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Sumpter, Oregon.
Treasurer, A. P. GOSS, Bank of Sumpter
Sumpter, Oregon
Secy. & Treas. of Branch, J. C. AIKEN
Roseburg, Oregon
Superintendent, J. M. DRENON
Sumpter, Oregon

Umpqua Mining and Milling Co.

Principal Office, Sumpter, Oregon
Branch Office, Roseburg, Oregon

**CAPITAL
STOCK**

\$150,000

1,000,000 Shares of
Par Value of 15 Cts.
Each.

**Fully Paid and Non-
Assessable**

PROPERTY:

THE COMPANY owns four claims, all adjoining, and a mill site, being 6000 feet in length by 600 feet wide, and the mill site covers five acres. The claims are known as Chance, American, Gold Hill and Grand Prize, and the American mill site. These claims are located about five miles west from Sumpter, Baker County, Oregon, and are reached by a good wagon road and are surrounded by developed properties, such as the famous IbeX, Maiden's Dream, Evening Star, and several other promising mines. There is ample timber and water on the ground for all mining purposes.

DEVELOPMENT.—Since March, 1900, the company has done over 500 feet of miscellaneous work, to determine the best method of permanent mining and have reached a depth of over 160 feet, where values have varied from ten to several hundred dollars per ton, with better than \$15 AVERAGE VALUES.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

IT BEING a foregone conclusion from the development already made that the Umpqua group of mines, with proper opening, can be made one of the dividend payers of Oregon, and that rich ore bodies can be opened up with a reasonable expenditure of money in a short space of time, and the management being exceedingly anxious to push the development work, by either drifting or sinking from the end of cross-cut tunnel or by running a cross cut lower down on the creek, (which will be short) then drift on vein and depth will be gained as work proceeds, and ore will be taken out at all times. In order to raise the money required for immediate use, the company has decided to place for sale

50,000 SHARES OF THE STOCK AT 3 CENTS PER SHARE

to such persons as may be offered an opportunity to purchase. The right to withdraw the stock from sale without notice is however reserved by the company.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE STOCK.—Applications for stock of the UMPQUA MINING & MILLING COMPANY should be addressed to Secretary W. F. BURLISON, or Treasurer A. P. GOSS, Bank of Sumpter, Sumpter, Ore. Any person purchasing stock will at all times have access to the mines by making application to the general manager, and all books and reports of the company will at all times be subject to examination.

EASTERN OREGON MINES.

Sumpter is Now the Most Active Camp in the State.

The mining region of which Baker City, Oregon, is the commercial center, and Sumpter now the most active mining town, is historically one of the old mineral districts of the west. Early in the '50s, when California was becoming overcrowded with emigrants, a stream of gold hunters started northward from the Sacramento valley, and traveling along lines parallel to the coast, ultimately reached the Columbia. On their way the rich diggings of northern California and southwest Oregon were found and settled, and it was really the surplus from these places that reached the Columbia about 1852, and following up its beautiful waters marched into the Deschutes and John Day valleys. At the head of the latter they found a grand mountain mass to which they gave the name of the Blue mountain range, on whose flanks at the sources of the John Day, Powder, Burnt and Malheur rivers they discovered plenty of the yellow metal.

The flush days of this region were from 1852 to 1856. During the half decade something like \$40,000,000 in dust was taken from its gravel deposits; and then, the cream having been skimmed, and the more active portion of the population having been drawn away by the newer excitements in Idaho and Montana, north-eastern Oregon became practically deserted as a mining field. In 1885, however, the Oregon Railway and Navigation company built its line from Portland to the Snake river at Huntington, and simultaneously the Oregon Short Line was extended from Pocatello through southern Idaho to the same point. This put the Blue mountain region on a transcontinental line of transportation, and since that time it has been passing through a slow

but certain process of resuscitation, which is now so well advanced that it ranks as one of the stable mineral districts of the west, with an industry based not on placers, but on vein workings.

