TO MAKE HOT FIGHT

Tacoma in Earnest About Removal of Capital.

BIG DELEGATION AT OLYMPIA

Will Make Every Effort to Have Question Submitted to Voters-Trading With King County to Be a Feature.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 28.-A big delegation of Tacoma business men arrived in the capital tonight, and caucused with in the depital tonight, and caucused with Pierce founty's members of the Legislature on the capital removal proposition. United States Marshal Ide presided, and it was cecided to use all possible efforts to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment removing the seat of government from Olympia to Tacoma, Steering committees were available to

Steering committees were appointed to confer with different legislative delega-tions on the proposition, and especial care was taken in the selection of the committee to talk to King County. It is proposed to use the legislative reapportionment measure and the bill to lower Lake Washington, as trading stock with King Coun-

Among the Tacoma business men there Apong the Tacome business men there is considerable criticism of the five Pierce County Senators for their supposed indiference to the capital question, and their alleged willingness to let it suffer in order to aid the railroads in their fight on the Presson bill. It is asserted that the rands have made a deal with Olympia. rends have made a deal with Olympia, and thereby secured a vote against the Preston bill, and that the Tacoma Sen-ators, while not a party to the deal, have been cognisant of it, and have not op-

To add to Tacoma's troubles, it is ru-mared tonight that Ulmer, of Cialiam, will tomorrow introduce a bill in the House dividing the state into three Congressional districts, by the terms of which Pierce, King and Kitsap will constitute one dis-trict This, of course, would pleace Seattle and Tacoma together in a Congressional district, and would give Seattle a big lead in a Congressional convention by reason of its heavy vote. Pierce County will fight the bill, if it is introduced, to the bliter end, and in doing so all combina-tions may have to be broken and new ones formed that will force the abandon-ment of the capital removal scheme.

FOR AN INVESTIGATION. Senate Wants Late Conduct of State Officers Inquired Into.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 28.-In the Senate this afternoon there was a warm debats on the House resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the state executive departments, with particular reference to the manner in which they have been conducted during the past four years by Democratic officials. A strong effort was made by several of the Democrais to include the conduct of the old McGraw administration in the investi-gation, but this was voted down. The original resolution was amended to make the investigating committee bi-partisan, and finally passed by a vote of 20 to 8, some of the Democrats voting for it in the end, and three Republicans against it. The Senate adopted resolutions of re-

spect to the memory of the late Representative W. M. Colwell, of Wahktakum County. Similar resolutions passed the Nouse Saturday. Several Senate bills were introduced and

ninor bill passed.

derson of Mason renewed his fight in the House today on fishtraps. The in the House loday on fishtraps. The fisheries committee having reported unfavorably his bill prohibiting all fishtraps in the state, he presented another one today which provides that traps shall not be used in waters of the state south of Deception Pass in the East channel, and south of Admiralty Head on the west side of Whidby Island, and in the waters of Grav's Warbor. The and in the waters of Gray's Harbor. The bill doubles the present taxes on can-neries, and increases the Hoenses of traps. The traps in the Columbia and in Willapa Harbor are not disturbed by the bill, exs increased \$10 and on second-class traps There is to be no fishing between 6 P.

M. Saturday and 6 P. M. Sunday. Those opposed to the measure are satisfied, they say, that it will not become a law.

Buck of Spokane introduced a resolution he House, which was held to be out order, to the effect that, owing to May appropriations already contemplatel, no moneys be allowed at this session for new buildings or additions to state

Brown of Whatcom introduced a bill roviding for elections of United States Senators by the people at general elec-tions. This bill is similar to the one before the Oregon Legislature.

Barron introduced three bills today for approvement of public roads. One approcriates \$1500 to improve the state road stween the mouth of the Methow River and the mouth of the Twisp River, in Okanogan County. Another bill provides for the improvement of the stage road between Conconnully and Brewster, and between Brewster and Silver, in Okano-gan County. It carries with it an appropristion of \$1200. The third bill provides | tive Union, at the Courtho for the improvement of the state road between Conconnully and the east line of Okanogan County, making an appro-

The House today passed the bill giving King County a fourth Judge.

WOULD BANKRUPT STATE. Will Not Do For All Wanted Approprintions to Be Made.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 28.-If the gen eral appropriation bill passed by this Leg-islature shall include all the appropriaasked for, the state will be bankrupt for the next 20 years. Every state institution is asking for a greatly in-oreased appropriation, and road bills and applications for fish hatcheries are more plentiful than ever before in the history of the state. Nearly all of the state in-stitutions, in addition to their regular maintenance fund, are crying for money with which to erect new buildings. To add to the matter, the presidents and other officers of the institutions are not backward about coming to Olympia and working for their interests. In fact, several leading educators of the state here in the lobby "log-rolling" like vet-eran politicians. Their actions are provoking very unfavorable comment. it may be that they are doing their instione more harm than good.

