Pulse of Western Progress.

The indications are plain that immigration is coming to South Dakota, and that the summer and fall will see a great gain in population, says a Sioux Falls special to the Minneapolis Journal. Immigration wagons from as far south as Oklahoma are arriving every day. It is through the railroads, however, that South Dakota receives her chief advertising this year. There is no state immigration bureau, and all the advertising that is done in this direction is done by the roads operating in this state. The Chicago offices of these roads report from seventy-five to 100 letters a day inquiring for lands along their respective line. Local real estate agents say that not in years has there been such an inquiry for South Dakota lands. The inquiry comes largely from farmers in eastern Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and from a class of men who want to buy for actual settlement. They have learned that it does not pay to farm land worth $60 to $125 an acre when larger crops can be raised with less effort on land worth from $10 to $20 an acre. This state depends for its reputation as an agricultural state upon what good farmers have done. Dotted all over the Sioux valley are handsome houses, capacious barns and well tilled and well stocked farms, property of men who came here fifteen years ago without capital and practically without knowledge of farming. They have become wealthy and many are rated at from $15,000 to $100,000. The same condition prevails along the Jim river valley, and, in fact, in all the southern counties of the state, and as the settlement of the state advances northward and westward a like condition of prosperity will follow. The state is blessed with rich and varied resources. For diversified farming, for stock raising and dairy interests, there is no country on earth that excels South Dakota east of the Missouri river. For mining and stock raising, that part of the state west of the river has no equal. Improvements are being made all over the state. The old farmers are buying more land, the renters are getting land of their own, business men are expanding their various lines, and a general feeling of hope and confidence prevails throughout the state.

MOUNTAIN OF PUMICE STONE.

William Quigley, president of the Chicago Pumice company, while on his way to Utah to begin operations on a large scale upon a mountain of pumice stone owned by the company, said to a Denver News reporter that the company of which he is the head owns the only first-class deposit of pumice stone to be found on the continent, and if the tariff tinkers will do the patriotic thing this summer, the Italian imported article will disappear from the market. "I told the committee at Washington," he said, "that I would put up a bond never to charge a higher price for pumice stone than the Italians if a tariff is put on high enough to give us a show for the American product. The Italians bring their product from the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean sea to this country in foreign vessels and we derive no benefit from the imported article until it is landed on the shores of America. The conditions in respect to the Utah deposit are entirely different. There we will use American labor, and the freight to Chicago, where our plant is located for the treatment of the pumice, will be quite a figure in the course of a year. The importers are against us, however, and it is doubtful whether any relief will be granted through action of congress." Mr. Quigley says the mountain of pumice is 250 miles south of Salt Lake City, and is the purest deposit of the kind on the globe. He once heard of a similar find in Gunnison county, this state, and went to the spot to make an examination. The result was that the Chicago company bought eighty acres in Gunnison county and may go to work in that region when business improves. He estimates that the Utah mountain will yield an output of 200 tons a week for an indefinite period. The stone is mined by means of dynamite and taken out in blocks of any size, as a large part of the material is ground into a powder before it is placed upon the market. The mountain was discovered by Prof. Merrill of the Smithsonian institution twelve years ago while the professor was exploring the district. According to the visitor, pumice is the froth arising from a volcanic eruption under certain circumstances.

AFTER CALIFORNIA'S OIL.

It is reported that a deal has been consummated by the Standard Oil company, says a Los Angeles dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner, by which this powerful monopoly will at last gain control of the illuminating oil produced in this vicinity. The big corporation has for a long time been trying to secure possession of the oil wells in southern California, but thus far has encountered steady opposition. If the present deal has been carried into effect not only will the Standard Oil monopoly have secured a strong hold on the oil produced here, but prices will go up immediately. Those using illuminating oil will be affected most materially. According to the report the Standard Oil company has made a deal with the Union Oil company by which the former will handle all the gasoline, benzine, distillants and burning oil produced by the Union company for a term of five years. The Union company has long been a thorn in the flesh of the Standard company, preventing the big monopoly from elevating prices in California. The Union has oil wells in Santa Paula, with offices in this city. I's annual product is estimated at from 600,000 to 800,000 barrels. It has a refinery at Olems, which has been in operation eighteen months. During this time th's opposition to the Standard has forced down the price of petroleum 5 cents per gallon, which convinced the Standard Oil company that its interests lay in making the proper sort of a deal with its competitor.

MORE BONANZAS AT RANDSBURG.

