

vehement, and their dependence upon legislation increases commensurately. Such laws wither self-reliance in the individual. They make the demagogue who prescribes for the populace the doctrine of constant law-making for the cure of all the ills of the body politic appear, in the eyes of the multitude, a great statesman. Thus the American voter becomes the easy mark, the natural prey of the pseudo patriot who poses as a public benefactor for offices and emoluments only. It is not the business of government to help any one class at the expense of all the other classes.

#### MORE ABOUT ANCIENT MINES.

Quoted by the Nebraska City News of April 30, 1859, from the Wyoming Telescope:

"Nebraska, although one of the youngest of the territories, has her signs of antiquity, that will furnish material for many brilliant volumes, and will put the most learned and experienced antiquarians and geologists to their 'brown studies' to account for the strange and marvelous freaks of Nature and art, which appear in our new and flourishing territory.

"One of the most unaccountable of these signs of antiquity is found in our stone quarries in Wyoming and vicinity.

"About four feet above high water mark, on the banks of the Missouri at our levee, is a stratum of lime rock, two feet and a half in thickness, and in the top of it, from one end of town to the other along the levee, near a mile in length, its whole surface is literally filled up with tracks of wild animals of various species and sizes, among which are the tracks of the mink, the otter, the fawn, the deer, the bear, the antelope, the buffalo, and various other species. These tracks are deeply imbedded in the rock, many of which are scored along by the animals slipping along for several inches on what was then undoubtedly a smooth clay or soapstone, and the tracks are as plain as any fresh ones that are made in a similar substance.

"Immediately above this rock there is a stratum of Joint Clay, or Soapstone about six inches thick; then a stratum of mixed Sandstone about one foot or so in thickness; then a stratum of pure limestone twenty inches thick; then a stratum of clay, and above that a stratum of scaly, rotten limestone mixed with clay; above which the hill slopes gradually back to the summit, the height of over 100 feet from the top of the rock at a half mile distance from the river; which bed of earth is composed of a stratum of tough clay; next is a bed of pure sand; then a loam, and on the surface a black vegetable mould, three feet deep, of the richest fertility.

"These tracks are not confined to the vicinity of the river, but wherever the same strata of rock is found, the same

series of tracks are plainly imprinted.

"It will be seen by the foregoing that there are four strata of rock, and over 100 feet of earth above this rock; also, there are the fossil remains of the ter-rapin, the tortoise, the weasel, the prairie dog, the snake, the gopher, the mink, the badger, the otter, the snail, and many other species of animals and insects, and many species of roots, together with shells, undoubtedly of salt water origin, deeply imbedded in the solid rock, and in the earth above the rock. These are all distinct and unmistakable.

"There has also been discovered, by persons making excavations, broken pieces of earthenware, iron, human bones, petrified Buffalo horns, and many fossils closely resembling the sweet potato in formation. All of these remains have been found at a depth of from ten to fifteen feet beneath the surface."

The editor then propounds six very deep conundrums, which it is not likely that any of his subscribers answered, and continues:

"Another wonder in Nebraska antiquity is the ancient mines of the Weeping Water Valley, which have been lately discovered.

"About six or seven miles from Wyoming, commences the most extensive operations of ancient mining that has ever been discovered on the continent of North America. For miles in extent, the whole country is literally torn up and thrown into the most fantastic and promiscuous ridges, hillocks, gutters, trenches, shafts, etc.

"There are the remains of furnaces, chimneys, stone walls and earth houses, the fragments of jugs, glass bottles, and many other things too numerous to mention. There have been rocks drilled and blasted, evidently with gunpowder, stone dressed with the hammer, and every evidence of these operations being carried on by civilized men, and not by the savages that now prowl over the prairies and rove from place to place in quest of game.

"Old California miners, who have visited these mines, say that it would perhaps cost millions of dollars to do the work that has been done there, and the appearance of the surface is similar to the placers of California where the miners have been at work. It is evident that these miners found something that would pay them for their labor or they would not have toiled and labored to such a vast extent.

"What the mineral was, it has not been fully ascertained yet. The general impression is that it was gold or silver, perhaps both, as Nebraska abounds in these metals."

This last statement sounds queer, but in 1859 the gold fields of Colorado had just been discovered; Kansas and Nebraska extended to the Rocky Mountains,

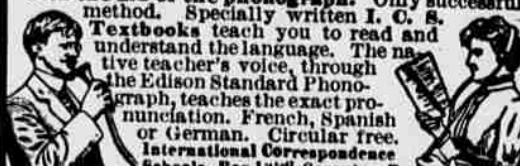
and it was commonly believed that the Cherry Creek diggings, at Denver, were in Nebraska.

The editor closed by expressing his belief that "South Nebraska will eventually be one of the greatest mining regions, and the most celebrated for its antiquities of any part of the continent."

A. T. R.

The September folder of the Burlington Route contains the first official announcement of train service on the new Toluca-Cody branch now being constructed into the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming. Trains are run as far as Bowler, a distance of seventy-three miles from Toluca, Mont., the junction of the main and branch lines. New track is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and it is expected that Cody, the town built by Buffalo Bill, will be reached sometime in October. The Mormon settlers in the Meeteetese and Grey Bull valleys, who have made the trek from Utah, are assisting in building the new road, and developing what promises to be a wonderfully rich stock country.

**Languages Taught by Mail**  
with the aid of the phonograph. Only successful method. Specially written I. C. S. Textbooks teach you to read and understand the language. The native teacher's voice, through the Edison Standard Phonograph, teaches the exact pronunciation. French, Spanish or German. Circular free. International Correspondence Schools, Box 1400, Scranton, Pa.



**The Grocer**  
who neither sands his sugar nor waters his milk—who believes in the best, and is particular to please his patrons.  
That's the grocer who recommends and sells  
**Lion Coffee**  
Coffee that is coffee—unglazed—unadulterated.



Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

**EUREKA HARNESS OIL**



Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by  
**Standard Oil Company**