

THE RUBY DISTRICT.

MINES AND MINING IN THIS PROSPEROUS CAMP—AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT—A SPOKANE MAN MEETS WITH A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

RUBY CITY, W. T., May 10th, 1888. EDITOR REVIEW.—As many of your readers are financially and otherwise interested in the mineral resources of this mineral belt, the following statement may prove both useful and interesting:

The mineral belt of Ruby district, is, at present, confined to Ruby hill and Eagle hill, both being one mountain, the latter butte being one and one-half miles north by west of the former; the main mineral lode having the same trending through both hills.

The Arlington Mining & Milling company put down their main shaft to the depth of 110 feet, when the water caused a suspension of the work. The entire bottom of this shaft is in fine quartz, heavily charged with silver. The company are working three 8-hour shifts on their tunnel, which will tap the lead about 220 feet deep, and which will free it from water to that depth. It has been driven in about 300 feet, leaving about 100 feet to be cut before the lead is tapped. The company is also erecting a large ore house at the mouth of the tunnel. The Denver people are sinking a working shaft on their mine. The work is being pushed day and night.

Tunnels are being driven in on both the Arizona and Buckeye mines. The owners claim they will tap the lead before the end of next month.

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The people who have the First Thought mine under bond, have, as I understand, less than thirty days to go on, and as I am informed, if they should fail to take the mine other parties will take her, or the same. She is a rich prospect, lying north of the 4th of July.

The Ruby mine is another rich claim, lying north by west of the First Thought. It shows up the largest body of low grade ore in this district. The ore will average, according to all assays made, about 200 silver. The owners are poor men, and are therefore not able to push its development. It will yet prove a cheap property for a company at say, \$30,000.

The foregoing properties are located on Ruby hill. The Idaho people are pushing the development of their rich prospect. The shaft is now down about forty-five feet, and the ore output continues the same. It is said this shaft will be connected by level with the first southern level of War Eagle shaft, which will not only open up the Idaho ore body but will also thoroughly ventilate the mine. Its shaft house and blacksmith shop are near completion.

The War Eagle Gold and Silver Mining & Milling company are pushing the shaft development of the War Eagle mine. Shaft No. 1, is now down 75 feet, and is pushed down day and night. Levels will be driven north and south from its 100 foot station, and cross cuts will be made in both levels. Its ore output continues to improve both in quantity and quality. There are now about 130 tons of fine concentrating ore on the dump, which, according to many assays, will average about \$60 per ton.

Shaft No. 2 is being put down for a working shaft and is therefore a perpendicular one, being well timbered from the surface. It is 200 feet north of shaft No. 1, and is pushed down day and night. It is now down 60 feet and is being pushed down day and night. Its first south level will be run from the 100 foot station, and its second south level will be driven from the 150 foot station to connect with the first level.

Shaft houses have been built over both shafts, and the company have erected a good blacksmith shop, also a residence for the general manager.

"Oh I don't know," replied Willie, "that's a dear boy, auntie is dead."

"What?" said the reporter, holding his breath, "No one in the west thinks it will be."

"I believe it will be consummated, and that it will be of lasting good to Eastern Washington and Oregon, because the country will be benefited in every way. The excess building of railroads is but the waste of capital. When unsuccessful they are a curse to the country and the people who put money into them. And unsuccessful they must be where there is not sufficient traffic to justify their existence."

"The Drumheller Sorrow." Mr. D. M. Drumheller is known all over the Pacific northwest, and over all this broad section he will to-day receive the profound sympathy of his many friends.

Accustomed to the hard knocks of an active business life, and well known as a man ready and competent to take care of himself, a hard blow from fate would not stagger him, and his friends would smile as they saw him gather himself to renew the contest. But to-day the partner of his twenty years' struggle goes to his final rest. This is the time that the strong man becomes weak; for who knows how much of his strength is built with that kind and patient soul who has so suddenly laid down the burdens and surrendered the pleasures of home and all that the old-fashioned home and mother implies.

The irreplaceable, and although time will heal the most painful wound, and take from the keenest sorrow much of its bitterness, still it will not bring back the one who always rejoiced at success and victory; who never failed to sympathize when disappointment and defeat came to the pitiable fears of those who rejoiced. Sadder of all, the children are, and must forever be, motherless. Words, however, are of no avail. This brave woman fought the good fight. She was a factor in establishing the charitable life we all enjoy in our new homes, and let us hope that we may all be as well prepared to answer the final summons. The Review extends its sympathy to the stricken household.

