RUSH FOR NEW COLD FIELDS.

Vast Expanse of Rich Placer Ground Opening Up in the Upper Platte Valley.

ONCE THE BED OF AN ANCIENT RIVER.

Relics of Mining Operations Carried on So Long Ago That Indians Know it Only by Tradition.

Sanaroga, Carbon County, Wyo., July 2. -(Correspondence of THE BEE. |-Unless all signs fail there will be a big placer excitement in the Upper Platte valley within the next few weeks. An elaborate system for prospecting placer ground has been progressing for nearly two months on North Brush creek, only sixteen or eighteen miles southeast from Saratoga, by a company which controls 680 acres of rich ground. Their field of operations was the scene of sluicing and panning as far back as 1870. From that time until the present season prospectors have worked in the neighboring gulches and draws tributary to North Brush creek. Most of them either quit work or abandoned their claim altogether because they thought the pay dirt which prospected well was not deep enough to justify them in putting in the necessary ditches to work the gravel deposits. Captain J. H. Muttison, who was a pioneer in that section, has always had faith in it. He waited until the old location ran out and then stepped in and relocated some of his old diggings and those of others that had lapsed. Associated with him are men who can command capital sufficient to carry out the new enterprise planned by Captain Mullison.

During the past few days discoveries have been made which not only demonstrate the richness of the Brush creek placers but explain why former prospectors failed to get big enough returns to inspire them with confidence to stay by their finds. This class forsook that section just at the time when they ought to have been most encouraged. They were deceived by the presence of a strata of coarse, dirty, white substance resembling cement, which they mistook for bed rock. Some called it talc, but all except Captain Mullison seem to have taken it for granted that wherever this deposit occurred it was a sure indication that he limit of pay dirt had been reached.

Quit Too Soon. It will no doubt be a surprise to most of the old-timers to learn that instead of being bed rock, this white layer, which varies in thickness, is really a time formation under-lying the second wash. Below that is another deposit of gravel richer than that or the surface and filled with coarse gold. It is found to a considerable depth and underlying it is a bed rock of limestone.

An old printer named Jim Cusick, who has spent many years in prospecting, made a humber of locations in a big guich that is called after him and empties into Brush creek near where Captain Mulison's old workings are located. That was several years ago and Cusick continued operations there for several successive seasons. He was first induced to try his luck there by stumbling over a set of old sluice boxes on the edge of a little stream along which were evidences that somebody had been working. The boxes were in such a decayed state as to convince him that they had not been used for many years. Ditches were dug and trenches cut preparatory to ground sluicing the gulch near its mouth where the best prospects were found. Some gold was washed out but not in large enough quanwashed out but not in large enough quantities to meet his expectations. Cusick was deceived just as his predecessor had been by the layer of lime referred to. Like them he thought that any gold there might be must lie above that strata. He did not have sufficient capital to carry on hydrau-licing and as the gravel in the gulch was not more than four feet deep above the lime he came to the conclusion that he was wasting

time in washing it.

It did not occur to Cusick or any of the men who worked with him to try to trace the origin of the gold which was found in greater quanties the nearer Brush creek they went. They assumed that it must come from up the gulch and followed it down to the creek. That was another mistake they made. If they had cross-cut the gulch they might have anticipated the good success which seems likely to attend the efforts of Captain Mullisons' comyany. reek That was another mistake they made.

Prehistorie River.

The captain worked on a theory which has abbjected him to more or less ridicule. This did not bother him in the slightest, for he has lived in the west long enough and pros-pected and mined sufficiently in the past twenty-five years to be content to stand by his own cpinion and judgment, even if they don't jibe with those other fellows. Mullison's idea is that at some period in pre-historic time a mighty river flowed through the Platte valley whose channel was high up along the edge of the Medicine Bow range. To his own satisfaction, at least, he traced the course of this stream in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction as far up as Rock creek and found indications of it over the boundary line between Wyoming and Colorado beyond North Park. Owing to some convulsion of nature, he thinks, the bed of this stream sank and mountains and bed of this stream same and monteaus and hills of gravel were pulled up. Whether or not Captain Mullison's geolog-

