



**CRACKER
OREGON
GOLD MINES
OF THE
OREGON
GOLD FIELDS**

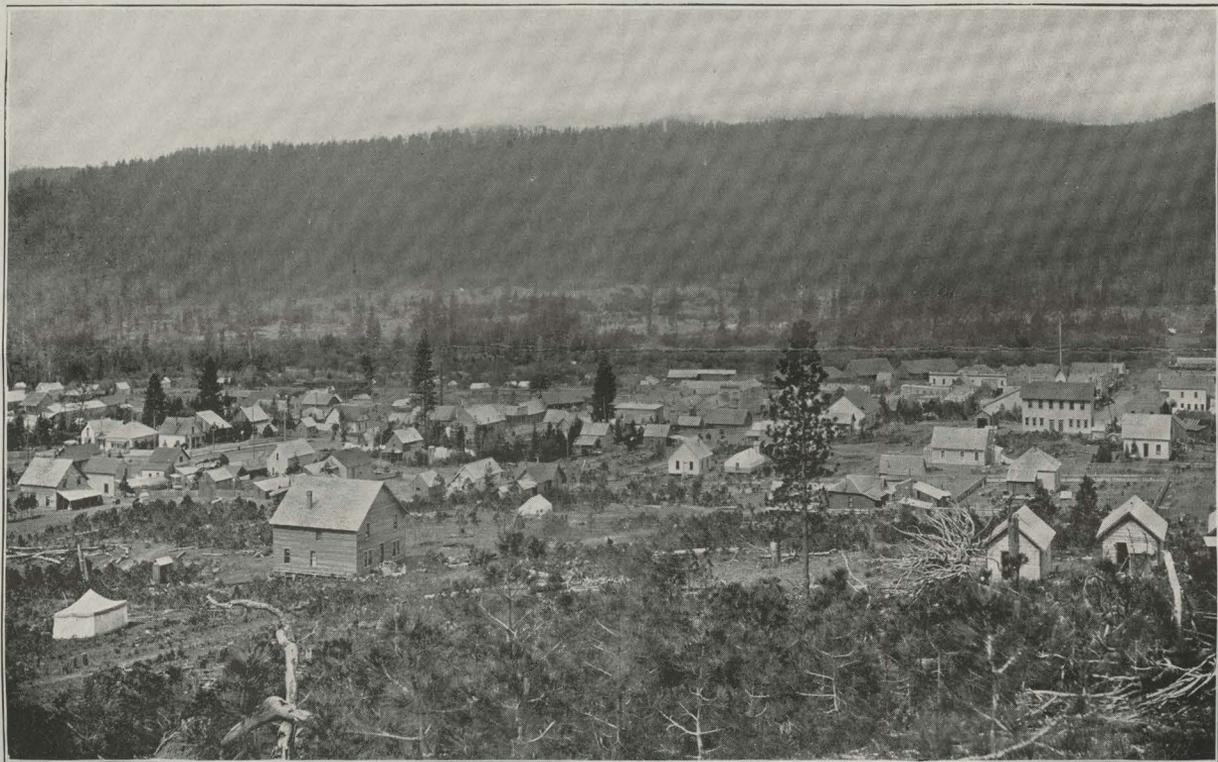
**OREGON
DEVELOPMENT CO.**

THE
CRACKER-OREGON
GOLD MINES

IN THE
CRACKER CREEK DISTRICT

OF THE GOLD FIELDS OF
EASTERN OREGON

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE
OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



PORTION CITY OF SUMPTER, ORE.—1901

OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO.

OFFICERS

President, S. B. ABELES

Treasurer, A. S. STRAUSS

Secretary, HIRAM A. KIMBALL

DIRECTORS

S. B. ABELES, . . . Minneapolis, Minn.

A. S. STRAUSS, . . . Long Prairie, Minn.

HIRAM A. KIMBALL, . . . Minneapolis, Minn.

HON. EVERETT BROWN, Penn Yan, N. Y.

LEE S. OVITT, . . . Milwaukee, Wis.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,500,000

Divided into 1,500,000 Shares of \$1.00 each. Full Paid,
Non-assessable and No Personal Liability.

Inquiries regarding Sale of Stock
can be made of

LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent

Merrill Bldg., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Or, at either of the following Branch Offices:

BOSTON, MASS. { 216 Winthrop Building
Represented by GEO. G. PFLEGER

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Represented by SQUIRE P. BEVIER

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PREFACE

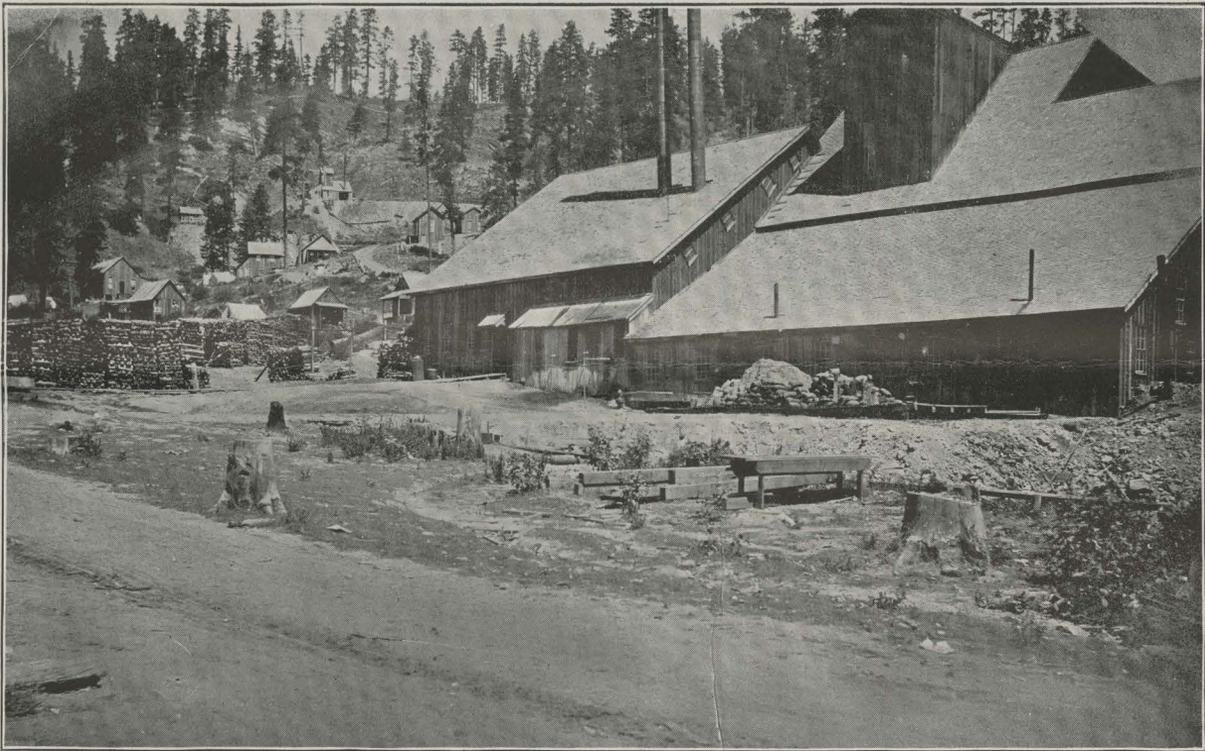
With the exception of those familiar with mining, few people stop to think of, and hardly ever realize, the privations, dangers and hardships that attended the discovery and exploitation of the mineral resources of the Great West.