To add seet to a very dull Saturday, the moral forces of Olympia caused all the gambling-houses in town to be raided Saturday night. Warrants and searchwarrants were placed in the hands of the the court grant her a divorce without putting her to the expense of a journey from New York. ney, and gambling apparatus and m were seised indiscriminately. The affair has caused a small sensation, for the raid seems to have been the outgrowth of a

State Factory Inspector William Blackman received a telegram this morning notifying him of the death of his father, George Blackman, in Des Moines, Ia., at the age of \$2 years. Inspector Blackman is a son-in-law of Governor Rogers.

N. H. Owings, vice-president of the Capital National Bank, in this city, secretary of the territory, and

one of the most picturesque characters in the state, has an argument in favor of the retention of the capitol at Olympia that surpasses anything yet heard.

"This, my boy, is classic ground," he said to The Oregonian currespondent to-day. "Here is where Governor Isaac I. Stevens, the martyr patriot, tocated his capitol away back in 1853, when he was sent out into the then wilderness as the first executive of Washington Territory. He established his government here, and recommended to the first Washington Leg-islature that the permanent seat of gov-ernment be at Olympia. The Legislature adopted his recommendation, and here it has remained ever since, despite frequent attempts to put it on wheels.

"Moreover, here rest the ashes of the state's heroic dead, the bodies of the men who braved the trackless forest, and carved out a commonwealth. It is fit ting that in this, once the metropolis of the state, the New York of the pioneers, the seat of state government should remain forever."

Stevens' old homestead still stands. It is occupied by Judge T. N. Allen, a leading lawyer of this city. Although weather-beaten and worn, it is still in a fair state of preservation, and has a peculiar historic interest to every citizen of the State of Washington. It is located on Main street, half way between the business section and the present state capitol, and is surrounded by a large lawn and orchard.

Governor Signed Bill.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. S.—Governor Rogers today signed the bill giving Spo-kane County an additional Superior Judge, and announced that he would appoint L

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Steamer Made Skngway-Puget Sound Run in Fifty-Eight Hours.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 28.— The steamer Victorian, reported disabled in Alaska, arrived last night, 58 hours and 15 minutes from Skagway, the quick-est time on record from Skagway to Pu-

The Victorian reported that the snow blockade on the White Pass & Yukon Hallroad has been raised, and trains are running through. A train left Skagway on the morning of January 34, and one arrived from White Horse January 25, bringing 50 Klondikers, most of whom came down on the Victorian. Sixty thou-sand dollars in dust was in the steamer's safe, and it is estimated an equal amount

was brought by the passengers.

Returning passengers report that Kiondike is free from smallpox, and the quarantine has been raised. No deaths from
that disease have occurred in the Yukon Valley, and not a case has been reported for six weeks.

A cold wave continues to sweep the Yu-con Valley. Telegraphic advices received at Skagway on Jhnuary 24 announced the temperature at Dawson as the coldest yet recorded, the thermometer indicating 54 degrees below zero. The damage to the steamship Senator

which went ashore at the southeast end of Shelter Island, 25 miles north of Ju-neau, on the morning of January 22, is The place where she struck was soft. Upon reaching Juneau divers ex-amined her bottom. She will arrive to-night or tomorrow. The steamship Topeka, in tow of the

tug Pioneer, was passed by the Vic-torian at anchor in Wrangel Narrows

TERRIBLE BLIZZARD IN SKAGWAY One of Worst Ever Known Experienced January 18.

sheartle, Jan. 28.—The two weeks' snow blockade of the White Pass & Yukon Railway was broken January 19, and traffic, freight and passenger, resumed the next day, according to advices received by the freighter Ruth.

During the night of January 18 Skagway experienced one of the worst blizzards ever known in the North, the snow drifting in several streets to the height of one.

ing in several streets to the heigth of one. story housetops. Two sallors of the steamer Al-Ki were so badly frozen while the vessel was crossing Taku inlet that they had to be taken to Juneau for treatment.

Captain Higgins says the damage reorted by the Dirigo to the Alaska steam er Victorian was no more serious than the breaking of her hydraulic steering gears, that the Victorian under hand gear would be able to complete her voyage al-most on schedule.

ATTACKED MAN WITH AX.

Act of Intoxiented Man at Colfax-Lynching Feared.

COLFAX, Wash., Jan. 28.-Frank Mad-en, 22 years old, was lodged in jali here night on a charge of attempted murder pon John Raper, at Garfield, this more ing. Madden struck Raper on the head with a beer bottle, knocking him senseless, and then beat him while lying on the ground. Raper is lying at the point Madden became angry because Raper

who conducts a livery stable, refused to allow Madden and Frank Simpson, who were drunk, to place a drunken companion in the office. He attracked Raper with an ax, but was disarmed. The feeling against Madden is intense, and lynching s feared if Raper dies. Madden was ar rested by his father, who is Marshal, and turned over to the Sheriff.

