Adams County News.

VOL. I. RITZVILLE, WASHINGTON, MAY 25, 1898. NO. 17.

MINES OF THE NORTHWEST

AROUND THE VARIOUS CAMPS.

Big Ore Body in the Keystone in the Sylvanite District—Five-Stamp Mill in Pony Gulch—The Winze on the Iron Mask—In the Fort Steele District.

The new crosscut tunnel on the Keystone mine reached the footwall Saturday and the vein was proved to be about 10 feet wide between walls, says a correspondent at Slyvanite, Mont. Drifting was immediately started south along the foot wall and is now advanced about 15 feet. This will be pushed on until under the big stope on the upper level, when a crosscut will be run to the hanging wall. Drifting will also be done north and a raise will soon be made from the north drift to the upper level. The big stope referred to on the upper level was encountered in drifting south on the footwall from the face of the crosscut tunnel. After drifting about 45 feet the drift went through two feet of ore into rock that was supposed to be the foot wall. This was cut through and found to be a horse two feet thick. It was passed and a tremendous body of ore was entered that has since been known in this camp as the "big stope." This is now shown to be 55 feet wide and the hanging wall is yet to be discovered. This great ore body has been explored for 125 feet and its width holds out throughout that distance. The drift has been run 200 feet further and now shows about six feet of ore in the face. A north drift has also been run about 200 feet but no such immense ore body has been entered as on the south drift. However, the drift has opened up ore varying from five to six feet wide. It is conservatively estimated that there is ore enough in sight to keep th presnt 10-stamp mill running day and night for two years.

Pony Gulch.

It is reported here that Mr. Craven, until recently amalgamator at the Daddy, will put up a five-stamp mill this summer to work some of the ore from Pony gulch, between Delta and Beaver station, Idaho. Spokane parties are said to be behind the enterprise, which should be a paying one, as there is some good ore up Pony gulch. Years ago there was a mill built there which crushed the rock with rolls instead of stamps—a method which has proven a failure on the hard quartz of the Coeur d'Alenes. The mistake was also made of locating the mill where it was inconvenient and expensive to get the ore to it, and steam power was used to run it. Even with those disadvantages it was almost a success, and it is confidently believed that mills driven by water and suitably located would prove that there are a number of mines in that region that will pay for working and some that will be profitable.

Since the old mill—the Fay Templeton—closed down there has been nothing done on Pony except assessment work, and the region which at one time was a promising one, has nearly dropped out of sight. The Fay Templeton property was reincorporated last fall, some of the prominent mining men of the south fork becoming interested in it, and it was then understood that arrangements would be made this spring to work the property on a business basis, with the expectation that some money would be made from it. The old mill was torn out, the boiler being sold to the revivification works at Murray, but there the work ceased, and nothing more has been heard regarding it.

The Iron Mask.

The winze on the Iron Mask, near Rossland, has reached the 105-foot level below the main tunnel, which is equivalent to a depth from the surface of 305 feet, the deepest workings yet opened on the property. About two feet of excellent shipping ore has been disclosed in the winze. In the west drift on the main tunnel level a raise in under way to open ground for stoping. The raise is disclosing some good ore. From the annual report of the minister of mines, the production of lode properties , in the year 1897, was $26,547. This was lead and silver. In 1893 the first 1170 unces of gold was reported, total values, $297,400. Copper was first marketed in 1894, there being 324,680 pounds, valued at $16,234. The total of the lode mineral values for the year 1897 was $7,052,431. From the year 1887 to 1898, 10 years, British Columbia produced from her lode mines $15,094,427.

Montana City Placers.

The prospecting operations on bed rock, conducted by means of a large centrifugal pump on the placer grounds near Montana City has led to the employment this season of a steam shovel and other modern gold saving appliances such as is in successful use at Bannack and elsewhere on formerly rich surface placer grounds in this state. Part of the machinery is already on the ground, and the work of getting it in position for actual operation is being pushed without delay. Last season's prospecting thoroughly demonstrated the fact that the actual bed rock of the placers at Montana City had not only never been molested but that they are rich in gold, a fact which has always been maintained by miners familiar with the ground, and the installation of the dredge process to save the gold will be watched with great interest by everybody interested in the development of that section of the country.