cal theory is a tenable one it has already proven a convenient guide to him in the location of placer ground. His search for diggings in the Brush creek country was high up and along the backbone of the hills where few prospectors, so far as there is any record, have done more than stick a pick deep enough to get out a pan of dirt. There he found a series of depressions which may or may not be due to natural causes. Others besides the captain share the belief that what resemble sink holes are in reality the what resemble sink holes are in reality the relic of ancient shafts or tunnels. One of these places was chosen as the site for a prospect shaft on a claim called the Fair God. It has already been sink to a depth of fifty feet. Going down in the gravel a red clay was struck at a depth of fifteen feet, Leaving this to one side the shaft was confinued down through the gravel which Whence Came the Charcoal?

A curious thing in connection with this work is that chunks of charcoal were dug out on one side of the shaft. Why this should be found embedded so deep in the ground has given rise to much speculation. Those who think the present shaft is on the site of ear-lier works or near them imagine that the charred remains of timbering have been found.

Pieces of lime have been dug out similar in appearance to the strata that holds the sec-ond wash. From this it is reasoned that the same conditions will be found on the hill above the guich as have been shown along the course of the little stream. In that case it would not be surprising if bed rock should be struck in the Fair God shaft at a depth of ninety to 100 feet as the hill such an elevation above the feet as the hill such an elevation above the water course of the gulch. With a deposit of gravel overlying it something rich can reasonably be supposed to exist on the bed rock. If these expectations should not be realized it does not signify that the work has been fruitless, for with a large area of gravel that prospects so well, gold in paying quantities can be washed out by water from a ditch that has already been surveyed.

a ditch that has already been surveyed.

This ditch will be taken out of Brush creek, which has a fall-of fully one thousand creek, which has a fall-of fully one thousand feet to the mile. It will be brought around the hill, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and carry a tremendous pressure of water. Work on the ditch will not begin, however, until bed rock has been struck in the shaft. Then a cross cut will be run to expose the length of the gravel bed. Should the present favorable indications obtain there is no question but what active optain there is no question but what active op-erations will be carried on. Both as to quality and fall the water supply presents excep-tional advantages for work of this chanacter. Once the water is turned on it will not take

long to wash down the hill. long to wash down the hill.

With proper appliances and the ordinary safeguards used the quantity of gold taken out by this means ought to make the enterprise a profitable one. But greates importance attaches to it than the bare cleanup, be it ever so great. It has been the experience in many localities where placers were worked under less encouraging prospects that ledges have been exposed whose rich-

N. B. FALCONER.

SECOND WEEK of the Great Cash Clearing Sale

Prices still further reduced. We will not stop this sale, nor stop reducing prices, until we have forced out of stock every piece of goods, we want to clear off. Look at the reductions we make for this week in Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, Hosiery and in Books and Stationery. Don't omit to look at the double fold wool dress goods we are offering at 11c; the price of them is 35c.

DRESS GOODS-

This week we make greater reductions than ever in fine dress goods.

We quote only a few of them, but very yard in our stock is a plum. No. 1. Your choice of all our half wool checks and stripes, 38-in wide, we sold them for 30c and 35c; moving price

No. 2. We have a few pieces 54-in Arington checks, we sold them for 49ic; moving price 19tc. It only takes 5 yards for a dress.

No. 3. Our camels' hair choviots, 42in wide, we sold for 55c; moving price No. 4. A lot of odd colors in side

bands, fine goods which sold for 874c and \$1 per yard; moving price 37½c. No. 5. Nile silk suiting, 46-in wide and the best mixture for a traveling dress; moving price 59c.

No. 6. We have a lot of odd lines in hair line stripes, checks and plain mixtures, which we sold for \$1 and \$1.25; moving price 79c. No. 7. All our French challis, war-

ranted fast colors, sold for 65c; moving price 47 tc. No. 8. To close out our half wool

challis, which sold for 25c, we will make a price to sell them in a day; your choice for 124c. No. 9. We give you a choice of 150 unmade dress patterns, not one but

what is worth \$22; take your choice, Monday, \$9.95. No. 10. All of our best quality henrietta, which sold for \$1.25; take your choice for 90c. This is less than cost. Black albatross cloth, all wool, 15c.

