CROWD SAW TAME CONTEST

THREE THOUSAND SPECTATORS AT TRACEY-SMITH MATCH.

Boxers Gave a Slow Sparring Exhibition and Were Hissed When They Failed to Mix It Up.

Three thousand people who had paid their money presumably to see a fast go between Mysterious Billy Smith and Tom Tracey at the Exposition building last evening saw what was nothing more or less than a slow boxing exhibition between the two men. It was not even a clever exhibition of the blows that can be received and exchanged by the followers of the so-called "manly art of self-defense." As the crowd filed out of the building, friends asked each other: "What do you think?" The most expressive remark heard was a contemptuous "Pish!"

The crowd was there, but the fighters were not. The ring was pitched in the center of the Music Hall, and around it on the ground floor in the $2 50 seats were grouped about 400 spectators. There were about 2000 people upstairs in the $1 50 section.

The fight was supposed to be between two clever fast men. One was twice the champion welterweight of the world. The other had met many of the same men, and had won the championship of Australia. Both were men of national reputation. For the tame contest that the two men put up last night, in any other city of the United States they would have been hissed off the stage. The contest put up last night had every appearance of being a fake. Neither man went at the contest with any vim, and they loafed until the contest had reached the twentieth round, and then tried to arouse the crowd by making a spectacular finish to an otherwise slow exhibition. Tracey went to his knnes on a light tap. Even then Smith failed to follow up his advantage, and the round and contest ended with a hugging match. Few of the blows struck in the match were effective. Smith notably failed to take the aggressive, and for a whirlwind fighter of his reputation this certainly did not look good to many of the spectators. Some of the latter manifested their disapproval by hissing, but even this did not have an effect.

Those who have seen both the men go in their previous contests were disappointed in the exhibition last evening. The rounds were dull. There was no fast fighting in the whole contest. Mserious Billy Smith gave several glimpses of what he could do if he wanted to, glimpses of his marvelous hitting power and his ability to mix things up in clinches. But these were few and far between. He contented himself with blocking Tacey's ineffective rushes and letting the fight wend its weary way to a close. Such contests cannot fail to put the sport under the ban with the sport-lovers of Portland, who pay good money to see a bona fide contest. In any other city than this the fighters would have met with such a reception as would have made the night a memorable one in their careers.

Preliminary Go.

There was a preliminary go of ten rounds between two gentlemen of color, "Kid" Robinson, of Denver, and Mort Freeman, of Spokane. Neither of these gentry knew much about fighting; all they could do was to swing their arms like windmills and occasionall land on each other by accident.

"You'll have to hurry," yelled one small boy in the gallery, who was not satisfied with the speed of the two, while another in the same frame of mind called out: "Go to him, Booker Washington!"

Despite the fact that neither of the negroes knew even the rudiments of fighting, their exhibition gave better satisfaction to the crowd than the alleged contest put up between Smith and Tracey. Jack Day, who acted as referee, gave the go to Robinson, who appeared to be the gamer of the two.

During the interim following the preliminary short-end money came up in good bunches at the prevailing odds at the ringside, 10 to 7. Several bets of $25 to $15, with Tracey on the short end, were made. Smith money was still clamoring for bets, $50 being offered against $35.

"Who wants that short end?" was the call frequently made by the pool-sellers.

Smith entered the ring at 10 P. M. with his seconds, Charles Jost, Jack Fay, Tom Smith and Jack Hill. Tracey entered a minute later with Tommy Riley, Martin Denny and Steve Drummond. Cheers were given both men: the Tracey shouters, however, seemed to be in the majority and in better voice. Several minutes were consumed in binding the men's hands before the new five-ounce gloves were put on. Watt Monteith acted as time-keeper for Smith, and H. O. Wilkinson for Tracey.

A telegram was read by Manager Day from Billy Lavigne, challenging the winner for Mike Donovan, of Rochester. Time was called for the first round at 10:15.

Fight by Rounds.

Round 1—Both men came up looking in fine fettle. Smith led and was blocked. Tracey led for the stomach, and broke away from a clinch. Tracey rushed in and Smith countered with his right. Tracey's lead fell short, and a second lead was blocked. Smith landed right and left lightly on stomach and jaw. Tracey landed a light left on chin. A lively give and take ended the round with no damage.

