## WORLD BUILDERS AT WORK.

Pen Sketches of Vigorous Life and Activity in the Great Northwest.

YANKING WEALTH FROM NATURE'S STOREHOUSE.

Progress of Development in the Mines and Oil Fields of Wyoming -Advancing Irrigation-State Control of Arid Lands--The Tin Interest in the Black Hills -- Notes From Other States.

Imperial North Nebraska. OMANA, Neb., June 30. - To the Editor of THE BRE:-In all matters pertaining to the best interests of the state as well as the upbuilding of Omaha, The BEE's activity and cooperation can always be depended upon. This is the secret of its popularity in the rural districts as well as with the business men of Omaha. It is also the reason why in carrying out a desire to talk with the merchants, and bankers, prop erty owners and working men of Omaha this

communication is addressed to it. The subject is that of our business and social relations with that part of the state known best as North Nebraska. The territory covered is one of magnificent proportions as well as immense possibilities. My mind turns to it because having lived up there for over twenty-one years among its rich prairies and industrious people. I not only love it for its own intrinsic value, but also for what it is possible vet to be. It contains over two-thirds of the entire area of the state, stretches away from the lowa bluffs to the sontinei-like Buttes of Wyoming, from the graceful valley of the Platte to the bad lands of Dakota. It will average over 400x120 miles in extent, and contains over thirty-five million acres of the finest agricultural and grazing lands in the There are nearly fifty great counties with regularly formed county governments, and over five hundred thousand as bardy, industrious, intelligent and patriotic people as can be found in any other agricultural sec

tion of our country.

For rich soil, pure air, glorious sunshine and splendid water this region is unsurpassed. I know the latter statement is a broad one, but where in the world is there inexhaustible soil! Land that by knowledge actually seems become to become more productive with age and continuous cultivation, so much so that I know land up there that last year produced sixty to seventy bushels of corn to the acre after twenty years of contin-uous corn cropping without the use of fer-

As to the air it is absolutely untainted by the germs of disease or malaria. The pre-vailing winds are from the northwest and come from the regions of eternal health. Sunshine! No skies; not even Italy's India's or those of the Orient are bluer and down through their sylvan depths old Sol's

and from June to January, with such brilliancy as cannot be excelled in any land. Water! From the eastern slope of the ockies; from a million springs clear as crystal; from nature's reservoirs, in splendid and opportune showers it flows pientiful pure and abundant.

rays are streaming from January to June

Considering acquisitions already gained, and the natural conditions and resources yet to be developed, what is to hinder this the larger part of our state, from becoming a great bechive of enterprise and industry, containing when the next census is taken over 1,000,000 people, producing and sending to market over \$100,000,000 of farm products annually, 200,000 farmers and stock pro ducers, each one requiring three cars to han-dle their annual in and out shipments, enough to make one solid train of live stock, grain lumber, and other merchandise that if placed in unbroken line, could reach from New York to San Francisco! Is this not an imperial domain! Is it not a country worth lighting for! Is it not the cream of Omaha's sur-

is the natural gateway to this region. This is Omaha's legitimate territory. Her meadow, pasture, orchard, garden, in short her farm, from whence in the future will come most of the riches, and resources that will build dreams of George Francis Train and Chauncey Depow in making her the great commer cial center of the continent. This, however can only be brought about by the closest and most cordial of social and commercial recip-rocal interests. Trade and barter are at the basis of the whole scheme. It is a question

The suburban is just as keen in his race for money as the urban. And the market that ffers and gives him five dollars the most for his car load of grain or stock gets his patronage. There is just a little sentiment in business, but not much, it is mostly a question of collars and cents, and if Omaha wants to protect her interests in that great northwes ritory she must be able always to deserve its A. M. C.

Mr. D. C. Devereaux, a nimrod of th neighborhood of Boise county, Ida., reports an exciting time with a wounded elk, while on a recent hunt along the Snake river These noble creatures have become exceed ingly rare of late years, owing to the assidui ty with which they have been hunted, and when seen at all in remote districts are so shy that it is with difficulty hunters obtain a shot at them. The party of which Mr. Dev ereaux was a member had contented them selves with smaller game, and it was with some surprise that they ran into a small herd of elk moving along Rock creek, a small trib utary of the Snake. No opportunity was af forded for surrounding the animals, which the only successful way of hunting them, but coming upon them suddenly, a wild scattering fire only served to disperse them when they were off like the wind. Mr. Devereaux who happened, however, to be some distance ahead of the others, managed to wound a buck, though without bringing him to the ground. The animal, apparently maddened with pain, plunged into the Rock, and swim-ming it was soon on the other side and running as fast as the wound in his hing quarter would allow. The party seeing it impossible to overtake the herd set off in pursuit of the wounded but by the time they succeeded in find ing a ford and had crossed the creek the ani mal was out of sight, though his trail, which was marked by a stream of blood, was fol-lowed without difficulty. After a mile and a half of rapid riding indications unmistakable to a hunter's eye were noticed that told of the cla's exhaustion, and a short distance further on they caught sight of the laboring suffering creature as he attempted to moun a small hillock some hundred yards away. Mr. Devereaux, claiming the elk as his game, rode forward at full speed, reaching the foot of the ridge just as the elk paused, exhausted, on the summit, when he fired. The animal staggered a little and then rolled out of sight over the sharp brow of the hillock, crashing through the undergrowth. Circling the ridge, Mr. Devereaux rode to the foot, where he found the deer lying mettonless, and thinking him dead, he dismounted and ad vanced toward him. But, evidently stunned, the elk rose like a flash and w the act of bounding away when the hunter fired, wounding him in the breast by a gland ing shot which laid bare the bone and seemed to distract the animal. He ran at his pur-suer with lowered head, his great horns fixed like bayonets, and only to be avoided by Mr. Devereaux's hasty spring to one side. He fired several shots, each, as was afterward escertained, taking effect in the but without staying the elk, which again struck at its tormentor.

