THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND. JUNE 10, 1900.

FRENCHMEN DISCOVERED STORE

HOUSE OF GOLD AND COPPER.

Improvements in Smelting Hav Made Possible, the Development, of Trail-Creek Disrict.

ROSSIAAND, B. C., June 1.-R is just is years since Joe Morris and Joe Bourgeola, Prench Canadians, in quest of fortune, pitched their tent beside the noisy rivulet that gurgled at the base of Red Mountain. Thirty years be-ofre a young Englishman, Edwm Dewyney, built a trail' through Bouthern British Columbia, which has ever since been called Dewdney Tcail.-It was carried through the passes from the Kettle River and reached the Columbia River along this very oresk. Since then ghe creck has been known as Trail Creek. the creek has been known as Trail Creek, and here Morris and Bourgeois lighted their lonely campfire in the Summer of 1890. The hald and lofty mountain to the orth was strewn with red float, and the two Canadians prospected this mountain adde for gold. They discovered and located five mineral claims: The Le Rol, War Engle, Iron Mesk, Center Star and Idabo. One of these chains, the Le Rol, they gave away for the Sil they needed to record the others. Later on the set of the Sil the others. Later on they sold the bal-ance for about \$30,000, and then went prospecting anew until they found an-other great mine, the North Star, in East Kostenal. This also they sold, and hav-ing won fame and fortune in gold hunting they abandoned the pick of the prospector for farming and passoral pursuits. Kootenai.

he Bourgeois bought himself extensive the indergence object nimest extensive ranges in the Northwest Territory, stocked them with the finest herds of cattle, built him an elegant home, brought thither his friends and relatives, and in their midde he leads a kind of a patriarchal life, and often, to their wonder and delight, he tells the story of his hardy and adventures, days in search of gold in the Rocky Moun

In 1891 another adventurer, Ross Thomp son, chanced to visit Bourgeois and Morcir, and saw them delyting away on the mountain side. Ross immediately located a homestand adjacent to the mineral chaims of the prospectors, and on that homestand stands today the City of Ross land, the mining metrop olls of the Koots

A few years ago when I first saw Ross was still a collection of log cabin and ramshackle wooden structures; only the most miserable accomodations could then he had, and the wagon roads and trails leading from Rossiand to the outside world were the roughest and most danger you can anter and leave Rossiand in pai-ace cars over two great transcontinental lines of railroad, for the Great Northern Railroad and the Ganadian Pacific Rail-coad have termini there. You can loutge and rise and he bandwards contained and rest and be handsomely entertained in the Rossland Clubhouse, a building, which, I make bold to say, is fitted up atast us elegantly as the St. James or the Carlton. You can live here now as com-fortably as at the Waidorf or at the Savoy, and you can associate with as charming, as cultured and as delightful medicate the second seco society as in any part of the world.

Berald's of Rossland's Greatness. Morris and Bourgeois and Ross Thompson were the hernids of Rossiand's futury greatness. The discovery of the French-men has added materially to the gold and copper output of the world. The five mines located by them have now a mar-ket value of more than 300,000. The Le Roi, which Colonel Topping acquired for 30, was sold by him to a number of Spo-kane lawyers for some ten or fifteen thou-sand dollars, and the Spokanics, though poor of purse were of magnificent assur-ance, and after years of stringle they succeeded in developing the Le Rol and making it a rich dividend-paying mine. Als Tame reacher London, and after varied sind most interesting negotiations, Whit-siker Wright acquired it for \$3,000,000. The Le Roi were the hernids of Rossland's future Wright acquired it for \$3,990,990.

