



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

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TO CREATE A BUREAU

What Should Be Done for Mining Industry.

NO PLACE IN THE CABINET

Congress Not Likely to Enact Legislation Creating New Portfolio—Cut Out Illegitimate Mining.

T. A. Ricard of New York, editor of the American Miner, and perhaps the second greatest authority on mining engineering in the United States, is at the Portland attendance on the convention of the American Mining Congress.

Mr. Ricard has been interested in mines and mining for many years, both in a practical and an editorial way. In personality, the visitor is typical of New York, in manner he is alert and aggressive, though quiet and self-contained, in speech he is certain, as one who has pondered well on what he says, and is confident that the correct solution to the problem has been found.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ricard sat in an ante-room at the Armory after he had delivered his address to the congress, and talked of what good the congress could do, of its future and of the result to be gained by the establishment of a Department of Mines and Mining.

"I think," he said, "that the department will come in time, though it may not be in the form expected, and at this time desired by the congress."

"I do not wish to throw cold water on the hopes of the delegates and of the mining men over the country who are seeking to have the Department of Mines and Mining created by Congress, but there is a strong disinclination on the part of the members of Congress to any new Cabinet offices. It is my opinion, therefore, that when the department is established it will take the form of a bureau, probably under the care and direction of the Department of the Interior. This arrangement is not, of course, what the mining men desire, for they wish to have organized a separate department under a separate head, but if they cannot secure the department in the form at first planned and petitioned for, they will accept the amended form as given by the Government."

"The Senate and the House are reluctant to create new cabinet offices because it establishes a precedent and opens the way for a list of new departments. If the mining industry is given a separate department, there is no reason why the manufacturers of the country should not ask for a Department of Manufactures, or why any of the other great industries should not have their representation in the Cabinet. This fact makes Congress slow in creating a new department at the call of those interested."

"It would be of great advantage to the miners, however," continued the speaker, "to have even a bureau subordinate to the Department of the Interior, for such a bureau

would give them a voice and a means of getting in touch with the Government. The mining industry needs an organization and a head needs some means of placing its wants before the representatives of the Government, and thus securing for the industry the protection and co-operation of the Government by law and the regulation both of land and of co-operation."

Veering around to another point in the discussion, the speaker continued:

"It would be a great thing for the mining industry to have some representative organization, some body that could shape the policy of the miners to the advantage of the industry. The Bureau of Mining Engineers is a professional body, and does not represent the practical mining men of the country. Besides, it is prohibited by its by-laws from taking any action as a body. The miners' organization, to be effective, should be put on a broad and comprehensive basis, which would include all grades of the industry from the mine owners to the miners, if that could be done practically."

"In forming the industry should avoid an organization representative of capital alone, or of labor alone. It should incorporate, in as far as might be possible and convenient, both the owner and the worker, but the body should not become so large as to be unwieldy."

"The Provincial Mining Association, in British Columbia, made the latter mistake and its deliberations were hampered by the size of the membership. It included every one interested in mining, and the membership grew so large that it became hard to handle the meetings. The organization should be formed on a basis representative of the industry, and capable of working intelligently for the good of the mining interests of the country."

"With the creation of a department at Washington and the formation of an organization such as I have mentioned, much good could be done the industry, provided both worked in harmony and co-operated in the formation and passage of laws to better the conditions and govern the operations of the mines and miners."

"It is my hope," concluded Mr. Ricard, "that the mining congress will be able to secure speedily the establishment of a department at Washington, and that the agitation will be settled, so that it can turn its attention to something as important to the future of the industry. I hope that the mining men will take up the work of creating difficulties for illegitimate mining operations. Laws should be passed placing difficulties in the way of illegitimate mining companies so the minority shareholder will be protected. Foolish people will always lose money, but it can be made difficult for crafty schemers to take advantage of them. The placing of these difficulties and the protection of the investor would be of the greatest benefit to the industry and would do much to bring capital forward for the development of the mineral sections of the country."—Oregonian.

On Wednesday manager F. J. Hard with a party of friends drove over the road just completed to the Oregon-Colorado property.

DENVER TO BE ITS HOME.

