ores were being successfully reduced any-where in the country. After some corres-pondence the board entered into negotiations

with R. D. Clark of Cortez, Nev., to whom a quantity of ore was forwarded. After testing this Mr. Clark came to Deadwood, examined the different mines, studied the character of the ore and finally convinced the board that his lixiviation process was just the one for which Hills had been searching those many years. A com-

been searching these many years. A company was at once formed with a paid up capital of \$100,000, Harris Franklin of Dead-

wood, one of the most enterprising mer-chants of the community, and who was then, as now, largely interested in mines in the

two districts, being elected president and general manager. A contract was entered into with Mr. Clark, and work at once com-

menced on the plant. It was completed at a cost of \$100,000 early in February 1881, ran

a few weeks, or just long enough to demonstrate its absolute failure, and on March 1st, 1889, was entirely destroyed by fire. With a courage and determination admirable, when

and the long line of misfortunes by which all

previous efforts had been met, are contem-plated Mr. Franklin and the gentlemen

associated with him, refused to abandon the

purpose they had in view, and lost no time in looking about for some other process. The

Newberry-Vautin chlorination method was just then attracting attention in the United

States, as well as in Australia. The com-

pany had a small plant in Denver, and thereto Messrs. Franklin, Bullock and C. W.

Carpenter went. Several weeks were spent studying the process, the gentlemen return-ing to Deadwood satisfied that while as

operated at Denver it was not practicable for Black Hills ores, it was susceptible to change

and modifications, which would excellently

adapt it to the peculi arities of the Hills. So many failures had characterized the effort to

treat these ores that when approached for subscriptions toward building another plant,

a majority refused having anything to do with the project. The burden, therefor, fell on some eight or tea, most prominent among

on some eight or tea, most prominent among them being Harris Franklin, his business partner Ben Baer, Seth Bullock, Colonel C. W. Carpenter and George C. Hickox. These gentlemen organized a corporation under the name of "Golden Reward Chiorination works," and at once began building a plant. Warned by other failures they started on a small scale, the works at first having a capacity of only

the works at first having a capacity of only

thirty tons per day. The first run was not a brilliant success. Nothing daunted the gen-

tlemen continued putting money in, and some

seven or eight months later were able to positively announce that the difficulty had at

ength been solved, that the chlorination process, as operated by them, was an abso-lute success in saving every cent of gold con-

tained in the ore, and that the operation of Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin mines to a

profit was not only possible, but probable

and practicable. The next four months' operations of the plant proved conclusively all they had claimed for it. Capacity was doubled and the plant has been kept continually busy on ore from the Golden Roward mine, turning out bullion at the rate of

\$30,000 to \$33,000 per month. It is not claimed for this process, however, that it will

save any silver the ore may contain, and as a

to carry silver in value ranging from \$8 to \$30 per ton (Golden Reward ore carries from \$1 to \$3 silver only), in addition to the gold, it became necessary to devise a method for

saving the silver. At the Golden Reward plant the cost of treatment is something

under \$5 per ton for gold alone, and experi

ments made proved that by adding vats and resort to lixiviation the silver could be saved

for an additional cost of \$2 per ton. The ore of this particular mine carries solittle silver, however, that it has not been deemed advisa-

ble to put in the additional machinery necessary to save it. About the time Mr. Franklin and associates completed this enterination plant

Dr. Franklin R. Carpenter, then dean of the Dakota school of mines, who had given

close study to Ruby Barin and Bald Moun-tain ores, and who had some months pre-viously published an article in the Rapid Re-

ublican, advocating their treatment by py

ritic smelting, made a series of successful

experiments with the process at the school of mines laboratory. At some of these ex-

of mines laboratory. At some of these ex-periments Seth Bullock, then president of

the Iron Hill mining company, and the late J. K. P. Miller, of Deadwood, were present.

The gentlemen were both convinced that the

process was an absolute success, and returned with that idea firmly fixed in their minds.