The North Star.

One of the largest mining deals of the year is reported to be progress of negotiation at Fort Steele in the East Kootenay district. A large English syndicate, backed by the Rothschilds, is negotiating for the purchase of the famous North Star mine on a basis of $3,000,000. One of the principal owners of the mine, D. D. Mann, has been given authority to sell by the other owners, and it is reported that negotiations are progressing favorably. The North Star is one of the oldest locations in the Fort Steele district and there are millions of dollars worth of ore in sight. It has been under development for a number of years and only the lack of adequate transportation facilities has prevented the property from taking a foremost rank among the silver mines of the world.

Ymir Camp.

A one-fourth interest in the Plymouth or Narmo C. group has been sold to Thomas Kereeme of Rossland for $4000 cash. This property is close to the Tamarac and has a fine, well defined ledge running across the entire claim which runs high in gold and copper. The group was owned by John P. Curtin Temple Seeley and Thomas Stack of Rossland. Temple Seeley was the one who disposed of his interest. Considerable work has been done on the Plymouth. It is said work will be commenced on the group at an early date. J. P. Rogers of St. Mary's, Ont., has purchased one-half interest in the Ollie claim on Round mountain, close to the Flossie R., and owned by T. A. Mills and others. The transaction was a cash deal but the price was not made public.

From Meyers Falls.

Meyers Falls—The owners of the Rustler claim have made an important discovery on their claim. The ledge is about 60 feet wide and is well mineralized. The claim was only located a few days ago, and in view of the discovery just made they will go on with development at once, and open up the claim to determine the extent of the find. The claim is about 1600 feet from the Black Jack. The owners of the Black Jack are going on with development. Several locations have recently been made on the school section adjoining the town, and the quality of the ore is such that locators are encouraged to go on with development.

FIRST TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Regiments Loaded Aboard Transports at San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 23.—California said good bye to her first regiment of volunteers this morning as they marched gaily forth from the Presidio to start on their long journey to Manila.

The men left camp at 8 and marched to the Pacific Mail dock, where the big steamer City of Pekin was ready for them. By noon the soldiers were all on board and before night everything will be in readiness for their departure.

The farewell demonstration by the people of San Francisco will be long remembered by the soldiers of the First regiment. Every street leading from the Presidio to the Pacific Mail dock, a distance of about five miles, was lined with people, who, after the soldiers passed, followed in their wake and marched with them to the docks.

It had been announced that camp would be struck at 7 this morning, and long before that hour thousands of citizens had flocked to the Presidio to see the sight. Promptly at 7 the bugle sounded and all the tents went down together. Then, for an hour, the soldiers were busily engaged in rolling them up and loading them on trucks. At 8 the regiment was formed into line, and headed by its bands, marched out through the big stone gates of the Presidio and the journey of conquest had commenced.

As the marching men reached the water front, bombs were fired, steam whistles blown and every device imaginable for making noise was put in full operation. The jam at the mail dock was something terrible. In vain the police and mounted signal corps attempted to keep the crowd back. They were not to be denied, and rushed on to the dock in the wake of the soldiers.

Arrived at the dock the volunteers were marched on board the transport without delay. It took considerable time for each man to be consigned to his quarters, but this task was accomplished with but very little confusion.

The First regiment of California volunteers is commanded by Colonel James F. Smith and consists of 1086 officers and men.

Tomorrow the Second regiment of Oregon volunteers, one battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, United States regulars, and a detachment of the California heavy artillery will board the steamship City of Sydney. It is very probable the Pekin and Sydney will depart in company as soon as the troops and supplies are taken on board.

To Tow the Monterey.

San Francisco, May 23.—The work of coaling and provisioning the Monterey is progressing rapidly and when this is completed the vessel will go to Mare island to take on ammunition and to undergo a thorugh examination before she puts to sea.

