AT WORK AGAIN.

The Convention Reassembles at Olympia and Resumes Its Wrangling.

The Delegates Are Paying Particular Attention to the Tide Land Question.

Against Armed Detectives--Sunday in Olympia--Making Up the Slate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

OLYMPIA, Wash, July 15.—The convention met at 1 P. M., the president in the chair. Prayer by Rev. J. R. Chaplin, of Olympia. Roll called and all present except Messrs. Dyer and Fay (on leave), Gowey, Henry, Jamison, McReavy, J. Z. Moore, Stevenson (on leave) and Willison.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, of Tacoma, indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Jamison on account of the death of his mother, at Whatcom.

On motion of Mr. Jones the same privilege was granted to Dr. Willison, on the ground of sickness which required his attention.

Mr. J. Z. Moore came in and asked to be marked present on the record. Granted.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The president submitted a communication of Francis Miner of St. Louis in favor of woman suffrage. Referred to the committee on elections.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. Turner, from the committee on the judicial department, reported on the subject of the majority and minority reports of the committee on printing relative to the proposition of W. D. Knight to do the public printing. The judicial committee reports that the convention has no authority to accept Mr. Knight's proposition, inasmuch as the secretary of the treasury at Washington has control of the expenditure of the money appropriated by congress, and under his direction the secretary of the territory has already contracted for the printing for the convention. The resolution accompanying the report embodying this view of the committee was, on motion of Mr. Reed of Olympia, adopted.

A telegram from Mr. Dyer was read asking to be excused for absence to-day on the ground of missing railway connections. Granted.

Mr. Proseer from the committee on mileage, resubmitted the report on mileage as corrected since Saturday, and explained that a few corrections had been made, and that all cases of disputed mileage were now satisfactorily settled. Report adopted.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. Schooley submitted a proposition dividing the school lands into two classes; the first class to include lands valuable chiefly for timber or merchantable stone thereon, or fitness for residence or business purposes, and the second class for agricultural purposes. Lands of the first class may be sold or leased and those of the second class sold at an appraised value of not less than $10 per acre. A board of appraisers is provided for and their duties specified. Referred to the state lands committee.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING HURRIED UP.

Mr. Buchanan complained of delay in getting printing done, blaming nobody, but wanting the trouble remedied, saying there was time enough between Saturday and Monday to get the amended rules printed.

Mr. Power, chairman of the committee on printing, explained that the printing had been held back until at the last minute amendments to a rule had been considered.

The president said he understood that the report of the committee on rules only was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Prosser said that was so, and he did not understand why the committee on printing had interfered. He moved to take up the last report and should then move it be printed.

Mr. Buchanan said he could not remember all the little details of such matters, and wanted them printed. He moved to further postpone until to-morrow, in order that the printing could be done. Adopted.

The president stated that this report having already been ordered, the committee on printing would now take notice and see that it was done by to-morrow.

WASHINGTON'S BOUNDARIES.

Mr. Comegys introduced a resolution authorizing the chairman of the committee on federation to telegraph the secretary of the interior for information as to the definite boundaries of the territory of Washington, explaining that the northern boundary was not legally definite.

Mr. Turner asked if the boundaries were not named in the organic act of the territory.

Mr. Comegys said no, that the territory was described only as that portion of the country laying south of the British territories and along the Columbia river in certain directions. Idaho had been established since, and the northern boundary was in some doubt. The authority to telegraph was granted.

Mr. Joy submitted a proposition that the legislature make provision for submitting proposed laws of a local or special character to the electors of the locality interested before their enactment. Referred to the legislative committee.

AGAINST ARMED INVASION.

Mr. Kinnear submitted a written proposition making it unlawful for any corporation or person to bring bodies of armed men into the territory for any purpose whatever. Referred to the bill of rights committee. Also another proposition making the public printer an elective officer. Referred to the printing committee.

TIDE WATER LANDS.

Mr. Griffiths moved to take from the table the resolution of Mr. Moore of Spokane Falls directing the committee on state lands to investigate the subject of tide lands, which was laid there and finally laid on the table by a vote on Saturday. The resolution was taken from the table by the following vote: Ayes 30, noes 25. It then became a question of the status of the resolution. Several opinions were given, and the clerk consulted and read the journal, but the volume did not let in so much light as it was expected to do, and the president, after regretting that circumstance, explained the position as he remembered it, and directed the pending question to be on Mr. Read's motion to refer the subject to a special committee.

Mr. Moore of Spokane Falls protested against the reference to a special committee.

The judiciary committee was about through with its work and willing to undertake this work. He couldn't tell what a special committee might do, but was satisfied with the judiciary committee. He demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Weir was opposed to charging either the judiciary committee or a special committee with this work. The state lands committee, having the subject under consideration already, is the proper committee.

