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Boston.....130 00	Kansas City.....60 00	Pittsburg.....91 50
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Chicago.....72 50	Minneapolis.....60 00	St. Paul.....60 00
Colorado Springs 55 00	Montreal.....105 00	Toronto.....91 50
Denver.....55 00	New York.....108 50	Washington.....107 50

DATES OF SALE
May 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 29, 1912
June 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 1912
July 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 1912
August 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 1912
September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 30, 1912

Stopovers and choice of routes allowed in each direction. Final return limit, October 31, 1912.

Train leaving Bend 6:30 A. M. connects directly at Fallbridge with

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Details of schedules, fares, etc., will be furnished on request.

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THE HIGH GRADE MINING DISTRICT

The Mines, The Men Who Discovered Them And The Millions of Dollars They Will Add To Their Present Wealth of The World

(High Grade News)

In the discovery of camp High Grade, and the efforts that have been made to develop it, there is nothing of the phenomenal or sensational. Isolated from the busy marts, remote from transportation facilities, most of it inaccessible, untrod by the foot of Caucasian, and covered with snow during six months of the year, its contiguous county peopled by stock men and farmers for whom the glitter of virgin gold possesses neither lure nor charm, the vast and fabulously rich treasure vaults of the Warner range remained unperceived by pick or drill for a generation after Goose Lake valley, on the west, and Surprise Valley on the east, had made hundreds of men wealthy from the ranch and range.

But in the story of Napoleon E. Guyot, of the bonanza ledges and inconceivable riches which he observed in the district, there was a thrill that encircled the globe and captivated masters of finance and veteran mining men everywhere, and Guyot's story has been completely authenticated. No prospector of ability or mining engineer of reputation has turned the camp down. They sealed the district with a universal verdict of approval.

Nearly half a century after Goose Lake and Surprise Valleys had been yielding their wealth of grain, vegetables, hay, fruit, cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, Daniel Hoag, an Indian scout, guide and prospector, stationed at Fort Bidwell made the first real discovery of gold in camp High Grade. Uneducated, unsophisticated, unlettered in "the story of the rocks," Hoag prospected in his primitive way and brought into Fort Bidwell samples of ore he had discovered somewhere in the Warner range. Soon after he was killed in a battle with the Indians leaving the locations of his finds a mystery. After his death his friends had the samples tested and some of them ran into the thousands; but they could never find the ledges from which they were taken.

In the summer of 1905 an excitement and small stampede to the district was occasioned by the discovery of a rich gold on the summit of the range between East Pine Creek and Fort Bidwell by Peter Lorenzen and son, sheepherders. The samples were analyzed by Thos. Price and Son, of Oakland, returning \$2582.40 per ton in gold. The claim was named the Oregon-California Lode, now owned by the Bidwell Gold Mining Company.

Shortly thereafter the Big Bonanza, Bonanza King, Golden Knight and Golden Treasure claims were located by Alf Reid, George Plummer and Bert Wade. They now comprise the Big Four Group. The Huckleberry group, adjoining the Big Four was located by Wm. Burgen, George Hammersley and Jack Devilbiss. Then came the location of the Mountain Sheep, Sunshine, Consolidated Group, Seven Thirty, Modoc, Seven Lakes, Tamarack, Yellow Jacket, Sunset, North Star, Alturas, Last Dollar and others. All of these claims have been developed to the extent of disclosing paying ore. The Sunshine now owned by W. A. Schauers and Charles Laughlin, who are, more than any others entitled to credit for opening the pay streaks of different properties and placing High Grade properly on the map, is considered the banner property of the district by reason of the large amount of High Grade it has produced from grass roots down to the bottom of the 40 foot shaft. Ore from this property has assayed over \$20,000 per ton.

