WESTERN BRAIN AND BRAWN

The Peculiar Cement Formation Found in Bald Mountain Mines.

RICH GOLD FIELDS CLOSE TO CHEYENNE

Unsettled Sioux Lands-South Dakota's New Artesian Wells-Pushing a Railroad-Snake River Gold-General Menu of Western News.

The numerous rainfalls of the past week have come in very timely to check the threatening danger from drouth and have arrested all further danger from that source. A large corn harvest may therefore be counted as a settled fact throughout the corn belts. In the wheat sections the crop will be slightly below the average, but this will be in a large degree offset by better prices, the present rate being already abnormally low.

A notable feature in mining progress is the extent to which Wyoming is coming forward in the development of gold mines. Nothing can be of more importance to that state, and nothing will contribute so much to the development of her varied resources, as success in this one industry. If present indications are sustained the state is destined to make rapid strides forward and be come, in the near future, one of the most prosperous states in the union.

The Bald Mountain Mines.

During the last two years the northern Wyoming newspapers have had much to say about Bald mountain gold mines, says the Cheyenne Sun. What they have said has on the whole been true as the present operations warrant.

The Baid mountain district is a peculiar gold camp, being wholly unlike any other in the United States and probably in the world. In speaking of the formation the bedrock of the placers is granite, but lying upon the bedrock is a conglomerate of unknown thickness. This conglomerate is calle cement and from test runs contains, free gold. The gulches contain places cut through the conglomerate, and it has been many times asserted that the gold placers are the result of the decomposition of the conglomerate, which has a thickness of not less than fifty feet. The extent of this con-glomerate is not known, but, being a geolog-ical formation, is liable to be many square miles. The locations in the camp are many hundred and are represented by many very

strong companies.

The chief mining is being done on placer grounds at present, but should the conglom erate trove to be worth \$2 per ton in free gold, this camp will make the largest and

most profitable gold camp in Wyoming.

There are now the following companies at work: Fortunatus, Sheridan Mining and Milling company, Buffalo Mining and Mill-ing company and the Denver company; besides these there are a large number of pros miners working assessments and operating sluices.

Chief among the operators is the For-tunatus company which has already spent upwards of \$50,000 for machinery and devel opment. The manager of the company, H. H. Hawkins, remarked that on a test run of five days, ten hours each day, that the Bucyrus amalgamator has saved \$1 per cubic yard. The company is now erecting a new Bucyrus amalgamated and has saved 600 cubic yards in ten hours, at a cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. With two machines this company with placer of half the richness will soon be able to declare large dividends.

A Promising Field.

One of the most promising gold fields of recent discovery is the Oreornego camp. This camp is in a pretty little canon on Sandy creek, about a mile beyond the ranch of A. Simmons, and the mines join the location of the Copper King, distance twenty-four miles west of Cheyenne. The cabins, blacksmith shop and other appurtenances present a picture sque yet thrifty appearance, and on each side of the little creek are dumps of ore which indicate that develop-Superintendent Mead is a well informed practical mining engineer who carefully considers every step to be taken and aims to get the best r suits with the least possible expenditures. He puts particular stress upon the evident volcanic eruption and easily traces the veins of mineral bearing ore by the croppings and surface formation. In every case where he has sunk a shaft a large vein of ore has been disclosed. There are four veins running parallel. The first is thirty-five feet wide, the second is also thirty-five feet, the third twenty-four feet nd the forth is estimated to be 100 feet in

dth. The ore concentrates at an average of 7 to 1, giving a concentrate that yields from \$35 to \$40 in gold per ton. The mill and furnace test that was made last spring in Denver yielded \$36.20 per ton in concentrates. This ore can be mined and milled at a handsome profit, as it is very easily worked. Richer ore has lately been struck in a tunnel which was commenced on the 10th of July. This ore yields \$10 m gold and two ounces of silver per ton of rock. The tunnel will tap three of the most important voins and with a few side cuts will put the property in ex-cellent shape for business. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$5,000 in developm work will make it possible to take out 100 tons of ore per day

ore is not rich it carries more gold per ton than the Homestake mine of the Black Hills, and to all appearances is fully as extensive.

Great Sources of Irrigation.

Chamberlain enjoys the distinction of Bay. ing within her borders the greatest artesian well in the United States, or in the world. The flow from an eight-inch pipe is thrown over fourteen feet in the air and presents a sight attractive in the extreme, the supply of water being so great that a large stream flows from the well to the Missouri river. but 200 feet from the well. The flow is ter and, according to conservative estimates, reaches the immense amount of from 8,000 to 11,000 gallons per minute. The Springfield well, 3,300 gallons per minute, and the Risdon well near Huron, 3,000 gallons per minute, have up to this time been the best wells in the state, but they are only infants compared with the mammot The only other well in the United States, so far as known, that can at all compare with the Chamberlain well "is located at St. Augustine, Fla., which is a twelve-inch and flows 7,000 gailons per minute. The stream running from the well was so great that the city authorities decided on running it to the Missouri to use, it in cutting away the high bluff nearly 100 feet high, and extend an adjacent street to the river. The scheme proved successful be-yond all anticipation. In about three days thousands of tons of earth were removed and a deep opening cut through the biuff to the river by the force of the stream, and an immense improvement, to make which would have required the expenditure of thousands of dollars, was performed. This wonderful well, the peer if not the superior of any cn earth, is naturally attracting widespread attention, and hundreds of peo ple flock to the spot to view the magnificent

Snake River Placers.