Special to Daily Mining Record.

While The Record has from the start avoided any partisan attitude toward the contest between Denver and Salt Lake City for the permanent headquarters of the American Mining Congress, preferring that the matter should stand upon the merits before the best judgment of the mining fraternity at large it is nevertheless gratified to learn that the headquarters have been established so close to its own doors. The election of Denver has been made by the majority of the delegates at Portland and this simply leaves it open to Salt Lake City to gracefully bow to the inevitable. The Congress is a national institution and it does not exist in the interest of any single locality, though it has been deemed necessary to give it a permanent place of shelter, where it may be found when wanted.

Denver is a good selection because it dominates an extensive and resourceful territory, and besides it is a center in which leading mining men congregate because the principal interest of the state is in this industry. Colorado has long held prominence as a mining laboratory, from which hundreds of the leaders in this industry have derived their experience. It is the home of metallurgical science in America, and Denver is the leading distributing point in the West for mining machinery. The American Mining Congress should derive great impetus from the presence in its home city of leading mining men to whom it can appeal for the assistance, moral and substantial, which is essential to its success. It remains for the citizens of Denver to show that they appreciate the honor.

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NEW MANAGER FOR LUCKY BOY MINE

W. E. Hancock Receives Appointment to Important Position—Has Great Reputation Among Mining People—Much is Expected of Him.

W. Bertram Hancock, mine operator and engineer, is general manager of the Lucky Boy mine, Blue River district. The selection of Mr. Hancock for this important place has been intimated in close mining circles for a short time, but not until the present week was it generally known that he had begun work. The Lucky Boy management announced his appointment this week, and that the new manager was to have charge of the mine and mill.

Mr. Hancock has been practicing his profession in the northwest for several years, and is well known among mining men. He was manager for the Boston & Sevea Devils

Continued on Editorial Page

A STORY OF BOHEMIA

In Six Parts By Horace E. Warner

Part III.—THE GRIM BRIDAL PAIR.

They were born through gigantic, convulsive throes. They were cradled in the rocking crust of the world. They were tossed on high by the stalwart arms of Titanic subterranean forces. Their lullaby was the melody that rose when "the morning stars sang together." They are towering figures. Their morning shadows, at sun-dawn, tip well over toward the surf of the Pacific; their evening shadows, at sun-sinking, run a jagged line along the snow-crested slopes of the Cascades. They grew up together. Their memories of the uncounted cycles of time are identical. The same storms have swept them. The same earthquakes have shrouded them. The same mighty forest-tops have rolled their sounding anthems about their rocky summits. These are two splendid mountain peaks, Mounts Bohemia and Fairview. They were born to wed. This was a match made in heaven.

Fairview stands six thousand five hundred feet high. Bohemia thirty feet higher, with his summit but a few hundred feet away. The marriage bond is a mighty ridge of rock called "The Saddle" where the uniting join. You have to come down the slope of one from the top but a thousand feet, when a few steps on this connecting ridge brings you to the ascending slope of the other. Fairview, smooth of slope, save on the northeast descent where the rocks cut down precipitously to the Champion valley, is as you approach her summit, comparatively treeless. Her sides are plump with the detritus of ages, decorated in the variegated tints of the lilies and daisies which grow in profusion to her very top. There she stands, trim, shapely robed in a gown of glory such as hand of man never wove, the typical mountain bride holding aloft the stars and stripes toward the skies that bend in sunshine or beat in storm above her.

Bohemia, the true groom of this grim bridal pair, stands to her right as you face the rising sun. He is rugged and rocky in the extreme. His sides are thick grown with towering mountain forest, where his rock masses will give foothold for life to cling, like the bristling, hairy form of some storm-beaten mountain chieftan. Rugged, unpromising as you gaze upon him, approachable only on certain favored trails presenting massive flanks of perpendicular cliffs, hugging great banks of snow and ice in his sheltering arms these mid-summer days, lifting in his crest great ridges of beeting rock-piles like castles and temples with turrets and spires and balconies and domes, he too stands the typical mountain groom of this grim bridal pair.

