

**GIVE INVESTORS A CHANCE.**

**And They Will Soon Have Eastern Oregon Gold Fields Booming.**

"Cripple Creek spent \$10,000,000 in machinery, which afterwards went to waste, before she learned the proper process for treating her low grade and base ores so as to save the gold in them, which have since made that camp perhaps the most famous in the world," says a Colorado man who returned yesterday from a visit to the Red Boy and Cracker creek districts.

"The eastern Oregon districts have the best showing of any mining country I have ever seen, and I have seen nearly all of them, for low grade ores. I believe that the cyaniding process, except in the Cable Cove district, where the ores require smelting, will be found to be the only method of saving all the gold. As depth is attained the ores become base and require different treatment from the ores on the upper levels. If it is not cyaniding it will be some similar process,

"One of the principal things that is holding this new camp back is that owners of property are asking too much money down from the capitalist, who is willing to risk a reasonable sum for the privilege of developing a promising prospect, and is willing to pay a fair price for it when it is developed. Give the investors a chance and they will soon have this country booming, because there is more money now in the east for investment in the mines than ever before in the history of mining in the United States. But capital will not pay fancy prices for prospects, nor take bonds on properties which require large payments of money down. It takes large sums of money to make a mine, even if it is a good one, it takes a long time for the purchaser to get the first cost back, to say nothing of profits.

"It takes prospectors first to open a country, but they should not be allowed to hold claims to the exclusion of others who would like to work them and still do no work on them themselves, as has been the custom here in Oregon before the passage of your new law. Prospectors should be compelled to do good, substantial work where they put up their stakes and monuments, so that there can be no mistake as to the ledge they wish to cover by their claims. In other mining countries no foolishness is permitted in this respect. This country is new, but is rapidly becoming known in the east, and if properly guarded and handled by live people here, the laws carried out, and reasonable terms made to investors who are willing to develop claims, it will make one of the greatest camps and richest producers in the states."—Democrat.

**PROFITS IN COPPER MINING.**

**Figures Taken From Anaconda Companies Annual Report.**

No wonder the ordinary prospector and mining man thinks he is rich when his ore assays from 10 to 40 per cent in copper, when he reads of the profits made by the big copper companies. Take, for instance, the last report of the Anaconda company of Butte. The report shows that the net cost for mining its ores for the year averaged \$3.77, and for treatment, smelting, etc., \$4.12 per ton. The average value of its ore was 5.73 per cent copper, 4.23 ounces in silver, and 0.41 ounces of gold per ton.

Among the different items of expenses for mining we mention the following: Candles, \$41,791; coal, \$207,861; freight on ore, \$452,081; fuse and caps, \$27,004; labor, \$3,376,502; powder, \$147,286; salaries, including management, \$96,280; taxes, \$70,680; timber, \$429,886; machinery and repairs, \$461,612. The total expenditures for mining for the year amounted to \$5,503,923.

The report shows that a total sum of

\$6,008,007 was paid out at the smelter and refineries, making a total for mining and smelting of \$11,511,930.

The company for the same year received from sales of product, profit of subsidiary departments, royalties, rents and dividends, \$18,817,957.

All this vast sum from such a low grade of ore is enough to open the eyes of any one, let alone the poor prospector, and all this from only one year.

The total quantity of ore treated up to this year by this company, and since the year 1880, has been 9,614,263 tons. From this tonnage there was produced 550,962 tons of copper, 20,658,105 ounces of silver, and 136,244 ounces of gold. The coinage value of the gold and silver amounts to \$55,363,793. The value of the copper at an average selling price of 12½ cents a pound, was \$193,104,293.

Thus the total value of the yield of this company since 1880 amounts to \$137,740,500. The present year will add fully \$6,000,000 to the above total.—Exchange.

**WEISER SMELTER A SURE THING.**

**Work of Grading Site Commenced—Contains 560 Acres.**

It is settled! Weiser will be made a smelting center for Idaho and Oregon ores. Lewis A. Hall has forwarded instructions for the immediate inauguration of work upon the enterprise, and Messrs. Wilkerson & Thompson are now getting a portion of their outfit together for the purpose of grading the smelter site and the construction of two miles of side track which will be a necessary adjunct.

The smelter will be located near the mouth of the Weiser canyon, about ten miles east of Weiser, where Mr. Hall will have, by purchase and subsidy, about 560 acres of land, and where there is an excellent site for a smelter.

The plant is to have an ultimate capacity of 1000 tons per day, but at present only the first 100-ton stack will be put in, the other nine being added as fast as developments will require, which will no doubt come rapidly enough, as mines of Sumpter, Baker, Owyhee and other points are already seeking agreements for the reduction of ores at this point. The present work, however, will require an estimated expenditure of \$100,000 in various ways, and it also carries with it the certainty of railway construction into Seven Devils.

The present plant, when completed, will employ about 30 men, and will be the substantial foundation that will make Weiser the eventual smelting center of the central Northwest. No one can lose by keeping their eye on Weiser.

President Hall, of the P. & I. N., sent a telegram to General Manager Shelby Tuesday instructing him to at once put a corps of engineers in the field between Council and Seven Devils. This evidently means the early extension of the road into the famous copper district.—Weiser Signal.

**Values of Various Metals.**

Gold is worth \$340 a pound and silver \$13, but there are a score of metals worth much more. Chromium and tellurium cost for instance, \$700 a pound, and osmium and zircon, which are used in the making of electric mantels, \$1,420 a pound. Barium cannot be gotten under \$2,110 a pound, and rhodium and niobium are worth almost \$2,700. Strontium's market price is \$4,500; didymium's is \$8,400 a pound. Rubidium is a metal worth \$11,200 a pound, and vanadium is worth \$13,000. Above all these, however, stands gallium, a metal discovered in 1845, a pound of which, if it were procurable, would be worth \$75,500, or 528 times as much as a pound of gold, and 5,961 times as much as a pound of silver.

The Oregonian is on sale at the Elite Cigar Store.

**Attention Investors!**

—If you want to become interested in the most promising mine in Eastern Oregon . . . . .

**buy Cracker-Summit Gold Mining Company's Treasury Stock at 10c Per Share**

Every dollar of your money will be used to further develop the company's property—situated in the heart of the Famous Cracker Creek district, surrounded by such well-known dividend payers as the Columbia, Golconda, E & E and north Pole mines. Most of the first issue of 50,000 shares offered at that price has been subscribed for. When what remains is sold none will ever be bought at that figure again. ● The Climax claim, 3000 feet south and on the same ledge as the Cracker-Summit property, has just been sold by Col. John T. Grayson to eastern capitalists for \$150,000. ● Buy now while you can get in on the ground floor and you will get big returns for your money invested.

Write For Engineer's Report, Prospectus, Etc.

**Cracker-Summit Gold Mining Co.**

Box 170

Sumpter, Oregon

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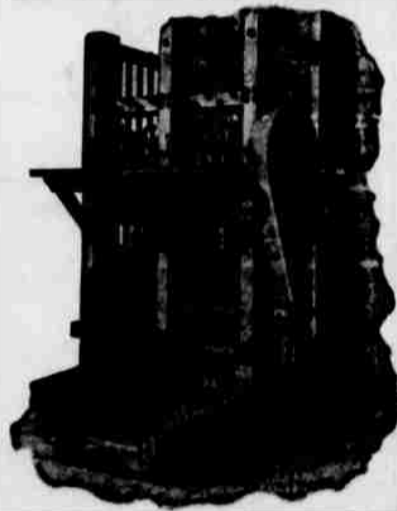
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