The placer mines along the Snake river are attracting more and more attention. It has long been known that there were immense quantities of gold along that stream, but it was so fine that miners heretofore have not cared to bother with it. Many of the banks cannot be worked, but it is found that numbers of low bars will return good wages. Duncan and Golden, from a bar near Warm Springs ferry, have just brought in three and a haif ounces of pure gold. In all they have realized \$300 from fifty cubic yards of dirt worked in a rocker. They have a claim of forty acres, which is found to grow richer as they get further from the

The Dakota & Wyoming Road.

A special correspondent of the Deadwood Pioneer of recent date, has the following to say in regard to the Dakota & Wyoming rallroad now being constructed westward railroad now being constructed westward from Rapid City: "It is a matter of sur-prise in these hard times that Mr. Coad has succeeded in keeping up work, even in small way, on his Dakota & Wyoming road He has now eight miles of excellent roadbed ironed and in operation. Beyond the west-era terminus of the track many bridges are in place, the timbers for all between that point and Mystic are delivered and

a large part of the grade is ready for the a large part of the grand is ready for the six ties. All the work none in the past six months has been paid for promptly. Several wealthy stockholders have gone over the line this week, investigated the prospects for business, and declare themselves highly pleased. One of these gentlemen stated unpleased. One of these gentlemen stated un-equivocally, before leaving for the east, that there will soon be enough money available to push the road to Wyoming and eastward from Rapid City to the Missouri river. I have been convinced that Mr. Coad will secure the completion of the road. When he does it will be a great day for Rapid City. But will it not also be a great day for the entire Black Hills?"

Nebraska Fairs. Dates for fairs in Nebraska have been set

as follows;
Omaha Fair—September 5 to 8.
State Fair—Lincoln, September 8 to 15.
Adams County—Hastings, September 5 Antelope-Neligh, September 20 to 22. Boone—Albion, September 20 to 23. Boyd—Butte, September 27 to 29. Brown—Long Pinc, September 28 to 30.

Buffalo-Kearney, September 19 to 32. Burt-Tekamah, September 20 to 22. Butler - David City, September 19 to 23, Cedar - Hartington, September 26 to 28, Clay - Clay Center, August 29 to Septem-

Colfax—Schuyler, September 4 to 7. Custer—Broken Bow, October 3 to 6. Callaway District-Callaway, September Cuming-West Point, September 27 to 30.

Dawes—Chadron, September 20 to 23. Deuel—Big Springs, October 5 to 7. Dixon-Ponca, September 12 to 15. Dodge -Fremont, September 18 to 21. Fillmore—Geneva, September 19 to 22. Hall—Grand Island, September 25 to 29.
Hamilton—Aurora, September 25 to 29.
Hamilton—Stamford, September 27 to 20.
Hitchcock—Culbertson, September 19 to 22.
Holt—O'Neill, October 5 to 7. Jefferson—Fairbury, September 27 to 29, Johnson—Tecumseh, August 30 to Septem

Knox—Creighton, September 5 to 7. Lancaster—Lincoln, September 8 to 15. Madison—Madison, September 19 to 22. Nemaha—Auburn, September 26 to 29. Nuckolls—Nelson, August 29 to Septem

er 1.
Pawnee—Pawnee City, September 5 to 9.
Perkins—Madrid, September 22 to 23.
Platte—Humphrey, September 25 to 27.
Platte—Columbus, September 27 to 29. Polk—Osceola, September 5 to 8. Red Willow-Indianola, September 5 to 9. Republican Valley District-August 22

Richardson-Falls City, September 5 to 8 Sarpy—Papillion, September 20 to 22. Saunders—Wahoo, September 19 to 22. Sheridan—Rushville, September 26 to 28. Seward—Seward, September 26 to 29. Stanton—Stanton, October 3 to 6. Thayer—Hebron, September 27 to 30. York—York, September 19 to 22. Washington—Blair, September 26 to 29. Wayne—Wayne, September 20 to 22. Nebraska and Nebraskans.