Clark County Settlers' Meeting.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 28.—Owing to a misunderstanding as to the date, there was a small attendance at the meeting of the Clark County Settlers' Protect tive Union, at the Courthouse, in this city, today, and no business of importance was transacted. It was decided by A. G. Olson, president of the organization, to call an adjourned meeting at the Courthouse for 10 o'clock, February 8. It is desired that all persons interested in the settlement of title to lands lying within the limits of the Northern Pacific original grant, known as the "overlap," be present at the adjourned meeting.

To Settle Daily Paper Question BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 28.—R. S. Sheridan and Charles H. Fisher, of Roseburg, Or., are in the city. Messrs Sheridan and Fisher are the gentlemen, who, it is said, will start a new Democratic daily paper here. Mr. Fisher said tonight the matter has not been finally settled, but that it will be tomorrow.

Prison Abusqu in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.-The reof the legislative committee, which visited the state institutions, was handed to Governor Durbin tonight report charges that Mrs. Sarah Keeley. rintendent of the Indiana Woo en guilty of stripping girls naked and vet- flogging them with machine lashes on their naked backs. The report also and charges cruel treatment in other ways.

Mrs. Lense's Divorce Suit. WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 28.-Judge Dale, of the District Court, today insisted that Mrs. Mary E. Lease must positively be present when her petition for a divorce is taken up. Her attorney sought to have the court grant her a divorce without

Eight Hour Day for Miners. BUTTE, Mont., Jan. R.-Manager Kle-etko, of the Boston & Montana Mining ompany, announces that the eight-hor day for miners will be put into effect Feb. rusry 1, in the properties of that com-pany. Manager Gille, of the Butte & Boston, posted notices to the same effect

Harrison's Plan Rejected. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—By a vote of 25 to 25. the City Council tonight defeated May

THE BICYCLE TAX ILLEGAL

RULING BY THE SUPREME COURT ON THE QUESTION.

Two Other Multnomah Cases Decided-One Affirmed, the Other Reversed and Remanded.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court today handed down decisions as ollows:

Ellis vs. Frazier, Sheriff; from Multnomah, Alfred F. Sears, Jr., Judge; affirmed. Opinion by Moore, J.

Opinion by Moore, J.

This was a replevin action, brought by
J. A. Ellis to recover from the Sheriff consession of a bicycle that had been dis-rained for failure to pay the tax lev-ed thereon by the County Commissioners the plaintiff as prayed.

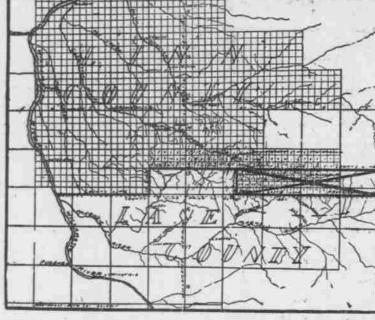
comply with their contract, in that they failed to pay the insurance, as agreed, or to make the payments as provided in such contract, and, without the consent of the plaintiffs have delivered possession of the property to the defendants, who forcibly and unlawfully withhold and detain the same from plaintiffs to their damage in the sum of \$770, which is alleged to be its value. The defendants admit in their answer the partnership as alleged in plaintiffs' compilaint; also the conditional sale as get forth in the compilaint, and, for a further defense aver that August 1, 1898, Sundberg and Lind with the knowledge and consent of plaintiffs sold all their right, title and interest in and to the property in dispute to the defendants; that it was agreed, as part of such contract, that defendants should make the deferred payments due plaintiffs, under the agree ment between them and Sundberg and sight is the Cable Cove, eleven miles of the property and them and Sundberg and sight is the Cable Cove, eleven miles. payments due plaintiffs, under the agreement between them and Sundberg and Lind, in pursuance of which, August 3, 1898 they made the payment of \$50 due July 1838, which was accepted and receipt ed for by plaintiffs; that on October 10, 1898, defendants tendered to the plain-tiffs the amount then due, and have ever ted thereon by the County Commissioners under the terms of the act of 1829, generally known as the "bicycle tax law."

The complaint alleges the ownership of the bicycle, its value, its seizure by the Sheriff, a demand for possession and a refusal by the officer, and alleges \$6 damages for detention. Complainant also alleged nine particulars in which the law of 1829 is invalid. The case went up on appeal from an order overruling a demurrer to the complaint and entering judgment for the plaintiff as prayed.

1898, defendants tendered to the plaintiffs the amount then due, and have ever since said time been willing to pay the same and bring the same into court, with their answer and deposit it with the clerk for the use and benefit of the plaintiffs. A reply was filed, denying specifically all the new matter set up in the answer. November 21, 1838, plaintiffs filed a supplemental complaint, alleging that the payment of \$180, falling due November 16, had not been paid. As an answer. for the plaintiff as prayed.

