

INDIANA GOLD MINES.

Hydraulic Mining on a Large Scale Is Now Under Way.

Operations Have Caused a Panic Among Grizzly Recluses Who Have Been Panning Out the Yellow Metal.

For a hundred years or more it has been known that there was gold back in the hills of the Indiana counties, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and for over half a century a queer lot of illiterate, grizzly recluses have been washing gold back in the hills, making from one dollar to two dollars a day. The gold that they brought in to market occasionally in little bags and in phials passed assay in the government mint on an equality with Snake river gold, the finest standard in the United States. It remained for an old California miner, who came east two months ago for his firm, to open up the first hydraulic gold mine in the state.

It is located in Morgan county, north of Martinsville, the county seat. It is a small affair, compared with those in the west that tear down banks 400, 500 and 600 feet high, but it is capable of thoroughly developing the 50-foot hills in which the gold is lodged along the hill streams of Morgan, Brown and Johnson counties.

The first clean-up on the hydraulic mine has not yet been made, but it is confidently expected that it will run 40 cents a yard. Such a panache would mean that Indiana would immediately blossom forth as one of the greatest gold mining states in the union. In most of the California placer mining camps dirt is being worked that yields only ten cents a square yard, and there the water rates are high.

R. L. Boyse, who has brought about the present development, became convinced three years ago that there was gold in the Indiana hills that would cause a national sensation if it was ever handled by improved methods. For over three years he has been prospecting in the hills, and here and there has been "blasted" out tracts of land that showed good veins. He now has 2,500 acres under his absolute control and has supervision over 6,000 or 8,000 more acres.

The chickens and ducks of the gold hills picked the gold up, mistaking it for kernels of wheat or corn, and, being heavy, the gold had lodged in their creases. Mrs. George Johnson, who lives just across the river from the city of Martinsville, killed a duck that had picked up its dinner along the little stream that ran through the barn lot. She cleaned up the crease of the fowl and netted \$2.10. William Bothwell, who lives seven miles from Martinsville, killed a chicken that netted him 90 cents. A farmer near Martinsville killed a duck that was a veritable Klondike.

The hydraulic operations have caused a panic among the grizzly recluses who have been panning the gold. They are a quaint lot, with queer names. The king of their camps is a 40-year-old wild-eyed, red-bearded man who can neither read nor write and who is known as "Wild Bill Stafford." He is king because he is known all over the gold fields as the man that found the \$12 nugget and that drank 75 schooners of beer in one day without getting drunk. Bill, as a rule, operates in "Gold creek hollow." He cleans up three dollars a day when he works steadily. "Old Man Moon" is a Brown county washer. "Old Man Jim Stanley," who operates around in "Highland hollow," put his name into the history of the gold diggings by finding a \$200 diamond, which was sold in the Indianapolis market. Quite a number of large diamonds and a number of valuable rubies have been found. "Old Man Stanley" has been washing gold in the hills for over 42 years and has raised a big family. "Bill" Merriman is the patriarch of the section. He won't permit a stranger to get within a half mile of him, so secretive is he concerning his operations.

Faylor, the California miner who built the hydraulic mine and the flumes, says the Indiana dirt is of the same character that is found in California, except that there is no cement in it, which makes the operation in California so costly. He thinks that there is a great deal of dirt in the Indiana hills that will run over one dollar a yard. He says that with the latest devices dirt can be handled now that runs only four cents a yard at a big profit.

State Geologist Blatchley holds to the theory that the gold was brought down by the glaciers. It is found where the glaciers from Hudson bay ended and deposited great banks of conglomerate.

has determined to put on the market his "ice stove," which is guaranteed to make any homes cool enough for a polar bear to live in with comfort, says a Washington report.

The icepick will take the place of the poker, and, instead of sitting around wielding a palm-leaf fan, all that will be necessary will be to throw a couple of hundred pounds of ice into the "stove." Instead of going to the refrigerator for one of the component parts of a "high ball," you need only open the door of the "ice stove," select a chunk to fit the glass and proceed as usual. Scotch and siphon water, together with tomatoes and lettuce, may be kept together in the stove.

The "ice stove," like all other stoves, comes in all sizes. It is a big copper cylinder, which is filled with ice and salt. These directions accompany each stove: "If in a bedroom and the temperature outside is more than 100 degrees, put three pair of blankets on the bed, shuck 50 pounds of ice into the stove, close the windows and retire."

"Users of the ice stove are cautioned to keep overcoats and earmuffs where they can be quickly put on. Don't store in campfire at the bottom of the trunk. No moths can live where there is an ice stove."

"Don't go into the warm open air when frostbitten by the use of the ice stove. Scrape some snow from the side of the stove and rub ears or extremities vigorously."

"Use the pick, which is sent free with each stove, to break the ice in the water pitchers every morning. A hammer or an iron dumbbell may be used in emergencies, but the pick is better."

"Don't put mint and butter in the same compartment in the stove. The mint is often stronger than the butter, and when the latter is spread on hot bread the flavor is often distasteful, even to those who like juleps."

"All bottled goods may be kept in the ice stove. The tubular arrangement in the cylinder is excellently adapted for keeping bottled goods, even after being opened."