Mr. Bullock shortly afterward determined on a practical test at the Iron Hill. The re-sult is consisely told in the following clipping

from the Black Hills Times of Janury 1, 1890.

scheme was made by Seth Bullock at the fron Hill, when the bassic ores of that mine

were mixed with the dry gold-silver ores of Ruby Basin and pyrite from Galena, also carrying a little gold and siver, thus modify-

ing but very slightly the process as usually practiced. The process was a gratifying suc-cess as demonstrated by the treatment of

over 400 tons of ore. Two runs were made— an experimental one of four days and a more

thorough test of eight days continuance, the

only change necessary to the smelter being

the filling of the lead well. The proportions of a charge cannot be stated more definitely

than that from fifteen to twenty per cent of pyrites is an incredient with Iron Hill and

Ruby ores and lime, effecting a concentra-

tion of ten tons into one and giving an abso-

ested observer of the result at the Iron Hill,

visited Wilmington, Del., a few weeks later laid the facts before Joseph and William H. Swift, of Swift Cortney parlor match fame,

who were already heavily interested in Dead-wood real estate, and induced them to erect

an experimental plant in Deadwood to more

thoroughly test the process. Work began October 1, 1889, and the plant was completed

in about sixty days, starting for its initial run about December 1 of that year. The point to be determined was in regard to the

style of furnace to be used, whether rever-

beratory or blast. The former was known to be practicable, but with the latter it was

doubtful whether matte could be made eco-nomically or not. The blast furnace was adopted, and though eminent metallurgists

had predicted its failure, it proved an un-qualified success. By this process all the gold, silver, copper and lead the ore may con-tain is saved. The absolute success met with in the experimental plant determined the

Swifts to put up much larger works, and in June, 1890, ground was broken for a plant of 150 tons capacity. The building was so con-

structed that capacity of the entire works

structed that capacity of the entire works may be qualrapled at any time by the addition of three more stacks. This plant was completed in July, 1891, at a cost of \$50,000 and was blown in for its initial run July 25. The run lasted ten days, during which thirty tons of iron matte valued at \$13,000 were accumulated. The plant then closed down while belts were tightened and a few slight changes made in

tightened and a few slight changes made in furnace arrangements. After five days' idio-ness it was again put in blast and has since

been continually in operation, producing on an average of \$1,300 per day with one stack.

As before stated everything the ore con

tains is saved. The cost of treatment is less than at any other smelter in the country, and

while absolute figures are not obtainable, it can safely be state: as less than 87 per ton. The fuel problem which is other days entered largely

which in other days entered largely into calculations of all intending to launch on mining reducing enterprises in the Black Hills, have been satisfactorily settled, so far as the Deadwood and Deliware Smelting company is concerned, by a ten years' contract with owners of the Newcastle coal mines, to supply coke to the smelter at \$4.66 per ton inid down at the works. This is said to be much less than coke casts smelters any

J. K. P. Miller, who had been an

"The first practical test of the pyritie

this chiorination

the many difficulties standing in the

The Gates of Mineral Edens Yield to Hard, Persistent Knocks.

A SKETCH OF ENTERPRISE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Paradise Valley Opens New Business Avenues for Ogden-A Typical Mushroom Town-Prospects and Developments in Wyoming-Samples of Montana Life-Summary of Northwest News.

The Black Hills.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 27,-|Correspondence of THE BEE. |- The Bald mountain and Ruby Basin mining districts of the Black Hills which are just now attracting more attention perhaps, than any other gold and silver mining districts in the United States, lay some eight miles north of Deadwood, in Laurence county. The districts are some four miles long by three miles wide and are remarkable for the great number of deposits of pay ore that have been brought into sight by a minimum amount of development. The ore which is silicious, occurs in blanket veins, from three to twenty-five feet thick, and from ten to eight feet wide, as in the Golden Reward, and ranges in value from \$18 per ton upwards into the hundreds. The general average be-

ing about \$30. The districts were prospected as long ago. as 1876, when the pioneers to the hills dis-puted the right of occupancy and residence here with the Sioux Indians, they having just claim to the hills as part of their reservation. In 1876 ore was found and during the summer of 1877 there was quite a stampede to this district, resulting in the location of as many as "one hundred claims, and the finding of very promising prospects on most of them. It was only after several thousand dollars had been expended opening the best of these ore bodies that when owners were ready to treat the pre, that its rebellious enaracter was discovered. At that time the fever was on for the free milling gold belt and for placer min-ing. The Homestake, the Father De Smet, the Deadwood, the Terra, the Caledonian and several other gigantic corporations, each possessed of large capital, had just formed, and were here developing what property they owned, and paying liberal prices for purchase of other lodes, showing free milling quartz in vicinity of their own property. Several concerns were at the time working the cement deposits around Central City, making handsome clean ups from the enterprises and paying good prices for prospects in the neighboshood of their own. The prevalent opinion then was that there was snough free milling ore in the country for everybody, and capital disdained to take even a second glance at the rebellious ores, that every once in a while some prospector would timidly present for attention. Thus discouraged, unable even to procure grub stakes on promise of his prospect, the Bald mountain and Ruby basin enthusiast was compelled to temporarily abandon his locations and seek fortune in some other part of the country where conditions were more favorable toward the realization or his dream of wealth. In the course of four or five years, however, the cement deposits about Central City had been worked out, placer mining had ceased to be as profitable as in tha first four seasons immediately following discovery of gold in the Hills. The Homestage and its associates had acquired practical control of the entire free milling gold belt, had discontinued purchase of claims, or if purchasing them at all, were in position to dictate the price the owners must accept. These circumstances caused local parties with some capital at their disposal to recolleet that in earlier days there had been talk of the rich possibilities of Bald mountain and Ruby basin. An investigation began, proving speedily that very little work was necessary to disclose immense deposits of ore. One thing and another interfered to prevent more than haphazard, unsystematic development of the control of the con

