

COVERS
THOROUGHLY
THE
GOLD FIELDS
of the
INLAND EMPIRE



EASTERN
INVESTORS
IN
OREGON MINES
Pay for
AND READ IT

RICH STRIKE ON BOULDER CREEK

For the past twenty years prospectors on Boulder creek, between the creek and the head of Rogers gulch, have found exceedingly rich pieces of float, but their efforts to find the lead from which the float came have always failed, though diligent search has been made each summer for twenty years.

About two weeks ago F. R. Bradburn and C. J. Dempsey concluded they would have a try at finding the ledge. Their efforts have proven successful, and this week they brought to town specimens of ore that when it comes to panning is hard to equal in any country. Samples have been sent to an assayer, but the returns have not been received. The find was made simply by extending an old prospect hole another foot. Had the man who dug the old hole followed the advice of the Irishman when he got ready to quit and "dug another fut," would have had another story to tell about this vein. Near the old prospect hole was found a broken shovel. It was of a type used by placer miners twenty years ago, and had the appearance of having laid there for fully that length of time. This would indicate that the old time prospector must have dug within a foot of the rich ore fully twenty years ago.

Where uncovered the vein has a width of four feet, with good quartz from wall to wall. The richest ore is next to the hanging wall and is ten inches wide. Of course, the vein has only been opened on the surface as yet, but the boys are opening it up as rapidly as possible. The discovery bids fair to prove a quite important one.

Messrs. Bradburn and Dempsey are very much elated over their find. They have located a group of four claims, which they have named the Sunnyside group.—Granite Gem.

GOOD MARKET FOR IRON PYRITES IN GERMANY

The United States consul general at Berlin, F. H. Mason, reports that in consequence of the diminishing supply of sulphur-containing minerals from Spain and Portugal, from which source the important German manufacturers of sulphuric acid have hitherto been mainly supplied, there is now an active demand in this country for iron pyrites and other cheap sulphide minerals which are adapted to treatment by the standard methods of making sulphuric acid.

It is reported, more or less vaguely, in the American press that important deposits of iron pyrites have been recently discovered in the United States, but nothing definite is known here as to the location and extent of such deposits, what stage of development they have reached, whether there is yet an available supply of pyrites for export and if so,

at what price and under what conditions of freight and delivery.

Owners of pyrite mines in the United States who are prepared to export the product in considerable quantities will receive direct information concerning connections in Germany if they will send to this consulate a statement of their output and facilities, with a small sample of their mineral and such information concerning prices and methods of shipment as would naturally interest a German importer.

LAKE COUNTY'S SALT DEPOSITS OPERATED

It is not generally known that Lake county has large salt deposits in the northern part of Warner valley. After high water each season large quantities of it are deposited as the water recedes. Many years ago this land was purchased from the state by David Jones, now deceased, the first settler of Warner valley. At the point where the salt was deposited he built a large building, with a strong floor, perforated with augerholes. Over this floor the waters could rise in the spring, and after going down there would be many tons of pure salt, which had only to be shoveled up and sacked to be ready for market, says the Telegram.

For the past five years, up to last winter, there was no salt, owing in part to the light winters, in part to the conversion of Warner lake, which is fifteen miles above the salt beds, into a reservoir for irrigation purposes, and in part to dry seasons. The floods of last winter broke the dam and the waters of the lake flowed thirty miles, filling up the dry beds and depositing another body of salt, which the present owners are sacking. They estimate they have about 400 tons, which is worth \$15 per ton on the ground as soon as sacked.

Drowned in a Gold Mine.

Salisbury, North Carolina, August 11.—The Berringer Gold mine, located near Gold Hill, North Carolina, was suddenly flooded this afternoon, causing the death of eight men. Nine men were in the mine shaft when the dam of the large pond located near the entrance gave way because of the excessive rains, the water rushing in upon the men. Thomas Moye, the manager of the plant, was the only one to escape death. The mine is filled with water tonight and none of the dead bodies were recovered.

Information Bureau.

A. Le Roy, of the Oregon Information Bureau at Portland, arrived in town yesterday from Tipton. It was his intention to go to John Day, but did not feel well when he got to Tipton yesterday, and therefore came back to Sumpter. His purpose here is to get a mining exhibit for his bureau, or to arrange with the delegates to the mining congress to have their exhibit, should they collect one, turned over to him after the congress as a permanent feature of the bureau's mineral display.