Round 2—Smith led with right, which fell short. Tracey rushed into a clinch, receiving right on the kidneys. The crowd hissed. Tracey got in a left on stomach, and a hard left on jaw. Smith stopped a rush with right on the wind. Tracey's lead was blocked. After an exchange Smith landed a hard upper cut on Tracey's chin.

Round 3—Smith chased Tom around the ring, landing a right on his back. Smith led and Tom clinched. Tom landed a right in the face. Smith clinched. On infighting Smith did the better work. Tracey was the factor in footwork and clever in ducking. Tracey rushed Smith to the ropes. Smith landed right on neck, while Tom got in a left in his eye. The round closed as Smith landed a right blow on chest.

Round 4—Both men came up looking determined. They sparred for a few seconds, Tracey leading with his left but falling short. Smith landed a light one on Tracey's chest and Tom clinched. Smith's lead was blocked, and Tracey's attempt to reach Smith's shining stomach also fell short. Tracey finally landed a left on the desired spot, and followed with a hard left on Smith's jaw. Smith retaliated with a good left on the neck, and Tom ducked under Smith's guard for a good right on the stomach. The round closed with Tracey blocking Smith's right lead.

Round 5—Both men looked fresh, and the round opened with Smith landing a hard right on Tracey's ear. Smith got the best of another exchange. Tom feinted and went in to land a short tap on Smith's beak. Tom grazed his neck with his left. Tracey rushed. A light exchange did no damage. Tom landed a right on the chest. All the blows in this round were light.

Round 6—Both came up for some fast boxing. Tom landed a light tap with his left, and blocked Smith's right-hand lead. Break-aways were clean. Tom got in a light tap on the nose and a good left on the neck. All the damage Smith did was a light tap on the chest. Tom fell down in the ring after making a lead. Smith stooped over and helped him up. They then shook hands. The crowd cheered this exhibition of courtesy among the men practicing the "manly art of self-defense."

Round 7—Smith showed what he could do by landing a hard left on Tracey's neck, following with an upper-cut, which was blocked. Tom landed a left on the face, while Smith got in a light right. Tom landed with his left, and Smith countered with a tap on the cheek.

Round 8—Smith came up with a right on Tracey's jaw. Tom got in a few taps with his left. He slipped to his knees, and Smith again held off. Tom rushed in with his left for a few light taps, and, repeating the performance, got a few more slaps over the kidneys.

Round 9—There was no fighting in this round. All the blows up to this time were light, and lacked force. Smith showed a glimpse of what he could do in the way of in-fighting, giving several quick, sharp blows. Tom was fast on his feet, and most of the round was taken up with feinting.

Round 10—Smith took the aggressive and chased Tom around the ring. He landed three good right punches in quick succession. Smith rushed Tracey to the ropes.

Round 11—Smith chased Tracey around the ring. Light taps were exchanged in clinches. Tracey made ineffective rushes, while Smith rallied for his means of punishment on open slaps with his gloves over the kidneys.

Round 12—Smith landed a left on Tracey's nose, and rushed in to land a hard left and right. He also rushed Tracey to the ropes, but failed to follow up his advantage.

Round 13—Smith opened the round with a good left punch, while Tracey got in a return on the jaw. Tom fought on the defensive, while Smith took up the round with ineffective rushes.

Round 14—Smith resumed his kidney-slapping tactics in this round. He also landed a couple left and right punches. The round was a boxing exhibition.

Round 15—Smith slipped in this round, and retired to his corner to rosin his shoes. Tom rushed in to get a few kidney slaps. "Go at him," the crowd yelled to Smith. Instead, Tracey went in with his left. The round ended by a hugging match, both men being loath to break.

Round 16—Smith livened up a bit in this round, showing how fast he could go in close in-work. Smith landed a couple of blows on heart and neck. The round closed with Smith chasing Tracey around the ring.