The Burlington has reduced its force at Wymore. Modern Woodmen will picnic at Arlington

Wednesday. George Hoy of Wabash is a candidate for deeds of Cass county. William Bricknell, a resident of Nebraska

City since 1871, died of paralysis at his home in the eightieth year of his age. The city fathers of Osceola have passed an ordinance imposing a fine of \$20 on persons riding a bicycle on the sidewalks. The fifth annual meeting and basket picnic

of the Dodge County Old Settlers' association will be held on the Chautauqua grounds at Fremont Monday, September 11. W. A. Whitcomb of Friend, a veteran of the late war, has entered in the five mile forced march which takes place at the

national encampment at Indianapolis. Judge Crawford of West Point carries a cane that is an oddity. It is a hickory stick, said to have been cut from a tree near Jefferson's tomb, and is covered with fine arvings of rabbits, squirrels, serpents, etc. It also has several inscriptions carved on it, among which are Jefferson's name, date of his birth and death, etc. It was given to him by Judge Valentine and is prized very

highly. According to the Osceola Record, the crop prospects in Polk county have undergone a change in the past two weeks. Three remarkably hot, dry days the first of last week injured the corn very materially. Conservative farmers from different parts of the county estimate the crop at less than a half yield; some even as low as a third. We have lots of faith in Polk county yet, however, for the drouth is general and old however, for the drouth is general and old states farther east are complaining about as

much of the dry weather as is Nebraska. Last fall Robert Smith sold his farm of 160 acres near Warnerville for \$3,200. and, loading his personal effects into a wagon, started south to the land of promise. After wander ing around Missouri, Kansas and Oklahome the greater portion of a year, and failing to find any location that suited him, he returned to Madison county recently and pur-chased from R. C. Milligan eighty acres three miles west of Norfolk, paying therefor \$2,200, or \$27.50 an acre, nearly once and a half as much as he received for his farm last

While Mrs. Senkbeil and her daughte were returning in a spring wagon from Grand Island to her home about five miles east of town the horses suddenly commenced to run. This gave a sudden and violent mo to run. This gave a sudden and violent mo-tion to the wagon, which made the seat on which the ladies were sitting, turn back-wards, so that both of them fell from the wagon to the ground. Miss Senkbell escaped without injury, but her mother was hurt on the back and breast. Mrs. Senkbell will have to suffer and stay in bed for awhite, but the will recover. but she will recover.

While trying to cross Bear creek near Beatrice, W. H. Smith had a close call. He was on his way home and found the whole creek valley east of the bridge whole creek valley east of the bridge flooded almost deep enough to swim a horse. Though unable to swim he endeavored to cross with his horse and cart. The horse probably stepped in a hole and stumbled, angway the next thing Mr. Smith knew he was in the rapid current and drifting down stream, bringing up in a tree a short dis-tance below. The horse and cart came lown against him a few minutes later by hard work the horse was unhitched, and started for the shore, Mr. Smith hanging on

to his mane. E. F. Chittenden of York county was a caller at the Osceola Record office last week. He is a farmer and an old soldier, and a physical wreck. He had been ordered to Osceola for examination before the pension board of that city. A short time since he re-ceived notice that his pension was suspended and would be reduced from \$20 to \$6 per month unless he proved that he was not a perjurer and thief and had not been drawing a \$20 pension for several years when he was not entitled to it by law or right. This wil put the old veteran to a great deal of expense and trouble and he may not then be able to prove this right, for witnesses will die and men who by their testimony aided him in getting his pension granted may not be alive today.

Colorado.

Some ore from the Geyser mine, Silver Cliff, last week assayed nearly \$10,000. 'A carload of ore recently shipped from the Golden Fleece gave a gross yield of \$30,000. A large body of rich ore is reported to have been struck in the Cramer mine, Fulford camp.

A month ago over 1,000 men were employed in the mines at Silver Plume, but now barely fifty men are at work. The rail mill at the Pueblo steel works has resumed work. Over \$40,000 will be put in circulation when all hands are paid.

Mill dirt of the National mine, Gilpin, runs three and four ounces in gold to the card. The smelting ore is worth \$40 to \$50 per ton. A cleanup was made Thursday at the Rosebud mill from a run on Eclipse ore. It shows a saving of \$30 per ton from plates

Work is to be resumed on the Little Per Cent, three miles below Pitkin, which in the arly days furnished an assay of \$65,000 gold

The White Crow, Sunshine district, re cently shipped a carload of ore which yielded \$300 per ton. The first grade ore runs higher.

There was a severe electric storm at Silver Plume, Colo., a few days ago. The electricity entered the mines and gave the miners several bad shocks.

A large number of the Italians formerly employed in the smelters at Pueblo, who are anxious to return to their own country, are endeavoring to get their deposits in the closed national banks. It is claimed that

there is a treaty by which the banks will be compelled to pay them forthwith, and the Italian minister at Washington is now act-

ing in the matter. Confidence is increasing to the placers at Twenty-mile park near Steamboat Springs. A large area has been taken. The dirt is said to give 5 cents a pan on the average. Some ore from the Mountain Boy lode in Trout creek district, one and a half miles southeast of Buena Vista, assays eighty-two ounces gold, or \$1,640 to the ton. It is free