akker Wright acquired it for \$3,000,000. The Le Hol can easily produce 601 tans of ore a day for 10 years to come, and probably for a generation. This will aver-age more than 2 per cent in copper and \$7 a ton in goid. Two per cent of copper 4s 40 pounds of copper to the short ton, and 40 pounds of copper at 16 cents a pound is \$81.40. The Le Roi owns its own sneeter, and at the present price for the metal the copper in the Le Roi mine pays for both the mining and smelt-ing, in other words, the copper of the ing; in other words, the copper of the Le Roi mine pays the cost of production, and the gold in the ore is the net profit. After Le Roi can produce 200,000 tons a prears, and is therefore easily capable of making a profit of \$1,400,000 a year, and of paying 25 per cent on its capital of \$2,000,-000 in dividends, and at the same time in dividends, and at the same time of accumulating handsome reserves. It is more than making these dividends now, but instead of paying dividends it has been putting its profils into mining ma-chinery and enlarging its smelter. In fact, the Le Roi smelter has now a daily capacity of 750 tons, and the mine itself is equipped with the necessary machinery to enable it to produce that an While speaking of the Le Rol mine, I think it is only fair to make it known that statements published in London fi-mancial papers as to the gross output of Use Le Roi mine during the past year are grossily misleading. The gross receipts given for the Le Rol mine by these papers re about equal to the net profits of the mine and smelter combined: The sn was bought and pail for by the Le Rol Company, and all the profits of the amel-ter beiong to the Le Rol Company, and I am in a position to state that the monthly profits of the mine and the smel-ter combined were fully equal to \$100,-500, when both mine and smelter were in operation. This statement, which I am in a position to verify, does not taily with the returns given by the London papers, and I make this correction in order that and I make this correction in order that the stockholders of this great mine may be better able to appreciate its real value. Besides the Le Rol, Whitaker Wright acquired for this British-American arpor Rol ation the Josie, No. 1 and West Le Rol, all three being incorporated as the West

BEGINNING OF ROSSLAND within the second seco owners have always seemed more anxious to pay dividends than to keep on with development work. Instead of paying handsome divivends, the directors of the vestigated, and discovered that they were handsome divivends, the directors of the War Engie should have built a rmeding plant that would have cost them \$200,000. Instead of doing this, they have been pay-ing excessive tribute to the smellers for treating their ore. Moreover, they caused to be built at the mine a mining plant at enormous cost which experience has proven to be both antiquated and utterly memobils of doing the mining and the deincapable of doing the mining and the de-velopment required. The result of this has been that development ran way be-hind, and the management had to shut

down the mine and stop dividends in erder to catch up with development. These blunders, however excusable, have caused serious loss and annoyance to many in vestors, and could have been avoided by the erection of a smelter and the install-

GEORGE O. YORAN, OF EUGENE.



Colonel of the New Fourth Regi

ment, 0. N. G.

EUGENE, June 1.—Colonei George O. Yoran, of the new Fourth Regiment, began his mill-tary circer as a primate in Company C. First Regiment, O. N. G., at the time of its organinstitut, September 11, 1857; was elected and commissioned Second Licutenant of the same company March 14, 1889; resigned on account of runoval to Eugene, Or., December 18, 1850; enlisted in Company C. Second Regiment, Feb-ruary 10, 1850; was elected First Licutenant of that commany October 18, 1850; Cantain, Ottohut company October 18, 1896; Captain, Octo-er 18, 1891; Major Second Regiment, O. N. G. March 6, 1993; Colonel of the same regiment Covensher 20, 1864. He served in this CODAK ity until April 20, 1888, when he was commu-sioned Lieuterant-Colonei of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and zerved with this regiment throughout its service in the Spanish War and ne Rebelli mustered out nnd was

with the regiment August 10, 1800 ng of up-to-date machinery. I am pleased to state, however, that the War Eagle will soon be in a position to outdistand its old record as a gold producer, an that arrangements will most likely completed for a more economical treatment of its ore

addition to the mines that I have tioned, there are a dozen of undevol-In mentioned, there are a dozen of undevol-oped mines waiting for capital and enter-prise. Reasland mines devour money ba-fore yielding up their treasures. Scores of mining companies were formed to de-velop Reasland mines, but the mines soon swallowed all the money the companies could produce, with the natural result of bankrupt companies, disgruntled investors and idle machinery and mines. There are and idle machinery and mines. There are a score of such in Rossland that will yet make a mine for the capitalists fortu-nate enough to pick them up, but it is just as well to understand that these mines can only be operated and made profitable by men with very large capi-tal. The mining must be done on a vast scale and in an economical manner, and smelters must be built to treat their ores.

Improvements in Ore Smelting. Hermann C. Beilinger, now chief metal-lurgist of the Montana Ore Purchasing , made immense ! wements in

per cent of the entire output of the mine. Less than a year ago I called attention in a published statement to the enor-OUR CHINESE POLICY waste and loss a Reduction Works. t the Ana The Stand absolutely correct. Accordingly they have resolved to build at the cost of several million dollars an entirely new reduction works for the Anaconda Company, and

have determined on the complete abandon-ment of their present reduction works which, for the past 19 years have caused a loss, that could have been avoided, of fully \$50,000.000. The new reduction works of the Anaconda Company will, it is claimed, adopt all the latest improveclaimed, adopt all the latest improve-ments such as were in vogue at Northport and at the Montana Ore Purchasing Company's reduction works in Butte, copper at 16 cents a pound, and Re ores capable of being matted at \$2 75 a ton, there is a great and prosperous fu-ture for mining at Rossland. I don't think that Rossland's output of copper will ever

exceed 20,000,000 pounds a year, but its gold production should in a very short time amount to \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 In all mining camps there are blanks as well as prizes, and the best miping men are frequently deceived in their se-lection. Rossiand has had many blanks, but there are still a great many prizes

to be drawn at Rossland, when capital and enterprise are directed thither. I have never seen Rossiand looking bet-ter or more promising than during my present visit. During the Winter a great deal of depression existed, and traders and merchants were complaining, but that is now all changed, and the metropolis of the Koptenals is starting out on an un-