and Portland companies were organized in the district. These were all outside corporations, the Snow Storm and Welcome each having headquarters in New York, the Port-land at Jackson, Mich., and the Buxton at Clinton, Ia. Each one of the corporations and with results so satisfactory in the opening of ore bodies, that within less than one year after their organization each had erected a mill to reduce the ore. The mills ran a month or six weeks and were closed down, having proved costly experiments absolutely useless for the class of ore they were built to show assay value of from \$20 to \$50 per ton. practically nothing was saved by treatment. This setback daunted all the corporations including the Buxton, which with commendable energy and determination lost no time in bethe ore could be profitably reduced. The other corporations contented themselves with do-ing only enough work to enable them to patent their claims. The Buxton, however, continued at work experimenting with pro-cess after process and spending thousands of dollars in a futile effort to make its property profitable. Finally it, too, abandoned the pursuit, and what little hope had hung suspended on its operations, fell apparently for-ever. This was in 1885, and just when the aspect for the country appeared darkest, the Iron Hill star began to rise above the horizon. This corporation, controlled entirely by Deadwood men, had for four or five years been courageously developing a prospect at Carbonate camp. Its operations had here-tofore been met with indifferent success, and the company was the butt for ridicule from almost every member of the stock market. In 1885, however, a small body of rich silver ore was struck on the 160-foot level. The stock begging a buyer at 1 or 2 cents per share, became in general demand, and as the ore body widened out and the company began operations for putting up a plant, excitemen mill was completed and with its completion began a meteoric career for Iron Hill. The mill had only ten stamps, and yet was turn-ing out silver builion at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 ounces per day. The stock began to rise, the company in February declaring its first dividend of 5 cents per share. The stock was then selling for \$2.50 per share. Ru-mored finds of larger and richer bodies of ore started it climbing the scale in bounds, until \$5 was reached and here it rested for some little while. Then it declined a trifle as if to gain strength for a bigger spring than ever, almost immediately recovering and going to

1881 that the Buxton, Welcome, Snow Storm

Sper share.

Meanwhile, on the fame of Iron Hill, a hundred other corporations owning property at Carbonate Camp had sprung into life. The Black Hills were enjoying a stock speculation; shares, no matter what their name was or in what they represented an interest, were saleable. New locations, on which it is extremely doubtful if even proper discoveries had ever been made, were stocked and the stock went like hot cakes to an eager horde willing and anxious to from \$5 to \$50 per share it. Seabury-Catkins, joining the l Hill, went to \$1.00 per shi Hill, went to \$1.00 per share Segregated Iron Hill to \$1.60; Wilkinson Consolidated to \$1.20; Rattier-Gilroy to Soc. Endymion, Cornet, Hartshorn and half of dozen others to 50c per share, and were hard to get at the price. Suddenly the bottom dropped out, the Iron Hill mill closed down: the stock dropped from \$8.00 to less than \$2.00 per share. All the lesser lights, except Seaper share. All the tesser in the Wilkinsor bury-Calkins, Rattler-Gilroy, and Wilkinsor bury-Calkins, Rattler-Gilroy, and Wilkinsor bury-Calkins, Rattler-Gilroy, and Wilkinsor bury-Calkins, Rattler-Gilroy, and Wilkinsor which flickered at two or three cents per share, were extinguished as effectually as is the flame of a candle by a sudden gust of wind. This was in August, 1886. A season of despondency followed, lasting some three four months, when the Iron Hill company per share. This put the stock up to three dollars, but did not heip the wild cats and as it was in these that the great majority had invested, the general gloom was not much relieved. The better condition for Iron Hill tiself was not lasting and after a month or six weeks the stock again declined, dropping rapidly at first, and then by more easy falls to 20c per share, where it now reats, and where from since 1887 it has fluctuated down as low as 10c and up as high as 80c per share. The excitement incident to the stock boom had worked complete forgetfulness of the Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin failuers, and when the disastrous flurry was over, attention was once more turned to the sili-