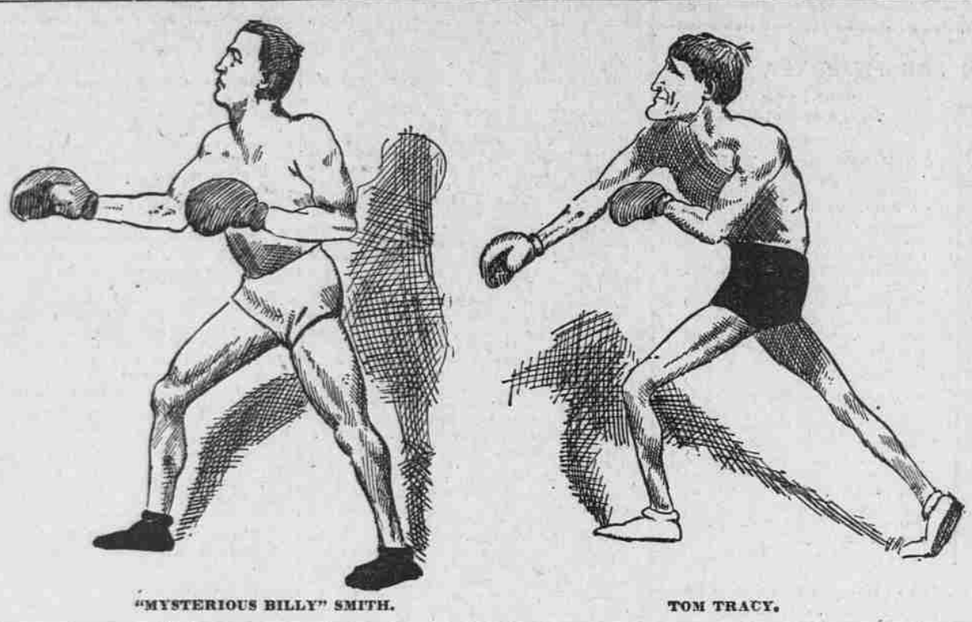
Round 17—There was nothing doing in this round, and the crowd hissed. Tracey made some ineffective rushes, while Smith stood in the center of the ring like the mountain that Mahomet had to go to.

Round 18—Smith landed his left on Tracey's neck. Tracey stood feinting constantly to keep the big fellow away. The crowd commenced hissing again, and also whistled to while away the time. The fighters mixed it up a bit, but the round was dull, saving in a few spots where Smith managed to get in a blow or two.

Round 19—Smith landed a left on neck. Tom rushed in and clinched and ended the round with a good left on the neck. This was all there was doing in this round.

Round 20—This was a clever acting match. Smith tried to stimulate a little interest by going it fast, but outside of grunting and feinting there was nothing done. Tom went dow on a light tap, ad the round and fight closed with a few blows from Smith, more feinting, and more hugging.

According to the agreement, Referee Acton called the fight a draw.



"MYSTERIOUS BILLY" SMITH. TOM TRACY.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Pacing to Wagon Record Lowered by Little Boy at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Little Boy, driven by his owner, C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago, today lowered his own world's pacing-to-wagon record by a quarter of a second, doing the mile in 2:01½. Accompanied by two runners, Little Boy was sent forward at a terrific pace, and when he passed under the wire for the start he was extending himself to the limit. Like a piece of clockwork the gelding reached the quarter in 30½ seconds. Down the back stretch a new runner was waiting to take him to the turn for home. The half was made in 1:01½ and the three-quarters in 1:31½. Turning for the last quarter, Mr. Billings steadied him for the final effort and he dashed under the wire without a break, in 2:01½. Summary:

Pacing, 2:10, $100—Baron B. won the second and third heats in 2:10½. There were six starters.

Trotting, 2:12, $2000—Palm Leaf won the second and third heats in 2:12, 2:13. Miss Whitney won the first heat in 2:11¼. There were four starters.

Pace, 2:08, purse $1000 (unfinished)—Tom Nolan won the third and fourth heats in 2:08¾ and 2:09. Will Leyburn won the first and second heats in 2:07 and 2:06¼. There were nine starters.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Following is the Fair Grounds summary:

Mile and 20 yards—Winepress won, Eda Riley second, Ladas third; time, 1:43¾.

Five furlongs, selling—Carat won, Mary Tryon second, Mr. Timberlake third; time, 1:01¾.

Six furlongs—Hi Lee won, Lasso second, Bengal third; time, 1:13¾.

One mile—Ethelyne won, Huntressa second, Taby Tosa third; time, 1:42.

Six furlongs—Fitzkanet won, Kindred second, Clales third; time, 1:13¼.