Mr. Reed of Olympia had no intention of moving to take any legislative duty from any committee, but as the gentlemen desired these matters considered, and they being partly legal and partly a judicial question, he proposed to raise a special committee composed of members of both the judiciary and state laws committee to consider them. Personally he was willing to refer to either of the committees named or to withdraw his motion altogether.

Mr. Moore opposed sending these questions to anybody who was specially anxious to have the handling of them.

At this point the president put the question on Mr. Moore's demand for the ayes and noes, and they were ordered to be taken whenever Mr. Reed's motion should come to a vote.

Mr. Griffiths asked whether Mr. Reed had not already withdrawn his motion for reference to a special committee. The president said the motion, having been defeated, could only be withdrawn by general consent, and asked if there was any objection. None appearing, he ruled that the motion was withdrawn. The question then recurred on Mr. Griffiths' motion of Saturday's session, to strike out "state lands committee" and substitute "committee on judicial department," so that the latter committee will, if the resolution is passed, be charged with the duty of investigating the tide lands' question.

Mr. Buchanan said the judiciary committee was composed wholly of lawyers, while the state lands committee was not, but in his remarks on this point on Saturday he did not mean to be understood as making any reflection on this latter committee, but he still thought the judiciary committee was the one most likely to give the best information on this subject.

At Mr. Cosgrove's request the resolution was read again.

Mr. Dunbar, as chairman of the state lands committee, said they would take it as no reflection on them if the resolution should be sent to another committee. In fact they were more likely to consider it a reflection for the convention to instruct them in their duties, though he was sure the gentlemen (Moore) had no such intention in offering the resolution, but the state lands committee would go right along with its work on this question whether this resolution was referred to it or not.

He was

OPPOSED TO THE WHOLE THING,

however, as being a matter belonging to the legislature rather than to the convention, but if the convention must consider it, then the proposition should be divided and part of it go to the judicial committee and the rest to a special committee.

Mr. Cosgrove said he had moved on Saturday to refer the subject to a special committee, with Mr. Moore as chairman, in order that that gentleman might see the immense amount of work he proposed to place on the state lands committee. The question was if the state's title to the tide lands belonged to the judicial committee. Beyond that it was utterly impossible to get the information as to occupants, etc., that the resolution called for, except from the statements made before the committee by parties who were, or were liable to be, interested in the decision, and this was the sort of information upon which he would not be willing either to act himself or recommend his constituents to act. If such a demand for information as this the congress of the United States would take a recess and give a special committee six months to get it in. The state lands committee does not want this subject sent to them or to have anything to do with it, or to make any report on it.

Mr. Coolidge appreciated that the resolution was

TOO BROAD AND FAR-REACHING

in its demands for information, but he was satisfied that the judicial committee would make the proper discrimination and report what was and what was not proper to be investigated. In fact, this is to be sent to the judicial committee solely for the purpose of getting information, and he should vote for its being sent to that committee.

Mr. Griffiths, as maker of the motion to send the subject to the judiciary committee, said he went no reflection upon any other committee. He understood the state lands committee was over-burdened, and as the judiciary committee was about through with its regular work, he thought it was the proper committee for this work. Its report will bind no one, but be merely for the information of the convention, to show how the interests of the state shall be protected, and how much may safely be left undone by this convention and in the hands of the legislature. There is nothing in the matter that the judicial committee can not fittingly perform in a very short time, and it is willing to undertake the task.

Mr. Gowey admitted that the resolution was too broad, but he made the point that there was

NO SUCH THING

as a judiciary committee of the convention. There was a committee on judicial department, appointed especially to devise a judicial system for the state and for no other purpose. If, because the members of that committee were all lawyers, it was therefore the proper committee to consider the tide lands question, then that was a reason why that resolution should go to that committee. But there was no other reason that he could see for sending it to that committee any more than to the committee on legislative department, if that committee happened to be composed wholly of lawyers. But he could see no reason for taking this subject from the state lands committee, where he thought it should go. His suggestion would be to prove the resolution or add "as far as may be" so as to allow the committee to exercise its discretion, and then send it to the state lands committee.

Mr. Sullivan of Tacoma took a similar view, claiming that the members of the committee on judicial department had been selected because of their fitness for decal especially with the devising of a judicial system, and the members of the state lands committee for their special fitness to deal with the whole subject of the state lands. Hence he favored sending the resolution to the latter committee.

Mr. Browne said that inasmuch as about half the members of the convention either were or had been lawyers, he thought they would substantially agree on the legal points involved, because there was very little complication in that question. It was the question of facts that were complicated and should be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Kinnear favored sending the resolution to the state lands committee, as being better advised from the best source on this matter.

Mr. Warner said all that was wanted was to get simply the legal status of the question, and consequently the judicial committee should do it.

Mr. Jones opposed its reference to the judicial committee, and believed there was sufficient legal ability in the state lands committee to deal with this question.

