

THE NORTHWEST

SNOW RETARDS ACTIVE WORK IN SOME PLACES.

Items of interest of a Miscellaneous Nature Gathered During the Past Week—New Districts Brought to the Front—Many Mining Accidents and Personals.

It is reported that the smelting trust and the United Metals Selling company have combined to corner the silver-bullion market in London, where a large short interest exists. These companies are not selling much, but are hoarding silver, taking advantage of the sharp demand from various countries. The same operation was formerly applied to copper when it was around 12 cents. The independents were persuaded to sell ahead at 10 cents, then the Rockefeller group gained all the floating supply, creating a temporary scarcity.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Instructions have been received from London for the construction of a new road in Camp Mansfield, in the south fork of the Skeena. The commissioner of the Kootenays has stated that there is being expressed a feeling of dissatisfaction of the Kootenays. The Klondike are now being operated by a tramway from the Klondike to the Canadian coast. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000. It is expected that this will not affect the Klondike for reduction works. The Klondike have sent out over 100,000 tons this year to the company's smelter at Grand Forks. The Emma mine, in Summit camp, rejoined the shipping list and this week the Snow Shoe, the B. C. mine and the Sunset will probably start sending out ore once more.

Rosland camp has two new shipping mines. The White Bear and the O. K. have sent out initial shipments. The I. X. L. mine has joined the working list and is to be followed in the next week or two by the Jumbo, the Novelty and the Spitzee. The White Bear is shipping to Trail and the O. K. to Northport. Manager S. H. Marshall's cable report on the workings of the Le Roi at Rosland for March follows: "Shipped from the mine to Northport smelter during the past month 17,000 tons of ore, containing 5417 ounces of gold, 10,511 ounces silver and 882,300 pounds copper. Can not form any reliable estimate as to profits; cost per ton for treatment can not be determined at present."

MINING NOTES.

The mining stock market in Spokane continues to remain inactive. The San Juan section of Col. adds to the eye of the greatest activity it has ever known.

An assayer at Seattle gets returns of \$7 in gold to the ton of coal mined 5 miles from Seattle.

A pocket of ore running from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a ton was struck recently in the Trade Dollar mine, at Silver City, Col., at a depth of 1,700 feet.

Revised figures indicate that the output of the Lake Superior copper district last month exceeded 17,000,000 pounds of refined copper.

The city of Joplin, Mo., is now actively engaged in the mining business, having leased a reserve tract of 13 acres on the west of the city cemetery for a period of ten years for mining purposes.

Sam Silverman, who is down from Prince of Wales island, in southeastern Alaska, says that the Brown-Alaska company he represents is considering the erection of a 400-ton smelter at the company's property.

The 10 stamp mill on the American Eagle mine at Elk City, Idaho, continues to steadily crush ore, and each cleanup amounts to about \$1500. Since the mill began running, early in January, the total cleanup for each month has averaged about \$9,000.

Two more bodies, charred beyond recognition, have been taken out of the ruins of the Northwestern Star Oil plant near Minneapolis. This makes six bodies recovered. There are thousands of barrels of oil still in the basement, and this will burn for days.

At a recent meeting at Amador, Cal., between representatives of the miners' union an agreement satisfactory to all sides was reached. The agreement affects all the mines which were concerned in the strike and takes effect immediately. The miners will begin going to work at once.

H. M. Williams, manager of the Panhandle Smelting company, says that his company has started a board-house at its works near Sandpoint, Idaho. Although Mr. Williams does not admit it, it is generally considered among mining men that the plant will be run as a lead base plant, instead of a copper base plant, as has been given out.

E. B. Forster, who is largely interested in the North San Polo mine at Republic, visited it recently with C. O. Barnes, and reports it looking very well. The water in the shaft has risen 50 feet, but steps have been taken by which it can be easily drained. A drift and stope have been started on the 50 foot level, from which ore will be shipped to the smelters.

It is reported that an important strike has been made on the Springfield copper property, located in the Stevens peak district, Idaho. While the force was engaged in running a drift on the lead a body of sulphide ore was encountered. The properties of this district are rapidly coming to the front. It was not long ago that the Park Mining company encountered native copper.

Sluicing on all the creeks in the Klondike has begun. Duncan creek is turning out a second bonanza, and an increase is looked for on all the old creeks. The estimated output for the present year is given as \$15,000,000, as against \$12,000,000 for last year.