When tramps visit a home where the ice stove is in use, instead of being made to chop wood they can be made to cut the ice into cubes for the stove. In return they should be given their dinner and permitted to cool off in front of the stove.

Prof. Moore says that an ice stove sufficient to heat a room 15 by 15 can be bought for \$200, and that \$75 worth of ice will keep it going all summer.

If You Don't Believe It Listen to This Man's Remarks.

"Few Americans appreciate the vast extent of our national domain," said Col. Charles C. Moffert, of Denver, to the Buffalo Courier. "I firmly believe that some day in the near future we'll have air lines of transportation between all points—either up in the air or otherwise. I'm bound for New York, and I'd save 12 hours' travel if I could travel in a straight line from Denver to New York. For instance, the air line between Chicago and New York is 700 miles; by rail it is 961 miles. From Buffalo to New York it is 295 miles in an air line, 422 miles by rail. Why, our country is so great that the public lands here exceed in the number of square miles the whole of Russia in Europe. The state of Texas is much larger than Austria, Germany or France; New Mexico is larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined; Montana is larger than Norway; Missouri is larger than Turkey in Europe, Kentucky is larger than Portugal, West Virginia is larger than Greece, Arizona is as large as Italy, Indiana is twice as large as Switzerland, and Wyoming and Oregon are as large as Spain. In the event of a successful war of conquest with Great Britain, or by annexation, if the United States should become possessed of Canada, it would add 3,294,313 square miles of territory to the great republic, and our total area would then be 6,807,371 square miles. We would still be one-third smaller than the Russian empire, and one-third larger than the Chinese empire."

DISCOUNTING DEFEAT.

Englishmen Say the Last Cup Defender Was Manned by a Dutch Crew.

It is curious that Englishmen are questioning the international character of the American yacht race for the first time; for in the true sense of the word, it never has been a struggle between Englishmen and Americans, but between Englishmen and Englishmen, and Englishmen and Americans, says the King.

"The America, which carried off the famous cup, was designed by an Englishman, who, with his brother, navigated her across the Atlantic.

Later on it was a Scot who owned the defender.

Last time the American yacht was commanded by a Scotch skipper and manned by a Dutch crew.

If the English depended on American skill in this way we should hear of it; but apparently John Bull is roused at last. He objects to the employment of British sails in the Reliance, which is supplied by Ratsey, of Isle of Wight fame.

Yachtsmen this side of the water naturally maintain that sails are a most important feature of a yacht, and if they are British in the American boat, the contest ceases to be international.

Mrs. James Kinman, of Eugene shot W. Korn, Wednesday night. She is in jail at Eugene, trying to secure bondsmen.

Portland ticket scalpers are reaping a harvest now from the tourist travel coming to the West.

Cinnabar, the source of quicksilver, has been discovered in British Columbia—the first ever found in the dominion.

The body of Mrs. Eva Ellis, who escaped from a Portland sanitarium two months ago, was found in the Willamett Thursday, where she had drowned herself.

J. H. Dodge, a government expert from Cleveland, O., has been sent to Eugene to superintend the construction of a few miles of model country road for the government.

Unknown parties exploded a large quantity of dynamite under the Prigmore hotel at Pe Ell, Wash., Thursday, wrecking the building and furniture, but doing no further injury.

The reclamation department of the United States Government has just completed the irrigation of 30,000 acres of land near Reno, Nev., and will open it to settlement in about two weeks.

In the rock quarry near Fisher's Landing, on the Columbia, from which stone for the Columbia jetty is being secured, 500 kegs of powder were used in one blast, Thursday, in which 50,000 tons of rock was thrown, two men being overcome by powder fumes.

Canada will build three ammunition factories, one at Ottawa, one near Winnipeg, and possibly one at Vancouver. The one at Ottawa will have an annual capacity of 40,000,000 rounds.

Receivers have been asked for the Jerusalem Exhibition Company and the Oriental Construction Company, St. Louis World's Fair concerns. They owe St. Louis merchants several thousand dollars and are the first of the World's Fair concerns to go broke.

PERSIAN GEMS MORE COSTLY.

Pine Turquoise Stones from the Mines of Nishapur Are Becoming Scarcer and Dearer.

The turquoise gems, the finest examples of which are produced from the mines of Nishapur, are, probably from some change in the fashion of the west, becoming dearer in price and, in Teheran and neighborhood, more difficult to find. According to Vice Consul General Tyler, at Teheran, says the Washington Star, much of the value of the stone depends on its shape, the oblong being considered the most appropriate; on its freedom from spots or discoloration, however small in size; on its age, when the color has settled down into its final hue (not the superficial variations or sympathetic changes, but its really permanent shade); but more than all on its actual color, whether fresh from the hands of the lapidary or set from long wear. Choice, taste and fashion largely determine the preference of one shade or another, but the lapis lazuli, or the cloudless sapphire of its native skies, is the highest quality of the turquoise.

