

# THE PHILIPSBURG MAIL.

VOL. XI: NO. 16.

PHILIPSBURG, GRANITE COUNTY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

## FOR SUMMER

The children want a light, easy, durable shoe. Parents want to purchase them at reasonable prices for a good article. I am now prepared to meet all requirements as to quality and cost of article to purchaser.

One hundred and forty doz. pairs of children's shoes

just opened up. Brown Sandals, tan and colors. Men's Ox Blood and Tan shoes, latest styles. Ladies' and Misses' shoes for summer wear.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Gents' Furnisher **J. C. McLEOD** Boots and Shoes

A Lot of Ready Mixed Paint to Close It Out, \$1.00 Per Gallon.

## THEODORE ANDERSON, DEALER IN LUMBER AND COAL

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Building and Tar Paper at Lowest Prices.

## THE CELEBRATED GALT HEATING COAL PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH

## J. A. AND J. B. FEATHERMAN,

NEW CHICAGO AND DRUMMOND, DEALERS IN

## GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE

W. A. Wood's keepers, Mowers and Rakes.

HELENA PRICES.

Twice Cheaper than Anybody.

## ALLISON & SHERMAN

W. T. ALLISON

G. V. SHERMAN

## FURNITURE HOUSE

CHAMBER SETS FANCY CHAIRS  
FRAMES ..... LOUNGES .....

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

UPPER BROADWAY PHILIPSBURG, MONT.

## Before You Buy Another Bill of Groceries

Call and see our goods and prices. Below are some of the Snaps. All full measure and just weight.

- 27 pounds Navy or Brown Beans.....\$1.00
- 1 Keg of Good Syrup..... 1.25
- 7 pounds of Package Coffee..... 1.00
- 1 pound of Lalla Rookh Tea..... .65
- One pound as good as two of any other.
- 1 Kit of Mackerel..... 1.25
- 1 pound of Schepp's Package Coconut..... .30
- 1 pound good English Breakfast Tea..... .25
- 1 Dozen Oranges..... .20
- 1 Dozen Lemons..... .30
- Ranch Eggs..... .25

## M. E. EDWARDS.

## WORLD'S GOLD YIELD

The Increase Last Year Came From This Country.

PRODUCT KEPT DOWN LAST YEAR

It is Expected That the Increase This Year Over Last Will Be \$20,000,000.

There can be little doubt that the yield of gold for 1897 will show a considerably larger increase than did that of 1896, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Last year the bulk of the increase of the yield of over 1895 came from the United States. There were many things that tended to keep down the product last year, such as the Transvaal raid and subsequent troubles, the slump in West Australia and the fire in Cripple Creek. So far in 1897 nothing has happened in any part of the world to disturb the industry, and nothing is likely to occur, except it be trouble between the British and the Boer governments. Up to the end of March the yield of the Rand was 652,898 ounces against 489,178 ounces for the first three months of 1896. If this rate is kept up to the end of the year, there will be an increase in the yield of the Rand alone of over \$6,000,000. Whatever the disturbance the yield cannot be less than that of 1896.

Of all the gold fields of the world the Rand is the most uncertain in spite of the fact that the extent and value of its ore bodies are comparatively best known; and until the question between the Uitlanders and the Boers, particularly as to monopolies, are settled, and until it is decided who shall rule the Rand, the gold yield cannot be counted on with certainty. While under present conditions it is likely that more mines will be closed down, there are enough large properties being exploited, and upon which large mills will be erected within the next year or two to very largely increase the total yield. The Rand mines, Limited, a company organized by the Exploration company of London, controls, through subsidiary companies, nearly 1700 claims being developed, and upon which, up to the end of 1896, \$2,226,192 had been expended. Upon only one mine has a mill been erected, but by March, 1898, there will be dropping on their properties 710 stamps according to present plans, and eventually 1300 altogether. While Africa will not do to conjure with on the London stock market, she will still be heard from for many years as a producer of bullion.

In the Australian colonies there is shown a healthy increase in the returns and everything tend toward still better reports before the end of the year. The product of the Bendigo district for the first eleven weeks of 1897 shows an increase over the corresponding period of 1896 of 4200 ounces. The Russian output can hardly fail to show some increase, for considerable more interest is being taken in the gravels of Siberia and the Urals than before by the representatives of foreign capital, and it is predicted that with the introduction of improved methods Siberian gold fields will make a wonderful showing. As it is the crude methods of working the gravel are proof of their richness.

