

AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW

Picturesque Features of Goldfield as Seen at Close Range.

LURE OF THE YELLOW METAL

Fundamental Passions of Men and Women Revealed in the Wild Atmosphere of the Famous Nevada Camp.

Goldfield, Nevada, differs from the history of past mining camps only in the larger influx of fortune-seekers. In all other essentials it is a repetition of the scenes and experiences of the two Virginia Cities, Last Chance Gulch, Leadville, Creede and Cripple Creek. A cross-section of the St. Louis Republic draws typical pictures of Goldfield as specialized in the opening of the year, from which the following specimens are taken:

Like all Gaul, the population of Goldfield is divided into three parts—the he-sold-the-Mohawk-for-\$30 division, the He-Was-a-Millionaire-a-Year-Ago club and the he'll-be-worth-millions-when-population-reopens contingent. What little of the population does not belong to one of the foregoing three grand divisions consists of some wage-earning miners who can discover a prospect to strike often than a prospector can find a color in a pan; saloon keepers, so numerous that no one has ever taken the time to count them; a sprinkling of merchants, who sell a 10-cent veil for \$1 because of "freight charges," and some camp followers looking for the golden crumbs by methods peculiar to the alkali country.

These elements compose the most remarkable mining camp known to history. It may be that it will prove the most remarkable in point of production, but to do that it will have to beat the \$300,000,000 mark set by the Comstock and compared with that Goldfield production so far in a white chip. It may prove the most remarkable in point of permanence, but Goldfield in age is in its swaddling clothes.

It may be the most remarkable in the number of its overnight millionaires, but to prove it Goldfield will have to show more real and less stage money. Not in these points, but in its unregulated civilization, its complexity of frontier life and strict modernity in Goldfield in a class by itself in the history metalliferous mining camps.

Goldfield has a telephone system, but there is no directory, because addresses change so fast that it does not pay to print one. In its leading hotels you can get about any delicacy obtainable on Broadway, excellently cooked and served in a carpeted dining room equipped with cuspidors. You are requested to order wines by number, because most of the men who buy them don't know the names.

Fleety Ruffles in Camp. The women wear flirty ruffles hats and corset belts. Your old-time mining camp gambler is there by some 200, but the faro, craps and roulette dealers work under union labor rules, eight-hour shifts at \$1 an hour. There are 65 many "rath-skellers" as restaurants and more automobiles than mule teams. There is not a two-story building on Broadway and the flat-roof building is a one-story frame saloon. The men have discarded the companionable 44 Colts of the early day for the modern, but more effective, automatic. "Old Jim" Butler prospects in an imported automobile and mends a punctured tire with the help of a steer which he drops for the occasion with his revolver and then tosses the owner twice the value of the steer in gold.

The water-gang is a stern reality, residents paying 2 1/2 cents a gallon for its contents. In the hot but consider water too expensive to drink. A "steer" is a man, the effects and primitive never were hatched together in such a bewildering mixture as represents Goldfield.

Grub Stakers to Millionaires. As nearly as can be determined the first capitalist to enter the Goldfield game was George Wingfield, a Nevada statesman from Nevada, who is said by some to have had about \$200,000 when he became interested in the new camp. The character of the ore deposits was such as to give the poor man his chance. Streaks of gold richness were found near the surface, but the "steer" was a saving proposition for richly. The result was numerous failures for richly. The result was numerous failures for richly. The result was numerous failures for richly.

When Jim Butler uncovered to the mining world the mineral possibilities of Tonopah, Wingfield decided to open a gambling house in the new camp and Nixon staked him. From the first Wingfield prospered in Tonopah, and was one of the seven who grub staked the discoverers of the mines now rated as the best in Goldfield. He soon turned the Tonopah gambling house over to a manager and went to Goldfield, took up claims on his own account, bought interest in others and soon became one of the most important factors in the Goldfield situation.

Within two years of the time Wingfield had gone to Tonopah to open a gambling house on Nixon's stake the partners were rated as multi-millionaires. There were a few others whose meteoric careers from grub staking to millionaires followed about the same general course, but for the most part the men who made Goldfield in the first instance were poor.

