

**ELECTRICITY IS  
AFTER KING COAL**

Tests of Electric Smelter Promise to Work Changes in Ore Reduction.

**LEAD ORE ROASTED AND SMELTED IN TEN HOURS**

Early Tests Interesting But Metallurgists Are Not Excited Over the Prospect.

An article in one of the 800 papers, Canada, speaks of the latest given an electric furnace. While getting of great economic value was brought out, it is regarded a certainty that developments in the use of electrical energy will in due time utilize it for reducing ores. This furnace is patented after that erected on Dollar Bay, Mich. Neither has done anything that could be pronounced a success yet, but the experiments prove that inventors are still at work on the problem of electrical reduction. The 800 paper, referring to the test on the Canadian side, said:

"Under the personal supervision of inventor Hatch, the Hatch electric furnace has been given another test, which was declared by experts to be a success. About 550 pounds of lead ore were dumped into the furnace and the heat applied. Notwithstanding the fact that both the roasting and smelting was carried on in the same machine, the pure lead was run off in 10 hours. But 50-horsepower was used in smelting the ore. The cost of the smelting for this class of ore did not exceed 50 per cent of the usual smelter charges.

"Many improvements have been made in the new furnace. Other tests, conducted by the inventor and John J. Case, who designed and built the smelter at Dollar Bay, Mich., were more successful than the above. Mr. Case pronounced the work satisfactory, with one exception, and this had reference to whether the furnace could be operated continuously. A number of improvements have been suggested and these are being made. When completed it is believed the electric furnace will have become one of the greatest improvements of the age."

Scientists in the mining realm have commenced to speculate upon the future of this work. When it was announced that two plants in Arizona were smelting with oil as fuel, the engineering profession thought this would result in great changes, especially in the southwest, where oil could be provided vastly cheaper than coke. But the probable effect of successful smelting with electricity causes greater speculation than the work with oil. Electrical energy in the northwest, where splendid streams abound, can be provided at a remarkably low figure. If economic success is attained in this process of smelting, the northwest would become the most remarkable reduction center of the world, with possibilities that are little dreamed of now. But until electricity is successful in this use, there will be little commotion in the ranks of metallurgists, who have come to regard the heavy fire reduction process by use of carbonaceous fuel a fixture.

**DUNSMUIR LAYING OFF  
MANY B. C. COAL MINERS**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Vancouver, B. C., March 13.—Coal miners of British Columbia are experiencing more trouble than they do in the form of a strike; it is what the coal operators call the law of supply and demand. About 300 of the miners working in the Extension coal mines, at Ladysmith, owned by James Dunsmuir, have been discharged because there is not sufficient demand for the product of the mine to keep the crew busy. One shift is being laid off, reducing the crew of 1,400 men worked in the Extension mines at least 500.

Since the famous Ladysmith strike, when the miners tried to force the management into non-employment of oriental labor, and ultimately had enacted the law forbidding employment of Chinese underground, there has been comparative quiet at Ladysmith. Assurance was given that the Australian contracts for delivering coal at San Francisco, which were made in the strike days, would soon expire, when the British Columbia mines would enter that market again on as large a scale as before the strike. The sudden notice to such a large force of miners is taken to indicate that the Australian product has secured a firm foothold in San Francisco in competition with British Columbia, and if the northern mines ever again win their business it will be after a struggle.

A version that comes from the miners is that the management seems to be weeding out men that are undesirable. This method of laying off a large number, and then putting back a few that are wanted, is employed by managers at times to rid their properties of agitators. Many of the miners believe that the big lay-off is a movement against the growing social element at Ladysmith.

**OREGON MINE EXCITES  
DENVER'S ATTENTION**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Denver, Colo., March 13.—E. H. Nicholson, manager of the Standard copper-cobalt-gold mine in eastern Oregon, is in this city finishing metallurgical experiments commenced more than a month ago. He is accompanied by Ernest D. H. Killen, one of the principal officers and stockholders of the Standard. Mr. Nicholson has been endeavoring to determine the best practice for milling the Standard product, effecting a separation of the cobalt, copper and

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gold, if possible, while eliminating the gangue mineral. His work seems to indicate that this is assured success, although the close association of the gold and cobalt will doubtless prevent any separation without fire reduction. But with the copper there is more hope. Its specific gravity varies somewhat from cobalt, and the products will be divided on ordinary concentrating tables, carefully adjusted for this work. Hand-sorting and perhaps coarse jig work will take higher grade product out before the last stages of crushing are reached. The work of the eastern Oregon people has attracted considerable attention among metallurgists of the city, owing to the great amount of cobalt found in the ores handled. Mr. Nicholson says that this rare metal is found in larger quantities at the Standard than in any other known mine on the continent, and he believes an average higher grade product has never been mined.

