

KANSAS TURNS TO WHEAT

Farmers Forgo Corn Because of This Season's Failure.

IMPLEMENT MEN REAP FIRST HARVEST

If Experiment Succeeds the Yield for the Flour Mills Will Be Enormous—Meanwhile Hogs Are Sighted.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 29.—(Special.)—Kansas will be an immense wheat field next year. Hereafter it has been mainly a corn producing state, taking the comparative area into consideration, but next season conditions will be changed and will be for the greater part of the state will be sown to wheat. This change will be the result of the Kansas corn failure this year and the immense crop of wheat produced by the wheat belt.

The "wheat belt" in Kansas has heretofore been a well defined area in the central and southern portions of the state. It has included within its boundaries only twenty-six counties, one-fourth of the area of the state, yet these twenty-six counties this year produced more than 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, or one-fourth of the entire product of the United States.

In the great corn belt of the state, which comprises the counties along the Nebraska state line, the farmers are deserting corn almost altogether. Some of these counties, Jewell, Republic, Wall, Marshall and others, have produced from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 bushels of corn each in a single year. But this fall nearly all of the corn fields will be sown to wheat. In the past the corn acreage in these counties has averaged from 200,000 to 300,000 acres each, while only 10,000 to 20,000 acres of wheat have been sown. The coming year the greater part of this corn acreage will be sown to wheat and wheat will be raised in its place.

Craze Like Holland's for Tulips.

So great is the desertion of corn for wheat that it is denominated a craze by the local papers of the northern counties. A half dozen corn counties alone will increase the wheat acreage of the state almost 1,000,000 acres.

The increase in the state as a whole will not be as great proportionately as in the northern counties. In the wheat belt proper, the increase will be from 20 to 50 per cent, for the reason that the greater part of the cultivated acreage has been sown to wheat the past two years.

But in the corn counties which have heretofore been devoted almost exclusively to corn the increase in wheat acreage will be immense.

Last year there were 4,378,533 acres of wheat sown in Kansas and 7,849,020 acres planted to corn. This year, 1901, the acreage of both crops was slightly increased, but the coming season the indications are that the wheat acreage will be at least doubled, while the corn acreage will be correspondingly decreased. With an average yield per acre as great as last year, the past two years Kansas will raise one-third as much wheat as the entire United States produced this year.

Banner Corn Counties Join Movement.

Jewell and Republic counties, next to the state line, have in the past claimed to be the banner corn counties of the United States. In 1896 they produced nearly 600,000 bushels of corn each and in the average crop many states. This fall four-fifths of this immense corn acreage will be sown to wheat, much of it is already in.

The implement dealers are the first to profit by the great increase in wheat acreage. Already thousands of wheat drills have been sold in the corn regions. Very few farmers in the corn belt have been equipped for wheat raising. In addition to the drills for sowing, the farmers will have to buy self-binders, which have not time comes, and after that scores of steam threshing machines will have to be imported.

If there is a good wheat crop next year, the harvest and problem will become far more serious than ever. For the past two years when the wheat has ripened a great cry for help has gone up from the Kansas wheat belt—the twenty-six counties in the central and southern parts of the state.

The corn counties will not only be unable to help the wheat counties, but they will themselves demand help.

See Great Wealth in Heeded Grain.

The cause of the wheat craze is the fact that many farmers in the wheat belt have become wealthy in two years. Farmers who barely managed to make a living for several years have harvested from 5,000 to 20,000 bushels of wheat each of the last two years and they have made a fortune. In addition to the large cash accounts running into four or five figures, others who had so much land during hard times that they were hardly able to pay their taxes and the interest on their mortgages are now independent and wealthy. Some of them have started banks and are themselves loaning money. A number of instances are on record in Kansas where bankers have closed out their banks and gone to farming in order to make more money.

The corn farmer, on the other hand, produced practically nothing the last year. The average corn farmer in Kansas makes his money by feeding his corn to cattle and hogs rather than by selling it. When the drought came on this year the corn farmers found large numbers of cattle and hogs on their hands and were forced to sell them at a loss. The pasture dried up, wells ran dry and the corn farmer with live stock became almost desperate to provide his stock with water. Many farmers were compelled to rush their stock to market.

In the meantime the drought has not injured the wheat farmer. Rain was plentiful when needed before harvest. The dry weather which came on at harvest time helped the harvest along. When the streams went dry the wheat farmer had to dig holes of cattle or droves of hogs to get water. But he had to look out for his own water enough for the few horses he worked, the cows that gave him milk and the engine that ran his threshing machine. Rain would have interfered with his threshing, but the drought helped it along. Everything has worked against the corn farmer this year and to the advantage of the wheat farmer. The wheat farmer has grown wealthy, while the corn farmer has sold his stock at a sacrifice and has done well to hold his own. The result is the wheat craze.