This remarkable wedded couple stand in the very heart of Bohemia Mining District. They are the most enlightening guides to this entire region. What you cannot learn from their summits need scarcely be told. So we pick our way to the peaks and learn what they have to teach. What a scene stretches about us! Once looked upon it will live while memory lasts. It is one wild, tumultuous mountain landscape. It seems like an angry tempest-tossed ocean of forest and rocks, piling here in lofty wavering ridge, sinking there in dark green trough of sea, breaking yonder on some invisible shore. In thunderous, high-tossed, snow-white spray along the ever lasting snow banks and glaciers of the Cascades. Two hundred miles of the white crest of the Cascade range lie before us. Away to the north, the white knob of Mount Hood breaks the horizon. The glories of this wonderful chain stand out as it draws nearer and sweeps by us a few miles to the east, on its majestic march of splendor to the south. Mount Jefferson, the Three Sisters, Snow Butte, Diamond Peak, Cow-Horn-Peak, Mount Thielsen, Mount Pitt, and their intervening snowy buttes and crests, present a peerless panorama of unspeakable grandeur, gazing on which one involuntarily bears the head and stands in speechless amazement and awe.

The Bohemia Mining District has its peculiar marking characteristics. We note some of them as we gaze out over it from our towering point of view. Not a tree or a hill top obstructs our sight. The whole circle of the horizon is ours. From where we stand draw a circle with

a radius of five miles and you have enclosed this district. It lies in sharp ridges, rising now and then into peaks and deep dark, narrow valleys, closing in occasionally so as to form precipitous gorges. It is a district formed for the most desirable mining processes. Not a shaft need be sunk in all this region to develop property save for the ventilation purposes. All work may be done by tunnels. Such descent are everywhere that almost any desirable depth may be gained by running tunnels into the slopes. Great depth is gained, in comparatively few feet, in these tunnels which give perfect drainage and easy movement of ore. Gravitation waits to propel all ore-cars in this favored region.

The perpetual green of the forests of fir and pine spreads all over this landscape. These are primitive forests that no vandal hand of mercenary man has devastated. Stately and high tower these grand old trees. Felled and sawed on the spot, they serve to perfection every purpose for which the mining industry wants timber, from the building of a bunk-house to the timbering of a tunnel or the construction and fueling of a stamp-mill or smelter. This is the land of prodigious snow-fall, hence of abundant water. Here are the sources of creeks and rivers. Springs of exhaustless flow break out of the mountain sides. Water for every need of a quartz mining community is in evidence on every hand.

These mountain slopes are dotted everywhere you look with the tunnel dumps of prospector and miner. The square piles are closely covered with mining claims located or patented. Very little, if any surface remains open. In nearly all these properties the ground has been merely scratched. Assessment work and limited development has been done. Most of this ground is held by men of small means. Here and there a company is prosecuting systematic and expensive work. The ordinary miner of little capital is grievously hampered here. Transportation of ore to distant smelter for treatment is prohibited by the long and difficult haul and the prevalent low-grade character of ore. Stamp-mills and concentrators are the only process available. The gold and concentrates derived thereby are easily marketable. But few miners have the capital to push development and put up mills for reduction of ore. Hence the vast majority of these properties await concentrated capital of sufficient magnitude to successfully extract the ore and prepare the product for market. Mills are now in process of construction which, in the near future, should be able to give to Bohemia ore the name it should have in the mining world. Under the very ground on which we stand, forming the slope of Bohemia Mountain, are the workings of one of the richest mines of the district that is said to have milled ore at the rate of hundreds of dollars per day in its own stamp-mill at its very dump.

Continuous, well-defined, often immense ledges of ore run through these hills and valleys, upon which are clustered large groups of claims covering the net-work of veins that follow these ledges, which groups in coming days will constitute mining properties of untold richness

and duration. Depth here is synonymous with increased mineralization. These hills hold no disappointments for the deep miner. Every enterprise is demonstrating that the longer and deeper the work the richer the reward. Gold, silver and copper are the minerals found. Assays of fabulous values are not infrequent, but the usual ore encountered is a low grade, substantial, proposition bringing steady and uniform returns for investment.