Mile and 20 yards—Charles D. won, Nannie Nolan second, Eleven Bells third; time, 1:42½.

Races at Morris Park.

NEW York, Oct. 25.—Following is the Morris Park summary:

Six and a half furlongs—Lady Uncas won, Bellario second, Cervera third; time, 1:19¾.

Five and a half furlongs—Champagne won, Destitute second, Early Eve third; time, 1:08½.

One mile—Wayward Boy won, Rappenecker second, Marothen third; time, 1:42½.

One mile—Astor won, Hammock second, Warranted third; time, 1:42.

Six and a half furlongs—Honoluiu won, Trump second, Rose of May third; time, 1:19.

Mile and a quarter—Imp won, Advance Guard second, Raffaello third; time, 2:07½.

Races at Worth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Following is the Worth summary:

Seven furlongs—Domadge won, Prairie Dog second, Lady Idris third; time, 1:28 2-5.

Mile and an eighth—C. B. Campbell won, Free Pass second, Elghor third; time, 1:54.

Five furlongs—Gallantrie won, Nellie Waddell second, Julia Junkin third; time, 1:01.

One mile—Federal won, Lenep second, Orontas third; time, 1:39 4-5.

Six furlongs—Red Hook won, Inspector second, Tom Wallace third; time, 1:14 3-5.

Seven furlongs—Greetings won, Eva Rice second, Evelyn Byrd third; time, 1:27 2-5.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO WON.

The Eleven Defeated Washington Agricultural College by 5 to 0.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 25.—In the most exciting football game ever played here, the University of Idaho won from the Washington Agricultural College this afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. About $1000 changed hands at even money as a result of the game.

Twenty-five-minute halves were played. The Washington Agricultural College kicked off to Idaho's 10-yard line. The latter fumbled but held the ball and advanced to the 18-yard line before losing the ball on downs. Idaho advanced on line-bucking and runs between the guard and tackle to Washington Agricultural College's 35-yard line, when Strong made a run to the Washington Agricultural College's five-yard line, and the ball was forced over for a touchdown, with only half a minute to play. No goal was kicked.

In the second half the ball was kept in Washington Agricultural College territory throughout. The game elicited the greatest enthusiasm, every good play bringing out wild cheering.

In the opinion of football players, Idaho won with a lighter but evidently a better-trained team.

Rock Drilling Contest.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 25.—Owing to an accident to the Butte team the rock-drilling contest will not be concluded until tomorrow night. Davey and Freethy, of Butte, were first to drill tonight, and after seven minutes of drilling their drill caught, and the supposition is that they drilled into an old hole. The team claims they had over 19 inches when they struck the old hole. The other records tonight were McKenzie and Make, Leadville, 38 7-16; Stewart and Tarr, Leadville, 36 11-16.

Johnny Reiff Exonerated.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Johnny Reiff, the American jockey, was today exonerated from all blame on the charge of foul riding brought against him yesterday by Madden, who rode Giglio, the winner of the Hermitage Plate, at Sandowne Park races, while Reiff rode William C. Whitney's Delacey, which came in second.

Beck Defeated Quinn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Charles Beck, of Cleveland, defeated Jack Quinn, of New York, by gaining two straight falls, catch-as-catch-can, in their wrestling match at the Manhattan Lyceum, East Fourth street, last night.

THE POWERS TRIAL.

Judge's Instructions Were Strongly for Conviction.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 25.—The end of the Caleb Powers trial now seems to be in sight. This morning the jury was taken to Frankfort to view the scene of the murder. The jury was accompanied by Caleb Powers and two of his counsel, Judge Cantrell, Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin and four deputy sheriffs. At 2:15 P. M. Judge Cantrill instructed the jury that the acts and declarations of every conspirator indicted with Powers were the acts and declarations of Powers, and that if the bringing of the mountain army to Frankfort was due to Powers, and if that act resulted in Goebel's death, the prisoner should be found guilty. The instructions were strongly for conviction. The case will go to the jury about noon tomorrow.

Cases of Smuggling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A customs inspector found in the trunk of a man said to be C. F. Prehm, a drygoods dealer of Galena, Kas., who arrived on the Deutschland, a lot of half-decayed apples wrapped in tissue paper. In the trunk with the apples were seven diamonds and one opal. The gems were appraised at $300. Mr. Prehm maintained that the reason he did not wear the diamonds was because he did not desire to be conspicuous.