The examiner states that the Monterey will be towed all the way to Manila, probably by some big steam collier. It says:

"The Monterey of herself coulu not go half way to Honolulu. She carries only 200 tons of coal in her bunkers, which would hardly last more than two days. She could carry 300 tons more on her decks if good weather prevailed.

"The Monterey will be on the dry dock for five days. After the vessel comes from the dry dock two days will be required for coaling, and two days for loading supplies. She will be ready for sea a week from tomorrow. The vessel that accompanies the Monterey will be loaded with coal and stores for herself and the warship. The voyage of the Monterey is a hazardous one, but this is the most favorable time of the year for such an undertaking."

In the Senate.

Washington, May 23.—At the opening of the senate today a communication received from Secretary of War Alger, together with the draft of a bill providing for the gradual increase in the number of officers of the corps of engineers, was referred to the military affairs committee.

After transacting routine business, consideration of the war revenue measure was resumed.

LISTEN TO THIS.

The Cherokee boys have invented a yell which they roll out on the air with all the vim of a football team from a college. It runs like this:

Cuba, Cuba, bow, wow, wow,
Liberty, liberty, chow, chow, chow—
Vengeance, vengeance, down with Spain!
Iowa, Iowa, remember the Maine.

CADIZ FLEET SOON TO SAIL

SPANIARDS SAY TO MANILA.

Indications Point to a Westward Voyage—A Third Squadron Is Forming—May Reinforce Fleets of Cervera and Camara—Talk of Alliances—Firing on an English Steamer.

New York, May 23.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

With the incoming of the new government renewed activity has been given to foreign and home defenses. Torpedoes have been laid at the entrances of all the important harbors.

he new ministry has determined to send out at once what is known as the reserve squadron, that is to say, the warship Pelayo, the protected cruisers Carlos V and Alfonso XIII, the torpedo boat destroyers Audaz, Prosperina and Destructor, the dispatch boat Giralda, the auxiliary boats Rapido and Patria and the armed trans-Atlantic liners, Joaquin d'Pielago, Alfonso XIII, Antonio Lopez, Ciudad de Cadiz and Buenos Ayres.

To the above will be added the Reina Regenta, which is being armed at Ferrol, and the Leon XIII, which has already started from Barcelona for Cadiz. This fleet is likely to start at once, and it is publicly stated that it is going to Manila.

Significant suggestions are made as to the possibility of the Pelayo getting through the Suez canal, owing to her draught, but it may be readily understood that the admiralty is not giving their secrets away and that the fleet will sail under sealed orders, and that it is quite as likely to go west as east.

The Third Fleet.

New York, May 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gibraltar says:

The government here will not allow war vessels passing the straits to proceed.

The Spaniards are starting out what they call their third squadron, which consists of the Princess de Asturias of 7000 tons with a speed of 20 knots now at Cadiz; the cardenal Cisneros, at Ferrol, of the same size and speed; the Lepanto at Cartagena of 5000 tons and of 20 knots, and the Numancia and the Vittoria, which is but newly armored and engined.

There are also at Ferrol the torpedo gunboats Dona Maria de Molina, the Marquise de La Vittoria and Don Alvaro de Basan, each of 800 tons and 20 knots. Unless the American government moves quickly it will have the foregoing to contend with in audition to Admiral Cervera's and Admiral Camara's squadrons.

The latter is expected to leave Cadiz within a few days. The destitnation is unknown, but it is probably the Antilles, notwithstanding the newspapers say the Philippines.

The Manila Bluff.

New York, May 23.—A dispatch to the World from Cadiz says:

It is stated here very positively that the Pelayo, Carlos V, three of the Atlantic steamers and two torpedo boat destroyers will shortly go to the Philippines. The fleet is well armed and manned.

It is said here there are mines in Manila harbor that were not exploded when the American fleet entered, the electric communications being out of order. This has, so it is rumored, now been rectified and preparations are complete to give Admiral Dewey a warm good bye should he attempt to leave. This rumor will bear a big lump of salt.

Will Maneuver a While.