An Absolute Cure. THE ORIGINAL ABETIENE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABETIENE OINTMENT. Sold by Chase Mc Nab at 25 cents per box—by mail 35 cents.

LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The relief committee, connected with the Ladies Benevolent Society, consists of Mrs. Stella Deffenbaugh, Mrs. J. W. Seaman and Mrs. A. L. Davis, to whom all applications for relief should be made. Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, Sec.

Notice to Contractors. OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Spokane Falls, W. T., Oct. 21, '87. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 8 o'clock p. m., on May 30th, 1888, for furnishing Kalamain water pipe, hydrants, valves, fitting, and do the excavating and backfilling of trenches for an extension of the water mains, in accordance with the following specifications and requirements. The city to lay the pipe when the trenches are ready. Bids must be for the entire work complete, except the laying of the pipe. Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Water Main Extensions."

Specifications for Extension of Water Mains in the City of Spokane Falls. First—Furnish 1,080 feet of 6 inch Kalamain water pipe, made by N. T. W. Co., tested and guaranteed to stand 800 pounds pressure on the square inch; also, 70 feet of 4 inch Kalamain pipe, same as above.

Second—Furnish three Holy Fire Hydrants with two 2 1/2 inch hose connection on each with independent slide valves and independent gate at base, hydrants to have 6 1/2 feet of front casting.

PAUL SCHULZE INTERVIEWED.

THE ABLE GENERAL OF THE N. P. LAND DEPARTMENT RETURNS FROM THE EAST TO "GOD'S COUNTRY."—IS THE JOINT LEASE DEAD?—KIND WORDS FOR SPOKANE FALLS.

Mr. Paul Schulze, the general land agent of the Northern Pacific, arrived in Spokane Falls yesterday, having just returned from quite an extended sojourn in New York, glad, as he remarked, and in excellent spirits, to be back again "in God's country and God's climate."

The reporter found the head of the land department comfortably seated in a chair at Newbery & Co.'s office, smoking a choice Havana, and entertaining his many friends with pleasant reminiscences of his eastern trip.

The reporter broke the ice on the question of legislation on the land grant, but Mr. Schulze was not to be "drawn," simply remarking that congress was omnipotent within the confines of existing laws.

"I believe," he remarked, "that the title of the Northern Pacific to its lands is perfectly good, and no acts of congress can change that title."

Then, said the reporter, changing the subject, that you have been doing good work for the material development of the industries of Washington territory.

"Well, I believe the company has made arrangements which will lead to the development of our great coal and iron industries. Before long blast furnaces and iron factories will be established in the Cascades. We have sold 80,000 acres of our timber lands, and shall construct 40 miles of road which will lead to the erection of large saw mills at Tacoma."

Questioned by the reporter on the emigration of this year, Mr. Schulze said the tide of emigration westward was largely in excess of anything previously seen. Spokane Falls, he was glad to see, was receiving more than its proportion of that emigration. The sales of lands in the district over which he ruled—Oregon, Washington and Idaho—were larger in the last fiscal year than in any previous year since the organization of the department, not even excepting the year 1882-3, when there was a general land boom.

"What prospects are there for the extension of the branch road system of Eastern Washington this year, Mr. Schulze?" "I think the Big Bend branch will be built, without doubt, this year. But then (and here the land agent smiled his blandest), you don't care about that since it may be built from Cheney."

"In that you are mistaken," remarked the reporter, "we are indifferent to the starting point of the Big Bend branch, for we know that the traffic of the Big Bend will come in its natural channel to Spokane Falls."

"Doubtless that is so. The main line of the road when it reaches Cheney has surmounted the great divide of the Big Bend, and will be cheaper to build from that point. Still, you will doubtless do the business as you are to-day doing the business of the country tributary to Spokane and Palouse. In this connection I cannot help congratulating your citizens on the wonderful evidences of growth evinced on all sides. It seems to me that your population has increased 30 or 40 per cent since I left and the evidences of your material growth, as shown in the increase of industry in the water power, in your mercantile business, in the activity of the streets, and, in fact, in the entire character of the improvements now under way, are even more pronounced, and lead me to reiterate what I have often before remarked, that Spokane Falls is the natural capital of this vast empire of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. In 1881 I was present at the laying of the foundation of the first brick building in this city and in the five short years since that time you have built a city of which Eastern Washington has just reason to be proud. Rest assured, the management of the Northern Pacific is alive to the importance of Spokane Falls as the contributing point of this section, and they will encourage and assist in any measures which will have for their object the establishment of manufactures in your midst."