The consumption of copper for 1902 was divided among the following countries: Germany, 107,904; France, 55,500; England, 121,877; North America, 224,000; Austria-Hungary, 23,440; Russia, 24,398; Italy, 14,064; Scandinavia, Spain, Belgium, Turkey, and Asia, 20,000 to 30,000; making a total of 595,234 tons. The production during the same period was 557,942 tons, showing that the consumption was about 40,000 tons in excess of the production.

Three men are dead and a fourth probably fatally injured as a result of an explosion of giant powder in the Chloride-Bailey mine, in Dedrick, Trinity county, Cal. The names of but two of the victims of the accident are known. They are Fred Linden and J. Wilburn, both dead. Linden and Wilburn were working at the blast of giant powder. One of them dropped a box of powder. There was a terrific explosion, shaking the entire mine.

News from Saltillo, Mexico, announces the death at that place of Victor Clements, a mining expert of international fame. Mr. Clements underwent a surgical operation and his death, it is believed, was due to improper medical treatment in the small Mexican town.

Mr. Clements' residence was in Salt Lake City, but he has conducted important mining operations in all parts of the world. As an associate of John Hays Hammond he took a conspicuous part in the development of many great mines of the South African rand. He was regarded by the Spaniards as one of the ringleaders in the Jameson raid, and for many months languished in a Transvaal jail under sentence of death. Timely intervention of the American and British governments saved him from the gallows.

He was born in California and attended the California School of Mines. On the opening of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mines in the Coeur d'Alenes he was in charge as manager. From Idaho he went to South America. In 1900 he was general manager of the De La Mar interests in Idaho and Nevada. Recently he has been engaged in the development of his own properties in Mexico.

Oregon Mining.

Operations have commenced for the season on the Grabstake group of seven claims. A crosscut tunnel is now being run which will tap the ledge at a depth of 150 feet.

Operations are to be resumed shortly on the Grizzly and Red Cloud group in the Granite district. The Grizzly was located 20 years ago and with an arrastra turned out considerable gold.

It is reported at Sumpter, Ore., that the object of Alexander Baring's visit is for the purpose of negotiating the purchase of the E. & B. property near the North Pole. He is now at Portland and supposed to be in conference with Jonathan Bourne, present owner of the E. & B.

Serious trouble is threatened in labor circles at Sumpter, the leading mining camp of eastern Oregon. J. B. Stoddard, manager of the Sumpter Lumber company, has employed Japanese laborers to cut 4,000 cords of wood. The trades and labor assembly was notified Stoddard to discharge the Japanese, which he has declined to do. The Sumpter Lumber company has been declared unfair.

Pierce, Idaho, District.

The Rich Hill company has started a force of men to work.

The Chicago-Pierce company is repairing the road to its claims, four and one-half miles above town, on Oro Fino creek, preparatory to commencing work. This company will install an Evans elevator.

Greene & Anderson report that the crosscut tunnel on the Buckeye Boy has struck the ledge showing four feet of pure milling ore. The ore pans well in fine gold and carries some sulphides. There are rumors of the property changing hands soon to Ohio parties.

Montana Mines.

The Butte mining district, as operated today, covers an area of approximately four by six miles, or 24 square miles.

Emphasis may cover weakness.

OPPOSE RUSSIA IN CHINA

GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON NOT PLEASED AT SITUATION.

Ambassador at St. Petersburg Ordered to Enter a Protest Against Partition by Russia From China of the Eastern Part of Manchuria—Minister Conger Asks Chinese to Hold Out.

Washington, April 27.—Russia's position in Manchuria does not at all please the administration at Washington, if Monday's events serve as guide to temper of Americans.

The American ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to present a note of protest against the partition by Russia from China of the east territory of Manchuria.

Minister Conger at Peking has been instructed to inform the Chinese to hold out against demands of Russia.

Russia's demands in Manchuria and their effect on American interests were the subject of a conference this afternoon between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, that occurred at Secretary Hay's house and lasted for nearly an hour. It is denied that the ambassador brought official advices from his government, but the fact that he is still suffering from an attack of lumbago which has confined him to the embassy for several weeks is evidence of the urgency of the call.

Steps already have been taken by the state department to ascertain the backwardness of Russia's latest move. Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, has been instructed by cable to present to the Russian foreign office a note, which, while diplomatically known as one of inquiry, is in substance a strong protest against Russia's demands. Cabled instructions also have been sent to Minister Conger at Peking, to express to the Chinese authorities the dissatisfaction of the United States with Russia's demands and our hope that China will not accede to them. No answers have yet been received to either note, though unofficial assurances are still reaching the department that American interests in Manchuria will be protected. In the department's note, which Ambassador McCormick has presented already, Russia's attention is called to the assurances which have been given the United States relative to the preservation of the integrity of China and the continuance of the open door policy. Russia also is reminded of the severe blow to American trade that must follow the granting of the first two demands, that no more ports or towns in Manchuria be opened and that no additional foreign consuls be admitted.