Black nuns' veiling with side band, all wool, 42-in wide, sold at 75c; on sale Monday at 421c. \$1.50 quality black silk warp henri-

etta for 95c. 60e quality b'ack mohair brilliantine

Black camelette, all wool, 36-in wide,

Tussah cloth only 15c. worth 65c; sale price 42ic. FALCONER.

Our 75c colored 20-in satin offered for

Elegant surah plaids, worth \$1, for A few dress patterns left of those ele-

gant figured India silks, were \$1; now

Colored stripes and figures, worth \$1.35; for 69c. Black brocades, only a few left, 671c;

32-in China silk with black grounds,

today \$1.15; were \$1.50. Cheney Bros.' India and China silks, formerly \$1 and \$1.25; now offered for

90c, short lengths 85c. See our grenadines in plain and fancy. They defy competition.

All remnants of our colored faille and gros grain worth \$1 and \$1.25, for 60c. Black dress silks at prices to reduce

WASH GOODS DEP'T-

10c satines, 12 yards for 60c. 10c ginghams, 12 yards for 60c. 15c Pacific satines 8ic.

Best French satines, regular 350 quality, 15c.

Scotch ginghams, worth 25c, at 16tc. Henrietta cloth, black with colored igures, 19c; worth 40c.

Oriental crepe 13tc, worth 25c. 40c French ginghams, 25c. 40c French organdies, 25c. French mulls only 25c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

48-inch black Silk Netting 96c, form-48-inch black Silk Netting \$1.15, formerly \$1.75.

formerly \$2. 42-inch black Lace Flounce 93c, form-

erly \$1.20. 42-inch black Lace Flounce \$1.15, formerly \$1.75.

75c, formerly \$1. 15-inch black Chantilly Demi Flounce 85c, formerly \$1.25.

18-inch black Chantilly Flounce \$1 formerly \$1.85. LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Table Cloths \$5.75, reduced from \$8 to Get a dozen of those Huck Towels at

Table Cloths \$3.98, reduced from \$

6 for \$1. Get a dozen of those Huck Towels at 19c each WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Printed India Linen 9c per yard. Printed India Mills 12tc per yard. Printed India Dimities 15c per yard. Several new patterns have been added to the above.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Imported Tinsel Capes, with heavy silk fringe, only \$3.50 each. Choice of our entire line of Ladies Long Capes \$6.25 each, worth up to

Just received a large line of Lace Wraps, made in all the latest styles at \$10.00 worth \$13.75. 12.00, worth 15.50. 15.00, worth 20.00. 20.00, worth 28.00.

LADIES' WAISIS. Ladies' Wash Silk Waists \$2.65 and \$-

Ladies' Gloria Sfik Waists \$2.25.

country in times past certainly demonstrates the possibilities for placer work now. With plenty of water a man ought to be able

Gold on All Sides.

RIBEON DEPARTMENT.

No. 5 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at No. 5 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at

48-inch black Silk Netting \$1.28. 5c; sold at 12to. No. 7 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at 6le; sold at 15e.

No. 9 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at e; sold at 17tc. 15-inch black Chantilly Demi Flou nee

Nos. 12 and 16 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at 13 c; sold at 22 c. Silk Umbrellas \$4.85, worth \$6 and \$7

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.

Imported Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural wood handles and gold caps, \$1.25;

Twilled silk Umbrellas, natural wood handles and gold caps, \$2.69; worth

White Coaching Parasols 25c. Ladies' Colored Parasols 85c. Children's Parasols 15c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Special Sale of Millinery will be continued this week: Ladies' Trimmed Hats, former price

\$18, \$15, \$12, your choice for \$8. Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, former price \$10, \$8, \$7, your choice for

Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at the same unheard-of prices. Choice Novelties in Flowers, Trimmings and Materials at less than cost.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

A long line of books ranging in price from 50c to \$1.75, we place in this sale

Another lot of 30c and 40c books we A lot of 30c Boxed Stationery in this

sale at 10c, and a lot of 40c stationery at

We have not clerks enough to wait upon our immense crowd, but will have more tomorrow. Competent clerks

"The Encyclopedia Brittanica," condensed, I volume, † Russia binding at \$1.18 worth \$2.50. A lot of damaged on es at 25c and 50c each. Be sure and

5c Sheet Music, 3 for 10c. 25c Music Folios at 15c. 50c Music Folios at 30c.