The pearls of the Persian gulf, which have formed for a long time past an important branch of the export trade, have likewise, within the last few years, risen greatly in price. Mr. Tyler says he does not think that this means that the supply has seriously diminished, but rather that the demand has increased out of proportion. Ten thousand dollars for a rosary of faultless pearls is not at the present time considered at all excessive, although formerly the same might be bought for a tithe of that amount.

Making a City Beautiful.

In order to encourage builders to make the Russian capital a thing of beauty the city council of St. Petersburg has declared its intention of exempting from taxation all new buildings which shall be adjudged ornamental as well as useful. It is doubtful whether our lawmakers would approve of such a course, but it appears a powerful way to bring about its object.

Trying Hard to Get It.

Miss de Muir—You propose so beautifully. Mr. Spoonamore—and so fluently. You never seem to be at a loss for a word.

Young Spoonamore—Oh, but I am! You don't know how lost I shall be if you don't say so. Chicago Tribune.

Joseph Chamberlain says the decline in the British iron and steel trade is due solely to the operation of England's free trade laws.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Ore., July 15, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. W. Kea, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on Sept. 3, 1904, viz:

W. H. M. Albert Burton, Of Hardman, Oregon, H. E. No. 7569, for the e½ sec 21 and w½ sec 22, Tp 4 south, range 24 east W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James H. Allen, Jacob H. Williams, John Harrison and John D. Allen, all of Hardman, Or. July 28-sept 1. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

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Thomas C. Stephens, Of Hardman, Oregon, H. E. No. 6982, for the e½ sec 24 and s½ sec 8, Tp 4 south, range 25 east W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. E. Wright, J. L. Jenkins, Joe Howell and Willie Leathers, all of Hardman, Or. July 28-sept 1. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, July 15, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

Corda B. Saling, of 8-Mile County of Morrow State of Oregon, has on July 1, 1904, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2370, for the purchase of the s½ sec 24, s½ sec 25, and e½ sec 26 of section 28, township 5 S., range 26 east W. M. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land, before the county clerk of Morrow county, at Heppner, Or., on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1904.

He names as witnesses: Alexander H. Smith, of 8-Mile, Oregon; Albert H. Allen, Stacy Roberts, and N. H. Leathers, all of Hardman, Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of September, 1904. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Public Land Sale.)

(Isolated Tract.) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 30th day of August, next at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office the following tract of land, to-wit: The s½ sec 4, s½ sec 5, s½ sec 6, s½ sec 7, s½ sec 8, s½ sec 9, s½ sec 10, s½ sec 11, s½ sec 12, s½ sec 13, s½ sec 14, s½ sec 15, s½ sec 16, s½ sec 17, s½ sec 18, s½ sec 19, s½ sec 20, s½ sec 21, s½ sec 22, s½ sec 23, s½ sec 24, s½ sec 25, s½ sec 26, s½ sec 27, s½ sec 28, s½ sec 29, s½ sec 30, s½ sec 31, s½ sec 32, s½ sec 33, s½ sec 34, s½ sec 35, s½ sec 36, s½ sec 37, s½ sec 38, s½ sec 39, s½ sec 40, s½ sec 41, s½ sec 42, s½ sec 43, s½ sec 44, s½ sec 45, s½ sec 46, s½ sec 47, s½ sec 48, s½ sec 49, s½ sec 50, s½ sec 51, s½ sec 52, s½ sec 53, s½ sec 54, s½ sec 55, s½ sec 56, s½ sec 57, s½ sec 58, s½ sec 59, s½ sec 60, s½ sec 61, s½ sec 62, s½ sec 63, s½ sec 64, s½ sec 65, s½ sec 66, s½ sec 67, s½ sec 68, s½ sec 69, s½ sec 70, s½ sec 71, s½ sec 72, s½ sec 73, s½ sec 74, s½ sec 75, 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744, s½ sec 745, s½ sec 746, s½ sec 747, s½ sec 748, s½ sec 749, s½ sec 750, s½ sec 751, s½ sec 752, s½ sec 753, s½ sec 754, s½ sec 755, s½ sec 756, s½ sec 757, s½ sec 758, s½ sec 759, s½ sec 760, s½ sec 761, s½ sec 762, s½ sec 763, s½ sec 764, s½ sec 765, s½ sec 766, s½ sec 767, s½ sec 768, s½ sec 769, s½ sec 770, s½ sec 771, s½ sec 772, s½ sec 773, s½ sec 774, s½ sec 775, s½ sec 776, s½ sec 777, s½ sec 778, s½ sec 779, s½ sec 780, s½ sec 781, s½ sec 782, s½ sec 783, s½ sec 784, s½ sec 785, s½ sec 786, s½ sec 787, s½ sec 788, s½ sec 789, s½ sec 790, s½ sec 791, s½ sec 792, s½ sec 793, s½ sec 794, s½ sec 795, s½ sec 796, s½ sec 797, s½ sec 798, s½ sec 799, s½ sec 800, s½ sec 801, s½ sec 802, s½ sec 803, s½ sec 804, s½ sec 805, s½ sec 806, s½ sec 807, s½ sec 808, s½ sec 809, s½ sec 810, s½ sec 811, s½ sec 812, s½ sec 813, s½ sec 814, s½ sec 815, s½ sec 816, s½ sec 81