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can be had from us.

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The Invention of an Omaha Man to Keep

Only Sixty Degrees the Warmest Days. A Boon for Fleshy Men During

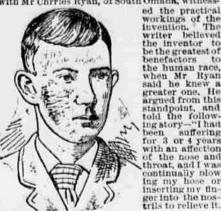
A gentleman of this city, taking the we known principle that the .a .id evaporation liquids p: 6 luces intense cord, has invented a d liquids p. 6 inces intense cord, has invented a device to be worn on the person, whereby sefficient cold is produced under his clothing to keep his body in an agreeable temperature continually. The apparatus consists of a flat rubber tube surrounding his body, under his vest, or in fact can be incorporated with the vest, which is used to contain the vapor of the volatile liquid, and keeps temperature down to 60° Farenheit under all circumstances.

keeps temperature down to 60° Farenhelt under all circumstances.

There are two small cylinders attached to his limbs entirely invisible, one producing and keeping a partial vacuum in the flat rubber tube, while the other condenses and compresses the vapor of the volatile liquid to be used over again. These cylinders are connected to a small flat reservoir about the size of a small pocket-book also attached to the rest, for the storing of about a teacupful of the volatile liquid. Every movement of the body causes the pistons of the cylinders to move, producing evaporation and of course cold, there is no loss of volatile liquid, as it is evaporized and condensed over and over again. The aparatus is entirely automatic, as the more a man exerts himself the more cold he produces.

the more a man exerts himself the more cold he produces.

The inventor, a very fleshy man, who always has suffered a great deal in summer, has one in constant use, and says that during the past few days has been as comfortable as he could desire, a man could wear his winter clothes, or in fact a heavy overcoat during one of our hottest days, and yet be perfectly comfortable. The invention will soon be put upon the market, but the parties interested desire to fully cover every feature of the invention by patents before offering it to the public. The writer of the above, in company with Mr Chrises Ryan, of South Omaha, withesaed the practical



continually blow ing my hose or inserting my fin-ger into the nos-trils to relieve it.

I often felt a sensation of intense itching in my nose, which was extremely sensative to enanges of temperature, my sense of smell was blunted, my breath occasionally impure, which often rendered me very unhappy. I would sometimes get crusts out of my nose often timged with blood, and in the morning tough mucus from the upper part of my throat, I had considerable pain over my eyes and frontal headache a great deal, My appetite was variable owing to the condition of my throat, making me sick to my stomach; about three months ago I went to see Dr. McCoy, who told me I had atraphic or dry catarrh, and said although it was curable, it would take time and patience to overcome it. I had confidence in him and was satisfied with his price, which was very reasonable. His treatment has exceeded my expectations, today my trouble is a thing of the past, my nose feels natural and moist, my smell improved, no more crusts, no headadhe, can eat well, and in fact feel like a different person. Mr. Ryan is employed at Hammond's Packing House and resides at 2116 South 31st st., South Omaha.

A Popular Explanation.

A Popular Explanation.

The past age might be called a superstitious one. The present can more properly be called an age of surprises, for many things once classed among the impossibilities have now become everyday possibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But have we reached the utmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain allments of the human body subject to a special study, and claim to be able to cure such disease, are pronounced by other self-satisfied practitioners as presumptuous; but does their saying so make it so? The man who can come the nearest to overcome the seeming impossibilities of others is now all the rage, and well does he or they deserve the success they have labored so hard to obtain. Dr. J. Cresap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the dead and giving them a new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh as well as properly and throat troubles. They make A Popular Explanation. cured and do cure catarrh as well a bronchial and throat troubles. They mak catarrh a speciality, because it is one of th most prevalent and troublesome disease that the most provident and tradinesome classes that the people of this climate are heir to. Since br. Mc-Coy and his associates have located in this city, they have treated with success hundreds or persons whom other physicians have told their disease was classed among the houra-bles. Bothey not publish from week to week

their disease was classed among the incurables. Do they not publish from week to week in the daily papers testimonials from some of the many grateful patients, giving in each case the full name and address of the persons making the statement that the doubting, and skeptical may call and interview the said people prior to visiting the doctor's office for consultation. The people advertised as cured are by no means obscure unknown, but in the majority of cases are citizens well known by the business people and community at large, and it will more than repay any one suffering with catarrhal affection to visit those whose statements are published, or consult with the doctor or his associates at his office.

