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THE PHILIPSBURG MAIL.

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MEN. Chronic affections whether from early indiscretions, Venerial Excesses, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Syphilis and other affections unfitting them from enjoying any of the pleasures of life, treated and cured after absolute failures by others. Drs. Liebig & Co.'s reputation for their unparalleled success in treating the Diseases of Men is worldwide, and they have patients in all parts of it.

WOMEN. Their specialist for affections of Women has lately returned from Europe, having all the latest appliances and remedies used in the principal hospitals and is without a superior on the coast.

CATARRH, and kindred affections of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, successfully treated, and in a manner so mild as to be acceptable to the most delicate child.

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SILVER COMMISSION

The Shrewd Movements of Foreign Goldbugs.

THE GERMAN BI-METALLIC SESSION

Though It Came to Naught So Far as the Government Is Concerned, One of the Most Remarkable Arguments in Favor of the Restoration of Silver Is Due to the Meeting.

President Andrews of Brown University, who is perhaps the most active in the new propaganda of international bimetallism, and who is certainly among the ablest and most earnest advocates of the silver cause in America, has done a good thing in presenting to the country the declaration of the bi-metallist members of the late silver commission in Germany. It will be remembered that Count von Posadowsky, secretary of the imperial treasury, was the prime mover in the organization of the commission which met in Berlin in February last. The friends of bi-metallism were hopeful at the time that something would result from the affair. Posadowsky, on assuming the presidency of the commission, promised that there should be an exhaustive exhamination on the subject. It was known that several of the most learned and influential bi-metallists in Germany had been invited to sit on the commission. Accordingly it was thought by some that the result of the deliberations of the commission might be to cause the imperial government to conclude to take active measures for the restoration of silver.

But those who were so hopeful of results counted without their English host. When the labors of the commission were finished it was found that the conclusions had been cut and dried, as they say in our American vernacular, and that the German government was still determined to slavishly follow—the Cleveland administration is in the same boat—the English government in opposing any departure from the gold standard. It was a repetition of what occurred at the Brussels conference.

It was then discovered by close observers of German politics that the creation of the commission and the fair promises of the secretary of the imperial treasury were part of a shrewd movement to quiet the agitation for bi-metallism, which was just then becoming very troublesome among the agarian party in Germany.

However, while the commission came to naught so far as any governmental action was concerned, it did result in giving to the world one of the strongest and most remarkable arguments in favor of the restoration of bi-metallism which has yet appeared in the literature of the subject.

The Review of Reviews for September prints President Andrews' translation of the document, which is entitled a "Declaration of the Bi-Metallist Members of the German Silver Commission." It appears to have been originally published as an appendix to the record of the translations of the commission. In an introductory note to the article the editor of the Review states that this is the first publication in English of the paper or of any part of it. The declaration is signed by Arendt, Von Kandorff-Wobnitz, Leuschner, Von Schalscha and Wulfing, who stand in the first rank in Germany as economists and financiers.

It would be impracticable here to closely review the comprehensive arguments of these German bi-metallists. It will be interesting to note, however, that they fully agree in all essential matters with the English and American economists and financiers who favor a return to the joint monetary standard.

After first giving their reasons in a brief but cogent argument for assuming that the purchasing power of gold has enormously and dangerously advanced by reason of the demonetization of silver and the adoption of the gold standard, they proceed to set forth what they term the resulting industrial evils. They enumerate no less than thirteen, some of which are particularly applicable to Germany, but all of which are apparent in a greater or less degree throughout the industrial world. Among the most striking of these evils is the ever-increasing burden which is falling on the debtor in favor of the creditor. In sustaining this assertion they quote from the remarkable paper of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, where he says that the discouragement caused by this state of things is so deep that a sense of hopelessness masters the entire business world. Speaking themselves, the commissioners say: "A suppression of the desire to engage in industry is the natural result of falling prices."

But, as the commissioners point out, the evil is not alone to the debtor class; it must in the end inevitably involve the creditor, since the debtor soon becomes unable to pay.

The demonetization of silver, says these economists and financiers, is also working a more and more visible injury to German manufacturing industry. The assertion and the reasons which they give are equally applicable to England, the United States and other countries. This injury results, they say, (a) on account of the ever-lessening ability of the farmer class to purchase manufactured products; (b) on account of the decrease of exports to silver-using countries; (c) on account of the growing competition offered by the rapidly developing manufacturing plants of silver-standard lands, favored by the low cost of production there and by the premium upon exportation therefrom produced by the fall of the gold price of silver. They might have added that this evil is also strikingly observable in the injury to agriculturists in gold-standard countries who are forced to compete with India, whose grain production and exportation are similarly stimulated. The commissioners even predict that unless there is a change, it will not be long before the manufactured products of the silver countries will find the German market. It is already profitable, they say, to import Indian yarn.