Asked if he had seen the statement that the O. R. & N. were going to build into the city of Spokane, Mr. Schulze remarked that he thought it was improbable.

"You are, of course, aware that they are going to build into Spokane Falls?" "Well, no, I was not. I have my doubts about it. I think the joint lease will be made for."

"What?" said the reporter, holding his breath, "No one in the west thinks it will be."

"I believe it will be consummated, and that it will be of lasting good to Eastern Washington and Oregon, because the country will be benefited in every way. The excess building of railroads is but the waste of capital. When unsuccessful they are a curse to the country and the people who put money into them. And unsuccessful they must be where there is not sufficient traffic to justify their existence."

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Second—Furnish three Holy Fire Hydrants with two 2 1/2 inch hose connection on each with independent slide valves and independent gate at base, hydrants to have 6 1/2 feet of front casting.

Third—Furnish 16 inch brass mounted Ludlow gate valves, stationary spindle with 2 inch square head, and open to the right. Each valve to have a curb placed over it 2 feet and 8 inches square in the clear, and 5 feet and 4 inches high, made of 2 inch good cedar plank, and corner pieces of the same 1 1/2 inches square. Each curb to be provided with a cover made of 4 inch No. 1 cedar plank. This cover to have a 4 inch square hole in the center and small cover.

Fourth—Furnish 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inch tees, 1 1/2 inch cross, 4 1/2 inch plug. Fifth—Furnish 1 1/2 inch lineal feet of trench to a depth of six feet.

Sixth—Fill trench (after pipe is laid and tested) in a good and workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the committee on streets and alleys.

Seventh—State in bid how much extra per cubic yard for rock work, also for loose rock.

Eighth—The classification of rock shall be as follows: All rock containing more than 1/2 of a cubic yard shall be classed as solid rock, and all places in which a fill of loose rock has been made shall be classed as loose rock. All trenches shall be 15 inches wide at the bottom and 4 feet wide at the top, and 6 1/2 feet deep, and no allowances will be made for any excess of the above dimensions.

THE PRESENTATION OF POINTS PECULIAR TO PYROTECHNY.

How Spectacular Combustion Finds a Market—Fireworks No Longer Monopolized by the Fourth of July—Collections for Corporation Celebrations.

One does not have to overhaul his memory to any great extent to reach back to the time when Independence day was the one day of the year when skyrockets and pinwheels asserted themselves as a symbol of our country's greatness. Along in the fall, it is true, when candidates for public office sought the suffrage of their fellow citizens, the Roman candle supplemented the oil torch as an adjunct of political procession. But, as a general rule, the fireworks that were not burned on Fourth of July night were carefully packed away for next year. It is not so any more. Pyrotechnic displays are prominent attractions at summer resorts all through the season, and the father of a family who takes his boys and girls in the country to pass the heated months not infrequently adds a box of fireworks to the Lares and Penates that he carries along.

"This fireworks package business has grown to some considerable proportions, hasn't it?" asked the truth seeker.

"Well, I guess you'd think so," replied the pyrotechnician. "We instituted the plan of putting up these box collections about sixteen years ago, and it has been growing more popular every year. Want to know why? Well, most people who buy fireworks for a Fourth of July celebration very naturally put off the purchase until the last minute. For that matter, most purchasers of any kind of goods do the same thing, but just stop and think how the rule applies to fireworks when you consider what they are. It is not to be expected that a man would wait a box of them lying around loose in his house for two or three weeks. Yes, if there's anything that's bought at the eleventh hour, it's fireworks. Then, again, not one person in twenty knows what he wants. There is a general desire for something that will make a show, and perhaps make a noise, but the average man knows only the commonplace names of pieces that will produce certain effects. They know what bengala lights, triangles and mines are, but we can't expect the president, or a banker, or a man who has made a fortune in potatoes, to expend his valuable time in trying to learn the difference between a saucisson mine and a tonbillion rocket."

So we, as it were, do their thinking for them; and put up a collection according to our knowledge of results consistent with the price charged for it. It's very much cheaper for the purchaser, too. Now there's a collection packed ready for delivery. We charge 50 cents for it just as it stands. It contains, to expend his money, of them very elaborate. It is true, but what do you suppose you'd have to pay for them if you came in here and pattered around our stock, selecting this one here and that one there, and wasting at least half an hour's time in doing it? Well, here's our catalogue, and you can see at once that, if you bought each one of those thirty pieces at retail, you'd have to pay something over \$1 for the lot, and they wouldn't be so completely packed for delivery either. How could they be, under the circumstances?"

