

STANDARD'S GOOD ORE

Stuff on Drift From Cleveland That
Goes \$113 to Ton
in Gold.

Wisconsin People Visit Property And
Are Well Pleased With Its
Prospects.

J. Guhl, who is connected with the Killen, Warner, Stewart office at Milwaukee, and V. Wright and F. Seliger of Lynden, Wisconsin, returned last night from a trip to the Standard, in the Quartzburg district. They have been here for the past week visiting various Killen, Warner, Stewart properties in which they are interested.

Mr. Guhl was here last August and spent some time at the Standard. He is simply astonished at the amount of work accomplished since his last visit and the vast amount of high grade ore opened up. In the drift from the Cleveland vein there is ore that assays \$113 to the ton in gold, not to mention the copper and other values. The party was at the Cracker Summit, Golconda and other well known Cracker Creek mines. It is the first visit for Messrs. Seliger and Wright, and they are more than pleased with what they saw. They are well satisfied with their investments, and are loud in their praises of the Sumpter district and the people they met while here. The party left for the east this afternoon.

IRRIGATION SURVEYS AS YET INCOMPLETE

Mr. Whistler reports that he has begun the survey on the irrigation projects in the state, but that he has not progressed on any of the three propositions, the Silvie river, Harney or Echo, far enough to determine the exact cost of reclaiming the land under these plans, or to say definitely whether the water supply and the means of securing it will be within a reasonable cost.

The propositions are feasible as far as natural advantages are concerned. The land lies in such relation to the streams and reservoirs site as to make its reclamation possible, but it will require many months of surveys and investigation yet, before it will be known whether the exact quantity of water needed to irrigate these tracts can be secured by means of the reservoirs and canals proposed.

The surveys will be prosecuted with vigor again next year, and all the streams will be closely measured, at different seasons, to determine the variation of flow. The times of greatest need for water on these tracts will be ascertained by comparing other land under cultivation with the idle land adjacent, in order to find out if the natural water supply to be obtained will be sufficient to produce crops.

Mr. Whistler's report is a thorough

and interesting document, but he has not advanced with his work in Umatilla county, nor, in fact, in any place in Oregon, far enough to say to the department definitely what the outcome of the surveys will be.

His work has been thorough. He is going to the bottom of all the facts in the case and all that can be said is that he is working on the surveys, and that it will be many months yet before the actual adoption of the Echo tract is favorably located and has many advantages already revealed by the partial surveys made, but what further investigations will develop no one can say.—East Oregonian.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS ONLY

The National Board of Trade in session in Washington yesterday adopted resolutions declaring the timber and stone act, desert land act and commutation clause of the homestead act should be forthwith repealed and that in the future all agricultural and irrigable land should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers under the homestead act, and that in the future the government should reserve the title to forest lands, selling only the stumpage of matured timber, and also that the forestry work of the government should be consolidated in the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture; that great irrigation works necessary to save from waste and utilize for irrigation on the waters of our large western rivers should be built as rapidly as the lands are taken and utilized by farmers in farms of 160 acres or less in area and that the entire cost of construction be repaid to the government through a charge imposed on the lands reclaimed.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment and maintenance of judicious reciprocal relations with the chief foreign markets of the world, especially with the Dominion of Canada and other contiguous countries.

DRIFTING NORTH ON VEIN NO. 4.

Tom C. Gray, superintendent of the Valley Queen, came in last night. He started drifting yesterday north on vein No. 4, and at the same time is continuing the drift south to the intersection of this vein with the main lead.

The face of the drift south, Mr. Gray says, is showing the best ore yet encountered. The vein continues to hold its strength, and is increasing in value.

'Tis Well For Legitimate Mining

There is plenty of available capital for investment. It will, however, be invested cautiously and intelligently. So much the better for mining. Mining offers splendid opportunities for profitable investment. The more the possibilities are investigated the more evident is this fact. The clean element in mining courts this investigation. Intelligent investors are wanted. The greater the intelligence displayed the more money will be invested in the ground, and not in the pockets of the unscrupulously inclined.—Pacific Coast Miner.

