IT'S AN OASIS IN THE DESERT

Black Hills Country Flourishing in These Times of Depression.

STRIKE MANIA HAS NOT REACHED THERE

Mining Operations Being Carried On with Unusual Activity-County Seat War On in Lawrence County-Lead City the Chosen Spot.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.)-This (Lawrence) county is in the hidst of a county seat war. Ever since the disastrous miners strike of last winter the enemies of the city, using that for a club, have been working hard to create a sentiment unfavorable to the city. Lead City has been decided upon as the place to which the seat of government shall be removed. The law, however, provides that before action looking toward holding an election on the subject can be taken by the Board of County Commissioners a petition must be presented signed by at least a majority of the voters of the county and the names youched for under oath as being those of bona fide residents of the county and placed upon the petition by their own free will. Such a petition was presented to the board of commissioners on Wednesday of last week, containing 2,284 names, more than a major-ity. It was presented by a delegation from Lead City, but as the members of the com-mittee would not vouch upon their onthe that the list of names was properly secured it was withdrawn and another effort will be made to secure one that will prove un-objectionable. In the meantime not a little heat is being displayed by partisans of both places, and the fight, now it is fairly on, promises to be a bitter and interesting

FELT ONLY INDIRECTLY.

The strikes and disturbances in the east and other parts of the country are having their effects in a limited way in the Black Hills. This is noticeable in a slight advance in the price of provisions and merchandise of all kinds. So far, however, the spirit which animates the workingmen at the various scenes of trouble has not taken posses-sion of the workingmen here, and the mines and mills continue adding to the world's aupply of precious metals.

The Golden Reward Chlorination works.

which for the past week or two have been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs will start up tomorrow on ores from the Golden Reward, Little Bonanza, Harmony and Double Standard mines. The works have a capacity of 100 tons a day, and will be pushed night and day.

The Deadwood and Delaware smelter has

for some time been treating concentrates from the Homestake mine and ores from the Ross-Hannibal with very gratifying results. This smelter when working full blast has a capacity of 150 tons, but at present is not run-

hing all of its stacks, necessary repairs now being under way. The Welcome smelter, a fifty-ton plant, and two syndicate plants, each capable of treating fifty tons of ore a day, are other Deadwood institutions which contribute

largely to the prosperity of the city and surrounding country BUSINESS IS FLOURISHING. Despite the complaint of hard times else where, the Black Hills, and especially this portion of it, has very little to complain of. Mining operations are being continued with energy, and old established properties are showing up better than ever before, while

the development and prospect work on those of recent discovery give promise that ere long many good bullion producers will be added to the long list now turning out treasure. New strikes are reported every little while, among the latest being that on the divide between Whitewood and Yellow Creek, a short distance southwest of Deadwood. The ore is very rich, and the loca-tion of the new find being close to several of the largest towns in the Hills, every foot of the ground has been staked off ere this. The ore is similar in character to that existing in the famous Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin districts, which have yielded many millions of dollars in gold and silver during the past few years. It is not free milling ore, but of such a character that it can be easily worked by any of the processes now in use at the Deadwood reduction plants, the chlorination, cyanide or pyritic smelting. Assays from the vein give returns of from ten ounces in gold and sixty ounces in silver to twenty three ounces in gold and 200 ounces in silver to the ton. The ore is found in blanket or horizontal veins, the extent of which at this writing can only be conjectured. It is believed, however, that the zone is large as good assays have been obtained from claims more than a mile distant from the original location. The peculiar feature of this discovery is that while but a few miles removed from the center of population of the last eighteen years, and was supposed to have been thoroughly prospected, this vast amount of rich ore should have lain concealed for so long a time.

FARMERS ARE HOPEFUL. Agricultural operations, or rather agriculture as an adjunct of mining operations, has not been in years agone what one would be willing to call a glittering success in the valleys of the Black Hills. It is true a few spots favored by nature over other portions of the country have very frequently raised prize crops, but the average has been far below the standard of other localities in the same latitude. A lack of moisture about the time the crops were ready to mature, hot winds or severe hall storms have been the farmer's curse in this mection for years, but this year these adverse conditions have been wholly lacking, indeed, the calamity must be a severe one that can in the least effect growing os now. A trip through Spearfish, Rania, sebottom, Whitewood, Elk, Alkali, Belle Fourche or any of the numerous valleys of the Black Hills just now would be an ex-cursion of delight for the average farmer. Small grains of all kinds have a good growth and present a strong, healthy ap good arance, while vegetables and root crops ill yield heavier than ever before. It ill be a glorious year for the farmer, and the bounties of nature will help much toward paying off the mortgage on many a humble little home in the country.

NEW RAILROAD FOR THE BLACK HILL: Efforts of W. T. Coad of Rapid City, S. D.