A recent test of ore from the Orphan Boy, Park county, shows 2,400 ounces silver, five ounces gold and some lead. The mine is shipping thirty tons a day to the Globe and The Zenobia mine, Cripple creek, expects

to snip seventy-five tons of smelting ore to this city before August ends, and about 200 tons to the stamp mills. The mill dirt yields from \$12 to \$20 per ton. Moynshan & Wilson have struck a blow-out in the Substitute mine, Mount Bears, Park county. This property adjoins the Great West, where seven men took out \$70,000 in a month from a blow-out struck

several years ago. The quarterly statement of the Horn Sil-The quarterly statement of the Horn Sirver Mining company, for the period ending June 30, is out. During that time the company has sold ore to the amount of \$134.-809.83, paid \$80,000 in dividends, disbursed

\$33,541,08 at the mine. At Estes park an Enclish company has obtained a charter for making a reservoir of Willow park. A large masonry dam will be built across the entrance. The water will be 100 feet deep and will cover several acres. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has closed down its iron mine at Orient and thrown out of employment 200 men, who are now in Denver. This has resulted in cutting off a market for all produce in Villa Grove and a revenue of \$1,000 daily from the Rio Grande road.

Charles Hall lost about \$20,000 worth of ore by the last rains in the Superstition mountains. The water came down the guich in which the mine is situated and carried away the whole dump of rich ore that has been piled up to run through the mill now in course of erection. The Gould company, which owns the Rhinocerous at Cripple Creek, claims that the property was located November 28, 1891,

and filed for record January 23, 1892, and that the location of the Little Crissic company, the Pueblo claimant, was not made until May 14, 1892, and not filed until June 8. Excitement over the sheep trouble at Parahute creek continues unabated. Brown Lynn's sheep were driven out by cowboys on Sunday, but are now being driven back by sheep men, who say they will not stay out. The cowboys say they must go or blood will be shed. Notices have been served on all the sheep men on the disputed range to vacate at once. Sheriff Thomas of Garfield county is on the ground. The situation is more serious than at any time during the recent plateau trouble. The disputed range is full of armed men.

The Dakotas.

J. W. Lamb, aged 80, and Mrs. Jane Har-ris, aged 71, were married the other day at

Several remarkable cures have been effected by using the magnetized mineral water that flows from the artesian well in

William Moore, a millionaire knit goods manufacturer of Cohoes, 60 years of age, has secured a South Dakota divorce and celebrated the event by giving a champagne supper to his friends in the divorce colony at Sioux Falls. County Judge John T. Kean of Woonsocket

has just declared the game law of this state null and void, and says that prairie chickens may be shot and killed at any time of the year without trespassing on the law. The last legislature, while attempting to amend the law, repealed all law on the subject. in is a well informed attorney and his decision will not be questioned in legal

The first boat load of coal from the Mercer county, North Dakota, mines was taken out recently by the Plenty Coal Mining company for transportation down the Missouri. fortunately, however, the barge on which the coal was loaded met with an accident be fore reaching Bismarck and sank in the river. The load consisted of 100 tons and there seems but little prospect of saving either barge or cargo. It is definitely ascertained that the di

covery made by Noah Siever some weeks ago on Bare Butte creek, near Galena, carries tin in sufficent quantities to warrant further development work. An open cut has been made on the side hill fifteen feet in length and a twelve-foot face, showing the vein to be in place and three feet wide, the apex of the vein being nine feet below the surface. The ledge has been traced west-erly to Ruby gulch, about a mile distant. The striking of an artesian well at Belle

Fourthe proves that the artesian basin ex-

tends further west than thas been supposed.
This well was sunk simply to ascertain whether or not the basin did extend so far west, and now that it resulted satisfactorily, numerous wells will be sunk in the Black Hills region. South Dakota has liberal laws for the sinking of artesian wells by the townships, and the provisions of these laws vill be followed by the Black Hills counties. A prospecting party has just returned from the northwestern part of South Dakota. The trip was of some weeks dura tion, and considerable country was traveled over. The object of the trip was to examine a vein of coal which had been discovered some time ago, and the members of the party are well satisfied with the result of the trip. The coal is there, but as yet the party does not care to give the exact location. nother trip will be made from Chamber lain in the near future, when a sufficient number of mining implements will be taken to make a thorough inspection of the extent and thickness of the vein.

Oregon.

Douglas county plum trees have to be propped up to keep them from breaking down by the weight of the fruit.

It is estimated that the Sladden fruit farm, near Eugene, will produce 200,000 pounds of green fruit this year, principally prunes. It will require quite an amount of elp to place the product in proper condition for the market.

Mr. Lee May of Albany is buying 5,000 tons of hay in Washington to ship to England, paying \$12 for it. It will cost \$10 a ton to get it to England. The price anticipated is \$50 a ton, in which event Mr. Lee May will clear over \$100,000 by the transaction R. Kiger of Corvallis has a few acres of new variety of fall wheat which is of mammoth size. He has sent by express a lot of this large wheat to the Oregon exhibit at the World's fair. The sample sent was beauti ful and cannot but attract a tention Kiger says he has been offered \$5 for a bushel of this wheat, but refused it, as he will use all that he raises this season fo

seed next year.