The declaration enters into a discussion of the "benign results" which would flow from a restitution of silver "to its former co-equality with gold as a monetary metal." The persistent fall of general prices would cease. The productive world would be encouraged to undertake new industrial enterprises. The rate of interest would rise as money found employment. The demand for labor would increase. Instead of separate measures of value in different countries, some using gold, some silver, there would be the joint standard the world over, which would fix and harmonize values everywhere. Then would follow a period of general advance in material prosperity throughout the world which would rob anarchistic and other disturbing socialistic movements of all significance.

The commissioners also discuss the outlook for gold and silver production and conclude that there would be no reason to fear any disturbance of the joint standard, if it were restored, from the over production of either metal.

Altogether this paper, of which only the briefest outline has been given, is a most valuable and significant contribution to the discussion of the monetary problem.

BOULDER NOTES.

The Royal Getting in Shape for a Steady Run.

PRINCETON, Mont., Sept. 24.—The Royal Gold mine and mill gives employment to between sixty and seventy men. Under J. D. Fletcher's careful management the mine is reported in splendid condition to supply the mill for a long and continuous run. Lookout for fine results when the coming winter's run is tabulated into dollars and cents. Additional accommodations for housing and boarding the employees are being erected, and the coming winter will be passed more comfortably than the last. Under the direction of General Manager Willard Bennett many improvements are being made at the mine and mill, and Wm. Currier's sawmill near by has for weeks been active to get out the requisite material.

Rule, Walker & Co., Butte City miners, have for some time past been taking out shipping ore from their claim south of the Mount Powell (at one time owned by Messrs. McWilliams, Sowden and others). They will probably winter there.

Phil E. Maher is preparing to go into winter quarters at the Mount Powell. Popular Elton A. Emery has just finished his contract for snaking in Phil's fuel.

Armour Maywood and Israel Clem have burnt a large coal pit one and one-half miles above Princeton, on speculation.

The Kendall patent one-stamp gold mill, capacity about five tons in twenty-four hours, has been delivered at Scherr brothers and Chas. Kadell's Bloomington gold mine and will soon be in operation.

The Princeton district school will open early in October. ROLAND.

A recent portrait of Bill Nye reveals the reason why his head is hairless as a billiard ball. The picture shows him with a fur cap of indefinite weight and heat upon his dome of thought. That was 15 years ago. A few years of wearing such a hair destroying head covering as that would make a wild buffalo bald.

Professor Dewar has succeeded in liquefying hydrogen, as he believes. At any rate, he has produced from hydrogen gas, under a pressure of cold of 240 degrees below zero, a clear liquid. It took seven cubic yards of hydrogen gas to make the clear liquid which the professor thinks is hydrogen.

Whether a rich man deserves to be scolded and abused because of his money depends on how he got it and the use he makes of it.

AMONG THE LEDGES

Granite County's Rich Mining Properties.

THE GOLD CREEK GOLD MINES

A Review of the Mining Operations in That Wonderfully Rich Mineral Belt—The Work on the Lookout Company's Claims. Our Correspondent Visits Many Properties.

PRINCETON, Mont., Sept. 24.—Mount Rose, mentioned in the previous letter in THE MAIL, seems to be the particular locality on upper Gold creek where the hardy prospector has more than at any other point concentrated his energies; but there are any number of promising locations both westward and eastward. In the former direction, Andrew Engman and associates have a group of five claims, and to the eastward, James Carten is under bond for a one-half interest at $25,000 in four claims bearing gold and silver—some very choice rock. Since bonding these claims, Mr. Carten has made the strike of another lode six feet wide, and like all the rest in that locality this lode, too, carries gold.

The next mining enterprise of some magnitude on Mount Rose—in addition to Sullivan & Burrier's Eldorado and associate lodes and the Smith, Forsell & Co.'s Tiger lodes and mill (mentioned last week)—is the Lookout Mining Co.'s group of nine claims, a compact body of mining ground with splendid tunneling opportunities. Nearly all that has been said of the Smith, Forsell & Co.'s property with this regard in last week's letter is also applicable to the Lookout Mining Co.'s claims. They carry two powerful gold-bearing lodes of from six to eight feet wide with numerous smaller ones. The underground openings on this group are said to aggregate 275 feet—mostly tunnels—and the assays range between $6.50 and $85 per ton, with much higher results on cabinet specimens.

The Lookout Co. is a Philipsburg incorporation. George A. Maywood is president and general manager, Frank J. Wilson, vice-president, and Charles E. Hyner, secretary. They will employ six to eight men during the winter and expend something like $3,000 in development work. Louis Lindner is the original locator of most of these claims. He is a "stayer," having camped with them "through good report and evil, too," for fourteen or fifteen years. Success on this group is only a question of time and intelligent application of means in its further development.

Other quartz claims were not visited by your correspondent in that neighborhood because their owners were not upon the ground.