Quality Keeps Pace with Quantity.

Not only has the wheat crop in Kansas been great in quantity this year, but it has been extraordinarily fine in quality. As a wheat that weighs from fifty-eight to sixty pounds to the bushel is considered good wheat, and over sixty pounds is exceptionally fine. This year there is a comparatively small amount that tests under sixty pounds, and a test of sixty-four pounds is by no means uncommon. There is also an unusual amount of gluten in it, which renders it particularly desirable for flour. The millers of Minnesota and other northern

When the America Won

The jubilee number of the New York Times commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the paper, contains a facsimile of the first number of the Times, dated September 18, 1851. Among the interesting contents are the comments of British newspapers on the "lifting of the cup" by the yacht America, on August 22, three weeks previous. As an illustration of how news was gathered fifty years ago the Times prepares the foreign budget with the announcement: "The Royal Mail steamer Europa at Boston yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock. Her mails were sent on by the New Haven railroad train, which left at 5 o'clock, and reached this city at an early hour last evening."

In an introductory note to the comment of the British papers the Times says: "Sporadic men, just rounding the Potomac, from a summer's gala in the Sound, were the only ones who remained ashore, which has just now astonished the English. Even the slowly-advanced Times set down the triumph of Commodore Stevens as the triumph of the year, and the whole sea-coast population of an island, which has made its prowess by its sea-going craft, is on a sudden startled by the stranger that has won their birthright."

The papers tell us that all the yachts of Southampton water, are taken into the harbor to be "Americanized," and that even the first vessels of the squadron are triumphing their sails after their barbarian fashion. This is indeed a loud cause of triumph, and we only hope that these concerned will wear their honors modestly and not allow their success to be a source of pride. The edge of its success by an abandonment of that old system of boasting, which has so long been the plague-spot of the nation. Whatever England may do, it is to be hoped, that one day may become conscious of the fact that the American sailor has no need to tell of his strength, and that honor unclaimed, is honor made doubly.

The London Spectator of August 30, 1851, is thus quoted:

"Of our great naval ports the shipbuilding of England has been challenged by an alien vessel, and defeated totally. It is a remarkable incident and not satisfactory to the national pride."

"We may find solace in the fact that it is due to accident. Strange as it may appear, it has not happened comparatively recent times that attempts have been made to reduce the water-cleaving power of the ship to scientific rule; and hitherto science

has been buying up thousands of cars of Kansas wheat to use in preference to northern grown spring wheat."

If Kansas wheat is not sold next year it will flood the markets of the world with wheat and its corn crop will fall short. If the wheat crop fails, thousands of farmers will wish they had stayed by corn and live a sick.

AMERICAN MISTRESS OF ROBES.

The appointment of Consuelo, duchess of Marlborough, as mistress of the robes to her majesty Queen Alexandra has occasioned little surprise in London.

Ever since her marriage in 1893 Consuelo has been preferred by the royal lady and when the then prince of Wales took his coronation robes, she was the only one to assist him in putting them on.

Nor is the close tie which exists between the two ladies to be wondered at. If the queen can give the young duchess position and rank, she can give her a position to the queen which she could not otherwise obtain and of a nature which affords a woman the deepest pleasure.

Rich beyond all the other young women of title of the kingdom, young and beautiful, the owner of a finer country seat than the king of England can hope to boast, it is in the power of Consuelo, duchess of Marlborough, to give to Alexandra, queen of England, more than the queen can give to her.

Her homes are just as numerous, her horses swifter, her yachts more luxurious, her friends livelier, her spending money freer and her privileges greater.

The queen, realizing this, loves to flee to Woodstock, the country house of Consuelo, for a stay and if she cannot go there she likes to slip away to the luxurious town-house of the duchess for an afternoon, sure that here she will find entertainment without scandal and merriment without license.

The duties of mistress of the robes, as written down by the court chamberlain, are numerous and not very pleasant. In one of the most important of her work it is set down that the mistress of the robes should inspect each day "the buttons and belts of her majesty." Again it is told that she must gaze upon her majesty's finished toilet just before that lady prepares to descend to the drawing room.

The title is more an honorary one now than real. It is a name involving not a great deal of work; it is a high dignity which does not bind the owner to do that which is distasteful to her or beneath her station.

