

Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1879.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE: SALT LAKE, Oct. 25, 1879.

Corrected daily by Wells, Fargo & Co.

SILVER.

Table with silver prices for New York, London, Salt Lake, and other locations.

The Exchange Bank of Montreal will resume payment Monday next.

Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 26:—Our mining friends will be pleased to observe this morning that lead has jumped to \$58 per ton.

Bret Harte has moved to Cresseldorf, visiting his consular office at Butte if and when necessary. He is very homesick.

We put it down as a bit of prophecy certain to be fulfilled, that the Utah and Northern Railway will have a track into Butte as soon as the line is completed to Helena—if not before.

The official count of the Ohio vote gives Foster 336,261; Ewing, 319,132; Stewart, Prohibition, 4,145, and Pratt, National, 9,129. Foster's plurality over Ewing is 17,129. His majority over all is 3,855.

Among the proceedings in the U. S. Supreme Court day before yesterday was the case of the Virginia City and Summit City Wagon Road Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. the people of Montana, ex. rel. H. N. Blake. The case was dismissed with costs.

Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna concur in stating that the alliance between Germany and Austria is not a written treaty, signed by the Emperors, but is in the form of a memorandum, which Bismarck and Andrássy exchanged and communicated to their respective sovereigns, who approved of it.

It costs the government from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year to feed and care for 30,000 roving Indians. Last year these Indians cost the country \$4,620,280. In 1875 they cost nearly twice as much, or about \$300 apiece. Considering the pleasure and profit which Uncle Sam derives from his red friends, the price is extremely low.

The two-cent postal card is coming, and will soon be in general circulation. It has two stamps, one at each end, and spaces for two messages. The sender who desires information valuable to himself occupies one of the spaces, and the return correspondent the other. One stamp is cancelled at the office from which it is originally sent, and the other at the return office.

A special to the New York Times says a majority of the Supreme Court Justices are displeased with Field's dissenting opinion on the validity of the railroad act, which, with the manner of its delivery, is pronounced offensive and disrespectful to them. It is reported it will lead to the adoption of a rule by the Court requiring all future dissenting opinions to be read in the Council Chamber before being publicly read from the bench.

Mr. Chas. S. Parnell, the Irish Home Rule leader, is inviting martyrdom. His utterances in behalf of an overburdened but proud and unyielding people, are said to have awakened the apprehensions of the English government and measures are being taken for keeping him muzzled. This will be a serious mistake for the government. It will not hurt Parnell, but it will intensify the spirit of dissatisfaction now prevailing in Ireland. He is a representative and living protest against the unwelcome imposition of laws which exasperate and exile its people.

The State Department at Washington has advised that the British and German governments have favorably received the recent circular issued by the United States calling attention to the determination of this government to prosecute all persons who have violated the Federal law against polygamous marriages, and informing them of the presence of agents amongst their subjects making converts to polygamy. It appears that about the time of the issue of this circular the number of proselytes shipped to this country was unusually large. Reports from consular officers at the principal points of shipment of Mormon converts, state that the police are energetically at work to stop such emigration by formal instructions that our government will arrest and prosecute emigrants of this sect immediately on their arrival. Secretary Everts now feels confident that, with the cooperation of the governments addressed, the inflow of Mormon proselytes from the Old World will be almost entirely cut off, and, with the energetic measures now being enforced in Utah, that the whole system will speedily crumble in pieces.

THE MINING AND FARMING INTERESTS NOT IN CONFLICT.

A false idea prevails with some persons—and it is found more frequently among farmers and ranchmen—that there exists some rivalry or conflict of interests between the mining and agricultural interests of our Territory. That any legislation which has for its object the promotion or encouragement of one, must necessarily be at the expense of, and operate injuriously to, the other. As these and all kindred opinions are based either on prejudice or most short-sighted views, we propose trying to dispel some of them, and to show that instead of being in any way in conflict, that these separate pursuits mutually benefit and sustain one another; that whatever promotes the one will react in its advantages upon the other. On the

other hand, whatever retards one will injure the other.