Of course the Blue mountains are in no sense fully explored, but there has been developed along a slate and granite region some twenty to thirty miles wide, and extending from the upper tributaries of the Powder river to those of the John Day, a belt of gold-bearing veins which are rapidly becoming productive in paying quartz, and are now adding about a quarter of a million dollars annually to the national gold output. At the same time it is being found that the miners of '55 by no means exhausted the placer possibilities of the region; that there are fair fields there yet for both hydraulic and dredging operations, and a large area of surrounding country almost totally unexplored, which offers rich rewards to the prospector.—Denver Mining Reporter.

J. T. English Interviewed in Portland.

John T. English, manager of the Golconda mine, one of the richest and best known properties in the west, was in the city a few days this week on business connected with his company. Mr. English states that work is progressing without interruption at the mine, while the new 20-stamp plant is constantly crushing high grade ore. The new plant is working charmingly, and the manager expects to start up the Bryan mill in a few days. Deep sinking continues, and the work is to be greatly facilitated by the introduction of a mammoth hoisting plant, which will raise ore upward of 2,000 feet. The shaft is now down 420 feet, and at the bottom is to be seen a fine showing of ore which fairly sparkles with its precious metals. The Golconda has produced a large amount of high grade ore, and has on not a few occasions startled the mining world with its magnificent exhibits of rich free gold specimens, which stand only to be equalled, not excelled, by any other mining property in the world. The success attending the operation of the Golconda is not only gratifying to the owners but our entire populace.—Mining Review.

STRANGE HOLE IN THE GROUND,

Air is Drawn in Six Hours and Then Expelled.

A gentleman who recently made a trip to Wapanita, a little town about 50 miles from The Dalles, tells of a peculiar freak of nature, in the form of a small, deep hole in the ground on the farm of Van Woodruff, from which the air rushes with such great force that at times it can be heard a distance of over a quarter of a mile. For a period of six hours the air is forced out of this hole, and then for a similar length of time it is with great force drawn back again, and so on without cessation.

About ten years ago an old man, Hampton Key, now dead, who owned the farm, bored for a well and on reaching a depth of 110 feet, the drill suddenly and without any warning, fell for a considerable distance, and it was found that a large cavity had been struck, and the air rushed from the hole with tremendous force. From that day to this the air has continued, hour by hour and day by day, unceasingly and with regularity to be forced out for six hours and then drawn in for a like period of six hours, never failing, never diminishing. At times the air rushes with greater force, roar and weird sound than at others, and the old settlers there say that whenever this happens a great change in the weather takes place or a storm invariably follows, and for years old Hampton Key was able to predict a storm or change of weather, and it was found more reliable than a barometer, and when a great storm was predicted everybody prepared for it. The temperature at the mouth of the hole is always the same, about 52 degrees in winter and summer. Years ago the owner, always experimenting and inventing, connected this air by a pipe and run it into a milkhouse and in the heat of the summer the little milkhouse was always cool, while on the out-

side all was sweltering, and in cold blasts of winter, when the mercury stood low in the thermometer, the little milkhouse was kept warm inside, and the old man stored all his potatoes and other vegetables there and they never would freeze.

Hundreds of people have visited this strange and weird phenomenon, the like of which can not be found in the whole surrounding country. Many are the explanations and theories advanced as to the cause of this strange action. One is that this cavity extends to the ocean, and when the tide rises it partially fills this cavity and forces the air out through this hole and when the water recedes the air rushes in again. Another is that when the atmosphere becomes heavy, it compresses the air in the cavity, which is always of a different temperature, and rushes into the cavity, and when the atmosphere becomes lighter the compressed air is forced out of the cavity again. The surrounding country is all volcanic. Not a great distance away are the warm springs on the Indian reservation, and further south are found the great lava beds.—East Oregonian.

Water Notice.

The lawn sprinkling hours are from 6 to 9 o'clock p. m. Consumers are restricted to their own grounds, and will not be permitted to sprinkle the public streets. Running water through an open hose at any other hour than those mentioned, cannot be allowed. The water will be "shut off" whenever these rules are violated. SUMPTER WATER CO.

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