After stating the general rule that courts | mit the truth of the facts set forth there-

THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN LINN AND LANE COUNTIES.



exed to the latter by the Legislature of 1887. The ground for the proposed action is the fact that the Calipoola River traverses Linn County, and its headwaters are now in Lane, whereas they should be in Linn, so the residents of the latter claim. The Legislature of 1887 cut off from Linn a certain tier of townships and added them to Lane, so that the residents along the Mohawk should be entirely in the former, where they naturally belong It is now claimed that the headwaters of the Calipsola should not have thus been included, and it was not intended to include them. Linn County has been building a road up the Callpools, and it has been compelled to stop at the county line. It is said that the road will be extended just as soon as the desired restoration is made. The Lane County delegation in both houses will strongly oppose the effort to cut off their territory, saying that it is natu-rally tributary to Eugene. The motive, they say, of the Linn County people is to get the Blue River mines within their borders. These mines were developed largely by Eugene can Ital, and that city wants their trade. The McKenzie River drains the disputed section, and the McKenzie road passes through it.

*The disputed section. This map is from the circular issued by the Linn County people.

The Lane County contestants claim it is not correct, inasmuch as the McKenzie River passes through it.

the licenses and the incidental expenses attending the furnishing and distributing the tags. After citing several text-writers and adjudged cases the court concludes: "It is evident, we think, from a consideration of the entire act, that it was primarily designed as a means of

the state constitution, Article IX, sec-

from Alabama, Colorado and Ohio, Fourth, the act operates to produce a double assessment of blcycles, in viola-tion of the state constitution, article L section 22, requiring all taxation to be equal and uniform. The presumption is in the possession of the defendants at entertained that the public Assessors did the time of the trial, and, if so, the verdict is sufficient.

This disposes of the several assignments of error, and the judgment of the court below to affirmed. presumtively paid on this property, and this act requires owners of bicycles to pay an additional tax that is not required from the owners of other classes of personalty. The Illinois case declaring unconstitutional the act after which the Oregon law was modeled is cited under

On the point that the bicycle law violates the state constitution, article IV, section 23, sub-division 7, the court says: "The next inquiry is whether the act provides for laying, opening or working on highways. A way may be public, though suitable only for footmen and horses, or when not suitable for all carriages; and nence a bicycle path is a highway, for bicyclists and pedestrians. It will be remembered that section 9 of the act in con-troversy not only authorizes the construc-tion of bicycle paths along the public highways, but also in such other places may be thought advisable by the County Court. If the construction of a bicycle-path along a public highway be deemed a reasonable use of an existing right, the location of these paths in such other places as may be thought advisable by the County Court or County Commissioners would seem to be the laying out of a public highway by means of a local law, which is, in that respect, at least, inhibited by the constitution. But, however this may be, the question is not make the proprietors and managers are not required proprietors and managers are not required to possess themselves of technical and necessarily involved here, for it does not appear that the fund arising from the bi-cycle tax was being expended in laying out paths in any other places than along the public highway."

John P. Christenson and Daniel J. Mc-Masters, pariners as the Christenson-McMasters Machinery Company, appel-lants, vs. J. R. Nelson and Emil Nelson, respondents; appeal from Multnomah

County, Arthur L. Frazer, Judge. Opti-ion by Bean, C. J.; affirmed. This action was commenced October 15, 1898, to recover possession of personal the party of the first part (plaintiff) until all of the payments therein mentioned have been fully made, and it is further have been fully made, and it is further plain that they did all they could, and, agreed that the party of the first part hence, are not chargeable with neglishall have the machinery insured in its own name, and the parties of the second part shall pay for the same; that error the judgment will be reversed and Subdberg and Lind have negected to the cause remanded for a new trial."

will not declare a law void in whole or in in, but allege that since September 15, part unless its incompatibility with the uses, plaintiff's refused to accept from organic isw is apparent, the court finds defendants the money tendered by them, it impossible to avoid passing on the constitutionality of the act. Four points are plaint being put in issue by the reply, a decided.

Geolded.

First, the burden imposed by the act is held to be a tax rather than a license, as the fee is manifestly in excess of the ruling of the trial court in the admission sum necessary to cover the cost of tesuing

Jury.

The opinion by the Supreme Court holds The opinion by the Supreme Court holds the numerous errors set forth as to the rulings of the court below to be without merit. To the error insisted that the court erred in submitting to the jury the construction of the contract between the raising revenue, and the burden thus imposed must be treated as a tax and not a license."