It is plain that in a country as far removed from a foreign market as is Montana, that unless her farm products find a market near home they will never repay the cost of production. Take wheat, our chief serial, as an example; and take one dollar per bushel as its average price in the markets of either Chicago or San Francisco, and it requires no figures to show that wheat cannot be transported to either of those markets from this Territory; the cost of transportation being more than its value when it reaches market. Now, as Montana can produce wheat as cheaply and abundantly as almost any other State or Territory, it follows that the greater the number of consumers at home the better the market, and the greater the profit to the wheat grower. And what is true of wheat is true of everything else produced from the ground which can support life, or add to its enjoyment. See on the other hand the benefit which the miner and all others derive from the production of bread and the other necessities of life at home. Mining is not what many persons unacquainted with it suppose—a pursuit of certain and limitless profit—but on the contrary is of all pursuits attended with uncertainty; and taking into view the capital invested and the numbers engaged, it is questionable whether the profits are as great as in any other pursuit that can be named. It follows from this that if you increase the expense of living to the miner, you cut short profits already light and uncertain, or otherwise compel him to abandon that industry for some other which is less precarious. Increase the cost of mining fifty per cent. above what it now is and probably more than half the mines of the Territory that are now worked would have to be abandoned, and where would the market then be for the surplus farm products produced in the Territory? There may be rivalry and competition, and therefore conflict of interests between farmers themselves by over-production, but there is not and never can be any conflict between a producer and a consumer, and this is the relation which exists between the farmer and the miner.

As to the other question which more than anything else gives rise to the feeling of jealousy which exists between these industries—the apportionment of taxes—the same rule should be applied that is already applied to the merchant, the mechanic, and all others owning property; it should be taxed equally and bear proportionately the just and necessary expenses of government; and whether such taxes should be imposed on the estimated value of the mines, or on their production, as at present, is a question which must be confided to the wisdom of those who make our laws. A matter which has troubled legislators and statesmen in all time, has been how to impose taxes in such a way that the burdens would be equally borne, and owing to the difficulty of doing this arises much of the discontent and rivalry between different localities and sections. While absolute equality of taxation may not be attainable, there are two principles never to be lost sight of in striving for that end. One is, to frame laws which will make taxation as nearly equal as possible. The other is, not to impose burdens on one industry for the benefit of another—a political heresy which the world has outgrown, with the exception, possibly, of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who still thinks the world exists for the sake of pig iron.

THE PENOBSCOT MINE.

No. 1.

Editor Butte Miner.

Seven months have passed away since your correspondent first visited this noted mine in behalf of the MINER. No doubt your readers have not forgotten the description which followed that visit. The 23d of this month found us bright and early in the morning in company with the Superintendent, Mr. Ryan. Donning a suit of miner's clothing, we again descend the ladder until we arrived at the 60-foot level. This level we find driven 120 east and 100 feet west, with three winzes sunk to the level below, for ventilation. Descending to the 100-foot level, we explore it 370 feet east and 448 feet west. 226 feet from the shaft a winze has been raised to the bottom of the old blacksmith shop shaft, and the west end of the drift connects with a winze sunk where a cross-cut tunnel cuts the vein. East of the main shaft on this level an air shaft is raised to the surface; by this it can be readily seen that the mine has a good circulation of pure air. Descending 60 feet more, the 100-foot level is reached. This level has been driven 120 feet east and 146 feet west, with a winze on each side of the main shaft connecting with the levels above. 40 feet more of ladder and we are at the 200-foot level, which extends 180 feet east and 220 feet west. Here we find a No. 13 Knowles pump at work forcing the water to the surface. 40 feet east of the shaft at this depth a vein of ore three feet in width was found running off in a south-easterly direction. A drift was run on this spur the distance of 25 feet at the time of our visit, and the vein showed no signs of playing out. The main shaft is sunk 20 feet below this level, and three eight-hour shifts of miners are putting it down as fast as powder and steel can do it. By a personal examination at the bottom of the shaft the ore vein was found to be nine feet wide. A small Harris steam pump hoists the water from the bottom and deposits it in a large tank in the east 200-foot level from which the large pump hoists it to the surface as already described.