Madrid, May 23.—According to a current report here the Spanish reserve fleet will maneuver in Cadiz waters until its destination is decided upon.

A dispatch from Havana says the colonial government has decreed that the importations of food at all ports of Cuba are to be free of duty.

Anglo-American Treaty.

New York, May 23.—A copyrighted dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, to the Evening World, says the military authorities there have been informed of the signing of an Anglo-American defensive treaty. The same officials, it is said, regard as imminent a war crisis affecting Jamaica.

Fired on the Roth.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 23.—The British steamer Aldeborough, which arrived at Puerto Rico May 8 from Mothil, Scotland, reached this port from San Juan yesterday. She reports that an American cruiser captured the Spanish bark North San Juan Saturday morning last. The prize was towed north.

The Spanish cruiser Isabella II fired on the British steamer Roth, which arrived at San Juan after the bombardment. It is alleged the Spanish fired on the Roth, which was loaded with coal, with the intention of crippling her and thereby preventing her departure. Officers of the cruiser claim the firing was accidental.

May Prove Serious.

Chicago, May 23.—A special from Washington says:

The firing upon the English ship Roth by the Spanish cruiser Isabella promises serious complications. The Spanish say it was a mistake, but the British and Americans think not.

Franco-Spanish Alliance.

London, May 23.—St. James Gazeete this afternoon in its financial article says:

In the foreign market this morning several leading dealers were said to be in possession of advance news of the forthcoming announcement of a Franco-Spanish alliance hence the rise in Spanish fours.

In connection with the above it is currently reported that the recent speeches from Salisbury and Chamberlain did not refer to West Africa but to this impending alliance against which Chamberlain's allusion to an Anglo-American alliance was intended as a counterblast.

The strength of silver is attributed to prospective purchases to replace the withdrawals from the Bank of Spain amounting to 135,000,000 pesetas since April 16.

British Steamer Released.

Key West, May 23.—The British steamer Ardanmhor came into port this afternoon in charge of an ensign from the auxiliary gunboat Osceola, by which vessel she was seized yesterday off Cabanas fort light because she was acting in a suspicious manner and was supposed to be trying to enter Havana harbor. The Ardanmhor was released this afternoon by order of Commodore Remey.

HEAVY RAINS HAVE FALLEN.

Is of Inestimable Value to the Growing Crops.

Palouse, May 22.—A refreshing rain, which is of inestimable value to growing crops fell here last night. Rain began falling about 8 o'clock and continued nearly all night in a steady fall, which wet the ground to a depth of several inches. It is impossible to estimate the value of this rain, which means hundreds of thousands of dollars to this country A large yield of fall and early spring sown wheat will make a fair crop if no more rain falls, provided there are no hot winds. Some of the latest sowing has not yet come up and would not had it not been for this rain. Now it will come up at once and is almost certain to make a fair crop.

Rain Was General.

The rain was general throughout the Palouse country. People on the train report a hard rain all down the line as far as Genesee, where rain fell steadily and hard all night. Reports from Endicott and Winona say a hard rain fell there, and it is believed to have extended over all of the Inland Empire. Near Endicott there are hundreds of acres of volunteer wheat just ready to head out and this was needing rain quite badly. The rain of last night insures a big yield of this grain, which will be ready to cut about July 10.

Every one feels encouraged and n the best of spirits this morning, and while few had any grave fears of damage by drouth, the rain removes all doubt and insures another season of prosperity for not only the farmers but all classes of people in this country. The sky is cloudy today and more rain is expected.

Half an Inch at Colfax.

Colfax, May 22.—Rain began falling here at 7 o'clock and continued all of last night, wetting the ground to a depth of several inches. About half an inch of water fell. This will be of vast benefit to growing crops, late sown grain being especially in need of rain. All danger of damage from dry weather is now removed and the prospects for a large yield of grain could not be better.

Oakesdale Delighted.

Oakesdale, May 22.—A welcome rain fell here last night, adding thousands of bushels to the grain crop of the country. While no measurements were taken, it is estimated that fully half an inch of rain fell during the night, and the prospects are good for more rain. This rain relieves all immediate need, and if another good rain falls by the middle of June an immense grain crop is assured. Every one feels encouraged today, and the financial outlook is very bright.