In this connection there can hardly be a more interesting subject than the ultimate effects of catarrh upon the hearing. The processes of this disease in poisoning the breath, rotting away the delicate machinery of smell and taste, poisoning the lungs and the blood, and passing into the stomach, enfeebling the digestion, vitiating the secretions and polluting the very fountains of iffe. All this has perhaps been very generally discussed, but the very frequent effect of catarrh of the nose and throat upon the hearing has not been touched upon as often as the suject warrants.

A very little study of anatomy will show the

not been touched upon as often as the suject warrants.

A very little study of anatomy will show the reader that the junction of the back passage of the nose and the upper parts of the throat is connected with the ear by a minute and delicate passage known as the Eustachian tube. Along this tube the cutarrh process extends, producing congestion and inflammation. By the further extension of this process to the mucus lining of the tympanum of the ear is caused, in some cases, slight forms of catarrh of the middle ear, and in this way partial or complete dearness may in like manner result from the swollen, thickened itsue euroaching upon the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

naction tuge,
Partial or complete deafness may also result
con catarrial interference with the massi
reathing depriving the ear of a proper supply
f pure air or from the effects of obstruction in of pure alr or from the effects of obstruction in the nasal passages causing undue rarification or condensation of the air in the middle ear.

In such cases as these general remedies, which are often prescribed, prove comparatively ineffective. A cure can only be obtained by skillful and scientific local treatment—and let it be said here that nothing could be attended with more disastrous results than unskillful local treatment—combined with constitutional treatment and care for the disease which brought about the trouble to the hearing.

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Pemanently Located.

Dr. J. Cresap McCoy, late of fiellevue Hospital, New York, and his associates, lately of the University of New York (ity, also of Washington, D. C., have located permanently in the Ramge Block, Omaha, Neb., where all curable cases are treated skillfully, Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspeptia, Rheumatism, and all nervous diseases. All diseases peculiar to sex a specialty.

CATARRH CURED.

Corespondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 tents in stamps.

Address all mail to Dr. J. C. McCoy, Hamge Block, Omaha, Neb.

A PORTABLE ICEBERG IN THE FEMININE DOMAIN

A Few Things Which the Well-Bred Girl Never Does.

WOMANS CAPACITY FOR BLUNDER

A Smart Southern Gir! - A Use for the Detective Camera-What to Wear in July-Severe Simplicity Rules-For the Ladies.

She Sells Ideas to Artists. An ingenious girl has hit upon an ingenious method of self-support, says the New York Mail and Express. Some time ago she was bitten by the amateur photographic mania and became an adept at catching picturesque views. With one of those clever little detective cameras she amused herself whenever her fancy led her about the city picking up here an old apple woman, with skirts fluttering and cape bonnet blown back by an unkindly breeze, there a ragged news girl with her bundle of papers, yonder a group of babies tumbling on the grass in the park and somewhere else an Italian woman with a huge bag of stale crusts balanced on her head, full of artistic possibilities. The girl had something of an artistic temper-ament, and though she could neither paint nor draw, she had an eye for the essential features of a picture and for what would or would not compose well. Many of her photographs were really pictures, and being caught instantaneously preserved all the spirit, action and freshness of life. An artist friend saw them one day, and to her surprise offered to buy a half dozen of the best for suggestions for studio work. Two or three days' dwelling upon the idea thus given her bore fruit. She was in want of money, and resolved to turn what had been play into work. She and her camera are out every sunny day, from 10 o'clock until 3 nowadays, and an hour in the "dark room" of an evening brings out some of the characteristic scenes of city life transferred to her negatives and ready to be transformed into cash. Her work has quite a vogue among the studios, and clever suggestions are often taken from it. She finds her best market for figure pieces. An attitude, a smile, an expression often serves as a revelation of some queer phase of humanity, and supplies the missing somewhat that somebody wanted to incorporate into a picture. Sometimes an artist gives her a commission, naming the subject he is at work upon and ask-

This is the Well-Bred Girl.

it that she can find.

ing her to bring in all the hints upon

She never accepts a valuable present from a gentleman acquaintance unless engaged to him.