Second, it is decided that the act in "Now, it appears that in this case the

question is local, on the authority of Max- jury construed the contract in accordance well, Tilamook County, 39 Or. 495, where the term is defined by Mr. Justice Lord. Third, the law is void as contravening was, whether "interest on deferred pay the state constitution, Article IX, sec- ments" meant interest from the date of tion 1, which requires uniform and equal | the contract, or from the time of the marates of assessment and taxation, and a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, since it struction. Whatever, therefore, may be the levies a uniform tax on all bleveles re- technical legal construction of the lar gardless of age, pattern, condition and quality. This is not taxing at an equal the parties to it have given to it a pracrate, according to the authorities cited tical construction, which the jury adopted; hence, the error in submitting its construction to them was harmless

Some objection is made to the form of the verdict. But, as the record is slient

Barbara Stager, respondent vs. Troy Laundry Company, a corporation, appel-lant; appeal from Multnemah County, Alfred F. Sears, Judge; reversed and re-manded. Opinion by Wolverton, I. This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff while in the employ of the defendant, and engaged in the service of feeding textile fabrics through a mangle for the purpose of dry-

ing and smoothing them.

The action is based upon the alleged negligence of the managing agents of the defendants in adjusting or placing the guard-plate too high, thereby allowing too much space, or too large an opening, tween the guard and the table, and in their want of knowledge touching the mechanism of the machine, particularly in the use of the tension screws for raising and lowering the rollers upon the inder. The defense is that the danger was obvious and incident to the service in which the plaintiff was engaged, the location of these paths in such other places as may be thought advisable by the County Court or County Commussioners would seem to be the laying out tained. Judgment was for the plaintfff,

to possess themselves of technical and to possess themselves of technical and exact knowledge of the detailed mechanism and workings of machinery with a view to extricating persons from perils to which they may subject themselves through their own folly or negligence, it cannot be charged against the defendant that it was guilty of negligence in not having a person possessed of such knowledge convenient when the peril arose so as to extricate the plaintiff from per dias to extricate the plaintiff from her di-lemma. It is unusual to anticipate ac-cident and to provide for the most speedy relief when such an exigency arises. There This action was commenced October 15, 1898, to recover possession of personal property. The complaint alleges, in substance, that May II, 1898, the plaintiff delivered to Gustave Sundberg and Peter Lind certain planing mill machinery, under an agreement by which they were to pay \$35 therefor, \$25 at the time of delivery, \$30 July 10, \$150 October 10, and \$150 November 10, following; that such contract further provided that the title to the property "shall be and remain in the party of the first part (plaintiff) until all of the payments therein mentioned have been fully made, and it is further plain that they did all they could, with their knowledge to the property "shall be and remain in the party of the first part (plaintiff) until all of the payments therein mentioned have been fully made, and it is further plain that they did all they could, and

seemingly having having dropped out of sight is the Cable Cove, eleven miles signt is the Cable Cove, eleven miles from Sumpter. It was discovered in 1872. Portions of it were located in 1877, but not until the past year was there anything of an extensive or systematic plan of development undertaken. The winter of 1839 saw but one property, the Imperial, in operation. At present, work is in operation on seven claims. One year ago it could scarcely be said that there was any equipment in the district for work. any equipment in the district for work; now three Burieigh drills are pounding away at the bard granite formation. The Cable Cove is regarded as one of the important districts of this region.

It is attracting more attention than many It is attracting more attention than many of the better developed parts. It is all in the granite, which is commonly understood to indicate value to great depth. Nothing more than comparative surface work has been done. With the crosscut of the California aiming at 800 foot depth, the Crown Point 500, the Gypsy Queen premising 1000 feet of backs and a 800-foot tunnel on the Invertal and Facilities. tunnel on the Imperial and Eagle that may be driven another 1600 feet, tapping the veins of those properties at three times the depth of present workings, it would appear that the real merits of the Cable Cove will soon be demonstrated.

All the properties commonly included in the district are not in the Cove proper.

The ground bearing this name is a small cove about four miles in area forming

the head of Silver Creek. On the im ate western and northern sides of the di-vide, where the John Day River heads, are as many or more properties than have been located in the Cove, that are included in the district. The Cove takes its name from the Cable brothers, who are among the best known ploneer miners of Eastern Oregon. They "staked" the California mine in 1877, and later made the first locations on the big North Pole-Columbia-Golconda-and-E & E ledge.

Lest year several properties in the Cove Last year several properties in the Cove

changed hands, either by outright pur-chase or by working bond. Much new capital entered the district. One of the first results of this new life has been continuous work throughout the Winter months. Snow fails in there to a con-siderable depth, and heretofore has inter-fered with work for four or five months of the year, but since determined efforts are being made, it is found that operations are but slightly impeded by Winter weather. Supplies were laid in when roads were good, and up to the present time no trouble has been encountered in

keeping the road to the district open.