Mr. Laughlin came into the district from Breckenridge, Colorado in the stampede of 1905, and Mr. Schauers came from Georgetown, Colorado in the spring of 1906, to get away from mining and engage in the real estate business. But the call of the hills was too strong for him, and he soon found himself once more tracing the float up to its mother ledge. Forming a partnership with Mr. Laughlin, who has no superiors and but few peers as a prospector, he discovered the Sunshine mine in 1907, in partnership with L. B. Jemmerston.

No one can at this time place a logical estimate on the area of this mineralized area of the district, or the amount and value of the ores it will produce. The well known mining legend, "You cannot see beyond the point of your pick," hold as good in High Grade as elsewhere. But it is now generally conceded that pay mineral exists in different places for a distance of thirty or forty miles South of the developed district, and sixty miles North. The Lost Cabin, or Windy Hollow District at Plush, Oregon has already given to the world the great Jubno and several other mines, and prospectors are now busy in that section.

High Grade possesses distinctive

peculiarities and characteristics, as all camps do. No two are alike. High Grade presents more of the geological, topographical and contingent features of a Colorado camp than it does the districts of the Coast, Nevada or Utah. Every symptom and vestige of the desert is eliminated. Forests of fine timber cover the mountains, and purling springs, roaring cataracts, rock walled lakes and rushing streams are in evidence everywhere.

The general geological structure of the Warner Range has not been sufficiently investigated to present a synopsis of it, as a whole, to the public. In this district, experts and practical mining men form different conclusions, as mankind does everywhere upon all subjects. Some insist upon the existence of metamorphosed granite in different sections of the range, while others deny this theory. But there is a universal consensus of opinion as to the different eruptive areas that have placed this geological wonder in a class distinctively of its own, in many particulars.

Metamorphosed basalt is the characteristic, preponderant country rock of the range. This vast aggregation of eruptive matter has been intruded by dykes of trachite, rhyolite, basalt and porphyry and these again have been intersected by the networks of andesite, phonolite and quartz contact and fissure veins.

Gold is the predominating mineral. It is found free in extensive deposits from the surface down to the lowest workings in the district, and in tellurium combination. Silver also exists in paying quantities, and copper and cinnabar are largely in evidence.

The many distinct eruptive dikes and thermal springs of the range, particularly in the vicinity of the developed properties and the presence of brecciated matter in many of the veins furnish unimpeachable evidence of geyser action in mineral deposition of the camp. This one fact, considered in connection with the presence of high grade mineral at and near the surface presents the experienced mining man allurement beyond the possibilities of any other new camp in mining history.

A large thermal spring near Cave Lake in the heart of High Grade is now depositing bog iron which runs well in gold. There are many of these hot springs scattered along the Warner Range and in both Goose Lake and Surprise Valleys. The process of mineral precipitation in the seismic rent fissure of the district is now going on in Camp High Grade, as it has been for millions of centuries. The entire range is a vast expanse of country furnishing most extensive and conclusive evidence of internal heat and chemical agencies responsible for its construction.

The highest peaks of the Warner Range attain an altitude of 8,000 feet. In places they are bold, rugged, and the mineral outcroppings are plainly discernible. But as a rule the mountains are covered with "wash" and prospecting must be carried on systematically, practically and intelligently to insure results. Rich float is found for 100 miles along the range. All of this "float" came from mineral deposits, and the source of much of it will be uncovered by the army of prospectors now coming into the district.

The nearest railroad point to camp High Grade is New Pine Creek, Oregon, on the California line, 15 miles South of Lakeview, the county seat of Lake County, Oregon, and location of the nearest government land office. New Pine Creek is but six miles from the principal mines, which are reached more easily and cheaply from this place. While the principal developed properties are in Modoc County, California, and located but a short distance from the Oregon line, it is generally conceded that the richest float has been found on the Oregon side.