In the portions of this great vein through which I have been endeavoring to take the reader, very little work has been done except running drifts and sinking winzes. Stopping has been done on some of the upper levels, but most of the ore is laying on the stulls awaiting to be hoisted to the surface. Several hundred tons of broken ore is also laying in some of the drifts. A new shaft-house has been built over the main shaft. The bucket lands about 25 feet above the surface of the ground, while

the sheave is 20 feet above that point. A "skip" for hoisting ore will soon be put in the main shaft, as the shaft is sunk on the incline of the lode, so that cages cannot be used. The "skip" will dump into cars at the mouth of the shaft, which carries the ore 200 feet on an elevated track to the rock breaker, in one end of the hoisting engine-house, where it is broken fine before being sent down the incline to the mill. The cars on the elevated track work by an endless rope, the power being furnished by the engine.

The new engine-house, as before stated, is distant about 200 feet; the object of having it here is to have the hoisting power near the center of the property; by that means two or more shafts can be sunk and the same engine do the work. One reel and wire rope only is now in place, but duplicates are on hand if they should be needed. The room for the rock breaker is separated from the engine-room by a perfectly tight partition, so that no dust can injure the machinery. About 400 feet west of the main shaft a short cross-cut taps the vein; from this point a drift has been run west 336 feet, tapping the bottom of the old Snowdrift shaft, or discovery shaft of both the Penobscot and Snowdrift lodes. A little east of the bottom of the old Snowdrift shaft a winze was sunk 90 feet and some very rich ore found, almost equaling the famous bonanza which first brought the mine into such notice two years ago. On this level a vein was found running north and south, or at right angles to the Penobscot. A drift has been run on this lode 100 feet; a good vein of ore three and a half feet wide was found all the way. In the part of the mine last described, work is not being prosecuted at present, all the force being employed in working through the main shaft. By a personal examination of this magnificent property a person will be struck with the fine smooth walls carrying a general course. The spurs running out from the vein show to a practical miner that the world famed Penobscot is a true fissure. One thing is noticeable, that the farther away from the rich surface pocket the workings are the less base the ore is, and the higher per cent. of the noble metal can be saved. Only a small streak of the black or carbonate ore is found in the deepest working, the rest of the quartz being nearly white, and quite free from any base metals. Between the bucket and ladder ways of the main shaft is a plank partition, and the ladders are set on an angle resting on a platform every 16 feet, making accidents almost impossible. The timbering of the entire mine is exceptionally good; in fact everything shows good and careful management. A comfortable changing house, equipped with a stove, is situated conveniently to the shaft, for the convenience of the miners.

In this letter I have confined myself to the mine; in my next I will describe the mill and surface improvements of the past summer.

M. T. UTO NOMINE.

BELMONT, Oct. 27, 1879.

Grant on the Comstock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A Virginia City dispatch says that General Grant and party descended the C. & C. shaft to-day, and visited the lower levels of the bonanza, under the guidance of J. W. Mackey, and subsequently went through a number of the mills.

Later—The General visited the hall of the Pacific Coast Pioneers, and was made an honorary member and a badge of office and the credentials of the society were given him. He was introduced by Dr. Harris. Colonel Robert Taylor delivered an address, to which the General responded as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen Members of the Society of Pacific Coast Pioneers: Your President has already said what I feel in appreciation of my reception here. Nothing which I received abroad was such a source of pleasure to me. I do not mean by this to disparage my greeting abroad. It was an honest and hearty one, and showed the highest esteem for our country by foreign nations. It would have been quite different a quarter of a century ago; now we are regarded as the most powerful nation on earth. We have much which European nations have not; that is, we have a population which as yet does not threaten to crowd any inhabited district, or exhaust the productiveness of the soil. We have extensive soil and immense undeveloped resources to exhaust before our population will become so dense as to make the raising of sufficient to live on a serious problem. In this respect we have great promise for the future. The fact of the matter is, we are more thought of abroad than we think of ourselves; yet at the same time we think considerable of ourselves and we in fact are a little conceited over our advantages. (Laughter.) Newspapers and politicians, however, think there are a good many bad people in the world, and things are on the verge of ruin, but I guess we are all right. (Laughter.) Still we can be improved. If I was not an American I would not dare talk like this, for fear of being mobbed. (Laughter.) I thank you all for this kindly expression of your esteem."

