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Tuttle Mercantile Co. 308-310 S. Broadway

JULIAN MINING DISTRICT

Richest Gold Region South of Tehachapi

AN INTERESTING REPORT

The Ore Tests Run High Throughout The Entire District

Fortunes and Towns That Were Waning Are Now Waxing—The Deer Park Country Shows Rich Finds

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 15.—Sixty miles in an easterly direction from San Diego among the Julian mountains, lies one of the most picturesque and perfectly conditioned mining camps in California. Taking passage at tide water in San Diego, on the train of the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern railway in the morning to Foster's station, twenty-five miles distant, thence by stage thirty-five miles through fertile valleys and up steeper ascents, at evening time the traveler finds himself in the quaint town of Julian, 4500 feet above his starting point of the morning, and he looks back upon the pleasant scenes through which he has passed during the day, the good roads, comfortable farmsteads, numerous orchards, mountain fastnesses of rock and forest, with an interest only exceeded by the new inspiration that he now feels, as he looks out upon the Julian landscape, softened by the glowing hues of the western sky where the sun has sunk into the sea and rendered even more pastoral than is possible by its oak and pine clad hills, green meadows, sparkling brooks and acres teeming with the thrift of husbandry.

The traveler now feels the force of the statement he has previously heard that he is now at the center of the richest gold producing and horticultural district south of Tehachapi. He has tasted of the marvelous delicious fruits of this region, viewed with favor the many orchards to be seen on every hand, and now insists upon a similar demonstration as to the gold. He has not far to go or long to wait. On the commanding hills overlooking the little town are the great dumps, houses and machinery of mines that from the year 1869 when gold was first discovered, until ten years following, made this camp famous throughout the state. Some mines in this vicinity have been continual producers, but the greater number, because of litigation over the title to the property which occurred years ago, relaxed their vigor, and having gone deep enough to strike the water, were unable to continue further without machinery, and so the camp declined until the once smart town of 1500 inhabitants today is a village of 200 souls. But the tide of fortune has again set strongly in favor of this district, and this camp bids fair to receive great attention this spring and summer. The formation of this district is of micaceous clay schists, and was until recently believed to be the only formation in which gold appeared in this district, and like the miners who for years ran over the buried millions at Cripple Creek, so did the thousands of prospectors who have wintered and summered at Julian run over the granite formation that adjoins the slates on the east, searching for gold in their favorite formation, while beneath their feet in the granite matrix, unknown to their science of metallurgy, lay deposits of as great or greater value than those of the slate belt. Within six months past a Mexican family at a rancharia six miles from Julian, over on the granite belt, uncovered a mine of great value. At first the old timers shook their heads and refused to credit the reports of great finds in the granite, but additional discoveries being made, they lost confidence in the old precedents and joined the rush for the granite fields. At this time four properties are being well opened up, and are paying finely from the surface down, while the granite country for a great distance has been staked out. The Rancharia, one of the first discoveries, is now down 100 feet, with numerous drifts showing a good strong ledge of from eighteen inches to three feet wide, of

\$50 rock on an average. Places in the mine have been burrowed out by the former Mexican owners, who milled ore going as high as \$150 per ton. Three hundred yards distant is the Eleboda, similar to the Rancharia. A mill run of 150 tons just made resulted in a \$4000 gold brick, and plenty of similar ore in sight. The Big Four and North Star of this group are promising equally big results, and many others from the surface prospects give support to the belief that this grand field will produce much bullion for years to come. South and east of these finds come reports of some wonderful discoveries along the contact of the slate and granite belt. One assayer of good repute pronounces the find to be telluride ore. One locator claims his ore will run \$5000 to the ton. Among these new strikes is a twenty-four foot vein of \$15 ore. Certainly not a bad find when we consider that fuel is to be had in abundance at \$3.50 per cord, and water is in abundance. With the excitement occasioned by the new discoveries the old mines on the slate belt that have lain idle for years have been given a new impetus, and in every instance there has been remarkable success. The Shendash for ten years filled with water, has been pumped out, retimbered and a fine body of high grade ore uncovered. The Owens, one of the best known mines of the older days has been rehabilitated by a San Francisco company, and the work of pumping out and retimbering is going on. This company has spent \$20,000 upon this property in new hoisting and mill house and in putting the mine in shape. The Helvetia, an old and noted mine, with its fine hoisting works and ten-stamp mill, is likewise being refurbished and pumped out. In all these old properties there are good bodies of ore of free-milling rock, carrying considerable quantities of sulphur, which increase in quantity and value as the ore descends. Heretofore no effort has been made to save these sulphurets, and they have gone off in the tailings. A test of two tons of sulphurets at Selby's, however, gave \$180 to the ton, and as the ore in the lower drift is said to run one ton of sulphurets to every ten tons of ore, the owners have awakened to the small fortune they have allowed to run away through the sluice box. The quicksilver process has been the only one used in this camp, but there is now talk of introducing a cyanide plant, as there is so much flour gold in the rock that the finest screens fail to detain it in the battery and when once out of the screen it goes off with the current. At Banner, four miles from Julian to the great Bailey Bros' Ready Relief mine and mill with their wonderful water power plant, a twenty inch stream with a 670 foot fall, a twelve foot wheel fitted with pelton buckets, drives a ten stamp mill, hoisting machinery, auxiliary wheel drive the pumps, while a portion of the water power is used in an injector at the Redman mine some distance across the creek bed, where the work of draining a very wet mine is in progress. The Cincinnati Bell and Gold King groups are the line of progress and are preparing to move their stamp mills from the creek bed up to the collar of the shaft for milling purposes. Twelve miles south of Julian in the Deer Park country some rich finds have been reported, and a company of San Diego capitalists, owning a group of four mines are erecting a mill to be run with water power, a forty-inch stream flowing naturally over a cliff 100 feet in height, a beautiful cascade, has been harnessed through 100 feet of perpendicular pipe to a twelve-foot wheel at the bottom of the cliff, which furnishes power for the mill, with enough to spare to drive all the machinery this company will ever require in their mining enterprises. Surely, with all the natural advantages of cheap fuel, a plentiful supply of pure water, beautiful location, nearness to source of supplies, surrounded by a wonderfully fertile farming and fruit-growing district, provided with food supplies in abundance and cheap, good roads, schools, churches and all the niceties and endearments of civilization, combined with the great wealth of gold already found to exist, this spot is marked above all others by the hand of mother nature as an ideal mining country.