Into British Columbia a large amount of machinery is being shipped. This says more for the district than the sale of the War Eagle for nearly a million dollars, or the offer of a million pounds sterling for the LeRoi. The increase of the yield of precious metals in the Kootenay country has been steady and has not been forced by factitious methods caused by speculation or over-capitalization such as has been the case in western Australia and South Africa. In Colorado, at Cripple Creek, there has been a very large increase; the superintendent of the Denver mint says that in January, February and March there was produced in all Colorado no less than 20 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1896.

In California there can be little question as to the future. Conditions prevent much speculation and the amount of development work being done on business lines promise a continual healthy growth in the output.

If there shall be no troubles in Africa nor a European war the world's yield of gold for 1897 should exceed that of 1896 by \$20,000,000 at least.

### BRIEF MINING NOTES.

The new shaft in the Utica mine at Angels' Camp, Cal., for which ground was broken December 18th last, was down to 600 feet on the first of the month.

The Hall Mines smelter, at Nelson, B. C., is being enlarged to treat 380 tons of ore daily. A new blast furnace with a capacity of 250 tons daily has just been completed.

Farron & Stahlman, of Salt Lake, who are developing the Adelaide copper mines at Golconda, Nev., have been arranging for a site for a smelter it is proposed to erect there.

In the tariff bill as presented to the Senate the duty on lead ore is increased from 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound. The duty on quicksilver is reduced from 10 to 5 cents a pound.

It is thought that when completed, the United Verde Copper Company's smelter at Jerome, Arizona, will be the second largest in the world, says the Mining and Scientific Press.

The report of the Rio Tinto Copper Company of Spain, shows that in 1896 the pyrites produced amounted to 1,437,332 tons, and the average copper

contents somewhat above that of the previous year. The copper production at the mine was 34,500 tons, and the copper sales 30,655 tons.

A vast deposit of bituminous coal has recently been discovered on Shields river, about 40 miles from Livingston. Arrangements are being made to work the new mine on an extensive scale.

The amendment to the mining laws of British Columbia, providing that aliens may not take up claims, has been passed by the legislature at Victoria. This does not apply to foreign companies, however.

The cyanide-chlorination plants treating Cripple Creek, Col., ores, are handling 500 to 600 tons daily, and when the new mills being built are completed their capacity will be about 1,000 tons to handle low-grade ores.

The returns of gold bars received at the United States branch mint in Denver for the first three months of this year show total valuation of \$1,536,294.37, the largest quarter's business yet done there by some \$500,000.

Morse P. Davis, I. M. Jacobs and A. Bernard last week organized the Mountain Smelter company, for the purpose of constructing a smelter at Twin Bridges, for which 25 acres of land have been given by citizens of that place.

The Alaska-Treadwell reports for March, 28 days' run: Bullion shipment, \$45,952; ore milled, 18,642 tons; sulphurets treated, 401 tons. Of bullion there came from sulphurets \$15,775; gross expenses for period, \$24,654.

In the Down Town and Carbonate Hill basins at Leadville, Col., which it is proposed to drain by tunnel, it is estimated that from 1891 to the time of the strike in 1896, no less than 5,000 gallons of water per minute were pumped.

The coal production in Hungary in 1896 amounted to 4,970,000 tons, as compared with 4,651,400 tons in the previous year. The imports amounted to 1,791,869 tons, so that the total consumption of the kingdom was about 6,300,000 tons.

Last week no less than 35 locations of mining claims were recorded in Calaveras county, Cal. Until the new mining law goes into effect—May 20—there will be an unusually large number of locations, many to avoid the \$50 assessment work.

Alexander Burrell, the new manager of the Drom Lamson mine, announces that the 50-stamp mill will be started up again in a few days. The cyanide plant to work the tailings, with a capacity of 400 tons daily, will be finished in two months.

In the Bendigo district, Victoria, Australia the gold output from January 1st to March 6 of this year, is reported at \$1,939 ounces as against 30,423 ounces for the same period of 1896. The dividends paid from January 1 to March 6, 1897, amounted to \$18,519.

The Clippier mine near Pony is reported to be a bigger and better mine than ever. New ore has been encountered in the lower levels which gives the property new value. The mill at Pony is to be operated as soon as the road to the mine is in good shape.