Railroad communication into the heart of this district, well graded road-ways over its hills and through its valleys, milling facilities for the local reduction of ores, judicious investment of scrupulous management these are the needs that cry out from these mighty ridges of precious rock.

Our bridal pair is a rich old couple. The trouble with them is that they hold not the keys to their glutton coffers. Let the investing public bring the keys of means and management, and our bridal pair will toss into the lap of the world a dowery of fabulous worth and continuance.

Mr. C. W. Honaker, a mining man of many years experience in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada and even in Old Mexico, has been spending some months in investigating Central and Southern Oregon.

Mr. Honaker recently came from Bohemia where he spent several weeks in examining some of the properties of that district. Just prior to his departure for Wallace, Idaho, he stated: "He was very much pleased with the mining outlook for Bohemia and believed opportunities were offered for the investment of capital as good as could be found anywhere, had visited some of the properties, where considerable work is being done. Among the Oregon Securities where the big tunnel is being driven to reach the veins at greater depth and the Vesuvius, Oregon-Colorado and Riverside managed by F. J. Hard all of the latter properties, said he; ore showing up well and the new mill and tram at the Vesuvius are nearing completion. The Grizzly, Oregon-Pacific and the Currin properties are all showing well under development. The Noonday property is also among the list of attractive properties I saw while in the district."

It was at the suggestion of Mr. Honaker that Mr. C. H. Reeves of Wallace, Idaho, paid this locality a visit a few weeks since and it is hoped both of these gentlemen will return and become identified in the Mining district of Bohemia.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

N. C. Frank, for many years mill superintendent in Mexico and California, but more recently in the Sumpter district, reached the city today, en route to Blue River, where he will take a gentleman with the Lucky Boy company. Mr. Frank has had about 30 years' mill experience.—Journal.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Bohemia Mine Owners Association at the post office Bohemia, Monday Sept. 12, at 7 o'clock p. m. AL. CHURCHILL, Secy.

BOHEMIA MINING DIST.

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

Geo Cox, one of the owners in the Oregon-Pacific Mining company, came down from Bohemia Wednesday. He reports everything looking well in the camp.

Thomas Peterson was in the city the latter part of last week having come down from the Sunrise property where he has been employed for some months past, he left Sunday for a visit to Ft Ransome N. D.

P. G. Vildmo who has been working at the Sunrise property in Bohemia was in the city Saturday he reports a very satisfactory showing in the property. Mr. Vildmo has gone to Fargo N. D. for a visit and may not return until spring.

Mr. Howard Mason of Boston attended the American Mining Congress in Portland last week and the first of this week in company with F. J. Hard went up to Bohemia where he will look over the mining properties and enjoy a week or so of mountain life.

Mr. C. C. Mathews Superintendent of the Oregon Securities Company accompanied by Mrs. Mathews and their little daughter arrived in the city Tuesday night. This is the first time Mrs. Mathews has been away from the property since last March. She with her daughter has gone to San Francisco for a visit while Mr. Mathews has returned to his work at the mines. He reports the work on the big tunnel as progressing satisfactorily.

The Bohemia and Cottage Grove delegations to the American Mining Congress held in Portland last week are entitled to the thanks of the people who sent them, for the very efficient manner in which they discharged the duties assigned them.

Each delegate took great interest in the deliberations of the congress, and did effective work in explaining to those who gathered about the mineral exhibits, the ores from Bohemia. Very many of the visitors expressed surprise at the splendid showing made and no doubt at benefit will result from the efforts made by those who sent the ores and by the delegates in presenting them.

Among those who attended the congress were: G. G. Warner, Henry Johnson, J. P. Pape, Frank Jordan, J. I. Jones, W. H. Shane, F. S. Phillips, F. J. Hard, T. K. Campbell, A. D. LeRoy, Dr. Oglesby, Alex Lundberg, Frank Wheeler, Louis LeRoy John Curran and A. B. Wood.

The forest fires in the mountains of Lane county are apparently being subdued without any great loss. A brush fire in the neighborhood of the Gilbert mill burned a house this week and others are threatened. —Brownsville Times.

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