She never turns round to look after any one when walking on the street. She never takes supper or refreshments at a restaurant with a gentleman after attending the theatse unless accompanied by a lady much older than

She does not permit gentlemen to join her on the street unless they are very intimate acquaintances. She does not wear her monogram about her person or stick it over her letters and envelopes

She never accepts a seat from a gentleman in a street car without She never forgets her ball room en-gagements and refuses to dance with

one gentleman and immediately dances with another. She never snubs other young ladies, even if they happen to be less popular

or well favored than herself. She never laughs or talks loudly at public places.

She never wears clothing so singular or striking as to attract particular attention in public. She never speaks slightingly of her

mother, and says she "don't care whether her behavior meets with maternal approbation or not."

But Still We Love Them.

"Commend me to a woman for mak-ing blunders," said a well-known Wall street man to a New York Sun reporter this morning. About noon yesterday I sent a telegram to my wife in Brooklyn in which I said: "Meet me at Wall street ferry at 3," my intention being to take her to see a game of base ball at the Polo grounds. I was on time, but could see nothing of my wife. I waited until two boats arrived, and then the thought suddenly struck me that she might be over at the Brooklyn side, so I took the 3:20 p. m. boat over. Arrived there--no wife. I spent ten minutes darning my luck and then asked the man who closes the gate if he had seen a lady waiting for some. Of course he had. She waited about half an hour and then took the 3:20 boat for New York--just the time I left. There was nothing to do but go back. I took the 3:40 boat and stood outside to cool off. In mid stream we passed the other boat, and I'll be blown if there wasn't my wife going back to Brooklyn. She saw me, and I shouted 'Come back,' but she evidently did not hear, for when

her boat returned she wasn't on it. "Then I was mad. Leaving word with the gateman to detain my wife if she appeared -- to arrest her if necessary -I caught the four o'clock boat back to Brooklyn. Again in the stream I saw Mrs. C's red parasol on the other loat, I slung back out of sight. I didn't want her to follow me again. At just 4:18 I got back to New York and found the lady there, and not in tears as I expected, but in a fit of laughter at my stupidity, as she called it, for sending such an indefi-nite message. Of course we missed the

A Smart Southern Girl.

New Orleans Picayune: Miss Mattie McGrath, of Baton Rouge, is an actual, practical job printer. She conducts a large printing establishment in the capital city and conducts it with a signal ability and success, having the confidence of the entire community, and getting orders for work from all parts of the state. She is a very young wo-man and a great favorite in Baton Rouge society. To see her, gay, bright, bonnie and charming, beautifully dressed, a belle at the dance or the social entertainment, one would hardly guess what a busy job printer she is and and how shrewdly she manages her establishment during the day. Miss Me-Grath is president of the Pansy circle in Baton Rouge, and at a recent reception given by her club presented them as souvenirs with a set of handsome programmes, written, set up and printed by herself. Other job printers in her city are her good friends and frequently throw work in the way of their fair

. What to Wear.

Cassell's Family Magazine. With the month of roses comes the fruition of most of the well-laid plans for fashionable dressing, which have occupied the minds of fashion caterers for so long. Severe simplicity is one of the characteristics of the moment—a simplicity which demands most careful attention to details, perfect fit as to the bodice, and a well-hung skirt. The foundation of an ordinary morning skirt is as fol-

lows: The material may be a good, strong, twilled, glazed lining, black, white, grey or brown; sateen, alpaca or poplin cord, and, for the most expensive

class of gowns, six, out be solved choose a good wearing make, not one that will rub into holes or strip up into cibbons, as so many sold class of gowns, silk; but be sure to into ribbons, as so many sold as foundation silks will do. They are dear at any price, and have to be too soon replaced. The back should be a straight piece thirty-three inches broad; a gore is placed on either side, seventeen inches at the base, tapering to six inches, while the front is twenty-nine inches, tapering to eleven inches. This, however, is not all cut off the sides; a pleat is made six inches long, two and one-half inches from the centre on each side, and when stitched s cut away. I have not given the length of the skirt, as it differs according to

the height of the wearer.