an eig's horns are formidable weapons, and have been known to lay open a horse's side when the animal is at bay. Mr. Devereaux met the new stroke by a tremendous blov with his gun, watch was now empty, but though the weapon was broken in a dozen pieces, it evidently did not affect the furious animal, which returned to the attack at once stamping and lunging forward with his hore: By this time the rest of the hunters had rid den up, and at every opportunity when it was thought safe to fire at the elk without danger of hitting their companion, peppered the creature, which now fell upon his knees, wounded to death. Seeing this, Mr. Deversaux sprang upon him from behind, and kept him from struggling to his feet, at the same

time plunging his stout knife into his neck He fell over with such force that it was a the hunter could do to escape having his right leg crushed beneath the great weight. The cik was found to be wounded in seven-

State Control of Arid Land.

A residence in Wyoming of twenty-three cars convinces the editor of the Chevenne oun that "the state has ample resources, but an entirely different policy must be adopted we would make substantial progress. The situation in Wyoming is peculiar, owing to the fact that the state is in the arid land belt of the United States. Briefly stated the exsting conditions are these:

"1. Irrigation is essential to farming. "2. The water belongs to the state, accordng to the state constitution and the act of ongress affirming the same. "3. The greater portion of the land is owned by the United States and subject to

government land laws. "4. It is necessary for the state to rezu-ate the use and disposition of water by law, to create state boards and state engineers, to nstruct reservoirs and canals. out little land will be available for agricul

The present land laws are not adapted of the wants of the arid region, and retard agriculture. Our breadstuffs and most of the produce are brought in from states east of Wyoming, which has the effect to depress all other industries.

Land without water is of little value. It is sold by the Union Pacific on easy terms from ten to fifteen years at 6 per cent, at cents to \$1.25 an acre, while irrigated land is valued at \$10 to \$20 per acre. Most of the land that is near streams, and can be cheaply rrigated, has been taken up under the land What remains will require large exditures for reclamation.

"It follows from the above conditions that there is a conflict of interest. The govern-ment should construct the resevoirs, and regulate the water supply, or else surrender he public lands of the state with authority o dispose of them to the best advantage What our people desire is that the government lands within Wyoming be ceded to the state, and the proceeds of their sale be de voted to the construction of mountain res rvoirs and canals.

The views here expressed are not only the opinions of our farmers, but of those who would engage in farming if the conditions were more favorable. As it is many of our ettlers who have attempted to cultivate soil, or engage in raising live stock, have met with financial loss and discouragement, and were compelled to abandon their under takings.

"This class of persons attribute their mis fortune largely to the unfavorable conditions above mentioned; and they believe that the remedy proposed is the only way to over-come the natural obsticles of elevation, climate and necessity for irrigation.'

Wyoming's Mineral Congress. The Wyoming state board of mines has issued a call for the convention to be held at Chevenne September 7-12 inclusive. A very satisfactory arrangement has been made with the railroads for excursion rates and the free transportation of specimens. The outlook is now good for a very successful convention, and all that is needed to insure success is the co-operation of the men inter-ested in the development of Wyoming's mineral interests. It is a fact recognized by those interested in the mineral output of the state, that all that is necessary is for us to make known the wealth of our minerals to usure an abundance of capital for their de velopment. The plan of holding a conven-tion of miners of the state and making a full display of the minerals of the different local without doubt the most practical nethod of advertising our mineral resources and securing the attention of those who nake our mines productive.

The convention offers opportunities and ad-vantages to all who are in any way interested n the development of the mineral wealth of Wyoming. Owners of coal fields and mines, iose interested in iron, soda, oil and minera paint deposits; those interested in the derelopment of our marble and building stone ndustry, and likewise those who desire the levelopment of our precious metals al should take an active part in the display to be nade at the coming convention. There are many other products which come under the head of minerals which should be repre-sented at the display made on this occasion. The field is broad, and the people of every locality in the state can find something to oring to the convention-something that will prove to the visitors who examine the displa that Wyoming has great mineral wearth in

every county. The hearty encouragement the conver ion has received from the press of the state eads the board to believe that the exhibition n September next will be a substantial suc-ess, and if so, it will be largely due to the inselfish efforts of the newspaper men of Wyoming, who have never lost an oppor-unity to bring before the public the advantages to be derived from placing on exhibition the minerals of the state, and inviting he investor to examine the display and meet there the owners of the mines. It has been wisely said that if great wealth is to come Wyoming we must dig it out of the ground,'

Black Hills I'm.

Henry Claussen, jr., Lewis May, Samuel Untemeyer and Joseph and Gilbert Flannigan, officers and directors and principal stockholders of the Harney Peak mining and manufacturing company, have concluded a six weeks' visit of inspection through their tin mine claims in the Black Hills. With the party is J. S. Childs, a mine operator and expert of San Francisco. Mr. Childs made a thorough inspection of the deposits and ac-cepted the superintendency of the mines and viil at once take up his headquarters in the oining district.
"I would not have undertaken the man

agement of the mines had I not been con-vinced there is tin obtainable in paying quantities," said Mr Chiids as he told the tory of his investigation and discoveries The company has over eleven hundred minng claims, and what we have taken out thus far will average over 2 per cent, and that is very rich, considering that the Cornwall niners work tin mines that average but I per

ent of tin.
"I have seen specimens that will average 25 per cent tin, and the block unworked tin will go as high as 75 per cent. This is no tin plate lie either.