EMBROIDERIES

Embroideries for 11 cts. formerly 31c

Embroideries for 5 cts. formerly 710 Embroideries for 71 cts. formerly 121c

Embroideries for 19 cts. formerly 25c

Embroideries for 274 cts. formerly 40c to 50c.

Embroideries for 331 cts. formerly 50c Embroideries for 48 cts. formerly 65c

Embroideries for 621 cts. formerly 80c Ladies' Embroidered Skirtings, for

\$1.35, were \$2.00, \$2.50, \$6.00. A full line of Ladies' and Children's Skirtings, at 35c, 37tc, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

present. Besides 300 pounds of asbestos specimens from other claims in that neigh-

borhood was shipped by express to Salt Lake. Tests will be made which will furnish a basis for other nepotiations, as it is under-

stood that options have been given on

number of properties. Mr. Ammann talks of coming here to locate, and has made prop-

ositions to a number of mine owners on the

west rauge to take their properties and work

Gold Washing in Town.

Omaha recently submitted to the council was

the above, executed by Engraver Steinhaus.

The artist's conception of the coat of arms is

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT -

Children's panties, from 1 to 4 years old, in plain drawers, at 17c; reduced from 30e; from 1 to 7 years, trimmed

A full line of children's dresses at half price, trimmed or untrimmed.

Ladies' gowns at a bargain, from 490

Ladies' white aprons at reduced

Also a great bargain in skirts.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEP'T --

25 dozen gents' outing flannel and satin shirts for 50c.

100 dozen linen colored border handkerchiefs for 16fc, always sold at To close a large line of fancy lisle

thread half hose, we will offer them for 29c; formerly sold at 50c and 75c. Gents' fine cheviot neglige shirts for

90c, formerly sold at \$1 to \$1.50. See the line of neckwear we are selling for 25c, formerly sold at 50c and 75c, in tecks and four-in-hand shape.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEP'T--We have just put in stock another case of ladies' vests bought to sell at

35c, on sale Monday for 19c. There are a few doz. of ourSwisslis le vests left, will close them out for 15c;

just quarter their value. Ladies' jersey ribbed vests for 124c, worth 25c.

MOVING SALE.

FALCONER.

tiated, but the details are kept secret for the present. Besides 300 pounds of asbestos came in from Ogden yesterday to attend the

Story of a Garbage Man Who Never Came.

There may be sadder objects in life then an Omaha woman having and keeping in her possession and being obliged to keep a full barrel of kitchen refuse matter, but as we now feel it seems to us this earth can hold

no more pitiful spectacle. Two weeks ago that barrel was full. We hen sent a small son on a wild hunt for a garbage man, first furnishing the said scion with motor fare. We then left our manifold duties and religiously watched for that man, but he came not. Again we gave the boy money and again he got a promise, but 10 man forthcoming. We felt that the fault

must be in the conscience of the heir, and as we could not attack his conscience we did his checkered ca-reer. In the intervale between spanks and sobs it was borne in upon us that the boy had surely seen a man. To heal his lacerated feelings we gave him a sitver dollar. We then hired a livery team and sent our young lady daughter. She came pack with the hopeful news that the "hoard of health was setting." They would supposedly hatch out or appoint a garbage man for each ward. We waited two days. In the meantime some passers by muttered "We burn ours." We then went into the "We burn ours." We then went late the kitchen and discharged our servant girl because she had not burned things that she ought. She wept wildly and said she "couldn't with a gasoline stove." We said no matter; something must be done. We then hired a full grown man, paying him 75 cents to get an expressman. In the soft starry eve we saw a mina with a flery mule drive in one alley. We fell upon his neck—in metaphor

Funeral of Geo. W. Hume,

The funeral of the late George W. Hume will take place tomorrow afternoon from his late residence, 1618 Webster street. It will be under the auspices of Capitol Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, assisted by other Masonic lodges of the city, and escorted by Mount Caivary Commandery of Knights Templars. The cortege will start from Masonic hall at two o'clock. Short religious services will be held at the house, conducted by Rev. L. M. Kubns. The impressive Masonic ritual will be performed at the grave and will be conducted by the Hon. Geo. W. Lininger. The deceased had lived in this city nearly half his lifetime, having come here about twenty-five years ago. For some time he worked for the Union Pacific railway in the

