

RUSH FOR NEW GOLD 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.

SARATOGA, Carbon County, Wyo., July 2. (Correspondence of The Bee.)—Unless all signs fall there will be a big placer excitement in the Upper Platte valley within the next few weeks.

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.

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 lime formation underlying the second wash.

An old printer named Jim Cusick, who has spent many years in the brush creek workings, is located in a big gulch that is called after him and empties into Brush creek near where Captain Mullison's old workings are located.

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 quantities the nearer Brush creek they went.

The captain worked on a theory which has subjected him to more or less ridicule. This did not bother him in the slightest, for he has lived in the gulch since he was a boy.

Whether or not Mullison's geological theory is a tenable one it has already proven a convenient guide to him in the location of placer workings in the gulch.

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 so is not clear.

Pieces of lime have been dug out similar in appearance to the strata that holds the second wash. From this it is reasoned that the same conditions will be found on the hill above the gulch.

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 of having been the scene of a big water spout or of being scooped out by a downpour from the sky.

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 every yard in our stock is a plum.

No. 1. Your choice of all our half wool checks and stripes, 38-41 wide, we sold them for 30c and 35c; moving price 11c.

No. 2. We have a few pieces 54-in Arlington checks, we sold them for 41c; moving price 19c. It only takes 5 yards for a dress.

No. 3. Our camels' hair chevots, 42-41 wide, we sold for 55c; moving price 37c.

No. 4. A lot of odd colors in side bands, fine goods which sold for 87c and 81 per yard; moving price 37c.

No. 5. Nilo 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 70c.

No. 7. All our French challs, warranted fast colors, sold for 65c; moving price 47c.

No. 8. To close out our half wool challs, which sold for 25c, we will make a price to sell them in a day; your choice for 12c.

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 42c.

SILK DEPT—

Our 75c colored 20-in satin offered for 25c. Elegant surah plaids, worth \$1, for 50c.

A few dress patterns left of those elegant figured India silks, were \$1; now 62c.

Colored stripes and figures, worth \$1.35; for 69c. Black brocades, only a few left, 67c; were \$1.35.

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 stock. WASH GOODS DEPT— 10c gingham, 12 yards for 60c.

15c Pacific satines 8c. Best French satines, regular 35c quality, 15c.

Scotch gingham, worth 25c, at 16c. Henrietta cloth, black with colored figures, 19c; worth 40c.

Oriental crepe 13c, worth 25c. 40c French gingham, 25c. 40c French organdies, 25c.

French mulls only 15c. Tussah cloth only 25c. FALCONER. MOVING SALE.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

48-inch black Silk Netting 96c, formerly \$1.35. 48-inch black Silk Netting \$1.15, formerly \$1.75.

48-inch black Silk Netting \$1.28, formerly \$2. 42-inch black Lace Flounce 93c, formerly \$1.20.

42-inch black Lace Flounce \$1.18, formerly \$1.75. 15-inch black Chantilly Demi Flounce 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 \$3.98, reduced from \$5 to \$3. Table Cloths \$5.75, reduced from \$8 to \$13.

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

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. Printed India Lifen 9c per yard. Printed India Midds 12c 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 \$13.50.

Just received a large line of Lace Wraps, made in all the latest styles at such low prices, only \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00.

LADIES' WAISTS. Ladies' Wash Silk Waists \$2.65 and \$4. Ladies' Gloria Silk Waists \$2.25.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

No. 5 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at 24c. No. 5 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at 6c; sold at 12c.

No. 7 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at 6c; sold at 15c. No. 9 Gros Grain, with satin edge, at 9c; sold at 17c.

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

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT. Imported Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural wood handles and gold caps, \$1.25; worth \$1.65.

Twill Silk Umbrellas, natural wood handles and gold caps, \$2.69; worth \$3.50. PARASOLS.

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, \$16, \$12, your choice for \$8. Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, former price \$10, \$8, \$7, your choice for \$5.

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 at 25c. Another lot of 30c and 40c books we sell at 10c.

A lot of 30c Boxed Stationery in this sale at 10c, and a lot of 40c stationery at 15c. We have not clerks enough to wait upon our immense crowd, but will have more tomorrow. Competent clerks wanted.

"The Encyclopedia Britannica," condensed, 1 volume, a Russia binding at \$1.18 worth \$2.50. A lot of damaged ones at 25c and 50c each. Be sure and get one.