Heading down stream, James Carten's cabin was struck, and interesting reminiscenses of former years exchanged.

In this neigborhood, some six miles from Pioneer but still in Gramite county, Peter Fowler and associates are hydraulicking some slate bedrock presumably with good results though no particulars were obtained.

Not far from Mr. Fowler, on the west fork of Gold creek, Hughes & Robbins are just engaged in opening up some new ground. Besides a "right smart dab" of coarse gold, they had a neat nugget of the value of $6.75 to show for a few days' work only.

But, "oh my," is not King & Tibbets' Ivanhoe gold, silver and lead-bearing lode a "charmer." Just such a one as, next to a charming woman, your indomitable prospector is most likely to "fall in love with:" not very large; "petite," in fact, as the Frenchman would say; but from the chlorider's point of view, "just lovely:" two clean walls with "clean pay" (not an ounce of waste) between them; $28 in gold, 250 ounces silver and 20 to 30 per cent lead, and no water to handle; stands up pretty straight, too, as if to say, "come, follow me;" why, it's "ten times better" than one of last year's national bank accounts. King & Tibbets are surely in luck. Jack says it was 45 years coming.

Granite county should look to her interests in that country. It is among the best of its mining ground. The county commissioners of Deer Lodge county have shown commendable public spirit in appropriating $8,000 for a road to connect with the Royal mine, and more is to be added by way of private subscriptions in Deer Lodge to take it beyond the boundary line of Granite county; in fact, they "are carrying the war into Africa," as Scipio of old did in Rome.

The country described can readily be reached by several routes—two or more passing through Princeton, and others deflection from Stone Station. Several preliminary surveys by a competent engineer would indicate which is the most desirable; but, one thing is certain, if Granite county move go[illegible] in the matter there is liable to be a [illegible] secession in the Gold creek coun[illegible]

R. [illegible] MACOMBAUHR.

GRANITE LOCAL HAPPENINGS

GRANITE, Mont., Sept. 26.—One day last week F. R. Snow had a runaway that came near taking his life. He was on the lower part of Magnolia avenue with a four-horse load of cordwood when the team became unmanageable, upsetting the load of wood and tearing loose from the wagon. When opposite the McFarlane lumber yard, on lower Sunnyside, the four steeds pitched over a rock embankment, and great was the fall thereof: Piled in a heap, entangled in harness, the frightened animals could not be separated until serious damage had been inflicted. "Old Joe," the large bay of some twenty summers, was found to sustain a broken leg, and he was afterwards shot by "Doc." Argall, who displayed great courage throughout the excitement. Assisted by "Cap." Fredinnick, "Doc." dressed the wounds of the colts and, at this writing, they are on a prosperous road to permanent recovery. Meanwhile the driver was carried home, thanking goodness that he had been so miraculously saved from painful death. The wagon came out with slight damage—only the tongue and a few bolts being effected. The accident meant a great deal to Mr. Snow, both physically and financially, and it is the good wish of the writer and numerous friends that the likes of this sad catastrophe never again be repeated.

J. P. Sullivan took a trip to Sunrise last Thursday.

David Caldwell came in from Burke, Idaho, Monday.

Service at the Presbyterian church, Granite, at 11 a. m.

Charlie Williams Sundayed with his best girl in Granite.

Mrs. C. S. Howland has been on the sick list the past week.

Attend the Firemen's ball in Philipsburg to-morrow (Friday) night.

Archie Thibault, son of E. Thibault, Philipsburg, has arrived from Seattle.

Mrs. James Inglis and children have gone on an extended trip to Boise City, Idaho.

Rev. J. J. McAllister will preach at the Granite M. E. church next Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

At St. Peter's Episcopal church, Granite, there will be service next Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

J. P. Sullivan, of the D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Co., is in Butte this week on business connected with his clothing emporium.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Caldwell at their residence, corner of Main and Weinstein streets, on September 25th.

Mrs. W. B. Pearson departed for the east Wednesday morning, where she goes in quest of health and medical aid. Mrs. A. J. Bettles accompanied her sister as far as Helena.

The regalia for the Juvenile Fire Brigade arrived Tuesday, in consequence of which the boys are extremely jubilant. The Granite Fire Co. propose giving a ball in the near future.

There is no reason now why elevated railways should not be run with electricity. Half the nuisance of them would thus be abolished. The success of the Intramural road at the World's fair shows what can be done. The current was supplied to the cars of the road in the fair grounds from the iron rail. A cast iron shoe slid along the rail and collected the electricity. The motors were under the cars. A point of interest is that these motors weighed about 10 tons, while the ordinary locomotive, where steam is the motive power on an elevated road, weighs 15 tons. A saving of five tons will thus be made to every train. A speed of 25 miles an hour was easily reached and could have been maintained only for the necessary frequent stoppages. Certainly there must be some way of adapting this system to surface cars too.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

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