A WOMAN, A BARRELL

based on the story that the site of the city

saw a man with a hery mine driven on alley. We fell upon his neck—in metaphor—too overjoyed to utter a sound. We pointed tragically to our barrel. He shook his head gravely and answered: "I wet not of it." We whispered that we don't want you to wot. but just take it away. He said, "they would jump on me quick. I must pay \$25 for a li-cense. Heaven knows there was cense—lying in that barrel enough. We counted our change as well as we could by the starlight and through the mist of tears while holding our offended nostrils. We made out \$20. The barrel was mortifying. O, very, very fast indeed, and it seemed to us that \$20 would be a mere pittance with which to pay its dumpial expenses. The ex-pressman said: "No, not at that price could be take our barrel against the organances of the board of health." We did not blame the express gentleman, but when he ex-plained "that the Ninth ward would have a mas in time, probably right soon," it did seem a little hard that we must wait for a man to be born unto us, and hold our bar-rel during his infancy and while he is being educated up to the business. One thing alone remained to be done—hunt a house, This we did. Cur husband has been not fied not to cross us as we are subject to mental momentary aberation of inind—so to speak—so we knew he dared not deny us. We told him we must move at once, before we were complained of. He spoke timidly, but we must acknowledge very feelingly, of the beauties of living "neath our own vine and fig tree," but we sarcastically remarked, "Vines and fig trees are all right to live beneath, but who can live down the odor of that barrel?" We shall take our meals out. Our house is now for rent. F. G. W.

Carpenters Open Meeting.

The Omaha union of the United Brotherbood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will give a public installation of officers at Green's hall, 1417 Farnam street, on Tuesday evening. S. J. Kent, vice president and acc-retary of the executive board of the carpen-ters of the United States will be present and deliver an address. All laborers and friends of laborers will be welcomed at the meeting.

MOVING SALE. FALCONER. MOVING SALE.

concerned.

of what happens under such conditions is to ness eclipsed that of the alluvial deposits. be seen in Cusick gulch not far from Brush creek. Twenty years or more ago when Captain Mullison was mining there he dug a That such results may be attained from opening up the Fair God ground may be set down as among the probabilities of the pres-

captain Mullison was mining taken be dug a shaft eighteen feet deep. All that remains to mark the spot where this work was done is a depression not more than four or five feet down in the center, at the lowest point. It would pass for a sink hole and closely resem-There is a point on the Cusick gulch stream There is a point on the Cusick guiten stream from which good prespects can be obtained in every pan of gravel washed out. Above that no such prospects are secured, while good success attends all panning in the dibles the others which have been described.

If there are relics of old workings there is no record as to who operated there. rection towards the creek. It is apparent to anyone who takes the trouble to follow the Among the Utes there was a legend that a great deal of gold had been taken out of the Brush Creek country. The oldest Indian in the tribe had no more definite information than that but the traditions handed down incourse of the snow water stream which in the spring time drains the hill on which the Fair God is located that this empties into the guich at the upper limit of these good washings. For lack of anything better to guide one it is safe to assume that the gold dicated that the treasure hunters belonged to

came from the Fair God's ground or even a remote era, Abundant evidence exists that at some time higher up. I looked in vain for evidences that its origin could have been farther up placers were worked on a large scale. In some places in the neighborhood of Brush Creek are rolles of these old operations which Cusick gulch and found none.

Everything tends to show that at some everything tends to show that at some period an immense volume of water poured down from the hiliside. The time may have been in the remote past or an evasion of recent years sufficient to bring down the gold. However that may be there is indisputable proof that the precious metal which appears below the lime strata has not travelled for from the original place of do. are well preserved. They have been seen by prospectors but not until the present season has any move been made to explore the old tunnels and shafts. Undoubtedly somebody may undertake to solve the mystery of the big draw or select that as a scene of mining operations.

