance of the issue—not alone to the mining men, due to the whole country—there can be no question.

The movement for the creation of an Independent Department of Mines and Mining was made for the welfare, not for any one section but the entire of North America. It was started in California many years ago, and taken up by the American Mining Congress in Denver in 1897, with the Call of San Francisco as one of its strongest and most persistent advocates, and it would be a serious loss of prestige for California to be so apathetic at this time, when the question is surrounded with greater difficulties than it was when she championed its cause, to lose her leadership.

At the coming assembly of The American Mining Congress meeting in Portland, Oregon, August 22nd 1903, this question will be taken up and discussed by statesmen of national and international reputation, and by them, through The American Mining Congress, carried up to the Congress of the United States and territories, especially California, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico and Oregon take in this coming struggle becomes a matter of record.

IRWIN MAHON,  
Secretary The American Mining Congress.

### POLITICIANS SEE THE LIGHT.

If there is any one development in national politics more than another which interests the mining man this year it is the credit which he is receiving on all sides for the settlement of a disturbing issue, says the Daily Mining Record. Behold, it is observed by the wise men of the East that the enormous production of gold throughout the world during the last eight years has removed the troublesome question of the standard of money "from the field of political contention." The quoted phrase is the language which narrowly missed finding a place in the Democratic platform, but through this plank has been relegated to oblivion it has received sufficient publicity to make the gold miners happy.

Eight years ago the country passed through one of the bitterest

political campaigns it has ever known. The Republican press drew the issue along the line of honesty and dishonesty and the result was that in many cases argument gave way to personal abuse. It was a trying time for those whose blood flows evenly and cool from habit. Four years ago there was a renewal of the same dispute, though the national bitterness had abated somewhat. In this year we find the issue eliminated, and all because of the enormous production of gold throughout the world.

Stand up, Cripple Creek, and be knighted. Stand up, Alaska and receive your decoration. Stand up, South Africa, Western Australia and all you others that have contributed to the abounding prosperity and wear the badge the politicians have created for you. It is you to whom they extend the honor of bringing peace between brother and brother, of removing the question of the standard of money "from the field of political contention."

Since the campaign of 1896 more than \$2,000,000,000 has been added to the world's supply of gold, and within the past fifteen years the world's supply has increased more than \$3,000,000,000. At the present rate of production it will be said at the end of 1904 that the world has produced since 1890 one-third the total output of the world since the date of the discovery of America.

Without entering into the merits of the dispute between the extremes of policy on the question of the standard of money, it is sufficient to note that the politics of 1904 has directed the attention of voters to an important fact concerning the gold mining industry. There are those who do very little thinking except when a political campaign is at its height, and at such a time they do so only because their partisan duties compel them. If the present campaign does no more than advertise the fact that the gold mining industry is surpassing all previous records, to the great amazement of statisticians and the dismay of some politicians, its mission will not be vain so far as the mining industry is concerned.

Pass the word along. The gold miner has made the politician take a few hitches in his suspenders.

### RAPID GROWTH.

Perhaps no section of the state can boast of a better growth in population than has occurred in Brownsville and the surrounding country during the past few years. It is conservative to say that something like 300 people have recently settled in our midst, coming here from almost every part of the United States, and swelling the population of Brownsville to upwards of 1000 people, since the last census of 1900. This satisfactory increase is chiefly attributed to the wide-spread circulation of the pamphlets entitled, "Where Rolls the Oregon," which contained concise facts descriptive of Brownsville and its many resources, climatic conditions, advantages, etc. The publication of these pamphlets grew out of a spirit of enterprise on the part of our citizens, who recognized the value of advertising in this way; There were 7,500 copies issued, out

## SEWER BONDS.

### Sold at a Premium and the Contract to Lay Sewers Let.

City Council met July 15th pursuant to adjournment. Present Mayor Medley, Councilman, Bingham, Hinds, Veatch, Curran, Chamberlin and Recorder Wheeler.

The ordinance relating to bicycle riding on side walks was passed.

This being the time for the opening of bids and awarding sale of sewer bonds they were opened and read. It was found that the bid of Morris Brothers and Christman was the best for the purchase of the whole issue, which was at par, with \$225 premium. They also to pay the expense of printing same, and was awarded to them.

The bid of Mummey Bros for the construction of sewers was accepted subject to the final sale of bonds.

The bid of Wynne Hardware Co for supplying the City with fire hose at thirty-three cents per foot, the city to pay the freight, was accepted.

An ordinance regulating the fire and other meetings by bell was introduced.

### BELCHER GROUP.

Recent work on the Belcher group of claims belonging to the Great Eastern Company, has developed a large body of fine looking ore. Work will be continued during the summer.

Mrs. Ben Pitcher is keeping the boarding house at the LeRoy property.

Of which 5,000 copies were turned over to the Southern Pacific Railway Company to be distributed. The numerous letters of inquiry received by the business institutions and men, whose names were shown in the pamphlet, from people living in all parts of the East, attests the very thorough and systematic manner in which these booklets were sent out in every direction. The greater number of settlers coming here carried copies of "Where Rolls the Oregon" in their pockets, and had no hesitancy in saying that the information contained therein induced them to come to Brownsville to locate. The resulting influx of immigration has more than exceeded our best expectations. The benefits to the community in general are seen in the cutting up of some of our large farms into smaller holdings, which were purchased by newcomers, who are diversifying their products. Real estate has nearly doubled in value and there is a greater business activity all around. The advantages of advertising in this way have more than been realized by the results and our business men are now considering the matter of publishing another pamphlet to be distributed in like manner, except that many favor the idea of printing a considerable greater quantity than previously issued. It is hoped that the proposed new publication will be ready for distribution in the near future.—Brownsville Times.

**Garman Hemenway Co.**  
West Side, Eakin Bristow Building.

Full Line of Staple & Fancy Groceries  
Meats, Lards, Vegetables,  
Fruits Etc., Etc.

- - FRESH EVERY DAY - -

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

RIGHT PRICES. W. W. McFarland, Mgr.

Its this way, we are

CLOSING OUT ALL

Summer Goods at

= COST =

Now make no mistake. But come to us

Welch & Woods