"Now, just because of the richness so far discovered I will not say positively that we can continue taking out tin that will pay. We are working but six of the claims and have gotten down but 200 feet on the average. We haven't tunneled out beyond the mair shaft either, and what is below the point al ready reached we cannot say, although there is no doubt in my mind that tin can be gotten 2,000 feet below the surface. At any rate we will know positively in a year whether the mines can be successfully worked.
"Mining machinery will be at once bought
to convert the ore into tin. We have 200 men

ow at work getting the ore out, and will 2,000 next year. Will the new tariff help the industry!" "It will, but we can produce tin without the tariff, and our product will be as cheap as the English tin. Of course a tariff will help

any new industry, and it will aid us in that it will make it profitable for us to work up the low grade ores. If the tax were removed, however, we would go right on getting out ore just the same." Mr. Childs has for twelve years been a mining expert for J. B. Haggin and the Hearst estate owners of the big Anaconda

copper mine. Irrigation in the West. Discussing the subject of artificial irrigaion and the great changes in the condition of life on the great plains consequent upon this

The Great American desert still covers not less than 30,000 square miles. One hundred

method of agriculture, the New York Sun

million acres are believed to be reclaimable. The reclaimable area in San Bernardino county, in California alone, is larger than the states of Delaware and Maryland. \* It is only twenty-one years since irrigation on a large scale was first attempted in this country. In 1870 the Greeley Union colony was founded in northern Colorado, on a barwas founded in northern Colorado, on a bar-ren plain, and an experimental system of ditching was begun, in imitation of the irri-gation fields in Utah territory. Now, from 1,500 to 2,000 car loads of potatoes a year are shipped from Greeley. Today the secretary of agriculture reports that in Arizona, Cali-fornia, Colorado, Idaho, western Kausas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wash-ington and Wyoming over this een million acres are under ditch, that is, Jubject to irri-gation, and over seven million acres are actugation, and over seven million acres are actu-

ally irrigated. On the great plains cattle ranching is givplace to grain raising, and along the Pa-grain raising, as in the wheat-growing district of California, is giving place to fruit farming. The large holdings taken up by ranchmen and by farmers of the last genera tion are now subdividing rapidly into small farms of from ten to a hundred acres, for the soil of even the most barren valleys of the Great American desert is rich in phosphates, and when irrigated produces on the same area double the grain raised from lands naturally moistened, and crops of roots and vegetables from five to ten fold greater, while in parts they are unexcelled for the growth of semi-tropical fruits, such as olives, oranges, grapes, figs, prunes, as well as hemp and to bacco. Such small farms are springing up in New Mexico, on the staked plains of Texas. and on the desert lands of Arizona, especially in the valley of Salt river. In California the change has already produced very important effects, as is shown by the enormous gain in counties most interested in irrigation. This increase is counted at 753 per cent as com-pared with 39 per cent, for the state at large. othing more is needed to show that irriga

the work.

tion is both practicable and profitable. The Hog in Montana.

The revival of the swine industry in Montana augurs well for the state. Last year one Helena firm, says the Journal, imported fifteen carloads of pork to supply the demand. The farmers of Montana should not permit this to occur again, when the outlook for the swine industry in this state is so promising. That corn is an essential to profitable pork growing has long since been disproved. Ground peas and barley have demonstrated their fattening qualities, and as our soil is admirably adapted to the growth of each th remains no drawback of importance to dis

Stockmen are becoming interested in the pork problems of the northwest, and individual effort is being concentrated along the line of this important industry. Firms are multiplying for the importation of excellent breed ing stock, and the drawback of expense in the matter of shipment from the far east is being done away with. Several fine herds of swincan now be enumerated, from which suitable selections can be made by the farmer who desires to add hogs to the wealth producing resources of his ranch.
That more attention has not heretofore been

given to hog raising in this state is surpris-ing, when the aggregate consumption of pork is considered. The hog crop is one of the cheapest that can be grown in Montana. It is practically free from the diseases that mow a swath through the profits of the eastern farmer. It is not likely that extensive hog growing will breed these complaints in this region to any alarming extent. The condi-tions are unfavorable to the peculiar diseases of swine, a factor of profit that should not be lost sight of. Animal life is singularly free from diseases in the pure ozone of the mountain regions of the northwest, and no brute tands a better show for a healthy maturity than the great American hog.

The Oil Region. Late advices from the oil districts of Wy oming indicate considerable activity. Recent strikes have enthused capitalists, and syndicates are in process of formation in several eastern cities which intend to push development. Tue Bze's review of the oil fields and the apparent efforts of the Standard oil company to throw cold water on Wyoming's petroleum interests had the effect of opening the eyes of Omaha capitalists to the grand opportunities which Wyoming afford. The urgent necessity of Omaha maintaining and developing the areas controlled by her citizens and making them directly contributory to the industrial prosperity of the city awakened general interest, and it is not improbable that it will result in the organiza tion of a strong company. The enterprise is not one solely for Omaha's benefit. While its success would undoubtedly enhance the value of every foot of property in the city by making it the termin in the city by making it the termin us of a pipe line and create innumerable refineries and kindred industries, basides effecting a permanent solution of the fuel problem it would unquestionably return one hundred fold every dollar in-

Operations in the oil basin as well as in the interest awakened among capitalists at home and abroad, indicate a season of unusual ac-tivity. The Pennsylvania company proposes to sink six new wells this sea lands are increasing in value, new strikes are of frequent occurrence, and all signs point to an early practical development of the petro-leum fields, and placing the fluid on the market.