Much depends on the development work now

travelled far from the original place of de-posit. It is coarse ledge gold and the being pushed by the Mullison company. If they fail to find any leads either before or after the Fair God hill is washed down, particles heve not been carried far enough to Below the layer of lime not only is gold in search will be stimulated for the mother lead from whence the gold found in the gravel is presumed to have had its origin. The same larger quantities found in the gravel but also larger quantities found in the gravel but also coarse pieces of gray copper and galena. The pay streak which hitherto has been narrow and shallow whenever found in the middle of the gulch is a gray stuff of fine grain. Chunks of rock resembling this in every way save that it is much harder can be picked out of the water way of the gulch haven its mouth. Some rices are bigger than is true as regards the gray copper and galena. It would be worth while to trace that up to find from whence it came. Ancient Treasure Hunters. Much has been written concerning some ancient mining done on Mullison's gulch which heads towards Gold hill, and is distant

near its mouth. Some pieces are bigger than a man's fist. When pulverized colors can be panned from this rock. There must be big from it four or five miles. It is claimed to be the work of the Aztecs, but that is mere surposition. As a systematic exploration of that section is to be made this summer it is well enough to await the result of these edges of this somewhere in the hills above If there is any room for doubt that the track traversed by this mineral was along the bed of the wet weather course over the Fair God, the choice must be made between that and a researches without indulging in any theories or speculation regarding them. Emptying into Mullison gulch is another big draw which heads higher up the hill. This empties into Cusick gulch near the apout three miles long that heads towards one about three miles long that heads towards Gold Hill and is three miles southwest of the camp. The gulch is narrow, being only three rods wide at the mouth, but broadest out above there, and in some places is five rods across. Near the mouth is an old shaft whose depth is unknown. Jim Cusick visited it in November, 1888, and says that there place where these rich deposits first occur. There is a low divide between the first line of the latter and not more than half s

But I was struck by the position of two up-right timbers broken off sharp close to the surface, which appeared to have been driven for some special purpose. They stand a little over two feet apart and right at

the mouth of a subterranean passage of some sort. Perhaps that is the outlet which waters have worn when damned up in this peculiar reservoir. Earlier in the season when the snow water plunged down the steep slope a visitor there found the basin passage of the property of the steep slope a visitor there found the basin passage of the steep slope a visitor there found the basin passage of the steep slope a visitor there found the basin passage of the steep slope a visitor than the steep slope a visitor there found the basin than the steep slope a visitor there found the basin than the steep slope a visitor there found the basin than the steep slope a visitor there is not shown that the steep slope a visitor than the slope slope slope a visitor than the slope slo

nearly full of water. A big stream emptied into the reservoir, but had no perceptible effect in raising the water stored therein.

Certain it is that an outlet was found near the spot where the posts appear.

The position of the posts would be about what one would expect to find in old work-ings where a drift had been run. In such

perations stutts and caps are used where inbering is required. The snow fall is great at that altitude

and the forest being dense holds it till late in the season. When it begins to melt the water rushes along with a force sufficient to tear

out or cover over any works within a season or two after their abandonment. An example

mile nearer the main range than the Fair God, is another series of depressions. The only difference between these holes and those first named is one of size. Those in the big draw are was considerable water in it. The distance down to the water be estimates at fifty feet. How much deeper down it goes he had no method of calculating.

There were evidences that the gulch had been worked out for at least a quarter of a mile up from the shaft. Hig boulders were stacked up along one side. Some were so large that they would be difficult to handle except by the use of derricks. They were Ruins of Acid Works. Two of them, close together, are each forty feet in diameter and nearly or quite as deep. The one nearer the divide has the appearance The one nearer the divide has the appearance of having been the scene of a big water spout or of being scooped out by a downpour from a cloudburst. The other, separated from the first by a thin partition of earthwork, may have resulted from human agency. When I visited it yesterday it was full of debris and boulders. To clear it would be a laborous task

except by the use of derricks. They were piled up as regularly as though intended for a wall. Where the miners quit there was an a wall. Where the miners quit there was an eight-foot fail in the gravel.