The bright, handsome coins that find their way from Uncle Sam's mints into the ever-flowing channels of commerce and finance, are regarded more as a national consequence than otherwise.

The fortunes accumulated by the millionaire mining kings of to-day excite interest only as an example of what can be attained by judicious mining investments.

The steady, handsome dividends paid to conservative investors, of the smaller class, throughout the world are taken as a natural consequence as their reward for co-operating with some ably-conducted mining company in the development of meritorious properties, and cited repeatedly of what can be accomplished in a legitimate gold-mining enterprise.

But in spite of the indifference of the money-makers, the mining kings and mining investors upon the circumstances that have brought this wealth into existence, much less the exciting and eventful surroundings that led to the discovery and extraction of precious metals, and notwithstanding the enormous production of the yellow metal in this age, the author of this booklet, fully realizing that the influence of gold has controlled the destinies of nations, has caused the downfall and upbuilding of empires, has proven the all-important factor in the advancement of this great nation, can not desist from referring to its discovery in the United States, and the early history of gold mining in the Sumpter District.



BONANZA MINE AND MILL—BONANZA DISTRICT

INTRODUCTORY

It is undoubtedly true that all we view to-day upon the great sea of enterprise and advancement would have resulted in the plodding course of time, but none can deny that the discovery of gold and silver in the West was a great factor in arousing into activity its slumbering natural wealth.

It is a matter of record that in a speech in the United States Senate in 1843 the entire country west of the Rockies was ridiculed, its possibilities derided, its development decried, and it was condemned as a useless expanse of desert waste fit only to be Indian inhabited.

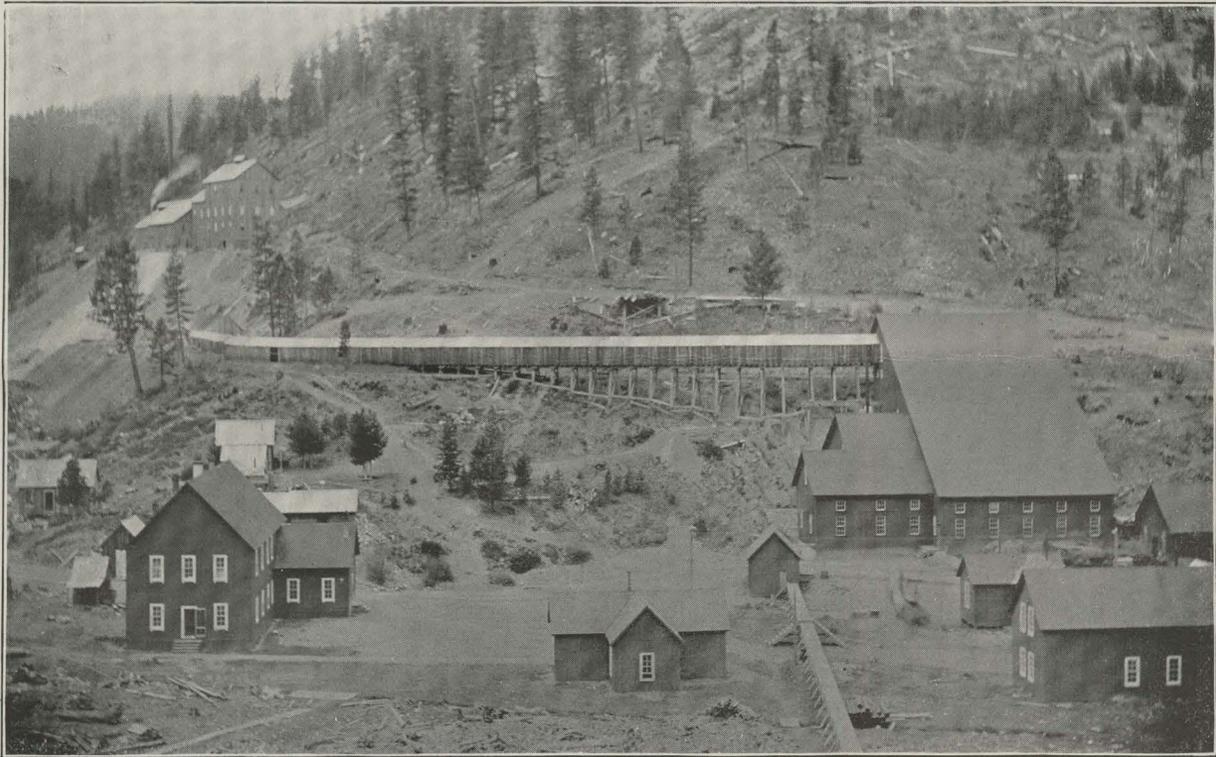
Little those men dreamed that at that very time the dormant but giant resources of that so-called desert waste awaited only the magical touch of enterprise to cause them to burst into throbbing, perpetual realities.

Little did Marshall realize when he picked up the little nugget of gold in Sutter's mill-race its great significance, that the yellow stone held between his thumb and finger would lead to the unfolding and building of an empire that would excite the admiration of the entire world and affect the commercial centers of Christendom.

Standing by that lonely mill-race he was handling an element that was destined to work a change as unexpected as it was dazzling in its broad reflection.

