

PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Largest Silver Nugget on Record Hoisted Up from the Smuggler Mine.

WEIGHS 3,300 POUNDS—WORTH \$25,000

Eight Feet of Rich Ore Struck in the Golden Fleece at Lake City—Taking Out \$30,000 to \$50,000 a Month—Big Irrigation Scheme—Western News.

A few days ago the Smuggler Mining company performed a feat that probably has no equal in the history of mining. It was the hoisting to the surface intact a piece of ore weighing 3,300 pounds and containing a silver value of \$25,000. This is the most valuable silver nugget known, being almost pure, and of a size heretofore unheard of. The Smuggler has a large amount of this ore in sight, says the Denver Times, but owing to the low condition of the silver market no attempt is being made to increase the output beyond what is taken out in the course of development work. Preparations, however, are in progress for extensive work some day.

A new plant of machinery is arriving and within a short time the old hoister will be replaced by a much heavier one. One of the largest pumps in the camp is being placed in position to handle the heavy flow of water recently encountered and everything about the property indicates an immense output as soon as the market will justify such a move.

One of the greatest improvements is a large battery of boilers which will be placed down at the railroad tracks, doing away with the necessity of carrying them up the hill. A large foundation for the new engine is now in progress.

The local management of the Golden Fleece at the people of Lake City generally are jubilant over a rich strike just made in that mine. It consists of an eight-foot vein of solid tellurium and ruby silver encountered on the third level. This is the largest body and richest ever struck in the mine or in this camp.

G. W. Pierce of the Colorado Ore Sampling Works, who is one of the six Denver men owning the Golden Fleece, was shown the above dispatch. He stated that the strike referred to was made several days ago, although it was only yesterday that the body of ore was penetrated and its thickness determined. This new body consists entirely of high grade and is worth \$3,000 a ton. The total product of the mine during the past year has averaged \$47 a ton.

The mine is now employing thirty men and no special effort is being made to take out ore; the work being for development purposes. Yet the monthly shipments run from \$30,000 to \$50,000 in value. It is understood that a dividend of \$12,000 is paid regularly each month.

SCHEME FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. Dillman, a prominent business man of Spokane, is in the city maturing a scheme whereby he proposes to make a big stroke toward developing central Washington, and at the same time offer work to all the unemployed labor in the state, says the San Francisco Examiner.

The scheme is to dig three big irrigating ditches and pay the employes their board, clothing and other expenses, and the balance of their wages in interest-bearing bonds secured by lands along the ditches. Mr. Dillman has two associates, J. M. Buckley of Spokane and H. H. Smith of this city.

They have an option of 20,000 acres of Northern Pacific railroad land in central Washington, and propose that the Chambers of Commerce of Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane shall each appoint one person, the six making a board of directors to manage the company's affairs. The company, if organized, is to contract for the purchase of these 20,000 acres, and at once set to work on long instalments with a small cash payment to lay in sufficient tools and provisions to set the men at work.

Mr. Dillman says the land is to be bought by the company at very reasonable rates. He thinks the enterprise is already assured. One ditch will extend from Priest Rapids to Prosper Falls, on the west side of the Columbia river, and water 20,000 acres; the second extends from Wallula to Alinworth, embracing 15,000 acres, and the third leaves Snake river near Riparia, at the crossing of the Union Pacific railroad, and traverses the Eureka flat through 45,000 acres.

STAMPEDE AT GLASGOW.

Rich gold fields forty miles south of Glasgow, Mont., were discovered about a week ago. The news has started the fever all over the state, and is being horseback enroute to the diggings. The mine is supposed to be that discovered by Kies in 1867, who was killed by the Indians on his way to the mine from Fort Benton, Montana, to the Minneapolis Tribune. He took out \$2,000 in two weeks. Kies' prospecting outfit and his old shack were found on Box creek.

John Cliff, living north of town, in his rush to cross Milk river and get to the diggings, jumped his horse into the water and was killed. The horse became jammed and Cliff jumped off and was drowned. The others stayed with the horses and came out all right. His body was not recovered. The news was so great that they would not stop to recover the body. One store and four saloons are already on the ground. It is hard to get horses and mules. They have quit their positions to take claims. The stock outfits are without cowboys, as they have all gone to the diggings. A steam tug and about 100 miles of wire were taken out from half an ounce to an ounce of gold daily per man. The placers are located eight miles east of a place called the Rules and about 100 miles west of San Quintin. There is plenty of water at the camp coming from the Soda springs. Parties from San Quintin have gone to the new diggings.