Colonel Edmund Webster came here from Randsburg, says a Pomona special to the San Francisco Chronicle, and has set an army of men in Pomona wild by his report of increasing richness of the mines at Randsburg. He is an experienced gold miner, and has been at the mines for several weeks. "Randsburg," said Colonel Webster, "has had in the past two days the biggest boom it has had since January, and when I came away the whole town was wildly excited because of strikes of rich ore there during the past two days. The Alameda mine, where ore that ran $1,740 a ton was found at the 280-foot level on the 22d inst., has since developed ore for several days that ran over $1,200 to the ton. I saw seventy-five sacks of ore from the Alameda mine on the way to the Garlock stamp mills that were worth over $7 a sack. The Valle Verde, that adjoins the Alameda mine, has developed three rich strikes in four days, but the owners kept them secret. The richest strike was that at the Kenyon mine. At the 315-foot level ore was taken out that ran $28,000 to the ton. Four tons were taken out that ran $9,300 a ton. It is believed that the ledge in which this very rich ore has been found runs some 400 feet to the northwest, with diagonal dips. At the Wedge mine, which adjoins, and where work on the same ledge is progressing, ore that ran $11,400 a ton was found. I personally looked over eleven sacks of ore from the Wedge mine that was worth $163 a sack. All Randsburg went to see the rock. There was one sack of ore that sold for $1,000. It was from the Wedge and Kenyon mines. The Nicholas mine is one of the newest mines in the Randsburg district. The shaft is down but thirty-four feet, and ore that assayed about $43 a ton was taken out for five consecutive days. Oh, Randsburg is surely going to be the richest gold mining town in California. The whole population there is feverish at recent strikes of rich ore, and there is a feeling that any day some of the richest pockets of gold ever known in this state will be found, now that the shafts are down to the 320 and 375 foot levels, where the richest ore is supposed to be."

COLONY OF METHODISTS.

Nearly every state in the union has its peculiar religious community, set by itself away from the rest of the world, but it was left to Montana to produce such a community having Methodism as its creed, says a Great Falls special to the Minneapolis Journal. And with this community is connected the question of successful farming on bench lands by means of irrigation. The place is known as Burton, and it is situated about a mile northeast of Choteau, in Teton county, and about three miles west of the line of the Great Falls & Canada railway. It takes its name from its founder, T. F. Burton, who in early times settled here and by settler's title to thousands of acres of what at that time was barren prairie, fit only for the grazing of scattered herds of long-horned range cattle. At the same time he acquired sufficient water rights on tributaries of the Teton to irrigate the land in good shape. His plans took form as the years went by until two years ago he began to get settlers, and now the wilderness is covered with neat farms, each of which is insured against drouth, the curse of the Montana farmer. There are at the present time sixty families living on as many farms and comprising in all about 200 souls. Each owns its farm, each has its small herd of milch cows, whose milk is sold for cash to the creamery located there and with that cash it buys everything needed and not to be raised on the farm. The cream and the butter from the creamery is sold in the immediate neighborhood or in this city at a price which is away above that of ranch or foreign butter in the same market. All kinds of cereals and vegetables are raised, including the prized Montana barley. The question of a market is hardly considered, as at the present time the bulk of all farm produce is imported into the state from the east. This is not for the lack of proper soil and climatic conditions, but because mining, cattle and sheep raising have hitherto proved more profitable. Each year Mr. Burton goes east and gathers, principally from the farming sections of the states in the upper Mississippi valley, a number of settlers. These he brings out by special trains to view the land. The majority remain. The bulk of the colonists are of the Methodist faith. The first condition imposed is that the prospective settler possess the sum of $1,500 in ready cash which he can invest in his farm. All who don't come up to that test are not considered.

STRUCK AN ANCIENT TUNNEL.

While inspecting timber on the Loehr place, about sixteen miles from this city on Mill creek, George Williams and John Loehr made a curious discovery, which, if their expectations are realized, may mean their fortune, says the Walla Walla (Wash.) Union. The two men were walking down a ridge, searching for suitable timber for the manufacture of ties, when chancing to look across the canyon they saw a large square hole in the face of the cliff opposite. They first supposed it to be a coyote hole and crossed over to it with the intention of getting a scalp, but when the brush had been cleared away from the opening, it proved to be a tunnel about four feet wide by five and one-half feet high, which had been braced and timbered at one time, but the timbers were in such a rotten conditions as to appear unsafe. The men returned to their camp for lanterns and after working their courage up to the proper pitch explored their find. The tunnel ran straight back into the mountain for a distance of eighty feet, for all of which distance it was well braced, but here a cavein had occurred and further progress was barred by the debris which had fallen from above. A hole nearly large enough for a man to crawl through had been left near the top of the drift and through this it could be seen that the tunnel extended at least fifty feet further. On their way out they found a miner's pick and an old-fashioned shovel, both of which were covered with nearly three inches of rust. There was no appearance of any one having been in the tunnel before for a great number of years, and the mysteries which may lie beyond the cavein can as yet only be conjectured. It is the opinion of the parties who made the discovery that it is a mine which has not been used for at least half a century. There is a legend which has been handed down from the earliest settlers of this country, that at one time there were a party of Mexicans who used to bring large quantities of gold dust to old Fort Wallace, and that the source of their wealth could never be found, although several attempts were made to follow them to discover their secret. Mr. Loehr and Mr. Williams think they have discovered this legendary El Dorado and in a few days a force of men will be put to work cleaning and rebracing the tunnel.

CALIFORNIA SPARKLERS.