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

Embroideries for 14 cts. formerly 31c to 5c. Embroideries for 5 cts. formerly 74c to 10c.

Embroideries for 7 1/2 cts. formerly 12 1/2c to 15c. Embroideries for 19 cts. formerly 25c to 35c.

Embroideries for 27 1/2 cts. formerly 40c to 50c. Embroideries for 33 1/2 cts. formerly 50c to 65c.

Embroideries for 48 cts. formerly 65c to 75c. Embroideries for 62 1/2 cts. formerly 80c to 95c.

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

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT—

Children's panties, from 1 to 4 years old, in plain drawers, at 17c; reduced from 30c; from 1 to 7 years, trimmed, at 35c, reduced from 45c.

A full line of children's dresses at half price, trimmed or untrimmed. Ladies' gowns at a bargain, from 40c up.

Ladies' white aprons at reduced prices. Also a great bargain in skirts. MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT—

25 dozen shirts' outing flannel and satin shirts for 50c. 100 dozen linen colored border handkerchiefs for 16c, always sold at 25c.

To close a large line of fancy lisle thread half hose, we will offer them for 20c; formerly sold at 50c and 75c. Gents' fine chevot negligee 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 DEPT—

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 our Swiss lisle vests left, will close them out for 15c; just quarter their value.

Ladies' jersey ribbed vests for 12 1/2c, worth 25c. A WOMAN A BARREL.

Story of a Garbage Man Who Never Came. There may be sadder objects in life than 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 then sent a small son on a wild hunt for a garbage man, first furnishing the said son 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 to no avail.

We must be in the confidence of the bar, and as we could not attack his conscience we did his checkered career. In the interval between spans and sobs it was borne in upon us that the boy had surely seen a man. To his incredulous feelings we gave him a silver dollar and he returned with a very lean and honest young lady daughter. She came back with the hopeful news that the "barrel man" had been found. We waited two days. In the meantime some passers-by muttered: "We have our own." We then went into the kitchen and discharged our servant girl because she had not burned things that she ought. She went with a very angry countenance to her mother's house. We said "no matter; something must be done. We then hired a full grown man, paying him 75 cents to get an express man. In the soft stony eve we saw a man with a fiery mud drive in on a gallop. We fell upon him and he returned to us overjoyed to utter a sound. We pointed to our barrel. He shook his head gravely and answered: "I was not of it. We were disappointed that we did not want to work, but just take it away. He said, "they would jump on me quick. I must pay \$25 for a license. Heaven knows how I got into it. 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 dismal expenses. The express man said: "No, not at that price could he take our barrel against the ordinances of the board of health." We did not blame the express gentleman, but when he explained that the Ninth ward would have a man in time, probably right soon, "Vans and his trees are all right to live or be dead, 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 Brotherhood 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 secretary of the executive board of the carpenters of the United States will be present and deliver an address. All laborers and friends of laborers will be welcomed at the meeting.

FALCONER.

ness elapsed that of the alluvial deposits. That such results may be attained from opening up the Fair God ground may be set forth among the probabilities of the present plans.

There is a point on the Cusick gulch stream from which a large quantity of water flows over every part of gravel washed out. Above that no such prospects are secured, while good success attends all panning in the direction of the gulch.

Everything tends to show that at some period an immense volume of water poured down from the hills. The time may have been in the remote past, or an evanescence of recent years sufficient to bring any undertaker to solve the mystery of the big draw or select that as a source of mining operations.

Much has been written concerning some ancient mining done on Mullison's gulch which heads towards Gold Hill, and is distant from it four or five miles. It is claimed to be the work of the Aztecs, but there is some supposition. As a systematic exploration of that section is to be made this summer it is not difficult to see how the matter may be cleared up.

There were evidences that the gulch had been worked for at least a quarter of a mile up along one side. Some were so large that they would be difficult to handle 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 eight-foot fall in the gravel, and a big force of men were to be seen.

No signs of boxes were to be seen. The gulch appeared to have been worked by ground sluicing. There was nothing to denote hydraulic mining and no traces of a ditch were found. Judged by the ground thrown up, three or four summers' work must have been done there, also a big force 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 the gulch near by where work was stopped.

The shaft was put down a little to one side of the gulch, and a big force was kept at work there, also a big force 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 the gulch near by where work was stopped.