and prosperity of the entire Black Hills, and particularly of Dengwood, having induced two trunk lines of railroad, the Fremont, tikhorn & Missouri Valley and the B. & M. to build into the city, the former completing its road in December of 1800, and the latter in January of 1801. While making this terminus for their standard gauge lines the two roads have reached out with pariow gauge feeders to the mines of Ruby Basin and Bald mountain—the B. & M. by the Deadwood Central, and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley by a narrow gauge system bearing the same name. The main line of each of these narrow gauge roads is about seventeen miles, and both have spurs and branches up every guich and to dump of nearly every mine in the district. An idea may be gath-ered of what they thought the ore traffic would be worth when it is understood that the Fremont, Elshorn & Missouri Valley narrow gauge system cost the company upwards of \$1,000,000 to construct. Competition of the two roads gives mine owners a choice of routes by which to ship to Deadwood or to plants at other points, and has been a wor-derful stimulous to development of prop-

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE,

best developed mines of the district will form subject matter for a future letter.
R. N. Ogden.

## OMAHA AND MONTANA.

The Importance of Railroad Connec-

ant advantages are most eloquently set forth The address is signed by such distinguished citizens as Samuel Gordon, C. H. Loud, G. R. Milburn, E. Butler and G. W. Myers

These gentlemen invite the committee the Omaha board of trade to visit Miles City eastern Montana where the new railroad should cross the Northern Pacific. They call should cross the Northern Pacific. They can attention to her importance as a shipping point; they point out that the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road is within 160 miles of their town, and that the extension would be through a productive valley; that an extension of the road across the Yel-lowstone river at that point would carry it into a ratice country, from which 30,000 head of beef cattle are shipped annually; would tap Fergus county, which is rich in cattle, sheep and mines; would reach Great Falls and could branch into the Castle district and finally reach Helena. Miles City's mutton and wool shipments are touched upon, and the committee closes by calling attention to the fact that Miles City is the trade center for all the range country for a redius of 100 illes-the cattle center for all of eastern

The Miner congratulates the people of Miles City upon the spirit they have shown in this matter and trusts that they will not only secure the road but that they they will reap a harvest of well earned prosperity therefrom. The address calls to mind most forcibly the wonderful possibilities of Montana and the great future which the building of railroads and the consequent de-velopment of her resources assure. We trust that the new road will not only build to Mifes City, but that it will tap the resources of the numerous valleys and mining districts of the state. We will not urge the company to build to Butte, as that is a foregone conclusion in the case of any railroad that enters Montana. Butte will give the company more business than any ten other points in the state. How-ever, we will watch with interest the contest between Helena and Miles City for the honor

hem come. The more the merrier.

# PARADISE CANYON.

The Rush to the New District Near Ogden.

to find the source from which this mineral comes. There has also been a little ore found in one or two other claims which assays from twelve to twenty ounces in silver and as high as 30 per cent in copper.

and there is a grand rush of prospectors and miners to the Bear creek country. La Plata mers rang in one's ears from every side as the western country. Old speculators were there who had grown gray in seeking a for-tune. The liquor sellers were there, too. And, of course, the faro dealers were around, for miners would rather gamble than eat a Christmas dinner. Hundreds of wagons, loaded with provisions and prespectors' tools came rolling in from Ogden. It was simply a town springing up in one day, A new wagon road will be made to the camp from Ogden which will be only one-half the iength of the present circuitous route. A man from Ogden has already opened a hotel and restaurant in La Piata City. An Ogden firm which is interested in the boom, will put about the rapid growth of mushrooms! Mushrooms are not 'in it' when compared to the rise of La Plata City. The poor sheep-herder who accidently discovered the first mine on Bear creek, promptly sold out his claim. But speculation is rife, and portions

of the claim changed hands in a few days. This is all there is at present on which to hang the present excitement which is shaking the town of Ogden. A stage line is reported to have been started from there, and are going into La Plata in droves. I likely that there is a foot of vacant land within a mile of the La Plata mine. At the last reports there were about four hundred people in the district. They were locating claims in every direction, building houses to be used for dwellings, stores, hotels, etc. Ogden is making the most of the excite ment. The facts are, however, that some mineral has been found in the La Piata dis truct which encourages some prospecting, and if the ledge is found in place from which it comes it could be made to pay.