Indian News.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 29.—James Davis, General Merritt's chief of scouts, came into Rawlins this morning with dispatches and mail. He reports numerous fresh Indian trails crossing the road in the vicinity of Williams' Ford and Mow rapids, and also a camp fire near Milk river. About eight miles north of Snake river, at the crossing of Cottonwood creek on the Muddy, he saw three Indians. He and Eugene Taylor, one of Merritt's scouts, fired upon them and they retreated up the bed of the creek. Davis came on intercepting and warning the escort with the body of Lieut. Weir, which was a short distance ahead of him, and also a number of ranchmen on their way to Snake river. Lieut. Weir's body will be here on Thursday morning and will be received by Colonel Brackett's command. Funeral services will be held here and the remains will be shipped East.

TELEGRAMS!

REPORTED FOR THE MINER BY THE W. U. T. COMPANY.

From all Parts of the World.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Grant will be on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—General Grant has telegraphed that he can postpone his other engagements and will therefore be the President's guest on the 10th of Nov. at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas.

The Texas Pacific R. R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, who has been in Washington for several days, is reported to have announced that his Company has decided to make no further appeals to Congress for aid to construct the Texas-Pacific railroad. At the extra session of Congress eleven bills were introduced providing for government aid in constructing this road. Brown says his Company was not instrumental in having those bills introduced and that it has no interest in any of them. The Company is now engaged in building the line and expects to complete it without pecuniary aid from the government.

Latest News from the Released Prisoners.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—A special to the Tribune from Alamosa, 300 miles south of Denver, and the terminus of the Rio Grande railway, says the women and children who were recently captives among the Utes, arrived there at 4 p. m., where they will remain for a few days before proceeding to Denver. They were surrendered to Special Agent Adams after a parley of five hours at the camp on a tributary of Grande river, on the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d started homeward, proceeding through the Indian country, in care of the employés of Los Pinos Agency, to Oury's house and the Agency, arriving at the latter place the morning of the 25th. They started immediately homeward, and arrived at Alamosa as above. The captives report that the money and papers, which were reported to be safe, were destroyed or taken by the Utes. Miss Meeke's life was once threatened by Douglass, who placed a gun to her head, but she did not flinch, and told Douglass that she was neither afraid of the Indians or death, and she skulked away. The women agree that they owe their safety to one woman, Susan, wife of Johnson and sister of Oury, who protected them at all times, even going to the council, (an unprecedented move for women among Indians,) and continually raised her voice for the release of the prisoners.

Colfax at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Schuyler Colfax delivered his lecture "Across the Continent," to-night at the Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Masonic library. President Hayes, Postmaster-General Key and General Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury were present, occupying seats on the platform, and before the announcement of the lecturer were severally introduced to the audience by Mayor Latrobe. In the course of his lecture descriptive of Oregon, Colfax mentioned the name of Captain Ulysses S. Grant, and his having been once stationed there many years ago. At the mention of Grant's name the audience responded with a loud and rapturous applause, which continued for some time. At the conclusion of the lecture there was a loud call for the President, and the audience remained in their seats repeating the call until the President rose and bowed his respects. He was greeted with a hearty welcome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Frank Mayo, the actor, hence for San Francisco, was robbed of all he possessed on an Erie train at Elmira, and had to borrow money to proceed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The opening of the National Fair to-day was marked by a partial suspension of public and private business, and some 15,000 people flocked to the fair grounds. An industrial procession four miles in length formed, and proceeding through the principal streets reached the fair grounds about noon. The Presidential party, including Secretary Everts, Secretary Schurz, Postmaster-General Key, Attorney-General Devens, and General Sherman, with ladies, arrived on the grounds about 1 o'clock.

