

Mines and Mining.

FORTUNE IN SIGHT

N. W. PIERSON WILL MAKE OUT OF HIS LEASE \$500,000.

IS SHIPPING 20 TONS PER DAY

Ore Averages \$30 a Ton and There Are Thousands of Tons Ready to Yield to the Pick of the Mine Crew.

N. W. Pierson of this city has one of the best leasing propositions in this part of the country and is going to make a barrel of money out of it.

The property is located about two miles from Wickes and is known as the Miner. It is an old mine, having been opened by a Mr. Bristol more than ten years ago. During the first few years upwards of \$2,000,000 was taken from it. After it had been well opened up a company secured a lease and bond on it and erected a large, modern stamp mill, but later on complications between the company and the owner arose and the bond was never lifted. Consequently the property reverted to the owner and remained idle up to the time Mr. Pierson secured a two-years' lease on it, which was about four months ago.

The mine is developed by a series of tunnels, one of which has penetrated the mountain over 2000 feet. It is through the longer tunnel that Mr. Pierson is extracting ore. Before commencing operations, however, it was necessary for him to spend between \$700 and \$1000 in the work of catching up bad ground, replacing decomposed and broken timbers with more substantial material and laying a new rail track from the entrance of the tunnel to the face.

Contains Gold and Silver.

The ore contains gold and silver and averages about \$30 per ton. The output at present is from 15 to 20 tons per day. It is all shipped to the Colorado smelter. Mr. Pierson was in the city last evening and while here expressed himself as being well satisfied with his lease and the terms under which it was executed by Mr. Bristol. He said he had between 20 and 25 men at work on the property and if nothing happened he would come out with a few dollars to the good at the expiration of the lease.

Other persons, whose knowledge of the property is by no means limited, assert that Mr. Pierson will make at least \$500,000 out of the mine and do it easy.

Pierson's good luck dates far beyond the time he secured the lease on the

Miner, but in connection with some of his former good fortune he encountered streaks of bad luck. He is a resident of the southeastern part of the city, a section full of rich copper-silver ore, on the resting place of which no one is better posted than he. About two years ago he took a lease on some ground there which he knew contained a vein of first-class ore and began opening it up. In a short time he was face to face with that for which he had expended both money and energy to reach a large body of mineral rich in copper and silver. It looked good to him and he began hoisting it to the surface, but about the time his machinery was moving along under a full head of steam and the future for him was full of promise, litigation over the ownership of the mine arose and an order of injunction did the rest.

Struck Another Mine.
Although somewhat perturbed at the turn affairs had taken, Pierson did not give up and slumber in dreams of adversity. Shouldering a sack of food, he struck off in the direction of Wise river in search of another claim and in less than three weeks he was again hoisting good gold-bearing ore and shipping it to Butte. It was while engaged there that he heard of the Miner claim and, believing that it promised better returns, he threw up the Wise river proposition and took the Miner in out of the wet.

Near the point at which Pierson is working, Mr. Bristol, who owns the Miner, is also extracting ore, but is confining his operations to some of the other tunnels.

COPPER IN FERUGS.
The Ore Is Low Grade, but May Grow Richer With Depth.

Several copper leads have been tapped in the district lying between Willow creek and Sage creek, in the foothills of the Belt mountains, and although the assays show so far a low grade of ore, with slight traces of gold, there is no doubt that on further development of the various prospects richer ores will be encountered, says the Argus.

The fact that nothing could be done with low grade ores so far removed from a railroad has caused a certain degree of inertia in mining operations in that and adjacent mining districts which is rapidly disappearing with the prospects of a railroad. There is a certainty that with the increased facilities for transportation of machinery and the conveying of ore to the smelters for treatment, capitalists will become interested in the district and will develop its vast mineral resources.

The ore encountered is a species of copper pyrite of a reddish yellow color and is not unlike the cyanide ore of the North Moccasin to look at it, and with the coming of spring there is every probability that the district will be thoroughly prospected.