GREEN RIVER GOLD FIELD.

Prof. F. J. Stanton recently returned from a hurried inspection of the Green River placer fields. To a reporter for the Cheyenne Sun he said: "There is gold there and any quantity of it, and it is my opinion that coarse gold will be found when the bed-rock is reached. Some Chinamen have been at work above the city of Green River and have reached bed-rock at a depth of fifteen feet. What they found there they refuse to tell. My experience teaches me, however, that the gold will be found to be coarser as the bed is reached.

"It is my intention to return there soon, but I can say that the Green River fields are not poor ones. Although a man can get hundreds of colors at each point of dirt and sand, still he will find difficulty in saving the gold because of its fineness. On this account it will be necessary to secure machinery, which will save the fine gold, because the loss of that will make the mining not paying in paying quantities. It is my firm conviction that there will be good fields located south of the city of Green River, as well as north of it. There are going there now and taking up land are going above the city. I am safe in saying that the prospects as the present indications show, are most promising for one of the greatest placer discoveries at Green River that the world has ever seen. But money will be needed to make them productive of the best results."

RICH QUARTZ SAMPLES.

Specimens of gold bearing sand and quartz are becoming very numerous in Park City, Utah, these days, says the Record, and there is consequently much talk of rich gold fields made and to be made. Martin McGrath had some of the richest and best looking gold bearing sand in his possession recently that the world has seen. These are going there now and taking up land are going above the city. I am safe in saying that the prospects as the present indications show, are most promising for one of the greatest placer discoveries at Green River that the world has ever seen. But money will be needed to make them productive of the best results."

metal in such quantities as to almost make one's mouth water. The ore came from a ledge in Idaho that remains yet hidden from the hand of man. It having been discovered by an old prospector who died in the hospital at Salt Lake. He was sick unto death when he found the ledge, and never recovered sufficiently to work it, and when he died he was unable to tell his sons where its location. Besides these there are specimens from Mercur, the Henry mountains, Indian creek and other points, that are richly shown. As a result many parties are becoming enthused, and the chances are that several prospecting parties will soon leave to look for the yellow metal.

WANTON SHEEP SLAUGHTER.

A report was received from De Beque, Colo., stating that 800 sheep owned by Mr. Reed, a local sheepman, were killed the other night by persons connected with the Utah sheep men. Reed was driving his animals to pasture, in the reserve, it is said, when the slaughter occurred. Inspector Mason has organized a special party to go to the scene. Trouble is expected.

HAGGARD'S DEVILS OUTDONE.

The attention of the department of Indian affairs has been called to the barbarous practices of the Indians along the west coast of northern British Columbia, who, it appears, are still indulging in cannibalism, supposed to have been given up long since, says the Denver Times.

H. J. Simpson, a trader who has spent some of his years in the vicinity of Fort Rupert, states that the Indians carry on their dances with all their old-time ferocity, the only difference being that now they are careful to leave their wildest orgies only in the depth of winter, when the inclemency of the season has practically put a stop to trading and hunting and has driven all white men, including missionaries, to move to comfortable quarters. So soon as they have the field to themselves preparations are started for the most disgusting orgies. Simpson, who having married a full-blooded Kiootichman, is what is known as a "squaw man," has been specially favored or trusted by being permitted to witness some of these rites, and gives a terrible description of what is known to these Indians as a "man eater dance," which he witnessed a few months ago. In this dance, the man, or chief character, horrifies the spectators by appearing with a back-number native taken from an eminence upon which it was exposed to dry after death and tearing the shriveled flesh from the bones as if it were a piece of meat.

Simpson also lately saw the horrible torture of a maiden in connection with another dance, in which, to prove herself worthy to be the bride of a brave chieftain, she allowed great barbed hooks to be driven through the flesh of her back and danced almost naked while the chief held the reins attached to the hooks and by a series of wrenches eventually tore the flesh apart and released them. Missionaries have taken great credit throughout the civilized world for having converted these savages and the government has been led to believe that the dances now carried on are imitations of former barbarity, but Simpson, who is a reliable man, asserts that they are no mockery at all, but a most revolting and cruel reality.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

The amended bill, which will throw open to settlement 700,000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land in Colorado and about 3,000,000 acres in Utah, will be signed by President Cleveland within the next thirty days and will immediately become a law. Hon. Adair Wilson, who arrived here from Washington, says the Denver Times, is the bearer of this good news.