Forest fires are now raging more furiously than ever known before in the Santiam country. One fire near Letdy's mill is mak-ing its way eastward, and another north of Niagara is under good headway in the same direction, and three miles east of Idanha is another. The most furious one, and one that is spreading in all directions, is five miles up the Breitenbush. There is no pos-sible chance of checking the fires until heavy rains set in. Millions of feet of fine timber will be destroyed in the meantime.

Washington.

Gold bricks weighing \$2,500 are being sent to Seattle from the Peshastin mining dis-

A Umatilla reservation farmer has 7,000 acres of wheat that is going forty bushels to the acre. A 10-cent rise in the price of wheat would not him the snug sum of \$25,000. Benjamin, a professional diver of Scattle, has been engaged to scrape the bottom of Ruby creek and other streams of the Ruby creek district for gold. The work is dangerous on account of the swiftness of

Considerable excitement prevails at Cle

Etum over news of the discovery of an immense deposit of native copper on the Upper Teanaway and in the Peshastin and Trout lake mineral belt. Tests indicate the pres-ence of considerable silver in the copper ore. The discoveries were made by N. F. Beverly of Scattle and William Branam of Cle-Elum. The completion of the track on the Everett & Monte Cristo railroad will soon make it possible for ore to be shipped to the smelter. Development work and stoping is in active progress, and the trams from the Wilmans'

regularly producing mining camp and will be alizing the predictions made for it,

The flag pole on the Scattle court house is 112 feet high and it has been needing a coat of paint badiy for some time. The other day a man took the contract and thrilled passers by by scaling it swith nothing more than a pair of line repairer's climbers and unostentationally set to work.

The water of Bellingham bay is said just now to present an unusually peculiar appearance. Viewed from different places it presents a variety of colors, the prevailing tint being purple. It is said the apparent liscoloration is simply an optical illusion, as the water is really all of one color.

Prospectors returning from the Hoodoo mines in the Cour d'Alene mountains, sixty miles east of Colfax, bring a good deal of gold dust from the placers and a few nuggets. Experienced miners, who have been there, declare that before long the Hoodoo will be one of the best gold producing camps in the world. Several outfits from various parts of Palouse are preparing to go up prespecting trip of a month or six weeks. It is reported that a company has been

formed, and is now securing a subsidy of about 200 acres of land and a half interest in the Snoqualmie mines, in return for which a large smelter is to be put up. The company agrees that it shall cost not less than \$30,000, that \$10,000 in machinery shall be placed by February I, and that everything shall be completed within ten months from August I. Also that for two months thereafter it will work sixty tons of ore each day.

Miscellaneous. A national irrigation congress will be held

at Los Angeles, Cal., October 10. The new Salt Lake smelter has contracted for 100,000 tons of ore from Seven Devils, idaho. It has to be hauled seventy miles to the railroad.

By a recent decision 3,100 acres of rich mmeral land in the old Canon del Ague grant in southern Santa Fe county are to be hrown open as public domain.

Chief Justice Reed has rendered an opinion confirming the Coya del Rio grant, a tract of 76,000 acres of fine grazing land bordering on the Rio Grande for thirteen miles near Sante Fe. It includes some valuable mineral The owners of the Kootenay hydraulic placer mines have been troubled by a washout of part of their flume, but no serious

damage was done. Superintendent Goodhue is now in Portland purchasing more machinery. Range cattle are bringing about the lowest orice now they ever did on the Chicago mar-ket. Many large outfits have stopped shipping, and the advice sent to the cattlemen

from the markets is to hold on to their stock for the present. Mike Leary, James Brogon, Con Leehan and John Leary arrived at Boise Wednesday from Placerville, Idaho, with \$23,000 in gold dust, the result of a three months run with their hydraulic plant, which they operated night and day with a force of twenty-five

John L. Armit, who has been prospecting in the Davis brothers' placer at Gibbons-ville, Idaho, on which he has a bond, took out \$580 in ten days, with two men. There is a revival of placer mining in Lembi county, companies with large capital taking hold and digging long ditches to work on a big scale.

Parties arriving from the country beyond the Yosemite report that a band of 2,000 sheep has been lost there. The sheep wandered on the government reservation and the soldiers drove them off and into the country so rugged and places so inaccessible that when the herders followed and tried to collect the scattered band only a few could

A company of prospectors are reported to have found the famous Lost Cabin gold mine in the Wind River mountains. They claim that the cabin is demolished to a great extent and was built of logs without the use of an ax and was about eleven feet There is an old placer digging near square. the cabin. In three pans they got about ₩2 worth of gold.