Phoenix Carnival, Tickets \$25 For round trip, including Pullman berth, on Southern Pacific, eighteen hours quicker than any other line. Leave Arcade depot 2:30 p. m., arrive at Phoenix 8 o'clock following morning. Tickets sold February 17th and 18th, returning 23rd and 24th.

A KINGDOM OF GOLD GALORE

What England's Conquest of Ashantee Means

PREMPEH'S GOLDEN HORDE

If He Were Only a Capable Man of Finance

The Savage Donarch Could Be the Richest Man on Earth—Midas Would Not Be in It

King Prempeh, with his 3333 wives, his old plumed hat, his state umbrella and royal chair of solid gold, to say nothing of millions of subjects and thousands of square miles of land, are all now the property of her majesty, Queen Victoria. Ashantee has fallen almost without a struggle and a vast territory believed to be reeking with gold, will soon be gobbled up by commercial England.

The riches of the land in the Transvaal, which the sturdy Boers have kept under their supervision to the aggravation of the English, will, it is thought, be discounted by the gold of Ashantee. If King Prempeh's country pans out as expected, England can well afford to stop her intrigues for the domination of the Transvaal and concentrate her attention upon developing the newest acquisition.

There are 8,000,000 subjects of King Prempeh in the Ashantee country, and the poorest of them wear ornaments of the purest gold. The lowliest Ashantee woman, whose wardrobe begins and ends with a small strip of red grass worn about the hips, has gold bands on her ankles, gold chains around her neck, gold bracelets on her arms, gold rings on her fingers and gold in her ears. If she kneels she kneels in the cloth she wears from head to foot in gold and do the same with her numerous progeny.

No one knows how much of the precious metal there is in Ashantee. Iron and copper also abound there, but these have been practically cast into the shade by the golden glamor permeating the savage kingdom. King Koffee, the predecessor of Prempeh, reigned in Ashantee when Viscount Wolseley, now commander-in-chief of the British army, made his memorable war against the savage monarch in 1873. In Koffee's palace were found several rudely made hog's heads heaping full of gold dust. It is hard to estimate the value of a barrel of solid gold, but it runs way into the millions.

Prempeh inherited all of these barrels of gold and he has added to them. Whenever any of his 8,000,000 subjects collect any gold they have to turn over the best part of it to the king. No one knows how much Prempeh is worth, least of all himself. It would not be a rash statement to say that he may be the richest monarch in the world, for all of his wealth is in gold. He may be worth \$500,000,000, and he is certainly not worth less than \$100,000,000.

If he were a financier and knew how to dispose of his holdings to commercial concerns he could probably sell out for more than \$2,000,000,000. He sits on a chair or stool of solid gold which four muscular blacks can just carry. The weight of this stool is about 500 pounds. A pound of gold is worth \$200 and 500 pounds means \$100,000. Therefore Prempeh owns the most valuable stool in the world.

How much he will have of all this a year from now when the ravenous hands of the English have been delving into his treasure, it is quite easy to conjecture. In the expressive language of today, it will probably be "Nit."

If the Ashantee savage, without an atom of tutored intelligence, frankly ignorant of the rudiments of gold mining, can accumulate all its treasure, what will the English do, fortified by science, skill and mechanical appliances? Surely a golden vista is opened up, which is dazzling to contemplate.