In reality the mistress of the robes usually shops with the queen. If the "shop" is brought to Windsor, as is often the case, it is the mistress of the robes who is there to receive it. On the appointed day the tradesman and his assistants with their bags and wares enter the room of the queen. When her majesty enters the room it is with the mistress of the robes by her side. Both look at the fabrics and select that which is pleasing to the queen.

If her majesty goes shopping the mistress of the robes may accompany her. There are many other duties that go with the station, but these are the pleasantest of them all.

The appointment of the duchess of Marlborough to the post so near her sovereign is one that should please every American. It shows not only that an American girl is enjoying much honor in a far land, but it signifies that she must have greatly endeared herself to its first lady and that she must have the virtue of womanliness as well as those of wealth and beauty.

No Relief for 20 Years.

"I had bronchitis for twenty years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith of Danville, Ill., "and never got relief until I used Foley's Kidney and Urinary Pills, which is a sure cure for throat and lung diseases."

Johnny on the Ostrich.

Chicago Tribune: The ostrich is the largest of the feathered species. He is proud and stately, but not graceful. Ostriches are raised on farms and can be seen for 15 cents, which must be paid to the man at the entrance to the farm, who will then permit you to enter. There is much ignorance prevailing about the ostrich. This makes it necessary for a man to stand up in front of the farm and use loud and forcible language to get people to stop inside and see these interesting birds. The ostrich

has not been happy in its efforts. The victory of America, if we are mistaken, practically refutes the newest hypothesis in the search for the philosopher's stone in the science of shipbuilding. The principle of Mr. Scott Russell's plan, we believe, was based on the fact that water displaced by a body which is removed fills the cavity, not so much by taking in the sides as by rising from below. Hence it was calculated that if a vessel was built sharp and deep toward the bows, broad and shallow toward the stern, the very act of the water in rising to supply the displacement would aid the impetus on the body of the vessel, and experimenters have found that this is the case. The make of America, we are told, is quite the reverse of that just described. The bows are sharp and the breadth of beam, which is considerable, is greatest about parallel to the mainmast, so far coinciding with the other model; but the draught of water at the stern is trifling—about three feet, and it deepens to three times as much toward the stern.

"The make is not conducive to great freightage capacity, yet its origin is commercial. American shippers have inclined lately to prefer speed to large capacity, as they find that the rapidity, by facilitating certainty of movement and a multiplicity of voyages within a given time, returns a larger profit than slower and more uncertain voyaging with greater bulk. The model of America is the result."

The good luck of the discovery has first fallen to the United States, but there is no room either for chagrin or for triumph. Shipbuilding in this country is not stagnant, a considerable number of ships are made annually, and there can be no doubt that any well tested model will soon find its way to our docks. We shall not therefore be much behind in the practical progress of shipbuilding. Nor is it to be assumed that because empiricism has beaten science, that the latter is to yield in despair. On the contrary, empiricism has always been the Jackal to scientific science and every discovery by the working shipwright only brings us nearer to the desideratum—a scientific rule. We have heard an American express the hope that England, by heeding America, would give the impulse for a new effort, which should again give the country a new triumph. Such friendly emulation is not rivalry, it is the pride of him, who for the moment gets foremost in the search for the common good. It is a ridiculous feeling would have kept the America at distance from our waters; as it is, our friends hasten over, with a natural pride, to make us a party in the new idea."

The London Examiner of the same date said: "The American challenge, stimulating for at least a six-knot breeze, proves that

has a large appetite. He will devour corn, mashes, turnips or any similar article that is placed before him. He is not good to eat unless you are very hungry. If he is not hungry, he will not eat. You see them growing up, when they are neatly placed on a hat. When an ostrich is pursued in its native jungle, he sticks his head down in the sand. This makes him look like a spade and stunted vegetation, and he escapes. I know a whole lot of other things about ostriches, but I am tired of writing."

NOVEL JAPANESE WEDDING.

All the Guests at the Ceremony Were Seated on the Floor.

The Japanese, notwithstanding their marvelous progress in civilization, still adhere to many of their former customs. Some of these are certainly picturesque, and none is more so than the celebration of the marriage ceremony. A missionary writing from the land of the mikado sends to a friend in the east the following interesting account of a wedding in that country:

The bridegroom was a young man, who visited this country a few years ago, and the bride was a young woman, who was a member of the Methodist church. The ceremony occurred immediately after the close of the service one Sunday afternoon at the entire audience being seated on the floor. It was performed in both English and Japanese.

