

COVERS
THOROUGHLY
THE
GOLD FIELDS
of the
INLAND EMPIRE



EASTERN
INVESTORS
IN
OREGON MINES
Pay for
AND READ IT

BRIGHT FUTURE OF THIS CAMP

"This district is all right," said Prof. H. H. Nicholson, consulting mining engineer for the Killen, Warner, Stewart company, in the course of a conversation with a Miner representative this morning. "I do not anticipate a rapid growth of the mining industry in this part of the country, but it will be sure. The stuff is here in sufficient abundance to make eastern Oregon one of the greatest camps in the west. This will be brought about when slightly different mining methods come into vogue; when investors learn the necessity of spending a little money before demanding direct returns."

The Killen, Warner, Stewart company is certainly doing its share of the work of bringing this camp up to Prof. Nicholson's prediction. Among the various properties operated by his company the following recent developments have occurred:

At the Standard, near Quartsburg, the rich cobalt ore shoot in the main Standard drift is widening constantly, now showing a 36 inch breast of magnificent ore.

A station has been cut in an 85 foot upraise from the Standard, and drifting is being carried on both ways on the vein, which shows high values. The upraise is being continued another 85 feet, to open stoping ground from two levels.

An experimental crosscut to the northeast from the Standard drift, on the hanging wall side, recently opened 14 inches of fine copper ore.

On the Cleveland claim, where a cross vein of high grade sulphide ore was recently cut, drifting in two

directions is being carried on. Prof. Nicholson made a survey of this new vein and ordered a force of men to open the surface at a point where the vein should outcrop. The shoot was easily uncovered, and an adit level has been started.

Prof. Nicholson's plans for future development of the Standard group, include the purchase, early in the spring, of a sawmill for use in cutting timbers for the concentrating mill, which is to be erected next season. New boarding and bunk houses, assay offices and blacksmith shops will also be built, so that a sawmilling plant is imperatively necessary.

At the Oregon Monarch mine, another Killen, Warner, Stewart property, adjoining the Red Boy, a 100-foot tunnel extension contract, this fall, cut a cross vein of good ore. Ore now shows at three points in the Oregon Monarch—in the crosscut as above stated, in a shaft near the mouth of the old tunnel, and in an old adit level on Congo creek.

Work at the Black Jack, adjoining, is progressing satisfactorily. The main crosscut tunnel is now in 955 feet, having cut a vein of ore of fair grade. The face of the crosscut is now in such a highly mineralized formation as to indicate the proximity of still another vein.

Work on the Morning mine, a Killen property in the Greenhorn, is being confined to a crosscut, which is passing through bad ground, but in which comparatively good progress is being made.

DODSON CHOSEN PRESIDENT

A dispatch from Portland states that the executive committee of the Oregon State Miner's Association, at a meeting held Monday in Portland, elected W. D. B. Dodson president of the organization. Mr. Dodson is well known in Sumpter, where he was formerly in the newspaper business. He is now mining editor of the Portland Journal. "Doddy," as he is familiarly known in this camp, is one of the most prominent lead pencil miners in the northwest. The Portland Association, which has been misnamed the State Association, is to be congratulated upon its selection of a man for executive who combines with a thorough knowledge of the proper way to "writeup" a mine, the ability to produce gold bullion from virgin white copy paper.

The executive committee had slated Leo Friede, of Portland, for president, but Mr. Friede, who is something of a mining man, declined the honor, so that the executive toga descended upon the willing shoulders of Mr. Dodson. The many Sumpter friends of "Doddy" rejoice to learn of his election to such an exalted position in the journalistic mining world.

As an example of the peculiar vagaries of political fortunes, it might be mentioned that one of the members (although a non-active one) of the executive committee of the association over which Reporter Dodson holds presidential sway is James A. Howard, of Sumpter, banker, mining man, mine operator and stable citizen, who has caused the investment of more money in the mines of

Oregon than the newly elected president of the "Miners" association ever saw.

The announcement of the election of Mr. Dodson as president came as a tremendous surprise to mining men in the Sumpter camp, who, while they long ago cut loose from the "State" association, still harbored a charitable belief that that organization at least meant to represent the mining interests of some unknown part of the state.