Mr. Wilson spent three months in the capital and with the aid of the Colorado delegation succeeded in effecting a compromise of the measure, which is stopping at the Brown hotel. He said today that there will be no delay in opening the lands to settlement after the president's signature is obtained. The negotiations with the Indians will not be necessary. The measure is based on the treaty of 1881, which the Utah sanctioned, but which was never sanctioned by the United States.

Two large irrigation canals have already been constructed and are now in active operation to within a short distance of the line of this proposed reservation and can be easily be extended on to the lands of the Indians at small expense. The bill further provides that the remaining lands of the reservation shall be sold under existing laws, and the proceeds held in trust for the Indians, except certain annuities and the sum of \$20,000 to be invested in sheep for them as was provided in the agreement of 1881.

The Utah land which will be opened lies just north of the beautiful fruit country about Farmington and Farmington and Durango will be benefited. Mr. Wilson said that the land was not a mineral country except along the streams, but was particularly adapted to grazing and fruit.

RESORTS OF COLORADO.

Recent reports on the diversified topography of Colorado show this state to possess a provision by nature for health and pleasure resorts sufficient in number and variety to accommodate the civilized world in its multitudinous and various needs. Its mineral springs of the highest medicinal value, with good and ample accommodations, exist in all parts of the mountainous regions. While the field is inviting to the health seeker and tourist, happily these resorts are environed by streams, lakes and forests in which fish and game abound for the sportsman. Nowhere is there a place of resort or a point of vantage to the tourist that is not conveniently reached by a line of railway from Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, and a trip to any of them is filled with the most fascinating surprises of mountain grandeur and beauty.

Colorado Springs possesses an all-year-round climate unsurpassed upon the globe. Elegant hotels accommodate the throng of tourists and invalid travel which flows into it at all seasons of the year. The variety of accommodations are lined with tasteful cottages and the homes of wealth and luxury. Manitou, the "Saratoga of the west," a fashionable resort for the summer season, is a beautiful spot, with its sparkling waterfalls, charming nooks, and delightful walks and drives, makes Manitou one of the most desirable places to spend the summer season, as thousands of yearly visitors testify.

Greenwood Springs is located in the beautiful valley of the Grand river in the midst of mountain grandeur and is one of the greatest sanitariums in the world. With its thermal springs, highly efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and chronic diseases, the magnificent hotel, Colorado, its mammoth swimming pools, its rich and extensive bath houses, its gorgeous surroundings, its fine fishing streams and its timbered hills abounding in game, it is one of the most charming spots in all the mountains at any season of the year.

Wagon Wheel Gap, on the Rio Grande river, is a gem of the great San Luis park, its streams teem with trout and its surrounding hills abound in game; its healing waters are so well known as not to require any further mention.

Poncha Springs, on the slope of the Continental Divide, was from time unknown the health fountain of the Indian. Here there are ninety-nine hot springs flowing from a bed of feldspar, chemically the same as that at Hot Springs, Ark.

Cottonwood Hot Springs, near Buena Vista, under the shadow of the Collegiate mountain range, possesses great curative properties for skin and blood diseases and is situated within a convenient and pleasant drive from Cottonwood lakes, which abound in mountain trout.

Pagoosa Hot Springs were also discovered by the Indians in the "Big Medicine," because of their wonderful cures of calculus, skin diseases and rheumatism.

Trinidad Hot Springs is one of the great attractions of the famous "Silver San Juan," and a most delightful health resort.

The celebrated hot springs of Ojo Caliente are situated near the town of Bannock, and the Espinola branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, with stage line connection.

The waters cure paralysis, rheumatism and kindred diseases.

The fame of the Ouray hot springs takes precedence to that of the rich mining camp surrounding the city. From the first days of settlement these waters have been highly efficacious in the cure of rheumatism, catarrhus and blood complaints. The hot springs are located in Gunnison county, have been known from the earliest days of settlement for the wonderful healing qualities in many diseases. The hot springs are especially efficacious in rheumatism, which the soda and iron springs are beneficial in stomach and kidney troubles.

At Canon City there are several cold mineral springs, one of them resembling the celebrated waters of Vichy, and it is bottled and shipped extensively.

The Vanilla hot springs, in Gunnison county, is a resort of considerable local repute, for the curative properties of the waters.

As a sanitarium, great things may be spoken of Steamboat Springs, in Routt county. Nearly 100 mineral springs of different kinds, ranging from cold to 150 degrees temperature, immediately surround the town, which has all the accommodations of a health resort. Two springs represent the highest type of Vichy water. These waters cure many human ills and the hot sulphur pool, a natural bath, is extremely efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism.