Mr. Mires moved the previous question, and was sufficiently seconded.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. J. Z. Moore desired the floor, but the president declined to permit any debate after the previous question had been ordered. However, as Mr. Moore was the mover of the resolution, and therefore entitled to close the debate, he would allow him the floor for that purpose if there was no objection.

No objection appearing, Mr. Moore said it was evident to him that the members wished the debate to end and so he would not take up the time, but would merely ask for the ayes and noes on the motion to amend by substituting "judicial committee" for "state lands committee."

The ayes and noes were ordered. While the roll was called Mr. Dunbar asked to be excused from voting when his name was called, but the convention declined to excuse him and he voted "aye" and moved to amend was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Browne, Buchanan, Clothier, Coey, Comegys, Cosgrove, Dallams, Dunbar, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fairweather, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, Hayton, Hicks, Hungate, Jeffs, Joy, Kellogg, Lindsley, Manly, McCrosky, McDonald, Mires, Moore, Morgans, Neace, Reed, T. M., Reed, J. M., Schooley, Sturdevant, Tibbetts, Travis, Warner—37.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Berry, Blalock, Bowen, Burk, Dickey, Durie, Gowey, Henry, Jones, Kinnear, Lillis, McElroy, Miner, Newton, Powers, Prosser, Sharpstein, Shoudy, Solms, Stiles, Sullivan, P. C., Sullivan, T. H., Turner, Yannatje, Weir, Weisenburger, West, Winsor and President Hoyt—32.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution as so amended.

Mr. Turner desired to move another amendment but was ruled out of order, the ordering of the previous question being held by the chair to cover the main question as well as the amendment already adopted.

J. Z. Moore demanded the ayes and noes on this question also, and they were ordered.

Mr. Browne—Was the last vote simply a reference to the judicial committee?

The President—No; it was an amendment striking out certain words and inserting other words in the resolution itself.

The roll was called on the adoption of the resolution as amended and the resolution failed, by the following vote:

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Blalock, Bowen, Burk, Cosgrove, Crowley, Dickey, Dunbar, Durie, Eshelman, Gowery, Hayton, Jones, Jey, Kellogg, Kinnear, Lillis, McElroy, Minor, Newton, Powers, Prosser, Reed, T. M. Sharpstein, Sturdevent, Stiles, Sullivan, P. C. Sullivan, E. H. Tibbets, Yannatje, Weir, West, Winasor, Solms Mr. President—37.

Ayes—Messrs. Browne, Buchanan, Clothier, Coey, Comegys, Dallam Eldridge, Fairweather, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitt, Hicks, Hungate, Jeffs, Lindsley, Manly, McCroskey, McDonald, Mires Moore, J. G. Morgans, Neace, Reed, J. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sudksdorf, Travis, Turner, Warner, Weisenburger—31.

By unanimous consent Mr. Turner presented a report of the committee on judicial department upon the resolution of Mr. Eshelman, declaring that it is competent for this convention to submit to the people

SEPARATE PROPOSITIONS

to the constitution, to be inserted therein if the people vote to adopt them. The judicial committee report that, in its judgment that resolution correctly states the law upon that subject, but have no recommendation to make as to the adoption or rejection of that resolution, which is returned with the report.

The report was adopted, but no disposition was made of the resolution.

Upon his request, Mr. Henry was permitted to have his name appear on the roll as being present.

On motion of Mr. Reed of Olympia, the convention adjourned at 3 P. M. to 9 A. M. Tuesday.

SUNDAY IN OLYMPIA.

Delegates' Talk, Surmises and Wishes —Who Will the Servants Be.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 14.—Olympia is a quiet place on Sunday. If was cool and comfortable until afternoon, when a gentle rain commenced falling at the dusk. "What a place this is to sleep," said one of the Bunch Grass delegates to Colonel Nick Owings, and who, when the well-known Spokane Falls man got the corner in which he made the statement, the delegate said that he meant he felt like sleeping ever since he came here.

"That's the trouble with us fellows have been doing so little work," replied a Tacoma delegate, and when the laughing ceased in the crowd a King county delegate added that Puget Sound climate is good sleeping climate, but if anybody thinks Seattle or Tacoma are not wide awake, they ought to pay a visit over there."

