### THEY ARE TRUE BENEFACTORS.

For By Their Works Grass Blades By the Million Will Grow Where None Grew Before.

TURN ON THE WATER-NATURE DOES THE REST.

Scope of the Irrigation Congress at Salt Lake-The Story of Western Development-The Famous Emma Mine Recalled-Wyoming Oil Fields-Transcript of the Week's

The Arid Belt Congress. The convention of representatives of the arid states and territories, which meets in Sait Lake City September 15, promises to be the largest and most important yet held in the west. Everp state west of the Missouri river has been invited to participate, and cordially responded. The arrangements for the convention is in charge of Utah's thirty delegates. The programme has not been fully mapped out, but it is certain the work of the convention will cover a wide range. Conditions differ in the several states, but all lead to the same end—the irrigation of arid lands. The Dakotas have their artesian well problem, Kansas and Nebraska are largely interested in the development of the underground waters of the rivers of the plains, California will be full of her great exeriment, the district irrigation law. mountain states want to know the possibili-

ties of storage reservoirs.

The great problem of the convention, how-ever, will be the union of western sentiment on the disposition of public land. If the conwention had no other purpose than to devise means by which the vast empire composed of the 750,000,000 remaining acres of public lands could be made useful to mankind, at d if it should meet that duty in a comprehensive spirit; it would be a wonderful success. This is but one of the ways in which it can be supremely useful to the west. Various plans are urged for the development of this vast empire. It is useless to look for relief rom the national government in the matter of irrigation. Even if a concerted effort was made to secure federal assistance in developing irrigation, the opposition of the east would be sufficient to insure defeat. No dependence can be placed on congress in this matter as in all other interests the west must work out its own salvation, and the marvels accom-plished in other lines of industry is a guarantee that it will solve the irrigation problem satisfactorily. Sentiment is rapidly crystal-izing in favor of turning the remaining arid public lands over to the respective states and territories, and from present indications the Salt Lake congress will favor that as the one best calculated to make the now barren region contribute to the wealth of the nation. The value and importance of irrigation is well known. The marvelous productiveness of the valleys of Utah forcibly demonstrates

what energy and perseverance may accom-plish in the arid region. There are 10,757 farms in the territory, of which 9,724 are irrigated. The average size of the irrigated farms, or, strictly speaking, the portions irri-gated, is twenty-seven acres. The average first cost of the water right is \$10.55 per acre. and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of rand is \$16.10 per acre. The average present price of irrigated land in the territory including buildings, etc., is reported as \$84.25, snowing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$57.60 per acre.

In Utah crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ended June 30, 1860, on 262,-473 acres, or 411.08 square miles, a trifle over 5-10 of 1 per cent of the entire area of the territory. The aggregate number of farms was 10,757, and of these 9.724, or about ninetenths, depended upon irrigation, the remainments. ing tenth being either stock ranches or farms in the northern end of the territory, where the climate is less and, or situated so high in the mountains that crops can be raised by what is known as "dry farming."

#### THE NATION'S STOREHOUSE.

Wonderful Development of the Moun tain Region. The bureau of statistics has recently issued a votume waich will te read with

gratified amazement, says the New York Tribune. It deals with the development of the Pacific slope, including the states of California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and the territories of Utah, Arizona and Alaska, It is possible to give here only a vague impression of the wealth of facts and statistics supplied in this book, and of the magnificent tribute they bear to American energy. The story is almost incredible. The lands comprising these states and territories, exclusive of Alaska, constitute quite a fourth of the total area of the United States. Alaska, acquired by purchase from Russia in 1867 at a cost of \$7,200,000, has already returned in revenue to the treasury more than its purchase price, and has produced in values to our citizens not less than \$85,000,-000. Of this sum \$80,000,000 is the products of the fisheries, for the protection of which from Canadian poachers we are now contend-ing with Great Britain. If the people of the United States appreciated the value of the rights so gravely menaced there would be a public sentiment in support of the govern-ment so profound as to compel the prompt and sufficient assertion of our rightful authority.

The lack of appreciation with regard to the

possibilities of our western empires has marked every controversy attending their acquisition, and the wonder is that we ever succeeded in obtaining so great a dominion.