The place burned with fever of gold as probably no other camp ever had. Sane men from the ordinary centers of business breathed the air a day and became paranoiacs. As in the "days of old," the day of gold, the days of '49," men who, before their arrival, would have considered \$10,000 a fortune, kicked such opportunities out of their path in their frenzied haste for a million. Nobody talked in less than seven figures.

Whereas previous camps had had but one strong inspiration to madness—the chance of actually striking good mines—Goldfield had two, the actual gold discoveries and the frenzy of speculation that was sweeping over the entire country when gold was being discovered in California. The prospectors and the practical mining men came in unprecedented numbers the stock gamblers, men who never had any intention of trying to acquire or develop any mine other than the vast and apparently bottomless "sucker" mine of the east.

The proportion of legitimate mining operations to film-fam pure and simple was not greater than about one in twenty. There were come-ons by the millions gorged with money, and there was an army of "choppers" in Goldfield perfectly capable of caring for them.

Fleeing the East. A mining stock exchange was opened and instantly was turned into a gambling house for play in stocks. So heavy was this play that the overflow went into Main street and formed a "curb" market. The east-

FURNITURE, CARPETS & STOVES ON CREDIT. GRAND SPRING OPENING Monday At the Union Outfitting Co. SOUVENIRS MUSIC FLOWERS

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR Will Be Given to All Callers at "THE STORE THAT'S SQUARE ALL OVER"



Parlor Suits Special sale all this week in our upholstered goods department. A special we offer you a handsome three piece parlor suit with frames of mahogany finish, very tastefully carved and upholstered over soft and guaranteed springs, the upholstering is imported velours of a fancy figure. This is an extra special offer, as the suits are usually worth \$25.00, but for the opening sale we offer them at the low price of \$16.75

3 Room Complete Outfits \$59.50 Terms \$6 Cash; \$4 Monthly The Biggest and Best Three-Room Outfit Offer in the City

A Handsome Present Given With Every Sale On a \$10 sale a handsome framed picture. On a \$25 sale a handsome parlor table. On a \$50 sale a beautiful rocker. On a \$75 sale an elegant Morris chair. On a \$100 sale an upholstered couch.