Just then John L. Wilson stepped up and remarked that Spokane Falls was not in the sleepy row by any means. Olympia is quiet on Sunday, but is stirring itself to become a railroad and steamboat center for this end of the Sound. The city authorities have caught the infectious spirit of improvement so lively in other Sound cities, and are grading the streets. The citizens are building a fine large hotel, new houses are going up here and there, and best of all, a standard guage railroad is to be built from here to Grace Harbor. The latter is not all talk. The gentleman who is to begin the work and push it to completion is here, the money and influence of Eastern capital is back of him and the road has been surveyed. Within two years there will be a number of capitalists here who will do as much in this part of the country in the way of railroads as has been done for Walla Walla county, and they will not ask for subsides, either. "What we want," said the gentleman referred to, "is a legislature that will not drive away capital. Look at Indiana. It has never legislated on railroad rates, and the result has brought competition and cheaper rates than any other state in the Union. There is but one little piece of railroad in the hands of a receiver in the whole state, and that was built on nothing. In Iowa the railroad legislation has practically confiscated the railroads. Most of the companies there have taken off fast passenger trains, and made the freight trains the fast ones. The railroad commission there, consisting of three men, knows no more about railroads than a pig knows about theology, and the result is that the railroads have gone to the courts, believe it or not, even to the supreme court of the United States, where their cases are pending. Many of the railroads of that state have been temporarily enjoined from carrying out ridiculous laws passed by the legislature in the interest of demagogues. Millions of dollars are waiting in New York for investment in this favored region of the United States, but capital is turned when laws are passed which take the control of a man's money entirely out of his own hands. Just enough of railroads is a blessing. Too much of it is not good for individuals or corporations."

The arrival of John B. Allen, the delegate in congress, who was prevented from taking his seat by the unexpected passage of the enabling act, has started the political fire under the cauldron and the political witches are moving around it like witches in "Macbeth," throwing in their contributions to keep up the "bubble bubble," the trouble which will grow hotter as election approaches in October. That is less than a dozen weeks hence, and who will be governor, representative of senator is the absorbing question. When suggestion is made that a delegate that it had been pretty well determined upon that Ferry of Seattle would be the candidate for governor, he replied "We want that delegate in the halls of statesmen. We think that the interior of the new state has talent enough for that position. What's the matter with making Colonel T. S. Lippitt of Walla Walla the governor and leaving the Sound country and eastern section to fight it out for the two senatorships."

"There is Judge Dunbar, too, who would make a good candidate from the center. Don't you see that if an interior man is nominated for governor, Spokane Falls and Walla Walla could fight it out among themselves for Cannon, Turner, Allen, Brents or Calkins for one senator, and Seattle and Tacoma could 'boil and bubble' for Frye, Harris, Squire, Haines or Hoyt for the other."

One of the Seattle delegates told me that the Queen City wanted a United States senator and did not care for the governorship up to date, and a little paragraph in a newspaper here nominating A. Dunbar of Kickitat for that position made the Goldendale statesman laugh when it was brought to his sitting "judicial committee." John L. Wilson of Spokane Falls, who said he is here as a looker on and not as a political force builder, is an avowed candidate for congress. Wilson inherits his father's eloquence and is an effective stump speaker.

Mr. Turner, chairman of the judiciary committee of the convention, is spoken of for

CHIEF JUSTICE,

so is W. Lair Hill of Seattle, who discussed the tide land question last night in an able manner, before the committee on that subject. Judge Turner's committee is expected to reduce the number of superior court judges for the new state from seventeen to twelve, and so reported to the convention. This will make the districts as follows: First, Garfield, Columbia and Asotin; second, Walla Walla and Franklin; Third, Adams, Douglas and Lincoln; fourth, Whitman and Spokane; fifth, Spokane and Okanogan; sixth, Yakima, Klickitat and Kittitas; seventh, Clarke, Cowlitz and Skamia; eighth, Wahkiakum, Pacific, Thurston, Chehalis and Lewis; ninth, Pierce and Mason; tenth, King and Kitsap; eleventh, Jefferson, Clallama, Island and San Juan; twelfth, Snohomish, Skagit and Whatcom.

While nothing definite has been done by the convention with reference to the new constitution since it has been in session, there has been a large amount of preliminary business transacted and the way has been paved for effective work this week in the way of reports of committees.

PERSONAL.

John B. Allen is the guest of Governor Moore.

John L. Wilson has taken rooms with his family in Temple flat.

Miss Matilda Hindman, of woman suffrage fame, will speak to the election committee Tuesday night.

Col T. S. Howlett of North Yakima and Thad Huston of Tacoma are here.

General J. B. Montgomery of Portland is here from Tacoma on his way home. He was the guest of his brother-in-law, Dr. Minor.

It is stated that Colonel N. H. Owings will be a candidate for state senator from this district.

Prosecuting Attorney Newlin of King county, who is an old Philadelphian, is at the Carlton.

Ex-United States Senator S. B. Conover of Florida is expected here to-morrow. He is on his way to Port Townsend to settle there and practice medicine.

J. B. Johnstown and D. W. Small of Walla Walla are here favoring an article to allow counties to issue bonds for the construction of railroads.

Dr. Blalock of Walla Walla has been made secretary of the committee on state, county and municipal indebtedness. Gwin Hicks of Tacoma is secretary of the committee on executive department and pardoning power.

Judge Calkins of Spokane Falls will be here on Wednesday.

The mileage of the members amounts to $4757, the printing to $375, and if the delegates sit for forty days the per diem will amount to about $12,000. This will eat up all of the appropriation of $20,000 made by a stingy congress, and more, too.