Likely to Be Successful, RAPID CITY, S. D., July 15 -(Special to The Bee.)-The people of the Black Hills are awaiting with some anxiety the developments of the next few days, which will probably decide, at least for some time to come, the fate of an enterprise of the greatest im-

portance to the entire region. The management of the Dakota, Wyoming & Missouri River railroad has for some time past been making strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement of the road's affairs so as to enable work to proceed upon it and get it in running order.

In running order.

Considering the length of time that the Black Hills have been settled and the progress made in railroad building, this region, "a little world of its own," is strangely solated from many places, both east, wes and north of it, with which easy communica-tion would seem almost indispensable to its prosperity and progress. The Hills at pres ent are reached only by two small branches of the Northwestern and Burlington systems, which run into but not through them from the northwestern corner of Nebraska. It must be difficult for the inhabitants to realize that they are citizens of South Da-kota, as the distance which must be traveled rail to reach any central or eastern part of the state would be sufficient to carry one into Indiana. Coal is brought from the fields of Wyoming, not far distant by way of Ne-braska, and ore for the smelters, to assist in reducing the low grade gold ores, which exist here in such quantities, is imported from Utah by a route so roundabout that it has several times caused the shutdown of the smelters, solely on account of high

remedy this state of affairs Mr. W. T Coad of this city some three years ago or-ganized a company, principally of Chicago parties, to build a railroad which should extend from Chamberlain, on the Missouri river, via Rapid City, to the Wyoming coal fields. To assist the enterprise the city To assist the enterprise the city

voted \$100,000, about \$80,000 of which has been used. Work was commenced at Rapid City in July, 1891, work to be pursued in both directions toward either terminus. The road was surveyed the entire route, and graded from Chamberlain to the junction with the B. & M. railroad at Mystic, some thirty-five miles from this city. The laying of rails then began and was completed as far as the mouth of Dark canon, eight miles from here. An engine and train of flat cars was then purchased to assist in the work and also to meet the numerous de-manus of excursion parties for transportation to Canon lake, Scott's Mill, and other beautiful resorts in this vicinity. At this time, owing to the stringency of the time, money became scarce, and confidence in the company gradually failed, until it resulted about a year ago in the creditors tying up the road and work was suspended.

Mr. Coad, however, with great persoverance, has striven for such a settlement as would enable the road to be completed, and it now seems probable that he will succeed. He announced a short time ago, at a meeting of citizens, that the well known railroad builders, Drake, Stratton & Co., limited, of New York and Philadelphia, had agreed to New York and Philadelphia, had agreed to furnish \$250,000 toward building the road and to have it in running order by January 1, 1895, provided all creditors defer their claims until after that time, when they would be paid by a sale of bonds. This an-nouncement was in the nick of time, as the time for execution sales matures August 1. All local creditors at once agreed to the above proposition and outsiders were wired.

This road, by connection with the Mil-waukee & St. Paul at Chamberlain, will open up a direct communication with all central and eastern portions of the state, as well as with the states of North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It opens up some of the richest timber and mining sections of The result is awaited with interest. the Hills, and will afford an outlet for some of the fine lumber, iron ore, gypsum, etc., which is now either useless, or commands a very low price. It will probably also cause the country to become more generally known among the traveling public as a resort. The magnificent scenery, interesting geological freaks, mining operations and grand climate are worthy of a more general patronage. West of here the Dakota & Wyoming will connect at Mystic with the Burlington sys-tem, which is rapidly extending its lines toward the Pacific coast, making direct com-munications with the great states west of here a probability of the near future.

Indians Arrested for Blegal Hunting. CASPER, Wyo., July 15.—(Special to The Bee.)—A band of Sloux Indians from the Pine Ridge agency have been killing game Pine Ridge agency have been killing game in Natrona county for some time. The game warden warned them to stop, but no attention was paid to the warning. Chief Red Cloud was arrested and fined \$20 and costs. The fine was suspended, however, on the promise that he would take his band from the county. The red men did not keep their promise, so Red Cloud and his son, Jack Red Cloud, were arrested and lodged in jail, pending the payment of their fines, Yesterday the Indians paid part of the amount and left a team as security for the balance. As soon as their chief was released they departed for their reservation.

LUSK, Wyo., July 15.—(Special to The Bee.)—Postoffice Inspector Fredericks was here yesterday making an investigation concerning a rifled registered letter which is alleged to have been mailed at Hat Creek postoffice, Converse county, about two years ago. The inspector is convinced that the contents of the letter were taken taken out by the party who mailed it. The guilty party now resides in Nebraska and will probably be arrested in a short time.

Democratic Slate in Wyoming CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The administration democrats of Wyoming held a conference in the office of the revenue collector in Denver a couple of days ago. It is said that the following is the slate agreed upon for the democratic ticket in this state: Governor, John E. Osborne; congressman, Henry A. Coffeen; senators, A. L. New and Joel J. Hurt.