BEAVER HILL MINE TO REOPEN. Spreckels Will Also Develop New

Mine in Coos. Marshfield News. W. S. Chandler, manager for J. D. Spreckels & Bros'. Company, left for

Beaver Hill this morning to start work on sinking the slope at what is known as the new mine. The work will be commenced as soon as the engine to be used in connection therewith is in pos-tion. The old Beaver Hill mine, which is also the property of the company, will reopened, as, under capable manage-ent, considerable coal can yet be taken The resumption of work at Beaver Hill will materially benefit the business interests of this section. The opening of the new mine under the management of W. S. Chandler, who thoroughly under-stands the work, and has gained an en-

viable reputation during many years' experience, insures the success of the enter-prise. The opening of the mine also re-

R. H. LEABO, OF SALEM.



O. N. G. SALEM, June 1 .- Major R. H. Leabo, of the

to do, the experiment was extended, and hefors long Chinese were doing all the un-skilled is hor which the work required. They received but \$21 per month and boarded themselves, while the whites were paid \$45 per month and found. Yet, ac-TROUBLE BEGAN WHEN CENTRAL PACIFIC WAS FINISHED.

Then Coolies Came Into Competition

With White Labor-The Sentiment for Exclusion.

LEAD CHINESE 301 thm thm thm Washington will de much to popularize the United States in China, especially amongst the trading classes at the free ports, says Ho Yow. Chinese Consul-Gen-oral, in the Forum. But there are yet some dark spots on the disk, of trade and these need to be burnished off by vigorous rubbing. The best cleansing pow-

J. M. POORMAN, OF WOODBURN,

Regiment, O. N. G.

under no consideration fevert.

again.

paid 345 per month and found. Tet, ac-cording to the testimony of Jaines Stro-bridge, superintendent of construction, and Charles Crocker, one of the five pro-prietors of the road, who had charge of the construction, the Chinese were more reliable and more efficients laborers than the whites. They could excel the whites in any branch of the work, whethar light showeling or the heaviest rock-drilling; and a body of Chinese even excelled in results an equal number of picked Corn-ish miners who were set to drill one end of a tunnel through a mountain. The Chi-nese were put upon the other end, and the two gangs started from a shuft at the center. the center. In order to supply the thousands of Chi-nese required for this-great work the coolie ships were kept running to and from China, bringing their loads of immithe center.

ability to perform well all they were set to do the experiment was extended, and

from China, bringing their loads of immi-grants from Kwang-Tung province. There was no trouble concerning the Chinese as long as the road was building. Hittell's "History of California" redites how the white laborers and the "Chine Boys" marched together in parade, and how the former. made speeches to the latter, ex-tending their bands in comradeship. Suddenly, however, the road was fin-

Suddenly, however, the road was fin-ished; and this gramy of 15,600 laborers way idle and at large. In a strange land, among a strange people, with no capital but their ability and willingness to work, they forced to a strange to work. they flocked to San Francisco. Here they awarmed upon the streets, and, consplou-ous from their racial characteristics, gave the impression that there was an im-mensely larger number of them in the distribut

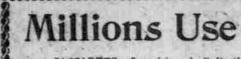
But with all the harshness of the clusion laws they were never designed to affect any but the laboring classes. They were not intended to be used as an insrument to exclude educated men traveling in pursuit of knowledge, merchants coming from China to this country to buy goods or to start an industry here, or those going from this country to China and returning. Such are the men on whose shoulders trade rists, and it was never for an instant proposed that the statute should act as a sword to sever the trade relations of the countries. Yet we recognize that this very thing is now be-ing dome: though, I believe, unwittingly. Since the law denies to Chinese laborers the right to enter the country, there should be na an offset a ilberal policy re-garding the clarges allowed to enter. Yet this is not the case. The utmost rigor is exercised toward the merchants and trav-elers coming to the United States; and no nigebanism which ingeouity can devise Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth

Regiment, O. X. G. WOODBUEN, June 1. -- Légutemant-Colonel J. M. Poorman was born in Extratholic County. III., and came to Oregon from California in 1877, locating at Sheridan, Tamhfi County. In 1858 he moved to Woodburn, where he still resides. In 1850 he organized the Bank of Woodburn, and has been cablier of that insti-tution ever since, except while in the army. In 1895, at the organization of Company H. Second Regiment, O. N. G., he was chosen Captain of that company, and two years later was dected Lieutemant-Colonel of the regi-ment. When the Spanish War broke out he was appointed Captain of Company M. Second Oregon Volunteers, and served during the ex-istence of that Regiment. On the organization uld more effectually operate to keep these classes away. Scarcely two months have 'elapsed since 63 merchants from Southern China, coming to the United States for commercial purposes, were pre-venied from fairding at San Francisco be-cause their: certificates disclosed that a word had not been translated from the Chinese original into the English-a lack Chinese of ginni into the gamish-a fack which may have been as much the fault of the American representative in China who vised the papers as of the Chinese official who issued them. The English version fectied that they were merchants, but did, not state what kind of mer-chants. istonce of that Regiment. On the organization of the Fourth Regiment, O. N. G., Captain Poorman was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel. chap's. The Chinese official representatives in

the United States tr ed hard to secure the landing of these people upon rome kind of an arrangement whereby they would der is better knowledge of the Chinespeople and wider trade relations with them. The spots to which I refer are of the put to the loss and inconvenience of returning to China marely to have each a small defect corrected. But the departthe laws of this notion towards Chipese immigrants. The iswe of the United States prohibiting Chinese immigration are with ment was inexorable, ignoring all forme out parallel in the codes of the world, and can only be compared to the regula-tions of the Chinese nation itself in a period of its history to which we would decisions and precedents. No regard was paid as to how much these intending purchusers in American markets lost by the delay, nor was there any doubt expressed as to whether or not they had come to this country to buy their goods. They were compelled to return fo China, and Moreover, in addition to its inherent in-justice, the statute is insed on a miscon-ception. of conditions and a miscake in facts. It had its origin with the rabble the reports received from them state that they will make their purchases in Eng-

Its promoters were speakers from the tops of soap bezes and the tail-skills of drays. It was chight up by politicians when the clamor had gathered strength with the Nor is this harshness confined to the visitors from China. It is extended with visitors from China. It is extended with oven more severity, to creater, Chinese merchanis who go over to China intending to return to their Susiness in this coun-try. Many of the Chinese merchants of the United States are exporters to China. and find it necessary to go there once in a few wars to look others their and mob, and when appearances indicated that the latter could poll votes enough to elect its ringlegders to office. Whenever a caim and dispatcionate inquiry into the conditions was held the verdict was sure to be in favor of the Chinese; and it was on this account that the Diends of justice in Congress held out so long against the dea few years to look after their affairs Under a recent stilling of the department this trade-promises to be entirely broken up; for it cannot be imagined that hence-

forth any merchant will attempt to go to China with any serious hopes of ever getting back to his business in this coun-



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Best for the Bowels

ports (New York and Savannah). The cotton via the Pacific ports stoad the rail transportation Westward overland from the cotton fields, and thence by water across the Pacific that from Gulf and Atlantic ports crossed the Atlantic Ocean, passing through the Suez Canal to final with which it is suppord to be possessed. what will it be under the favoring in-fluence of an isthmian canal? "It is this trade for which an isthmian

canal will eid us to successfully compete. Today its value to us is not quite \$12.-550,090, or hest than eight ope-hundreths of what Grant Brithin enloys. And yet we have the advantage of location of raw we have the advantage of location of raw material practically at the mill doors (es-becially in the South), the latest improved machinery and labor-saving apparatus in our mills, and the most intelligent and able class of labor, which, if paid higher than that of foreign countries, yields greater returns in both quantity and quality of work.

"Great Beltain paid in 1599 £50,470,009 or, may, about \$148,000,000, for raw aption, and from that she manufactured goods to the extent of about #85,000,000, or 383 about \$413,000,000, the difference repre-senting wages for British workmen, in-ierest on capital invested in the cotton ing industry, and profit. Nearly five sixths of this was from American cotfon. A fair estimate will show as much more for continental Europe.

excess over the cost of the raw material that it is desirable the manufacturer of American cotton should be placed on a healthier and more lasting basis. To de this we must have a more favorable out-let for exports, and none can be found better than through facilities afforded by an isthmian canal. Our mills now turn out more goods than necessary for this country alone, and it is essential to their prosperity that export facilities be had that will enable them to compete successully with other countries in the great markets of the world, especially those of the Far East. To the Southern States, par-iteularly, an outlet through an isthmina conal is of the last importance. Given enough by such an outlet, affording cheap competi-tive transportation and ready foreign markets in the Pacific countries, and the entire cotton-manufacturing industry of

s inevitable sooner or later."