Two steels should be placed at the back, the top one twenty-one inches long, six inches from the waist in the centre, not put in stanight, but bowed, so that the side is eleven inches from the waist at each end. The second steel is five inches below the first, and goes in straight, and is eighteen inches long. The redingote continues to be greatly in favor, but the skirts beneath are

wider and are set in very full at the waist and at the back in large folds. Cotton gowns are being much made with full plain skirts without drapery, the odices with plastrons or fulled backs and fronts. Red cottons promise to be almost as universally worn as were pink ones some two or three years back.

In all kinds of materials it would eem to be the fashion to fasten the Irapery over the back of the bodice: the ong skirt bodices being buttoned down perpendicularly, and meeting the bodice buttons, which come diagonally. Stripes are treated to form trimmings. For example, a striped vest and side panel to match, is cut on the cross, so that, meeting in the center seam, the stripes form succession of angles. Braiding is universal, as well as fabrics woven to resemble braiding. Braided waist-coats, changeable and most various, are made in sets to introduce into many tailor gowns.

Smocking is finding great favor, and s not confined, as it once was, to the few who dressed in aethetic styles. great many cotton gowns have smocked yokes and full sleeves, smocked below the shoulders and at the wrists.

Among the latest novelties in stuffs are the silk and wool spot crape cloth, which has interwoven stripes with double lines of silk forming a sbot in-terthreaded at intervals; the "laine et with a white silk line check thrown on cream woollen ground; wool diagonal, and soutache mohair, made of a firm, wiry thread. These are trimmed with ancient silk and wool guipure, in which white, and cream, and sometimes beige, are blended and with all wool, cobweb lace is used. It is small and fine as its name implies, and washes

Many of the hats and bonnets are of the washing llama cotton, which is as fine-woven as cotton, and of garni—a washing ribbon which has been vastly improved upon, and has this great merit in the eyes of nurses and mothers: it improves with washing. It can be had in all widths, from the quarter-inch to seven inches. Most picturesque are the shapes of hand and for children, and at the same time utilitarian, There are soft, comfortable hoods, with the caps of the old-fashioned spotted nets beneath, and loops of garni, for now it would seem that we are falling back entirely on our great-grandmothers' and grandmothers, ashions, and finding perfection in nothing else.

The coal-scuttle bonnet has replaced the granny for children, and a washing college cap, made in thick linen, of the German student shape, with an octagon crown, may be frequently introduced to the wash-tub without being unpicked. The Friend or Quaker bonnet, made of cambric and garni, is most becoming in its sedate primness. The East End workers have developed a special talent for the old cowboy smacking of fifty years ago, and the fine clastic tucking used then. All the little frocks show signs of one or the other.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

There's not a maid, however well constructed, But what will corsets wear; There's not a bail, however well conducted, But has some coarse sets there.

When lovely woman gets a hammer And undertakes to drive a nail, Though she may be inclined to stammer, Her flow of words will never fail. Filigree of silver is wrought into bib pins while in gold it is the heighth of style for the

The newest India silks have the narrowest possible vine of embroidery along their trimming selvege. Colored straw is the feature of the sea-

son's millinery, and often crown and brim show different hues. An ivory block, etched or applique with golden flowers and resting upon one corner, is a new and taking cane head.

A big golden feather as a hairpin and a watch cased wholly in black enamel are among the newest freaks of jewelers. A judge at Harrisburg, Penn., has sent a young fellow to jail for kissing his aflianced wife on the street against the lady's will.

"You are a jewel," said the gushing young man to his girl; "and I'm going to have you set." An then he quietly took her in his lap. Now why shouldn't a woman be nominated for the presidency! We have always been told that the presidential bee buzzes in a

It is somewhat remarkable that even the most delicate girl is not afraid of taking cold; at least not when it comes in the form of ice cream.

Picture frames of oxydized silver and ok-clasps enamelled with flowers in natural colors are among the latest luxurious developments. Hodices of soft, white slik, with knots and drapings of velvet and black Spanish lace are among the most becoming components of

a summer wardrobe. A pure white silk, soft and fine, and cap-

able of washing like linen, has just been brought out by a London firm, and for un-derwear sashes is simply a godsend. There are girls who never hear a big church beil in the next block, and yet they are able to detect the tinkling of the tiny bells on an ice cream cart four squares away. The favorite finish for gowns of gray cloth is a pinked edge, with an underpinking of white-to match which there is a white waistcoat buttoned diagonally with gilt but-

Capes made of lace in three ruffles, whose lowermost one reaches but to the waist, and whose deep upper one falls over the arm as sleeves, are new enough to be yet redolent of

Short summer wraps approach more and more the mantilla, and face or beaded gauze, with a trimming of lace and passementerie, is the stuff of which such dreams are oftenes A young lady down south, while out in

thunderstorm, was completely stripped of her clothing by a stroke of lightning, and everybody in her vicinity was terribly shocked.