Planning New Reduction Works. LARAMIE, Wyo., July 15.—(Special to The Bee.)—J. D. Kavanaugh, representing Kline & Holden, the smelter men of Denver, arrived in Laramie yesterday for the purpose of making an examination of the Cooper Hill gold camp. If Mr. Kavanaugh makes a favorable report his company will put in reduction works at the camp.

Changing Hotel Errors. LARAMIE, Wyo., July 15.—(Special to The Bee.)—J. A. Gillis of Chicago will assume the management of the Union Pacific hotel at this place on Monday. Mrs. Abbott, the present manager, will be transferred to another point. Mr. Gillis was manager of this hotel about six years

See the performing lions aft, and eve Courtland beach today.

CURIOUS HAILSTONES.

In Central America They Sometimes Contain Toads and Pebbles. A gentleman connected with the Museo National (National museum) at San Jose Costa Rica, in a private letter to a Georgian, tells a graphic story of the wonderful hall storm which recently visited the southwest coast of that Central American republic. His letter, in part, is as follows: "The cloud came almost directly from the west, and was blacker than the proverbial 'Egyptian darkness.' We are now well used to tropical storms, with their accompaniments of real thunder and lightning, some-thing grander than the folks in old Missouri have ever seen or heard, but in this case it seemed a thousand squalls, hurricanes and cyclones combined in one. All of a sudder here was a terrible roaring and splashing in the bay near the camp. I have since thought that the only thing it could be com pared with would be a shower of bricks and cobblestones falling into the ocean. We had hardly time to take shelter in an immense hollow guava when that portion of the cloud which was dumping its immense load of ice into the salty water veered to the northeast and rossed to the treeless tract of mountains lying over toward Hanfeta. It was not a nall storm in the grand, true sense of the word—it was simply an awful precipitation of thousands of tons of ice from the clouds. Some of these lumps were not larger than one's fist, but the majority of them were larger than full-sized building bricks, and one which buried itself in the sand near our camp kettle on the beach was a jagged, three ornered mass of ice weighing twenty-three ounds an hour and a half after the storn cloud had passed. As one of the boys after-ward remarked: 'It seemed as if the cloud had been frozen solid to a depth of about six or eight inches and then suddenly knocked to pieces and thrown to the earth.' But few of the ice chunks bore the least resemblance ordinary hailstones; all were of jagged and irregular form, the majority of the piece containing some foreign substance, such as ball of earth, wads of rotten leaves, sand, fish and frog spawn, etc. The head of a dead sunfish was found in one piece, and a half dozen or a dozen of the ice slabs gathered up and put into our water jar yielded two live and one dead frogs, a mass of kelp, or seaweed, three small pebbles, a seashell and some queer black seeds about the size of buck

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn ys: "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life, consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For dyspepsia.

liver or kidney trouble it excels. Price, 75c Sold by Goodman Drug Co. Large Chestnut Trees.

Questions occur, who has and where is the largest chestnut tree in America, says Mechan's Monthly. Dr. Gordon W. Russell of Hartford, Conn., reports one standing in the town of Mansheld, on the land of Mr. Whipple Green. It was pointed out to him by Mr. Nathan Starkweather. He visited it on August 27, 1890. It is in an open pasture, about three-fourths of a mile east from Mansheld Station, perhaps fifty rods from the house of Mr. Green, and not far from the traveled road. A small brook runs a short distance from the tree. The circumference, measured as above described, is 23 feet 3 inches at four feet from the ground. It is heavily buttressed all around, and the trunk is apparently sound. Four large branches have been sent out; the lowest, ten feet from the ground, measured is feet 4 inches in circumference, and extends toward the northeast. The circumference of the buttresses, or rather of their roots exposed above the ground, is 34 feet. Some of the large and high branches have been broken, the result, probably, of severe snow or ice storms, so that it is not persone. Large Chestnut Trees. en broken, the result, probably, of severe ow or ice storms, so that it is not per-city symmetrical. The diameter of the read of the branches from the northeast the southwest is 83 feet, and from the orthwest to the southeast, 100 feet. Mr.

Starkweather estimates the height to Balloon goes up at Courtland.

KILLED BY A VICIOUS COW

Mrs. Augusta Walthers of Palmyra the Victim of the Bovins's Fury.

CASE NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS AT FIRST

Circumstances of Her Injury and Death Considered Suspicious Enough to Warrant the Summoning of the Coroner.

PALMYRA, Neb., July 15 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Friday afternoon Mrs. Augusta Walthers, aged 69, was viciously attacked by a cow driven by William Francis, a stock dealer. Dr. Crawford, the attending physician, at first pronounced Mrs. Walthern' injuries not serious, but on Saturday she rapidly falled and about 9 o'clock that night died. At the time of her injury her stepdaughter, Mrs. Emerson of Douglas, Neb., was sent for and remained with the injured woman until her death. The circum stances of her injury and death were deemed so suspicious that Coroner Karstens was telegraphed for and reached here this afternoon, accompanied by Sheriff Huberty. A jury was impaneled, and, after viewing the body, the coroner adjourned the inquest until this evening.