The British Columbia legislature has passed an act forbidding the employment of Chinese or Japanese under ground under a penalty. Many mining towns in the Kootenai have forbidden Orientals from crossing their boundaries, and many have been sent back with threats.

The Alaska Mexican (Alaska) reports for March as follows: Period since last return, 31 days. Bullion shipment, \$24,485; ore milled, 12,933 tons; sulphurets treated, 344 tons. Of bullion there came from sulphurets \$42,817. Working expenses for period, \$28,803.

A second mining stock exchange has been formed at Spokane, Wash., under the name of Spokane Board of Trade and Stock Exchange. It is proposed that mines enlisted shall be designated as "shipping mines," "prospective mines" or "prospects," according to their condition.

### HASMARK NEWS NOTES

William Stark and partners shipped some ore from the Morony mine this week.

John Fontana went to Princeton in search of employment last Tuesday morning.

Frank Barnes, the energetic and faithful officer, was in Hasmark on business last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hannifen and Mrs. Charles Harkins were very welcome visitors in Hasmark last Sunday.

Dr. Owen McFadden, of Butte, and Pat Bonner, drove over from Anaconda last Wednesday. The gentlemen will remain here some time, on business.

Miss Beassie Harkins and Miss Clara Bussey, of Granite, were seeing the sights of Hasmark last Sunday under the guidance of Messrs. Tim Hannifen and Bernie Briggs.

"Old Dad" Charles McDonald was taking in our town one day last week. He says he gets tired in the burg and likes to see a bustling mining camp. It reminds him of olden times.

Pat Hennessy, of Flint, brother of County Commissioner elect Dave Hennessy, was in Hasmark last Monday and disposed of a load of potatoes. Pat says Hasmark is a good place to sell farm products.

The war in Hasmark is in statu quo at present, and will be decided by arbitration next Saturday, Justice Miller in Philipsburg having been elected arbitrator, and consequently no shooting or fighting has been going on for several days, although it is understood that hostilities will start with more vim than ever. Should it be so, as indicated, that after arbitration the fighting will be resumed, then it will conclusively demonstrate the uselessness of an arbitration treaty.

## A MILLING PROCESS

Something New in the Line of Ore Reduction.

INVENTED BY A BUTTE MAN.

The Experiment Tried on Southern Cross Ore and It is Said to Be Highly Successful.

There are probably more skeptics in mining than in almost any other branch of business in the world and especially is this true of the milling of ores, says an exchange. No matter how feasible a new process may be but little attention will be given it until it has proved beyond a doubt that it will handle ore on a large scale. This is all due to the fact that there are more people who are commonly called "cranks" continually at work to discover some method by which the rebellious and low grade ores can be treated and the metal extracted at a nominal cost. There have been almost as many applications for patents on this subject as for the old and seemingly impossible proposition of perpetual motion. Chemists the world over have devoted a lifetime to combine a set of chemicals that would dissolve the precious metal in ores. Laboratory tests have been numerous reported as successful, but upon application on a working scale have generally failed, and thus they have been forgotten, but others spring up almost daily to take their places.

The latest process to attract any attention is that of Joseph Helms, a Butte man. Mr. Helms has worked for several years past on what he believes to be a perfect method of treating low-grade ores, free or base, and has made tests of everything from quartz to tailings from every dummy or mine from which samples could be secured. The process is a secret one for which a patent has been applied. A large number of mining men have visited Mr. Helms and were shown the plant. In its operation it is similar to a cyanide plant with the addition of an electric current passing through the charge, which in all probability aids in precipitating the metals. Precipitation is also aided by agitators. The plates are covered with a secret combination and the gold is cleaned up as usual from plates at the bottom of the tank. The principal secret is in the dissolvent which Mr. Helms secretly guards. One of the great advantages claimed for this method is the extremely low cost of the chemicals, which is said to average about 50 cents per ton of the ore treated. Added to this low cost is the rapidity with which the ore can be run through, as it takes only from two to four hours to work up a batch of ore. A sample of ore from the Lexington mine was tested from which was saved 19 out of 23 ounces of silver and the entire amount of \$2.60 of gold was extracted. The time consumed was about three hours. Four hours were consumed in extracting \$12.40 from tailings that assayed \$14. In a test of the Southern Cross ore covering a time of two-and-one-half hours, 75 per cent was extracted. Mr. Helms claims to be able to save 95 per cent of the values of the ores by using about four hours' time.