The soil of California will soon yield up to the delver in its depths something more than the "corn, wine and oil" that annually recur and increase. At least that is what Colonel A. Andrews says, according to the San Francisco Chronicle, and he claims he knows what he is talking about. Somewhere in the state, the exact locality being known only to the colonel and one or two others, he says, diamonds are lying around promiscuously, not lusterless yellow stones of doubtful value, but sparklers glistening in a beautiful coruscation of blue and white—gems that open up visions of El Dorado, leisure hours and a reasonable assurance of all the meals in a day that a man wants to eat. Colonel Andrews states his announcement heralds no new discovery. The existence of diamonds in California has been known to him for the past forty-five years. He says that at the time gold was found here the precious stones were also unearthed in a certain locality that, for obvious reasons, he does not care to divulge. Colonel Andrews, instead of investigating the matter at the time, has waited for nearly half a century before deciding to take the all-important step of visiting the place himself. Business reasons have been principally responsible for this delay, but now he has made up his mind to leave here for the place in company with a party of prospectors to learn whether his hopes, made roseate by the receipt of occasional specimens from the locality, are to be borne out by rich discoveries.

INDIANS ON A WHALE HUNT.

Makah Indians, living at Neah bay, have just had a whale hunt, which they will long remember, says a Tacoma special to the San Francisco Chronicle. Encouraged by their success early in the week when a sixty-foot leviathan was killed, they started out forty-eight strong, to secure a season's supply of meat and oil. The party was rigged out in warlike fashion, filling six big canoes, each of which had six oarsmen, besides a steersman and harpooners. They camped that night on the beach near Cape Flattery. Before daylight on the next morning they started for the hunting grounds, intending to go twenty miles from land. At daylight, when twelve miles out on the ocean, they sighted a school of between fifty and sixty whales traveling southward. Three parties of two crews each were made up and Captain Charley White gave orders to surround a squad of whales which were separated from the others. Rapid paddling soon brought the Indians within spearing distance and the fight commenced. After an hour's maneuvering White put a spear into one of the largest of the school. The mammoth whale went under and was reappeared the moment he rose again. The Indian canoes by this time were in the midst of the monsters and there was a general mixing up of Indians and whales. One canoe load was upset, but as the Makahs are almost as much at home in the water as on land none of them were drowned. They clamored back into their canoe and continued spearing with even greater activity. Another canoe was towed a considerable distance before the whale finally succumbed, six hours after he was first struck. In the meantime another crew, commanded by John Tissum, was having an encounter with another big whale. After a four hours' tussle this one made a desperate effort to sound again, but was prevented by numerous bladders which his captors had fastened to the spear lines. Repeated lancing finished him. The school of whales by this time was several miles further seaward. The Indians were satisfied with their day's work and again succeeded in hiring a tug to tow their whales and canoes to Neah bay. They arrived home and found all their tribe, numbering 400, on shore to meet them. A great blubber social was then indulged in. Bonfires were lighted and all hands "fell to." With axes and hatchets they removed the black outside skin and proceeded to try out the blubber. They calculate they will have enough oil to last them a year.

RICH STRIKE IN A WELL.

Mining excitement has been aroused to white heat by the recent discoveries around Cheney, Wash. One of the most notable was made by Fred Poulin, in an old well 800 feet from the normal school. He recently took sixty pounds of this ore to Spokane and in an interview in the Spokesman-Review, said: "We are having assays made. Three years ago this well was dug, and some mineralized rock was taken out at the time. It was shown around Cheney, but created no excitement. When the recent strikes were made at Fish lake, two and a half miles from Cheney, these facts were recollected, and I located the ground around the well as a mineral claim, called the Ruth. We set to work pumping out the water, and at a depth of twenty-two feet I discovered the ledge. It is two feet wide, of solid mineral, and has a well defined wall of porphyry. The other formation there is gray granite. We have had three men at work, but the water came in faster than we could pump it out with our hand pump, and we had to quit and wait for better machinery. At Fish lake, two and a half miles northeast of Cheney, fifty claims have been located, and work is being done on ten or twelve, chiefly on Engel's claim, which, at a depth of twenty-two feet, has given an assay of $20. They struck the ledge there again last night, and it is said to be richer than ever. People are at a high pitch of excitement, and claims are located all along the road from Cheney to Marshall. I have located two claims near the latter place, the Lucy and the Nellie Bly, and shall start work Thursday morning. The surface rock looks fine. The prospectors are working this way, and I should not be surprised to see them making locations in the city limits of Spokane before long."

GHOST IN A MINE.

