

Sumpter District

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CAPITAL STOCK  
\$150,000.  
Full Paid and Non-  
Assessable.  
PAR VALUE 10 CTS.

1,500,000 Shares. 1,000,000 Shares Pooled and will not come on Market in Competition with Treasury Stock.

The Pulaski  
Gold Mining and Milling  
Company

500,000 SHARES  
TREASURY STOCK.  
PROCEEDS SOLELY  
FOR DEVELOP-  
MENT WORK.

Nine Claims, Lead Traced Over 3,000 Feet Across the Claims. One and a Half Miles From Smelter. One Mile From Railway. Water Power on the Property. Plenty of Timber. 70 Per Cent Free Gold. Magnificent Mill Site. Property Opened up by Open Cuts, Shafts and Tunnels. \* \*

WE have all the Requisites of a Magnificent Property. The Investor has the Money. We have the Investment. You want a Straight, Legitimate Business Proposition. We have it. We require funds to continue development. You have the funds. We need them. You can Purchase our First issue of Treasury Stock at

FOUR CENTS PER SHARE

Can we not exchange? Remember our expenses are very low and that your dollar grows as we continue Development. Our latest assays of average Rock, made by Robbins & Robbins and McEwen & McEwen of Sumpter, gave from \$2.30 to \$29.80. Picked samples gave \$154.10, \$168.00 and \$190.90, and we are still 200 feet (estimated) from the ledge. \* Write for our "Epitome of Facts." Stock may be purchased on the Installment Plan, 30 per cent down, balance in two monthly payments. Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice Order or Registered Letter.

Bankers—The First National Bank of Sumpter.

Address all communications to

J. H. MacCallum, Secy.  
SUMPTER, OREGON.

MILL TO START  
IN TEN DAYS.

California Plant Practically  
Completed And Ready  
For Operation.

Manager Bellman, of the California, states that the concentrating plant is nearing completion, and that he expects to have it in operation within the next ten days. The mill, which has been described at length in former issues, is an eighty ton gyratory crusher with two new Standard Concentrators.

In the meantime operations at the mine are continuing systematically. All workings have been retimbered, and ore shoots are now being put in.

Manager Bellman says that his attention has been demanded to such an extent in other directions that he has not had time to make any farther investigations in regard to the copper discovery recently made in the Kearsarge claim of the California group. The copper in the Kearsarge vein as stated some time ago ran seven and one-half per cent to the ton, and the ore showed a silver value of \$1.50, making a total of \$15 on the surface.

Dr. S. M. Moulton, treasurer of the Turnagain Arm company, operating the California, who has

been in the city for some time, returned for Minneapolis last week. President Joseph Michaels, whom Dr. Moulton accompanied here, will remain some ten days longer looking after the interests of his company.

Moves to Sumpter.

W. Wade general manager of the Scandia Tunnel company, operating in the Granite district, moved his family to Sumpter last week, occupying his new residence which was recently completed on Ibox and Auburn streets. Mr. Wade will make this his headquarters and will go back and forth to the mine as his presence is required. He also has a half interest in the Bear Gulch property on which the rich strike in limestone was made and to which attention was called last week.

Released From Custody.

Lynn Matson and Fred Cavanaugh, who were suspected as accomplices in the hold up of Nellie Thomas last week, and arrested on the general charge of vagrancy, were fined \$10 in the police court and released from custody. There was no direct evidence to implicate them in the robbery.

Attends Medical Association.

Dr. C. M. Pearce attended the Eastern Oregon Medical Association last week at Hot Lake, and read an instructive paper before the body on "Treatment and Dieting for Scarlet Fever.

WILL BLOW IN SOON.

Smelter Siding Will Be Completed At Once.

Work on the siding to the Sumpter smelter is being rapidly pushed and it is now thought it will be completed in about two weeks.

No definite time has been set for blowing in, but with the completion of the side track sufficient ore shipments can be made to justify the beginning of operations. The plant has been practically completed for some time, and the delay has been occasioned by the fact that owing to the lack of rail transportation facilities, sufficient ore supplies could not be had. Several properties, however, are shipping concentrates and with the completion of the siding, which will bring in ore from various parts of the district, it is thought the plant will be able to blow in at the outside within thirty days.

PRIMITIVE MINING IN BRAZIL.

Gourds and Wooden Bowls Used in Placers.

The primitive mode of working the placers of Brazil was with gourds, or wooden bowls. Subsequently, and where water of a sufficiently

high level could be commanded, the ground was cut in steps about twenty or thirty feet long, two or three feet broad, and one foot deep. Upon each step stood six or eight slaves, who, as the water was allowed to flow gently from above, kept the auriferous earth agitated until it was reduced to the consistency of mud and was held below. At the bottom of a series of these step was cut a trench into which the precipitation flowed, and where, after five days' washing, it was sufficiently concentrated. It was then removed by hand to an adjacent stream, and there subjected to the bowl process of separation.

Talk about high prices! Probably the range of prices in mining acountry was never as high as in Brazil in the early days, when the only food that could be obtained in the mountains was a few birds, deer and mangubas, a wild fruit. There were instances when the price of corn at the mines was more than a pound weight of gold (\$240) per bushel. In one instance, at least, the same price was paid for a pound of salt. A drove of cattle which some adventurer had managed to convey to the mines of Goyaz and Matto Grosso, sold, flesh and bone together, for an ounce and a half of gold (about \$30) per pound.

Many times it required all the gold the miners could obtain to keep them in food, and even this was insufficient, for great numbers of them died from leprosy and starvation. —Mining and Engineering Review.