VINSON "IN IT"

UP TO HIS NECK.

Makes a Sensationally Rich Strike in the Carroll B.

The reliable information leaked out last evening that the Carroll B mine in Pleasant Valley district was showing sensational values and an investigation by a Democrat representative discloses the fact that the developments in the Carroll B are even more extensive than was first given out.

For a week past drifting on the rich vein has continued and day by day the ore has the drift looks like a show window in a jewelry shop.

to town. The samples are as rich as ever were seen here.

The strike was made in continuing the drift at the 60 foot level. The streak from which this ore is being taken is 8 inches wide and is on the hanging wall side of a 4 foot vein that goes \$50 or more to the

W. L. Vinson, whom everybody in the northern mining world knows, is in control of the Carroll B, having a bond on the property from the owners, Hon. C. A. Johns and James L. Baisley, of this city. He is extensively developing the property and at this moment there is enough of gold in sight to pay for the mine and leave a neat overplus. Several tons of the ore sacked will go \$10 to the pound.

Mr. Vinson is having all the buildings necessary for convenient and comfortable working erected at the mine and a large force of men will soon be employed.

The mine is not open for inspection. close guard is kept and no one is allowed in or around the mine close to the workings .- Democrat.

A MINER representative, in order to verify the apparently sensational news of W. L. Vinson's great strike in the Carrol B mine, went down there and did the Missouri act; let them "show him."

That Mr. Vinson is certainly one of the lucky few, there is no doubt. On a prospect located in what is often said to be a "stringer" and a "pockety" district, and also one that had been turned down by yellow legged experts and other wise ones, he obtained a bond and began to carry out some ideas of his own, with the result that he has opened up in a few days enough of a vein and with values rich enough to be able to pay the bonded price within a month. In fact the few sacks of ore being jealously guarded at the mine will go a long ways toward that end now. Several hundred dollars could easily be pounded out of the samples exhibited at Baker City yesterday. This new wonder is only about twelve miles southmuch talked of White Swan, from which cently developed into a mine by the Gelsers and Blewetts, and upon which a mill has been installed. Mr. Vinson's real friends rejoice with him in his recent good fortune, and others wonder how it all happenep.

Last Cleanup of the Winterville.

Minot Austin, E. Gamilpatcher and William Parker, three of the four owners of the now famous Winterville places, were in town yesterday. They report that they have made the tast cleanup of the season, having taken out more gold than during any previous year. The exact amount, of course, is not given out for public consumption. A number of large nuggets have been found this season, the \$1.00 at Henry Finger's.

largest weighing nineteen ounces and another sixteen, the two being worth about \$700. A few days since one valued at \$105 was picked up and was being displayed on the streets yesterday by one of the men who had been working there and had bought it. Mr. Parker was the discoverer of these diggings, in 1865. From him the postoffice of Parkersville takes its

PIONEER OF CIVILIZATION.

Mining Industry Has Developed This Western Country.

On the western side of the continent, mining, in an eminent degree, has been the pioneer of civilization. The development of empire in it dates from the discovery of mineral wealth in California and the unfolding of the industries which that event created. The fur trader and the stock raiser who preceded the miner in the west opened an avenue for civilization to become richer until at this time the face of follow and they possessed no genius to attract it. All of the vast territory lying west of the Missouri river and the great Yesterday some of the ore was brought lakes, which is now bristling with mining camps and a hive of industry, might still have been the hunting ground of the native tribes and the trappers of the fur companies and the grazing lands of the herds of Spanish cattle and Mexican mustangs but for the advent and subsequent operation of the miner. Cities have built, states created, commerce developed and telegraphs, railways, manufactures and all forms of agriculture have followed in the miner's wake and drawn their own subsistence from the product of his labor for the world's enrichment.

Mining is performing the same function today in the far north. It is pioneering civilization into the desolate and inhospitable regions on the edge of the Arctic circle. As if by a magician's wand, the industry has created cities of large population where five years ago no man would have been rash enough to suppose the establishment of a human settlement was possible. And into these there have since been introduced many of the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of modern civilized life. On the bleak banks of the Yukon and its tributaries and on the desolate shores of the Arctic sea such cities have, however, sprung into being under the inspiration of mining for gold, and railroads and telegraphs are following as fast as capital and human energy and enterprise can provide them.

Civilization has established itself permanently in these inhospitable regions because mining promises to be a permanent occupation there, as valuable and inexhaustible bodies of other useful minerals have been found to be present. Railroads have already been built and are to be extended. The Canadian government is also building a line into I awson City at the mouth of the Klondik-, and telegraphic and railroad communication will soon be possible with the metropolis of the Northwest Territory and other parts of the far north. Then it is proposed to extend the telegraph line down the valley of the Yukon to join the projected United east of Baker City and very near the States signal service line which is to be erected from St. Michael to Fort Cudahy. much gold was taken a few years ags. Before next spring it is expected that St. and also a short way from the Brazos, re- Michael will be joined by telegraph with Cape Nome. Thus mining will have con structed an overland telegraph to Behring strafts, which commercial enterprise, under the stimulus of competition, attempted, but failed to do in 1864.

Recent mining developments on American territory have induced the federal government to undertake the construction of overland telegraph lines and 200 miles of sea cables in Alaska. Coal and copper mining also promises to be a valuable aid to the expansion of civilization in the far north and in its conversion at an early date into a theater of great industrial activity.-San Francisco Chronicle.

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