Russia's Contentions.

Russia's reason for contending for the closed door in Manchuria is the claim that the open door is not a commercial, but a political question. She continues to assure the United States that in some way this country's interest will be protected in Manchuria. The point is made that as the Manchurian demands are still in negotiation between St. Petersburg and Peking, the United States can not expect that Russia will make concessions until the fate of her demands has been determined. When China has acceded to all or these demands, it is suggested that a trade agreement of some sort can be reached between this country and Russia which will protect our trade interests.

Appreciating the fact that the interests of this country in Manchuria are those of trade and not territory, Russia, it is stated, is disposed to make certain trade concessions to the United States in Manchuria at the proper time.

Even those Chinese newspapers which previously have been moderate in tone now join in the opinion that the time has come for all powers interested in the prosperity of China and her development of trade opportunities, to show a firm front to Russia in the matter of her demands upon Manchuria.

Pope Is Interested.

The pope is showing more interest in the prospect of receiving King Edward than he has in the visit of any other ruler; he also exhibits a certain excitement. In preparing for the interview with his majesty the pope has ordered brought to him all the documents regarding the relations of the holy see and England since 1880. The correspondence with Great Britain at that time was voluminous and was followed by the mission of Mgr. Persico to inquire into the situation in Ireland.

China St. Louis Fair.

Peking, March 24, via San Francisco, April 28.—The commissioners of China to the St. Louis exposition—Prince Pao Lun, Taotai Wong Kai Kah and Francis A. Carl—have met in Peking for their first conference.

The two first named have had audiences with the empress dowager and secured a liberal appropriation—600,000 taels (equivalent to \$400,000)—for the Chinese exhibit.



Health Of Women

Health and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood. Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes such troubles.

Case of this Prominent Chicago Woman Should Give Everyone Confidence in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure, indeed, to add my testimonial to the great number who are today praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Three years ago I broke down from excessive physical and mental strain. I was unable to secure proper rest, also lost my appetite, and I became so nervous and irritable too that my friends trembled, and I was unable to attend to my work. Our physician prescribed for me, but as I did not seem to improve, I was advised to go away. I could neither spare the time nor money, and was very much worried when, fortunately, one of my club friends called. She told me how she had been cured of ovarian troubles, and how like my symptoms were to hers, seven bottles of your medicine cured her, and she insisted that I take some.

"I did so, and am glad that I followed her advice. Within six weeks I was a different woman, strong and robust in health, and have been so ever since.

"A number of my friends who have been troubled with ailments peculiar to our sex have taken your compound, and have also been greatly benefited."—MISS ELIZABETH DALEY, President of the St. Ruth's Court, Order of Foresters, Catholic.

What is left for the women of America, after reading such letters as we publish, but to believe. Don't some of you who are sick and miserable feel how wicked you are to remain so, making life a burden for yourself and your friends, when a cure is easily and inexpensively obtained? Don't you think it would pay to drop some of your old prejudices and "Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is better than all the doctors for cures?" Surely the experience of hundreds of thousands of women, whom the Compound has cured, should convince all women.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these cures of thousands of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—stick to the medicine that you know is the Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Discovered Small Pox Germ.

The Boston Globe announces that Dr. William Thomas Counselman of Shattuck, professor of pathological anatomy in Harvard Medical school, has discovered the germ that causes small pox. The discovery is pronounced by physicians who have been aware of Dr. Counselman's achievement in medical history and the most important made in Boston, rivaling the discovery of ether as an anesthetic.

The details of the investigation, how each step was taken, together with valuable scientific information concerning the protozoa, the organism that produces that highly contagious disease, has been furnished to medical men by the discoverer, who refrains from making a public announcement until he has enlightened the scientific world.

Paris to Welcome King Edward.

Paris, April 28.—Elaborate arrangements are being carried out for the welcoming here of King Edward. They are on a scale of royal splendor. The fetes will follow those held at the time of the visit to Paris of the czar of Russia and will include a number of events affording opportunities for brilliant spectacular effects.

Coast Wheat Report.

Portland, Ore.—Walla Walla, 70c; 71c; bluestem, 75c; valley, 70c; 75c.

Tacoma, Wash.—Nominal and unchanged. Bluestem, 76c; club, 70c.

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