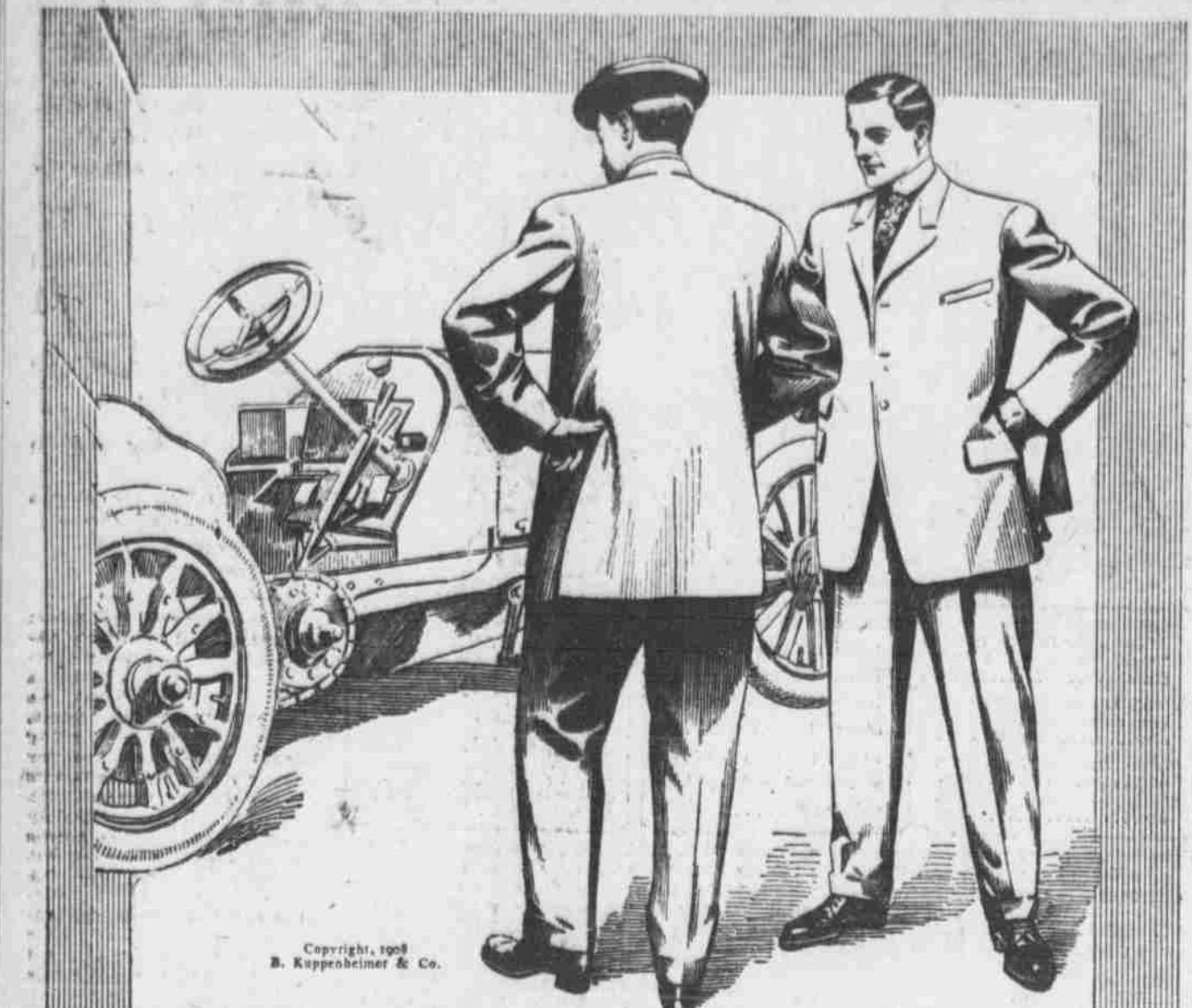
Iron Beds We are proud of our iron bed values as they are the best in the city and prices are away down. For opening week we offer you a substantial iron bed, enameled in a high grade enamel; regular \$25 \$22.50 values, opening sale price \$22.50

We Make the Terms To Suit You UNION OUTFITTING CO. 1315-17-19 FARNAM ST. LOOK FOR THE RED AND GOLD SIGN.

THOUSANDS Have Attended Our Great Fire Sale and Found Bargains! Thousands more should come for we are offering rare and astonishing values in so many kinds of good goods that there is something here for every one. Many folks are buying now for next Christmas.

ALL DAMAGED GOODS MUST BE SOLD! and we propose to let our patrons profit by this SALE CHANCE of which we have taken every legitimate advantage possible to minimize our loss. It will do you good to see our values and SEE THEM GO.

UMBRELLAS—Fine carved ivory, gold and silver mounted, adjustable handles, from \$5.00 to \$75.00, now selling at \$2.50 to \$25.00. Most exquisite designs and attractive prices you ever saw. STERLING TOILET and MANICURE SETS—Of all combinations and number pieces, 50 to 75 sets of them left, from \$5.00 to \$75.00, at just half price.



EVERY DOLLAR paid for a Kuppenheimer garment, whatever its price, means the greatest clothes-value that dollar can buy.

But every dollar you pay for a Kuppenheimer Suit or Overcoat above a certain point, means multiplied value.

To be clear: You can buy our Clothes for less than \$20 or \$25 and get good solid worth.

But we believe that you ought to pay at least \$25. Not because the lower-priced garments are unworthy, but because the \$25 will purchase so much more worth and wear than the difference in dollars represents.

You'll find the clothier who has Kuppenheimer clothes a better-than-ordinary merchant.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

NEW CLOTHING FIRM STARTS King-Swanson Company Leases Part of Webster-Sunderland Building.