New York Manners. Dramatic Mirror. Coming down town from Harlem one

Adminic ports crossed the Adminic Ocean, passing through the Suer Canal, to final destination, bearing water transportation much in excess of that via an isthmian canal, if built. Both routes are tremeted-ously long and enormously expensive. If trade can increase under such conditions what will it be under the favoring in-fluence of an isthmian canal?

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It is inserted in the wait at noca a neight that in order to consummate the oscu-latory coremony the persons must be sub-pended by his heels from the top. "When or how the stone obtained its singular reputation," says the writer, "it is diff-cult to determine; its exact position among the rulne of the castle is also in doubt; the nearant guides humor the visdoubt; the peasant guides humor the visitor according to his capacity for climbing, and direct either to the sum the base the attention of him w mit or sires to 'greet it with a holy kiss.'

SHOE-STRETCHING.

New, Though Not a Flowery, Occupation for Women.

When the woman said she wanted a pale of shoes, the hollow-eyed clerk did not ask, says the New York Sun, "What size, madam?" but said, instead: "New or second-hand?"

The woman hesitated, not quite grasp ing the significance of the question. "Why, new, of course," she said at length.

"The reason I asked." said the clerk "was that we have several pairs of shoes of different sizes that have been worn 4 little, just enough to stretch them, and I didn't know but that you would like a pair that your feet would slip right into and that you'd never have any trouble with."

The woman's interest had plainly got by that time. "Have you she asked. started such ?"

"A few pairs, as I just said," replied the clerk. They have been worn long enough by professional aboe-stretchera to take the stiffness and newness away. We are thinking of making these stretched shoce a permanent and prominent feature of our stock. Why, do you know." ha continued, with increased curnestness; "if I had a foot that I could expand or conentire cotton-manufacturing industry of the United States will reap substantiat benefit. The hundreds of millions of dor-lars thus invested will be made to yield safe and profitable returns, and ample room will be afforded for doubling the industry. Without a proper export au-turers of the South and other sections is inevitable soner or later." lleved of the discomfort of getting them

set on the foot. "The custom of offering stretched shoes to patrons has already been introduced into several stores in town, and it certain Coming down town from Harlem one night last week, several members of Sir Henry Irving's company were henrd in an-elevated rallway train discussing the char-tong until every shoe store of any pre-tensions will employ people with feet of



Second Battalion. Third Regiment, O. N. G., is a resident of Salem, where he is employed as manager of the Salem Shoe Store. He is 33 years old. His milliary experience began in 1888, when he enlisted as a private in Com-pany B, in this city. Since that time he has the heat of things could not occur

Interrupted career of prospetity. P. A. O'FARRELL. 0

The East Le Rol is another of Whitake Wright's companies, and includes the Nickel Plate and Great Western. The British-American corporation also own the Columbia and Kootenai mines.

The West Le Rol group has three mines of great value, that give enormous promise, and the universal opinion among min ing men is that the West Le Rol as large a producer and as big a dividend-paying property as the Le Ro Itself

The East Le Rol has in the Nickel Plate a rich and very valuable mine in itself, and is now developed to the 600-foot level but the Golden Charlot and the Grea have not up to date at least proven to be of any particular value; in fact, so far both are disappointing.

Needs Transportation Facilities.

In the Columbia and Kootenai the British-American corporation has a mine that will outstrip all others in Rossiand as a producer. As soon as transportation facilities afford, this mine will be in a position to yield 1003 tons of ore a day. The ore is low gravic, but with economi-cal mining and smelging the Columbia and Kontarei are Kootenai can pay large and handsome dividends to its strackholders. I fully be-lieve that the Columbia and Kootenai will time be the great mine of Rossiand For two years the Whitaker Wright pe ple have been spending enormous sums of developing these various groups, within six, months the com-output of the Columbia and enal, and East and West Le Rol bined output Kontenat should be 1100 trans a day. This will in-

crease the gold; and copper output of Reasiand by at least \$5,002,600 a year. The Center S for and War Eagle, after various vicisel sides, were acquired by Measrs. Good sham and Blackstock, of Center Star is the greater Toronto. The ie, and is Kully believed by Romiand

FRANK A. MEAD, OF LA GRANDE,

Major of the New Fourth Regiment, 0. N. G.