MINES OF CONTACT KEEP HIS STOCK

THEY WILL BE HEARD FROM IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

LESS THAN TWO YEARS OLD

Stamp Mills Are Founding Out Yellow Metal and More Are to Be Erected.—Development Work Is Being Rushed.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Big Timber, Feb. 12.—The gold mining district at Contact, about thirty miles south of Big Timber and just above what is known as the natural bridge on the Boulder river, is a comparatively new camp, but the vicinity is attracting a great deal of attention in mining circles throughout the state. Eastern capital is becoming interested in the locality and will soon have men on the ground to look over numerous claims. The first discoveries were made in this district a little less than two years ago and today nearly every available spot on Slate Mountain and vicinity has been located. The ore is all free milling and is of a rich quality. Slate mountain on the west slopes downward to Froze-to-Death creek which carries water enough to supply power for the running of all the mines on the mountain-side. Because of this cheap natural power the mines can be more easily operated and at a great deal less expense than is the case in many other localities.

Development work on nearly all the claims is being pushed rapidly, and during the coming summer it is expected that several stampmills will be erected upon properties that have reached a sufficient stage of development to warrant their construction.

Meeting With Success.
Several companies are already operating in this mineral belt and are meeting with very gratifying results.

The Standard Mining company, of which C. R. Murdoch is manager, is operating the Great West, Minnie and Standard claims, a ten-stamp mill has been erected and until the last few days a large force of men has been kept steadily at work getting out ore and doing development work. Last week Mr. Murdoch was forced to suspend operations temporarily on account of a lack of sufficient room to store ore, every available place being filled. Within a few weeks the Standard will have ten stamps in operation in its mill and then the work will again be resumed in the mines.

The Milwaukee Mining company with J. M. McNulty as manager, is composed of Eastern parties. Although the company has been operating only a short time, very flattering results have been attained. A large force of men is kept constantly employed in development work and getting out ore. At present the company has only fifteen stamps, and it has been found that these will not keep pace with the production of ore. Ten more stamps will be erected in the near future. Recently some exceptionally large and fine ore bodies have been uncovered. There are hundreds of tons of ore on the dumps that have been mined in excess of the mill capacity. The outlook for the company is certainly bright and encouraging. With the added stamps that are to be put in the company will be able to make a good showing.

The Contact district is easy of access, being only about thirty miles from Big Timber, and a good wagon road runs along the banks of the Boulder the entire distance. The time is considered not far distant when this district will rank with considerable importance as a wealth producing portion of the state.

SEVERAL CLAIMS BONDED.

Mr. Longmaid Will Enliven the Seven-Up Pete District.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)
Helena, Feb. 11.—The revival of interest in the mineral district adjacent to the capital city is growing every day and extends many miles in all directions. Considerable interest was occasioned here yesterday by the knowledge of the fact that J. L. Longmaid had taken a four-year bond of \$50,000 on the Columbia, Winthrop and Rallsback claims in the Seven-Up Pete district, about 60 miles northwest of the city.

It is a rather complicated deal in a way. E. T. Wilson, as receiver of the First National bank of Helena, holds an eighth interest in the property as security for a note of \$13,000 given by C. K. Wells, now a real estate dealer of Butte.

Mr. Wilson was yesterday given authority by the court to join in the bond. The property taken has a shaft 300 feet deep and 1000 feet of levels. The vein is from 4 to 7 feet wide and gives values of from \$5 to \$7. One great drawback is that the ore contains black tellurides, and it is difficult to find a process for extracting these; while, at the same time the ore is too low grade to pay to carry over 20 miles by wagon and 30 miles by railroad to the smelters.

Young Love at the Grocery Store.

(From the Portland Oregonian.)
The following account of a newly married society young woman placing her first order with a grocer has been sent to the Oregonian. The incident is said to have happened in Portland. However, the story will interest many young women, whenever it happened.

The young wife was greeted by the obsequious grocer with a request to know what he could have the pleasure of serving her with, and she proceeded to place her first order as follows:
"Please send me five pounds of paralyzed sugar for frosting."
"Yes'm. Anything else?"
"Yes; send me three cans of condensed milk."
"Yes'm. What else?"
"I want some salt, if you have any that is fresh. You must be sure that it is nice and fresh."
"Yes'm. I have some perfectly fresh—just came in this morning. Do you want anything else, mum? I have some very fine horserradish."
"No, I thank you. I do not care for any. We do not keep a horse."