All these places are amply provided with bath houses and other requisite accommodations for visitors, while the surrounding country affords many advantages of sport and pleasant recreation.

Idaho Springs, situated at the western head of Clear Creek canon, thirty-seven miles from Denver, is a delightful town, because of its beautiful surroundings and its healing thermal waters. From this point the picturesque mountain roads lead the way to the great parks, the lakes, the rivers and forests of northern Colorado.

NEBRASKA. Friend wolf hunters went out on Johnson creek and caught eight wolf whelps.

It costs a boy \$10 to walk down Main street, Holbrook, holding onto the hand of a girl.

Red Cloud is going to have a new Catholic church. Bids for the building of it will be opened June 1.

September 19, 20 and 21 are the dates that have been set apart for the Burt county fair, to be held at Tekamah.

Pawnee City Methodists intend to rebuild the west wing of their church, which was damaged in the recent storm.

Oscar Larson, who lives two miles south of Valparaiso, lost four horses in a fire which he believes was started by tramps. He has a slight insurance on the horses.

David City has rushed the season in the mad dog scare line, and one cur suffering with hydrophobia has already been killed without any damage being done.

Stevensbury boxes with false bottoms have become so much of a nuisance that the Superior Sun comes out with the announcement that any Nebraskan who will kindly invent a box that will hold the bottom where it should be or have a law enacted that will compel fruit vendors to place the berries in the bottom instead of in the top will be remembered in history as a true friend of humanity.

Beginning Tuesday, May 15, the Nebraska State Eclectic Medical association will hold a three days' session at the Hotel Lincoln in the capital city. In the various departments of materia medica, gynaecology, surgery and pathology, mental and nervous diseases, ophthalmology, otology, obstetrics, etc., papers will be read by the delegates from various parts of the state. The Omaha eclectics who will be present at the convention are Drs. Ira Van Cleave, Dr. W. H. Warren, N. J. Carricker, G. L. Nickols and J. M. Keys.

THE DAKOTAS.

Centerville has voted favoring the issue of bonds for a system of water works.

Fargo celebrated the successful termination of the Great Northern strike in her new opera house.

The government proposes to do considerable work on the Missouri river above Sioux City during this season.

A meeting of the ministerial association and Epworth league of the Huron district will be held at Huron, N. D., on May 15, 16 and 17.

The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief corps and Sons of Veterans of South Dakota is to be held at De Smet, June 6 and 7.

The school authorities at Devil's Lake, N. D., were confronted with a formidable strike on the part of the scholars, who insisted on a whole holiday for Arbor day celebration.

Contracts have been completed and work begun on the axle grease factory and electric light plant at Custer. They will cost \$20,000 and employ about twenty-five men. They will be in operation in July.

The soldiers' and sailors' reunion to be held at Yankton in June is to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the state. It is to occupy three days, and 5,000 to 8,000 visitors are expected.

About ten days ago the government snag boat, Josephine, near Johnson Junction has been summarily dismissed and is unable to ascertain any reason for his dismissal. He has made many friends, who are indignant at his being let out on being the most accomplished avenue for the most accomplished and gentlemanly operator here. The American Railway union is going to look into the case.

The commissioner of school and public lands, aided by deputies, is making selections of indemnity lands to replace those included in the list rejected by the department last fall. Deputy Attorney General for the western part of this district, where he expects to select from 15,000 to 20,000 acres. There are nearly 100,000 acres to select from, but he finds difficulty in obtaining choice tracts.

The engineers who will survey the route for the Illinois Central railroad from Le Mars to Yankton, and thence to Norfolk, Neb., were to begin their work on the 1st inst. The construction company will commence grading as soon as the engineers get the line in shape for them. One of the officers of the construction company said that the entire road, 130 miles in length, would be completed this season, and that arrangements have been made to work 1,000 men and teams on the grade.

While sinking a shaft on the Gold Brick lode, near Hill City, the owners uncovered a most favorable rich gold lode. The samples were covered with gold, both in the quartz and the decomposed portions. The occurrence of gold in the quartz is a certain indication of permanency that is pleasing to the lucky owners. The shaft is now about sixteen feet deep and shows a well defined ledge two feet wide, which has steadily increased from the surface. The ledge is traceable for a distance of 3,000 feet on the surface.

WYOMING.

A wooden railroad between Rawlins and Casper is being agitated.

The state fish commissioner has about 1,000,000 fish for distribution in the different counties of the state.

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