"How expensive a collection do you put up?" "No any amount that a customer wants, for that matter, with the corresponding rate of discount as between wholesale and retail prices, but for regular catalogue goods we have a \$100 collection. This is adequate to a complete town or corporation celebration, and contains goods that would cost, at retail, just double the money. There are pieces in it whose prices range from \$5 to \$15 when purchased singly."

"What do you mean by 'corporation celebrations'?" "I'll tell you. There are lots of manufacturing concerns that come to us every year and buy a collection of fireworks for their mills up in the country. Only the other day a mill superintendent came in and gave me a \$50 order. 'It keeps the boys at home,' he said, 'and they spend their money right in town instead of coming to Boston.' Very frequently the local tradesmen chip in with the mills for a fireworks display for this reason."

"But, of course, we don't have to depend upon the Fourth of July alone for business. You know, it has become the regular thing to have pyrotechnic displays at the summer resorts, and, excursions, parties often consider a box of fireworks as necessary to a good time as a basket of champagne."

"What have you to say about fire crackers?" "Fire crackers are no object to our trade nowadays. We have to keep them, of course, because they are bound to be popular, but there is no profit in them. Have you seen that American cannon cracker, by the way, that was introduced last year? There's one point about them that's worth consideration. Not the noise especially—of course we expect that—but the fact that no danger from fire attends their use. When they go off they go for good and all, leaving no vestige of a spark behind them. We're ahead of the Chinese in this respect at least."

Monotony of Farm Life. The monotony of farm life and its attendant dangers are well shown by the fact that the large majority of the inmates of our insane asylums have been farmers or their wives. The never ending round of work, with no opportunities for amusement, are the predominant features of such life. The dangers to physical health are also many. The water supply is too often contaminated by surface water containing decomposing animal and vegetable matters, while the sleeping rooms, in winter especially, are too frequently badly ventilated, and too warm or too cold. The need of change of scene, of air and of water is as pressing for the farmer and his family as for the merchant and the society lady.—Globe-Democrat.

The Perilous Bar. It is a source of mortification to the "old salts" of New York city that their harbor is nowhere deep enough, even in full front of the Atlantic, to permit a steamer in distress to reach a point of safety inside of the perilous bar. The disabled and leaky Britannic was detained outside a long time because she draws thirty feet of water, and if a storm had arisen she would probably have been sunk in sight of land.—Chicago Times.

Robert T. Lincoln's law firm is said to have an income of \$50,000 a year, and he declares that he will never hold another political office.

THE COUNTY SOLONS.

FIFTH DAYS SESSION. The board was called to order at 8 a. m. All the members were present.

An order was made in favor of M. S. Brockman for \$9.60 refunding overpaid taxes of 1887.

A petition was presented asking for the location of a bridge across the Spokane river at a point where Marchand road crosses said river. On motion the matter was laid over until the May session.

A warrant was ordered drawn in favor of Stanley Hallett for \$16.55 on the county fund on account of overpaid taxes of 1886.

The sheriff was, by order, instructed not to enforce the collection on delinquent road tax of Charles W. Anderson, James J. Johnson, W. P. Johnson, A. L. Johnson, C. Reminger, and Geo. Burk, the same being erroneously returned delinquent.

On account of a remonstrance no action was taken to make a change in the Tauter road as described in the petition on file. Viewers were appointed to assess and lay out the line of the Houton road.

An order was made instructing the treasurer to transfer \$700 from the road property fund to the bridge fund.

On motion the session was adjourned.

Fifteen Years Ago. Fifteen years ago Mr. James Glover reached what is now Spokane. He put his horse to grass where the Arlington hotel now stands. The nearest government survey was at the lower end of Crab creek, over fifty miles from here. Mr. Glover says there were only two squatters here at that time. They were running a little saw mill with an over-shot wheel, and sawed about 500 feet of lumber each day by hand work. There was no dam over the falls. They had a flume about three boards wide and one board deep. The nearest railroad was at Portland, although Dr. Baker was just beginning his road from Wallula Junction to Walla Walla. Things remained about the same until the fall of 1879, when Mr. Glover laid out the present town.

The Matinee is Becoming Popular. Judging from the attendance at the opera house yesterday afternoon, Manager Hayward has been most successful in his attempt to educate Spokanites up to the metropolitan standard of Saturday matinees. Yesterday's bewildering display of spring bonnets and costumes, pretty faces and cunning children, has never before been seen in this city.