Juan J. Zelaya, said to be a cousin of the President of Nicaragua, was found by Special Inspector Timothy Donohue to have on his person nine watches, six of which were gold, some set with diamonds. His valuables, worth $1000, were sent in bond to the public stores.

Big Deals in Coal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The First National Bank has remitted to Philadelphia $5,000,000 in currency to pay for the purchase of the Flat Top Coal Association, part of the Pocahontas coal purchase. The purchase price of the property was $10,000,000, but in order to prevent any serious effect upon the bank reserves, only half the amount is to be paid in New York funds. The remainder will be paid in Philadelphia funds.

The new Pocahontas Company will have a preferred stock of $20,000,000 noncumulative 7 per cent bonds. It will issue $2,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds. The company will start with a cash working capital of $4,500,000.

The details of the new Southern coal combination are gradually being worked out, says the World. The combination has been formed by a number of big operators along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has acquired land at Hampton Roads, where it will erect a great coal pier.

Training Indian Chiefs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Simla correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says Sir William Mackworth, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, made a speech when installing the new Maharajah of Paitala, in which he admitted that the training and education of the native chiefs of India had not thus far been crowned with success. This young Maharajah, he explained, would have an English tutor as his guardian until he was 24 years old.

Opinion in India was divided as to the wisdom of this course, many persons believing that the chiefs should be left to native surroundings.

AN ORIGINAL PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT WILL WRITE HIS OWN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Will Leave Departmental Affairs to the Reports of the Various Cabinet Members.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—All members were present at the meeting of the Cabinet today. The President discussed various features of his forthcoming message to Congress and also appointments that are to be made within a short time.

The consultations between the President and his Cabinet officers were especially full, owing to the determination which Mr. Roosevelt has reached to write all of his own messages to Congress and to do it on original lines. Heretofore the Secretary of State has written that portion covering foreign relations and the other Cabinet officers each has contributed a chapter on his respective department. The President has determined to do away with this detailed statement of the affairs of each department. He will devote his message only to such topics as he chooses to lay particularly before the attention of Congress, leaving the reports of Cabinet officers to acquaint Congress with the details of the Administration.

Secretary Hay referred to the case of Miss Stone and in answer to questions, told of messages received today from Consul Dickinson, at Sofia, and Charge Spencer Eddy, at Constantinople, which threw no light on the present hiding place of Miss Stone.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

World's Production of Gold and Silver in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Director Roberts, of the Mint, has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces of the value of $257,514,700, a loss in value of $49,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field and due to the war. The production of South Africa in 1899 was of the value of $73,277,100, and in 1900, $9,671,000. The principal gains were $8,118,000 in the United States and $6,660,000 in Canada. The United States gain heads the list. In the United States the principal gains were by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known. It exceeds the product of 1899 by 11,572,513 ounces. The United States again leads all other producers, with a slight excess over Mexico. There was an important advance in the price of silver during the year, the price ranging from 59.1 cents per ounce in January, to 66.1 cents in the last month of the year. The chief factor in the rise was the purchases for the account of the Government of India. Silver rupees still constitute the common currency of India and to supply the demand the government gives rupees in exchange for gold sovereigns at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign. Under this policy, the government reports an outlay for its fiscal year ended March 31, 1901, of £6,133,000 sterling, which, at the average value of the year, would make the purchases amount to nearly 30,000,000 ounces. This would seem to restore India to somewhere near her old position as a customer for silver.

The production of gold in states and territories producing the largest amounts, is estimated by the Director as follows:

Alaska	$ 8,171,000
Arizona	4,193,000
California	15,816,200
Colorado	28,829,400
Idaho	1,724,700
Montana	4,698,000
Nevada	2,006,200
Oregon	1,694,700
South Dakota	6,177,600
Utah	1,972,200

The commercial value of silver in the states and territories producing the largest amounts, is as follows:

Arizona	$ 1,772,210
Colorado	12,700,018
Idaho	3,898,062
Montana	8,801,148
Utah	5,574,912

The chief countries producing gold are:

United States	$79,101,000
Mexico	8,900,000
Canada and Newfoundland	27,904,000
Africa	9,671,700
Australasia	74,260,00
Russia	20,148,500
Austro-Hungary	2,141,700
Colombia	1,809,500
Brazil	3,320,300
Venezuela	1,069,500
British Guiana	2,035,900
French Guiana	2,241,300
Peru	1,085,200
Chile	5,571,400
Corea	4,500,000
British India	9,433,500

The commercial value of silver in countries producing the largest amounts is as follows:

United States	$35,741,100
Mexico	35,611,400
Canada and Newfoundland	2,578,200
Australasia	9,703,400
Austria-Hungary	1,233,000
Germany	3,361,300
Spain	1,974,900
Bolivia	6,723,600
Chile	2,947,900
Colombia	2,186,400
Peru	5,285,200
Japan	1,029,300

To Study Foreign Irrigation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 25.—Professor Clarence Johnston, of the Cheyenne Irrigation Investigation Office, has been ordered by the Department of Agriculture to proceed to Italy and Egypt to study the irrigation systems of those countries. He will visit the River Po and closely examine the system of the Upper Nile.

The Brooklyn at Vladivostock.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Navy Department received a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Remey today announcing his arrival at Vladivostock aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn.

South American Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The State Department has received translations of treaties drawn between Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica to regulate political and commercial relations between them. The treaties provide for free trade between the countries named and for the settlement by arbitration of any differences that may arise between them.

WHERE ORES ARE RICH.

Much Gold and Copper in Quartzburg District.

It is a difficult matter to make capitalists realize the great opportunities awaiting them in the Quartzburg district, says the Sumpter American. In addition to the immense deposits of copper in the section nearly every vein contains gold values. Besides its extensive deposits of gold and copper ores, Quartzburg is abundantly supplied with timber and water, while the magnificent tunnel sites allow of great depth without the use of expensive hoisting plants. The traveling correspondent of the American writes from Quartzburg:

"Prior to visiting this camp I supposed that in the Cracker Creek, Red Boy, Alamo, Greenhorn and Robinsonville districts I had seen about all that was meritorious in a mining sense, in the Sumpter Gold Fields, but now having just finished a visit to Quartzburg district I must confess that I am astonished at the great possibilities the district possesses.

"I have visited all the prominent copper camps of the West that are now turning out their stores of wealth, but believe that very few of them will equal the producing qualities of this district after it is more thoroughly exploited and developed. In fact none of the famous copper districts has been able to show such marvelous surface indications as this district exhibits, nor offered such golden opportunities for conservative, profitable investments.

"The principal feature of the district are the large copper ledges, which have been traced for thousands of feet, in syenite, porphyry and lime formation, and which on the surfaces give values of $8 to $50 per ton and show every variety of copper known to mineralogists. Among the properties visited are: The Standard, Gold Issue, Copperopolis, Sherbundy, Willie Boy, Present Need, Cougar, Fitzsimmons, Dexter, Hasbrouck, Oregon-Colorado, Washington and Skeleton groups.

"The Standard group comprises six claims, owned and operated by the Standardard Gold & Copper Mining Company, the stock being held principally by Portland and Pendleton people, with Zoeth Houser president and general manager. The property is developed by two tunnels. The lower one is in 200 feet on the ledge, is 3 to 6 feet wide and contains heavy pay shoots of copper and cobalt, running from $40 to $100 per ton. The upper tunnel is 150 feet above the lower one, and is in 435 feet, also has an upraise connecting with a shaft 50 feet in depth, at the bottom of which a drift of 75 feet has been made on the ledge. The vein in this drift shows a body of copper, gold and cobalt ore running as high as $600 to the ton. Several shipments of cobalt ore have been made to Germany, with very good results, and it is believed that this property is the only cobalt mine in the United States.

"The Gold Issue group comprises seven claims, owned and operated by the Dixie Mining & Smelting Company, of Portland, with M. Hasbrouck as superintendent. Development consists of a tunnel 230 feet in length on the ledge, and a cross tunnel of 325 feet. The ledge is 7 feet in width, assaying $22 to $40 per ton. The management is making arrangements to drive a cross tunnel 585 feet further to tap other ledges. The surface workings consist of shallow shafts and open cuts, from all of which good values have been obtained.