The first legislature will be asked to make good a deficit of about $10,000 or $15,000.

SUPPLEMENARY.

The Committees Hard at Work and Reports Expected Soon.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 15.—The tide land question absorbed most of the two hours' session of the convention to-day, or rather the question as to whether the judiciary committee should give some instructions to the committee on state lands, county and granted lands, which has charge of the subject. Approps to this question, Lieutenant J. E. Kelly reported to Washington Statesman received in the city this evening from San Francisco with instructions from the secretary of war, through General Miles, commanding this department, to see the members of the convention relative to tide lands, and prevent private parties from squatting on said lands in front of military reservations where fortifications are being built, as there has been considerable trouble in this respect in California and other states. The various committees on convention are hard at work and the reports from them will begin to pour into the convention in a day or two.

MONTANA MEN

Woman Suffrage, the Labor Question, Etc., Discussed at Helena.

HELENA, MONT., July 15.—The matter of universal suffrage was sprung upon the constitutional convention by the introduction of a petition signed by citizens of eight or ten small towns in various parts of the territory. The members on their return from Great Falls found a communication from Helena, signed by small printed circular headed "Universal Suffrage Reasons Why Women Should Vote," pasted on every desk. The circular stated that a petition signed by a number of citizens of Helena, equal to almost any other town in the territory, "in recognition of the fact that woman suffrage is the most important question before the people of Montana at the present time." The committee on labor asks for more time to consider the proposition relating to Chinese labor and kindred subjects. R. C. Wylie, district secretary of the National Reform Association presented a proposition in regard to moral principles in civil government in which he urged the recognition of the Supreme Being and an acknowledgement that the source of all authority in government comes from God. The committee submitted a proposition for the establishment of a bureau of labor. A resolution was introduced providing for a state mineralogist to be appointed to investigate the accounts of all officials at least once a year.

IN IDAHO.

Work in the Convention Impeded by the Committees.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

BOISE CITY, July 15.—The work of the Idaho constitutional convention is still impeded by the slowness of the committees in submitting their reports. But five reports have been so reported and this is the tenth day of the session. It is agreed, however, to take up to-morrow the preamble and bill of rights. This afternoon the committee considered the prohibition section submitted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in lieu thereof adopted the following declaration: "The first concern of all good government is virtue, sobriety of the people and purity of the home. The legislature should further prohibit the sale and will directly for the promotion of temperance and morality." Party caucases were in session to-day on the suffrage question, and finally agreed that no test oath shall be in the convention, but exceedingly strict gent sections disfranchising Mormons, will appear. The prospect for unanimity is increasing.

IN DAKOTA.

The Australian Ballot System Likely to Obtain in Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 15.—The only feature of business of the convention was the adoption of a resolution calling upon the standing committees to report with as much dispatch as possible, in order that the enrolling and engrossing clerks may begin work. The committee is breathing with the Australian ballot system, and it is understood they will recommend its adoption.

AT BISMARCK.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 15.—In the convention to-day a resolution was introduced providing that the legislative duties of the state consist of a single body of not less than 100 members. This proposition will come up for discussion later on. Resolutions were introduced providing for the taxation of mortgages, and making such taxation liens on this property and security. If paid by the property owner it is added to the debt, but if paid by the owner of the property it becomes a part of the liquidation of the incumbents.

Only a Little Help Needed.

From the State Register.

Ellensburg's loss has been great, yet little suffering has occurred thus far. Many people have been thrown out of employment, and are, practically, helpless. Laborers will find ready work, but a great many clerks will have nothing to do until the business houses resume. Many of them have lost everything they had, money and clothing. They need help. A small amount of money is needed for the purpose of getting clothing, and for traveling expenses for all those who wish to seek employment elsewhere. While thankful for the many kind offers of assistance from other cities, but little help is needed other than that mentioned.

By the Way.

From the Missoulian.

The real estate transactions in Spokane Falls for the first half of the year foot up to eight millions and a half of dollars. By the way, our enterprising neighbor, the MORNING REVIEW, has received a perfecting press and stereotyping outfit, placing it on the level with other metropolitan journals of our largest cities.

BIG MINING DEAL.

The Dellie Claim in the Kootenai Country Sold to Spokane Falls People.

The Celebrated Monarch Mine Purchased by Stewart Fuller and J. D. Logan for $18,000.

Progress of Operations on the Gem, San Francisco, Black Bear, Tiger and Poorman.