Rejoicing at Latah.

Latah, May 22.—Farmers in this vicinity are jubilant over the fine rains the last 24 hours and all feel assured of a good crop.

Rain in the Big Bend.

Davenport, May 22.—Rain fell in this section last night and means a big yield. If no hot winds or blights appear the crop will be as heavy as last year.

Around Sprague.

Sprague, Wash., May 22.—A heavy and most needed rain fell last night in this section. Farmers report the late sown grain looking blighted on account of dry weather and fears were entertained for the crop. The early sown grain was looking well, however. It was greatly benefited by the rain.

NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.

The Great Waterway to Unite the Atlantic and Pacific.

New York May 24.—A dispatch, to the World from Washington says:

Congress will soon be called upon to decide the question of building a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Chairman Davis of the senate foreign relations committee said:

"The need for action between the Atlantic and Pacific can not be questioned. Our interests demand it. With a canal between the two oceans we would have nothing to fear from an attack on our Pacific coast. As it is it would take us 60 days to send our fleet around the Horn to the Pacific coast cities. With the canal we could dispach men-of-war to San Francisco from New York in 14 days. With a liberal appropriation—say $100,000,000—a canal could be constructed tarough Nicaragua that would be of great value to this government for all time to come.

"The Maritime Canal Company, which is endeavoring to sell its interests to the government, started the canal some time ago and considerable work was done, but the hard times of 1892-93 came along and struck a death blow to the enterprise. This company succeeded in getting certain concessions, which it still retains, and it is but right that the United States should buy these concessions and pay the canal company for the work it has already done. I do not know just how much it has accomplished, but I am told that considerable excavating has been done on the Pacific side of the canal. The company has some dredges, scows, etc., which we could well afford to buy."

SAMPSON'S SEARCH REWARDED

Story That He Located Cervera at Santiago de Cuba.

New York, May 21.—A Washington dispatch to the World says:

Secretary Long has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Sampson announcing that his scouts had located the Cape Verde fleet at Sanitago de Cuba.

The message was sent from a cable station in the West Indies, and indicated that the American commander was close on the heels of the Spaniards.

Secretary Long immediately summoned the members of the strategy board.

Knowing that Rear Admiral Sampson could be depended upon to prevent Admiral Cervera from sailing, orders were dispatched to Commodore Schley at Key West to put to sea. The commander of the flying squadron's instructions were to sail around Cuba to the west and to find Cervera's fleet and capture or destroy it.

Commodore Schley was instructed to use his utmost endeavors to prevent the Spanish fleet from entering the harbor of Cienfuegos or Havana. Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley were informed as to each other's movements.

It is expected that Rear Admiral Sampson will come up with Admiral Cervera first. It is impossible to state with accuracy what ships Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have in their respective squadrons.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

ITEMS FROM ALL AROUND.

Prospect of a Large Fruit Crop—Surveyors Locating an Extension of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad—Work on the Extension of the Palouse Branch.

Walla Walla merchants are shipping large quantities of potatoes to Kansas and other states.

Threshing is progressing nicely north of Hartline in Lincoln county, and considerable of the grain proves to be but slightly damaged or not damaged at all.

The members of company B, First regiment, N. G. W., at Seattle, have organized by electing C. H. Crane captain; John E. Carroll, first lieutenant; Thomas H. Gamble, second lieutenant.

Whatcom county reports that prospects for a large fruit crop could not be better, and judging from the appearance of the grass the yield of hay will surpass in quantity all expectations.

Fruit prospects were never better than in this portion of the Yakima valley, is the report from North Yakima. Prospects are that growers will have to thin down the crop by at least one-half. Spraying for the coddling moth is now going on.

Lumber shipments by water from Grays Harbor points during the month of April amounted to 8,910,000 feet, divided as follows: Hoquiam, ten cargoes, 3,852,000 feet; Aberdeen, eleven cargoes, 3,388,000 feet; Cosmopolis, six cargoes, 1,670,000 feet.