A weird ghost story comes from the old Bronco mine, three miles southeast of Sere, says a Tombstone, Ariz., dispatch to the San Francisco Call. Many citizens, supposedly truthful and reliable, relate wonderful tales of the strange sights and sounds nightly in the old mine, and these have been repeated with such insistence and with such circumspection of detail that at last people have ceased to scoff and sneer, and an investigating party is being made up of volunteers to go down into the mine and pass a night at the bottom of the shaft. According to the stories told by eye-witnesses, two hours after sunset, with clock-like regularity, a tall, white or luminous, wraith-like form stalks about among the diggings and passes through the old adobe shanty near the mouth of the main shaft. Many of the mountaineers and plainsmen of the neighborhood are without superstition, and these have tried to catch the specter. They have shot at him time and again, and often from very close range. They have tried to corner him and sense his substance by material touch, but always he has vanished at the critical moment, only to reappear at a little distance. At midnight he ceases his wanderings on the upper levels and goes below and to work. For hours he has been heard at work in the deserted drifts, now pounding drills, now sawing timbers, now blasting. He works along as industriously as though silver had never depreciated, and his labors are so unceasing that half the population have heard them and really believe that the weird sounds and sights are genuine. The Bronco mine has a bloody history, that well entitles it to its ghostly tenant. In the early days it was one of the richest mines of the Tombstone district. Dissensions over the division of the profits arose among its owners, and occasionally, as these quarrels ripened, a man or two disappeared. Shooting affairs were numerous at the mine. At one time in the early '80's five men were found at the Bronco with their toes pointing skyward. Later on the mine became an ideal rendezvous for the freebooters and stage robbers, and once a gang of these who had robbed a Wells-Fargo bullion wagon fought over a division of the spoils and killed each other—to the last man. One reasonable explanation is offered to account for the appearance of the supposed wraith in the mine. It is that some one who is acquainted with the Bronco has found a pocket of rich ore, which he is working at night, while, in order that he may remain unmolested, he dons ghostly raiment, calculated to keep the inquisitive at their distance.

THE DAKOTAS.

The town of Jasper, six miles north of Sioux Falls, was struck by a waterspout last week, washing away nearly all the culverts and bridges in the vicinity.

There has just been opened for public use at Lead City one of the finest postoffice buildings in the state. The first story of the building is used for the postoffice and the second for a public reading room and library.

The steel hoist building at the Homestake, under way for the past two years, is completed and crusher ground is being arranged. Four of the largest size crushers will be put in at this shaft, indicating the immense quantity of rock to be handled, and all rock will be put through these crushers before going to the mill.

At the Pine Ridge agency a number of squaw men recently had a round-up of cattle, about 1,000 in number, which had strayed from their own ranges during the storms last winter. These men demand from the owners of the cattle $1 per head for their release, as they claim that there is a law to the effect that any stray cattle found on the reservation may be held until a fine of $1 a head shall be paid by the owners. The owners of these stray cattle in question are indignant and refuse to pay the fine until the law is thoroughly investigated. Senator Kyle has received a telegram from Secretary Stewart of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' association, asking that this matter be placed in proper hands. It is probable that the cattle will be returned to their owners without the demanded fine.

Travelers throughout South Dakota complain of the unprecedented supply of mosquitoes this season. In some sections the pests are so overwhelming that horses have to be blanketed against them, and this affords only a very limited protection. People driving on the prairies have their faces, necks and hands bitten until they swell almost to disfigurement. The spring floods left large areas of stagnant water all over the state, and these are the breeding places. The pests are of the latest improved pattern, and have made their appearance here for the first time. If New Jersey has lost any mosquitoes these are probably the ones, for they are of a variety unknown to the oldest inhabitant of South Dakota. They are of immense size, one being equal to three of the smaller breed. They are said to excel the Jersey mosquito in size and to go him one better in every other respect. Traveling men declare that they have found them as large as grasshoppers, and some think they have not yet attained their full growth.

COLORADO.

The stage line from Ouray to Red mountain has been opened for the summer.

Peter Wefaut, a Colorado Springs cook, has opened a mine of gravel in his back yard that pays $300 per ton in gold.

The grade of the Cripple Creek District Electric line is completed, the machinery is in Colorado Springs and track laying will soon begin.

The Badger State Placer managers have contracted for 40,000 feet of lumber for fluming, and are making active operations toward washing the golden sands of Placer creek.

Corlett brothers have started shipping from the Big Giant mine on King Solomon mountain, near Silverton. Six cars of $40 ore are now en route to the Omaha and Grant smelter at Durango.

The big ore body of the Argentum-Juniata continues to be the wonder of the day at Aspen, and its real extent is as much a matter of conjecture as ever. On the sixth level the ore has been penetrated forty-eight feet, and there is just as much and just as good ore in sight as ever before.

In Gilpin county the revival of the Gregory-Bobtail properties at Black Hawk is noted. In early days the Bobtail employed 500 men, and it has a record of $10,000,000 production. The new company has set out to put the miles of underground workings in shape, and that means an outlay of fully $100,000.

The Montezuma Gold Mining and Placer company has about fifty men at work on its lead and placer properties in the Red River district. It has one tunnel in 189 feet and another 110 feet. On its placer property there is a steam pump and whim at work sinking a hole 8x16 to bedrock, which is thought to be about fifty feet.

