

NEWS OF MONTANA CAMPS

MINES AND MINING

STORIES OF PROSPECTS AND PRODUCERS

NUGGETS OF GOLD

RICH STRIKE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN OREGON.

PURE COPPER ALSO FOUND

Joseph Smith Had a Leather Sack Full of Specimens of the Yellow and Red Metal.

To find a Kiondike it is not necessary to go to the north pole and delve in glaciers centuries old, or strike out for South Africa and sweat under the equator, or cross the Pacific to Korea, or bore a hole through the south pole, for right here at home on the Snake river and in the Eastern Oregon district are as great riches as Mother Earth ever threw out to her searching sons, says the Baker City Democrat.

The news of the rich strike made on the Snake river was brought to Baker City Tuesday night by Joseph Smith, the veteran prospector and miner, and what he had to say and the nuggets he exhibited created intense excitement among a few who had an opportunity to talk with him. Smith is a well-known character and formerly ran a blacksmith shop in Baker City. During recent years he has been prospecting for the precious metal, and says that he has it now. Mr. Smith says that for some months past he and his partners have been working on a group of 12 claims, 23 miles down the Snake river from Huntington on the Idaho side. They have developed their property by about 1,000 feet of work, and recently unearthed some very rich ore.

Mr. Smith opened up a leather bag containing a dozen nuggets of pure gold and some pieces of pure copper extracted from the veins which traverse his property. The claims are all quartz claims, but the samples exhibited had the appearance of the richest placer diggings ever known. There was not a nugget weighing less than \$22 and the sample of copper ore was simply pure metal. The ores also run high in silver values and the ledges vary from 2 to 29 feet in width. Out of six assays made from the gold ledges the returns averaged \$190 to the ton. Mr. Smith invited any one contemplating a trip into Thunder Mountain to stop and visit his part of the country and guarantee that they will not care to go any further.

Through the Heart of the Rockies.

Everybody knows that the scenic and most interesting route across the continent is by way of Salt Lake City—"The City of the Saints"—and the Canon of the Grand River, Tennessee Pass, Eagle, Black Canon, the Royal Gorge, the Marshall Pass, all of which are views seen from the car windows of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Through Sleeping and Dining Car service to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Stop-over privilege is granted on all classes of tickets. Personally conducted excursions. Write for copy of "Crossing the Rockies. C. McBride, General Agent, 47 East Broadway, Butte; or George W. Heintz, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City.

MONEY IN COPPER

MICHIGAN YIELDED SEVERAL POUNDS OF THE METAL.

MONTANA LARGEST PRODUCER

State Broke the Record in 1900 and Was Not Far Behind Last Year—Heavy Assessments in Michigan.

Since 1845 up to and including 1901 the mines of the Lake Superior district have yielded 2,833,729,867 pounds of fine copper, valued at \$441,142,232. The total dividends paid by all the companies operating there amounted to \$114,245,920 up to the end of 1901. During the first four years no dividends were paid. In 1899 the largest quantity of copper for any one year was produced, the total being 146,950,328 pounds, the gross value of which was \$26,098,382. That year was also the banner dividend year, the aggregate sum paid to shareholders being \$12,318,459.

From 1801 to 1810 copper sold at \$800 per ton, or \$34.64 per pound. The average price for the century ending with 1901 was \$20.78 per pound. During 1901 the copper mines of Montana yielded 248,000,000 pounds of fine copper against 270,738,489 in 1900 and 225,126,855 in 1899. Michigan came second with 170,800,000 pounds in 1901, and Arizona third with 120,000,000. Outside of these states only 91,000,000 were produced in this country.

\$50—California and Return—\$50

April 13 to 28, inclusive, the Short Line will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return at the above rate. Final return limit June 25. Remember, Butte-Ogden route is 500 miles the shortest—a saving of 30 hours. Reserve berths now. City office, 105 North Main street, Butte.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

\$1.00 Per Berth to Chicago Via "The Milwaukee"

During March and April "The Milwaukee" line will operate tourist sleeping cars between the Twin Cities and Chicago twice each week in each direction. Tourist cars will leave Twin Cities on Pioneer Limited every Wednesday, and Saturday evening, arrive Chicago 9:30 following morning. Rate per double berth, \$1.00. Westbound tourist cars will leave Chicago Tuesdays and Fridays.

MEN WILL BE PAID

MONEY FOR THE EVA MAY MINERS EN ROUTE TO BASIN.

OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED

Larger Force of Workmen to Be Employed at the Property—Total Indebtedness Is Fifty Thousand.