Over trackless ocean, and boundless desert wastes, the news of his discovery was carried far over the world, and from every point of the compass humanity, stirred to its very depths by the fabulous tales of the wealth of the new El Dorado, turned toward the land of the setting sun to share in the golden harvest and aid in the development of an empire rich beyond conception.

Teams of every description, loaded with adventurous humanity, went crowding slowly over the dangerous, trackless plains toward the land of hope.



RED BOY MINE AND MILL — RED BOY DISTRICT

Every stream, every gulch, every canyon, every mountain-side was searched, towns sprung up as by magic, and long before the gold belt had been even partially explored, California was seeking admission into the Union.

An epoch in the history of the world had been enacted, the equal of which will probably never occur again, such is the result of the discovery of gold in the mill-race at Sutter's dam, California, in 1849.





GOLCONDA MINE AND MILL—CRACKER CREEK DISTRICT

Early History of the Sumpter District

Among the adventurous physically qualified to face the hardships that beset the pathway, who sought the land of golden treasure, was David Littlefield and associates who, learning that gold had been discovered in Eastern Oregon, blazed the trail and in 1862 located at Auburn diggings. Soon a prosperous mining camp was in existence and vast sums of gold were being extracted from the placer deposits.

Hearing of the Auburn diggings and actuated by a spirit of discovery, a party of five Southerners were soon enroute to the new diggings. On the site of the present city of Sumpter they discovered gold, and, building a fort to protect them from the Indians, called the new mining camp Fort Sumpter, in commemoration of the fall of Fort Sumpter.

The news of the discovery spread quickly, and in a remarkably short space of time the diggings had a population of 400 to 500, most of whom devoted their time to placer mining.

These prospectors, while emanating from every walk of life, and endowed with the intellectuality and courage to carry on a government commensurate with their day, were not versed in gold mining, and after washing the surface supposed the claims were exhausted, and soon the camp was almost deserted.

From 1863 to 1866 nothing occurred of record of particular importance, but in that year the first quartz mining claim was located.

THE FIRST QUARTZ MINING IN THE DISTRICT

When Jack Sanderson and Andy Smith climbed the rugged mountain sides seeking for the source of the placer gold in the gulch below, they little thought of what an extensive find they would make, but the history of the District is that they uncov-



NORTH POLE MILL—CRACKER CREEK DISTRICT

ered a body of ore from which they extracted \$148,000 in about a year, by the primitive method of pounding the ore between rough rocks and washing the results in a crude hand-made rocker. They called the claim the Mammoth, and the date of its location was in September, 1866.

From then until 1873 no record of quartz mining is known, but during that time placer mining had become popular again by the finding of rich deposits of gold along Powder river, and the men populating the camp were better versed in quartz mining.

Among the pioneers were Clark Tabor and Geo. B. Janney, who have the honor of discovering the Mother Lode of the Sumpter District.

In 1873 they located the Eureka and Excelsior, following which were located the Golconda, Wide West, North Pole, and Columbia, and then the Bonanza and Red Boy.

The development of these properties was necessarily slow, as at that time the District was unknown, practically speaking, had no transportation facilities, no producing mines, and capital had not yet been educated to the benefits of gold mining.

Its transition from an unknown mining camp to a gold mining District of established and proven merit is best told in the following brief history of the wonderfully rich Mother Lode in Cracker Creek section, from the pen of the editor of the *Blue Mountain American*, published at Sumpter.

THE FAMOUS MOTHER LODGE—A NETWORK OF GOLD ORES

Directly tributary to Sumpter, and in the heart of the famous Sumpter Gold Fields, is the Cracker Creek section, covering an area of about 36 square miles, being 12 miles long by about 3 miles wide. The formation is of slate, with the ore occurring on the foot-wall side of the vein, the main vein varying from 100 to 300 feet in width.

The section proper lies north and northwest of the town of Sumpter, and for the amount of work performed has, beyond all



THE COLUMBIA MINE AND MILL—CRACKER CREEK DISTRICT

question of doubt, proved itself to be one of the very richest mining districts in the world, and one which will, with more extensive development work and proper treatment of ores, add untold millions to the imperishable wealth of the world.

Of the future possibilities of this wonderful mining district, of what greater results will be attained as modern mining and milling methods are instituted, no living man can estimate or figure. When it is known that solid chunks of gold have been chiseled from the ore shoots in the Golconda mine that assayed from \$20,000 to \$211,000 per ton; that in the Columbia mine ore assaying from \$30,000 to \$80,000 per ton was recently uncovered; that \$10,000 ore is frequently found in the North Pole, and that the Eureka and Excelsior had ore valued at \$20,000 per ton, the world can realize, to some extent, the fabulous wealth that lies buried in that section awaiting extraction and scientific treatment.

Commencing at the North Pole is a property that was bought for \$10,000 by the Barings of London, England, as a mere prospect. It has been developed with 6,000 feet of underground workings and is equipped with stamp mill, Huntington crusher and cyanide plant, giving it a daily capacity of 100 tons, which produces from \$40,000 to \$60,000 per month, and is valued at \$1,500,000.

Directly south is the Eureka and Excelsior, purchased as a prospect for \$12,000, developed by 7,000 feet of tunnels, drifts and cross-cuts, and which has produced over \$900,000 in three years. It is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill and is valued at \$500,000.

South of the Eureka and Excelsior is the well-known Columbia, now generally recognized as one of the greatest gold mines in the Northwest. It was purchased five years ago for \$80,000, and has paid a dividend since it was first equipped with a ten-stamp mill. It is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill, cyanide process, deep sinking plant, and has between 8,000 and 10,000 feet of underground workings. Its monthly production is from \$70,000 to \$100,000, and it is considered so valuable that its owners will not put any price on it, having, it is understood, refused an offer of \$3,000,000 for it.

The next big mine on the vein is the Golconda, purchased as a prospect for \$24,000, and which has the record of shipping four tons of ore to the smelter, in 1899, that netted over \$120,000. It is equipped with forty-stamp mill, Bryan crusher and deep sinking plant. About 4,000 feet of underground work has been done, and it is estimated to be capable of producing \$30,000 to \$50,000 per month, and is valued at \$1,000,000.

These are the big mines on the vein, but many others are being developed which have every indication of making equally as great mines.

THE SUMPTER DISTRICT OF TO-DAY

As time advanced and the merits of the District became more widely known and better appreciated, a marked evolution in its mineral industry occurred.

