

## THINGS HUMMING IN CABLE COVE.

### Rich Unexpected Strikes In Crown Point and Baby McKee.

Several prominent mining men from the Cable Cove district have been in town this week, among this number being T. F. Barbee, one of the owners of the Crown Point, and Eugene Bartholf, the extensive operator on Big Limber. The latter was here to open bids for driving a 500-foot tunnel on the Constellation. This contract was to have been awarded Monday evening, but some change in the specifications was made, the bids were returned and new ones called for, to be opened this, Wednesday, evening.

Mr. Barbee reports that he had, a day or two since, cut a blind ledge on the Crown Point, the existence of which he was not before aware. It is about four feet wide, of the same character ore that is found all over the district, all of which carries high values. It was encountered in the crosscut tunnel something over 500 feet from the mouth. It is expected that this tunnel will cut the main ledge at about 1000 feet.

It is also reported that across the divide, over on the Baby McKee, three ledges have been recently cut in the 3000-foot tunnel which is now being driven. The last one encountered, one day last week, carries ore averaging \$100 a ton.

Dr. Greenlee returned Sunday from that district, where he and his family had been camping for a week. He brought back with him a great chunk of ore from an open cut in the Gipsy King, that is entirely different in character, from any yet taken from that wonderful, puzzling ledge. It carries scarcely a trace of pyrites, is black, seamed with white, and all the local rock sharps say it "looks good." Assay returns have not yet been made.

The California people are pushing preliminary arrangements for beginning operations on a very much enlarged scale. Timbers are being gotten out for new buildings, and poles for a telephone line, which will also be extended to the Baby McKee.

Things are humming out that way, and knowing ones say that the district will in two years make the Rand look like a gigantic "horse."

#### Squeezing Amalgam With Hydraulic Power

The Alaska-Treadwell Mining company uses a hydraulic press for squeezing out the excess of mercury from gold amalgam obtained from the mill clean-up. The amalgam is placed in bags of canvas, which are placed in a cylinder, the walls of which are perforated. A ram is forced into this cylinder and against the bags with great pressure. The amalgam obtained in this way is much richer than that obtained by hand squeezing. Besides, the operation is quicker.

#### Paraffin Oil Struck in Owyhee.

Oil, paraffin oil, has been struck in the Owyhee oil fields and there is no mistake in the premises. Oil in considerable quantities was encountered in the Paragne Oil company's well last week at a depth of 225 feet. A fine white oil bearing sandstone showed oil in considerable quantities. This is the correct report from the well now being drilled, and it means that the Owyhee oil fields will shortly be the means of starting a great industry, the magnitude of which no man can tell. By a curious

coincidence the famous Lacy well in Texas, the largest gusher known, passed through precisely the same conditions, having encountered oil at a comparatively shallow depth, but not in large quantities until 1000 feet was reached. The Idaho company, composed of Boise capitalists, has been very fortunate in getting such indisputable evidences of oil at so slight a depth and it will make the fortunate owners a good stake for their nerve. New casings will be put in, the well having been reamed out to seven inches in diameter. The company propose everything to be first class and to that end are working. Geological conditions are such that no great depth will have to be drilled in comparison with other fields, that a good flow of oil is and can confidently be looked for at 500 or 600 feet.—Nampa Special to the Baker City Herald.

#### MINING THE MOST LEGITIMATE INDUSTRY.

##### Eastern Man Compares it With All Other Callings.

An eastern gentleman who was in Salt Lake last week seemed particularly interested in the mining going on in Utah. He asked many questions and took a deep interest in the accounts of individuals who had made fortunes in the business of mining. At last, after a pause, he looked up and said: "It seems to me that mining is about the most legitimate of industries. In the east we raise grain and livestock and make wagons and are engaged in all manner of work, but the object, after all, is to get money for what we do or produce. Why is it not better to go for the money direct? Then there is another thing. We plant our wheat and worry all winter to know whether it will winter-kill or not. Then, if it escapes the spring frost and the insects and there is a promise of a great crop, we wonder if it will not be so heavy as to cut down the price. If a man gets money out of a mine he does not injure any of his neighbors."

The man had begun to see things from the right standpoint. Men are all struggling for money. No matter what may be the occupation, the object is at last to convert something into money. All the money that the world possesses has come from the mines. There is no way to produce it from any other source.

It may have been taken last year from the Klondike; it may have been dug by the Incas in Peru; it may have been taken by the Romans from their mines in Spain; but no matter, it is the same indestructible measure of value, and not more truly following an irresistible law do the tides ebb and flow, than does civilization advance and recede, according to the volume of a country's legitimate money. Hence no work is more honorable, none more legitimate. The dollar that the miner wrenches from the stubborn rock is a new creation. It was no other man's, it lessens the value of no property that any man possesses; it will command recognition everywhere, and barbarous as well as civilized man knows its value. It sleeps in its matrix in darkness and silence until some miner blasts down the doors that lead into its chamber, and when awakened it at once begins to take on its proportion of man's burden, and it carries it on forever.

Surely there is no higher employment than to study how it was originally concealed and to find and bring it to the light. The men of the east point to their mighty works on sea and land with a just pride, but certain it is no men of like number have done so much to change the face of the world as have the men who since 1849 have been keeping in flow the stream that in that year was set in motion eastward from California, and which has been kept flowing on and on with increasing volume ever since.

They really have changed the face of our republic; they have kept the arteries of business bounding with ever increasing vigor, and no work is quite so legitimate as mining.—Salt Lake Tribune.

#### Rich Resources of the Panhandle.

Carefully prepared statistics show the resources of the Panhandle district, recently annexed to Baker county, to be of far greater richness than at first supposed. At present there are 41,000 acres of land under cultivation in Eagle, Pine and Powder valleys, with 32,000 acres more which will be under cultivation as soon as irrigating ditches, now being constructed, are completed. The annual tonnage of products is as follows: Hay, 13,000 tons; wool, 250 tons; wheat, 17,000 tons; ores from the Cornucopia, Sparta and other mines, 870 tons; merchandise, 1,200 tons; fruit and vegetables, 2,500 tons; heavy freight, going in, 2,500 tons; sheep, 175 carloads; cattle, 500 cars; hogs, 150 cars; lumber, 1,000,000 feet.—Huntington Herald.

#### Thirty Dollar Rock on a Farm.

A German farmer residing on the Ne-canicum is reported to have discovered a three-foot vein of gold bearing quartz on his claim. According to report, the quartz has been assayed and found to yield \$30 per ton. The owner refuses to show his find to anyone, fearing that someone, as he says, would "file a mineral claim" on it.—Harney County News.

#### Law on Abandoned Improvements.

The locator of a mining claim has a right to the ownership of any abandoned improvements—such, for example, as a house—on the land within the stakes marking the boundary line of the location. Improvements that are not abandoned cannot be acquired by location of a mining claim alone. They, however, become acquired by the mining claim locator when the location is patented. A miner does not lose the house he lives in by his forfeiture of the mining claim he built it on. He can lose it by the government patenting the land to some other person.—Exchange

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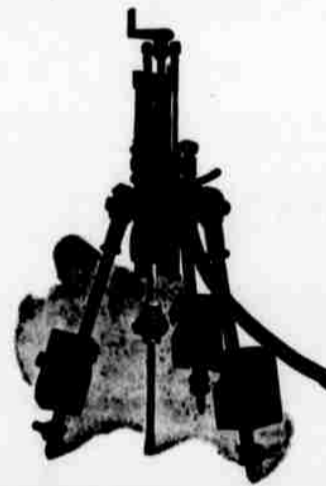
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