(Special to Inter Mountain)

Basin, Mont., April 16.—Manager Drakenfield of the Montana Mineral Land & Development company, which has been operating the Eva May mine, located a short distance from town, and which corporation has been in financial trouble the last few months, told your correspondent here today that he would have enough money in a day or two to pay off the labor claims against the company. He said the money had already left the East and would probably be here tomorrow. If the money comes about \$5,500 will be put in circulation here before Saturday night.

Mr. Drakenfield also said that the other bills against the company would be paid shortly, and that the Eva May would soon be in operation again with an increased force of miners.

The claims against the company aggregate \$50,000, but they will all be paid in their turn.

POPE LEO IS STRONG.

Bourke Cockran Surprised to Find the Pontiff Improved.

(By Associated Press.) New York, April 16.—Bourke Cockran of New York who has just been received in audience by the pope says he found the pontiff amazingly stronger than at his last audience five years ago.

He showed a wonderful memory, recollecting all the circumstances about his visit and New York affairs, speaking with a firm voice.

From other sources, it is learned that the pope expressed satisfaction over the new bonds of union between America and the holy see from the mission of Governor Taft and the settlement of the Philippine question.

REMINISCENCES OF RUSKIN.

When He Furnished Sport for a Prize Fighter.

(Great Thoughts) An interview with George Allen, Ruskin's friend and publisher, throws some interesting light on the circulation of Ruskin's books. Asked as to why he considered that the public appreciation of Ruskin's works was as great as ever, Mr. Allen replied:

"It is even more so. The modern clergyman buys him frequently, while his predecessor in the '60s looked upon him with a doubtful eye. To this day, 'Unto This Last,' which is by no means a book for the man in the street, sells to the extent of several thousand copies a year. Of 'Sesame and Lilies' I have sold 100,000 copies."

Mr. Allen once said to Ruskin: "Are you not pleased that your books are selling so well?"

"Ah," he sadly replied, "people think a great deal more of my books than I do myself."

Mr. Allen told an incident which he thinks will "horribly stanch Ruskinians, but which will throw a new light on the man."

"When Ruskin was giving lessons at Great Ormond street, he received a letter from a friend saying:

"I am going to bring Tom Sayers to see you tonight—it was just after Sayers had beaten Heenan in their celebrated fight. Ruskin said to me: 'Allen, bring some port to the college tonight, as Sayers is coming there, and we must drink his health.'"

"I did so. Instead, however, of Sayers coming, his photo came. Ruskin was awfully disappointed."

A little of the wine was drunk, and the remainder Mr. Allen took, by Mr. Ruskin's orders, to Mrs. Booth, Turner's old housekeeper, who was then lying ill at Chelsea.

In the early '60s Mr. Allen and Mr. Ruskin lived in Switzerland for a couple of years.

"Among other incidents of our Swiss life," says Mr. Allen, "I remember well seeing him on Easter Sunday, 1853, when we were high up in the mountains, knelt down and pray with a peasant girl at a wayside cross. He had a wonderful eye for the beauties of nature. I recollect him once breaking out into a rhapsody of delight on coming unexpectedly across a sloping field of star gentians. He wanted to purchase the top of Brezon mountain, a favorite of Turner, and he said he would build a chalet on it and have Rossetti out to decorate it. I was one day talking to him about the (in those days inaccessible) peaks like the Aiguille Druie, the Aiguille Verte and the Aiguille du Geant, and he added:

"Thank God, they will never get up those."

Ruskin loved to feel that a peak had not been sullied by human footsteps.

BURIAL PERMITS

HAVANA PRIESTS ASSERT THEIR RIGHT TO COLLECT FEE.

CRISTOBAL COLON CEMETERY

Secretary of State for Cuba Notified the Archbishop That the Parish Priests Have Nothing to Do With Cemetery.

(By Associated Press.)

Havana, April 16.—The question that has arisen between the military government and archbishop of Havana as to the right to collect burial fees for interment in Cristobal Colon cemetery has resulted in the arrest of the chaplain of the cemetery, for refusing to receive a body for interment, without a certificate from the parish priest. The chaplain was fined \$10.

A few days ago the acting secretary of state wrote a letter to the archbishop, which was published in the Gazette as an official order, saying that by authority of the military government he requested the archbishop to inform the parish priests that they had no right to collect burial fees; that certificates authorizing burial could be legally issued only by a judge of the civil government and that burial in the cemetery could not be refused when such a certificate, together with a certificate of ownership of a lot in the cemetery, was presented.

The archbishop protested against this letter to General Wood, on the ground that the cemetery was a private corporation, owned absolutely by the church.

He said the government had no right to interfere in the matter, that certificates from the parish priest were needed to comply with the internal regulations; that for 63 per cent of the burials in Cristobal Colon cemetery the church received nothing and that the other cemeteries in Havana had similar regulations.