LA GRANDE, June 1.-Major Frank A. Mead LA GRANDE, June 1. - Major Frank A. Mead was born at Waterton, Wis. April 24, 1892. He went to Sait Läke City in 1888 and entered the service of the Pacific Express Company, from which he has not since withdrawn succept during the time spent in the Philippines. He perved one year in Company B, First Begiment, Minnerota National Guard, and three Verse in Company.

Verminni, Junnesona National Guard, and Brees Years in Company E. First Resciment, O. N. G., at Portland. In 1894 he located in La Grande and assisted in organizing Company D, of which he was First Lloutenant until the com-pany was mustered into the United States ervice, when he became Second Lieutenant. He remained with his company until Febru-ary 24, 1820, when he was made acting Ord-nance Officer on Genéral Summer's staff, which position he held until the company was musered out. During his Philippine service he was recommended for brevet by General Sum-mers and the late General Lawton. After his return to La Grande he organized and was elected Captain of Company L. Third Regi-ment, O. N. G., now Company B. First Sepa-rate Battallon, of which he was elected Major on May 30, 1900.

the processes for smelting Rossland ores. He built at Northport a smelter for the He built at Northport a smeller for the Le Roi mine, and he succeeded in calcin-ing and matting the Le Roi ore at consid-erably less than E per ton. It is a wellknown fact that War Engle ore can be matted at less cost than the Le Rol ore, and it is safe to assume that the cost of calcining and matting of any Ressand ore ought not to exceed \$2 per ton At the Northport ameliter the size did not contain more than two pounds of copper to the ton, while at the Trail amel-ter the loss of copper carried off in size is known to be fully 12 pounds to the ton. The results achieved by Mr. Bellinger at Northport are all the more formarkable

Northport are all the more remarkabl by comparison with the reduction works of the great Anaconda Company. The Anaconds Reduction Works are the larg-est of the kind in the world, and yet they are so antiquated and so imperfect that the loss in copper, gold and silver is 40 hill."

filled every office up to Major, except that of Second Lieutenant. When his company div banded in 1805 he was oppointed a signal officer on Colonel Toran's staff. He was elected Captain of Company B in 1806, and of Company K in 1809. He was elected Major in Corober 1809. in October, 1800. futes the statements circulated that the Measrs. Spreckels intended to withdraw from this section, and that they would make no further investments, etc.

WHERE CYCLONES ARE BRED

Drama of the Elements in the Rocky Mountains.

T. C. Knowles, in Ainslee's. "For the world west of the Mississippl the Rocky Mountains are the points of origin not only of the rivers and water-flows, but of the condensing of the moist-ure of the air, the banked snows, the subterranean currents which form the basis of the entire watershed. Their cold altitudes seem to shed the waves of air which conflict with the warmer waves in the plains below, and in their battles generate the cyclones and the lesser windy terrors which devastate the Western plains. They are the beginning of the heart-breaking blinzards which the up the traffic of the metropolitan streets, or chill beyond endurance the homes of the poor. They are, in a word, the atmospheric top of the continent, and one would expect to find among them the some excesses of nature that are seen on a smaller scale

when the wind whips the flags of the roofs of lofty buildings or when dark clouds lower over the Jersey hills or the gentle mountains of the Cumberland. "Yet, though the Rocky Mountains are

the beginning of such awful things as cyclones and blizzards, they are singu-iarly immune from the terrible effects of these phenomena, when they reach their full growth on the plains below. The storms are sharp, strong, and typical. They are dramatic. But, incking in the chance of a long run across the plains. where or a force is constantly accumulated with each successive mile of progress, their life is usually of short duration, and their immediate sphere of action small. They are as if all the phenomenn, the atorm from its genesis to its conclusion, were given in miniature. In this respect the storms of the Rockles differ from those of the Swiss Alpa. The latter are severe, protracted and full of catastrophe.

The former complete themselves briefly, and then let the baffince of the continent wrestle with what they have given forth. "Probably nowhere is storm and climate so varied. All phases of nature's cata-clysms alternate with all phases of na-ture's peace and pleasure. The entire gamut from sunshine to black gloom fre-quently is run within a single day or an quently is run within a single day or an hour. A morning will open clear, with the sun warm. Perhaps at noon the clouds will gather and a beavy rain begin. In a few minutes this will turn to sleet and then to hall. Fifteen minutes after the storm begins, it will be snowing heavily, and an hour from the time the first cloud appeared the sun will be shining again. The whole shower, rain, hall and snow will have been accompanied by thunder

vill have been accompanied by thunder and lightning. "Two wayfarers were recently driving through the mountains in the South Park of Colorado, when just at nightfall a ter-

rific storm came up. It lasted only about 15 minutes, but during that time the thun-der and lightoing were continuous. After it was over a dozen tree stumps were seen blazing like beacons on a neighboring

ury. The Chinese were brought here N 199 -----EFFECT ON COTTON.