MINERALS OF THE BITTERROOT RANGE

In 1899, Mr. Waldemar Lindgren, of the United States geological survey, assisted by Messrs. G. W. Stose and H. R. Johnson, undertook a geological reconnaissance across the Bitter Root range and the Clearwater mountains in Montana and Idaho. The area indicated forms a wild and sparsely populated mountain region, which is heavily timbered except on the highest ridges. The geology of the region is comparatively simple. The main Bitter Root range and the larger part of the Clearwater mountains consist of a massive biotite granite, or, to define it more correctly, of a quartz-monzonite, which is the northward continuation of the great batholith of the same rock that occupies so large an area in southern central Idaho. A very remarkable fault of remarkable length and displacement separates the eastern slope of the Bitter Root mountains from the valley of the same name.

The valuable minerals contained in this area are confined chiefly to the western slope of the Clearwater mountains. The most important are the gold deposits, which occur as fissure veins and gravels. At the foot of the Bitter Root mountains, some 12 miles north of Hamilton, Montana, is the remarkable Curlew mine, where a body of galena was found on a fissure that had limestone and quartzite as its foot wall and the gravels of the Bitter Root valley as hanging wall. On the upper south fork of the Bitter Root river prospects of copper, silver and silver lead ores have been worked. Hughes creek, in the same vicinity, contains gold bearing gravels which have been worked for many years.

Elk City, where mineral deposits were discovered in 1862, is in the center of the gold mining industry on the west slope. Gold to the value of several million dollars was extracted here from late Tertiary bench gravels, and placer mining is still prosecuted on a small scale. Quartz veins have also been opened in this old mining district. The well-defined quartz veins of Buffalo Hump district, discovered in 1897, are actively worked, though not on a very large scale. These deposits occur in granite rocks, accompanied by contact metamorphic slates. Florence, located 40 miles southwest of Elk City, is another of the old placer camps, discovered about 1861.

The gravels are very rich and the camp has yielded gold to the value of many million dollars.

At present a few placers and quartz mines are worked there also. Pierce City, on Oro Fino creek, is also a well known placer camp, discovered in 1861 and worked continuously since then. The present yield from these placers is probably about \$30,000 per annum. The gravels occur as creek alluvium and as benches up to 500 feet above the present drainage level. Quartz veins have also been found near Pierce, and many of them are now worked on a small scale. The veins occur on gneisses and schists. The total production of this gold-bearing region is at the present time probably about \$160,000 per annum.

Coal of fair quality has been found on the upper south fork of the Bitter Root valley, and the beds are here associated with rhyolite. The developments have not yet shown the extent of this occurrence. Lignite of fair quality also occurs on Oro Fino creek below Pierce, and is associated with basalts, but the beds are probably not thick enough to make development work profitable.

McGuigan Goes to Spokand.

J. P. McGuigan, until recently superintendent of the Alamo mine, has moved his family to Spokane, where they will make their home. Mr. McGuigan has not fully decided what he will do in the future. He has a very flattering offer to take charge of a mine near Goldfield, Nevada. Should he accept that offer he would be unable to give any attention to his mining interests in Eastern Oregon, otherwise he will continue to spend much of his time in the district, looking after interests here. Mr. McGuigan will be greatly missed here, both in business and social circles. He is an energetic and progressive mining man, who accomplishes things when he takes hold of a property, and those are the kind of men needed in the country.—Granite Gem.

Golden Chariot Case.

Mayor McColloch returned from Baker City yesterday. He remained there an entire week, looking for an opportunity to argue the Golden Chariot case. He did his turn Thursday night, and it could have been finished the next evening, but a whist party interfered with the progress of this \$30,000 case. Saturday forenoon, however, Attorney Johns presented Dr. Brock's side and in the afternoon Attorney Smith closed for W. W. Wade, the plaintiff, and the judge took the case under advisement. A decision will be rendered within two weeks.

There's a Hen On.

Fred D. Smith and N. C. Richards returned this morning from a trip to Butte, Montana, on business of importance, and of interest to this section, the nature of which they do not at present care to divulge. Mr. Smith did not stop in Sumpter, but went on to the Snow Creek mine. Mrs. Richards accompanied her husband home.