For boating costumes nothing is better than a blouse of flaunel or light cassimere in pale pink, blue or gray with sparse poika dots of a deeper color that is repeated in the plain full skirt. Gold and silver braid are handsome on the

gown, but an' you love us, don't wear them at the throat as is now much the style, for the touch of flesh tarnishes them within the hour, and the effect is thenceforward intol-

It is not always easy to tell whether or not a woman really means what she says; but this rule does not apply when she is expa-tiating on the accomplishments of her baby. She may be misguided, but she is always per-fectly sincare. THE MACDALENA MOUNTAINS.

As Beautiful as an Afternoon Dream.

THE COUNTRY OF "MON YANA."

The Traif of a Race of Murderers-\$3,000,000 for a Pair of Jacks-Where the Prospectors Bank Their Money.

CANYON DEL AQUA, N. M., June 10 .-Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]-If you have a little knowledge of the Spanish language yon can translate 'Canyon del Aqua" into English and have "Water Canon." Away back in fourteen hundred and some odd old Coronado and his gang of swash bucklers marched up from the south land. Then, as now, water was water in this country. They could find canons, any amount of them, but canons with water in them were few and far between. Up near the head of the canon numerous living springs gush forth that furnish the water for a lovely stream almost down to the mouth all the year round.

A Spaniard always names a mountain or other natural object in honor of the first thing he sees thereabouts. As this particular band of Castilians, who were out on an expedition of cross planting for the public and a murdering tour on private account, had probably seen no water for three or four days, they were doubtless glad to soak their parched tongues and call the place "Canyon del Aqua." As I sit here the picture spread before me is as beautiful as an afternoon dream. There is no finer climate all the world. The anvariation of temperature is less than seventy degrees. On the 25th day of February I sat in front of a miner's cabin here. The thermometer

indicated 582 above zero in the shade. Away to the southwest loomed the uncovered crown of old Baldy on whose glistening sides lay the white snow many feet in depth. A mile away across the gulch to the southwest rose a wall of brown stone six or seven miles long and an eighth of a mile high. On the grassy slopes between myself and cliffs hundreds of grazing cattle could be seen. Altogether the scene was one of beauty and promise seldom excelled, beauty for the eye of the artist and promise for the hope of the ranchman. Whatever may become of the mines hereabouts there is wealth for the owners of herds and of flocks. "Mon yana"—I do not know whether I spell the word correctly or not but l spell as it is pronounced— means to-morrow. This is truly the land of to-morrow. Here no one hurries. Try to get anything done by Mexican and-provided he will do it at all-his answer is always "Mon yana." And why should they hurry? Their wants are few and easily supplied. They are the happiest mortals on earth. The Americans who come here soon get into their ways, and they, too, refuse to do anything to-day that can possibly be put off until to-morrow. The Magdaena mountains lie off to the west of the Rio Grande river some thirty miles and about two hundred miles north of the northern line of Old Mexico. There is no range of mountains in the world in which mineral is more abundant. The

grade I mean ore worth less than \$100 to the ton. It is extremely difficult to convince monied men that the most profitable mines are the low grade ones and yet such is the fact. When one considers the immense ore bodies that are found here it is surprising that a greater number of working mines are not seen. Mining operations were carried on here in this canon as much as thirty years ago. There are indications that tell me that even longer ago than that white men were here pounding up the quartz rock and washing out the yellow gold. Climbing up the mountain side one day found a blacksmith's anvil lying be sider a rotton stump. A little search revealed the ruins of a log cabin. All my quest among the oldest settlers in the camp failed to get any history of the man who in the years gone by had builded that cabin and carried that anvil up the mountain. Men who have

mineral, however, is low grade. By low

been here twenty five years never heard of him. These mountains have always, until the past year or two, been the range of a band of Indians in the territory. Here it was that old Nana used to leave his yearly trail of desolation and death. When he finally got his infernal old cut-throat Geronimo took up the tomahawk and knife and kept the trail bloody. With an armed party of ten I rode through this country to the Black range in 1882. We picked up thirty-five bodies that had been murdered. We rode at night and kept the rocks and brush in the day time.