GOLD PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION

The United States director of the mint has put forth some figures regarding the gold production and money circulation of the world that speak volumes for the prosperity of this country. According to his estimates, the annual production of gold in all the world is at least \$350,000,000. The population of the world is estimated at 1,285,600,000 persons. The amount of gold money in circulation is \$5,382,600,000; silver, \$3,869,000,000, and uncovered paper, \$2,933,500,000—a grand total of \$12,185,100,000. This figure of \$12,185,100,000 is all the money in the world. Such a total was never reached before.

Not only is the immense production of gold and silver rapidly increasing the total amount of money in existence, but the rate of growth is also much faster than that of the population. Measured by the money it has, the human race is rapidly growing richer. It is estimated that the increase in gold money alone amounts to twenty five-cents a year for each individual. The amount of silver and paper money is also growing fast. But this growth of money wealth is not being evenly distributed. Some nations rate growing poorer in circulating medium while others are gaining at a rapid rate. Apparently a nation's are of growth in general wealth usually precedes or accompanies the increase in circulating medium. That is taken as the reason for the great increase of recent years in the money of the United States.

Twenty years ago the United States ranked far down among the more powerful nations in the amount of money in circulation. At the present time, according to the latest estimates of the director of the mint, this country is second only to France. The per capita circulation in America is given as \$30.69 (recently above \$31). In France it is given as \$39.22. England, Germany, Spain and Russia are all below \$23 per capita. Bulgaria is the lowest, with only \$1.32 per head of population. The Straits Settlements, strangely enough, lead the entire list of large and small nations with a per capita circulation of \$48.25. In France and the United States, which are proportionately the richest nations in the world, the per capita circulation of gold is more than three times the average of the rest of the world. At the rate at which this country has been developing in material and money wealth, another decade or two will see it at the head of the world in legitimate and sound per capita circulation.—National Banker.

Malleability of Gold.

A particle of gold weighing one 1-2,500,000 of a grain is readily discernible to the eye. A grain of gold can be beaten out so that it

will cover a space of eighty square inches. Gold wire so fine can be drawn that it will take 500 feet to weigh one grain. It can be beaten into leaves of 1-280,000 of an inch in thickness.—Exchange.

Leadville's Unwritten Law.

At Bisbee, Arizona, the ore deposits are very irregular in size and shape, and as they have none of the peculiar characteristics of fissure veins, the extra lateral right is a matter of serious consideration. In view of the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of this problem, and to avoid possible and expensive litigation, the mine owners of this district some time since by mutual understanding agreed to waive the privilege of following their ore bodies beyond the boundaries of their claims extended downward. In Leadville, Colorado, during the long-continued and expensive litigation in that district during the early period of its history, the juries before which the cases were tried invariably found that there were no "lodes" in the district, and, consequently, no extra-lateral rights, as an apex is a pre-requisite to the exercise of this privilege. This became the unwritten law of Leadville district. As far as known, these two districts, Bisbee and Leadville, are the only ones in the United States in which mines have no extra-lateral rights.—Mining and Scientific Press.

WHY SUPPLY OF ORE FOR SMELTER GROWS LESS

D. C. Johnson, the representative of the American Smelting & Refining company, who has been in Sumpter for several days past, is as well posted a man on the ore supply as there is in the west. He has bought ore in all the western states that produce any, Mexico, South America, Alaska and Australia. He says it is becoming more difficult every year to secure a large tonnage of ores for the big central smelters that rely on this continent for their supply. The reason for this is that the cyanide process in its various modified forms, and other methods of extracting values at the mines, that are being constantly invented and improved, reduce the amount of ores every year that is necessary to ship to smelters. Of course concentration renders the product of many mines sufficiently valuable to ship, but the tonnage, compared to that of the ore, is very small. Particularly does this shrinkage of the supply apply to dry ores.

This, incidentally, accounts for the fact that the smelter trust every year or so shuts down one of its plants.

Good Ore in Drift.

A telephone report from the Overland, M. E. Bain, manager, today states that the ore in No. 1 drift of No. 2 tunnel is now fourteen inches wide and looks better than any ore yet encountered in this locality. No assay values, however, are yet reported.