Jefferson was crueally assailed for the Louisiana purchase. The Mexican cession was great war had made it ours of right. Two years were spent in a bitter fight over the Alaskan treaty, the opposition in all these cases holding that the land would never be needed and that it was utterly worthless anyhow. British Columbia was sacrificed to this foolish outcry, to the great and perma-nent injury of our interests. The Mexicon cession cost us \$30,000,000 or about 12 cents We have carved from it California. Arizona, Nevada and Utah and parts of New Mexico and Colorado, and from about one-twelfth of the lands desounced as sterile and valueless we have produced \$1,800,000 of gold and silver, and twenty times as much in cereals, lumber and fruit. In the five states and three territories which are the subject of this recent volume the production of precious metals to 1889 is shown in the table following. The figures are almost beyond belief:

The figures are almost beyond belief:
Gold Silver Total
Dollars, Lollars, Dollars,
Alaska 3,880,000 17,563 56,885,893
Arizona 10,896,500 45,080,303 56,885,893
California 1,825,572,060 17,892,343 1,249,891,343
Idaho 18,920,000 28,715,259 45,685,959
Nevada 76,831,988 77,466,060 154,238,028
Oregon 28,060,000 72,910,505 76,696,5-5
Washington 1,028,000 474,004 2,101,935

Totat ... 1,372,472,468 241,142,624 1,614,615,092 These states and those of the Rocky Mountain country generally have been conspicuous in the public mind chiefly for their vast min-eral wealth, of which this output of silver and gold is more than an illustration. But the fact is, enormous as are the sums derived from their mines, their agricultural products have been far more valuable. Of the 625, 000,000 acres contained in the Pacific slope, 369,000,000 constitute Alaska. Of the remainder much less than one-half has been as yet der much less than one-half has been as yet surveyed, and not more than 40,000,000 acres can be called improved lands. From these the agricultural results have been obtained, and it will certainly surprise the public to know that in the last five years the total wheat crop alone has been equal to the total product in silver and gold, while in Oregon, which has produced in twenty-one years \$17. which has produced in twenty-one years \$17,-513,787 of precious metals, the wheat product has amounted in value to \$142,656,627. And it must be remembered that these states, ex-cluding Alaska, contain only 2,268,858 people, more than one-half of whom have come in within the last ten years. With an annual product of wheat now exceeding \$60,000,000; f salmon, \$1.800,000; of lumber, \$5,000,000; of other cereais than wheat, \$20,000,000; with an annual wool city of more than \$0,000,000 younds; with farm animals valued at over \$164,000,000; with savings bank deposits amounting to \$167,396,157; with 11,474 miles of railroad, representing an investment of \$542,792,231, and annual earnings of nearly

357,000 tons registered: with taxpaving property assessed at \$1,652,075,859, and worth in fact, fully three thousand millions, it is certainly fair to claim that the Pacific slope is a country of superb achievement and inexpressible resources.

#### MILLIONS IN IT.

A Suit Involving the Famous Emma Mine and Senator Stewart.

James E. Lyon has entered suit in the New York supreme court against Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, claiming \$1,000,000

The action involves the famous Emma mine, located in Little Cottonwood canyon, Utah, the sale of which nearly twenty years ago, created an international scandal and caused the recall of Minister Scheneh from London. In 1870 Lyon was owner of the Monitor and St. Louis mines adjoining the Emma mine, controlled by Trenor C. Park of Vermont, Disputes arose as to the bounduries of the respective properties and litigation followed. Senator Stewart was then practicing law in San Francisco and was retained by Lyon. After the Emma Mining company was incorporated Stewart represented that it would pay Lyon \$500,000 in settlement of his claims. Lyon agreed to the proposition August 14, 1871, but telegraphed to Stewart not to proceed in the matter until he heard again from him. Notwithstanding this, Lyon says, Stewart made the contract in his behalf for the \$500,000. The payment of the money was put off repeatedly, and at last Lyon became a party to a scheme by which, with Stewart and Park, they were to form a company in London and put the mines on the market. It was represented to Lyon that his interest would be materially in-creased if he would wait for the money until the stock was put on the London market. Lyon declares that he thereupon sent Stewart to London to enter into negotiations with English capitalists to put the scheme on the market. The Emma Silver Mining company was organized with a capital of £1,000,000. Upon receipt of a cable from Stewart, Lyon

negotiations were in a bad way and that the expenses in unloading the stock on the market were enormous—namely, about \$211,300. The expenses included \$100,000 to be paid to Brokers, Grant & Co., of Broad street, for negotiating the sale of the stock, and also \$10,000 to Prof. B. Silliman of Yale college. Upon Stewart's representations that the expenses were so large and the condition of affairs very gloomy Lyon sold out his interest to Park for \$100,000, of which sum Stewart and Hillyer got \$50,000. Subsequently the Emma mine was sold on the London market by Park for \$5,500,000, and Stewart pro-cured \$1,000,000 of it, and also realized an-other million out of the Monitor and St.