### The Soldiers' Home.

The first meeting of the board of managers of the State Soldiers' Home was held in Columbia during the week past, when it was decided to formally open the home some time in June. It was originally intended, and hoped, to have the formal opening on Memorial day, but since that cannot be done the board have now decided not to have any formal dedicatory exercises, as the board believes that the funds at their command can be best used to support the home. There will be comfortable furnishings, although they are not all the board desired, but will be comfortable and neat, and the home will have means for the accommodation of 36 soldiers. The resources of the institution, under the direction of the new commandant, Col. J. R. Hillman, will be carefully husbanded and the utmost efficiency will be obtained for the money at the board's command. The building is a handsome two-story brick, of ornate architecture, and is a credit to the state. The following is a brief summary of the conditions to be imposed upon admission to the institution:

"Applications for admission to the home must be made to Commandant Hillman upon the regularly prepared blanks. Applications will be filed and as soon as the home is opened, acted on in the order received. These application blanks can be procured from any member of the board or from Commandant Hillman. To be eligible for admission the applicant must have been a resident of the state one year. Affidavit to that effect is required.

The board of managers asks for contributions of literature and magazines and papers of all kinds for the use of the inmates. The Great Northern railroad will carry all contributions free of expense until May 17. Contributions are being received at the store of Allison & Sherman in Philipsburg.

## Wall Paper, Mixed Paints, Pocket Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Mineral Glasses, Compasses and Location Papers.

The above enumerated articles are now in season. We have a goodly supply of each. Our prices are in harmony with present conditions. We are not selling out. We are not trying to get away. Anything you buy of us, if not satisfactory we will be here to make it good. We are going to stay through the McKinley administration. If you need anything in the

### Medical Line

Remember the Old Reliable Drug House of

**M. E. DOE & CO.**  
PHILIPSBURG, - MONTANA.

### COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Philipsburg, Mont., May 8th, 1897. The Board of County Commissioners of Granite county, Montana, met in special session at 10 o'clock a. m. with all members present.

The minutes of the meeting held April 13th and May 1st were read and approved.

The following road bills were audited and ordered paid:

- W. R. Parker, one and one-half days' man and team, District No. 1, ten hours, \$ 7 50
- J. Parker, one-half day, eight hours District No. 1, ten hours, 1 25
- James Bussey, District No. 2, one day, ten hours, 3 00
- F. Merryfield, District No. 3, one day, eight hours, 2 50
- J. Burnhaugh, District No. 3, one day, ten hours, 3 00
- J. Mason, District No. 5, three days, ten hours, 9 00
- Aug. Gibson, District No. 5, one and three-quarter days, ten hours, 5 25
- J. Stanton, District No. 5, one day, ten hours, 3 00
- Wm. Price, District No. 5, one and one-half days, ten hours, 1 50
- L. H. Hereford, District No. 5, 10 days, 10 hours, 3 75
- L. C. Johnson, District No. 5, two days, man and team, 10 hours, 9 00
- T. Fisher, per Sup. Bart's report one day in July, 1896, ten hours, 3 00
- J. B. Featherman, District No. 8, spikes, 2 00
- C. Howell, District No. 10, work on road, 10 50
- J. Mackinson, District No. 10, one and one-half days, ten hours, 4 50
- H. Speaks, District No. 10, one day, ten hours, 3 00
- J. Bernhardt, District No. 10, sharpening tools, 1 50
- J. A. Gillis, District No. 12, one day man and team, 5 00
- J. A. Gillis, District No. 12, one day, soil, 3 00
- C. Bert, District No. 12, repairing Drummond bridge and hauling lumber for same, 8 00

The maps of Granite county, furnished by Daveport & Dallas, were accepted by the board by the advice of the county surveyor. These maps consist of a large wall map, a set of township maps, and a set of photographs of township maps, and lists of all mineral and land entries in this county to date.

In compliance with petitions received from residents of New Chicago, L. J. Hendrikson was appointed constable for Elk Creek township.

The clerk was instructed to notify him of his appointment and have him file the customary bond.

The bond of R. T. Rombauer, justice of the peace, was approved and ordered filed.

The remainder of the day was passed in consulting with the county surveyor in regard to work to be done on the county roads, and as to proposed changes and the laying out of new roads.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Forty Years the Standard.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'

## PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.