William Alperson and A. K. Jenkins came in Sunday from the Kootenai country, bringing with them some remarkable specimens from the Dellie claim, near Warm Springs, British Columbia. Mr. Alperson has just completed the purchase of this property from A. K. Jennings, Frank Franks, Andrew McDonald and Michael Landigran for S. S. Bailey, H. W. Augustine, Edward Gove, James Wardner and himself for $17,500, half cash and the balance under heavy bond. The shaft is now down fourteen feet. It is six feet long and four and a half feet wide, and shows all solid ore. The average assay is $210 silver to the ton and 40 per cent lead. Mr. Alperson says it is the finest prospect that he has ever seen anywhere, at that depth, and the specimens brought in, which have been placed in Mr. Bailey's cabinet at the Windsor hotel, fully justify his enthusiasm.

At a meeting of the new proprietors, held in the Windsor parlors yesterday, Mr. Alperson was elected superintendent and general manager, and he was authorized to purchase full supplies for the development of the mine. He accordingly gave the order to Holley, Mason, Marks & Co. for a complete outfit, including 500 ore sacks, which will be forwarded at once and they will begin shipping ore inside of two weeks. The ore will be shipped 135 miles by boat and hauled in wagons thirty-two miles to Kootenai station, on the Northern Pacific, and thence by rail to Helena. The cost of transportation from the mine to the smelter will be about $40 per ton, but even at this rate there will be a large profit on this high grade ore.

The new owners are so confident as to the future of the Dellie that they have put in a working capital of $5,000, and intend pushing the work of development with all possible energy. Mr. Jenkins left on this morning's train for his old home in West Virginia, where he will visit for a few weeks and then return to the marvelous Kootenai country, which has so liberally rewarded his industry and patience.

THE MONARCH MINE.

Its Purchase by Stewart Fuller and J. D. Logan for $18,000.

[From the Wallace Free Press.]

The topic of the week has been the purchase on Monday of the Monarch mine, two and one-half miles from Wallace on Nine-Mile creek, the buyers being Stewart Fuller, the retired wholesale liquor merchant of Murray, and J. D. Logan, a brother of Judge Logan, recently arrived from West Virginia. The sum paid was $18,000 in clean cash. The former owners were J. J. Johnson, (one-third), Ben McElroy (one-sixth), Scott McDonald, (one-sixth,) Glen McDonald (one-sixth), and Tom Lynch (one-sixth). The sale was made through Frank Fuller, the clean-up may be considered a very handsome one. Mr. Fuller got a hand on the property last fall, and has done considerable work on it. He had a corporate showing when the bond was given, but it has since been developed into a magnificent bonanza, equal to almost any other mine in the district. The ledge in one place is 100 feet in width, and the vein shows large quantities of ore. Much of this ore, it is stated, may be shipped to concentrating, but a mill will be necessary to reduce the large quantity of paying rock in sight. Whether the purchasers propose to erect a concentrator cannot be told at this writing, but it is quite probable they will follow in the wake of other big companies of the camp.

The transfer of this property is one of the most important to Wallace that has been made, as the mine's contiguity to the town makes all its business directly tributary to it. Besides, nearly all the former owners are Wallace men, who will remain here and invest their money here, because they have faith in Wallace becoming the bonanza capital of the Coeur d'Alene. The home of two prosperous miner, and a commercial center. It is quite probable Mr. Fuller and his family will remove from Murray to Wallace.

It is stated that Geo. B. McAulay tendered Messrs. Fuller and Logan $30,000 in cash for the Monarch immediately after they had given their checks for the property, but the offer was declined. It is also stated that Mr. McAulay was conveniently near to take up the bond if Messrs. Fuller and Logan had not come to the scratch.

The sellers "set 'em up" in good shape, and others became happy over their good fortune.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Montana Leads the Centennial State by Several Millions.

[From the Helena Independent.]

The report of the superintendent of the assay office in this city, in which reference was made in the Independent yesterday, cannot be said to fairly represent the production of the precious metals in Montana and Colorado. A mint estimate of the relative production of the two states would have to recognize the fact that a large amount of ore and bullion produced in Montana is shipped to Colorado for reduction or refining, which should be subtracted from the reported yield of Colorado and added to that of Montana. The importance of this factor may be judged when it is known that the Butte and Boston and the Blue Bird companies of Butte each ship from twenty-five to thirty bars of bullion per week weekly for refining, the product of which, of course, is credited to Colorado in the report of the superintendent of the United States assay office. The Colorado Mining and Reduction Company is another large producer of the west side that sends its bullion to Denver for refining. The Helena Smelting and Reduction Company ships large quantities of Montana ore to smelters in Colorado. The reports of the superintendents of the United States assay offices at Helena and Denver took no account of these matters, which are altogether outside their official knowledge; neither does the report of the office here give the production of a number of the best mines in Montana, such as the Anaconda silver mill, the Bi-Metallic Mining Company, the Cable mine, the Butte Mining Company, the Jay Gould Mining Company, the Anaconda Gold and Silver Mining Company, the Blue Bird Mining Company, the Butte and Boston Consolidated, the Parrott Silver and Copper Company, the Clark & Larrabie and some lesser properties, whose reports are made under the seal of confidence so that they may not be used to affect the market value of the stocks of the several corporations.