The California mine is the most extensively worked property in the district. It was the first located there of a permanent nture. A few years ago the Cable broth ers bonded it to a Montana concern that creeted a small stamp mill and drove tunnels on the vein. Montana operators took from the California 2500 tons of ore or the mill, besides shipping a consider able quantity. But little free gold is found in Cable Cove ores. When the stamp mill was operated with the vanters to concentrate values, it was found that there was so much iron that the ore that there was so much iron that the ore slimed and most of the values were lost. This, and mismanagement, brought the career of the Montana company in the Cove to an end. The California lay idle for a period, until taken up last June by a new stock corporation. This company is known as the California Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company. Under the new regime the first work

Under the new regime the first work was preparation for deep mining. Six tunnels have been driven on the vein. The lower one, or No. 6, is 740 feet, No. 5 500 feet, No. 4 200 feet, No. 3 between 150 and 200 feet, and Np. 2 about 70 feet. A total depth of about 250 feet has been attained on the breast of the lower tunnel. A parallel vein is found within 100 feet of the main vein, and on this a tun-

The new crosscut, which is in 100 feet, will strike the main ledge 400 feet di-rectly under the opening of tunnel No. 6. It starts in the claim known as the Oregon, which is supposed to be inter-sected by the Imperial ledge about 200 feet from the California ledge. By drift-ing on the California the same distance as the old drifts, a depth of 700 feet from the surface will have been attained when directly under the apex of the hill, it will probably reach 500 feet. The new Rand drill, which is being

operated by steam, direct, was started on the crosscut last week. It is expect-ed that from three and one-half to four feet will be made daily, with one shift, as similar work is being done on the Crown Point. The management states that very soon two shifts will be em-ployed and from seven to eight driven

From the assays taken while the property was being operated the exact val-ues contained in the ores handled is ob-tainable. The average as reported by the mining engineer who figured the total up was something more than \$12 50 a ton. Shipping netted \$40 and \$50 and freight charges in those days would not permit a profitable handling when values fell

But few men are now employed in the But few men are now employed in the properties of the Eagle Mining Company. This is not because values in this famous property are decreasing. An injunction was issued to restrain the company from dumping in such manner as to cause an accumulation upon the claim immediately below, known as the Miner. It is understood that these complications have understood that these complications have been adjusted, and no further difficultie

Development work on the Imperial and Gray Eagle, the two principal properties of the company, has been devoted to reaching the very rich shipping ore re-moved from the former. A long tunnel, 100 feet of which is crosscut and the re mainder drift, has been the principal means of reaching the shipping ore. A second drift over the main tunnel has been opened and from it much ore taken. Stoping has been between these two drifts, at intervals, as only the richest ore was spught. A depth of about 180 feet has been attained in the long tunnel, and as the surface is left values grow better. A little free gold is found in the cores in the higher levels. where oxidisation has taken place, but all the Imperial ores are usually quite refractory. Great value attaches to them refractory. Great value attaches to them as a smelting proposition, because of the heavy per cent of galena contained, which is the most remarkable in the granite of the Cove of all Eastern Ore-

A 500-foot tunnel has been driven on the Gray Eagle ledge, opening up ore that is said to be excellent for milling. The ledge is about five feet in width, and not it is said will furnish much material for a concentrating plant whenever a mill is erected. The imperial ledge is not so wide as the Gray Eagle. The streak of shipping ore varies in width from two to three inches to a foot, while the ledge proper will average about three feet. The imperial has the reputation of having sent out more shipping ore than any other Eastern Oregon mine.

seven other claims besides the Im-perial and Gray Engle, but the owners are in nowise anxious to sell. A dec crosscut tunnel was once commence to tap the ledges of this property abou 400 feet below the present workings. At ter some work had been done the man

ter some work had been done the man-agement ceased driving. If this tunnel entered on the line indicated by the com-mencement, both the Imperial and Gray Eagle ledges, as well as the Star and Winchester veins, would be cut at a depth which would undoubtedly prove-richer than ores being handled.

On the Red Chief and Ohio, which are owned by the same concern, some work is being done this Winter. One shift of men is engaged in a crossout in the Ohio. men is engaged in a crossout in the Ohio, which is now 200 feet from the mouth. A small ledge has been encountered, and the main ledge is expected to be cut soon. On the Red Chief, surface work shows that there is a big ledge. Ninety feet of work has been done on the vein. Four other claims are controlled by this same company, which is largely New York capital. Greater activity is expected in the Spring, when less obstruction exists to more ex-

At the Crown Point, one shift of men, At the Crown Point, one shift of men, with an Ingereoil & Sargent drill, are driving between three and four feet every day on the 706-feet crosscut intended to tap the main ledge of the property. It is in 200 feet now. The formation is in hard granite, and nothing but a machine drill could make the same progress. All the rock removed is highly mineralized, which is taken to indicate a ledge soon. A small stringer was cut a few days ago, but it did not carry sufficient values to encourage drifting. The depth that will be hal when the main ledge is cut will fully test the permanence of values that have been very good on all the surface work and very good on all the surface work and cropping tunnels driven. Several other properties lie in such position that the Crown Point is developing them, and completion of its tunnel will be the making of them