The archbishop has filed another protest in this matter with General Wood in which he claims protection for the rights of the church under the treaty of Paris.

He also sent a protest to Washington through the apostolic delegate.

HANDCUFFS AROUND WORLD.

Peculiar Wager Undertaken by a Young Man in California.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

It is anything but a usual thing for a man, securely handcuffed and wearing a loaded revolver strapped about his waist, to deliberately walk through the streets of a city and into police headquarters with the request that his handcuffs be unlocked and he be given a place to sleep for an hour or so.

But this is what has happened in Los Angeles. The man who did it is Alfred Herman, aged a little less than 25, a journeyman tailor of Bakersfield, Cal. He is not an escaped convict, nor a fugitive from justice, however much so he might have appeared to the casual observer. He is a young man who started out from Bakersfield on a \$1,000 wager to circle the world in 18 months, handcuffed, earning his own living and traveling expenses as he goes.

He has two prime objects in life just now. One, to see the world, the other, to get enough money for a medical education. If he succeeds in making his remarkable trip without breaking the conditions stated he is to receive \$1,000 from A. A. Armstrong, proprietor of the Turf cafe in Bakersfield, and other business men of that town, who have wagered against Herman's ability to do as he has undertaken.

Herman says he made his way from Bakersfield to Los Angeles by shoveling coal, while he was handcuffed, on a Southern Pacific locomotive. On arriving here he went at once to police headquarters, where, at his request, Clerk Edwards unlocked his handcuffs. Herman was allowed to sleep for a short time at the station. Before leaving there he obtained from Chief Eikon a permit to go armed and handcuffed about the streets of the city, selling small souvenir photographs of himself, of which he has laid in an immense supply.

From this station Herman went to the Nadeau hotel, where he slept. He says he expects to stay in Los Angeles for at least a week, and he thinks he will succeed in getting enough work during that time and selling enough pictures to pay his expenses here and take him to the next city on his route. He proposes taking about four months to get across the continent to New York, and he believes he can earn enough money on the way to take him the rest of the way around the world without having to resort to labor.

His handcuffs are to remain on his wrists constantly throughout the 18 months, excepting at night when he sleeps. Immediately before leaving each city or town along his round-the-world route Herman is to have the clerk of the hotel where he is lodging lock the handcuffs upon him, seal the key with a piece of paper, and write his initials across the seal; this seal not to be broken until bedtime in the next hotel where he stops. He is to keep a diary record of the takings-off and putting-on of the cuffs, and of his experiences.

Herman is a bright appearing young fellow and seems thoroughly confident that he will succeed in the strange and somewhat perilous task which he has set for himself. This method of getting money for his cherished purpose of a medical education was probably suggested to him by reading of the similar journey now being made by a New York newspaper man under sanction of an Eastern sporting journal.

DICK COOLEY'S HEROISM.

Baseball Player Rescues Passenger From Burning Car.

Dick Cooley in his day has been the hero of many a hard fought baseball battle, but now he is a hero in another way. He has saved a man's life by dragging him from a wrecked and burning emigrant car at the imminent hazard of his own life, after a whole crew of railroad men had given the imperiled man up as lost, and were standing helplessly aside with blanched and averted faces, waiting for the flames to do their work.

According to a dispatch from Lawton, Okla., Cooley was on a hunting jaunt in the Indian territory. He was traveling on the Fort Sill branch of the Rock Island, on an emigrant train, and was keeping the conductor, an old friend,

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company in the caboose. When the train was bowling along near Apache, a thriving territory city, there was a sudden crash ahead, which was immediately succeeded by the sound of splintering timbers. The caboose was overturned, but the occupants fortunately escaped injury, and as soon as they could get out they hurried ahead to learn what had happened.

Three emigrant cars had gone off the track and fallen on their sides with a crash. Two of them contained only household goods. The other contained one passenger, M. D. Williams, an Indiana farmer, who was taking his household furniture down to the new farm which he won in the recent drawing at Lawton.

Williams had a lantern in his car, and when the wreck occurred this lantern was broken and the oil igniting, flames spread rapidly through the interior of the car. Williams was pinned down by a lot of furniture, which fell on him when the car toppled over on its side, and when Cooley and the other trainmen arrived they could hear his cries for succor issuing from within the burning car. They made two attempts to effect a rescue, but both times were forced to retreat before the smoke and flames. Finally one of the crew, who had worked very hard trying to get at Williams, turned to the others and said: "Boys, I guess we can't do anything more."

They all stood still for a minute, looking at the burning mass from which the cries of the pinioned man were still coming at intervals.