Therapeutical Romance from a Montana Mining Town.

Price has been afflicted with this peculiar disease since the first year of his life, bus it never occurred to him or anyone else until recently that it was a blessing in disguise, or that he would owe to it any great measure of happiness. Such, however, is the case, and therein lies a romance.

A year ago Price underwent his annua change of edermis at St. Elizabeth's hospital, Chicago. The case was closely observed to be much less than coke costs smelters any-where else in the United States. The iron Hill company never paid less than \$19 and often as high as \$25.

The success of these two processes has had by Chicago specialists in skin diseases, and got into the papers. The story was read by a Neoraska schoolmistress, to whom it

Montana, and his former sweetheart moved to another locality. They lost track of each other entirely until she read the story of the man at St. Elizabeta's hospital and reognized in the patient her former lover. The young woman lost no time in follow up the clew to the whereabouts of her former

sweetheart. She wrote him and received a reply. Other letters passed between them, the old engagement was renewed and a quiet wedding followed. This is how Mr. Price's curious affliction has proved for him a bless-

Captain J. B. McDonald is the hero of the Sacramento, while coming down the river in his steam launch in advance of a steamer towing a barge, a skiff attached to the latter copsized, throwing Robert Finnie, his wife, and a two-year-old babe into the water. Mc-Donald stopped and saw Finnie floundering in the water. He leaped into a small boat towing behind, and pulled for him. He caught him and got him to hold on to the boat and then set out to look for the others. boy was seen clinging to the rope dragging from the barge and was safe. Mrs. Finnie from the barge and was safe. Mrs. Finnie was rising for the third time, and McDonald caught and pulled her into the boat in an unonscious condition. Presently he saw the infant beneath the surface of the water, and succeeded in catching its clothing before it sank to the bottom for the last time and rescued it. All were taken ashore and after being restored were taken to a neighboring farmnouse. The rescue of the husband, wife and child was a most remarkable feat and one few men are cool headed enough to accomplish, after all were so near dead and only one in sight above water.

## Will Contests.

"Where there's a will there's a way to break it," is becoming a fixed policy in the west. The enormous cost of the Davis contest now in progress in Butte does not deter others from airing family skeletons in court wherever there is a prospect of smashing a vill. Timothy Hopkins proposes to test the will of his adopted mother, the late Mrs. Searles of California and Massachusetts, and he disgruntled relatives of the late lowhick of Chevenne have asked the courts o set aside his last will and testiment. The cowhick estate is valued at \$40,000 and was equeathed to Anna Elizabeth Neer, sister of the deceased. The contestants of the will are O. F. Cowhick, D. R. Cowhick and Win field Scott Cowhick, George G. Cowhick, Mary C. Wanamaker, Eliza J. Thorp, Elizabeth Lafever, all of whom are half brothers and sisters of Mr. Cowhick. Minnie M. Otis and Maude Keener the daughters of and among the contastants.

The Lucky Nine. The figure 9 is curiously and intimately connected with all the great gold mining excitements of the nineteenth century. The great Algerian gold bubble formed and broke in 1809. Next came the Mantazan mountain craze in 1839, when solid bowlders of gold as large as flour barrels were reported. The California gold fever broke out in 1849 and raged until counteracted by the Pike's Peak beem in 1859. Ten years later, in 1869, "Old Virginny," the celebrated miner, struck the lucky lead which made Virginia City and Nevada famous in the mining annals of the world. Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine came in on time with the Leadville frenzy and the famous "carbonates" of Lake county Colorado. Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine broke the charm, but 1899 may make up for lost time, there being two 9s in that date.

Another Tommy Cluse. For several years, says the Helena Journal, Archie McGregar has been running a tunnel into the mountain on Boulder gulch, a tributary of Confederate, for the purpose of reaching at depth a group of leads carrying gold-bearing quartz, which are exposed at the surface. He has pursued his purpose with indefatigable perseverance, resting, as it seems, upon a well founded faith that rich ore would ultimately be reached. Arrivals from Diamond City bring the

news that at a point in the tunnel, 500 feet from its mouth and 300 feet below the surface a lead of high grade gold quartz has een struck. Preggar deserves all the good fortur

the mountain can give him

The building at Portland of the new home for fallen women is nearly completed. It will cost \$10,000. Nearly \$35,000 has been raised in stock for

a hosiery and underwear factory to be built at Waterloo, Linn county. Farmers living on the east fork of Hood iver have determined to utilize the water of that stream by building an irrigation ditch four feet wide at the bottom and about the

same depth. The head of the ditch will be 1,500 feet above the Columbia river. An irrigating ditch to run between Yreka cost of about \$300,000. The flume will be twenty feet wide by four deep, and it will not only irrigate thousands of pretty d ry acres, but also float lumber from the upper

The discovery of gold on Soldier creek, four miles west of Harney, consisting of quartz and placer, bids fair to create a little fever, for it is now evident that there is gold to be found in paying quantities. Miners of experience say the placers will pay \$10 to \$12 per day and expenses to the man by slutcing.