No signs of boxes were to be seen. The gulch appeared to have been worked by ground sluicing. There was nothing to denote bydraulicking and no traces of a ditch were found. Judged by the ground thrown up, three or four summers' work must have been done there, else a big force was kept engaged for a season. The last was kept engaged for a season. The last dirt thrown out was gravel showing that the miners cleaned up on that. Prospects were obtained by Cusick from this gravel near-by where work was stopped. The shaft was put down a little to one side

the guich, and as close to the channel as sssible, but so that the water could not get possible, but so that the water could not get in. It was about five feet square and timbered with square sets. These had rotted out, but the prints of the timbers were plainly discernible. The only indication as to the time that had elapsed since this work was done was that it antedated the present growth of timber in that section.

Water was low everywhere when Cusick examined these old diggings. But in the summer a good stream flows through the

The discovery shaft on the Argonaut is down twenty-six feet. At that depth such good assays were obtained that the owners were encouraged to begin work on the tunnel, which has progressed steadily. The Argonaut shaft until a few days age was partly filled with water, which flowed in so fast that a pump had to be run all the time to keep it free. A blast in the tunnel opened a seam through which all the water escaped and since then it has not reconvered. It was summer a good stream flows through the guich. As much of the timber in that section and since then it has not reappeared. It was supposed then that the lead had been crossed. has either been thinned out or burned there is reason to believe that when the ground was sluiced there was no lack of water. Some good mineral was taken out, but the indications were so favorable beyond that point that the tunnel was driven ahead. Soveral small veins have been left behind which The fact that a systematic search for

Reference has already been made in The Bee to the development work on the Grand Encampment, which has been carried on for a number of years by State Senator Chatter-

a number of years by bitate Senator Chatterton and Messrs. Kurtz, Forney and Bennett.
They have four claims on a big hill six or
eight miles up the cases from Swan, which
makes the distance from Saratoga about
twenty-six miles. They are putting in a
tunnel which they expect will strike the Argonaut lead at the west end of the claim and
near the Flying Dutchman. The tunnel has
already been driven experseven hundred and
ninety feet and it is calculated that it will
cut the lead in the Argonaut at a depth of 234
feet. The work which has been done on the
hill is of an excellent and substantial char-

hill is of an excellent and substantial character. The tunnel is timbered throughout

and in a way so that it will last. Caps and posts eight to ten inches in diameter have been put in the entire length of the tunnel

and the logging is all split and faced.

gold has been made in the Brush creek show ruby silver. They are just running country in times past certainly demonstrates into lime at the face of the tunnel and the outlook is more encouraging than at any pre-vious time since the work began. Beginning to Ship Ore.

to make good wages. The season is a most favorable one so far as the water supply is Plans are being perfected for the ship-ment of ore from the Chatterton tunnel. As a starter one ton will be sent to Omaha for treatment and it the re-turns come up to the expectations a car load But it must not be imagined that because the Brush creek region has been described at such length that the gold dig-gings are restricted to that locality. will be shipped. There is reason to believe that the owners of other mines will a lopt a similar policy. Representative L. G. Davis, who has a half interest in the Blue Bell mine at Gold Hill, is only waiting the arrival Anywhere for twelve miles or more along the mountains that bound the Platte valley on the east and behind the first range of hills the same formation exists. It can be traced from the Kid or Saddle Back mountain just of ore sacks, when he will immediately ship a ton of ore from there. The Blue Bell lays up high, where the snow has bothered a good south of Elk mountain in a southeasterly di rection to the Marble mountain just behind Gold Hill. There it ends abruptly. A break deal, but the owner has such confidence in his mine that he proposes to pack the ora for a mile and then cart it down to the railroad. occurs and the course can be traced again of occurs and the course can be traced again of the west side of the valley along the Grand Encampment creek, which empties into the Platte twenty miles south of Saratoga. Float similar to that found on the eastern range can be traced up the Grand Encamp-The cost of transportation will be great, but Mr. Davis is sanguine that the ore will yield nim a profit over and above all expenses. The Saratoga board of trade offered to guarantee Mr. Davis against any loss, but