A 4-inch vein of quartz cut in the Oest mine at Silver City, Nev., shows an average assay value of \$1,000 per ton in gold. Two mine carloads taken from the vein (about 3,000 pounds) are estimated to be worth \$1,400. The Oast is operated by five practical miners, who receive \$4 a day and 20 per cent of the net bullion proceeds. If no ore is extracted they receive no pay for their labor. J. M. Shackleton and Colonel Fish have returned from their placer grounds, opposite the Kootenay hydraulic works at Waneta They report that the grounds are much richer than they thought at first. Some men whom they have at work easily averaged \$5 a day in washing out with simple pan. Steps will be taken by the owners to put in hydraulic works the coming sum

Two Colorado miners have been out in the vicinity of the Emma G gold strike and re-port that they have struck the right kind of rock a mile and a half back from the Emma G, and they believe that if there is a mine out there they have it. They brought in some ore upon which free gold is plainly vis-ible. They hope to be able to ship to Den-The discovery is in a granite forma-

Gilbert Fay is contemplating a visit to the sulphur hot springs in the Big Horn mountains in Wyoming, about 300 miles from Deadwood, overland. They have been highly recommended as a sure cure for rheumatism. It is said that the sulphur is so strong that it can be smelled for many miles, and the water is so strongly impregnated that phur crystals form along the edges of the

The three men who are now working the The three men who are now working the placers near Cargo Muchacho, Ariz., have taken out some rich dirt recently. One day they took out \$200, while some days expenses were not paid. The gold is coarse, the largest nugget being worth \$40. The depth to bedrock is from forty to sixty feet. The whole country thereabouts has been due over but this little suct has bithere as dug over, but this little spot has hitherto es

The rich gold quartz and placer district of Cold Springs and Animas Peak, a few miles north of Kingston. N. M., commonly called the Hillsboro mines, from the fact of that being the nearest supply point, are assum-ing very tangible shape for a busy season of work. The big tunnel through the peak, that will be over 3,000 feet in length, is pro gressing at the rate of six feet a day since the new machinery for tunnelling was

Mr. Gratz returned to Laramie a few days ago from a successful wolf hunt. He re finding a CY steer that is a great sity. The animal has horns which curiosity. grow down nearly under its chin and then the points turn out. The hind legs are shorter than the front ones. It has a big hump on its shoulders. Its front hoofs turn up like its horns, while the inside half of each hind hoof turns outward, bends up over the outside half and then turns upward also, like the horns. The other cattle seem to be afraid of the steer, and shun it, leaving t without companions up.

Operations in the Utah Consolidated have been suspended. Explorations in that mine have been in progress for the past twenty years, and during that time assessments have been levied on the property aggregat-ing \$420,000. Latterly only two men have been employed in underground work. The failure of the shareholders to pay the last ssessment is the cause of the shutdown Experienced miners have always contended that the Utah is not on the Comstock which, they assert, swings sharply to the eastward some distance south of the southern boundary of toat mine, and the failure to find ore in paying quantities after thor oughly exploring the ground above the water level inuicates that their opinion is correct.

Young Sawbones Assigned to Cities. Surgeon General Sternberg has deermined upon an important change in he system of assigning medical officers for duty as attending surgeons to officers and their families in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco and St. Louis. The custom heretofore has been to give these details of three or four years to the older medical officers of the army, but it is intended to detail medical officers who have only recently attained the rank of captain, the purpose being to enable these officers to make themselves familiar with the practice of the leading physicians and surgeons in civil life and to attend lee tures and meetings of the medical associations. The senior medical officers who have heretofore been stationed in the several large cities as attending surgeons will be required to perform the more responsible duties of post surgeons in the various military departments.

FEAR PRODUCES IDLENESS

Free Trade Threats a Potent Factor in Business Depression.

EFFECT ON IRON ORE INDUSTRIES

The Tariff a Bulwark Against Cheap Labor Products - Remove it and Rain Follows-Views of the Miners of Michigan,

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 12 .- [Correspond ence of THE BEE.]-In all the periods of financial depression that have heretofore overtaken the United States, the iron industry in its various branches has first felt its effects. The iron works are first in number, first in value of products and more nearly in touch with the people than any other class of product manufactured. In looking for cause of disturbance in financial flurries, we must look to those who produce the raw material for reasons why they cannot mine cheaper and sell cheaper, or why they cannot mine at

The present existing tariff on iron ore is 75 cents per ton. But for this impost, there is not a mine in either Wisconsin or Michigan that could mine and ship a ton of ore at a profit, and even with this impost there is mined and shipped to this country from Cuba vast quantities of ore. This Cuban ore is shipped as far west as Pittsburgh, and were the tariff taken off it could be shipped as much further west at 75 cents (the tariff) would pay the freight.