When I was a good many years younger I used to hear a whole lot of bosh about the bravery of the Indian. They are a cowardly lot of murderers and nothing less. Nobody ever heard of a gang of cut-throats attacking a party where the odds, numbers or chances were even. They won't fight at night unless you surprise them in their camp.

Just over the range, three or four miles from where I write, there are

iena and Kelly, and a number of paying mines are being worked. There is a peculiar fascination for me in anything connected with mines or mining. It is a toilsome and dangerous work to get the ore out of the ground. How day after day and night after night, the miners drill and blast has often been told. How much mineral do they get out of a mine? Sometimes they get more; a good many times they got loss. In the Magdalena mountains the best producer has been the Kelly, followed by the Graphic as a good second in the race. The history of the Kelly mine not very different from that of man another mining location. In 1380 a vein of mineral was discovered by old Jim Kelly. He located it and named it the Kelly mine. From the value of the mine to-day one would imagine that he ought to have made something out of it. He did. He made two jackasses out of it, or rather I should say three of them, two four-legged ones and one two-legged one himself. He traded the claim for two pack jacks, estimated to be worth \$40, actually worth about \$10. If the picture of two mule heads under scored When shall we three meet again?' was not painted especially for Jim Kelly's consideration then I am mistaken. But to go on with the history of the Kelly mine: Jim Vendee got \$140 for it and immediately went out behind the cabin and patted himself on the rise beween his two ears and said, head." Then he went down to Socorro and filled his hide full of gin and the town full of yells. Since that time he has been heard to express the wish that the wish that some day his feet, which now point to the north, will get twisted around to the south, so that he can fill the broadest part of himself full of bruises, because he did not have sense enough to keep a good thing. The man to whom he sold had but \$30 more brains, for he in turn sold for \$170. The next purchaser sold the mine to Gustave

Billings of Cincinnati for \$42,000. Mr. Billings built a smelter at Socorro to treat the ore. The Santa Fe Railroad company built a branch road to the mine, and since Mr. Billings has owned the property he has taken something over three hundred and ninety thousand tons of ore from it, of an average value of about \$45 per ton. Within the last six months he has refused an offer of \$3,000,000. But after ali it matters little in most cases whether a prospector gets \$50 or \$50,000 for his claim. "Uncle John" has prospected in Australia, Africa and

n fact almost everywhere. He has had a dozen fortunes and has dissipated them all. "Just let me strike it again and I'll save it," said "Uncle John." He did strike it over in Cat mountain. sold for \$16,000. He went down to town on Monday morning. The next Sunday he returned without a cent. "Where is your money?" asked the boys. "In the bank." "What bank?" "Faro bank." That's the story. Nine times in ten 'striking it' is a curse to the miner. There are some odd characters hereabouts. Over in South Canon, which is entirely inaccessible except through the upper end or head of this canon, lives Charley Gay. He has been prospecting

there for seven years. What he has found no one knows, for the man who would attempt to explore one of his shafts or tunnels would as certianly be shot as seen by Gay. He imagines that all the world has formed a league to steal his claims from him. In Six Mile Gulch-not another soul in the gulchis another hermit, Judge Sillaman. At one time he was president of a national bank back in the states. It is supposed that friends there send him money to ouy provisions. What he has found in he way of metal no one knows, not even himself. H. W. Zeigler completes the trio. He is at the head of the canon and has been there for eleven years. Unnided

he has drilled four hundred tunnel and ninety feet through solid rock. Not an ounce of mineral in sight and has been. How's that for faith and perseverance? He says that he will strike five fissure veins before he gets through the mountain. Long before he gets his hole through the mountain the mountain will furnish him a hole for an eternal abiding place.