At its close the "middle man" and his wife arose and made themselves responsible for the marriage, this being necessary in order to comply with Japanese law. An address by the groom followed, at the close of which he gave a present to every one in the audience. After this the relatives and a few friends remained to a dinner. Mr. Yoshimura had provided a dinner. Again the guests were seated on the floor, the men on one side of the room in two long rows facing each other and the women similarly arranged in a row by themselves. Two songs were sung, one by a young man and the other by an old man. The one described married life at the beginning, the other, after long years have passed and the couple have grown old together.

The food was brought in on trays or low tables, one being provided for each guest. Before the feast began the usual ceremonial invitation to partake was given by the bridegroom. "Do not ask," said the writer, "how we managed to use chopsticks, for they are still very uncertain things in our hands." One dish which looked especially inviting was left by each person, who we did not know, but followed suit. It was all made clear when two waiters entered with their arms full of small wooden boxes. The food was taken from the untouched dish at each place, put carefully in a box with any other fragments remaining and the box was then tied with a small straw string and placed in a basket. Thus we discovered that in the Japanese custom to take home with you all that you leave of the food provided by the host.

A WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.

A Montana Woman Writes in Praise of Newbro's Herpicide.

BUTTE, Aug. 28.—Newbro Drug Company, City—Dear Sirs: For several years I have been troubled with dandruff, causing me much annoyance, and my hair became very thin. I have used Newbro's Herpicide for a month and the dandruff has entirely disappeared and my hair is becoming much thicker than formerly. New hair is growing where there was none, and I am very thankful to you for the benefit I have received from Newbro's Herpicide. Very truly yours, MRS. C. B. FOSTER.

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Detroit Free Press: "Say, Mame," said the hilly girl during a lull in the call to her intimate friend who occupied the next chair, "it is true that you have broken off your engagement?"

"Sure thing," answered Mame, as she chewed her gum with a vigorous vigor.

"Oh, Mame, did you, really?"

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The America Won

British Comment on the Capture of the Cup.

The America must be a wholesome as well as a fast craft. A six-knot breeze with a dead heat in a head sea would be too much for many of our crack yachts, which, if they are brought to reducing sail, are overwhelmed by the excess of their masts and spars in a sea way.

"The truth is, they are built for the inside of the life of light, and for owners who take to sailing for fashion's sake, knowing nothing about the matter, having no real taste for the sea, subject to sickness and confining their trips to Hurst castle to the west, Hyde and Portsmouth to the east, and preferring to them the South, and experimenters have found that this is the case. The make of America, we are told, is quite the reverse of that just described. The bows are sharp and the breadth of beam, which is considerable, is greatest about parallel to the mainmast, so far coinciding with the other model; but the draught of water at the stern is trifling—about three feet, and it deepens to three times as much toward the stern."

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MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS

Wasp Makes Money for Capitalists Out of Low-Grade Ore.

HIDDEN FORTUNE PROMPT PAYMENTS

Rostonians Tire of Emeralds and Original Owners Respect Their Faith—Omaha Capital Shines in North Star.

LEAD, S. D., Sept. 29.—(Special.)—The Wasp No. 2 company is making money on ore that runs as low as \$100 a ton, the cyanide process being used exclusively in the treatment. The plant is a short distance south of Lead and the ore is a quartize, which rests upon the slate. There are several levels of this quartize in the mine and it all runs high enough to work. The ore proper, which is found in shafts on top of the quartize, runs as high as \$100 a ton. The plant has a capacity of treating 10 tons of ore a day. The company is paying a good dividend each month.

Adjoining this company's ground on the south is a group of claims which is being developed by an old California company. A sixty-ton cyanide plant is in course of construction. The ore is the same character as that in the Wasp mine. These mines are on what is supposed to be the extension of the Homestake vein on the south and both companies soon will prospect for the free-milling veins underneath the quartize. The Lincoln Mining company is drifting from an eighty-foot shaft in search of a ledge of galena ore, which outcrops at the surface. Good assays have been obtained. The ground is also in the yellow creek district, near the Wasp mine.

The Hidden Fortune company, which is developing the ground north of this city, paid \$100,000 on its property this week. As yet the payments on the different groups come due. The ore is taken up by the fifteen or more shafts. The capitalists from the east last week resulted in placing a large amount of the Hidden Fortune stock.

Richness Like Homestake's.

The proposition which the company is working on is one that appeals to anyone with money to invest. It is parallel with the Homestake mine on the west and carries veins of free-milling ore that are even richer than those being worked in the Homestake. The average assay of the ledge that was encountered in the shaft on top of the hill was \$10 a ton.