There are hundreds of people who read this article who, with an income of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year or more, say: "If the miners did not receive such large wages," etc. I would like to ask such persons: 'Could you bring up a family, educate and clothe them on an income of \$1.50 per day?" This is the average amount that the average miner and helper in and out of a mine

receives. Cuban miners receive less than 50 cents per day, and it is no wonder they can compete with us. The democratic party assembled at Chicago as a cardinal principle affirmed that "the tariff should be reduced to a basis of revenue only." The democratic state convention of

Ohio of two days since reaffirmed this doctrine. Now can any sane man wonder that with "tariff revision" staring them in the face, the great mill magnates refuse to buy further stocks of ore, or that the mines refuse to produce more! I wish to take one town in Michigan and illustrate by actual figures taken from one who is thoroughly posted and who is as good authority on such subjects as any man in Michigan. I refer to Captain Scadden of

Crystal Falls, manager of three of the largest mines there. One year ago the group of mines in and adjacent to Crystal Falls comprised the fol-

hands given:	t the nui	moer o
T. T	roduction	
	roduction	WAS STREET
Name.		Hands
Iron Star	150,000	25
Hope		
Lincoln	75,000	
Paint River	75,000	
Lamont		
Claire	100,000	
Youngstown	100,000	12
Columbian	150,000	17
Dunn	175,000	25
Mastodon	40,000	7
Amasa	75,000	1.5
Crystal Falls	60,000	10
May	35,000	- 5
Mansfield	100,000	
Of all these named the las	t one is t	he sol

mine now being operated. On orders pre wine now being operated. On orders pre-viously taken over a year ago, and on which a balance is unshipped, there are still ship-ments being made from the stock piles. Ordinarily there are about 500,000 tons carried on stock piles. At present there are only

about 160,000 tons on hand.
Of all these mines named but six are being kept pumped out, with a strong liklihood that only two will continue. When these mines are filled with water they rapidly lose in value, it costing from \$3,000 to \$6,000 to pump them out and takes from one to six nonths. There is a reason, of course, for their stopping. Go to any mine owner and his answer is exactly what twenty others will give, viz: "The rolling mills refuse to buy until they know whether congress will take off the tariff. If it does they can buy cheaper and until the matter is settled we will not mine or they buy." Now whether a man is a democrat or

whether he is a republican, these facts speak for themselves and the conclusions are logical and need no prejudices one way or other to assist in making the deductions. It is only repetition to speak of the lumber business, but I cannot refrain from giving the views of Mr. Foster of the Harmon Lumber company of Foster City, Mich: "We

are making no new sales of tumber. Buyers refuse to purchase until they know whether the Canadian lumber is to be admitted free of duty. If no change is made in the present tariff, we will make a heavy cut of logs this I visited a mine in Ishpeming, Mich., yesterday, where a new method of loading ore

terday, where a new method of loading ore into cars is in operation. A steam shovel does the business, and loads a car in just four minutes. I walked dry shod clear through Lake Angeline. This take was a beautiful sheet of water about a mile long and a quarter wide, with an average depth of fifteen feet, but there were two or three mines whose richest ore laid under the lake and the water interfered with mining, so they went to work and pumped the lake dry Wnile providence has not been very lavish with farming lands up here, yet it ocks around in very careless manner. Some of the rocks are valuable. I am now refer-ing to a mine of white marble just discovered at Foster City, Mich. The Northwestern railroad is now putting in a branch two and one-half miles long to the quarry. The marble is a clear white and compares favortaken out and sent to Chicago to see if it would take a high polish, and if the edges would cut well and not crumble. I am informed that the owners will at once begin to quarry and ship.

The streets of most any mining town be

come so impregnated with iron that lifteen minutes walk in the dust will convert a pair of black shoes into a fair imitation of rus-sett shoes, the soil up here being all red. The silver question does not meet with the consideration in this country that I think it is entitled to. Every one here who thinks at all is interested in the tariff. It is that which affects this section, and brings either prosperity or its opposite. A man put this query, to me the other day: "Iron in ancient times passed as money. Now, if 60 cents worth of silver is, with government flat. good for a dollar, why wouldn't 1 cent worth of iron with government stamp pass as a dollar! Better still-if it is the govern ment stamp that makes the value why won't greenbacks do alone." C. F. EDWARDS.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

There are 881,000 miles of telegraph. London omnibuses have electric lights. Europe has 270 miles of electric roads. A New York electrician is building an airship which he claims will solve the problem of serial navigation beyond a doubt The electric railway has penetrated even the fastnesses of the Tyrolese mountains, a

road twenty-seven miles long being pro-

jected between Riva and Pinzoto The first electric organ to reach this country has arrived at the Boston custom house from England. It has been built for St. Thomas' church, Taunton. Another curious Importation is a "bible wagon." which has arrived from Glasgow. It is an elaborate affair, strangely fashioned and bright with affair, strangely fashioner and bright with varnish and gilding. It is equipped with seats, book racks and a high pulpit, which, with its stand, is mounted on a swivel and

can be "aimed" in any direction. W. H. Preece has given it as his opinion w. If Precess has given it as in some of that electricity will eventually provide the poor man's light. The electric motor is destined to be the poor mechanic's friend. Its management and control is simple, its service is in direct and immediate command. It requires no regular engineer or fuel and in economy of space occupied it has competitor. In some instances, who needed for intermittent use, power can be furnished at one-tenth to one-fifth of the cost of steam. The renting of electric power

in small quantities to artisans is certain to become a remunerative and general enter-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

In 1892 9,753 pieces of music were published in Germany and 5,573 in France. This year France will pass the 6,000 limit.