On the eastern side of Warner Range, and at the northern end of Surprise Valley, is located the old town of Fort Bidwell, for many years the principal town in Northeastern California, and a government fort before and after the Modoc war, which was waged 100 miles west in the Lava Beds. Fort Bidwell is the local distributing point for the northern end of Surprise Valley, and is an ideal western town. A railroad has recently been surveyed through the town and Surprise Valley which will be completed as it has human energy can do so. When this is accomplished camp High Grade will enjoy competitive transportation facilities on different sides of the mountains, and both New Pine Creek and Fort Bidwell will become metropolitan cities of the valleys in which they are located. The distance between the two towns is only about 15 miles by good wagon road through the center of the developed district. They will be connected in

the near future by an electric line now under consideration.

Prices of revisions and supplies of all kinds are as cheap in High Grade as in any of the camps of Colorado or other favorably located districts, and very much cheaper than in the camps of the desert. With Goose Lake and Surprise Valleys as never failing and never ending sources of supply for feed and other products of the farm, garden and orchard, and with splendid transportation facilities High Grade tenders to the world ideal conditions unheard of before in the history of new mining districts.

Goose Lake and Surprise Valleys are properly classed among the wonders of the Great West. Here, by a strange combination of topography, occasioned, possibly by the titanic eruption which divided a great prehistoric inland sea, or arm of the ocean, into Goose Lake and Surprise Valleys, by the upheaval of the Warner Range, we behold the arid west transformed into dual realms of grain fields and fruitful orchards, of meadows and gardens and happy homes; the flocks and herds upon a thousand hills, the sound of peaceful and productive industry borne upon breezes that come down from the rock ribbed, pine clad mountains, relating legends of golden wealth untold hidden away in the subterranean recesses of the hills, awaiting the skill and enterprise of man to bring them forth to contribute to the happiness and usefulness of the race.

There is no other place under the sun like this geological, geographical, meteorological freak of the northwest.

A little empire of unconfined possibilities and limitless wealth! Goose Lake, thirty miles long, and seven miles wide, swarming with fish and wild water fowl; a fresh water intermountain wonder, fed by streams from along the entire length of its eastern shore, with an average width of four miles, perfectly level, with black soil composed of volcanic ash, decomposed eruptive rock and lake marl, reaching down to unknown depths, immensely fertile and producing all of the products of the temperate zone, with and without irrigation. Surprise Valley on the other side of the range, equally fertile, surrounding Cowhead, Upper, Middle and Lower Lakes, and these two beauty spots divided by a range of mountains rising three thousand feet above the level of the agricultural phenomena, seamed with gold, ribbed with silver and copper, lead, cinnabar and the baser metals, as yet unknown, unexplored, uninvestigated, excepting in circumscribed areas; a land of promise, a realm of riches, where men now unknown in the wizard haunts of finance will be transformed from the pale of penury to the pie counters of plenty.

And this upheaval of the Warner Range, out of water, leaving these lake lined valleys on either side, accounts for the presence of metamorphosed basalt in immense areas, as well as the unusual precipitation of moisture, makes of the two valleys the agricultural surprises they have been for half a century, and the heavy and long continued snowfall on Warner Range, which has kept a multitude of prospectors and investors, in all parts of the country anxiously and impatiently awaiting its disappearance for weary weeks. Moisture attracts moisture. The only known outlet of the lakes of either of these valleys is evaporation, which must be precipitated, and most of it manifests itself again in the snows of Warner range and the rains of the valleys.

High Grade makes no appeal to the public as "A summer land of song." It is, always has been, and always will be "The snow robed wonder of the northwest." It is a geological surprise. It presents to the world mineral deposits that have captivated the most skeptical. No man who has investigated its merits has used his hammer. The old timer and recent arrival unite in sounding its praises. Its few developed mines are here to speak for themselves. They are an open book for the world to read. There are mines here for those who have the enterprise to come and locate them. How many there are nobody knows. There is a limit to every thing; and this includes the pay propositions of High Grade. This camp will record its disappointments as all other districts have done. Not all who come will depart millionaires, but no camp on earth ever presented greater possibilities.

No camp on record has disclosed so much rich ore in large quantities in proportion to the development. The deepest workings in the district is the shaft on the properties of the Fort Bidwell Consolidated Mines Co., composed principally of Minneapolis and Los Angeles capitalists. The Sugar Pine tunnel of this property has reached a depth of 200 feet below the sur-

face disclosing three ore bodies in well defined vein.