SAYS THERE WAS FRAUD.

McNichols Thinks There Was a Scheme to

Defraud Creditors. HASTINGS, Neb., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Frank Krauser, an escaped inmate of the state reform school at Kearney, was captured in this city by the police last night, and will be taken back to the institution. J. S. McNichols, a miller of Angus, Neb., has commenced suit in the district court to set aside the confessions of judgment made by F. M. Coover, grocer, to his wife and son-in-law. It is alleged that there was a reservation in the preference and that Coover was to be set up in business again in another name, and that the confession was fraudulent, as having been made with the intent to hinder and defraud creditors. As an auxiliary to the attachment the sheriff was enjoined from turning over to the Coovers or McAtee, the son-in-law, any of the proceeds of the sale on the executions

Ord Personal Notes. ORD, Neb., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.) -John Reed of Lincoln spent Sunday in the city, visiting with his mother and sister. Mr. Frank Cline of Loup City spent Sun-

issued on the confessions, except the sur-plus after the amount of McNichols' claim

was deducted.

ay in the city. Mrs. W. J. McCarthy left Tuesday morning for Maquoketa, Ia., on a visit to relatives there.

Mrs. W. D. Ogden and sons, John and Ell,

left Tuesday morning for Chicago. L. B. Phelps and family left for Lamar, Mo., Wednesday. L. L. Solomon returned Friday evening from a week's visit to Geneva, Neb.
J. L. Clafflin and family left this morning for St. Paul, Neb., to spend Sunday with

District court was in session this week Judge A. A. Kendall on the bench. The time was chiefly taken up with the trial of the case of the state of Nebraska against J. W. Rice, contempt of court for bribing witnesses. Mr. Rice was fined \$200 and costs.

Fremont Chantauona Notes FREMONT, July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.) -The junior and primary departments at the assembly were conducted this morning by Mrs. S. T. Corey. At 10:30 the assembly Sunday school was entertained by an exposition of the lesson by Dean Wright, who also preached to a large congregation at 3 o'clock. The young people's meeting at 5 o'clock was ably conducted by Harry Wells. Owing to the inability of Rev. Frank Crane to be in attendance the evening was occupied by sa-cred concert or song service by the congregation and a sermon by Rev. G. M. Brown.

Baptists Will Have an Organ. LOUISVILLE, Neb., July 15 The Bee.)-August 1 the Nebraska Baptist, a monthly magazine, will make its appearance in this city. Fleming Brothers will be the publishers, with Paster Fleming editor. The editor is an old and widely experienced news paper man. As the name indicates the pub-lication will be the organ of the Nebraska Baptists, and will tell about the denomina-tion in the state especially. The material is now enroute and work begins in earnest

on the paper next week. Fine Rain at Litchfield.

LITCHFIELD, Neb., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The finest rain that has fallen here for several months fell yesterday. Beginning about 3 a. m. it continued until 10 a. m. It rained slow, but all the time. The ground is wet five to six inches. While it cannot save small grain and some early corn is already cut short by drouth and hot winds, this rain if followed soon by more will insure good crop of corn, especially from the late

Disappeared for the Second Time. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 15 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Mrs. Thomas Wymond has again mysteriously disappeared from her home, taking with her her 6-year-old son. This is the second time within as many months that Mrs. Wymond has left her husband and her home.

Fine Rain at Arcadia. ARCADIA, Neb., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.)-A much-needed rain commenced here at 4 a. m. yesterday and continued without any let-up all day. Farmers are happy. Corn is tasseling and this rain will fix it O. K. The acreage is one-third more than ever grown here before.

G. A. R. Camp Fire.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., July 15 .- (Special to The Bee.)-A Grand Army of the Republic camp fire was held here yesterday afternoon and last night, and in spite of the drizzling rain a large crowd was in attendance. Church Howe spoke at both afternoon and

Sweet breath, sweet stomach, sweet temper? Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers. SUMMER DRINKS.

A Great Variety to Suit All Sorts of Tastes

and Purses.

This is the sort of weather when everybody is thirsty, and each particular indi-vidual has some particular decoction that

he or she believes not only quenches thirst, but aids digestion and cools them off. Different stomachs are affected differently. There are men who can drink beer or whisky all day when it is boiling hot, and it seems to have no appreciable effect upon them; but it is a safe proposition, which will be endorsed by most of the doctors, that alcohol in any considerable quantity at this season is very bad for the brain and the blood, heating both abnormally, the throats of the fair sex parched they seek a favorite seda fountain and there indulge their appetite for the prevailing fad, which seems to be as popular this year as ever—crushed fruit sirups with ice cream and soda water. The sale of this class of mild drinks has become enormous, and all the drug stores and confectioners are keeping them. While the crushed fruit craze is comparatively harmless, such liquid refreshments are not so cooling nor so whole some as the plain fruit strups. There is just now a demand upon the part of the dear public for phosphates and bromides, and is an affectation of nervousness is laughable. The skilled mixist in a first-class barroom that cologist in a first-class barroom will recommend, if you are very warm. A gin fizz, a claret lemonade or some other light wine punch. A sherry cobbier is quite refreshing in hot weather, while the creme de menthe, on account of the peppermint which it contains, is recommended as cooling and healthful. Lemon in any form or shape is good for the stomach and the blood in summer time, and many of the most popular is good for the stomach and the blood in summer time, and many of the most popular summer drinks are made up with a dash of the juice. A well known druggist says that orange phosphate is a first-class drink and leaves only the pleasantest effects. A good and delightful preparation is lime