READY FOR BUSINESS NEXT FALL John Swanson Organizes a Strong Local Company to Open New Store in the Retail District.

The King-Swanson company, a newly organized clothing company, has leased the first floor of the Webster-Sunderland building at Sixteenth and Howard streets and will furnish the store at once and stock it with a new and complete stock of men's and boys' clothing.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the company authorizing a capital stock of \$100,000. John Swanson, formerly of the King-Swanson Clothing company, and his associates, appear as incorporators.

Associated with Mr. Swanson as incorporators are F. S. King of the firm of King-Graham company, manufacturers and jobbers of men's furnishings and work clothing, Omaha and New York; A. O. Monson of Osceola, Neb., one of the most prominent merchants, bankers and capitalists of central Nebraska; F. S. Howell of the well known law firm of Jeffers & Howell, and Al Swanson of Sioux City, formerly of Omaha, together with several others whose names Mr. Swanson does not care to make known at present.

Mr. Swanson announces that plans will be made at once with the object in view of opening in the fall the most magnificently furnished and conveniently equipped store devoted to the handling of popular priced garments for men, boys and children between Chicago and San Francisco, and that the business will be conducted under the firm name of King-Swanson company.

During the past year Mr. Swanson has traveled extensively, making a close study of business conditions and methods, and in a few instances seriously considered locating in other cities, but finally came to the conclusion that no other city from the Atlantic to the Pacific presented such possibilities for the modern, up-to-date, well organized and well conducted clothing business as does Omaha.

The first floor of the Webster-Sunderland building is one of the most desirable store rooms in the city. It was formerly occupied by O'Donohoe, Redmond, Normile company, a dry goods and furnishing house. The new clothing firm will have a good start from the first, owing to the wide acquaintance of Mr. Swanson with the trade in Omaha and over eastern Nebraska.

Another lease, which was closed Saturday was that of Sunderland Brothers Coal Company, which has taken a ten-year lease on a part of the Conservative bank building. The space leased includes the entire lower floor and also that part of the main banking floor back of the bank, a total of over 5,000 square feet of floor space. The cost of alterations is said to be not over \$6,000.

Failures Are Worth Studying. "I have often thought," remarked an old commercial man, "that too much attention is paid to successes and not sufficient to failures. I do not mean that we ought to brood over our failures, but it certainly seems to me that if a man studies the causes why he or other men have failed in anything they set out to do, many a useful lesson can be learned."

"Most successful men are willing to give explanations of their success in life. Few upon the little slips and blunders that attend the rest of the world, must have made them failures. Yet, in the eyes of the world, they would be invaluable to young aspirants. It would not only teach them how to avoid failures, but would show them by showing how others failed before them, for the career of successful men has seldom been an unbroken succession of triumphs."

Building Permits. Mike Duginski, Twenty-sixth and Kim streets, frame dwelling, 500; J. A. Linahan, Forty-fourth and Fort streets, frame dwelling, 600; Charles Gruening, Twenty-fourth street and Ames avenue, brick stables, 11,300; Henry Kreyberg, Twenty-seventh and Dewey avenues, frame dwelling, 2,500.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Knock-out Blow. The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing hope to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our backs, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach is utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and you protect yourself in your next prize fight.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition. The Golden Medical Discovery has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, refined glycerine being used instead. Dr. Pierce's great throat-and-palate-irritated Compound Sore Throat Remedy will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

THIRTY HORSES DIE IN FIRE

Dash Back Into Flames When Men Try to Rescue Them.

LIVERY BARN COMPLETE LOSS

Early in the Morning Blaze Starts in South Omaha Structure and It is Burned to the Ground.

Thirty horses were burned to death in the livery barn of L. W. Rushing, Twenty-fourth and N streets, South Omaha, which with the Rushing coal yards, was destroyed by fire at a loss of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 early Saturday morning. Mr. Rushing carried only about \$5,000 insurance and some of his customers who lost horses and rigs had no insurance.