Whether or not New Mexico is ad-

mitted as a state is a matter of no concern to me. My honest conviction is that her people are much better off as they now are than they would be under state government. But there is one thing that every decent man ought to do whenever and wherever he gets opportunity, and that is to refute the vile slander that has been printed and circulated concerning the native population. No odds if the slander does come from the national congress it is no less untrue. The man who said that the Mexicans were it race of "blanketed horsethieves and hooded harlots" was a willing liar or an unwilling fool. know the Mexicans and dare assert that for honesty and virtue they will compare favorably with any other people. The gentleman who goes among them will receive kindly and courteous treatment. The loafer who presumes upon their goodness and attempts to corrupt their homes and debauch their women, will probably get what he deserves-a stit in his vile carcass. Their houses are made of sundried bricks and the are dirt, but the floors are sprinkled and swept as many times a day as litter can be seen thereon. As regularly as the Monday morning comes the family washing can be seen out to dry back of every dobe house. I have found them faithful, generous and kind. The man who treats them fairly will not have their trust betrayed. Omaha is better known here then almost any other city back in the states and it is a fact that the two considerable mining camps, Magda- newspaper one most frequently

hears mentioned is THE OMARA BEE. "You are from Omaha, are you? I know so and so in that city; why, we get THE BEE." I have heard that remark many times. Omaha people come here too. Some of them come to stay. Dan Bliss lives here in one of the coziest little cabins imaginable. In 1865 he was in Omaha and had five thoysand big iron dollars in his wallet. Mr. Yates, who is now the president of your Nebraska National bank, was his friend and tried to get him to invest in Omaha, but Dan to get him to invest in Omaha, but Dar wanted to go west and he went. hasn't the five thousand now, but he has a faithful little wife and two lovely girls and a house full of happiness. Perhaps if he had stopped in Omaha he would now be worth a million and lying awake nights devising means to get more. As it is, his "grub pile" is always in good

shape and he never knows a care. Hon. J. E. Riley, of your city, was here in February, to look at some mining claims. Down here in the canyon the trees were in leaf and the green grass growing, but up in the mount ain, where the leads were stanted, there was from two to five feet of snow. Riley faced the snow like a mountaineer, how ever, and made the six mile tramp in good shape. He is not a feather weight and the boys say the trip made him puff. I do not know whether he in-vested or not. Mose M. Bique.

RELIGIOUS.

The American Sunday school union organized last year 1,502 schools, with 6,326 teachers and 54,129 scholars.

The Sisters of Charity of Monterey, Cal., lately received a bequest of \$30,000, with which a hospital is to be built near San Diego.

The salaries of the bishops of the Episco pal church in this country vary widely. The highest is that of Bishop Potter, of New York —\$10,000 and a residence. The next is \$6,000, and eight receive \$5 000 The receipts of the American board, dur-

ing the eight months of its fiscal year ending with April, amounted to \$367,210. The legal cies have aggregated \$54,000 more than last year, and the advance in donations is about Chief Rabbi Jacob Harif of Viina, Russia

elected by the orthodox Jews of the lower part of New York, was expected last week, but he cabled that his first year's salary (\$2,500) must be sent to him in advance before he would start for America. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists embrace

1,230 churches, 129,000 members, 1,012 minis ters, and 1,450 Sabbath schools, with hom and foreign missionary societies. In doctrine and policy they are Presbyterians, an earnest and aggressive branch of the church of Thirty-seven missionary societies are doing

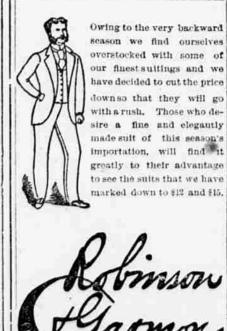
Thirty-seven missionary societies are using efficient work in China. There are 1,040 missionaries, including wives and unmarried ladies. There are 175 ordained natives and 1,316 unordained helpers. The communicants increased 4,260 last year, the total number now being 32,260. Rev. Irvin P. McCurdy, D. D., of Phila

delphia, has been appointed by the general assembly a delegate to the fourth general council of the alliance of the reformed churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, to be held in London England, July 3-12 next. The church army has become an important

institution in the church of England. It re-ports 1:0 evangelists for the year, indicating an increase of fifty-five. In addition to this, a considerable number of officers who have passed through the course of training, and who for various reasons were not quite fitted for the difficult work, have scripture readers and lay-helpers. Mr. Morais, of the Hebrew Theological seminary, New York city, says that the kosher wine used by the Jews in celebrating the Passover is a fermented wine, differing

from other wine only in the fact that it has been made by the Jews, "and is, therefore, known not to have been in any way ren-dered unfit for sacred uses." It is but eighty years since protestant mis ionaries were at their faintest beginning, ess than fifty years since they were pursued with permission, and not yet thirty years since they have been prosecuted with free-dom. Behind these numbers there are organizations, literature, and habits of self-reliance which promise accelerating in-crease in the immediate future.