MOVING SALE.

of what happens under such conditions is to be seen in Cusick gulch not far from Brush creek. Twenty feet from the gulch, Captain Mullison was mining there he dug a shaft eighteen feet deep. All that remains to mark the spot where that work was done is an impression not more than four or five feet down in the center, at the lowest point. It would pass for a sink hole and closely resemble the others which have been described.

If there are relics of old workings there is no record as to who operated there. Among the Uses there was a legend that a search was made for the old workings of the Fair God. The oldest Indian in the tribe had no more definite information than that the treasure hunters belonged to a remote era.

Abundant evidence exists that at some time miners were worked on a large scale. In some places in the neighborhood of Brush Creek are relics of these old operations which 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 has undertaken to solve the mystery of the big draw or select that as a source of mining operations.

Such depends on the development work now being pushed by the Mullison company. If they fall to find any leads either before or after the Fair God, his is a big draw, and search will be stimulated for the mother lode from whence the gold found in the gravel is presumed to have had its origin. The same is true regarding the gray copper and galena. It would be worth while to trace that up to find from whence it came.

Antient Treasure Hunters. Much has been written concerning some ancient mining done on Mullison's gulch which heads towards Gold Hill, and is distant from it four or five miles. It is claimed to be the work of the Aztecs, but there is some supposition. As a systematic exploration of that section is to be made this summer it is not difficult to see how the matter may be cleared up.

There were evidences that the gulch had been worked for at least a quarter of a mile up along one side. Some were so large that they would be difficult to handle 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 eight-foot fall in the gravel, and a big force of men were to be seen.

No signs of boxes were to be seen. The gulch appeared to have been worked by ground sluicing. There was nothing to denote hydraulic mining and no traces of a ditch were found. Judged by the ground thrown up, three or four summers' work must have been done there, also a big force 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 the gulch near by where work was stopped.

The shaft was put down a little to one side of the gulch, and a big force was kept at work there, also a big force 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 the gulch near by where work was stopped.

FALCONER.

gold has been made in the Brush creek country in times past certainly demonstrates that such legends for placer work now. With plenty of water a man ought to be able to make good wages. The season is a most favorable one so far as the water supply is concerned.

Gold on All Sides. But it must not be imagined that because the Brush creek region has been described, the others which have been described are restricted to that locality. Anywhere for twelve miles or more along the mountain 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 south of Elk mountain to the westward of the Marble mountain just behind Gold Hill. There it ends abruptly. A brook occurs and the course can be traced again on the west side of the valley along the Grand Encampment creek, which empties into the Platte twenty miles south of Saratoga. Point similar to that found on the eastern range can be traced up the Grand Encampment canon and on over the Continental divide.

either on the east or west ranges are plenty of places where prospectors can locate their placer grounds and be handy to water. The Grand Encampment is a stretch of country a mile in extent and covering a broad area where this lime formation shows plainly. It is called "Cusick" and has been used for building purposes and for filling in the chinks in log houses, proving a good substitute for the narrow and they have too many to handle alone, but up to now have put no sign a figure on them that nobody was justifying the saying that "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 valuations have the effect of depreciating values, and as a consequence the whole camp would suffer. If this class could be persuaded to hold out a little longer, of their funds and either get one or more of them developed it would prove a blessing to Gold Hill.

Open to Gold Hill. It is misjudged inactivity that is hurting the camp. The time has come when something ought to be done. The people of Saratoga furnished money to build a road through the hills into the camp, a distance of eight miles. All that was asked of the miners was that they should build a road a mile long. They dickered along for awhile, but finally turned in and worked. Stages now run right into the center of 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 fail to get work at Gold Hill or find there is no chance to prospect in the country, M. Cornwall and J. Hillson came here from Colorado and after looking at the Gold Hill returned to Saratoga. They struck off on a prospecting trip in the Sierra Madre 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 this Continental divide they found a good ledge which averages twenty-five feet in width. They call it the Cusick claim and have sent here some specimens of rock taken out near the surface which look as though the lead would run good indications. The Cusick is located between the forks of the Grand Encampment and rather nearer to the north fork.