juice with lemon syrup, cracked ice, a dash of vanilla and pients of water. There is said to be nothing better for the stomach and to keep the Brown clear when it is 95 degrees in the shade than raspberry vinegar in ice water. Clayer, with cracked ice and lemon syrup, can be flighly enjoyed by most persons, and they will recommend it. Still another a decoction of the soda water man is pincapple juice, sherry wine and a little lime juice.

fulce, sherry wine and a little lime juice. For a week stomach and dizzy head, caused by extreme heat, cream of tartar and lemon syrup in soda witer is considered beneficial. Some people like mint julips, and reliable authorities ray that they are not harmful. There are fifty varieties of summer drinks, any sac of which is palatable, but each individual should be guided by what effect any particular drink has upon him. effect any particular_drink has upon For instance, egg phosphate, a delicious drink, makes some people billious, while others grow fat on it. If a person wants to keep comfortable in this weather he must be careful about his diet, eat light food. "For the past week the chief influence acting upon Wall street interests has been drink as little alcohol as possible and take matters a little easier than, he does in the balmy and cooler days of spring and fall.

Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney (roubles. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists

LAUNCHING A BATTLE-SHIP.

It is a Complex Problem and a Slight Mis-

take Would Cost Millions. Albert Franklin Matthews tells an interesting story of "The Evolution of a Battleship," in the July number of the Century. This is a history of the construction of the Indiana, so far the only vessel of this class we have in our navy. After describing the wonderful power of this monster, the most formidable engine of war in the world, and the manner of its construction, Mr. Matthews says:

So the building goes on until the launching day comes, and two broad ways are built up against the bottom of the vessel, and the keel-blocks on which it has been resting are knocked away. In the launch of the Indiana Mr. Nixon ran a row of electric lights beneath the bottom of the vessel, adding another innovation to the details of American ship building. Each launching way consists of upper and lower planking, between which is spread thousands of pounds of the best tallow. At the bow of the boat these upper and lower planks are clamped together, and when all is ready they are sawed apart, and the vessel starts. The upper part of the ways slides into the water with the vessel, and the lower part with the smoking hot tallow remains stationary.

A launch in these days is so smooth, and so soon ended, rarely occupying more than twelve seconds from start to finish, that one scarcely realizes its difficulties. Three things are absolutely necessary: It must be on time, when the tidal wave is highest; it must be of smart speed, so as not to stick on its downward journey to the water; and it must be accomplished without straining. So complex a thing is a launch that the careful engineer-in-charge is able to estimate the strain on every part of the vessel for every position it occupies, at intervals of one foot on its way down the incline.

There is one supreme moment. It is when the vessel is nearly two-thirds in the water.

The buoyancy of the water raises the vessel, and throws its weight on its shoulders. Here is where the greatest danger of straining comes, and should the ways break down the vessel would be ruined, a matter of nearly \$2,000,000 in a ship like the Indiana when t was launched.

The launch over, the machinery is lifted in and fitted, and then comes the board of government experts, who look the vessel over inch by inch, the fires are started, and the trial trip follows. For four hours, amid suppressed excitement that answers norvously to every quiver of the vessel, the engines are run at fulf speed. A premium or a penalty is at stake now. The breakage of a bolt or the disarrangement of a valve may mean thousands of dollars of loss to the contractors. Trained workmen are locked in the fre-rooms, not to be released until the test is over. Cooled drinking water, with oatmeal sprinkled upon it is run down to them in a rubber tube from a barrel on the deck. A hose is played on the costly machinery in places where there is danger from overheating, as though it were on fire. Almost every pound of coal used on the trip is carefully selected.

When the four hours are passed and the strain is over, a sigh of relief from every one on board, and even from the vessel herself, goes up, and the ship passes from the con-tractor to the government, and day after

a man-of-war will follow. Two distinct shows at Courtland beach today-the leopards and lions.

day, while she is in commission, the flag will be saluted, and the score or more of

other ceremonies and formalities observed on

CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME. A Famous Church More Than Seven Hun-

dred Years Old. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, though it is usually called by the simple name of Notre Dame, is one of the famous churches of the world, says the Boston Globe. structure in Paris has more historic asso It is more than 700 years old. ciations. It stands on the island in the river Seine called the Cite—the old city. Notre Dame was founded in 1163 on the site of a church of the fourth century, and was consecrated in 1182, but the nave was not completed until the thirteenth century. It has been altered many times and was restored care-fully in 1845. The facade, which is very fully in 1845. The facade, which is very beautiful, dates from the thirteenth century, and has served as a model for many other churches in the northeastern part of France. is divided into three vertical sections by plain buttresses, and consists of three stories

exclusive of the towers.