The Black Hills people were given a glimpse of special trains, special hotel service and special everything again when the Mayhew people were doing the Hills. They had a new shaft pulled for Belle Fourche and for some place on the Rapid creek, in Pennington county in the south.

This question will be settled to a short time. It is generally understood that the mills will be set to Belle Fourche.

Imperial Opens Large Reserves.

The Imperial Mining company of Deadwood has bought additional mining ground in the Black Hills north of this city. The ground was acquired some time ago. The company is one of the strongest newly organized concerns in the Black Hills. It is creating a 100-ton cyanide plant and is opening up large ore reserves in its mining property in Black Hills.

Sinking is to be resumed as soon as possible at the shaft of the Titanic Mining company in the Carbonate district. This company has been developing a tract of 700 acres of ground in the flat formation. The ground has all been patented. It being the largest tract ever entered for patent at one time. In the Hills, with possibly one exception. The shaft will be sunk lower quartzite, where it is expected that the richest ore will be found. This district is an extension of the flat formation of the Bald mountain country, in which such large ore shoots are found.

Extensive development work is soon to be initiated by the Bear Gulch Mining company of Aurora, Ill. Steam hoister has been bought and some additional ground has been acquired, making a large group in the Bear Gulch district, northwest of this city. The new ground that has been acquired contains ledges of ore and the company will look for paying shoots of that metal, which can be worked on a commercial basis.

The new mill on the Wright ground, in Friday's gulch, northwest of Hill City, has been completed by Messrs. Webb & Chambers Mining syndicate, and will be set to work in a few days. The mine from which the ore will be taken is rich in free gold.

Emeralds Back to First Owners.

The Emerald mine, at the mouth of Blacktail gulch, north of this city, which was partly paid for by the Shawmut Mining company of Boston, has been returned to the original owners, Emil Faust of this city and W. L. Faust of Deadwood. The mine contains large bodies of low grade cement running from \$3 to \$4 a ton, with some rich ore.

The Shawmut Mining company was organized by Boston people who knew little about mining. Because dividends were not forthcoming in a week, the principal backers of the enterprise gave up in disgust. They built a fifty-ton cyanide plant, which was properly worked with a thirty-ton Huntington mill. The free gold was saved and the tailings were treated by the cyanide process. The property is looked upon by mining men as being a valuable one when properly worked. It has been leased to David Nelson of Central City and James Terry of Terrville, formerly state inspector of mines.

Deadbroke Bites Its Name.

A large cyanide plant is to be erected at the Deadbroke mine, in this same Blacktail district not far from the Emerald mine. The property is owned by a company in which R. M. Maloney of Deadwood and others of the Hills are interested. The main shoot of ore is 300 feet wide and forty feet thick and it contains several thousand tons of ore in a northerly direction. The ore averages about \$8 a ton.

Steam has been turned on at the new stamp mill at the Golden Slipper mine, four miles east of Hill City. The mine has been bought by the Empire State Mining company of Chicago. The shaft is down 300 feet and drifts and crosscuts have been run which have opened up several rich ledges of free milling ore. The mine has paid for its development from the grants roots to the present level. The mill will be started up on the ore immediately.

The ledge of free milling ore in the Chalkfoot mine, northeast of Custer, it being sunk upon. It is four feet wide and is well defined. The ledge is 100 feet long.

Play for Fine Chinaware.

The Black Hills Porcelain Clay and Marble company of Detroit has begun exploiting the bed of kaolin clay with a diamond drill after having sunk several holes on the ledge of marble. The ore is pure and it has a market at Canton, O., and Trenton, N. J., where there have been mines in the fine chinaware. The vein is fifteen feet thick and a shaft has been sunk on it seventy-five feet. The diamond drill holes on the marble found clear white marble at a depth of forty feet. The company expects to have marble on the market in sixty days.

It is currently reported that a rich strike of ore has again been made at the North



THE COMMON ENEMY...

Kidney disease is the enemy we have most to fear as a result of the feverish restlessness of our modern civilization. It is a treacherous enemy, working out its deadly effect under cover of the most trifling symptoms. The first indication of changes in the urine, frequent headaches, digestive troubles, should be the signal for prompt remedial measures. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a kidney remedy of great merit. It is soothing, healing and strengthening, quickly relieves the aching or soreness that always appears in the advanced stage, checks the progress of the disease, and through its excellent cleansing and regulating effect in the liver and bowels, it brings back the strength and ruddy glow of vigorous health.

Sold at Drug Stores. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Star mine, nine miles northwest of Custer. The mine is being developed by Omaha capitalists. A shaft 500 feet deep has been sunk and drifts