It behooves Omaha men and means to mov promptly and secure a permanent grip on the nost promising money making investment in

Mortgaged to truy Mules. A Washington correspondent writes: "A volume of mingled pathos and humor could be gathered from the replies received at the census office to the circulars of inquiry addressed by thousands throughout the country to obtain information of the condition of the industries of all kinds, which will form so important an element in the great work approaching a successful completion. These replies come in shoals, thousands upon thousands, and only an occasional and exceptional one attracts the eye of the examiner. This one comes from California and is evidently intended as an earnest desire to conform to the law. To the printed question for what purpose was a mortgage (if any) placed on the farm, he replied: 'I mortgaged the d-d place to buy a

team of mules with, wild as --, but have made enough by them to pay my debts and to pay the mortgage when it comes due-"The letter accompanying the schedule

'I am engaged in hauling freight between Hopeland and Lakeport. If you need any-thing in my line give me a call. If you need information in matters of business I am your Injun-anything about hauling freight shear ing sheep, bad debts, balling hay, fishing, hunting bear, stove wood, threshing machines, weaning calves, sucking mules, pigs, orchards, hay rakes, setting saws, anything like that I will answer. Any information about the 'Switzerland of America' cheer--, Mule Whacker.' "

Utah's Capitol.

Architect Meyers of Detroit, the designer of Omaha's court house, is regaling the people of Salt Lake with plans and pictures of a capitol building. The growth of statehood sentiment has increased interest in public buildings, and the natives think that Meyers' pictures of a capitol are Utah's size. The commission appointed under an act of the territorial legislature has decided to adopt Meyers' plans and pay him \$5,000. The building is estimated to cost \$1,000,000, and resembles in general outline the Nebraska state

The capitol grounds in Salt Lake City contain a shade less than twenty acres of ground on the beautiful swell of the footbills of Ensign peak, bordering on the City Creek canon. They were granted to the territory by an act passed by the legislature in March 1888. The same act created a commission, consisting of the governor of the territory, James Sharp and Thomas Marshall of Salt Lake City, A. F. Farr of Logan, Joseph Stanford of Ogden, A. H. Lund of Manti, A. O. Smoot, ir., of Provo and G. E. Blair, to have charge of the capitol grounds and super-intend the construction of the new edifice. The commission has expended some \$30,000 in the improvement of the grounds. The fine iron fence inclosing the grounds cost \$10,000, while \$3,000 was expended in grading, and the shade trees represent some \$1,500. been in progress for about ten days. Battling for Vast Wealth. One of the greatest legal battles that has

ever been fought in this country will be waged at Butte, Mont., next week. The estate of Andrew J. Davis, variously esti-Irrigation in Washington. mated at from \$5,000;000 to \$12,000,000, is the prize. John A. Davis, a former resident of Chicago, is now in possession of the estate, which he holds by victue of his deceased brother's will. Henry A. Root of New York, a nephew of the deal millionaire, disputes the Chicago man's rights to possess the estate. He claims the Will is a forgery and says he has the witnesses to prove it Robert G. Ingersoll and Attorney Mayer of New York have been enriged to prove that the will, which settles the vast entire on the Chi-cago man, is not genuine. The contestants claim that the evidence they can preduce will claim that the evidence they can preduce will remove the last doubts that this will was never seen by the doad millionaire. They even claim to have the evidence of the very men who forged the document. D. H. Carvalto, an expert judge of penmanship, adds his testimony to that of other witnesses to the effect that no such paper as the alleged will is written on was made when the will purports to have been signed. He also says that the ink is of a recent manufacture. But sumed at home will come to Tacoma. How Washington Got Its Name. Carvalto's testimony, it is claimed, is noth-The state of Washington owes its name to ing compared with that of the men who positive knowledge of the crime. It is It is said

that men who were in an adjoining room when the job was done are known, and that before the case closes a statement may be obtained from one who actually participated in A Rich Valley. The Flathead country of Montana, which is now attracting widespread attention, is said to rival the Red river valley of the north. It is one vast park of beauty and enchantment, with trees and streams ond inviting glens. It is the future great, the valley of life and activity-the boomland of Montana. It is 100 miles long by 30 miles wide: the soil is deep and prolific and every Washington fulfilled. section is well wooded and watered. Resting as it does upon the western slope of the Rockies, it has an equable and delightful climate. The men who have settled the country are young, progressive, ambitious, and energetic. There is not a drone in the live. The people already there have the brains and the brawn to build vast fortunes

and develop and beautify a country already beautiful beyond the possibility of satisfact-ory description. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads will traverse the valley, which already has a lake fifty miles long, which in the near future will bear upon its bosom the commerce of large and prosperous communities. Montana is rich in all that goes to make a reat state, and the Flathead valley is among er choicest spots and ranks among her most coveted possessions. Artesian Irrigation.

After a year of deep well boring, the Dakotas are now getting ready to put artesian irrigation to practical work in the fields. The first experiment is being conducted at the Beard farm near Aberdeen. A reservoir of great height, covering three acres and possessing three sluice gates, is being employed to water three quarter sections. The first trial has just been tried and with comolete success.

It is estimated that upwards of a thousand artesian wells have been sunk in the Dakotas already, and the work is being pushed daily w fields. The artesian field and the artesian supply seem to be practically unlimited. The Dakotas have comparatively little water above ground; the Dakotas are nevertheless well watered. Their rivers, creeks, springs, lakes and fountains are not stuck above ground for show, nor for the rulger bovine, swine, tramp and alkali deposit. to wallow in; but are put carefully under geological cover, where the tramp et al. may not get in and corrupt, and where science and Dakota enterprise may reach and bring to high utility. The Dakotas are a well watered empire. Such an empire is bound to have forests and gardens-if you only give it time to bore for them.