There are some noble sculptures in the recessed portals, the relief representing the burial of the Virgin being especially note-worthy. A series of niches contain modern statues of twenty-eight French kings. The church, which consists of a nave and double aisles, crossed by a single transept, is 417 feet long and 150 feet broad. The choir is circular in form, as in most early Gothic churches. The vaulting, 110 feet high in the cources. The vadicing, 110 feet high in the nave, is borne by seventy-five pillars. The towers are 223 feet in height, and the view from them is one of the finest in Paris. In the south tower hangs the great Bourbon de Notre Dame, which weighs sixteen tons, and is one of the largest bells in existence, the clapper alone weighing nearly half a ton. There is another bell here which was brought as a trophy from Sabastopol. Notable fea-tures of the exterior architecture of the church are the gargoyles or projecting spouts with grotesque carvings. Notre Dame was desecrated greatly during the revolution. A decree to destroy it was issued in 1793, but was rescinded soon afterward. In the same was rescinded soon afterward. In the same year it was converted into a "Temple of Rea-son." It was reopened as a church by Na-polean in 1802. In 1871 it was used as a military depot by the cummunists, and they afterward intended to burn it, but it was saved by the arrival of the victorious troops

Litle pills for great ills; DeWitt'e Litt. Early Risers.

Cowboy and Folding Bed.

A cowbey up from the Texas panhandle was a guest at the house, and as the clerk who attended to him is still in Denver, we will allow him to tell his story in his own way, says a Denver exchange. "He had on lothes and a red necktie, and what he store clothes and a real recate, and what he didn't know wasn't worth knowing. When he started up to his room at night I told him there was a folding bed in it, and, if he wished, the beliboy would show him how it worked. But not much; he didn't want to be shown anything. He knew a thing or two about the city, eevn if he did live on the

"So I let him go, and next morning he paid his bill without a word and went away. At noon I happened to be on that floor, and a chambermaid called me to take a look in his room. And what a sight met my eyes! The bottom drawer of the bureau was pulled out as far as it would come, and in it were all the rugs in the room, with a towel spread over one end for a pil Evidently he had tried to sleep there, pinned up on the glass was a sarcastic lit-tle legend reading: 'Gol dern yore folding beds. Why don't you make 'em longer and put more kivvers onto um? Mebbe you expect a man to stand up and sleep in your durned old cubberd.' The durned old cubperd was one of our best folding beds."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures nervous head-

HAD LITTLE EFFECT THERE

Wall Street Watched Undisturbed the Turbulance of the Great Strike.

WAS ONLY A TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION

Familiar with the Strike Principle, the Brokers Calmly Waited-Railroad Managers Gain in the Reduction of Wages that Follows.

NEW YORK, July 15 .- Henry Clews, head

of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street;

the disorganization of business arising our of the great western strikes. The remark able fact is that-with so many thousand of the working classes in open hostility not only to capital but to the United States government, and with the threats of labor leaders to carry this disorder to the utmost extent that the numbers of their followers made possible—the financial center of the country has remained calm and values have been comparatively unaffected European holders of our investments have European holders of our investments have shown some uneasiness at this spectacle of organized revolt against captual and the laws that protect it—which is only what might be expected from the observers—and there has been some consequent selling by the Lordon market, though barely sufficient to visibly affect quotations here. "The cause of this confidence in the financial markets has been the conviction, entertained from the first, that the disturbance ould be only temporary—so brief indeed as barely to afford a chance for making a safe bear attack on the market. Wall street has become so familiar with labor disturbances as to know pretty well how to value them. It understands the intrinsic weakness of the strike principle, when fairly put to the test, and has learned that such contests are most apt to end in some form of relief from the restraints or exactions that have been arbitrarily enforced by the unions. In this case it has been seen that the arraying of the utmost force of organized labor could only end in a defeat that would willy discredit the union principle and emancipate industry from the disturbing rule of the unions. The interruption of travel and transportation has been regarded as more a temporary postponement of railroad business than as so much permanent loss, and the destruction of property has been viewed as a charge upon the local governments which have failed to prevent violence, rather than upon the corporations that have been railed. Moreover, whatever minor forms of actual and uncompensated loss have failen upon the railroad interest, it is felt to be a small matter in comparison with the offset accruing from the signal failure of the strike principle and the consequent future limitation of the union's power of disturbance. The firm atitude assumed by the government in, for the first time, affirming that these violent methods of strike are fundamentally opposed not only to the rights of the clizen, but also to the laws of the proposed of the strike. Under the past depression of business shown some uneasiness at this spectacle o organized revolt against capital and the laws that protect it—which is only what