**INTERIOR IS RICH IN  
BOTH SALT AND BORAX**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Burns, Or., March 13.—Production of borax at Lake Alvord, which is in the basin of the Dunder and Blitzen, near this city, has become a permanent industry. California operators have developed the reduction work until they have a large tonnage, which is hauled 140 miles to Winnemucca, Nev., and thence taken by rail to San Francisco. The interior lakes of Harney and Malheur offer a larger tonnage of saline products, and assurance is given by those familiar with the country that extensive salt and borax works will be established in the region. At Abbott lake, near Paisley, Lake county, tests have been made which prove the worth of the waters for both borax and salt. Much of the land around this heavily impregnated body of water is owned by the Pacific Livestock company, which concern is a successor to the interests of the old Lux & Miller company of California. This company interested California men in reduction of both salt and borax, with success so far as the process was concerned, but the haul of more than 200 miles over bad roads proved too much of a handicap.

Experimental work has also been done at Sumner-lake, Lake county. There work commenced on a dike, which was intended to confine the saline waters at the head of the lake in flood season, until the summer sun evaporated the water, when the salt and associated minerals would be scraped up and refined. Tests of the water were satisfactory, but the isolation of the district was too much. Numerous other lakes exist in the great interior country of Oregon, where important operations are sure to develop when railway transportation gives a reasonable market for the product.

**MERCURY FURNACE IS  
ABOUT READY FOR WORK**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Cottage Grove, Or., March 13.—Manager W. B. Dennis, of the Black Butte quicksilver mine, near here has his new experimental furnace about completed, and production of mercury is expected to commence on at least a small scale there early in the summer. Details of the new plant have not been made public, but it is said to embody interesting mechanical principles for the handling of ore during the smelting process.

**NEW STACK AT GRANBY.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Phoenix, B. C., March 13.—The Granby smelter is to have a new brick stack, for which 400,000 bricks have already been burned. The stack will have a height of 150 feet, the same as the old one, and is to be ready for use by the time the new furnaces are blown in.

**ST. EUGENE DIVIDED.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Fort Steele, B. C., March 13.—The output of the St. Eugene lead mine for February was 2,551 tons. The production is increasing again, and will soon be up to the best work of the plant. The 2 per cent dividend for earnings up to December 31 has been paid.

**I. O. O. F. TO BUILD.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Independence, Or., March 13.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its regular meeting on last Thursday night, decided to build an addition to its store and lodge building here. The new building will be brick, two stories high, with basement. The lower story will be divided into two store-rooms, and the upper floor will be rented for lodging purposes. This will make the Odd Fellows have the largest building in this city, being more than 148 feet in length.

Oregon now has two newspaper Echoes, and a town called Echo, but the Echo town does not echo with either journalistic Echo.

**WORK ON ONTARIO  
ELECTRIC PLANT**

Force of Men Wiring Business Houses and Residences That Will Use Power.

**CITY AUTHORITIES TO IMPROVE STREETS**

Workmen Under Streets Commissioner Begin Labors—Local and Personal.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Ontario, Or., March 13.—Seymour H. Bell of Sumpter, who was recently granted a franchise to put in an electric light plant at Ontario, has put a force of men to work wiring the business houses and residences that are to be lighted by his plant. Mr. Bell states that he will have his plant completed and in operation by June 15.

The city authorities put a force of men at work yesterday morning, under charge of Street Commissioner Wales, to drain the ponds and improve the streets in the western part of the city. Mrs. L. Adam took her departure Monday for Chicago, where she will visit with her parents and other relatives.

Mayor J. A. Lackey and his brother, A. M. Lackey, made a business trip to Boise the first of the week.

J. A. Reed has gone to Burns and the interior in the interest of the O. F. Co. Roy Rutherford and his wife were summoned to Beulah the first of the week by the serious illness of Mrs. Rutherford's brother, Charles Arnold, who is not expected to live.

Mr. J. H. Russell, of Middleton, Ida., and Miss Helen Smith of Vale, were married in the parlors of the Hotel Ontario Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Kendall officiated.

Mr. A. Senkell and Miss Clara Huskey, both of Payette, Ida., were married at Vale Saturday.

G. A. Candland and his wife visited Boise the first of the week. R. J. Stone returned Monday from Heppner, where he attended the W. O. W. convention, having stopped off at Union on route home to visit relatives.

Mrs. Elbert Butler, Jr., is in visiting relatives near Boise, Ida. W. B. Smith returned yesterday from a visit with relatives at La Grande. Mrs. C. W. Platt visited friends at Caldwell the first of the week.

**SPAIN HONORS ECHEGARAY.**

(Journal Special Service.)  
Madrid, March 13.—The installation of Jose Echegaray as professor of applied mathematics in the university was made the occasion for a national demonstration today. The government granted free transportation of congratulatory telegrams addressed to him, and the Bank of Spain put out a special issue of bank notes bearing his portrait.

Echegaray divided the Nobel prize for literature with Frederic Mistral of France last December and was publicly congratulated by the King of Spain.

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**Cured of Terrible Cough on Lungs.**

N. Jackson of Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe and a terrible cough on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar, which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since."

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Foley & Co., Chicago, Dans, Ind. Gentlemen—Foley's Honey and Tar cured me of Consumption after I had suffered two years and was almost desperate. Three physicians failed to give me any relief and the last one said he could do me no good. I tried almost every medicine I heard tell of without benefit, until Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended to me. Its effect right from the start was magical. I improved steadily from the first dose and am now sound and well, and think Foley's Honey and Tar is a God-send to people with Throat and Lung Trouble. Yours very truly,  
MRS. MARY AMBROSE.

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