### California. A 35-pound cantaloupe is on exhibition at

Six tons of pig tin were shipped from Riverside to San Francisco the other day.

The raisin crop of Fresno county is the largest on record. The growers made great efforts to secure white labor, offering \$1.25 per day for grape pickers with board, and \$1.75 without board. Forest fires are raging in Nevada county,

and a large amount of valuable property has been destroyed. Many poor people are ren-dered homeless, and the feed, for miles on stock ranges is burned off. Eldorado county if anything, has suffered worse than her neighbor, Nevada. Lucky Baldwin reports to the Los Angeles

hamber of commerce that from seventy-five acres of his orange orchard he picked boxes, giving him a gross return of \$104,000. and a net profit of \$102,895, or nearly \$1,400 per acre. The irrigation and cultivation of the land cost him only \$11,005, no fertilizer being used. The orchard is haif old and half young trees. The evidence increases every week that th

Atchison railroad will soon be running into San Francisco. Purchases have been made in the interest of the company at North Beach, where terminal facilities will be made for freight business, while the main passen-ger traffic will come in by way of San Mateo An entrance to the heart of the city has been by means of the electric railroad from here to San Mateo.

The apparent change in the climate of that section continues to be a subject of great in-terest in Los Angeles, especially with horti-culturalists who dry their fruits. The rains which have occurred in San Bernardino count during the past ten days are phenome-nal and unprecedented. Ordinarily, the bed of the Santa Ana river at this time of the year is a dry waste of sand. Now, quite a stream of water is flowing back in the mountains. Rainfall is almost of daily occurrence Prior to this year they were unknown during August. Little doubt is now entertained that change is due to the new laks on the

Francis Murphy is dispensing pledges in The sapphires fields along the Missour iver are being thoroughly prospected. The output is not flattering.

The preliminary examination of the sus-pects arrested for the murder of Editor Penrose, continues in Butta. George Schermer was ron in at Billings by officers from Cincinnati, O., where he robbed

the postoffice some time ago. After October 1 boys and girls found on the streets of Butte, unaccompanied by parents or guardians, will be liable to arrest. The Burlington and Missouri railroad surveyors are nearly through the Judith basin. They will reach Great-Fulls about the middle of October,

The Victor mine, largely owned by Helena capitalists, is located in Deer Lodge county and has become one of the steady producers of Montana. A Montana miner went out to see the ele-phant in Eau Clare, Wis., the other night. He did not see it, but he met the lasy who

An estrangement took place. Price came out | rides the elephant in the street parade and

At the depth of eighty feet a solid pay streak of galena and carbonate eighteen inches in width was encountered in the Sir Henry Curtis mine in the Four Mile district, near Sulphur Springs, Meagher county.

The Rad Cloud mine at Hailey netted the owners \$10,000 during July.

are at hand, but the excitement has gone far enough to call out over one hundred pros Indian Agent Cole has completed his work

ceded. It is found that 426 Indians are entit-led to a share of the money and that each will receive \$1,100. Some of them are already well Some wonderfulty rich gold bearing decom sed quartz rock was brought to Monday by that well known miner and pros-

pector, Mr. E. B. Lockwood. The mines from which this ore was taken are located in what is known as the Rapid River district in Idaho county, and about forty-five miles north of the famous Seven Devils. Two hundred pounds of giant powder ex ploded at the mouth of the lower tunnel of

the Black Bear mine near Burke, with ter rible results. Four men were imprisoned a the broast of the drift by rock which caved in and were suffocated. The bodies of four other miners have not yet been found, and al hope of finding them alive has been given up The explosion was terrific, tearing up the earth and caving in the tunnel for a distance

Fort Russell is to be improved to the extent of \$15,000.