Cooley looked on for awhile, and then came to the conclusion that he would make one more effort. Notwithstanding the admonitions of the trainmen he entered the car and crawled along as best he could over the debris which littered and obstructed the interior. The heat and smoke warned him of his danger, but he kept on and finally reached the point where Williams was held prisoner. Cooley worked fast and soon had one of Williams' arms free. The ball-player quickly grasped this, and bracing his feet against some debris, gave a strong pull, and by main force dragged the man from beneath the pile of wreckage.

Cooley did not stop there. The flames were getting dangerously close, and he was beginning to feel weak from the effects of the smoke he had been inhaling. As fast as he could he dragged Williams along behind him, and soon had him outside. As it turned out, Williams could have got out unaided after being released, as he had escaped serious injury. Cooley, however, was under the impression that the man had been seriously injured, and he did not have time to ask questions.

Williams was grateful to his rescuer, who modestly accepted his thanks and the praise of the entire train crew.

Trainmaster Sebree, who was present, has sent a recommendation to Rock Island headquarters that an annual pass over the road be issued to Cooley as an evidence of the road's appreciation of heroism such as this.

TARKINGTON IN POLITICS.

Indianapolis Dispatch to New York World: "Every man should go into poli-

tics just as much as the politician will let him." This is the concise way in which Booth Tarkington, author of "The Gentleman From Indiana," of "Monsieur Geaucaire" and other stories, couches the description of his latest ambition.

He has been nominated for representative in the legislature by the republicans. He expects to win the struggle, and, moreover, he expects the Indiana legislature to be nothing less than a stepping stone to a seat in congress to the title of "The Gentleman From Indiana," which he has made famous in his story.

"I am awfully sorry," said Mr. Tarkington, in speaking of his nomination, "that I was compelled to disappoint some people. Really, they expected me to get out and bustle around among the different polling places and assemble my supporters. I couldn't do it; I didn't have time. I am working on the concluding chapters of a new novel and that occupied all my time.

"Why, the night before election day I worked all night. Then the day of the election some people came around here to my house and wanted me to come out and work. I couldn't; I was too tired. I told them so, and rolled over and went back to sleep.

"I thought that if they were going to nominate me they'd do it, and I didn't like the idea of going about begging people to vote for me. It was not until noon the day after the election that I knew I had been nominated. I was mighty glad I came through all right, but I couldn't have worked for the nomination, you know.

"Some fellows came around to see me, and some wanted one thing and some another. But they all wanted things of value except one or two who wanted my autograph. This I gave cheerfully. One of the autographs, however, came back recently neatly worked over at the bottom of a check for a snug little sum. That's the only campaign fund I furnished.

"I have heard some criticism about a literary man being out of place in politics, but I take very little stock in the argument. I think every man, no matter what his vocation, should take as much of a hand as possible in politics—especially in the politics of his own country.

"I haven't any ax to grind and I have no especial reform to work, although I have been accused of the latter. I enter the race because my friends wanted me to, and I am glad I am in it, and propose to do all in my power to win in the fall. Maybe I'll make campaign speeches, but no more autographs."

His rolling over in the bed and going to sleep again when most candidates that day—and there were over a hundred—were hustling for nominations, suggested a cartoonist to illustrate Tarkington's position in bed as an active canvasser, and it was accordingly done, to the great merriment of the entire city, and especially of his immediate friends, who met in the various clubs and celebrated his triumph.

Among those who were more especially interested and pleased was Miss Louise Fletcher, his fiancée, although she will not discuss any subject referring to Mr. Tarkington.

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man" The closest observer of human nature the world ever saw uttered the above. Every thinking man recognizes its truth. The inevitable conclusion is, that good clothes add to one's dignity and self respect. Clothes are never essentially "good" unless they fit well. The Connell Store Makes a good fit, the strong point in its clothing. We do not skim around looking for "cheap" bargain clothing. We sell two makes only—Stein-Bloch's and Hart, Schaffner & Marx—the best in the world. Will it pay you, men of Butte, to ignore these facts and take chances in the world of shoddy?

Buy a Lot in the McQueen Before they advance in price. These lots will surely advance in price when the Farrel Copper Co. start producing. Now only \$175.00. \$35.00 cash, balance \$10.00 per month. THE THOMPSON CO. Real Estate, Loans 15 W. Broadway. Fire Insurance.

There Can Be No Better Dentistry Than is done right here, where every modern appliance for successful work is installed; positively the best equipped dental office in the West. My years of success here is sufficient guarantee to you of superior work and honorable treatment. Come and get an estimate on what you require in putting your teeth in perfect order. Remember, I am remarkably successful in putting in teeth to match the natural ones yet remaining in the mouth. DR. E. E. GERMAN 114 1/2 N. Main Butte, Mont.

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