The Advance in Silver. The industry of mining is the most important that we have in Utah, says the Salt Lake Times. Upon its prosperity depends the prosperity of the cities of the territory If it shall enjoy a boom Salt Lake will boom, while if it should lauguish there would be corresponding depression here. In view of this close connection between the prosperity of the mines and the prosperity of the city. all classes have a pecultar interest in the rise in the price of silver. There has been an advance of 5 cents an ounce during the past few days, and this has been of great benefit to the producers. It should be borne in mind that every cent of advance is added profit. The cost of extraction and treatment remains the same whether the silver be sold at 97 cents or \$1.02, and an advance of 5 cents means \$2.50 added profit on every ton of fifty-ounce ore. On daily shipments of 500 tons of ore of that class, the added profit in a year would amount to \$456,250. There is promise that the price will continue to rise until a point near par shall be reached. should go to \$1.20 the additional secured to Utah mine owners would not be far from \$2,000,000 annually. Such a sum of money would be sufficient in itself to start considerable boom.

Montana Diamonds. Among the sapphires and other precious stones which are being taken out of the famous French Bar placer diggings are found stones which resemble first water diamonds from African fields, says the Helena Independent. Some of these have been submitted to experts, but there is no doubt as to the character of the stones. The diamonds used in diamond drills are required to be of a standard indicated by 100. Recently several given to an expert with a view to testing them for use in drills. They were reported to be within ten degrees of the standard— that is ninety-eight. Diamonds used in drills cost about \$20 per carat and should French Bar stones be found which will come up to the standard, Montana will have another in dustry added to her list against which the diamond fields of Africa can never success fully compete. The Montana stones are characterized by some as carbons and others nsist that they are diamonds. Three hun dred and twenty acres of ground was located a few days ago by several Helena gentlemen who will hunt for the carbons coming up to the standard. They estimate that these stones can be sold at \$5 per carat with profit.

Ancient Needlework. A very remarkable piece of needlework is n the possession of Mrs. R. C. Shelton of Salt Lake City. It was done in 1816 by her nother, then Miss Isabella Fletcher De Lancy, of Wiltonshire, England, daughter of an officer on the staff of the Duke of Welling ton. The young woman was only fifteen years old at the time, and must have been unusually accomplished. The design is worked on a twelve by fourteen piece of brown silk. and consists of a representation from Moore's "Lalla Rookh." The scene is where the angel appears to the old man who is about to make away with bimself, and persuades him to give up his suicidal ideas. The heads and arms of the figures are in India ink, but all the rest, including the scenery, is executed in the finest kind of needlework. Indeed, the stitches are so fine that they are readil distinguished only with the assistance of a magnifying glass. The colors are in tints of irab, and the shading is of , remarkable ex-cellence. Miss De Lancy must have been a long time in stitching this piece of work, and her patience was equaled only by her skill. Mrs. Shelton is justly proud of what is really a prize, and will exhibit it at the next Territorial fair in the exposition building.

Live Stock in Montana. Secretary Preuitt of the State Live Stock association, has received aeports from all grazing districts in this state. These reports to the effect that the grass crop is much arger this year than it has been since 1880. l'aking advantage of this fact, cattle men have thousands of Texau two-year-olds and are driving them to eastern counties in Montana. A large process of the trails in Colorado chases are now on the trails in Colorado wending their way northward.

Cattle wintered unusually well in this calf crop has been very large. Montana. A large proportion of these pur

The weather has been so favorable that a high percentage of the youngsters were saved. Cattle men estimate that 200,000 head will be sent to the market from this

state in the fall. Sheep men are equally as sanguine. Their stock wintered well. The lamb crop is very large. Shearing has are heavier than usual, cleaner and the woo of excellent grade. The vield this year will be about 14,000,000 pounds and \$3,000,000 worth of sheep will be sent to market.

Despite the fact that most of the state of Washington is not troubled for want of natural moisture, enterprising farmers propose to resort to irrigation. An irrigating ditch, which according to the Yakima Republic is thirty feet wide at the bottom and something wider at the top and four to five feet deep, is being rapidly constructed. This is really quite a river and when completed it will irrigate a very large area and make it as productive as the best wheat lands of the The exact extent of the area to be watered is not stated, but a similar ditch i Denver, built in 1882, waters about eight hundred thousand acres. This amount of Washington wheat land, capable of produc bushels to the acre, will make no amali addition to our producing capacity. And every bushel raised on it that is not con-

Kentucky member of congress named Stanton. The petition to be set off as a separate territory from Oregon was before congress as early as 1852, but was not acted on till 1835. The name proposed was Columbia, but Stanton said: "We have already a terri-tory of Columbia. This district is called Colombia, but we never yet have dignified a territory with the name of Washington. I desire to see, if I should live so long, at some future day, a sovereign state bearing the name of the father of his country. I there-fore move to strike out the word 'Columbia,' wherever it occurs in the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the word 'Washington.'" The motion prevailed, and if Mr. Stanton had ived till now, he would have seen his desire o see a sovereign state with the name of

Montana's Iron Mines. The excitement over the Choteau iron mines has not abated one whit since Mr. Raiston made his discovery public some three weeks ago. Aiready hundreds of locations have been made, so that nearly the whole tract of visible ore has been located. Many of those who visited the fields last were old country miners and had worked in the mines of this and other countries. John Jackson sr., than whom there is no more experienced iron miner in Montana, said it was the largest and richest deposit he had ever seen in all his travels. Representatives of some of the largest iron workers in the United States are expected here shortly, having been actuated to investigate by the assay made by themselves. Let them come are sure of the quantity if they are satisfied with the quality.

An Educational Exhibit.

The people of Wyoming are fully alive to the importance of advertising the vast resources of the state on all occasions. The tenci.ers who will attend the national convention at Toronto, Canada, this month will take with them an exhibit that cannot fail to attract general attention. It consists of fine cabnet of minerals selected by Prof. Conley of the state university. The beauty and grandeur of Yellowstone Park will be grouped in twelve large photographic views. Pictures of cities and towns, bits of scenery from plains and mountains, novelties made from minerals and photographs of prominent state officials will form a frame work for the exhibit. The collection will be accompanied by a big banner containing these words: "Wyoming, 44th Star. Equal suffrage, intelligent electors and compulsory education secured by the constitution."