The firs item to which attention has been directed in this article is of sufficient importance to reverse the figures giving the relative production of precious metals in Montana and Colorado, so that instead of the Centennial State leading this territory by $3,414,420, the balance would be nearly as much—possibly greater—on the other side of the sheet, without taking into consideration at all the production of copper and lead and coal in Montana. As to confidential reports to the assay offices, Colorado may claim assets to what properly belongs to Montana, for the same conditions prevail there as here.

Montana to-day produces more gold and silver than any other territory or state of the Union, and the beginning is scarcely yet known. No section of the country has so bright a promise as this, for it is almost certain that within a few years the yield of gold and silver from Montana will equal if it does not exceed all the rest of the union combined.

ON CANYON CREEK.

The Great Bonanza Gulch of the Coeur d'Alene Country.

[From the Wallace Free Press.]

This is the boss creek of the Coeur d'Alene for lead and silver mines and prospects. The Gem mine, three miles and one-half from Wallace, was discovered in the summer of '85. On the surface comparatively nothing was found. The present owners bought the property for $21,000. About $45,000 has been expended in development work and machinery, including concentrators, water flume, etc. The property could not be bought to-day for less than $500,000.

Next comes the San Francisco mine. It was bought for $30,000 March 1, 1889. About $25,000 more has been expended for development work, concentrators, water flume, etc. The mine is not for sale.

The Badger comes next, joining the San Francisco on the east. It has just been bought by the San Francisco company for $40,000. Today's showing has increased the value at least $60,000.

Next in turn is the Black Bear, which shows the richest vein of lead ore on the creek, and is no doubt the mother vein of the group just mentioned.

Included in the said group are the Cape Horn, the Tiger and Poorman is an extension of the Badger on the east, and the Yankee Doodle, which is an extension of the Black Bear on the west.

The Western Fraction adjoins the east end of the Gem, and joining the San Francisco on the south is another fine property. Fraction No. 2, viz: the Black Bear fraction, joining the Black Bear on the east, is a fine proposition. With but very little work they have found a good ledge, showing considerable high-grade galena. All of the above mentioned properties are tributary to Wallace, and will help to make Wallace a mining city second to none.

The Diamond Hitch, Tiger and Poorman, situated about three miles farther up the creek, are simply immense. The ore bodies in them appear to be inexhaustible, and the deeper they go the larger the ore chutes and the better the ore. What will be the condition of things in, say, three years from now! Just figure it out if you can. I don't believe the most sanguine can predict the progress this country will make during the next four years.

The Gold Hunter.

From the Mullan Tribune.

For the past week the owners of the Hunter, Dennis Ryan and party, have been in town. The management of this mine have been handicapped in all directions, from foul air and imperfect transportation facilities to injunctions and the opposition of railroads.

Still Mr. Ryan has never for a moment lost faith in this property. He believes that the Hunter is a great mine, and that beneath the rim of yonder hill lies immense wealth. He believes it is destined that if money can bring it to the light of day it shall be done. It has never been doubted by experts in this vicinity that there is an enormous property; and at this stage it is a trifle refreshing to hear Mr. Ryan say that within six weeks we will see the Ingersoll power drills in active operation in the mine and the concentrator running night and day. It is impossible to get the ore out fast enough by hand to satisfy the cravings of the mill, hence the power drills.

C. C. Perkins, the general manager, deserves great credit for the able manner in which he looks after the affairs of the company; and with his lieutenants, Messrs. Kavanaugh and Hanley, will build the Hunter even with the best of them.

On Clugston Creek.

From the Stevens County Miner.]

Thomas Hayden was down from the Clugston creek mines Friday afternoon with good news. He told a Miner reporter that work on the Big Four and Tenderfoot at once and push the work continuously from this time forward. As it is a splendid showing we shall see no shipments for concentrating, but a mill will be necessary to reduce the large quantity of paying rock in sight. Whether the purchasers propose to erect a concentrator cannot be told at this writing, but it is quite probable they will follow in the wake of other big companies of the camp.

The transfer of this property is one of the most important to Wallace that has been made, as the mine's contiguity to the town makes all its business directly tributary to it. Besides, nearly all the former owners are Wallace men, who will remain here and invest their money here, because they have faith in Wallace becoming the bonanza capital of the Coeur d'Alene, the home of two prosperous miner, and a commercial center. It is quite probable Mr. Fuller and his family will remove from Murray to Wallace.

It is stated that Geo. B. McAulay tendered Messrs. Fuller and Logan $30,000 in cash for the Monarch immediately after they had given their checks for the property, but the offer was declined. It is also stated that Mr. McAulay was conveniently near to take up the bond if Messrs. Fuller and Logan had not come to the scratch.

The sellers "set 'em up" in good shape, and others became happy over their good fortune.

The Bonanza Mine.