The Victor Record says a novel scheme has been devised by one company for raising funds to do development work on Gold hill, just north of Freshwater. Chicago has about 1,200 letter carriers, and 100 or more of these salaried men have agreed to pool $5 apiece each month and send it to Freshwater to work this property, in which they are to be liberal stockholders.

The George Reed, on Boulder mountain, John Butler lessee, is a wonderful property. Since last November 1,000 sacks of ore, a part of which is now sacked and awaiting shipment, has been broken from the mine. The ore averages 150 ounces of silver, $4 gold and 20 per cent lead per ton. The force of men employed on the mine during the winter months consisted of five. When Mr. Butler took charge of the property the outlook was not flattering.

Thomas McCraney of Querida has succeeded in locating what he believes to be an extension of the famous Pocahontas and Leavenworth veins, whose product was the backbone of Rosita's prosperity in the palmy days of that camp. The values where McCraney has opened the vein run from 400 to 600 ounces in silver and a small per cent of gold at eighteen feet in depth, with a pay streak two and a half feet thick.

Judge Bailey of the district court granted an injunction restraining the town of Florence from issuing bonds for water works to the amount of $75,000. One-half the town at the recent election voted against the present administration, the largest majority being only thirty. Fully three-fourths of the taxable property of the town is represented by applicants for the injunction. The administration proposed to issue bonds, but has so far given no indication of how it intends to spend the money.

WYOMING.

A new copper camp near the head of Lake creek is attracting much attention.

A duplicate survey of the land lying between Laramie and the proposed reservoir site is being made by the city engineer and will be submitted to the government with the contour survey of the basin now being made by the government corps.

New copper discoveries have recently been made upon the head of Cedar creek, says a Rawlins dispatch. One lead is from four to forty feet wide and can be traced for over a mile. The ore assays $206 to the ton. A number of men are sinking upon the newly discovered claims, which show the richest copper ore yet discovered in the country.

Prof. Nelson, the University of Wyoming botanist, has gone to Evanston, where he will make a botanical survey. On the return trip Prof. Nelson will make an excursion into the Red desert. This tract of land has never received a botanical investigation and the professor has planned to make three other trips into the desert during the summer. He expects to obtain many rare botanical specimens.

J. L. Stone and George S. Knapp of Chicago, who are the promoters of the American Gold Mining company, returned to Laramie from a trip to Jebin mountain. They decided to put in a ten ton smelter and the machinery will be sent to the grounds next week. One thousand dollars will be expended in preparations for working the plant and ore will be taken from the Copper Crown, the Copper Queen, the Jessie and the Helen claims.

Hartville, the new iron camp, is developing much activity. It is announced that ex-Superintendent Fitzpatrick of the Cheyenne & Northern has been placed in charge of the construction of the new spur to be run from Hartville to Badger. Men will be placed at work immediately and it is expected that the new spur will be completed in ten months. Arrangements have been completed for hauling the ore and it is proposed to commence shipments in about a week, as there is already a large demand for the Hartville ore in Denver.

Despite the threatened hostilities between cattle and sheep men, the wool growers of Wyoming are preparing to do a thriving business. Two new sheep companies have just filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The first was the Keystone Sheep company, incorporated by John Mahoney, Patrick Sullivan and Eugene McCarthy. This concern has a capital stock of $12,000 and will do business in Natrona county, with headquarters at Casper. The other concern incorporating was the Figure Eight Sheep company, organizing with a capital of $15,000. The incorporators of this company are John Mahoney, Patrick Sullivan and Patrick McDermott. Messrs. Mahoney and Sullivan are already two of the largest sheep men in the state.

OREGON.

The Wasco warehouse has received to date 4,000 sacks of wool, averaging 350 pounds to the sack, or 1,400,000 pounds.

Fully 2,000 head of cattle have been driven out of Coos county this spring, and another large drove will be brought out in a few days.

There is already stored in the Dalles about 3,000,000 pounds of wool, but no sales have been made. Both buyers and sellers are holding off to see what congress will do with the tariff bill.

The band of gypsies, or rather Mexicans, that are tramping down the valley, were in Drain at last accounts. There are about sixty of them, and those who have seen them say that they are as tough a looking lot as ever struck Oregon.

The Bandon Recorder says that complaint is being made that persons are catching large numbers of young salmon which are about large enough to go to sea, and that because of this destruction to the small fish, the salmon canning industry will be greatly reduced in the future.

Work on the Big Nestucca bridge, near Woods, in Tillamook county, will be commenced about July 15, and it will require about a month to complete it.

The grasshoppers on Rock creek, in Gilliam county, are still hatching out, and their numbers alarm the ranchers. They have begun to eat the tender shoots in the gardens.

The residents of the Sparta section, in Union county, say that there are more rattlesnakes there than have been known for years. The greater number seem to be in the lower Powder locality, where a lava-capped rock formation exists. Many years ago the Sparta section was noted for its many snakes, but as the country became more thickly settled they were nearly all exterminated. This was during the placer mining days of the camp. Now that mining is not carried on so extensively the reptiles seem to be gaining lost ground.