Cooling a Practical Joker. Postmaster Benton of Salt Lake City is classed as a joker by the Tribune. Once while at Lincoln, Neb., in a ticket office, he was much annoved by parties coming in and sitting down on the corner of his desk. So he put up a little job by boring a hole in the corner where the visitors were wont to perch, and inserted a pin which was man-ipulated by a string. The first man who sat down on the desk corner did not sit there long. He just jumped as though a snake han bit him, and the way he swore was a pulling a gun, remarked casually, as it were, that the man who pulled that bin would shortly be climbing the golden stair. The pin was not pulled.

Wyoming.

Evanston is prospecting for a flour mill. Horseback riding is the fad at Rock Springs. An exodus of Mormons from Utan is set-

Chevenne has thirty-seven saloons and two public drinking fountains. The Cheyenne electric street car line is to be in operation in 120 days. The Union Pacific disbursed \$25,000 to em-

ploves in Rawtins on June 20. The assessed valuation of taxable property in Newcastle foots up \$300,500. A couple of Laramie boys yanked a 22-inch

nountain trout from Fish creek. The assessment roll of Laramie county, including Cheyenne, foots up \$5,337,550. Hon. R. H. Hall of Fremont county, sold fifteen head of young horses for \$1,500. The cutworm is playing sad havoc with nany vegetable gardens around Lander.

The government geological surveyors have commenced operations in Sheridan county. Sheridan people are very confident that the B. & M. will be in their town before 1892. Sundance and Lander have each raised 1,000 to pay for land for experiment stations The late Dr. Cowhick of Chevenne left

4,000 to endow a scholarship in the state university. The construction corps of the Buffalo exension of the Barlingtan has reached Belle

A company comprised exclusively of women is to be formed to operate mines at

Gold Hill Owing to the rush, workmen in the Chev one shops are working five hours overtime every day.

A drive of mountain logs aggregating 200,000 feet of lumber, is moving down Big The enforcement of the Sunday closing

aw has produced a painful internal drouth in Chevenne. On being challenged to show means of support, a Cheyenne vag offered in evidence red-headed girl.

Laramie papers insinuate that the Wyom ng insane asylum would be benefited by horough overhauling. Rawlins is enjoying a season of unusua activity outfitting miners and others bound for the Gold Hill district.

Prof. Stanton assayed a chunk of minera om northern Wyoming which ran \$15,870 to the ton in sulphides of silver. A stream of flowing water was struck at a epth of 458 feet in the artesian well on the

university grounds in Laramie. Delos Babcock, treasurer of Johnson coun ty, has skipped the country, leaving unset tled accounts to the amount of \$1,000. Tramps raided the room of some Union Pacific trainmen at Laramie and stole a lot of lothing and a gold watch chain and charm

It is expected that 400,000 head of sheep

will be driven across Wyoming this fat

that cost \$85.

They come from Oregon and go to Nebraska feeding pens. The Bald mountain gold fields of Sheridan county will make a record this year which will be unsurpassed among all the rich and golden fields of Wyoming. People are flocking in to these fields.

The marriage of Miss Nettie Faber of Mendota, Ill, and Mr. Horman Wellnitz of Cheyenne was the first hymenial knot tied by Chief Justice Grossbeck While drilling a well at Siding 5, about fif-

teen miles south of Edgemont, a couple of weeks ago, the B. & M. drillers struck a vein of natural gas at a dopth of 190 feet The Atlantic City, Miners' Delight and South Pass districts are yielding liberal quantities of gold. The quartz veins are howing up all over the three districts na placer grounds will yield a rich harvest this year.

A Manville dispatch states that great numpers of cattle are being driven north just now. Over 60,000 have been unloaded from now. Over 60,000 have been unloaded from the trains at Orin Junction during the last two weeks and 80,000 more are reported

the way to this point. They are from Colorado, New Mexico and Texas on the way to northern Wyoming and Montana. T. B. Hicks, president of the First National bank of Chevenne, has an Indian pipe

taken from the topec of Sitting Bull a short time after the violent death of the famous chief near Pine Ridge last winter. Part of the stem is covered with colored porcupine quills, beautifully wrought. The pipe is a present from Colonel Robert Offley, United

South Daxota Deadwood voted \$40,000 for improvements

Three new mail routes were inaugurated n the Hills on the 1st. Cracksmen tapped J. C. Lenk's safe in Lead City and secured between \$800 and \$900

railroad survey corps has reached Hill Dr. McGillieuddy has 276 tons of iron on ho way to Rapid City for the new motor

The Dakota, Wyoming & Missouri River

The Deadwood & Western railroad pany asks a bonus of \$25,000 and depot grounds to build to Hill City.

The closing exercises of the Indian school at Pierre were highly interesting. Ninety Indian children participated.

Forty-six big empty beer kegs in front of an irrigation tank in Lead City gave silent proof of how probibition prohibits Will C. Moore, a member of the Russell xpedition to Alaska who lost his

ley bay, was formerly a resident of Dead Following is a copy of a notice found in the Spokane sliver district. "Wee one fore claims going side by side this is near the center.

A company has been organized at Pierre for the purpose of securing and placing upon exhibition at the world's fair a representative of each of the Indian tribes of the coun ry, together with relics and curiosities illustrating savage life.

Charles Bates of Yankton who has the contract to survey the boundary lines of North and South Dakota, is at work in the Hills. The line is to be marked every half mile with blocks of Sioux Falls granite. Bates gets \$15,000 for the work.