"Congress is now within a few days of completing the enactment of the new tariff and so far nothing has arisen in the conference of the two houses suggesting the possibility of a disagreement. In business circles, however, there is no disposition to take anything for granted in this matter, and the effects of the adoption of the bill therefore cannot be measured until the agreement between the senate and house has been finally completed. At present the feeling is very common that a general, revival of confidence and of business will then set in, from which a steady development may be expected. Accounts from European centers indicate that the enactment of the tariff will be the signal for a revival of interest in American investments. Taking all the conditions and probabilities as they stand today, we should not be surprised that within the next one or two months the situation is construed as favoring the setting in of a general process of pronounced improvement in the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the nation."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Amount of Idle Money Considerable and Investment Securities in Demand. LONDON, July 15 .- There is no prospect of an immediate change in the money market. The quantity of money that is daily idle is quite large. Over £1,000,000 in gold is enroute hither, but the shipments appear to be decreasing. The stock market during the week was inactive and the movements were small. The demand for investment stocks continues. Consols reached the record price of 101%. Home railway securities were flat and there was a general decline of 1 per cent, owing to sales, Foreign bonds were dull. All American railway securities have risen slightly and the fall curities have risen slightly and the fall securities have risen slightly and the I in prices early in the week was fully i covered. Denver & Rio Grande preferre Northern Pacific preferred. Wabash py ferred and incomes each showed increas ranging from I to 2 per cent. All the other made small advances or were unchange Canadian Pacific was 1 per cent higher.

MARKETS AT MANCHESTER.

Business Was Very Dragging and Little of it Profitable. MANCHESTER, July 15 .- The position of

the market during the week was unchanged. Business was very dragging and little of it was profitable. The eastern de-mand was fairly good, but acceptable lmits were quite exceptional. The other limits were quite exceptional. The other departments reported only small sales. The over supply of yarms causes an almost imperceptible softening which finds no compensation in raw materials. The present outlook is not good either for spinners or manufacturers. The number of idle looms is slowly increasing. German spinners, while still fully occupied, are casting about for fresh orders. The French cotton industry continues in a satisfactory condition.

A Negro Superstition. A case was put on trial in court at Lan-caster, Pa., which shows that a large number of the many colored people of Columbia are firm believers in "hoodooism." The prisoner is an aged colored man, who is charged with practicing medicine without a license. The prosecutrix, a colored woman, testified to his being what is termed a "hoo doo doctor." He came to Columbia from Vir-ginia in 1892, and was called upon to attend her son. The "doctor" told him he was poisoned, and that a live animal was inside of him, but a cure could be effected by following his directions—take his medicine and tie a bunch of hair and herbs to the front and back doors-and this being done, the patient was told to look into three glass balls and he would see a vision of the house of the man who poisoned him. The victim declared he saw a man in the glass balls, and he took the doctor's medicine, dying soon afterward, but from dropsy, and not on account of the medicine administered. The practices of the "doctor" became known to the officers of the law, and at their instance the victim's mother brought suit.

The vulture beats the record of birds for light, traveling 150 miles an hour. The phant is the longest lived, reaching his five score of years before he is gathered to his fathers. The flea is the strongest insect relatively, leaping 200 times his own length; but the beetle is the strongest of insects, as it is able to move a mass of 1,200 times its own weight. The Mordella beetle has the Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists. greatest number of eyes, possessing 25,000



"It made me Hands that Sor I couldn't slape; an' if it was that harrd on me hands, how harrd it must be on the durrt!

This is the way a good old Irish woman praises some washing-powder or other which she prefers to Pearline. As it was proven she had never tried Pearline, the compliment would appear to be in favor of Pearline.

Whoever heard of any one claiming that Pearline hurt the hands? But there's the trouble-Pearline is the original washing compound; its popularity

has drawn out thousands of imitations-so popular that to many it indicates any powdered washing material. If you are using Pearline, you are satisfied; if you are dissatisfied, try Pearline. If you are using something with which you are satisfied and it is not Pearline, try Pearline-you will wonder you were satisfied before. Pearline is economical and absolutely harmless. Every grocer sells it. 415 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.



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We will next week advertise an Outfit for an Eight-Room House. This gives you an idea of what can be done for \$100. We can show you twenty other assortments for same money. Perhaps we will submit soon a high-toned 10-Room House Outfit for an even \$500, and all the goods will be Rien and Substantial.

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Presents for All

Visitors Receive Souvenirs With \$5 worth of goods, an Album, With \$10 worth of goods, a Souvenir Spoon, With \$25 worth of goods, a Bisque Or-

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With \$75 worth of goods, a Center Table
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infinestimal orbs of vision. The Japanese rooster, Mino Hiki, has the longest tail feathers of any bird, as his vanities measure on the average twenty feet. The Australian jungle fowl builds the biggest nests, which are often eighteen feet in height.