BUT WILLIAM C. WHITNEY WILL ENJOY HIMSELF.

RETIRE FROM ACTIVE LIFE

He Regards Shepard and Hill as Men Who Will Figure Prominently in Democratic Politics in the Future.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 12.—A great many persons regard the announcement from Philadelphia of a movement to form a securities company for the Metropolitan Street railway and other lines in this city as evidence that ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney had not yet "retired from business," and Mr. Whitney himself has admitted that he had been trying for four years to withdraw and was only a little nearer to retiring now than when he first began to leave details to subordinates.

Mr. Whitney, when seen, had just left a conference with Herbert H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street railway. When asked whether he really meant to give up business Mr. Whitney smiled.

"I purpose spending most of the year in Europe. I shall sail in the spring, but will have to be back again in the summer for the racing."
"Do you propose disposing of your holdings of stock?"
"Oh, no. Whatever one has accumulated must be invested, you know, and I see no need of changing the character of my investments."
"Wall street is very sensitive about anything suggestive of low prices," remarked the reporter.

No Signs of Stagnation.

"The sale of my holdings would not seriously affect the market," replied Mr. Whitney. "Of course, it is reasonable to expect changes in the price of securities in time, but I see no sign of such a change yet. This country has always had periodical disturbances of business and probably always will. Manufacturing interests are stimulated by the recurrence of good times, and after three or four years of great activity the market becomes glutted and a period of partial stagnation results; but there are no visible signs of stagnation now."
"I went down to my winter home at Alken, S. C., on December 20 and sent some household goods down by rail from Cleveland, O. They did not arrive, and to a tracer was assigned the task of looking up the consignment. I was informed that the freight business of the railroads was so enormous that it was impossible to get freight through on time and almost impossible to trace such an insignificant thing as a carload of furniture. This shows that the railroads are employed to their fullest capacity, and their earnings ought to be at a maximum."

"The steel situation seems very firm, but it must be borne in mind that the steel industry enjoys the benefit of a heavy customs tariff on imported steel to which it is scarcely entitled. We are able now to produce steel in this country cheaper than it can be produced abroad, notwithstanding the higher wages paid here."

"This has been the case ever since it became possible to shovel up the crude iron ore from the Western mines and transmit it to furnaces along the lake front. Nothing like our lake iron industry has ever been seen before. Yet a tariff of \$12 a ton, as I recall it, is levied on foreign steel rails."

Effect of the War.

"Is not the foreign commerce of the United States likely to be stimulated in all departments for years to come as a result of the Spanish war?" he was asked.

"That war was more a military than a commercial advantage," replied Mr. Whitney. "Our present commerce with the Philippines and the West Indies is not large. Of course, it will grow continuously for many years to come. On the whole, however, this affords no ground for an expectation of the permanence of the present activity of business, which is due to the enterprise of our people under the influence of public confidence and hopefulness."

"Referring to trusts, Mr. Whitney said: "The chief benefit of business consolidation has been to cheapen the cost of production and to introduce economies in administration. Another helpful influence has been the inventive genius of Americans, which has always tended to cheapen production. But prosperity cannot last forever."

"Who is the coming man in the democratic party for president in your opinion?" Mr. Whitney was asked.

"There are two events which will bring leading democrats together soon," he replied, "and by observing these you ought to pick out the leaders yourself. They are a dinner in Brooklyn this evening and the banquet of the Manhattan club."

"Isn't Edward M. Shepard a rising man?" he was asked.
"Yes, and David B. Hill is another prominent democrat," said Mr. Whitney, who went to Washington this evening to attend the wedding of his son, Payne Whitney and Miss Helen Hay.

The Climax.

(London Spare Moments.)
They were young and romantic, and although the minute hand was pointing to 12 o'clock, they stood upon the porch gazing at the stars.
"That's Jupiter, dear, isn't it?" she murmured.
"Yes, pet; and that is Sirius," he replied, pointing to another star.
"Are you serious?" she cooed.
He kissed her. Then, pointing upward, he said:
"That's Mars, dove."
"And that's pa's," she whispered, as a footstep sounded inside.
And if the young man hadn't scooted, he would have seen more stars than he ever dreamed of.