Adhelme, who died in 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced; ballads into England. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV., but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues and vagabonds and sturdy beggars.



1319 FARNAM ST. Parasols at special prices on Do not not fall to look at them before purchasing for we will save you money. All this season's goods, are new and desirable styles. Ladies' Taffeta Silk Mi ts, assorted shades on sale Saturday at 15c a pair.

Special prices on ladies' Silk Vests. They are Jersey Ribbed, low necks and without sleaves, come in white, cream, orange, lavender, scarlet and sky blue. They are this season's purchase, perfect in every particular and will be sold at the extraordinary low price of \$1.00 each. Also another line of Ladies' Silk Vests in combinations of cream and sky blue, scarlet and gold, black and lilac, sky blue and pink, extra quality, at \$1.25 each. It will pay you to investigate this item, for it is a bargain seldom offered. Ladies' Gauze and Baibriggan Vests, all styles

Men's Gauze Shirts at 12%c and 25c each, Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 40c, 59c, 750 and \$1,00 each. Children's Gauze Vest at 15c, 1sc, 20c, 23c, 25c, 2sc, 33c, 35c, 35c and 38c each, extra fine quality. Ladies Jersey Ribbed Vests at 25c each, for-

mer price 40c, in cream, pink and blue. A line of fine Embroidered Swiss Caps and Tam O'Shanters, something new and novel at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, and \$2.50 each. Children's Lace Bonnets, a great variety of

styles at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90 and \$1. each. The celebrated I. C. Corsets are the best fitting French Corsets made, colors, white, ecro, mastic, black, etc.; all sizes in four qualities.

Thomson's Glove Fitting Ventilating Corsets at il each. They are so constructed that they will retain their perfect shape which is not the case with most makes of summer corsets. Corset department on second floor. Take elevator. We have the best 25c and 35c Bustles in the

L'Ludies' Milanese Suk Gloves and Mitts in bluck and colors at 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 15c, 85c, \$1. and \$1.25, extra value at each price.

We make special mention of three lines of Kid Gloves, Theodors in black and colors, nicely em-broidered, at \$1.0) a pair. Arlington, realkid, mahogany, shades, black trimmed and em-broidered, at \$1.25 a pair. Verona tan shades, embroidered at \$1.5 a pair. Also complete lines of finer grades of kid gloves in Foster Hook and Buttoned, including the "Mather," with the new direct lacing, without buttons or hooks-very convenient.

Wehave received another case of Smith & Angells' fast black hosiery, for ladies', children's and men's wear. 'They will not fade, crock or stain the feet. The color caunot be removed by acids, and is just as glossy and black after repeated washing as when new-in fact, washing improves the color. The dye being vegetable, does not injure the goods. Every pair warranted as above, and if not found as represented, return them and your money will be refunded. Prices for ladies' 50c, 62c, 75c and \$1,10. Gents, 50c and 75c. Misses' and children's, both plain and ribbed, from 40c, to 68c a pair. them once and you will wear no other kind. Mail Orders Solicited, Charges Pre-

Our stock is fresh, seasonable and reliable, marked at the lowest prices consistent with good quality, and sold strictly for cash, which means

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

1819 Farnam Street.

S. L. ANDREWS & CO.

29c EACH GARMENT.

On Monday only, June 25th, CHILDRENS' KNEE PANTs, from 4 to 13 years of age, will be article No. 2. On Monday, as people who took them home with astonishment, thinking they must be paper or wind, came back with tears in their eyes begging for more of them, so it will please be remembered that this is the same quality we sold before, and will offer them once more, Monday, the last time at

13c a Pair, 2 Pairs for 25c.

Every per on allowed 2 pairs only, at the DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE S. L. ANDREWS & CO.,

S. W. Cor. Douglas and 15th Sts. Orders from the country promptly filled.