Notice has been given by Mayor Nickeus of Tacoma to the commissioner of public works, the chief of police and the chief of the fire department to notify all men in any of their departments that any of them who enlist may have the assurance that their places will be reserved for them and restored if the war should close within the life of the present city administration.

Thomas Lynch, an old soldier, and for a number of years a resident of Goldendale, is reported to be with Admiral Dewey on the flagship Olympia. It is generally believed he is serving as a barber. Lynch served as drum major and bugler. Edward Lynch, his son, is said to be a sailor on the battleship Oregon, having enlisted while the Oregon was on Puget Sound.

At the annual meeing of the State Dental Society at Tacoma, the following officers were elected: President, P. H. Carlyon of Olympia; first vice president, W. E. Bukhart of Tacoma; second vice president, J. N. Prather of Seattle; treasurer J. E. Banks of Yakima. The following were elected delegates to the National Dental Association of North America to convene at Omaha in August: B. F. Eshelman, W. E. Burkhart of Tacoma; B. S. Scott of Ellensburg; C. A. Holmes, E. D. Andrus of Seattle; P. H. Carlyon of Olympia.

A party of 15 surveyors, connected with the Vancouver, Klickatat & Yakima railroad, are in the vicinity of Trout Lake, at work locating an extension of the road. They are on a three weeks' survey over the proposed line of the road. The principal object of the trip is to mark out a practicable route through Klickatat pass it being the announced intention of the company to make a considerable extension the present year. A portion of the crew are working toward this city along the line of the old Hunt survey.

The war with Spain has made two vacancies in the family circle of the Rev. Myron Eells, the well known missionary at the Skykomish Indian reservation, and a writer of considerable prominence, especially on early life in the Northwest, Indian customs and languages. His son, Arthur H., who was in Ellensburg when the call for volunteers was issued, was one of the first to respond, and informs his parents by mail that he will go to the front when his company gets orders. Another son, Chester, at school in Coupeville, has also joined a company there and is drilling daily, hoping to be called.

Reports received from different parts of Clark county show there are most favorable prospects for an enormous crop of prunes and all varieties of fruit the coming season. The climatic conditions so far this spring have been all that could be desired and contrary to the general rule, no discouraging reports whatever have up to this time been received from any section. In the orchards near the Columbia and in the lower latitudes the prunes are said to be already advanced beyond all danger of damage by frost or cold rains, and those on the higher lands, remote from the river, where the fruit season is from one to two weeks later, the damage is past.

Idaho.

The sixth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Idaho district, will convene at Lewiston on the first, second and third of June.

Two Indians accomplished a perilous undertaking the other day on the Clearwater at Lapwai. They were anxious to cross, and not wishing to take the time to go down the river five miles to the ferry, they drove their horses into the river, which is a raging torrent, and hanging to their tails, reached the other side safely. A large crowd witnessed the foolhardy trick.

Work on the extension of the Palouse branch of the N. P. railroad is being pushed ahead, about 150 men being employed on the grading work. The track has been laid to the Clearwater, and is there is any delay in running trains into Lewiston by July 1 it will be because of the failure to complete the bridge across the Clearwater. The warm weather of the past few days has caused the river to rise rapidly, which makes more difficult and dangerous the work of building the bridge. The only grading that remains to be done is on the south side of the river, which will take about one month's work.

Edward McConville, who has been mustered in as a major, First Idaho volunteers, was born in Cape Vincent, N. Y., June 25, 1846. He was educated at the university of Syracuse. On the breaking out of the war he went with the Twelfth New York volunteers as drummer boy. In 1863, when the time of the enlistment of the regiment expired, he re-enlisted in the Thirteenth New York cavalry and served until September, 1865, being mustered out as a second lieutenant. He subsequently served eight years in the Twenty-first infantry, being first sergeant of Company G, during seven years of that period. When the Nez Perce war broke out in 1877 he was placed in command of the north Idaho volunteers as colonel. For four years he has been colonel of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., of this state. In 1891 Major McConville was appointed by President Harrison to the position of superintendent of the Indian training school at Fort Lapwai, which position he has held up to the present time.