Forced to Submit.

(Exchange.)
"Mrs. Flummery caught her husband kissing the cook."
"Mercy! What did she do?"
"Nothing. She didn't dare, for fear the cook would leave."

RUSSIAN PRESSURE

OPPOSERS OF MANCHURIAN TREATY APPEAL TO CZAR.

WILY AGENTS OF THE LATTER

Minister Lessar Denies Any Connection with the Russo-Chinese Bank Scheme—Other Nations Opposing.

(By Associated Press.)

Pekin, Feb. 12.—The British, American and Japanese ministers here have renewed their opposition to the Manchurian arrangements between China and Russia. It is probable that this action will result in the further postponement of the consummation of this treaty.

The powers opposing the Manchurian treaty are now beginning to recognize the force of the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiaries that China is making the best terms possible for herself, and incidentally for the equal rights of the other nations in China, and are shifting their protest to Russia as the responsible party.

Maneuvers of Russians.

Paul Lessar, the Russian minister here, is endeavoring to maintain the transparent diplomatic fiction that the Manchurian treaty and the Russo-Chinese bank agreement are not related. He has informed his colleagues that the Russian government has no official knowledge of the negotiations of the Russo-Chinese bank.

The Russian agents are playing their parts with the greatest regard for appearances. While M. Lessar is arranging the treaty with China, the manager of the bank, M. Pocatillo, one of the most able and trusted of the Russian agents in the East, is negotiating the bank agreement with Wang We Shao. In the light of the statements of Chinese officials, which were repeated yesterday, that Russia insists upon the simultaneous signing of the Manchurian treaty and the bank agreement, the representations of Mr. Lessar fail to carry weight.

Natives Charge Bribery.

The native newspapers are filled with stories that Russia is trying to gain her ends by offers of heavy bribes. Germany remains a disinterested spectator of the affair. Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of Hankow and Lu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, continue their efforts against the treaty. They are co-operating with the Japanese minister.

"The agreement provides that China shall build all railroads and develop all mines in Manchuria. If she is unable to command the capital she shall apply to the bank. If the bank is unable or unwilling to enter into arrangements, China may apply elsewhere for capital. The final clause stipulates that the agreement shall in no wise impair the existing rights of other nations."

This clause is palpably nullified by the preceding conditions.

Bankrupt's Vest Missing.

(Memphis Scimitar.)
James Crandall, an individual whose residence is given as Murray P. O., Lauderdale county, recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court clerk's office.

Despite his financial troubles the bankrupt was as cheerful a tricen as one meets in a ten days' journey. He did not owe a great sum, his liabilities amounting to just \$187.50, but he wished to have the state wiped off in order to get a fresh and unincumbered start in life. In his petition to the court, after setting forth the indebtedness, Crandall schedules his assets in these words: "My assets consist of three suits of underwear, shoes, socks, hat and a part of a suit of clothing." Then in parenthesis: "I say 'part' of a suit because I only own coat and pants—the vest, was stolen."

How the Doctor Became Known.

(Milwaukee Sentinel.)
A West Side physician has hit upon a novel way of attracting attention to his office and setting the tongues of gossip wagging. Recently he had his house—a frame structure—painted a most outlandish color. The shade of the paint on the building proper is bad enough, but the border and the color with which he had the veranda decorated are infinitely worse.

The other day a neighboring druggist, referring to the fact that people were commenting on the appearance of his house, asked the doctor why he had chosen so odd a color.

"Well, you see," replied the disciple of

Constipation

When your food does not digest properly, the bowels become clogged and the liver inactive. The poisons and impurities that should be carried off are thus allowed to accumulate, causing nausea, sick headache, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness. The best medicine to cure constipation and prevent these diseases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try a bottle and be convinced.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Blank anyway, so I thought I would give them something to talk about."

Jones' dairy farm. Pure pork sausage at Brophy's.

A White Winter.
Dressmakers call this a white winter, as white figures so prominently in all the newest fashions. The decorators also have introduced white a great deal in their latest fancies. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., instead of having heavy velvet hangings of some rich, dark color on the front door of her house, at Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, has one of white silk.

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