Nicaragua Canal , Would Extend Trade in that Staple.

WASHINGTON, June 6-It is a well ognized fact that the cotton trade is one thing that has enlisted the support of the South to the Nicaragua Canal, and it is in the hope of extending the Southern cotion trade, both on the Pa-clift Coast, had more particularly in the Orient, that Senator Morgan and other advocates of the waterway have so heartily advocated the canal. The Ala-bama Senator, recently submitted statement showing the importance of this canal to the cotton grade of the United States, and made the following points in its favor "In 1898 the United States contributed to

Japan's imports the equivalent of 200,000 bales. For the first eight months of the surrent season we have exported to Japan about 200,000 bales. "For so bulky an article water trans-

portation is of the greatest moment, the item of freight involving so heavy a percentage to cost that its increase or decrease determines to an unusual degree the question of destination. It is for this reason that an isthmian canal, by af-fording an all-water route and chesper freight rates to the countries of the East. will not only largely increase their con-sumption of our raw cotion, which on the whole is the most desirable of any description grown, but will lead to the greatest percentage of it being shipped by the Gulf ports. The current season illustrates what will probably result from an isthmian canal. Of the 300,000 bales illustrates what will probably result from his inventive manner of putting off the an isthmian canal. Of the 300,000 bales basisgers by his soft, insinuating speech shipped this senson. 152,000 want from that the term biarney became a standard United States ports on the Pacific, \$7,000 expression. The celebrated blarney-son rom Gulf ports (New Orleans, Galveston, and Pensacola), and 44,000 from Atlantic to which is ascribed the marvelous of bestowing upon any one who

the only man who had the manners to re-lingulah a seat to a woman. Others announced that they had observed the same phenomenon. A young woman weighed in with violent denunciation of New York with violent desunctation of New York deportment, and avowed that, in entering one of our noble department stores, she had opened the door, and, looking back, had seen a man approaching. Rather than discourteously permit the door to slam in the face of the follower, she held it open until he drew near, expecting that he would take hold of the door and relieve her of the responsibility. But not so. The man had dashed up, passed through the doorway and on into the store, letting her hold the door open for him, and never

even deigning to say "Thank you!" She thought that any man might have seen that she did not look like one hired to hold doors open for persons. And then she and the other Londoners united in bewalling the sorry manners of this great m tropolis. The worst of it was that t that the Britishers were perfectly right.

Legend of the Blarney Stone.

Detroit Free Press. The remains of the ancient Blarney Castle lie about four miles northwest of the city of Cork, Ireland. Tradition makes it the interesting scene of a sloce early in the Ifth century, when the lord of the gastle, who had been taken prisoner by the English, held out in his fortress for a long time by adroit and plausable promises that he would surrender. Whenever the crit-ical time came, however, he was always ready with a good excuse. It was from

acteristics of the Great American Hog. One gentieman told how, in traveling up to the Harlem Opers-House in a crowded car, he had remarked the fact that he was the only man who had the manners to resetting them has been removed, and thus more money will accrue to the dealer. Shoe-stretching is a calling that will not permit its followers to tread on flowery naths of ease, but the nossibility of buying shoes that are comfortable from the start opens up a view of elysium for the wearer.

Hendlight on Behind. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lincoln died at his nost without sugposing that the time would come whan the Democratic party, which assailed him when alive with every conceivable kind of opposition, and never acknowledged that he was right in anything, would at-tempt to borrow his name to cover its purpose. Lincoin never , changed. He died, as he had lived, the target of Dombut the Democratic party seems to have changed, or pretends to have changed, in its estimate of his character, and deeds But in carrying forward, himmon affairs it is end that the Democraits are always a generation too late. To pelt a man with hard words and set plifails in his path while alive and canonize him a third of a century after his death is not in ac-cordance with the soundest quality of reason or the finest impulses of the heart. A few drops of the dew of appreciation should fall elsowhere than on the moss-grown monument of a patriot and statesman. But then the Democratic party is a law unto itself. There is nothing else just like it. A contemporary poet seems to have had its epitaph in mind when he wrote:

The lightning bug is brilliant, But it hasn't any mind: It stumbles through existence. With its headlight on behind

which is ascribed the marvelous power

The majority of persons upon reaching middle age and past find their blood becomes weak and thin, and diseases that were easily controlled in earlier life begin to affect the constitution.