At the last meeting of stockholders of the Hood River Improvement company, a resolution authorizing the directors to bond the ditch for $6,000 was unanimously adopted by a vote of those present. Four hundred and eighty-three shares were voted out of a total of 710. The $6,000 will enable the company to pay its debts and make all necessary preparations to supply water to customers. The ditch will be completed in two or three weeks. It will be owned by the people of the Hood river valley, and will be worth $40,000 the day the work is completed.

James Taylor of Echo lost a bunch of twenty-two cattle, which were drowned in the Columbia river opposite Umatilla. Four men in his employ started on the ferry-boat at Umatilla to cross the Columbia to the Washington side. The outfit complete consisted of four men, two horses and twenty-two cattle. When in midstream, the boat turned over, throwing all into the water. The men climbed back on the boat, and were rescued by men from the shore who went out in skiffs. The cattle and horses disappeared, and were probably all drowned. The loss will be between $500 and $1,000.

Ed Tatro, who lives about eight miles west of Lakeview, in Lake county, made a wholesale capture of wildcats the other day. He had gone to the Stephens farm to do some chores, and on starting to climb up in the haymow he was met by a fierce mother wildcat, which remonstrated against any further advance upon her household in the mow, the place she had selected to rear her family. Mr. Tatro beat a hasty retreat and got a gun, and, returning with a few well-aimed shots, laid low the mother cat. He then made an investigation, and found four young cats, which he captured alive.

WASHINGTON.

All of the creameries and cheese factories in Ellensburg are in operation.

The town of Kamilche is dead. Matlock is the name of the new logging town that fills its place.

It is stated that fully $80,000 has been expended in the vicinity of Sprague so far this year by cattle buyers.

W. W. Carrol intends to put up a plant in New Whatcom to make fertilizer from the fish offal of the canneries in that town.

Seventy-five men are at work at the rock quarry at Mount Coffin. Quantities of the rock are crushed and used for the fortification construction at Scarboro head. Some rock for rip-rap work on the Astoria road is also being gotten out.

Charles E. Cline, with a party of Olympians, will soon start from Olympia for the Olympic mountains, on a prospecting trip. These mountains have never been fully explored, and it is said to be the only region in the United States of which the government has no topographical map.

The demand for cedar shingles is just now exceeding the supply, and as a consequence prices are stiff. The demand comes chiefly from the middle and southern states. Just at present the supply does not admit of filling orders with promptness, as the mills are running to their full capacity.

Purdy J. Flint, who raised 40,000 boxes of peaches in his Parker orchard, near Yakima, last year, expects to get only 2,000 boxes this year. The outlook, however, for a large crop of peaches is good in the lower Yakima country. More peaches than were grown even in 1896 will be marketed from the neighborhood of Rich's ranch.

Peter Hauser drove into Yakima the other day, tied his horse and went into a house. When he came out the wagon was gone. The animal was found the next day twenty-two miles up the Natchez, having followed one of the most dangerous roads in the valley, and having drawn the buggy through a narrow gate into a private yard on a dark night. Not a particle of damage was done to the animal, vehicle or harness.

The Friday Harbor Islander says that the tideland contest, involving all the water front there, has been amicably and satisfactorily settled. E. G. Earle of Coupeville, who made the first application to purchase without knowing that the county owns the greater part of the abutting upland, has released his rights for a small consideration, so that the county, the Island Packing company and Judge Warbass will now be able to acquire title to the tideland direct from the state.

If the surmises of W. H. Holliday and C. F. Miller be correct, gold in paying quantities exists in the city limits of Spokane, within a mile and a half of the Spokesman-Review office, says that paper. Mr. Holliday and Mr. Miller have located the Queen Ann mineral claim in Queen Ann addition, partly on the property of Joseph H. Boyd, president and manager of the National Iron works. They claim to have discovered a ledge of quartz containing gold and copper in paying quantities.

NEBRASKA.

The teachers of Sarpy county had a picnic Saturday.

The Niobrara Tribune started in on volume thirteen last week.

The Stanton creamery manufactured 6,000 pounds of butter during May.

A carload of corn was shipped from Eustis to be sent to the starving in India.

It is expected the Dixon creamery will manufacture 20,000 pounds of butter during June.

The foremost topic in Nebraska towns just now is whether they will celebrate the Fourth.

Grand Army reunion of Northeast Nebraska will be held at Neligh July 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Boone county's new court house has been accepted by the county board and the officers have moved in.

Fire originating from a defective flue consumed the residence of Dr. Osborne of Osborne, Frontier county.

The Cherry county races will be held at Valentine June 16 to 19, inclusive. About $500 in purses have been put up.

The Red Cloud Argus will give a year's subscription to the parents of every pair of twins born in the county during the year.

Gallagher & Co. have opened a bank at Atkinson, the failure of the Bartley bank leaving that town without such an institution.