Montana.

Wheat is being marketed in large quantities at Kalispell.

Private Monroe and Private O'Leary, of Company M, served under Gordon in quelling the Chinese rebellion, and it is said that each is wonderfully proficient in the use of chop sticks. Each speaks the Chinese language fluently, and should the regiment be ordered to Manila they will run up to Hong Kong and visit old friends.

Inspector Routledge, of the mounted police, has returned to Great Falls from his patrol in the Yukon country, having made the 1100-mile trip to Fort Simpson at the mouth of the Liard, and returned to Edmonton, in all 3200 miles, by dog trail, in three months and 10 days. Inspector Routledge returned in perfect health, and his only regret is that his patrol did not continue farther and through to Dawson City, which he is confident he could have reached by the end of April.

Company A of Great Falls broke the record upon examination for mustering in and did not have a single man rejected out of more than 100 who were brought to the city. The record is considered by military men as being little short of wonderful, especially when it is considered that the examinations in other states conducted upon the same basis and in enforcement of the same regulations are resulting in the rejection of large percentages.

Dr. Leroy Southmayd of the staff of surgeons among Montana volunteers is, while a young man, an old timer at the same time. He was born in Madison county, "in the gulch," as the pioneers of that section say, and is a graduate of Ann Arbor university. He practiced medicine at White Sulphur springs a time and is consequently well known there. His name is a famous one in Montana. Leroy Southmayd, his father, having taken a prominent part in the work of exterminating the bad element from the country in the days of the vigilantes.

Company L, of Helena, First Montana infantry, is no longer without a commander. A. L. Duncan, county attorney of Missoula county, has been appointed captain of the company by Governor Smith, and later was mustered in and commissioned. Captain Duncan will take the place offered to John M. Evans of Missoula, who found that he could not settle up his business affairs in time to go with the regiment. The new captain was once commandant of the Virginia military school at Lexington, Va.

THE INQUISITIVE YANKEE.

Who Was Exposed in an Attempt to Pick a Fight.

A sportsman from the north, luckless, but still hopeful, was progressing along the bank of an Arkansas creek one afternoon when he came upon a moss-grown old native engaged in pulling catfish out of the water with much frequency.

"Fishing seems to be pretty good here?" tentatively saluted the newcomer.

The native neither looked around nor replied, but pulled out another fish. Thinking the old man might be deaf, the northerner repeated his observation. Again he received no answer, and the old fellow jerked out another fish.

"I say," volunteered the sportsman, for the third time, "fishing seems to be pretty good here?"

"Who'n h—l says it hain't?" growled the native, unhooking a mammoth catfish. "I know what you're up to, doggawn ye! Ye want to pick a fight out of me!"—New York World.

New Idaho Militiamen.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—It is the purpose of the state administration to recruit the national guard of the state a once. The recruiting of the volunteer regiment absorbed all of the companies but two in the Coeur d'Alenes. Adjutant General Weaver has gone to work to raise new companies, and hopes to get them uniformed and equipped promptly. A company, under the laws of Idaho, must have not less than 24 privates, nor more than 83. In order to organize it is necessary to petition the governor, the petition being signed by at least 24.

Brigadier General Wiley.

Washington, May 23.—The president gave positive assurances today of the appointment of General John Wiley of Franklin, Pa., as brigadier general of volunteers. Both Wiley and General Gobin, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., have been urged for places.

Money for Volunteers.

Washington, May 23.—The house today passed the senate bill providing for the payment of volunteers from their enrollment and authorizing the secretary of war to pay the troops embarking for Manila one month in advance.

Oregon Passed Barbadoes.

London, May 21.—A dispatch from Barbadoes, dated Friday, says:

The American battleship Oregon arrived yesterday. All well. She took aboard 500 tons of coal and sailed today. Her destination is not known here.

(Barbadoes is 600 or 700 miles from Puerto Rico, according to the course taken.)

FORCE THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN

THE TEN THOUSAND IMMUNES.