The fire burned with fierce persistency and the family living over the barn had difficulty in escaping with their lives. In addition to the horses, a new automobile, which cost Mr. Rushing \$1,300, was destroyed. The loss of other vehicles and harness kept in the livery barn by physical means for the most part was absolute.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought to have been from spontaneous combustion or smacking of coal. It was discovered by Captain J. C. Trotton of the police force about 1:15 a. m. By the time the firemen reached the barn the flames had gained a great headway. This, coupled with the fact that the building was frame, and burned readily, made the task of resistance an impossible one. In the center of the barn were hay and coal to feed the flames.

The scene of frightened horses dashing into the raging flames was a pitiful one. Martin Reihart, whose cottage to the north of the barn was destroyed, had a team of horses in the barn which he rescued and he and other men tried to lead the rest of the horses out, but it was a vain effort. A few of the horses were driven out, but the majority either remained at their stalls or dashed back into the maws of fire when led to the door. A small back door was opened and an attempt made to force the horses out there, but a number of them gazed up against the door and died.

PLEA FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Raymond Robins Addresses the Labor Mass Meeting at Auditorium.

About 1,500 people assembled at the Auditorium Friday evening to hear Raymond Robins of Chicago address the mass meeting of the fifth night of the labor revival league. Of this number fully one-fourth were women. Mr. Robins spoke in advocacy of the eight-hour day for the workman and moral point of view. Departing somewhat from his subject, the speaker advocated that people of every nationality should be invited to the citizenship of this country, and under proper conditions he predicted that a civilization that would last for all time would be the result, as there was no limit to genius and power except the limit of opportunity.

Prior to the opening of the meeting by Chairman L. J. Quinby a delegation from the Bohemian Democracy, headed by Mayor Jim, marched into the hall and took seats near the stage. Julius Meyer of the Musicians' union of Omaha introduced Owen Miller, national secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, who spoke on the accomplishments of organized as compared to unorganized labor, dealing particularly with the Musicians' union, which has grown from twenty-four local unions to 430 locals within a few years.

Following the address of the evening by Mr. Robins a number of interesting moving pictures were shown, illustrating the stone cutting industry in Sweden and pottery manufacture in Japan.

The chairman announced the program for the labor revival meeting next week and on next Friday night the speaker at the Auditorium will be Miss Marguerite Hale of Chicago. Orchestral music and illustrated songs completed the program.

became infected and orders poured into Goldfield at such a rate that in many instances brokers had to close their places of business for days to catch up.

Mark Twain on Prohibition. "Crossing the Atlantic with Mark Twain last summer," said a woman's Christian Temperance union woman, "I asked his opinion of the prohibition law. His reply was very characteristic, very humorous, and full of practical. The Germans, you see, prevent it. Look at them. I am sorry to learn that they have just invented a method of making brandy out of seawater. Now what chance will prohibition have when a man can take a rip saw and cut out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the good of prohibition if a firm is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingle on his roof? If he can get drunk by drinking the legs off the kitchen chairs?"

Elements of Fraud. The important question was not where a mine might reasonably be expected to be found, but where a piece of land could be located close enough to use the name of Goldfield. Desert and mountain were capitalized regardless of mine prospects, and hundreds of locations were floated on which there was and is no more prospect of gold being found than there is of locating a second Florence mine in Herald Square. But this was not the greatest element of fraud that attached to the wildcat operations of the boom days in the new camp.

What's the Use? An old dorky in Alabama called across the fence to his neighbor's son, who goes to school at the Atlanta university. "Look hyar, boy, you goes to school, don't yer?" "Yes, sir," replied the boy. "Getain' eddycahoun, ain't yer?" "Yes, sir." "Lartin' rithmetic and fingerin' on a slate, eh?" "Yes, sir."

What's the Use? "Well, it don't take two whole days to make an hour, do it?" "Why, no?" exclaimed the boy. "You was goin' to bring that hatchet back in an hour, wasn't yer? And it's been two whole days since you borrowed it. Now, what's the use of your sidesteakin' if you go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fetch back dat hatchet?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

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