And England won all this with scarcely a struggle. But it will be a struggle to maintain it. To combat the customs of a people who have lived in savage freedom for thousands of years, and who enjoy strength and

vigor amid the deadly miasma which kills the European like a shot, is no mean task.

Besides, the Ashantee is a fighter. He is tall, muscular, and knows how to use the modern rifle. Prempeh, in his dealings with traders, saw that civilization might be copied with advantage in a few things. The white man who burdened himself with clothes he regarded as an incubus. The white man who contented himself with a single wife he looked at with contempt. The white man who could not see the glory of human sacrifice he deemed a heathen. But the white man and his magazine rifle he looked up to with respect. How many pounds of gold he gave for the fine rifle and ammunition with which his army of 50,000 men are equipped no one knows.

But the rifles allowed him nothing. The handful of Englishmen who a few days ago penetrated to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, dismayed and overwhelmed the royal forces by shot-skyrockets and harmless pyrotechnics in the night time. If a billion devils were loosed amid Prempeh's warriors greater consternation would not have been caused. They were literally frightened to the verge of death.

The English are now in command at Coomassie. Colonel Sir Francis Scott, a soldier of experience in African warfare, is at the head of the English forces, and will exact many promises from Prempeh. He is accompanied by Prince Christian Victor, eldest son of Prince Christian Schleswig-Holstein who was famous at Oxford as a football and cricket player and general good fellow. He joined the Ashantee expedition to win military glory, and has been successful.

Coomassie is a queer place and the stories which the English soldiers will bring back will be worth reading. It has 40,000 inhabitants and the huts are irregularly laid out in avenues. One avenue is a mile long. The 3333 wives awarded to the king by a custom, centuries old, live in two long streets. Prempeh doesn't know half of his wives even by sight.

There will be one praiseworthy result of the English conquest of Ashantee. Human sacrifice will be stopped. The slaughter of Prempeh's subjects on feast days in the grove near Coomassie will cease and should Prempeh die, 2000 men and women will not be killed to accompany him to the great unknown, as was the custom on the deaths of all of his predecessors.

The Baritone and the Donkey Mr. Clifford Halle tells the following amusing anecdote: "It was at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, where I was announced to give a concert. The room in which I sang was situated in a part of the town where the population seemed to consist mostly of geese, ducks, pigs, and other domestic animals. It was hot, and the main entrance was kept open to admit the fresh air."

"I had run through a couple of items, after which I began to sing the well known song: 'Bruder, Geliebter, Du Lier Verzeih' (Brother, comest thou this way?) to the apparent satisfaction of the audience. The song ends with the words: 'Bruder, Bruder, geliebter' (Brother, brother, do say yes—yah), when just at that moment one of the four-footed asses of Port Elizabeth thrust his head in at the door and belched out a 'yah' which drowned all other noises. The audience roared with laughter. The governor's wife was convulsed; her husband stepped up to me with tears in his eyes and said: 'Dear Halle, if you want to be taken seriously by our people here in Africa you had better leave your relations at home.'"

Gartenlaube.

Magaw's Penn. cheese is the purest, richest and finest flavored cheese made, and can be obtained of E. W. Grannis, grocer, West Adams and Hoover streets.

WHAT ROENTGEN MAY DO

The London Truth has a poem on Professor Roentgen's discoveries that dwells on some of its terrifying possibilities, to politicians, for instance:

If you can penetrate a purse
And "take" the coins within it resting;
If you can photograph one's bones
Inside the flesh that's them interesting;
Forebodings must perforce arise
For, as you watch the skill advance,
You may be able to expose
Views of our inmost thoughts and fancies

'Tis bad when rude "snap-shottists" take
Our features, all complaints deriding;
'Tis bad when they can "snap"
The motives which our breast is hiding;
And when some new development—
For, doubtless, there will be some—
Will make our heart as visible
As though upon our sleeve we wore it.

Should politicians then display
For cryptic speeches any leaning,
A Roentgen negative or two
Would soon elucidate their meaning.
Vain would their special pleading be,
Which candor rules so oft transgresses,
Unless "they found their words agreed
With 'track' of their minds' recesses,

Sound Money and the Cheap Kind

It is claimed, perhaps honestly, by the advocates of cheap money, that it enhances the price of labor and of farm products. On that point there is no better object lesson than the experience of California during the war period. It is a practical and matter-of-fact illustration, and therefore worth a thousand theories.

At that time California, by the passage of the specie contract law, adopted the gold standard, while the eastern states adhered to the greenback or cheap standard. During a larger portion of the war period gold was quoted in eastern markets at 150 to 180 per cent premium. With gold at 150 premium \$100 in gold would be worth \$250 in greenback par money at the east, or conversely \$100 in greenbacks was worth \$150 in gold par money here.