Cornelius Shoemaker lost his life in the lake formed by the Upper Rapid City company's dam. Shoemaker and his wife were out on the lake in a small boat. The boat capsized and both fell into the water. Mrs. Shoemaker was rescued, but Shoemaker was drowned before assistance could reach him. Intense excitement still prevails in the mining region east of Harney's Peak. Prossectors are arriving daily from all parts of the Hills, while great numbers are coming from the mining camps of Montana, idaho and other western states. All the country within three miles of the Spokane is staked, mostly by experienced miners, who are developing their claims as rapidly as possible. and never a day passes but what some dis covery of great importance is made. Quite a city has already sprung up at Spokane.

In the heart of the Margaret group, with tin rock for its walls, is situated what will prove one of the great nickel mines of the world. The lode is from twenty to ninety feet in width and the formation, a solid mass of quartz of the rich green color, assaying from 3 to 7 per cent nickel. The ore is heavily charged with arsonic and becomes encrusted with a heavy white powder upon exposure to the air. Pyrites of nickel, resembling a new 5-cent piece in color, are lit erally sown in the rock and glance of white nicket is frequently found.

California. The people of Oakland, after a long fight,

have secured high license and have shut up the pool rooms. San Jose papers are making a vigorous fight against Heinleinville, the local China town, with a view to abolishing that

Building improvements at San Diego the past two years aggregate \$1,113,630, besides the improvements at Coronado, which swell the above amount to \$2,613,630.

Fresno, Cai., is the home of a new paper called The Roaster. It emanates from the office of the Sure Shot publishing company and ought by all means to be on the exchange list of the Arizona Kicker. Work is progressing rapidly on the Baden

stockyards, about half way between San Francisco and San Mateo. The buildings will have the latest improvements and a capacity of slaughtering 4,000 daily Powder mildew, a disease which attacks first the leaves and then the fruit of the grape vines, has made its appearance on the young vines in some Tulare county vinerards, where it is said to be making sad

navoc. A Traver (Tulare county) man has strawberry bed, 50x100 feet in size, from which he has this year soid 400 boxes of strawberries at 1214 cents per box, besides supplying his family. This is a yield of

An old sycamore tree, that has been a land mark at East Los Angeles ever since white men have known that section, was cut down The trunk was over six diameter, and experts say the tree was 1,000

vears old. A gas well has been started in the buttes of Sutter county and is down 140 feet. Work has been suspended pending the arrival from the east of improved boring machinery The well at present gives forth a jet which when lighted flames up to a height of three

Charite Chestaut, an old-time resident of Redkinds and noted for several horse-steal-ing scrapes which he was engaged in, was ound dead near Indio on the desert recently It is supposed that he perished for want o water, as his two mules were found dead near the same spot.

The local editor of the San Bernardine ourier gives Actor Sullivan a black eye by calling him "the poorest actor that ever trod the boards." Having done this he deemed it wise to announce, in the same paragraph, that he should take the early train for indiana and would not be back for some years Sacramento is becoming too conventional and citified for anything. A city ordinance has been framed there, and will undoubtedly passed, prohibiting any persons from owing their horses, pigs, cows or other stock from grazing in the streets of that city except when securely their or held by ropes not to exceed ten feet in length, and in front

of their own premises." Another big irrigation enterprise has been begun in San Diego county. It is for the formation of a huge reservoir to receive the surplus flow of the San Jacinto river. resorvoir will cover 10,000 acres, will have a depth of twelve feet, and will irrigate 125, 000 acres. The valley which it will water is now planted to wheat and barley, but a larea will soon be put in fruit and vines.

Montana. Helena is negotiating for a plate-glass fac-The wool crop is beginning to arrive at the

An opera house to cost \$42,000 is to be built at Great Falls, The government has 300 men at work in Yellowstone park.

Butte people are trying to overcome the melter smoke nuisance. The sale of the Anacond a property is em phatically denied by Butte papers. The Butte & Moutana Commercial com-pany has now in its boom at the mill 8,000,000

feet of logs.

A vein of coal three miles wide and fifty feet thick has been discovered in the Fiathead country. The Salvation army had enjoyed an era of success until its leaders sampled Butte whisky. Their recovery is doubtful. Helena proposes to pave Main street with

wooden blocks, although stone is than wood in the immediate vicinity, Butte's waterworks scheme has collapsed The company which received the franchiso was unable to give a satisfactory bond.

The Blue Bird company has purchased all the mineral rights to the Kemper addition to Butte. The company intends, so it is stated, going into copper mining extensively, James P. McDermott, who has resided in

Dillon for several years, has received a tele-gram from his attorney, D. H. Miller of Omaha, informing him that he had been awarded \$11,000 damages against the Union Pacific railway company. Sixty days ago the butchers of Helena or

ganized a sort of trust and put up the price of all kinds of fresh meats at least 5 cents a pound. Contrary to their expectations busi-ness fell off alarmingly and dissension brought the collapse of prices and the trust. From a mining standpoint the Great North era railroad is apparently building west over a wisety selected route. The mining districts which it will run through embrace Butte,

Helena, Kootenal, Colville, Okanogan, Similikameen, Wenatchee, Silver Creek, Monto Cristo and Sultan, to say nothing of other rich mineral belts in which but little work has been done, awaiting the coming of the railroad and better transportation.

The finding of gold in a cellar excavation in Helena should occasion no excitement nor surprise. It is an ordinary every day experisurprise. It is an ordinary every-navelence. It was the finding of gold in the gravels ence. It was the finding of gold in the gravels of Last Chance guich that gathered together the nardy pioneers who laid the foundation of the Helena of today. Gold located Helena fixed her status and has sustained her growth and power, and upon that rock will she thrive and increase in population.