The board of commissioners of Stanton county has engaged Peter Fowley, an expert accountant, to go through the books of the treasurer and sheriff's offices from 1889 down to the present time, and Mr. Fodrea to go over those of the clerk's office. Mr. Fowley began work at once and is assisted by H. F. Stephens. Mr. Fodrea will begin work the 10th of this month.

William Rotramel, a 14-year-old boy living near Holdrege, was thrown from a cultivator by a runaway team and dangerously injured.

C. D. Casper, who for many years has been editor of the Press at David City, will on July 1 move to Seward and take charge of the Independent.

Water from the South Platte river was turned into the South Side ditch near North Platte and farmers along the line will at once begin to irrigate.

Last Thursday night burglars broke into the store of Hall & Winchester at Dannebrog and carried away somewhere between $15 and $25 worth of goods.

Will Davidson of Springfield has had his cottonwood grove that was planted years ago sawed up into lumber. It made 16,000 feet of lumber besides lots of wood.

Lieutenant A. C. Dalton of Fort Crook is making a trip on a bicycle, mapping out a route for a practice march for a battalion of the Twenty-second infantry during the summer.

The alfalfa irrigation ditch in Keith county was completed last week, and Contractor Ellsworth has moved his grading outfit north of Sutherland, where he will finish up a contract on the South Side ditch.

Word from the Omaha reservation in Thurston county states that cattle are dying in several of the pastures. Blackleg seems to be the principal cause. In one pasture twelve head were found dead one day last week.

Fourteen head of calves are missing from the pasture of Ed McManigal, north of Wisner, and it is supposed that they were stolen. Although strict and diligent search has been made no trace of the stock has been discovered.

A genuine southern mocking bird has put in an appearance at Sidney, greatly to the delight of the people of that town. Just how it happened to wander this far north is a mystery, as the birds are not of a migratory nature.

Twelve carloads of cattle, consisting of 390 head of cows and calves, went over the road to Verdigre last week, bound for the Santee agency, where they are to be distributed among the Indians. They were tagged as rejected beef cattle.

Miss Maude Dievendorf of Mead was found lying unconscious by the roadside and taken to a neighboring house and medical assistance summoned. She is now entirely recovered. How she came there or what caused her condition neither the young woman nor any one else seems able to tell.

It was thought through the early spring in Nemaha county that there would be an extra large crop of fruit the coming season, but peaches, plums and cherries have from some cause been blighted and are fast disappearing from the trees. Apples and berries, however, promise a fine yield.

A measurement taken Saturday of the water in the North Platte river at North Platte showed a discharge of 16,000 cubic feet per second. This volume of water through the season would irrigate 1,280,000 acres of land. The discharge as shown by Saturday's measurement is 3,000 cubic feet greater than two weeks ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Long Beach, Cal., has a seventy-foot whale staked out in the ocean near the town.

Mining operations near the rich Mayflower gold mine, near Whitehall, Mont., are being renewed this spring. A great many locations have been made.

A large staff of surveyors has begun the work of fixing the line of the proposed Randsburg and Kramer railroad. The distance is twenty-six miles.

Modesto, Cal., has a street sprinkler with eight-inch wheels so built that the wheels do not track. Thus at each trip thirty-two inches of the street get a packing as if from a heavy roller.

The cent a pound duty fixed by the senate finance committee upon oranges is estimated by local experts to mean a clean profit of over $1,300,000 to the producers of southern California upon this year's crop alone.

The prospective increase in the duty on silver lead ore by the Dingley bill has caused an American company to decide to establish a large smelting plant at Monclova, Mex. Instead of shipping silver lead ore into the United States to be smelted, it will be turned into bullion.

Hailstones as big as walnuts fell at Noce's ranch, near the Chalk hills, seven miles north of Virginia City, Nev., and they killed young turkeys, frightened horses and destroyed young crops. The horses on the ranch were driven wild by the stones hitting them on the noses and ears.

C. J. McNamara, the northern Montana cattle king, has purchased the N. N. stock brand of the Home Land and Cattle company of St. Louis. It is the largest stock It includes from 2[illegible],000 to 30,000 head of cattle and the price paid, while not definitely known, is said to run far into the hundreds of thousands.

A strike has been made in the Dakota mine of the Saginaw group, nine miles south of Tucson. Good ore was found at fifty feet, and a level was started at that point. The ledge is ten feet wide and between good walls, seven to eight feet of which sample fully $40 gold and silver.

The big dance at Pyramid Lake reservation in Nevada is over. Captain Dave tells the Wadsworth Dispatch they had a great time. There were Indians from many sections of the country in attendance. The tribes represented were the Piutes, Flatheads, Washoes, Bannocks, Diggers, Pitt River and Shoshones.

The average cost of an oil well at Summerland, Cal., all complete, is about $300. The running expenses are $15 per month for each well. An ordinary well will yield four barrels per day, or 120 barrels per month. One hundred and twenty barrels are worth $125, leaving a balance of $110 each month on a $300 investment. There is more oil in California than in Pennsylvania.