At that time the cheapest labor in California was performed by the thousands of Chinese employed in building the Central Pacific railroad, who were paid \$26 a month in gold. That at 150 premium was equivalent to \$390 in greenbacks. The same class of labor in the east was not paid more than \$10 a month in greenbacks, though there were a million men at the front and other millions busily engaged in supplying them with commissary stores, arms and munitions of war. The \$40 seemed bigger pay than the \$26, but it was only equivalent to \$16 in the same kind of money, and the \$26 was good for \$65 of the same kind as the \$40. Figuring it either way, the laborer in the gold section received 38 percent more than the laborer in the cheap money section.

During that same period the general range of wheat quotations was about \$2.10, gold, in San Francisco, against \$3.80 to \$3.85, greenbacks, in Chicago. But calling it for convenience of calculation, \$2 here against \$4 there, our wheat growers got the equivalent of \$5 in greenbacks against the eastern \$4 in that currency, or theirs got the equivalent of \$1.00 in gold against \$2, a difference of 20 per cent in favor of the gold standard whichever way it is figured, and evidently the Illinois farmers were badly mistaken if they supposed that they were getting more than the California farmers were getting for their wheat.

In drygoods, clothing and similar commodities the relation was about \$28 in gold in San Francisco to \$40 in greenbacks in New York and Boston. On the face of the returns their merchants seemed to be getting better prices than ours, but if they thought they were faring better they were mistaken. They got the equivalent of \$16 in our money against our \$28; our merchants got the equivalent of \$70 in their money against their \$40, which, allowing for transportation and

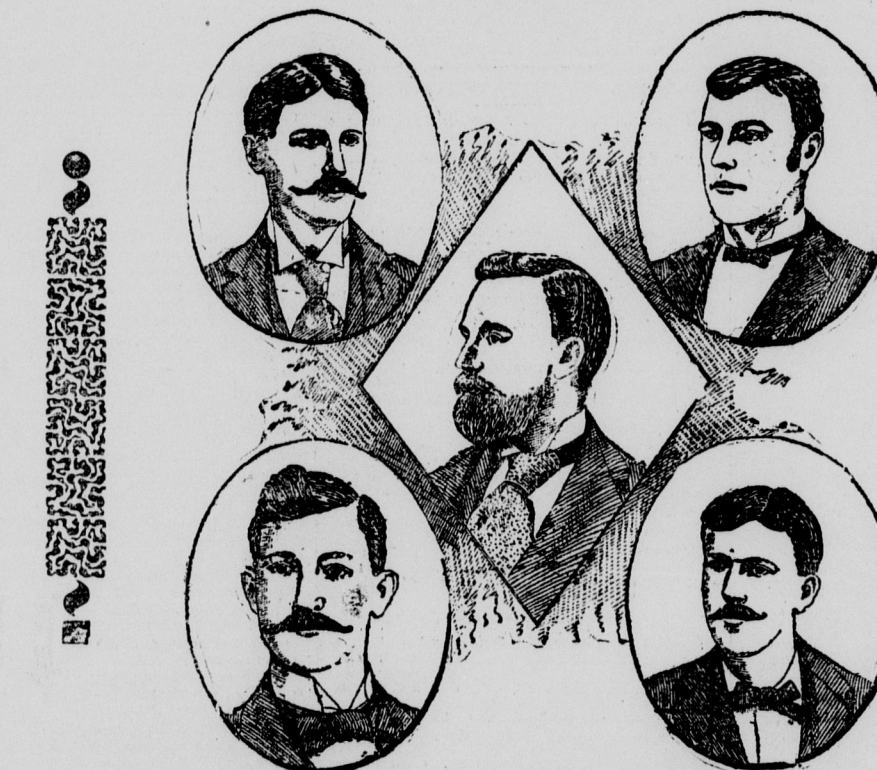
other charges, would be about the same as in the case of labor. A difference of about 38 per cent in favor of the gold standard. It is thus made clear by the two systems, working side by side in the same country at the same time, that the gold was better than the cheap money standard for the laboring man, the farmer and the merchant. A stronger case might be made in favor of material men and the higher class of laborers, such as our miners, who get \$1 a day, the equivalent of \$10 in greenbacks, while in the east the same grade of labor received not more than \$5 or \$6 a day in greenbacks.

Of course this proves that the difference was in favor of the east as to large employers of labor, and the disadvantage here worked especially hard on the railroad people, who received greenbacks from the government and paid out in gold, both at par. So that when Sutro and others are showing them up as receiving, say \$6,500,000 from the government and paying out only \$2,600,000, they seem to have done some heavy gouging and to have made an enormous profit, when, as a matter of fact, the \$2,600,000 in gold paid out was the exact equivalent of the \$6,500,000 in greenbacks received.—San Bernardino Sun.

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