Those predisposed to Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Gout and other hereditary troubles may escape till then, but as they age the blood, so long tainted and weakened by accumulated waste matters, is no thit then, but as they age the blood, so long tainted and weakened by accumulated waste matters, is no longer able to properly nourish the body, and it becomes an easy mark for disease. At this critical period of life the blood must be re-enforced before it can perform its legitimate functions and rid the system of these poisons, and nothing so surely and effectually does this as S. S. S. S. S. S. strengthens and enriches the blood, improves the appetite, and builds up the general constitu-tion. It is not only the best blood purifier, but the best tonic for old people. It warms the blood, tones up the nerves, removes all taint from the blood, and prevents the development of disease. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known. Not one particle of mercury, potash or other mineral poison can be found in it, and it may be taken for any length of time without harm. S. S. S. is the only the remedy that traches deen seated blood tones the the order that remediate the strength of the strength of the present of the problement of the problement of the sease.

S. S. S. is the only remedy that reaches deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula, Cancer, Rheuma-tism, Eczema, Tetter, etc. It purifies and restores the blood to a healthy, normal condition, and makes it impossible for poisonous waste materials to accumulate. If you have an old running sore or an obstinate ulcer that refuses to heal, or are troubled with boils and carbuncles, try S. S. S.

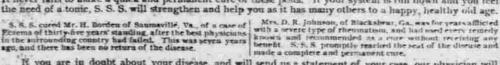
er fails to make a quick and permanent cure of these pests. If your system is run down and you feel

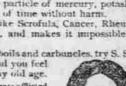
S. S. Curred Mr. H. Borden of Saumaville, Va., of a case of Ectema of thirty-five years standing after the best physicians in the surrounding country had failed. This was seven years ago, and there has been no return of the disease. Mrs. D. R. Johnson, of Blackshwar, Ga. was for years alliced with a severe type of rheumatism, and had used every remedy knows and recommended as a once without receiving any benefit S. S. S. promptly reacted the seat of the disease and made a complete and permanent cure.

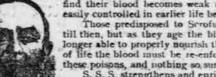
It you are in doubt about your disease, and will send us a statement of your case, our physician will give you any information or advice wanted, for which we make no charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases sent to any desiring it. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

S. S. S. IS THE IDEAL TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER FOR

OLD PEOPLE.









JOHN L. MAY, OF ASHLAND.

Major of the New Fourth Regiment 0. N. G. ASHLAND, June 1 .- Capitain John L. May

ASHILÁND, June 1.-Captain John L. May, of Ashland, who has just bergreisegted a Major of the Fourth Regiment, Ci N. G., asw his first service in Company D. First Regiment Nevada National Guard, in which he enlisted January 11, 1857, serving until June 20, 1850, when he was discharged, holding the rank of sergeant. He enlisted in Company D. Second Regiment, O. N. G., February 16, 1861, and was elected Captain July 23, 1882, He com-manded Company D. Second Regiment, O. N. G., until mustered into the United States serv-ies in the Spinish-American War, May 10, 1868, as Captain of Campany R. Second Ore-100 in the second of Company R. Scosed Oregon Volunteer Infantry. Ha served with the company Auring, its volunteer service and wars mastered Sout with this regiment August 7, 1800. He was elected Captain of Company B. Third Regiment, O. N. G., January 5, 160 and the control clock of the second secon 10, 1900, and in the recent election for regi-mental officers in the reorganization of the National's Guard, was elected Major of the Fourth Regiment.

to grade and build the Central Pacific

Railroad. A thousand miles of railroad had to be laid across deserts and over mountains-perhaps the most difficult feat

of railway construction which, up to that time, had been attempted in the United States. The road was to be built, too, in a part of the continent that was prac-tically without inhabitants, and therefore.

in advance of settlement. White work-men could not be had. Three thousand miles yawned between the reservoirs of population, and the journey was (edious and slow; so the building of the railroad

had to be pushed at once. Ten thousand men were needed, and rake and scrap as the builders would, only \$00 white

ould be gathered to engage in the work

In this exigency the experiment with Chinese laborete was tried. At first it was thought that they would prove ineffi-

cient-that they were too light of body to stand the heavy work: that they connot endure the fatigues of the accupation of the securation of the lightest parts of the securation of the lightest parts of the securation of the lightest parts of the securation of the sec

the work, and since these proved their