A group of nineteen claims near Nicomen, a station of the Canadian Pacific railway, fifty-three miles east of Vancouver, has been bonded to a Seattle syndicate for $30,000. The property is within a quarter of a mile of the railroad and about half a mile from the Frazer river. The ore assays well in gold, silver and copper, and the ledges are from five to seventy-five feet in width, one outcrop being fully 100 feet wide.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST & SAFEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Prescribed an approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition." British Medical Journal.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters." "Absolutely constant in composition." Lancet.

ORDINARY DOSE, ONE WINEGLASSFUL BEFORE BREAKFAST.

CAUTION *See that the label bears the signature of the firm* **Andreas Saxlehner.**

AT THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

Event of This Week is the Visit of President McKinley.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6.—The week of the exposition just ended has been most satisfactory from every point of view and very satisfactory in attendance. Large numbers of people from distant states were here every week, and the coming week will undoubtedly show a great increase, not in local attendance and from all parts of the state, but from other states. This week will end with the visit of President McKinley, upon Ohio and Cincinnati day, and will have numerous special features prior to the grand finale. The visit of the president has caused already the greatest interest. Preparations are being made to give him a hearty and enthusiastic welcome, and all parts of the state will be represented.

The program for Friday, Ohio day, the day President McKinley arrives, has been arranged. In brief it is as follows: The president, Governor Bushnell of Ohio and party will be escorted to the Maxwell house for breakfast, after which Governor Taylor will be received. At 10:30 the president and party will be escorted to the centennial grounds. Accompanying them will be Governor Bushnell and staff, and Governor Taylor and staff. The escort will include United States troops and Tennessee state troops. At 11 o'clock, in the auditorium, addresses of welcome will be delivered by President Thomas, Mayor McCarthy and Governor Taylor. Responses will be made by Senator Clark of Ohio, Governor Bushnell and the president. Luncheon will follow, and then the inspection of buildings and grounds. At 5 o'clock the president, Mrs. McKinley and the women of the party will hold a reception for women in the Woman's building. Saturday morning at 11 o'clock President McKinley will hold a public reception in the auditorium and will also participate in the exercises of Cincinnati day. Saturday night the president and party leave for Chattanooga.

Don't neglect a cough because the weather is pleasant; before the next storm rolls around it may develop into a serious difficulty beyond repair. One Minute Cough Cure is easy to take and will do what its name implies.

SCHLATTER, THE HEALER, DEAD.

Fasts Too Long in the Mountains and Expires.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—A special to the News from El Paso, Tex., says that Francis Schlatter, who claimed to perform miraculous cures by divine power, was recently found dead in the foot hills of Sierra Madre, thirty-five miles southwest of Casa Grande, in the state of Chihuahua, Mex. He had been fasting and apparently starved to death. While in Denver, from August 22 to November 13, 1895, about 200,000 people visited Schlatter to receive treatment.

Not only piles of the very worst kind can be cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, but eczema, scalds, burns, bruises, boils, ulcers and all other skin troubles can be instantly relieved by the same remedy.

Say "No," and stick to it, when you are urged to buy something "just as good" as the article you asked for.

Here are three great bargains in organs—every one slightly used—but perfect in every respect—we took them in on piano trades—and make the selling price just what they cost us—Prince & Co. organ for chapel use—walnut case—6 stops—$19—new price $60—Shoninger organ—walnut case—low top—curving lamp brackets—10 stops—$23—new price $100—Wilcox & White organ—5½ feet high—walnut case—11 stops—$35—new price $110—an instruction book and stool with each organ—terms easy—this is a chance to get a high grade instrument for nearly nothing.

A. HOSPE, Jr.,
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

Wise parents take proper care of their children's eyes—no one can afford to neglect the children's optical senses—we never take chances on any kind of a case that comes to our observation—we make the most careful examinations free of charge—and tell you frankly what further steps to take—being manufacturing opticians we can always furnish the remedy required—all work is done in our own work rooms—which enables us to guarantee every case.

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Drex L. Shooman says "What's the odds?"—We don't know—only this—there are no odds and ends of old styles in the new ladies' tan shoes that we've priced at $2.50—you can't possibly match them under $4.00—they are the best tans made—we have all sizes and widths—enabling us to fit any size or shaped foot—new coin or razor toes—oxbloods or seal browns—We've got the town talking about our children's and misses' tan shoes—the $2.50 kind for $1.50—new shoes—not old nor broken lots—but fine $2.50 shoes cut to $1.50—just to show you what we mean by a bargain.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

You'll want a watch—so you'll know when to go home—we've a gold filled case watch—genuine American movement—for $7.00—a waranted roll plate chain to match for $1.50—the best bargain in the store, however, is the new thin model watch for $15.00—it's in a gold filled case—warranted 20 years—has the antique pendant—very latest thing out—We've watches for more than that—as much as you want to pay—always at a price that allows a living profit—no more—we will not recommend a watch unless it's good.

C. S. Raymond,
JEWELER,
15th and Douglas.