Mothers Read. The proprietors of SANTA ABIE have authorized Chase Mc Nab to refund your money if, after giving this California King of Cough Cures a fair trial as directed, it fails to give satisfaction for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles. When the disease affects the head, and assumes the form of Catarrh, it has no cure over the sea. SANTA ABIE CURE. These preparations are without equals as household remedies. Sold at \$1.00 a package. Three for \$2.50.

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TO CHLOE.

For thy sake, Chloe, fly me as a dove that seeks her startled dam or pathless hills, Trembling with pain alarm When through the forest pipes the fitful wind.

If some green lizard gliding through the brake Stir the wild bramble; if to spring's first breath Vibrate the ruffled leaves; With quivering limbs she stands and pants heart.

Fear me not, Chloe; mine no tiger rage; No Lybion lion I, that rent with pride Fly not; nor longer hide Thy ripened charms within a mother's breast. —Translations from Horace—Sir S. E. De Vere.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. Interesting Experiment in California's State Prison—Food for Convicts.

The state of California is trying an interesting experiment in the treatment of prisoners with a view of securing their reformation. It has established the Folsom state prison among the hills near the head of the American river. The scenery is fine, the air pure, and the water excellent in quarrying and dressing granite. The building does not essentially differ from prison structures in most of the northern states. It is roomy, safe and substantial. It has the customary cells, baths, and arrangements for securing ventilation. The inmates have their hair cropped and wear the usual distinctive prison garb, which insures their arrest if they make an escape.

It is in the matter of supplying food that this prison differs from others. The convicts, when they first arrive, as well as those who show little inclination to work or a disposition to be vicious, are supplied with rather poor fare, consisting largely of boiled beans, salt meat, cabbage, mush, common bread and coffee served without milk. If not within sight of the table where this coarse fare is served, there is within smell of it another on which fresh beef and mutton, various kinds of vegetables, rice, and on Sundays cake, sirup and tea, are placed. The convict learns that he can sit at this table and enjoy the food thereon if he works diligently and faithfully, conducts himself properly and gives little trouble to the warden and his assistants. He also learns that those who sit at this table are allowed considerable liberty, and are permitted to take walks after every meal.

The desire to sit at this table is great. Men who do not like to work enjoy good living, and are generally willing to be at considerable pains to secure it. The inmates of this penitentiary ordinarily adopt such a course as enables them to sit at the better table within a few months of their entrance. When taking their first breakfast at it they perceive the odor of beef-steak, mutton chops, hot rolls, and fine coffee that proceeds from an adjoining room. They learn that there are roast beef and mutton, salads, and puddings there for dinner, while for supper there are steaks, chops, fried potatoes, tea, and several kinds of fruit. The price of admission to this table is strict attention to business, respect for all rules and regulations, and the constant observance of propriety. The food comes high, but most of the convicts are anxious to obtain it, and many of them do.—Chicago Times.

Of a Very Inquiring Mind. One day we sat in a car seat on a southern railroad behind a pale, careworn lady, who was talking to a little boy. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, auntie?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay.

"Oh, that's hay, dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, auntie?" "What is hay, dear?" "But what is it made of?" "Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?" "God makes it, dear." "Does he make it in the daytime or in the night?" "In both, dear."

"And Sundays?" "Yes, all the time." "Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, auntie?" "Oh, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie, that's a dear boy, auntie is dead."

After remaining quiet a moment Willie broke out: "Where do stars come from auntie?" "I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?" "Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?" "I suppose so. Don't bother me." Another short silence, when Willie broke out: "I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"Oh, yes, I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?" "Oh, I guess so!" "Where?" "I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, auntie?" "Oh dear! you ask so many questions." "Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear." "Where?" "Willie, sit down on the seat and be still or I'll shake you. Now, not another word."

And the lady pointed her finger sharply at the little boy, as if she were going to stick it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn. There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States, and half as many in England.—Texas Siftings.

He Was a Gentleman. Some amusing stories are told of the wit and wisdom of London school children. A class of boys in a board school was being examined orally in Scripture. The history of Moses had for some time been a special study, and one of the examiners asked, "What would you say of the general character of Moses?"

"He was meek," said one boy. "Brave," said another. "Learned," added a third boy. "Please, sir," piped forth a pale faced, neatly dressed lad, "he was a gentleman."

"A gentleman?" asked the examiner. "How do you make that out?" "The boy promptly replied, in the same thin, nervous voice, "Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water, the shepherds came and drove them away; and Moses helped the daughters of Jethro, and said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please, gentlemen.'"

—London Christian World.

Germanisation of Metz. The municipal authorities of Metz, and the poorhouse, savings bank and hospital officials there, have been ordered to use the German language in their intercourse with the public.—Frank Leslie