Great activity prevails at the Raby Mc Kee mine, across the divide from the Cove. The several claims included in this property recently passed into the hands of the Baby McKee Mining Com-pany, managed by Colonel J. T. Grayson. Work on a 1000-foot crossout has been pushed with great energy, during the lat-ter part of the Fall and Winter. A Burleigh drill is kept pounding away at the granite with an energy that means early completion. When this long crosscut is finished, the property will be opened up for remarkably cheap operation. The Last Chance claim, on which there is 300 to 400 feet of development work, was recently purchased by the Baby McKee Company Work is also kept up constantly at the

Gypsy Queen property, on Big Limber Creek, just across the Cove divide, and about three miles from the Baby McKee. Last Fall three claims, known as the Gypsy Queen, Gypsy Boy and Gypsy Girl, were taken by a Boston company, of which E. A. Kingman is president, Horace Chester treasurer, and W. H. W. Hamilton, a mining engineer of Sumpter, manager. Mr. Hamilton effected the deal, and has a portion of the stock. The necessary house for operation in Winter have been erected, an dthe tunnel is being pushed with all possible speed. The tunnel may be said to partake both of the nature of a crossout and a drift. For the first 150 feet it will not be on the vein, but it is not driven at right angles. When the vein is cut, a slight variation in the di-rection will be made and a drift begun until a total depth of 1300 feet is had. At this point it is estimated that there will be over 1900 feet of backs in the Queen. This is where the end line intersects between the Queen and Gypay Boy. By continuing the drift 1900 feet further, the same proportionate depth will be attained before crossing the end line of the Gypsy Boy. The Gypsy Girl lies alongside of and parallel to the Queen. It was taken up originally for the timber on it, which is plentiful, and finely adapted to mining purposes, but after being located the highly mineralized condition of the countries. try rock gave rise to the belief that a ledge would be encountered. Development work to determine whether or not this is true will be done.

A vein ranging from five to seven feet in width has been revealed on these properties. Some croppings in tunnels at different levels, over the hill, where the ledge is traceable, furnished the samples nel. A parallel vein is found where the control of the main vein, and on this a tunnel has been driven about 400 feet. The parallel vein was found to dip towards the main body, and is supposed to converge at a depth where the new crosscut will strike. All the ore removed has been stoped between the level of the four lower tunnels, except a comparatively small quantity taken from the parallel is to be erected in the canyon below. Abundant water is found in Big Limber averages about three feet, and in the average if put in, canyon eide for 1500 feet. Manager Ham-liton states that all machinery, if put in, will be operated by water, although timber is so near as to render the cost of fuel insignificant.

One shift of men is employed on the Gold Bug, on the south side of the Cove proper. Three or four claims are included in this property, the principal ones being the Hornstake, Gold Bug and Terminal, A crosscut tunnel is being driven now to tap the ledges. A depth of about 200 feet has been attained. The Gold Bug was originally opened up by a 30-foot tunnel driven on the vein. An ore body from four inches to two feet in thickness, and a ledge four or five feet wide, was ro vealed. From the ore taken from this work, picked samples assayed high as 265 per ton, some of the values being free gold. There is a second ledge on this claim, extending parallel to the main Golf. Bug ledge. Work on it showed the ledge to be from three to four feet thick. On the Hornstake a shaft has been sunk 25 feet, showing from four to six feet thickness. This property has been bot

A group that has received considerable attention, but is idle this Winter, is the Mormon Boy properties, consisting of the Mormon Boy, '7 Bannock and Apex. They are located on the John Day side of the divide. On the '97 there is 225 feet of tun-nels on the ledge. One of the tunnels is in 75 feet and two others 175 feet each. A well-defined ledge has been revealed, with a porphyry footwall and porphyry and granite hanging wall. The ledge is about our feet thick. Eighteen to 24 inches of high-grade ore was found in the portio worked. Enough values were removed from the property to pay the cost of op-eration. It is stated that these properties will be worked in earnest in the on as supplies can be sent

Preparations were made last Fall for the working of the Black Dwarf, on the Gray Eagle ledge. Menno Unsicker ac-quired control of the property, and a few hunderd dollars was spent in the con-struction of cabins and other work pre-paratory to the commencement of eliking. A shaft is contemplated on the vein, as

the property is not so situated that a tun-nel is possible.