went to London and was informed that the

Lyon says that when the agreement August 18, 1871, was made Stewart had a private contract with Park by which the latter gave Mr. Stewart \$150,000 out of the Emma mine scheme. He alleges that Park, Baxter, and Stewart conspired together to delay the payment of the \$500,000 and to deprive him of his rights in the Monitor and St. Louis lode. Lyon asks for \$1,000,000 damages, with interest from April 22, 1872, and he seeks an ac-counting of the sale of the Emma mine in counting of the sale of the Emma mine in London. He wants the contract of April 17, 1871, declared void and a release of all claims against Stewart and Park upon which he received \$50,000 set aside and an accounting of

the sales of all stock. Senator Stewart in his answer denies all charges of fraud and insinuates that black-mail is the foundation of the suit. He asserts that the transactions by which Lyon disposed of his claims were regular and that the orig inal claim to the property was considered pure blackmail by the Utah courts.

#### FOREST FIRES.

Immense Quantities of Fine Timber Destroyed.

The forest fires now destroying immense quantities of valuable timber in northwestrn Washington are a melancholy sight.

In the last days of July the atmosphere

was beautifully clear, and for many miles the grand pyramids of Mount Baker and Mount Tacoma could be seen, rearing their splendid cones high above all their surroundings, and showing their great sides covered with the snow that never seems to melt. Three days later a traveler was within ten niles of Mount Baker, and he could not distinguish the grand mountain, for the air was oppressively heavy with smoke. It did not take long to find out who started these fires. Here and there in the timber through which the train sped across Washington were little clearings, and farmers and their men could be seen felling trees and setting fire to the branches. It is the only way they have of removing timber, so that they may plough the land. They have no means of getting the wood to market, and the only thing they can do is to reduce the enormous growth to ashes and then pull out the stumps, and thus add a little to their tillable area. They are fortunate men if they are able to clear more than an acre or two a year, for the work is enormous; but when an acre is finally freed from its heavy burden of timber, it is found to be magnificent farming land, and is a factor added to the wealth of the young state which is not to be despised. But it seems a terrible waste to see these

mighty forests reduced to nothing but smoke and ashes. Now and then one sees a more cheerful picture in these woods. At a side-track he will find a large number of flat cars, loaded with big logs, all ready to be taken to a sawmill. This is a lumber camp, and through the timber may be seen the lit-tle pine or canvass buts of the lumbermen, who are felling the trees and trimming the logs ready for shipment. Then again the traveler sees a sawmill, where lumber is being turned out in great quantities; but probably fifty times as much timber is destroved without profit to a living soil. It is a terrible waste, but there is no present pros-pect that it will be stopped.

#### ROMANCE OF A PROSPECTOR.

How the Owner of Caribou Discovered Its Value.

The recent strike of a three-inch vein of native silver in the mines at Caribou, says the Denver News, recalls the old story of the discovery of the mines, as told by Sam Cushman, an old-time resident of Gilpin county and at one time superintendent of the Caribou property. Some twenty-five years ago there lived at Black Hawk a prospector who never seemed capable of getting ahead in the world. He prospected on "grub stakes" in the summer, sawed wood and did chores in the winter, but was at all times a happy-golucky sort of a fellow, well liked by all who knew him. When the Union Pacific was completed to Chevenne ne was seized with a demeans or another he managed to scrape money enough together and started for Chev-enne. Arriving there he wandered down to the depot, and not having seen an engine or a railroad for many years, he was greatly in-terested in the movements; the trains in the yards. At last something particular attracted his attention. He climbed on the car, and critically examined its contents, putting

and critically examined its contents, putting a specimen or two in his pocket.
"Stop that," yelled a brakeman.
"Why, it's not good for much, is it!" replied the astonished prospector.
"That's Nevada ore, and its worth \$1,000 a

the mountains. Outfitting himself he started for the Boulder mountains and located the Caribou lode. The truth was he had often walked over the float that indicated the mine. but never supposed that it was good for any-thing until he learned its value in the man-ner related. The prospector disposed of his claim for a song, but the late ex-Senator Chaffee sold it to a Holland Syndicate for a round million of dollars.

THE OGDEN MINES.