Where formerly the precious gold was produced by the crude arastra and even more primitive hand mortar, the modern stamp mill and cyanide plant exist. Where formerly the veins were exploited by short tunnels and hand whims, tunnels of great length and hoisting plants equipped for attaining great depth are seen.

Where in former years it was almost impossible to interest capitalists in the District, now hardly a day passes but what some promising property is transferred to a capitalist or syndicate of capitalists who immediately proceed to develop it in a systematic, intelligent manner, on conservative business principles, and soon it begins to enrich its owners or those interested in the company owning it.

The history of the District is a history of successes, and this should and will be its record with its excellent transportation facilities; ledges of immense width and uniform values; permanency of veins and values proven with depth; wonderful natural advantages, in its inexhaustible supply of timber and magnificent water power; producing mines, the equal of which, considering the amount of development work, cannot be found in any other mining district, and endorsed as it has been by the most eminent geologists and mineralogists of international fame.



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WORK ON CRACKER-OREGON MINES—TUNNELS DRIVEN IN ON THE ORE LEDGE

It is in the very heart of this famous District that the properties of the Oregon Development Company are located, and in which we invite your co-operation in developing.

THE CRACKER-OREGON

Gold quartz mining claims are located about one quarter of a mile north of Bourne, on a mountain dike formed by the junction of Big and Little Cracker Creeks.

Ore matter was discovered on this property and the claims located in 1886. Assessment work was carried on each year until sufficient had been done to prove the great value of the property, when a patent was applied for in February, 1893, and granted by the United States Government in July, 1893, after the rights and claims of the owners, Messrs. Tabor and Janney, had been established and accepted by the Government officials. The Eureka and Excelsior property, commonly called the "E. & E." and the "North Pole", two very large producers, lie to the west boundary of this property. The Tamarack placer claims adjoin it on the east and the Independent group on the north.

The ore ledge extends for a distance of 3,000 feet on the property and is easily traced and clearly defined on the surface. The vein varies in width from 10 to 40 feet. It runs northeast and southwest, being the trend of all the large veins in this section. This ledge has been located a distance of eight miles, extending over to Rock Creek.

The permanency and continuity of the vein has been fully proven by a number of open cuts and short tunnels, in all of which good ore is shown.

The development work on the Cracker claim consists of a tunnel that was started a considerable distance up the slope of the mountain and has been driven in 300 feet, giving a depth of about 200 feet. At its face a body of high grade ore was uncovered.

On the Oregon a shaft has been sunk about 60 feet, extending through a body of good pay ore, assays showing values running



E. AND E. STAMP MILL—CRACKER CREEK DISTRICT

W.C.C.

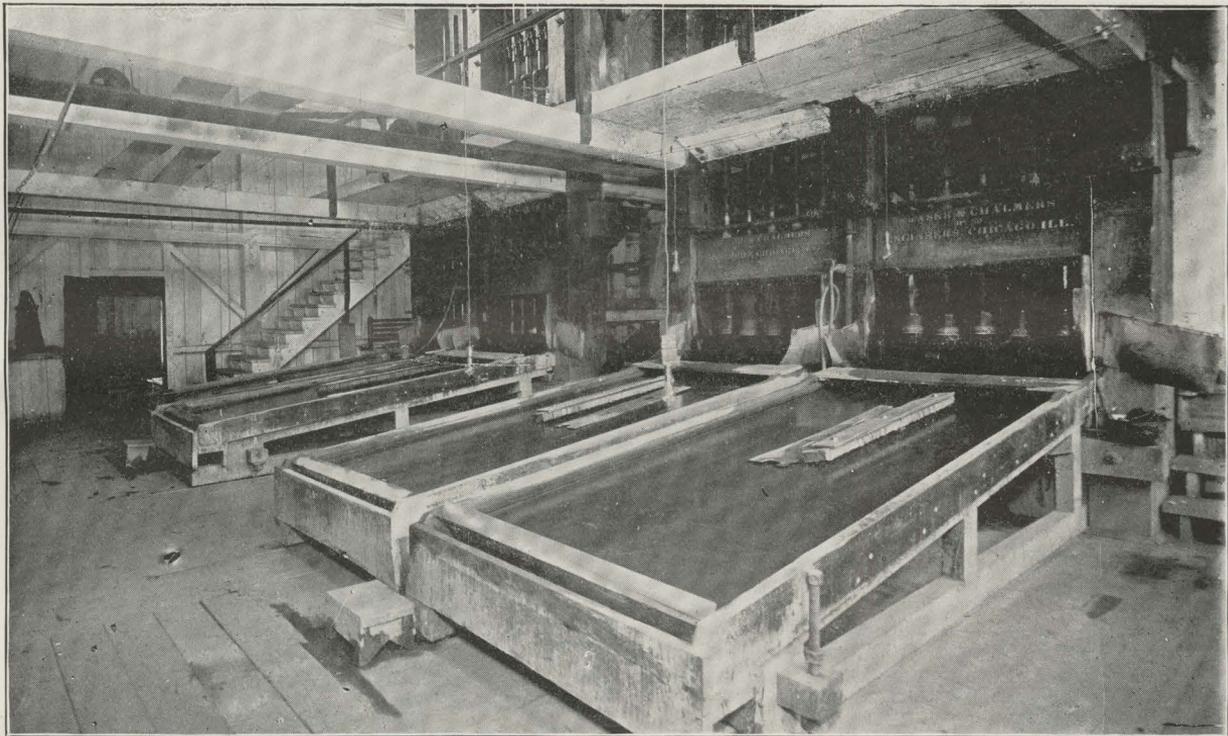
from \$15 to \$40 per ton. Farther up the mountain the ledge was opened by two crosscuts which are about 50 feet apart. They have been run in 12 and 20 feet respectively, from which ore containing free gold assaying as high as \$80 per ton has been taken.

This property, as it lays, is an ideal tunnel proposition, and it is the intention of the Company to drive in a long tunnel, commencing at the base of the dike near Big Cracker Creek and drift in on the ledge to a distance of some 2,000 feet, gaining the greatest possible depth and getting into pay ore at an early stage of the work. Later a series of upraises and upper working tunnels for stopping and further development work will be completed. As soon as possible a five-stamp mill will be installed, to be used in reducing the ore taken from the tunnel workings. The returns from this part of the work will also be used in furthering the development of the property. The mill will be so constructed that its capacity can be increased to twenty stamps later on. When prepared, an air compressor drill will be installed to lessen the expense of the tunnel work and also to shorten the time necessary to complete the tunnels.