A CULTIVATOR OF OWLS.

Queer Industry Which a New Jerseyman Finds Profitable. D. B. Dickinson, a well known naturalist and taxidermist, who lives on the banks of the Passiac river, near Chatham, N. J., has for years been engaged in the cultivation of He has what may be termed an ." He used to raise owls by inducing owlery. old birds to nest upon his place. The in-ducements he offered were in attractive sec-tions of hollow logs, closed at the ends and provided with convenient holes. Owls like that sort of thing, and, as a result, Mr. Dickinson kept his "owlery" well stocked with tame specimens, which he took as fledglings from the nests and raised by hand. He has made a neat sum out of the businbecause there is always a good and profita-ble market for stuffed owls. Now, Mr. Dickinson is obtaining his owls in a differ-ent way, and as follows:

ent way, and as follows:

A few years ago the Chatham Fish and Game Protective association began to pay liberal bounties for the capture or slaughter of hawks and owis, and the boys in the neighborhood took advantage of the offer to make some pocket money. Knowing the habits of hawks and owis, they began to trap the resident property the second of the offer to make some pocket money. This them in the easiest possible manner. This is by placing a small steel trap upon a stake or pole set up in a meadow or open field. The traps are fastened to the poles with a light chain and require no baiting. At night they capture owls and in daytime hawks.

Mr. Dickinson says that these devices per-ceptibly decreased the number of hawks and owls of all kinds. They never catch crows however, because these wise birds know too

however, because these wise brus know on much to alight upon the poles.

Some time ago the secretary of the society got tired of this task and delegated Mr. Dickinson to do the work for the privilege of keeping the trapped birds, the society refunding to him all he paid out in bounties. Since then Mr. Dickinson has secured many specimens which were difficult to procure in specimens which were difficult to procure i any other way, and, among them any other way, and, among them several monkey-faced owls, which are quite rare in that latitude. The trapped birds are seldom injured in any way, and are much better for the taxidermists' purposes than specimens which have been shot.

Mr. Dickinson has an interesting collection

Mr. Dickinson has an interesting correction of stuffed birds and small animals at his home, and his collection of birds eggs is known as one of the best in the country. His skill as a taxidermist is recognized all His skill as a taxidermist is recognized all over this country, and he receives skins from remote places in the various parts of the union every year. He is unusually fortunate in frequently receiving fine snowy owls from Dakota. Handsome specimens of this species command fancy prices. He has this species command fancy prices. He has one at his home which he holds priceless. cause it is almost impossible to see a dark feather in its plumage.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills, onte pills, best pills.

Who Invented the Piano?

The honor of inventing the plane is claimed by the English, French and Ger-mans, Father Wood, an English monk at

WM. LOUDON. Commission Merchant CRAIN AND PROVISIONS

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Rome, is said to have been the real in-ventor in 1711, and to have manufactured one which he sold to Samuel Crispi, the author of "Virginia," from whom it was pur-chased by Fulke Grenville, though Count Carli claims the credit for Bartholomed Christofori of Padua, during his stay in Florence some three years later (1714). The French attribute the invention to a Parisian named Marius, who, they allege, produced in 1716 a harpsichord in which hammers had been substituted for the old plectrums or quids. The Germans are the last in the field, with J. C. Schroder of Dresden, who claimed (1717) when 18 years of age to have constructed, after much con sideration, the model of a new clavier, with hammers upon which he could play loudly

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Attle Early Risers.

TURN ABOUT FOR SAFETY, Emperor William Devises a Scheme to

Thwart Bomb Throwers. There are fashions in everything, including the protection of prominent persons when they are on parade. The most recent regulation concerning the protection of life in Europe is that of Kaiser William. Some time ago, says the New York Sun, there was a good deal of socialistic agitation in Berlin, and it was claimed that the anarchists would attempt to throw a bomb at the emperor as he drove through the city on his emperor as he drove through the city on his way to a review. The route of the car-riage was lined with policemen, and back of them was the customary mob of sightseers, on either side of the way. The kaiser gave orders that as the royal coach approached the police, who had heretofore always stood with their backs to the crowd, so as to salute the celebrities as they passed, should have their backs to the street face the mobile. turn their backs to the street, face the mob and step back two paces from the front line of the crowd. It was further ordered that the crowd should be kept on the side-walks, so that the carriage would be at some distance from the line of sightseers on either side. These orders were carried out, and they appealed so strongly to the on either side Russian ambassador that he communicated them to St. Petersburg, and they have now been adopted by the Russian police. By keeping the crowd well back from the car-riage considerable motion was made neces-sary on the part of an anarchist to throw a bomb successfully, and, as the police were numerous, his actions would be seen by one of the guards, if those functionaries were at all wide awake. The Russian police, in addition to adopting these measures, abso-lutely surround the carriage of the emperor

Two distinct shows at Courtland beach today—the leepards and lions.