The Evening Star is being worked and an excellent ledge was cut a few days ago by the contractors engaged in driving a crosscut. The ledge is seven feet in width, and has every appearance of good values. Reports from the assay have not been received. W. H. W. Hamilton has a bond on this property, and expects to have it in such shape by early Spring that work on a larger scale will be pos-

Big Limber Creek separate the Evening Star from the Morning Star. The latter is being worked some this Winter. A 100-foot crosscut has been run, revenling a seven-foot ledge. Drifting on the ledge is in progress.

The Gypsy King group, across Big Limber Creek from the Gypsy Queen, or Kingman group, recently passed into the hands of a corporation organized to handie it. This company is the Gypsy King Gold Mining Company. Eugene Bartholf is managing the company's affairs. The incorporators of the company are John F. Alden, C. F. Brodle and G. H. Dedrick, Fancy prices have been offered for the all of Sumpter. The claims included in the properties of the company, which includes the property are the Great King. Orphun add

Your Story

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast, and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble, and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

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Boy and Lela May. The main ledge is identical with that on the Gypsy Queen, as is seen in the deep cut made by the stream in the bottom of the canyon, and further demonstrated by stripping the vein at points on the hillside. A fine tun-nel site exists for working, as a depth of 1100 feet is possible in a distance of 1500 feet. This company's property will be developed by the work on the Gypsy

The Lucky Boy, owned by Dave Arthur, and now under bond to W. H. W. Hamilton, has three tunnels on it. All three are on the ledge, and 150 feet apart. Each is in about 40 feet, at which depth very satisfactory values have been attained, This property, which also includes the Baltimore, adjoins the Evening Star. The Golden Bule, on Bir Limber Creek, owned altimore, adjoins the Evening Star. The colden Rule, on Big Limber Creek, owned by Sumpter men, is regarded as a prom-ising claim. The Lucky Kid is the north-ern extension of the Orphan Boy, and is owned by Ira Isaacs. Location and as sessment work is about all that has be

The Summit and Butterdy are two claims on the Crown Point ledge, across on the John Day side of the divide. Mo-Dowall and Chrisman are the orincipal owners. Considerable work has been done on the vein, about 25 feet in all. The edge averages about eight feet in width. and shows excellent values, some of the ore running high as \$80. No work is be-ing done on these claims this Winter, as the crosscut in the Crown Point develops them as surely as if run on the claims.
On the Miner claim there is less than 30 feet of tunnel work on the vein. The Donnelly group, on the west side of the Cove, has about 400 feet of work done Many other properties have been partly developed, and will receive much more at-tention the coming year. In fact, interest in the Cove is liveller than for years before, and one of the results expected is a large increase in the number of miners employed there. The deep crosscut on the California is regarded as a test for all of Eastern Oregon. If the California finds as good or better values at a low depth than were taken from near the surface, investors will regard the future of the district fixed, and it is believed that they will have no hesitancy in acquiring in-terests there. In a report made some time past on the district by John Arthur, mining engineer and assayer, was the following description of the ores found

"The formation of the Cable Cove diethe tormation of the Cable Cove dis-trict is bronze, soft granite on the sur-face, with the veins throughout showing from two to & feet in thickness. The oft on the surface is an arsenical, massive, low-grade iron, carrying considerable zinc. At a depth of 100 to 150 feet, the formation changes into a white silicio the veine, concentrate the ore into smaller oulk, and the gine and white iron being displaced, lead and chalcopyrites appea When the white granite is encountered, and the lead and copper show in the ore, the values multiply from five to 10 times. as the white iron and zino mainly disap

it is in granite, with the contact line on both sides clearly defined. The slate belt of the Golconda, Columbia, North Pole and E. & E. region terminates at the edge of the Cove, and the gneles begins a short distance over on the John Day side of the divide. For water and timber the Cove will never suffer. It has the finest lot of mining timber to be found in this part of Eastern Oregon. The trees grow small forests and are of the pr size for timbering a mine. The entire dis-trict has many advantages that are hoped to tell in its favor when extensive operations are inaugurated.

Bowling Tournament at Chicago CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Anson bowli eam tonight broke the world's bowling cord by averagino a fraction over \$61 in championship game.

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It is true there are many pile remedies having a small local reputation for a year or two, but the Pyramid Pile Cure has rapidly supplanted them all, and really has the field to itself when anything like

National popularity is considered.

The explanation is simple. It is because piles is in no sense an imaginary trouble. that a simple salve or ofntment will cure, but an obstinate, painful and often dap-gerous trouble and a remedy to give sat-isfaction must possess positive and very apparent merit. A person suffering from lies will not experiment for months with remedy; it must give relief and a cure a short order, or it is condemned. The worst cases of piles are relieved on

the first application, and being in suppos-tiony form is convenient to use and cures without interfering with dulty occupation. Melical men use it in preference to surgical operations because it is so safe and minless, and the cost, compared to benefit

If suffering from any form of bleeding, itching or protruding, a trial of the Pyramid Pile Cure will cure you and add another to its thousands of friends.