Condition and Prospects of the New Camp.

The ore find adjacent to Ogden contines to grow, and in richness is unparalleled since the Leadville find of 1879. That hitherto quiet city displays scenes that old miners say bring to mind the days of 1849 in California. The new Golconda is located twenty-five miles directly northeast of Ogden and is reached through Ogden canyon. The roads are fairly good and the county has a large force of men already at work improving them.

That the find is one with a great future and permanent beyond a doubt is believed in by all who have visited the location. Nicholas Treweek, an authority on mines and min-ing, says: "The prospects are fair and the ledges are tolerably well defined. The ore is mostly low grade and rich in lead. The La Plata country is a very difficult one in which to prospect, as it is heavily timbered and brush covers the face of the earth."

Ex-Senator Tabor of Ogden has several experts on the ground, and they pronounce the outlook as most promising. Wonderfully extravagant assertions are made, but undoubt west has known for years. The product is gold, silver and lead principally, with indications of antimony.

The assays have shown in every case over so per cent of lead, and from twelve to twenty-four ounces of silver per ton. The ledges from which these assays are made are large and in many cases surrounded by a rich carbonate of limitless extent, and all on the very surface of the ground ready to be broken with a sledge, scooped into a wagon and shipped. A Colorado miner remarked to your correspondent that it was the greatest mining discovery of the age.

Bear Gulch, which was the original name of the location, is about three-fourths of a mile wide and thirteen miles in exteut. Mineral has, however, been discovered in all the section around, and in every instance in paying quantities. The whole country for miles shows vast quantities of low grade galena ore, not merely in float but in enormous ledges. The veins of ore seem to run from a northwesterly to a southeasterly direction almost in a line with Park City, and miners who are acquainted with the country believe it is the same belt of ore that crops out

Thus far mineral has been discovered in a scope of country that covers an area of about two to three miles in width. The richest of the mines yet discovered are the Sundown and Sunrise. The lode is pure galena and runs through a bill for a distance of over six thousane feet, and along its entire length blossoms of the great vein can be seen. A two-thirds interest in the Sundown mine was bonded for \$15,000 by Charles S. Warner of Butte, Mont. The mine was first discovered by a sheep herder and was opened by Pete Wilson and Abe Bolton of Brigham City. The famous Bullion Block Mining com-

pany has about fifty men at work on the La Plata mine, from which it is taking out large quantities. The ore is galena, embedded in a large quantity of carbonate that assays a large percentage of gold. This company has also laid out five acres for the location of

The La Plata Mining company has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Logan parties compose the company. About forty locations have now been recorded. Other have not been recorded as yet. An-other town has been laid out in Copper gulch. This will make three town sites in the mining regions. The La Plata mine has twelve men at work. People are going and coming every day. Miners from the east, west, north and south have visited the camp. Some give good reports, others desire to wait awnile to see what will develop.

The Wardligh claim is showing some ex-cellent mineral. At the place where they first commenced working the claim the ore appeared to be a little pockety; so a new drift was started below the old one where they will tunnel for a better strike. They are confident that a good vein will be found after going in about twenty feet.

The La Plata is down twenty feet where they have a well-defined vein of pure gaiena eighteen inches wide, growing richer in silver as the work proceeds.

The Sunrise is being worked and also shows up well.

est looking strike made in the district so far is a claim owned by a young man from Ogden named Wardell. This is two and one-half miles from La Plata. The ore is a soud, heavy galena, mining over 70 per cent lead, but scarcely any silver. The vein is solid formation and is at least four feet wide. At present laborers are not wanted. It is a good place for prespectors or expert miners who wish to investigate and prospect or secure claims for development in the future. The rush of many people to the camp is un-called for. La Plata is all right. The mineral is there and some of it will soon be shipped, but it is not a working camp where

men can find jobs. The future of the new camp is very bright just at present; new mining strikes are being made every day, which hold great promise of being producing mines; out development is what is needed. Of course it is too early yet to expect much development. There has not time enough elapsed since the discovery of minerals to have deep shafts and long tunnels driven. But, as said before, old mining men and mining experts consider the prespects here most flattering and predict a great producing camp as soon as the natural time comes for mines to be developed.

#### WYOMING OIL.

But Little Development Going on in the Fields.