The history of this country has shown that where a true fissure vein exists it has always widened and increased in richness with depth. The configuration of the mountain will give great depth by running in the long tunnel, and gives assurance to the officials that a paying property can be had in from fifteen to eighteen months at least. The development work so far has demonstrated that the Cracker-Oregon claims are among the richest to be found in the Oregon Gold Fields.

SUMPTER AND CRACKER CREEK DISTRICTS

Extract from the Twenty-second Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Department of Interior, 1900-1901—Ore Deposits. From the publication entitled "THE GOLD BELT OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS OF OREGON," by WALDEMAR LINDGREN.



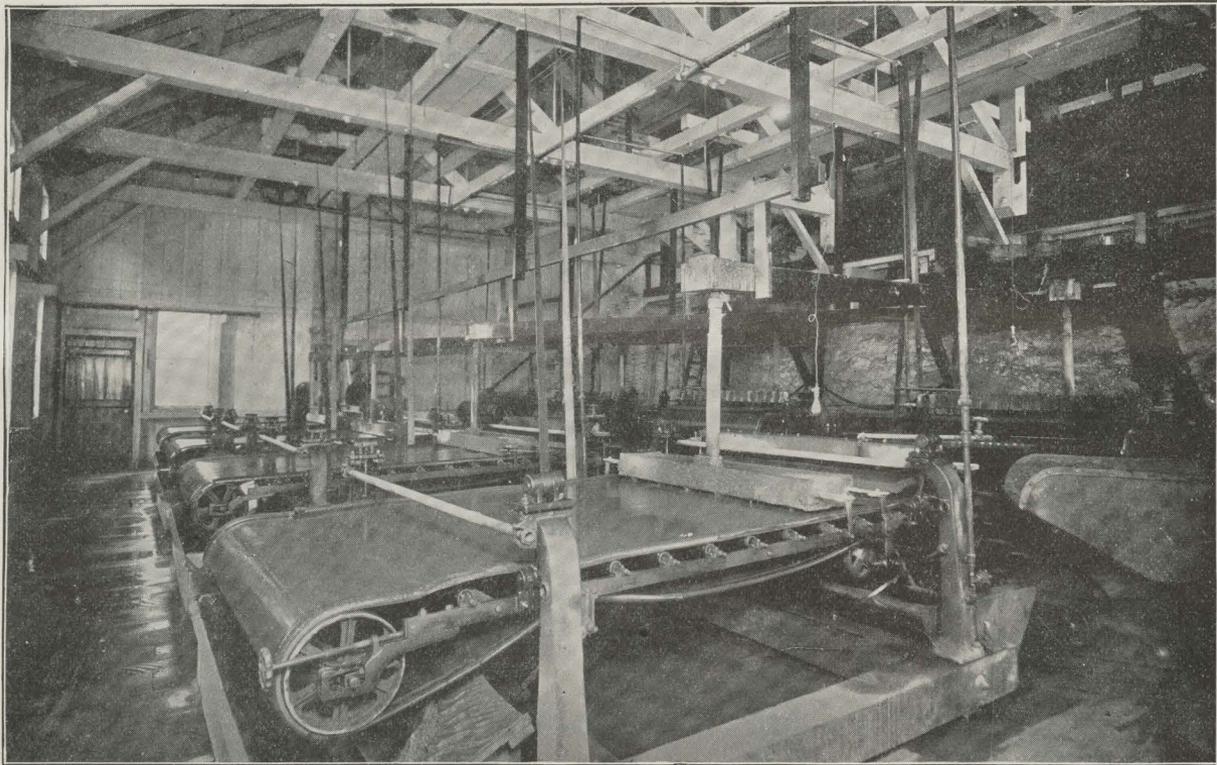
BATTERY ROOM IN A STAMP MILL

GENERAL FEATURES

The area described under this heading practically includes the upper Powder River Valley. South of Baker City Powder River cuts through the basaltic plateau at the southern end of the Elkhorn Range in a wide semi-circle, and for about twelve miles flows in a narrow canyon. Going up the river, the canyon opens, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, into the wide Sumpter Valley, an alluvial bottom flanked by broad, gently sloping forested benches. Beyond these the snowy summits of the Elkhorn Range rise abruptly eastward, while toward the west a heavily timbered ridge, of moderate elevation, separates the valley from the Burnt River drainage basin. A little above Sumpter a canyon again begins. The river forks into Silver Creek, Cracker Creek, and McCully's Fork, all heading among the high ridges leading to Elkhorn Range or Mount Baldy.

GEOLOGY

The older rocks are very similar to those of the Elkhorn Range; there is no geological break between that range and the country west of it. The predominant rocks are argillites, cropping in the canyon below the Sumpter Valley, near the Burnt River summit south of McEwen's, at Minersville, all along the Elkhorn Range, and, finally, above Sumpter until the contact with the Bald Mountain area of granodiorite is reached. The argillites appear in great variety. Some of them are black and fairly fissile, forming almost normal clay slates; another and very common variety shows little stratification and is a dark-brown to black, dense, fine-grained rock, containing more silica than the ordinary clay slates. The siliceous argillite is often interbedded with the clay slate as nodules and lenses sometimes contorted and elongated. Transitions into black or gray chert are also common. Occasionally the argillites are calcareous, but limestones are not abundant. One limestone lens crops about half a mile north of Sumpter in a low saddle, but it is not very large and is not traceable far. Interbedded