Queer Freight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—When the steamship Bahama left Barbadoes for this city, a passenger came on board with a box, at ten o'clock at night, which was directed to Rev. J. W. Powers, this city. The custom house officers found a human body in it to-day, which was sent to the morgue. No Rev. P. W. Powers cannot be found. The passenger who left the box is missing.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—A man named Richard Kuper, a resident of this city, who recently returned from Germany, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of having murdered his father, brother and sister at Eikersburg, Prussia, Sept. 24th. Kuper's father had disposed of a large property, and it is supposed the crime was committed to obtain money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Oakland says that at the Nicoll House, Oakland, at 8:30 last evening, Herbert Benton and Frankie Woodward both committed suicide by shooting themselves with the same pistol, the man killing himself first. It was a premeditated deed, as both had threatened to kill themselves. Nothing is known of the cause of the deed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The steamship England arrived this morning from Liverpool. When the cargo was about to be unloaded a man was found leaning a hand against a crate who faintly gasped out "Water." He was terribly emaciated and weak. He was asked if he had been all those days while the ship was at sea without food or drink and he nodded once, shuddered and died. The body was sent to the morgue. The England left Liverpool Oct. 15th and the stowaway must have been thirteen days without food or water.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—The Board of Pardons agreed to recommend a commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment in the case of John O'Neill, a Northumberland Mollie Maguire.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Hanlan and his admirers are decidedly averse to going to Washington. They are determined to insist upon Blaikie as referee if another race is to be rowed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from General McDowell stating that the Hualapai Indians, in Northern Arizona, were starving and asking if they could be fed by the War Department. There being no appropriation available for such purpose the matter was referred to the Department of the Interior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The tug boat Daniel Boone, exploded her boiler in East river this morning, instantly killing the fireman and a deck hand and seriously injuring the engineer and cook. The tug was blown into fragments.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer, who arrived here Monday, after lecturing here will visit California, thence going to Australia and returning to San Francisco.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—Two cases were reported by the Board of Health this morning. One death occurred last night. A special train left at noon with physicians and nurses for Harrison Station, Miss., seventy miles south of here.

FOREIGN.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Manning will leave London for Rome on the 6th of November, to endeavor to win the assent of the Vatican to his long cherished scheme, which, by admitting certain changes in external organization of the Catholic Church in England, will facilitate the return to Catholicism of an important group of English protestants.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The proceedings of the congress at Naples, on the 26th, to promote a general disarmament throughout the world, terminated in a scene of indescribable confusion, amidst hissing, hooting and other demonstrations, owing to the opposition of a section who disapproved the object of the congress. Placards bearing the words "Death to Austria," were posted on the walls of Naples, but were torn down by the police.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Several Cuban members of the Chamber of Deputies intend to move that immediately after the passage of the bill for abolishing slavery in Cuba, the Cortez shall proceed to discuss other measures for reform there.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fall and Winter Cloaks. New styles and new goods at Mrs. Lou P. Smith's.

Silk and Worsted Goods. New, handsome, cheap, fashionable and stylish, at Mrs. Lou P. Smith's.

A large lot of Notions and Fancy Goods lately received, and more coming every day. Call and examine them at Mrs. Lou P. Smith's.

A nice lot of Chromos just received from the east, at L. Marks & Son's.

A good assortment of Pocket Cutlery and Gold Pens at L. Marks & Son's.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, latest styles, at L. Marks & Son's.

Good Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, etc., at low prices at L. Marks & Son's.

All kinds of Toys at reasonable prices at L. Marks & Son's.

Lone Fisherman, a fine article of Smoking Tobacco, at L. Marks & Son's.

A full line of all kinds of Cigarettes just received at L. Marks & Son's.

All kinds of Musical Instruments at L. Marks & Son's.

WINDOW GLASS.—Large lot; all sizes from 8x10 to 16x24 just received at J. M. Bowes' Furniture Warehouse.

A nice assortment of Baskets, Willow Chairs, etc., at L. Marks & Son's.

For a good domestic or imported Cigar, go to L. Marks & Son's.

Brackets and Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices at L. Marks & Son's.

Everybody smokes the Argonian Cigar. For sale at L. Marks & Son's.

Jobbing off 25,000 Cigars at cost, less freight, at W. Coleman & Co's. Bound to sell.

Fresh lot Smoking and Chewing tobacco, best quality and lowest price at W. Coleman & Co's.

FRESH CONFECTIONERY before breakfast every morning at GOLDMAN & Co's., Butte.

A fresh lot of Cigars at reasonable prices just received at L. Marks & Son's.

Fresh Oranges just received at L. Marks & Son's.

Shetland Shawls, fine assortment. Winter goods, every style. Latest arrivals at H. Barnett's.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED. NEW DESIGNS, at C. A. B. HALVORSON'S.