"The Copperopolis group contains two claims, owned and operated by the Copperopolis Gold Mining Company. Considerable surface work has been done, exposing two ledges, one 40 feet wide and one 32 feet wide, with values of $20 to $130 per ton. A cross tunnel is now under way, which, when in 900 feet, will give a depth of about 600 feet, and it is expected that the first ledge will be cut when in 400 feet. A small blind ledge was encountered when the tunnel was in only 30 feet, from which assays of $24 have been had across its width of two feet.

"The Sherbundy group adjoins the Copperopolis, and comprises four claims, fairly well developed by surface trenching and shallow shafts. The ore is of the same character as that of the Copperopolis, and is said to yield $20 to $40 per ton.

"The Willie Boy group comprises six claims, owned and operated by McIntyre, Nutting and Reese. Surface cuts and old workings, about 385 feet in all, show three parallel ledges, varying from three to seven feet in width, assaying high in gold and copper. The owners are driving a cross tunnel to cut all three ledges. The tunnel is now in 200 feet and 250 feet more will cut the first ledge.

The Present Need group consists of three claims, owned and operated by the Present Need Mining Company, of Portland. It is among the first locations of the district, and was formerly owned by W. E. Gifford, who did about 1000 feet of development work, and under whose management the property produced between $10,000 and $15,000. The new owners have done about 800 feet of development work. The upper (a cross) tunnel cut the ledge at a depth of 190 feet, and a drift 230 feet long was run on it, from which ore has been stoped a distance of 125 feet. The lower tunnel is in 590 feet. About 300 tons of rich tailings are on the dump, and some rich ore is in the stopes. The lower tunnel gives a depth of 320 feet, the greatest depth yet attained in the district.

The Cougar group is owned by Howell & Scherr, of Portland. They have a cross tunnel 170 feet long, which cuts two small ledges, and are driving for the main ledge, about 400 feet distant. They also have what is called "The Kid" tunnel, 270 feet long, from which leasers have taken rich ore.

The Fitzsimmons group, formerly owned by Williams Bros., who stripped the ledge for 1000 feet and recently shipped 32 tons to the custom mill, netting $962. This ore was really surface ore. The property was recently bought by Hill & Durkheimer, who will develop it systematically hereafter. They have a force of men building a wagon road, and are drifting on the ledge at the foot of the mountain.

The Dexter group was recently bonded by Reese & McDonald to Cleaver Bros., of Pendleton, in the sum of $15,000. The former owners did only surface work, exposing a ledge of five feet, which assayed from $3 to $50 per ton. The new owners are drifting on the ledge, and have a fine showing of copper and gold ore.

The Hasbrouck group comprises four claims, well developed by shallow shafts and open crosscuts. The ledge is exposed for about three feet, from which assays are said to be $400 per ton.

The Oregon-Colorado group consists of two claims, owned by Sheriff Laurence. They are old producers, and have about 300 feet of work in drifts and open cuts.

The Washington group is a small, rich producing mine. A tunnel is in 140 feet on the ledge, and a recent pocket is said to have yielded $1200. The owners are now outlining a plan of development work to attain depth.

The Skeleton group comprises two claims, owned by Hughes & Barnard. The ledge has been exposed by a series of open cuts, and makes a good showing. At the bottom of a 20-foot shaft the ledge is four feet wide, assaying $20 to $60 per ton.

The Standard and Dixie Mining Companies have had the pyritic smelter removed from Sumpter, and it is now ready for operation. The site covers about 10 acres. The building is 30x70 feet, of two stories, and the ore bins have a capacity of 500 tons. It will begin work in a few days, and will employ a force of 16 men. The five-stamp mill is owned by Sheriff Laurence, and treats custom ore exclusively. It has been steadily operating all season, and has considerable ore now awaiting treatment.

The foregoing brief description of the district gives but a few of the most prominent properties, and, as in all the mining districts upon which I have reported, the amount of development work in progress is wonderful. Throughout the entire district are to be seen hardy prospectors developing properties, which, some day, with the assistance of capital, will yield vast sums of gold and copper. It lacks only the advent of mining operators, who work on an extensive scale, to make Quartzburg district one of the best producing camps in the West, and I doubt very much if its merits can longer remain unknown.