The final figures on state valuation are \$32. Wyoming's building at the World's fair

cost \$10,000. Grains of gold the size of wheat-kernels and in profitable quantities are being washed out at Hahn's Peak.

to retain 57,000 acres with \$400,000, has filed articles of incorporation. Another installment of \$3,000 from the National treasury, will soon be placed in the

mountains. The deposits of gold bearing conglomerate have been traced 150 miles. A company has been organized to build a A company has been organized to a railroad from Casper along the Big Horn river to Montana. The headquarters of the company are in Washington at present. Circus day in Chevenne was a lively one.

The burning of the railroad station at Car Agent Compton, who perished in the flames as a means of destroying evidence of crooked ness, but the coroner's jury did not indorse the assertion.

Nevada.

The marble works at Verdi have just com pleted two beautiful moss agate marble col-umns for the Mills building in San Francisco. The fight by Nevada authorities is still going on against those who persist in selling liquor to the Indians, and convictions are o

Another big gold nugget, weighing twintyhree ounces besides the quartz, was recently found in the hydraulic workings at Occola It is a small boulder and only a little pol ished, indicating that it had not traveled far The Virginia Chronicle says that Nevada

\$31,320,000. Since the consolidation \$3,574,800 have been paid in dividends, making a grand

South Dakota.

The Golden Reward mine cleaned up\$10, 000 during July.

Deadwood is anxious to know the true reason of the shut down of the new smeller. The Lead City Daily Herald is no more, i hankered for journalistic ple and strangled

Rapid City put on its holiday togs to celebrate the commencement of work on the new railroad through the hills.

Lightning played dangerous capers in Lead City recently. Several people were shocked City recently. Several people were shocked and stunned, houses struck and one building

Sanpete is enjoying greater prosperity since the Rio Grande Western was extended through there, than she ever enjoyed before. The grain crops are the heaviest known in

A cloudburst at Minersville, caused an ex-tensive flood. The water came down a canyon and through the town in a sheet ten feet high and fifty feet wide, but fortunately did but little damage.

grabbed a gun and started for burgiars he imagined were in the house. The gun was accidently discharged, killing Anderson. A census bulletin just issued, giving the statistics of the Catholic church in all its branches in this country, shows that in Utah there are twenty-eight Catholic organizations tweive church edifices, with a seating capacity of 2,210; sixteen halls, with a seating capacity of 970; church property of the valu

There are 168 farmers' alliances state, Whitman county leading with forly-

and black and bave no friends nor money. You see, there have been twenty-three murders in this county and they never hanged any one yet, so I think they will commence

People of Blaine evidently have not been in the habit of using water, it would seem from a notice in the Blaine Tribune, speaking of the new water works. The editor in his article says: "When the use of water becomes general it certainly will be found as good as the best, as it comes direct from springs." It is to be hoped that water soon be in "general" use in that vicinity.

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ing Co.,

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Lime Co., Hard and soft coal. S. E. cor. 16th and Douglas streets. American Fuel Co.. hippers and dealers i authracite and bitu-mous coal. 215 S. 15th street.

CORNICE. Eagle Cornice Works, F. Ruemping, Calvanized fron Cornice. Dormer windows.

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E. L. Welch & Co., R. T. Davis Mill Co. E. McCray, Manager. S. F. Gilman, 13-15-17, N. 16th Street,

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ber Co. 20th and Irard Streets. Louis Bradford, Lumber, lime, cement, etc.

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M'f g jewelers, dealers in musical instruments, etc. Materials, Etc., Farnam and 16th. 1513 Douglas Street.

OYSTERS. Platt & Co.. Oysters, Fish and Celery 319 South 10th St

9th and Douglas.

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PRODUCE, COMMISSION. Ribbel & Smith, Schroeder & Co., Dealers in country produce, fruits, vegetables, Cash buyers butter and eggs, and general com-mission merchants, 423 South 11th Street. 1207 Howard Street. Robert Purvis, E. B. Branch & Co.,

1217 Howard Street. Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters, 13th and Harney Streets. Kirschbraun & Sons, Jas. A. Clark & Co., Butter, cheese, eggs Butter, eggs and poultry poultry and game. 609 South 13th Street.