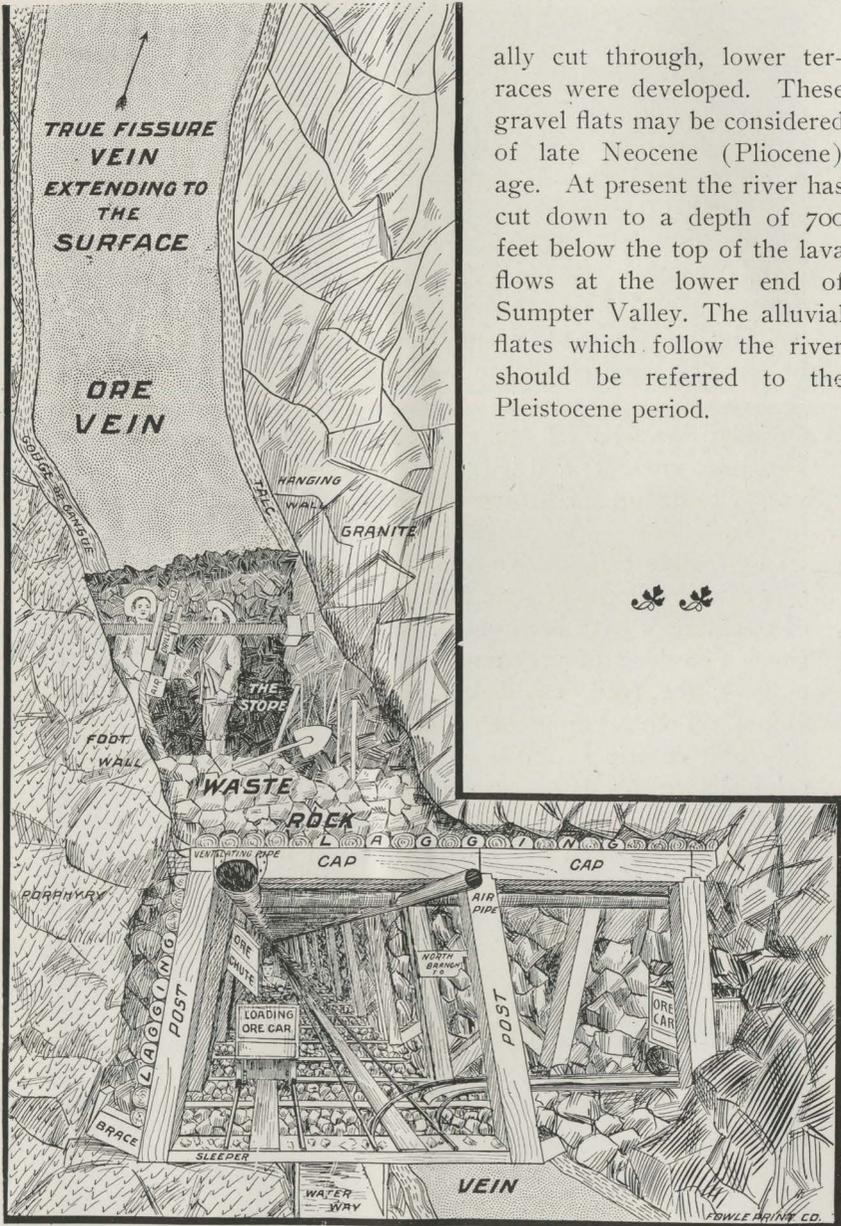
VANNER ROOM IN A STAMP MILL

fine-grained greenstones and their tuffs were noted at several places, though on the whole the series does not contain much volcanic material. Extremely altered tuffs appear on the road leading to Clifford, and also on the lower part of McCully Fork. The stratification is more clearly marked than in the Elkhorn Range. The whole series strikes east to west or a few degrees north of west. The dip is steadily southward, at angles of 45 degrees to 80 degrees. In places a schistosity, or jointing, striking northward and dipping steeply westward is noted. There is rarely a strong fissility developed parallel to the original dip.

The age of this argillite formation is in doubt, as no fossils of any kind have been found. Not unlikely the rocks may be of Carboniferous age; and if so, they would occupy a position very similar to that of the Calaveras formation in the gold belt of California.

Few dikes or intrusive masses are found south of the great area of granodiorite of Bald Mountain. Near Bourne small dikes of oplitic rock have been noted. Between Sumpter and Cracker Creek two dikes of very much altered igneous rock were noted crossing the road, one below and the other above Halfway House. Both were probably originally diorite-porphyrines, but they now contain so much sericite, calcite, and pyrite that their original character is obscured. One of them is accompanied by small quartz veins, and doubtless contains a little gold. Similar extremely sericitized dikes were observed in the Golconda and Columbia mines.

The general course of the upper Powder River was evidently laid out before the Neocene outbursts of Columbia River lava began. Great basaltic eruptions flooded the valley south of Baker City to a height still clearly indicated by the flat dissected tables above the river. By these flows the upper river was dammed to a height of 4,600 to 4,700 feet above the sea, and this barrier created Sumpter Valley. Accumulations of coarse gravels at once began, and filled the valley to an elevation of 4,600 feet, and these old gravels may still be seen leaning against the older rocks at Sumpter and Minersville, for instance: As the lava barrier was gradu-



ally cut through, lower terraces were developed. These gravel flats may be considered of late Neocene (Pliocene) age. At present the river has cut down to a depth of 700 feet below the top of the lava flows at the lower end of Sumpter Valley. The alluvial flats which follow the river should be referred to the Pleistocene period.



Sectional view of Underground Workings of a Mine, showing Stopping of Ore.

QUARTZ VEINS IN GENERAL

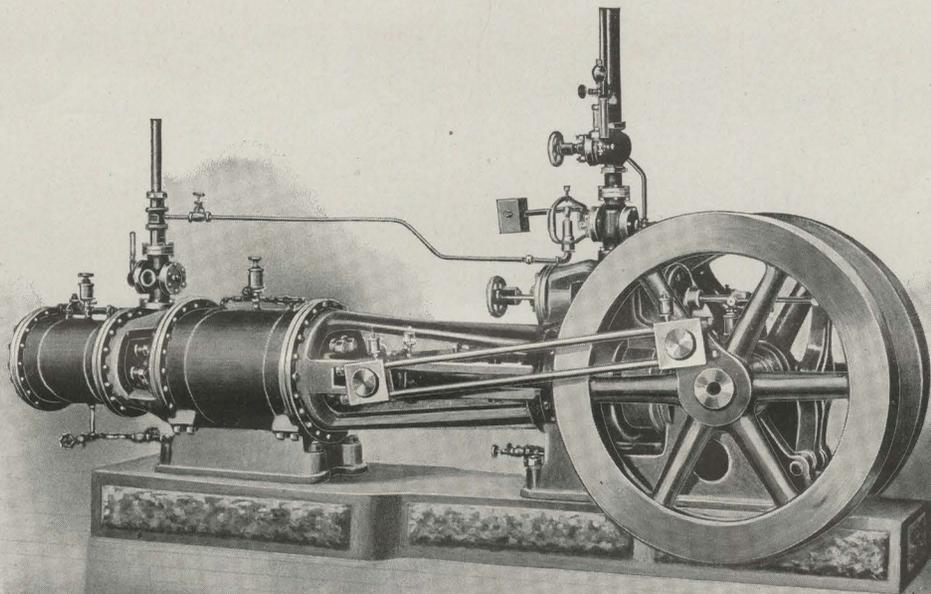
Many small veins and indications of mineralization are found near Sumpter, but the big vein systems occur 7 miles above this place. There is practically one continuous vein system, beginning at the Baisley-Elkhorn mine and continuing across to Cracker Creek, with a strike varying from east-west to northwest-southeast and some of the most important mines in Eastern Oregon are comprised in it. The part of the vein system tributary to Sumpter begins at the North Pole mine and continues westward through the Eureka and Excelsior, Columbia, Golconda, Amazon, and Bunker Hill mines. In this distance of 5 miles the vein continues strong and unbroken, but gradually changes its strike from northeast-southwest to east-west.