St. Louis & San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The annual report of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30 was made public today. The accounts of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande and the Memphis system, or the results of operations, do not figure in this report, as those properties were not included in the 'Frisco system during the fiscal year. Gross earnings are $10,173,697 25 in 1901, as compared with $7,983,246 16 in 1900; operating expenses in 1901, $5,845,807 41, compared with $4,692,526 77 in 1900; total net income in 1901, $4,459,559 97, as against $3,408,721 77 in 1900. Total interest and all other charges in 1901, $2,810,560 70, compared with $2,512,361 16 in 1900; remaining surplus in 1901, $1,029,299 27, compared with $376,360 61 in 1900.

Gates Buys a Missouri Road.

PATTONSBURG, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Kansas City & Northern Connecting Railroad was sold at auction here today for $800,000, to H. C. Wright, of Chicago, representing the interests of John W. Gates. It was previously stated that a syndicate headed by Mr. Gates was anxious to secure the property to form part of a big railroad system which is to include the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Sunset Limited Starts December 3.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The Sunset Limited, the transcontinental service of the Southern Pacific, will be put into operation between New Orleans and San Francisco, Monday, December 3, the first train west-bound leaving New Orleans that day. The Sunset Limited is the train which eight years ago established a record in transcontinental service.

Railroad Notes.

The Railway Age, of Chicago, says it is officially informed that the Great Northern Railway Company "has not under consideration at the present time the matter of operating any of its railroad by electricity." The rumor thus denied had special reference to the operation of trains through Cascade tunnel.

The great Aspen tunnel on the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming just completed shortens the line nearly 10 miles and reduces the grades on that portion of the road from 70 to 43 feet to the mile. In cost and benefits this work, which has been in progress for two years, rivals the great Sherman hill cut-off which was opened a few months ago.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central last week some 90 employes of the company, from all grades of the service, met with the directors and the great investors, participated in the discussion and voting on the question of issuing $13,000,000 of new stock, and afterwards were the guests of the president at a social dinner.

Change This List of Great Men.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A teapot tempest has been started in Asheville, N. C., over the course of study provided for pupils in the sixth grade of the public schools. The instructions to teachers are as follows:

Use freely stories from the lives of great men, as Washington, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, John Brown, Lee, Jackson (Stonewall), Edison, Audubon, Garrison, Longfellow, Agassiz, Clara Barton and others.

A wild cry has been raised against John Brown. It is demanded by the citizens that his name be immediately stricken from the list, and one of our Southern contemporaries angrily said:

It is no wonder that protest against this action has gone up from the state. John Brown was a rebel against his Government, a disturber of the public peace and an anarchist in its fullest sense. He declared war upon law and constituted authority, setting aside the instrumentality of the Constitution for the redress of grievances and substituting therefor his own will. He met the just fate of the lawbreaker.

It is unfortunate that a controversy should be started over this matter now. The members of the Asheville School Board certainly exhibited a lack of tact when they made out their list of "great men." But their offending did not end with the naming of John Brown. We wish to emphatically protest against the inclusion of Clara Barton in any list of "great men" that may be compiled. We shall not go so far as to refer to her in such terms as our indignant contemporary uses in its denunciation of John Brown, but we emphatically protest that Miss Barton is not a great man, and never can be regarded as such, no matter how thoroughly sectional differences may in the future be forgotten. We, therefore, join the people of North Carolina in demanding that the Asheville School Board shall at once revise the course of study provided for pupils in the sixth grade.

Curtailing Copper Production.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 25.—The announced policy of the Amalgamated Copper Company to curtail production in order to keep the price of copper up to 17 cents, is now in force. Both the Anaconda and the Boston & Montana mines and smelters have been closed down, but it is said the suspension will be only temporary. Fully 8000 men are out of employment.

Scribner's for November

The first instalment of F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S new serial story, his longest and most ambitious work, entitled "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," and illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark;

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S second article on hunting "With the Cougar Hounds," illustrated from photographs;

"Marquis Ito," the great man of Japan, by Frederick Palmer, with photographs by the author;

Gen. Francis V. Greene's third article on "The United States Army," fully illustrated;

"Among the Dunkers," by Nelson Lloyd, describing a strange community in Pennsylvania, with many illustrations; an article on "Russia and the Nations," by Henry Norman, M.P.; "The Pines of Lory," by J. A. Mitchell, and other good things.

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