Bonner & Co's new stock, now being opened, includes everything needed for Men's, Women's and Misses' wear, with a complete stock of Carpets, Curtains and the many articles required for house furnishing. Everything is fresh and new, purchased at a few weeks since at the then extreme low prices. We advise families to give them a call. You will receive the kindest attention, and will be gladly shown through their immense stock whether or not you want to purchase.

E. L. Bonner & Co. have opened in their new store, 350 men's suits of English French and American wools. All in need of fine clothing will do well to examine their stock, as a better selection is not to be had in the Territory.

Among the New Goods Received by E. L. Bonner & Co., are the following: 50 pieces Spurre, Tarchion, Mechlin, Spanish Valenciennes and other Laces from 5c. to \$1.75 per yard. 75 pieces Black and Colored Silks, Black Velvets \$3.50 to \$9 per yard. 75 doz fine Hosiery, 7c. to \$2.50 per pair. Lace Nets in Magnificent Styles, \$10 each. 75 pieces Table Linens; 200 doz. Towels, \$2 to \$12 per doz. Cashmeres, Brocade Silks, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Carpets, Lace Curtains, at their Palace Store, Main Street.

New Flowers, Feathers, Hat Ornaments; handsome and fashionable; just received at H. Barnett's. Silk Velvets just received at H. Barnett's. Trimming Silks, all colors. Latest styles of Pringles for Cloaks and Dresses just received at H. Barnett's.

BLACK & JOLLEY Blacksmiths and Wagon maker CORNER MAIN AND PARK STS. BUTTE CITY, MONTANA

The best of iron and hard wood used. Sk workmen employed. John Jolley makes a specialty of shoeing. The best in the town—all the shoes used; treats and cures all cases of diseased feet in horses. Superior picks for miners manufactured, supplied all over Montana. aug23-daw

\$16. \$16. Swiss or American Watches Stem Winding, Chronometer Balance, In a positively Dust-proof, Air-tight and Waterproof Case of STERLING SILVER, 9.25 FINE Or 3 per cent. better than Coin Silver. Any other Watch, no difference what the name, Cheaper than any one else can sell them. FERDINAND HIRSCH, Jeweler Oct. 19d-1m

Samuel Mulville, BLACKSMITH, Horseshoeing a Specialty Diseases of Horses' Feet Carefully and Scientifically Treated. Work in any department of Blacksmithing promptly and neatly executed. Shop on East Broadway. BUTTE, MONTANA

LEVENGOOD'S STATION Liver Bow and Philipburg Road. The proprietor gives notice to the public that having recently enlarged his premises, he is able to accommodate guests in Good Style. Travelers can always find at his House A GOOD TABLE AND COMFORTABLE SLEEPING ROOMS for themselves. For their Horses, Wagon Stables with Good Care. PETER LEVENGOOD

BUTTE SAW MILL LUMBER LATH AND SHINGLES, Seasoned Building AND— Finishing Lumber MINING TIMBERS, ETC. Orders from contractors for any description Lumber will be promptly filled.

The best Lumber in the Market Satisfaction Guaranteed. Office and yard at the Kennedy Feed Stable Montana Street, BUTTE, MONTANA. W. M. McLEAN, Agent

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ON DISPLAY AT— MRS. LOU P. SMITH'S, WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA Just received a large and carefully selected stock comprising

READY-MADE SUITS WHITE AND LINEN. New Feathers, the Latest Styles of Summer Hats, at Sun Downs, Breton Lace Ties, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Shetland Shawls, and Circulars, ORANGE FLOWERS, WREATHS AND BRIDAL VEILS, CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PARASOLS, ETC., ETC.

White's Sewing Machines kept constantly on hand. Price reduced to \$45.00. S. T. HAUSER & CO. (Being stockholders First National Bank of Helena, Montana.) BUTTE, MONTANA.

Do a General Banking Business New York Correspondent, Clark, Dodge & Co. St. Louis " Third National Bank San Francisco " First Nat. Gold Bank Sell Drafts on the Principal Cities of Europe. Allow interest on time deposits. Prompt attention given to Collections.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HELENA. Designated Depository of the United States. PAID UP CAPITAL \$100,000 SURPLUS AND PROFITS 100,000 S. T. HAUSER, President.