The country rock is, throughout, argillite, and the vein is of the composite type; that is, it is found as a wide, shattered zone, though ordinarily with well-defined walls. The gangue is quartz throughout, containing gold and sulphurets. The width is from 5 to 100 feet. It is easily the most strongly defined and persistent vein in the Blue Mountains.

A short distance northward is the Ibex vein, which is continuous for at least 3 miles and is nearly parallel to the North Pole vein. It resembles the latter greatly, except that it is usually narrower. There are many other smaller veins and branches thrown off from the two large veins.

The veins of Sumpter were known as far back as 1870, but active exploitation was not attempted until about twenty years ago. The earliest mill was erected on the Mammoth claim about this time.





The Carson Harper Co.

FOUR-DRILL LEYNER AIR COMPRESSOR

MAKING A START

When Napoleon Bonaparte impressed his soldiers with the idea that every private carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack, he did not mean, as a matter of course, that every man could rise to the rank of General. What he strove to impress upon their minds was, that given intelligence and courage there was opportunity for the humblest man in the grand army to achieve a command. The same suggestion applies to finance, only that the possibilities of achievement are better defined and more equitably divided. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war," and we may see at every turn in this great country of ours numerous and lasting monuments to the truth of the poet's thought. The millionaires of this country are for the most part self-made men, and owe their position to-day to their own efforts, to their own industry, guided by mentality of a bold and vigorous sort. They did not wait for opportunities, they made them. It is a poor sort of a philosopher that preaches "everything comes to him who knows how to wait." The waiting game makes neither man nor nations; we would rather counsel men to be up and doing and to impress upon them that delays are dangerous, and that fortunes do not fall into our laps. Gold mines do not walk toward us; we must go along and search for them.

The spectacle of a man regretting his inability to "make a start" is equalled only by that of the unhappy person who is afraid to initiate that most desirable point of departure. He reads of men and women who have made fortunes from investments in mining stocks, but he hesitates to follow,—he's waiting, he knows not for what. It may be that a previous effort has cost him a few dollars and he doesn't dare to try again. If men like Rockefellers, Heinse, Senator Clark, and Tom Lawson had established their conduct on similar lines of timidity, where would they be now? What indeed would be the condition of the United States but for the men of such character? It is a fact which can scarcely be denied that our many mining kings had, with few exceptions, at one time or other in their career, considerably less than a hundred

dollars to deal with, yet see the vast fortunes they have been able to accumulate. But men of active minds do not sit down and lament the lack of opportunity to make a start. Whatever the capital may be, be it large or small, the opportunity is always present and the men to seize it only want a fixity of purpose, coupled with a little common sense about getting a start. We are constantly coming in contact with people who are lamenting their fate that their restricted means do not permit them to participate in the struggle for wealth by making an investment in some promising mining company. To these timorous souls we can only say that they must institute their own starts; no matter how small it may be, the chances of success are more certain than in any other business venture. Do not be deterred by misgivings, either of your own or of small, narrow-minded, timorous souls, content to groan in deserved obscurity. To mourn the want of opportunity is not the characteristic of a true native, and, furthermore, the opportunity, so far as finding a safe investment, is almost ever present and open to all. We are now offering our readers an opportunity of making that start in life, which we firmly believe will bring handsome returns to every investor, no matter how small his holdings may be.



PORTAL OF A TUNNEL

Production of Gold and Silver in Oregon

From 1877 to and including 1899

(From the Reports of the Director of the Mint on the Production
of the Precious Metals)

YEAR	GOLD	SILVER (coinage value)	TOTAL
1877	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$1,100,000
1878	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
1879	1,150,000	20,000	1,170,000
1880	1,090,000	15,000	1,105,000
1881	1,100,000	50,000	1,150,000
1882	830,000	35,000	865,000
1883	660,000	3,000	663,000
1884	660,000	20,000	680,000
1885	800,000	10,000	810,000
1886	990,000	5,000	995,000
1887	900,000	10,000	910,000
1888	825,000	15,000	840,000
1889	1,200,000	38,787	1,238,787
1890	1,087,000	129,199	1,216,199
1891	1,994,622	296,280	2,290,902
1892	1,491,781	64,080	1,555,861
1893	1,690,951	13,557	1,704,508
1894	2,113,356	10,315	2,123,671
1895	1,837,682	15,192	1,852,874
1896	1,290,964	71,811	1,362,775
1897	1,354,593	109,643	1,464,236
1898	1,216,669	165,916	1,382,585
1899	1,467,379	187,932	1,655,311
Totals,	\$27,749,997	\$1,685,712	\$29,435,709

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, SIGMUND B. ABELES and H. A. KIMBALL, both of Minneapolis, Minnesota, are desirous of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the laws of the Territory of Arizona, and to that end we do make and execute these articles of incorporation.

I.

The name of this corporation is and shall be the OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO.

II.

Its principal office and place of business within the Territory of Arizona shall be at Phoenix, Arizona. It shall also have and maintain an office and place of business at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where all meetings may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be held, and all necessary or convenient business transacted.

III.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing and recording of these articles as by law required. The corporation shall endure for the period of twenty-five (25) years with privilege of renewal and extension of corporate franchise from time to time thereafter as by law provided.

IV.