EASTERN MONEY

Plenty of It Says Mr. Boggs For
Propositions of Right
Kind.

Philadelphia Capitalists Invest Where
They Are Given a Fair
Show.

G. W. Boggs, of Tacoma, returned from Baker City this morning and will remain here for several days, in the interest of certain mining transactions pending. Since Mr. Boggs was here last he has been in communication with the Philadelphia people which he represents, and he states that there is no difficulty in getting all kinds of money to invest, provided the right kind of properties can be found.

"My people back east," says Mr. Boggs, "are anxious to acquire interests here, but they want an even break for their money. I have lately received word from them that the money situation in the east is materially improving, and I am assured that they are willing to back any mining proposition where they can find a property that will justify investment. With me now it is not a question of getting capital, but one of getting the right kind of property. I don't think I will have any difficulty in this direction, for there are plenty of them here if they can be secured on good terms."

BULLET PROOF CLOTH FOR ARMY UNIFORMS

The world is at present intensely interested in this Italian invention, and since the Italian government is negotiating for its use it is of importance that we see just what the results are, although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

The armor is a sort of felt, the stuff being capable of adaptation to any form whatever; for example, a breast plate with a collar or a sort of coat which completely envelopes the wearer and absolutely guarantees him from gun-shot wounds. The thickness of the protector varies from one sixteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, according to the armor the effects of which it is designed to destroy. Against the armor of seven-sixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel-covered ball is powerless, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder. In the numerous experiments which have been made—in firing at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steel, when it strikes the protector is arrested and deformed, in some cases rebounding and in others being almost reduced to pulp. Thus there is not

only an arrest of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted. While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the protector does not seem to be burnt in the slightest.

These results are not limited to ballastic effects, for in the recent experiments it was sought to pierce the armor with a dagger driven with all possible force. The point of the arm, however, could not penetrate the felt and was bent into a shapeless mass.

It is natural to suppose that the force of the ball would be communicated to the armor, and that this would be driven violently backward, resulting in a disagreeable shock and one which at times would be dangerous to the wearer. To demonstrate the incorrectness of this view, Signor Benedetti attached his protector to a horse and fired upon the animal only six feet away with an ordnance revolver, the ball falling at the feet of the horse, while he, freed from his halter, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steel had been previously pierced. The same experiment was made with a chicken, covered with a breast piece of the felt, the cock, after being rid of his new shell, quietly pursued the even tenor of his way.—Cosmos.

Surveying for Malheur Ditch

A party on surveyors consisting of Walter H. Graves, of New Plymouth, Messrs. D. A. Utter, E. H. Hess and Mr. Pickler, of Weiser, left yesterday morning for a trip over the route of the Malheur Butte ditch. As these gentlemen are going over the line to survey and make an estimate of the amount of work to be done, preparatory to letting a contract for its completion, there would no longer seem to be any doubt of its early completion. It is stated that as soon as the surveyors make their reports, a contract will be let, and work begun as soon as possible on the big canal.—Weiser Signal.

Returned Today, Absent 14 Years.

James Boyd, who left here fourteen years ago, returned today. During his absence he has made excursions into most mining regions of the world, according to his story, including a year spent in the diamond fields of South Africa. He states that he assisted in the construction of the tramway at the Cornucopia mine and also the erection of the E. and E. mill. The late Tom McEwen was a friend of his, and he was pained to learn of his death. Mr. Boyd went out to Bourne this afternoon.

Panning Out \$100 a Day.

The municipal placer mine in the debris of the Iroquois theatre is panning out better than at first expected. Up to the present an average of over \$100 a day has been extracted from the refuse, says a press dispatch. As far as is possible, all articles found are returned to owners, but all loose money, which it is impossible to identify, will be applied to the police pension fund. Eight more churches and a number of halls have been closed by order of City Building Commissioner Williams for violation of the city ordinances.