[From the Stevens County Miner.]

Marcus Oppenheimer started for the Falls Wednesday to try to make terms with Major Moore director of the disposal by the former of the Bonanza mines situated near Marcus. From the little we can learn the starting of the smelter will be near the mines depends largely upon the result of this meeting. Our people greatly desire to have the smelter in operation and look with great interest upon this movement.

FROM COEUR D'ALENE.

The Lakeside Dotted With Canvas Villages--Notes and Personals.

COEUR D'ALENE, July 12. Correspondence.—Judge Hagin's family has moved into his cottage, near Wolf Lodge. Pettibone will occupy the house they have vacated.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakley and son, of Spokane, are here for Mr. Mrs. Gray's.

The water mains are being put in place.

Mr. Burbidge left last evening for Spokane Falls to be absent a week or ten days.

Camping parties from Spokane Falls are arriving daily and the lake shore is becoming rapidly dotted with canvas villages. Fishing is good every evening now for an hour or two after sunset, and the demand for boats is often greater than the supply.

Mr. Wm. Sander, who has been on the sick list for the past few days, is improving.

Ed. Stowe, a former conductor on this division, has returned from a pleasant trip to Texas and his old home in the East. Dame Rumor has it that he is soon to wed one of Coeur d'Alene's fairest maidens.

Our popular and genial engineer, Mr. Ladd, is enjoying a month's vacation on his ranch near Sprague.

Lieutenant Governor Mrs. Merriam of Spokane are spending the week with friends at Fort Sherman.

Miss Dottie Nash of Spokane Falls is the guest of Miss Clara Babb.

Lieutenant Suples has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth. He leaves September 1.

Kept Pace With the City.

From the Oregonian.

There is no better evidence of the marvelous growth and prosperity of Spokane Falls than the appearance of the leading paper of that city, THE REVIEW, which has come to us in a new dress, printed for the first time from stereotype plates and on a new Goss perfecting press, capable of turning out 24,000 complete papers every hour. It is now an eight-page, fifty-six-column paper, has the best service of telegraphic dispatches and a large special service; its editorials are timely and evince good judgment; and the local and special articles which meet the eye show careful work by trained men. THE REVIEW has a true metropolitan appearance, and the rapid improvement which it has made in the past year is but an index to what is in store for other city than Spokane Falls. There it has but kept pace with the growth of the city.

The Victim of the Saw.

John Williams, an employe of the Spokane Mill Zompany, who received a bad cut on the arm from a saw last Monday, was received at the hospitae yesterday. It is feared by attending the unfortunate man and thinks nothinl serious will result.

The Siwash Creek Placers.

J. Tallyard of Rock Creek gives the Victoria Times the following of the new placer diggings on Siwash creek, fourteen miles from Vernon. The ground is very easily worked, being only three feet to bedrock. There is plenty of water and the miners are of the opinion that at least ten miles of the creek will pay. Two miles of the ten are on the Indian reserve, and it is possible there will be trouble with the Indians. Ground that is opened is said to have paid an ounce a day. The gold is very coarse. The Indians refuse to allow the miners to stake off claims on the reserve, but if the ground is rich it will be a case of "Indians be blanked."

A FOUR FOOT VEIN.

Sulphurets Glittering With Gold—Mineral of Extraordinary Richness.

From the Coeur d'Alene Sun.

One of the best "strikes" that has perhaps ever been made on the North Side, or what is termed the "gold belt" of the Coeur d'Alenes was made last week in Frank Reed's Buckeye Boy lode at the head of Dream gulch. About a month ago the Buckeye group of mines were bonded by H. C. McDowell, Major R. I. Hopkins and others, and an active exploitation was commenced under the direction of Major Hopkins. What is termed the lower tunnel was pushed ahead with a day and night shift, and for 200 feet through hard slate. A portion of this had been run by Frank Reed himself. A cross drift west for 80 feet had also been run by Mr. Reed through hard slate. In the face of the main tunnel, however, an upraise of 20 feet was made, and this led into some former workings of Mr. Reed, where a splendid four foot vein of rich quartz, four feet in thickness, exists, which can now be drained and worked through this tunnel. This ledge pitches in a few degrees into the hill, and it is of itself a large body of good quartz. But all hope of finding the mother ledge from this tunnel was almost abandoned, and Major Hopkins directed some work 200 feet higher up the gulch. A tunnel was started and a short distance in a vein was encountered, standing about 45 degrees, which at the time of our visit, Wednesday afternoon, showed a gangue four feet in width, with a perfect hanging wall. This gangue is composed of streaks of white quartz and clay, both quartz and clay being charged with an extraordinary amount of rich sulphurets. We say rich sulphurets, because we picked a handful of the gangue across the ledge, panned it and secured about two ounces of sulphurets. These sulphurets showed specks of free gold, and when being burned a mass of gold was visible to the naked eye. How w