This Company may engage in and carry on a mining, mercantile, trading, manufacturing or transportation business, or may buy, sell and deal in real estate, water rights and franchises, and in addition thereto may engage in each and every business for which a corporation may be formed under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, and it shall have power to do and perform each and every thing suitable, necessary or convenient to the execution of the foregoing powers, and in addition thereto shall have all the powers granted by law to such corporation.

V.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,500,000), divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of One Dollar (\$1.00) each. All stock shall be issued fully paid up and non-assessable. The stockholders of this corporation and their private property shall be exempt from all liability for or on account of all debts or liability of this corporation.

VI.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which this corporation is at any time to be subject, shall not exceed the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000).

VII.

The management of this corporation and its business shall be vested in a board of five Directors, and in such agents, officers

or committees as may be by such Directors chosen or appointed, and said Directors shall have the power to select from their own number an executive committee of three, to which executive committee the Board of Directors may, in their discretion, commit the management of the affairs of the corporation, and all things necessary or convenient to be done when the Board of Directors is not in session. Directors shall be elected each year by the stockholders, at the annual meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The following shall act as Directors until the first annual meeting of this corporation, to-wit: SIGMUND B. ABELES, A. S. STRAUSS, H. A. KIMBALL, EVERETT BROWN, and LEE S. OVITT.

VIII.

The annual meeting and all special meetings of stockholders of this corporation shall be held at such time and place, and such notice thereof given, as may be by the Board of Directors deemed proper.

IX.

The Board of Directors shall have power to make and amend by-laws. These articles may be amended at any annual meeting of the members, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the stockholders.

WITNESS OUR HANDS AND SEALS this 21st day of February, 1902. Signed in the presence of

J. S. BRADFORD,
J. F. MEIER,

SIGMUND B. ABELES, (Seal).
H. A. KIMBALL, (Seal).



Leyner Air Compressor Drill Working on Breast of Tunnel

SPEC
Rate
TN
423
36
074
1907E



100 SUMMER RESORTS IN
ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN

ARE REACHED VIA

Wisconsin Central
Railway

Daily Trains Between

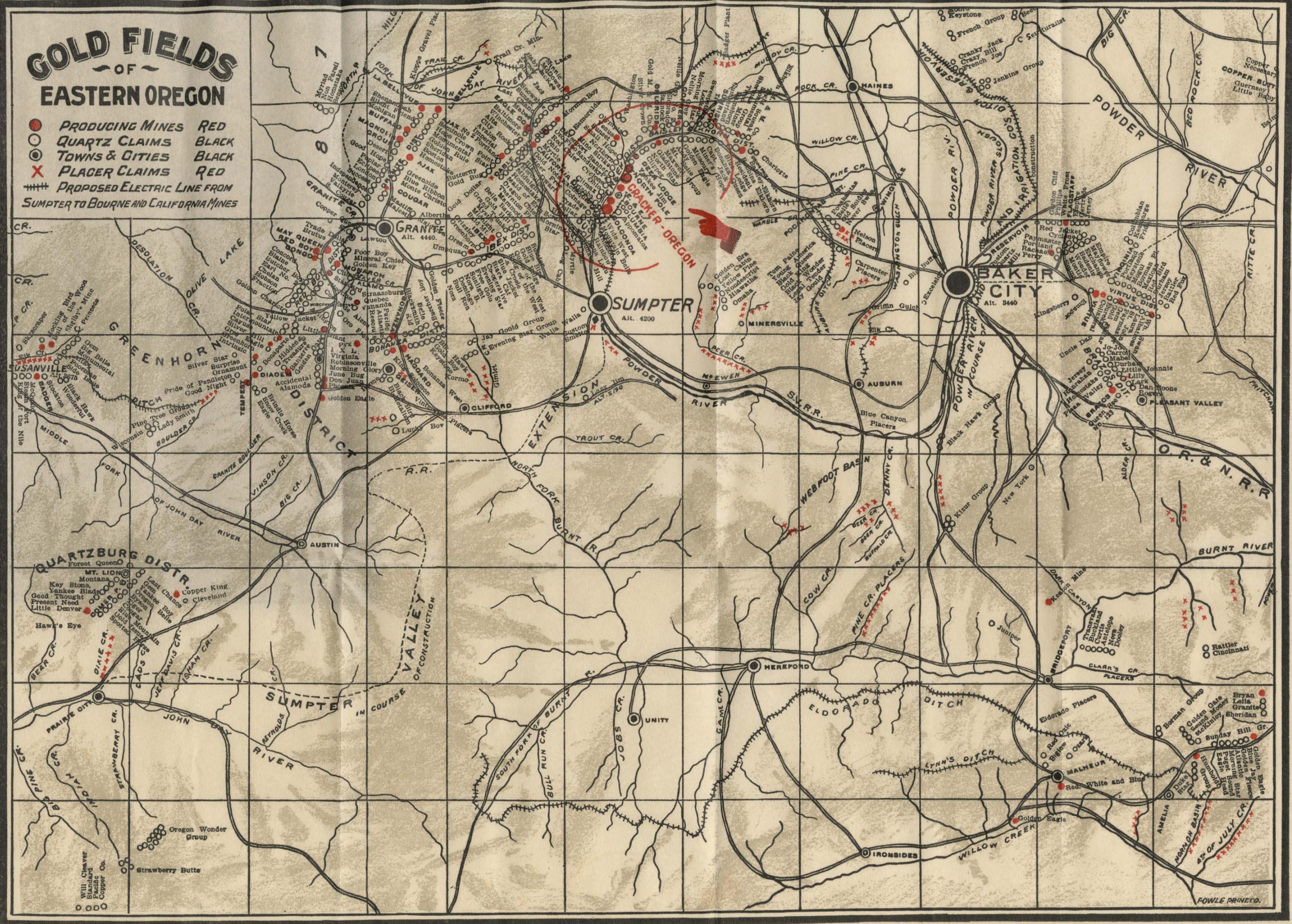
CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE
ST. PAUL—MINNEAPOLIS
ASHLAND — DULUTH

JAS. C. POND, G. P. A.

Milwaukee, Wis.

GOLD FIELDS OF EASTERN OREGON

- PRODUCING MINES RED
- QUARTZ CLAIMS BLACK
- TOWNS & CITIES BLACK
- ✕ PLACER CLAIMS RED
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC LINE FROM SUMPTER TO BOURNE AND CALIFORNIA MINES



Will Cheever
Standard
Pacific
Copper Co.

FOWLE PRINT. CO.