Colonels Selected From Among the Best Officers in the Regular Service—General Shafter Has Assumed Command of the Fifth Army Corps.

New York, May 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The intention of the war department to force the Cuban campaign was sufficiently indicated by the steps taken today for the speedy mobilization and equipment of the immune regiments authorized by congress last week.

This law, which empowers the president to authorize an additional volunteer force not exceding 10,000 enlisted men "possessing immunity from the diseases incident to tropical climates," will be immediately put into effect by the formation of six regiments of nearly 1000 men each, to be recruited in the gulf states.

Assurances from that section are to the effect that these men are practically ready for mustering in and are awaiting equipment. Nearly all of them have had military training and confidence is expressed that they can be made ready for active service within 10 days.

It is significant that if immunes are needed at all in the Cuban campaign they are especially adapted for service there in the immediate future and that if the campaign was to be abandoned until fall there would be need to raise this force hurriedly in the month of May.

The president today selected the colonels of these immune regiments from among the best officers in the regular service and orders will be issued to them tomorrow to hurry south and begin the selection of their commands, reporting for duty to the Fourth corps, under Major General Coppinger at Mobile.

It is expected that the four regiments of immunes commanded by officers from the regular army will be recruited wholly from the colored population, who, it is believed, will be least susceptible to climatic influences. Many colored militia organizations in the south have already tendered their services and many of them will doubtless be accepted. Up to the present time only four colored companies have been mustered into the regular army.

Shafter at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., May 21.—Major General Shafter today assumed formal command of the Fifth army corps, composed of the regular and volunteer troops stationed at Tampa and vicinity. General Wade and his staff leave for Chickamauga tonight. Unusual activity again prevails in army circles here and important developments are expected in the near future.

Nearly All In.

Washington, May 21. — One hundred and three thousand volunteers have been mustered into the service of the United States according to the reports to Adjutant General Corbin, and by next week the officials hope that every man of the 125,000 called for will have taken the oath to protect the United States government in its war with Spain.

The mustering in of the regular army branch, with the view to increasing it to 60,000 men, continues satisfactorily.

General Merritt was at the war department this morning completing arrangements and receiving final instructions prior to his departure for San Francisco and Manila.

Brooke's Good Work.

Chattanooga, May 21.—All the regiments in camp at Chickamauga have settled down to hard work and are doing practical training in the art of war. The businesslike methods employed by General Brooke will make the army available for active service much earlier than many army officers believed possible.

Supplies of every description continue to pour in. The indications are that the entire army will be equipped during the next two weeks. The park army now numbers nearly 35,000 men and each day adds a few thousand.

IT WAS NAMED FOR SIGSBEE.

Deepest Valley in the Gulf of Mexico Discovered by Him.

The deepest valley in the Gulf of Mexico is named "Sigsbee's Deep," after its discoverer, and the scientific name of Sigsbee murrhina is given to one of the rarest species of deep-sea fauna. It was Sigsbee, too, who discovered near the Morro light, not far from the spot where the Maine now lies, many beautiful specimens of the pentacrini, or sea lilies, and who, while in command of the Blake, placed at the disposal of scientific investigators the first extensive collection of this ancient genus.

Thus has Captain Sigsbee associated his name with the harbor of Havana, both by scientific investigations and by exhibition of the highest qualities of command. We have the authority of Professor Alexander Agassiz for saying that the success of the scientific party on the Blake was largely due, not only to Captain Sigsbee's capacity as a commander, and to his active interest in scientific investigation, but to the numerous improvements in the apparatus for deep-sea dredging and sounding originating with him.—New York Independent.

AN OFFSET.

A peace paper estimates that the war will cost this country $400,000,000. Our losses over the Cuban question would soon have reached that figure if we had avoided hostilities and shirked our duty.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The front end of the great glacier of Alaska presents a wall 500 feet high, and its breadth varies from three to ten miles, while its length is 150 miles.

Veneer cutting has reached such perfection that a single elephant's tusk, 30 inches long, is now cut into a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and 20 inches wide.