The ore averages about \$30 per ton. Two clean cut veins have been opened in the Mountain View, also belonging to the Consolidated Company disclosing ore that runs several hundred dollar per ton. The company is completing arrangements to install a saw mill and cyanide plant, which will insure regular and profitable shipments.

The Sunshine has thus far outclassed all other properties in the camp in matter of high grade ore in quantity. Two car loads of ore that will run \$1,000 per ton, or better is now sacked ready for shipment. This ore was taken only 40 feet from the surface from a contact between basalt and porphyry. The ore has increased in quantity and quality with every shot. Experts pronounce the Sunshine one of the great coming mines of the world.

The Big Four consists of 100 acres of ground in the core of the camp. It is developed by a 100-foot shaft and drifts, and from this meager development much ore has been taken, all free milling. The property is owned by the Big Four Mining Company, consisting of George W. Crouder, Ed Keller, Charles Watkins, Jeff Mulkey and B. F. Lynep. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000 par value \$1.00. 700,000 shares issued to stockholders, 300,000 shares in the treasury. It lies three-fourths of a mile south of the Oregon line in Modoc County, California, 7 miles east of New Pine Creek, and 14 miles northwest from Fort Bidwell. Two engineer's reports on these claims state that \$150,000 worth of free milling ore lays on top of the ground on this property. From the surface to 30 feet in depth, and in the tunnel 90 feet deep the general average of the ore has been \$39.00 per ton. At the 60 foot level an 8-inch vein of quartz was encountered crossing the tunnel at the bottom of an intersecting shaft, the ore from which assays \$230.00 per ton. This is on the Golden Knight claim. The other three claims are still undeveloped, but present wonderfully rich surface showings. There is a new five stamp mill on the property ready to run; but by reason of the fact that it is now generally conceded that cyanide is to be the proper treatment for the ores of the district, the mill is now idle. However, it will be started on the three hundred tons of ore on the dump as soon as the weather will permit. J. O. Basseler has a lease on the Big Four until May 1, 1913. He has opened up the largest body of ore in evidence in the district. The Big Four promises to develop into a great property.

Adjoining the Big Four on the west, and an extension of the Big Four vein is the Huckleberry group, now held under bond and lease by the Conniemac Mining and Realty Company of Colorado, consisting of Geo. C. Weber, Denn's Sheedy and R. W. Reid. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, with 60,000 shares in the treasury. The company has plenty of cash capital to prosecute vigorous development work which will begin early with a force of six men. Ore from the surface of some of the veins of the Huckleberry group runs up into the thousands. The Conniemac Company also owns five other claims in the district which they will at once begin to develop.

The Alturas properties consist of a large group occupying the summit and both slopes of an extensive ridge north of Gold Peak mines. These are all defined veins of gold bearing quartz are in a porphyry dyke which traverses the country for miles, and adjoins Yellow Mountain on the east. Its fissures show much of the yellow oxides which gave to Yellow Mountain its color, as well as its name. The group is owned by the Alturas Gold Mining Company. Both free gold and iron sulphides have been found in this property, running from \$50 to \$200 per ton.

East of the Big Four is the Mountain Sheep, believed to be the eastern extension of the Big Four. Immense outcrops of rich mineral in this property entitle it to a prominent place among the promising mines of the camp. It has already produced ore of surprising value. It is owned by Schauer, Jameson and McClary.

One of the properties of the camp that stands out in bold relief upon its own merits is the Modoc group owned by the Modoc Mining Company of which J. F. Cutler, a prominent mine operator well known in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, is manager, and of which N. E. Guyot is one of the controlling spirits. The property comprises 259 acres of patented ground on the school section, which includes the recently patented townsite of High Grade as filed with the county recorder of Modoc county by the company. A number of large veins have been opened on this property and from the im-

(Continued on next page)