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having completed a smelter and finished brief run announced a new dividend of 71

clous deposits. This time the Deadwood board of trade took hold of the proposition, and set systematically to work to discover if similar

A more specific description of some of the

tion Foreibly Set I orth. Since the Omaha business men announced their intention of reaching out for Montana trade and establishing business relations through the construction of a railroad to some point in the state there has been much discussion on the subject, says the Butte Miner. Helena naturally took it for granted that she was the objective point, and went upon the theory that she would enjoy the advantages of terminal facilities and beadquarters for the Omaha line. But Helena's claim to superior advantages over all other points in eastern Montana does not go undisputed. Miles City comes forward with an address to the Omaha board of trade in which her transcend-

Montana, "easily controlling the trade of this vast industry."

of being the point at which the road will first tap the Northern Pacific. Everything should be done to encourage the building of new lines through the state. Railroad building and railroad competition will make Montana's future great, Let

Ogden's mineral boom shows no sign of diminishing. A sheep herder found some boulders of galena in a soft tale or clay on the top of a neighboring mountain. These bould ers will weigh from one pound to fifty, and will assay 83 per cent lead and two or three ounces in silver. Development is going or on this claum, and an attempt is being made

The principal claim is known as the La Plata, but there are a dozen more, including the Sage Hen, Queen of the Hills. Northern Star, Blue Bird and Jim Down. The ore assays 83 per cent lead and from three to six ounces in silver. Great excitement prevails City was laid out in one day—August 13-and before the sun went down that night sev eral blocks had been taken up and real e tate speculators, as well as mining specula tors, were on hand to turn an honest dolla and get quick "action" on their money. Freight wagons rolled in with lumber, and the sign of the carpenters' saws and namnew buildings and board shanties were being rapidly constructed. Several hundred peo-ple had flocked in the first day, and before night the camp had all the lively character issues that mark an old-time mining camp in

HOW PRICE GOT A WIFE.

John H. Price of Phillipsburg, Mont., enoys the distinction of being one of the few human beings who has "yearly recurrent desquamative ervthema scarlitiniform." In other words he sheds his skin annually like a snake.

proved of special interest.
Some years ago Price had a sweetheart

Id aho. Wardner miners are on a strike.

> Fifty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire in Bose City. The irrigation canals in idaho are assum-ing enormous proportions, and it is evident that within a few years the state will become the best irrigated in the union. A new gold was discovered this week by two Black Hills miners in the hills just north of Soldier, forty miles west of Bellevue. No

of enrolling the Court d'Alene Indians entit-led to a share in the distribution of \$500,000 paid by the government for lands recently

Wyoming.

Some Bald mountain ore essayed \$7,200 to Development work in Gold Hill is being

prosecuted vigorously. The great mineral convention begins in Chevenue, Monday of next week. 537,101.72, an increase of \$2,000,000 over last

40x60 and two stories high, and will The Northern Wyoming Canal company

hands of the State university. A Sundance family named Scholerdt were poisoned by drinking milk from a cow bitter by a ratticsnake. All recovered. Two dollars is the mining pace in Bald

The accompanying gang of thieves raided individuals and homes and cleaned up \$2,000. Twelve of the gang were run in at Laramie. bon means a loss of \$5,000 to the railroad company. It is said the fire was started by

every day occurrence.

may be retrograding in the matter of popula-tion, but in agricultural products is forging to the front. Nevada took the prize at the centennial exhibition for her potatoes, and at New Orleans her apples, potatoes and wheat were voted the best. Nevada beef also finds ready sale in the markets of California and the east.

the east.
On the 18th inst., the Con Cal. and Va. disbursed a monthly dividend of 50 cents per share, aggregating \$108,000, besides carrying a surplus of \$152,000 after paying the same. The stock also climbed from \$63<sub>8</sub> Friday to \$83<sub>8</sub> yesterday, being a dividend of \$1.25 a share, or \$270,000. Previous to the consolidation of the Con. Virginia with the California in 1884 the Cop. Virginia paid in dividends \$40,000,000, and the California paid \$11,320,000. Since the consolidation \$3,574,800

total of \$74,894,800 for the two claims. Reports from the mining camps are favor

A. C. Buckner, the pioneer barber of the hills, died last week, aged 81. John Brandt, an alleged cattle rustler, is resting in the Rapid City jail. The erection of Hotel Casey gives Dead wood brickyards a lively boom.

The mid-month shipment from the Home-stake mines consisted of six handsome bricks of gold valued at \$16,000.

· Utab. The La Piata mines promise to boom business in Ogden. Salt Lakers are preparing to entertain the Montana editors, who are expected next week.

A man named Anderson residing in Sait Lake arose from bed one night last week,

Washington has a population of 349,390 and an assessed valuation of \$221,448,136. Charles Brooks, the old negro who mur-dered his young wife in June at Spokane, says; "They will hang me because I am old

> Hugh H. Clark. Gen'l Western Agent of Dupont's Sporting Gun powder, Atlas high explo-sive blasting caps, fused 1218 Harneystreet

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