Irrigation ditches are rapidly multiplying. The last cleanup of the Mother lode mili at Murray is estimated to be about \$13,000. The coal mine in Montpeller continues to show up coal that grows more and more sat

Caldwell is to have a woolen mill. About \$10,000 has been subscribed so far; \$20,000 is the amount required. Six hundred Italians employed on the

is factory.

Great Northern line in the Panhandle are on a strike for higher wages. The Red Cioud is the bonanza mine in the Wood River district. It is paying \$10,000 in dividends every month and employs fifty-five

The portion of the Cour d'Alene Indian reservation, about thirty thousand acres, recently thrown open for settlement, is fast

A rich copper strike has been made on the Little Salmon river a few miles below Salmon Meadows. Besides copper the ore car ries gold and silver.

There seems to be no limit to the variety of minerals in the Palouse. The latest and least expected is tale, which was found this week on Tower butte, four miles southeast of

The Ruby creek mines, which are situated on Ruby creek, promises to be one of the richest mining camps in the state. The character of the ore is high-grade lead and silver, while some of the ledges carry gold. A mountain of iron ore has just been discovered eight inlies east of Moscow, Latah county. It was found several days ago, but until the assay was made nobody knew how-rich it was. The ore goes 87 per cent in magnetic iron and the ledge is inexhaustible

Nevada. Some two hundred thousand fish recently

hatched in the state hatchery at Carson are ready for transportation. Trout are plentiful in Truckee and fishernen are catching a good many eastern brook trout which were planted in the river two

Workmen are employed in the Virginia and Truckee railroad shops night and day on machinery for the river mills which are now running at full blast on Comstock ores.

The Big Creek antimony mine has over one hundred tons of ore ready for shipment, but antimony is so low that the mine may be closed till the price of its product raises. In the western part of Humboldt county here is a petrified forest whose trees are of

enormous size. Near Alder creek there is one tree partly uncovered which is over one hundred feet in length and fifteen feet in circumference. The mining situation on the Comstock is atisfactory. A very large force of men is employed, extensive development work is going on from the Utah to the Silver Hill, and almost the entire milling power at our

command is at work. Three Piute Indians-one buck and two squaws-convicted in the district court at Winnemucca of killing the Indian "witch," have been sentenced to ten years each in the

state prison. It is the first conviction in Nevada for such an offense. Work at the new smelters at Proche forges ahead. Forty-five feet more have been added to the main building and the bollers ire being placed, which as soon as finished with stacks will permit the completion of the structure.

The hay reservation at Fort McDermit comprising six townships, a good part of which is fine natural meadow land, has been thrown open for settlement, and plots will be filed at the state—land office on July 6. The Indians want the land and have already gun to take possession. From all parts of the state come reports of

herds of rolling-fat cattle and of immense growths of alfaifa. In all the mountain valeys there are fine crops of wild grass suitable for mowing, while there is an unusual bundance of bunch grass or lands and mountain slopes.

In ploc sinch northwetern part of the state deer are said to be unusually abundant. These animals are supposed to have worked their way down into Nevada from the dis-tant north. As there are now no Indians in that region to surround these deer and scoop them by wholesale for their skins, it is thought they will remain south all winter. The cattlemen up that way encourage their

Provo proposes to cularge the jail and mow the weeds on the streets. One hundred new bath houses are ready for use at the Provo lake resort. The San Pete branch of the Rio Grande Western will be standard gauge. Three prisoners in the Sait Lake fail

Utab.

crawled through a transom and mingled with he outside world. The territorial reform school building at Ogden, which cost \$45,000, was destroyed by fire last week. Insurance \$30,000. Reports from Sevier county say that the rops look better than ever before, and as the eneral health is good the people are natur-

ally happy. It is interesting to note that of the 128 firstclass postoffices in this country only twenty-seven show a greater increase in carnings than the Salt Lake postoffice. The political campaign in Utah is wide open. At a recent gathering in Ogden strawberries and cream, garnished with a

brass band, were served by the republicans. The retail clerks of Salt Lake City have ssued a plea to the people to do their trad-ng before 7 o'clock in the evening, that the clerks may have opportunity for some recrea-Work on the Methodist university at Og-

den began Monday. The contract for erecting the building has not yet been awarded but some preliminary work is to be per-The assessed value of property in Cache county for 1890 was a little under \$4,000,000. This year the value is placed at \$6,100,000, or a little above. This is an increase of over

one-half. The democratic territorial committee met in Sait Lake recently and voted 15 to 4 to or-ganize the democratic party in the territory. The reasons given are that the Mormon par-ty had dissolved, and if the democratic party idn't capture the scattered flock the repub

icans would organize and get them. President Woodruff of the Mormon church and George Q. Cannon, another Mormon of-ficial, asserted in an interview that there is no truth in the report of the so-called po-ple's party of Utan, the membership of which s wholly Mormon, was dissolved by direction of the church. President Woodruff said: We disclaim any right to control the politi cal action of the members of our body. declared that he favored the separation of

church and state. Washington. Canadian Pacific trains are now running to Whatcom.

Eight thousand books have been ordered for Scattle's public library, The supreme court has decided again t a logical survey of the state. A Whatcom county man claims to have at

last discovered the secret of perpetual mo-The Fairhaver, school census shows an in rease of 125 per cent over the previous year.

The interstate commerce commissioners are taking evidence in cases of discrimina tion at Spokane. Eleven thousand dollars in property has een subscribed by citizens of Spokane for the floor mill subsidy.

The state of Washington mining bureau in corporated in Boston is composed of citizens of Olympia and Boston, Some portions of Okanovan county are said

to look as bare as when newly plocwd, the crickets having destroyed whole grain fields. The Palouse country is indeed remarkable for the treasures it contains. Not only are farmers gathering fortunes from its rich soil, but the fame of the precious stones found in some portions of it are becoming widely known. As the work of developing the odal mines goes on, the stones found