nent canon and on over the Continental di he politely declined this generous offer on the score that he had satisfied himself that Either on the east or west ranges are there would be no loss incurred. When ore shipments begin the creakers who have tried to run down the Gold Hill plenty of places where prospectors can locate their placer grounds and be handy to water. camp will have nothing to harp on. It is un Grand Encampment on the Grand Encamphent is a stretch of country a mile in extent and cover-ing a broad area where this lime forma-tion shows plainly. It is called cement in that locality and has been used for build-ing purposes and for filling in the chinks in fortunate that most of the claim owners in the camp are poor men who can't afford to ship ore. But that is no excuse for their devoting all their time to staking out the country and making no effort to develop what claims they have. Some of the prospectors are claim poor. They have too many to handle alone, but up to now have put so high log houses, proving a good substitute for the lime of commerce. Up to now no effort has been made to discover the nature of the dea figure on them that nobody was justi-fied in buying them out. They will hold on so long that when their need for money becomes pressing there is danger of their selling out for a song. Low values would have the effect of deprepositunderneath. Should pay-dirt be found below the strata of lime the Encampment country will present exceptional advantages for sluicing, as the creek runs strong, being one of the most important tributaries to the Platte throughout the length of the valley.

Other deposits of lime have been found on this side of the Continental divide and nearer ciating values, and as a consequence the whole camp would suffer. If this class could Saratoga. On Cow creek and between there and the Encampment the lime appears and it was recently found be induced to part with an interest in some of their claims and either get one or more of them developed it would prove a blessing to

Gold Hill.

pears, and it was recently found between Jack creek and the north fork of Spring creek. In almost every locality where it occurs water is abundant and the condi-Open to Gold Hill. It is misjudged mactivity that is hurting tions for placer working are otherwise fathe camp. The time has come when some-thing ought to be done. The people of Sara-toga furnished money to build a road through Good roads make the country on both sides of the valley easily accessible by wagon as far as the base of the mountains. Elk and the timber into the camp, a distance of eight miles. All that was asked of the miners was deer trail lead up the slopes and it is no trick at all to pack in supplies and establish a camp from which trips can be taken either on that they should build a road a mile long They dallied along for awhile but finally turned in and worked. Stages now run right into the center of camp. The snow has nearly all disappeared foot or on horseback in any direction. Looks Like Mining.

camp. The snow has nearly all disappeared and the time for work has come. While big things are expected for the Gold Hill camp it is being demonstrated every day that there are other localities on both sides of the valley where rich mineral deposits exist. Miners who fall to get work at Gold Hill or find there is no chance to prospect in that neighborhood do not by any means leave the country. M. Cornwall and J. Hilton came here from Colorado and after looking around at Gold Hill returned to Saratoga. They struck off on a prospecting trip in the Sierra Madres and brought up in the Grand Encampment country. There they found good indications, and after a few days' search made a strike about three miles west of south of the Chatterton mines. Right in the green timber less than four miles of the summit of theo Cutinental divide they found a good ledge which averages twenty-five feet in width. They call it the Gypsy claim and have sent here some speci-mens of rock taken out near the surface which look as though the lead would run high in silver. The Gypsy is located between

the forks of the Grand Encampment and rather nearer to the north fork.

Edward Ammann, a Salt Lake mining man, has just left here after spending several days in examining some claims on the west range. He came expressly to look at the asbestos mines owned by A. H. Heuston on the Grand Encampment. He was agreeably surprised to find them much better than had surprised to find them inden sotter than and been represented and satisfied himself that they can be developed into good, paying properties. A deal of some sort in connec-tion with the asbestos deposits is being nego-

A couple of miners on arriving in Saratogs a few days since began to prospect the gravel bars in the Platte within the town limits. Such good prospects were obtained that boxes were built and sluicing is now progressing. As many as 140 colors to the pan have been shown. Gold washing has begun in earnest all through the valley, and placer MR. STEINHAUS' DESIGN. Coat of Arms for the City Drawn from an Old Story. Among the designs for a coat of arms for

was once owned by a squaw of the Onisha tribe. This Indian is given the most promi-nent position in the design. She holds a panner in ner left hand bearing the name "Omaha" in a graceful scroll, while at her right is a cogged wheel bearing the merchants' ensign, indicating that Omaha is a center of business and industry. The de-sign is executed with nice attention to detail and the coloring is tasty and barmonious.

shops, but of late had been engaged in the contracting business. He leaves a wife and two children who are fairly well provided for