Edward Ammann, Saratoga lead 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 Cusick claim, but he was disappointed. It was supposed then that the lead had been crossed. Some good mineral was taken out, but the indications were so favorable beyond that point that the tunnel was driven ahead. Several small veins have been left behind which

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 Chatterton and his partner, George Bennett. They have four claims on a big hill six or eight miles up the canyon from Saratoga, which is called the Cusick claim. They are putting in a tunnel which they expect will strike the Argonaut lead at a depth of 200 feet. The logging is all split and faced. 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 ago was partly filled with gravel, which was found to be a pump had to be run all the time to keep it free. A blast in the tunnel opened a vein through which the gravel escaped, and since then it has not resurfaced. It was supposed then that the lead had been crossed. Some good mineral was taken out, but the indications were so favorable beyond that point that the tunnel was driven ahead. Several small veins have been left behind which

MOVING SALE.

show ruby silver. They are just running into lime at the face of the tunnel and the prospectors are encouraging them at any previous time since the work began.

Beginning to Ship Ore. Plans are being perfected for the shipment of ore from the Chatterton tunnel, except by Engineer Stenman, will be sent to Omaha for treatment and if the returns come up to the expectations a car load will be shipped. There is reason to believe that the owners of other mines will adopt a similar policy. Representative I. C. Davis, who has had the most to do in the Blue Bell mine at Gold Hill, is only waiting the arrival of ore sacks, when he will immediately ship a ton of ore from there. The Blue Bell has up to this time not been mined in a good deal, but the owner has such confidence in his mine that he proposes to pack the ore for a mile and then start it down the railroad. The cost of transportation will be great, but Mr. Davis is sanguine that the ore will yield him a profit over and above all expenses.

The Saratoga board of trade offered to guarantee Mr. Davis against any loss, but he politely declined this generous offer on the score that he had satisfied himself that there would be no loss incurred. When ore shipments begin the croakers who have tried to run down the Gold Hill camp will have nothing to harp on. It is unfortunate 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 not making an effort to develop what claims they have. Some of the prospectors are rich and they have too many to handle alone, but up to now have put no sign a figure on them that nobody was justifying the saying that "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 valuations have the effect of depreciating values, and as a consequence the whole camp would suffer. If this class could be persuaded to hold out a little longer, of their funds and either get one or more of them developed it would prove a blessing to Gold Hill.

Open to Gold Hill. It is misjudged inactivity that is hurting the camp. The time has come when something ought to be done. The people of Saratoga furnished money to build a road through the hills into the camp, a distance of eight miles. All that was asked of the miners was that they should build a road a mile long. They dickered along for awhile, but finally turned in and worked. Stages now run right into the center of 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 fail to get work at Gold Hill or find there is no chance to prospect in the country, M. Cornwall and J. Hillson came here from Colorado and after looking at the Gold Hill returned to Saratoga. They struck off on a prospecting trip in the Sierra Madre 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 this Continental divide they found a good ledge which averages twenty-five feet in width. They call it the Cusick claim and have sent here some specimens of rock taken out near the surface which look as though the lead would run good indications. The Cusick is located between the forks of the Grand Encampment and rather nearer to the north fork.

Edward Ammann, Saratoga lead 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 Cusick claim, but he was disappointed. It was supposed then that the lead had been crossed. Some good mineral was taken out, but the indications were so favorable beyond that point that the tunnel was driven ahead. Several small veins have been left behind which

FALCONER.

ated, but the details are kept secret for the present. Besides 300 pounds of asbestos specimens from other claims in that neighborhood was shipped by express to Salt Lake. Tests will be made which will furnish evidence for other operations, as it is understood that options have been given on a number of properties. Mr. Ammann talks of coming here to locate, and has made propositions to a number of mine owners on the west range to take their properties and work them on shares.

Gold Washing in Town. A couple of miners arriving in Saratoga 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 mining 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 claims are being staked out everywhere. G. F. C.

MR. STEINHAUS' DESIGN.

Coat of Arms for the City Drawn from an Old Story. Among the designs for a coat of arms for Omaha recently submitted to the council was the above, executed by Engraver Stenman. The artist's conception of the coat of arms is based on the story that the site of the city

was once owned by a squaw of the Omaha tribe. This Indian is given the most prominent position in the design. She holds a banner in her left hand bearing the name "Omaha" in a graceful scroll, while at her right is a cogwheel which she is turning by her hand. The cogwheel is a symbol of the city's industry, and the banner is a symbol of the city's name. The design is a masterpiece of art, and it is a fitting emblem for the city of Omaha.

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 Zion Commandery of Knights Templars. The cortege will start from Marquette hall at two o'clock. Short religious services will be held at the house, conducted by Rev. L. M. Kubus. 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 contracting business. He leaves a wife and two children who are fairly well provided for