Mr. William H. Crane will open his season in "Brother John" in Pittsburg early in Sep-tember. From there he will go to Chicago to remain six weeks at McVicker's theater The Hanlons' "Fantasma" company begin their tour September 4 in Detroit. The famous old spectacle will be given with en tirely new scenery, costumes and acces-

The cast of "As You Like It," an open air performance of which is to be given at the World's fair on August 29, will include Joseph Jefferson, Richard Mansfield, Frank Mayo, Rose Coghlan and Lotta.

Manager John D. Hopkins of the Trans occanic Specialty company has signed the Lars Larsen family of acrobats, four ladies and one gentleman. The company opens at Gilmore's Auditorium in Philadelphia August

Marguerite Daly of the famous Daly family of dancers was married in Boston last Monday to Harry B. Vokes of the eccentric comedy pair, Ward and Vokes, who were seen here last with Tony Pastor's A Theatrical Women's League has been

formed in New York. One of the objects is to supply suitable stage clothes to poor actresses when an engagement depends, as it sometimes does, upon their being able to dress properly. Sarah Bernhardt has decided not to visit

the United States in the Columbian year. She is now in South America, and will soon return to Paris to prepare for her fall and winter term in the theater she is going to manage for herself. Miss Rosina Vokes is expected to reach

New York September 1. She will remain there about ten days and then visit the World's fair, leaving this city about Sep-tember 15 for Butte, Mont., where she will begin her tour September 18. Whatever the depth of the snow may be the coming winter will afford hard sledding for many of the alleged actors now connect-ing themselves with combinations for the winter campaign. It will be an exceptionally

poor season for the barnstormers. Dan Emmet, the old-time minstrel, is by reason of his age and infirmity unable to follow his calling, and because he is the author of "Dixie" the ex-Confederate association of Kansas City desires to offer him shelter for he remainder of his days in the Confederate

The tour of Miss Maida Craigen and Fred erick Paulding as joint stars is to be under the personal direction of Miss Craigen, with ger, Mr. Wales Winter and Hollis Alexander are additions to the company. The season opens in Albany on September 15 with "Lorine."

The financial failure of the Comedie Francaise company in London is ascribed com-monly to the high terms exacted by the French manager. These compelled an in-crease of the ordinary admission fee, and the British public did not care enough about French acting to pay so much money for the privilege of seeing it. Edouard Remenyi, the violinist, under management of Harry B. Thearle, will be accompanied this season by his daughter, Adrienne Remenyi, who is said to possess

an excellent soprano voice. This is her first season before the public and her debut will be made early in September. Miss Remenyl, who is now in Paris, will sail for America Openings of the season are announced as follows: Joseph Jefferson, Philadelphia, October 23; Stuart Robson, September 18, Brooklyn; Sol Smith Russell, October 9, New York; Alexander Salvini, Cincinnati, Sep-

tember 18; Keene, September 4, Pittsburg Roland Reed, August 21, Boston; Clara Mor

ris, October 2: William H. Crane and Fanny

ris, October 2; William H. Crane and Fanny Davenport, September 18; Robert Downing, September 11; Frederick Warde and Louis James, New York, September 11; Henry E. Dixey, September 11; Modjeska and Julia Marlowe, September 18; Marie Wainwright, Newark, N. J., September 4. While in London the members of the Theater Français were entertained at the French embassy. Among the guests was Mr. Gladstone, who asked Mile. Reichenberg whether she knew John Morley. Afraid of confessing ignorance, so the story goes, the French actress replied that she did, and admired him immensely. Therefore Mr. Gladstone waxed warm in admiration colleague, and to all that he said Mile. Reich-

gedian or a comedian. Two Indiana Industries. Indianapolis Journal: "Where is your husband this morning?" asked the mowing machine agent. The farmer's wife wiped the dishwater from her hands, smoothed pack her hair and "Well, he got down the shotgun this morning early and loaded her with buck, and started out; but I don't know for certain whether he has gone a white-cappin'

or to meet a green goods man."

enberg gave most fervent assent. As soon

as the prime minister left her she hurried off

to a friend and inquired at what theater Mr.

Morley acted, and whether he was a tra

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES! It is not strange that some people do wrong through ignorance, others from a failure to investigate as to the right or wrong of a matter. But it is strange, that individuals and firms, who are fully aware of the rights of others, will persist in perpetrating frauds upon them. High-toned, wealthy manufreturing firms will offer and sell to retail merchants, articles which they know to be infringements on the rights of proprietors, and imitations of well known goods. We want to sound a note of warning to the retailers to beware of such imita-tions and simulations of "Carter's Lit-TLE LIVER PILLS." When they are offered to you, refuse them; you do not want to do wrong, and you don't want to lay yourself liable to a lawsuit. Ben Franklin said "Honesty is the best policy"; it is just as true that "Honesty is thebest principle."



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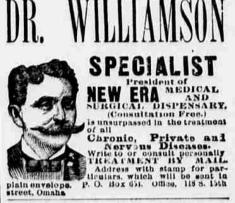
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