Development of the vast oil fields of Wv ming is apparently at a standstill. But little work is being done evidently, as it is a rare thing to find mention of work in the state papers. One reason for this silence is the overshadowing importance of the gold and silver developments. Events strongly confirm the prediction of Taz Bas that a great freeze out gums is being played. That Wyoming has petroleum, immense pasins of it, is of course now beyond question. Flowing wells at several points, held in check until the time of commercial demand, are matters of fact, as the activity of pipe line companies abundantly proves. The most important of the basins so far as is now known and believed, lie north of the Rattlesnake mountains—north of the Platte and Sweetwater valievs, in general terms-and east of the Wind river range. They occupy a broad extent of country, even from the Lander valley on the west to Newcastle on the east. Moreover, discoveries, early and late, in the valley of Bear river, near Evanston, at Cas per and other points, indicate that oil may be found at almost any point where the coal measures manifest themselves. But the men who have demonstrated the extent and value of the field are without sufficient means to develop their properties and are forced to bide their time. If capital can not be had soon, it is almost certain that great interests will fall into the hands of the Stan dard Oil menopoly for a song.

#### WYOMING MINES.

Development at Gold Hill and La

Platte. Development work is being prosecuted vigorously at Gold Hill. Work on the Downey stamp has commenced and sites have been selected for two more.

Remarkably rich strikes are reported ten miles from Gold Hill. One prospector brought specimens of rock to Saratoga which no experienced miner would suspect of car rying any gold but on pounding and panning it out it was found to contain an astonishing amount of gold. The ore was taken from a depth of eighteen feet. It shows no free

There is every indication that a rich thing has been struck in the new La Platta mining camp. The various samples of ore brought to Laramie within the past few days verify the statement, without having to take the word of some interested enthusiast for it. The ore found there has shown a good prospect from the very start and as the work of development progresses to outlook

of railroad, representing an investment of \$542.792,231, and annual earnings of nearly \$542.792,231, and annual earnings of nearly \$15,000,000; with a foreign commerce of more than \$100,000,000, and a permanent tonnage of the train, and started for the leading co rail to engage passage with the next ox trair for the Coloradoan, as he jumped from the train, and started for the leading co rail to engage passage with the next ox trair for the Dead.

A Banquet for the Dead.

The celestiai colony in Sait Lake is making zealous preparations to banquet their to engage passage with the next ox trair for the Dead.

The celestiai colony in Sait Lake is making zealous preparations to banquet their to engage passage with the next ox trair for the Dead.

The celestiai colony in Sait Lake is making zealous preparations to banquet their to engage passage with the next ox trair for the Dead.

The celestiai colony in Sait Lake is making zealous preparations to banquet their to engage passage with the next ox trair for the Dead.

The celestiai colony in Sait Lake is making zealous preparations to banquet their toon, not for a large amount, but enough to n the limits of the state. A Banquet for the Dead.

and on September 9, will serve an elaborate lunch out under the shadows of the peaks. On this date their decoration day is observed, on which occasion choice wines and native fire water will flow in a free and unlimited volume. For the unique carnival the pullet and the rooster will be put upon the chopping block, flour will be moulded into the most grotesque designs, and fruits that are now pouring in from the empire will be served until the spirits of the disembodied banqueters are gorged. Chinese decoration day comes like the inebriate's birthday, in job lots. Each calendar signals three festivities of this kind, the first coming while the winds are whistling through the frost-fringed whiskers of riotous old March, the second in whishers of riotous old March, the second in juicy July, and ithe last on the eve of grimboarded winter. The day promises to be observed this time with great pomp and eclat, and while the spirit of the dead may not reel at nightfall, the police have given order to let the proxy spirit enjoy himself to the extent of the limit.

The Rain Makers.

The successful tests in Texas in producing rain by means of explosions has excited widespread interest and discussion whether like success can be achieved in the north in high latitudes will be determined presently. A dozen citizens of Cheyenne, who own in the aggregate 1,000,000 acres of land in Wyoming, have clubbed together and closed with the rain king, Melbourne of Canton, O., for experiments to be made near this city with the doctor's chemical process for the inducement of moisture. Melbourne's expenses have been pledged with the understanding that he pays the freight himself if the work is unsatisfactory. He will undertake to sprinkle 250,000

Irrigation in Wyoming. The census reports show that Wyoming is taking excellent progress in farming by rigation. There are 1,917 irriagated farms out of total of 3,246. While there are many housands of acres under ditch the amount of land to which water was actually applied for the raising of crops was 229,673, and 240,000 irrigated for the purpose of hay raising and grazing. These figures will be largely increased another season, as there have been a great many miles of ditches con structed in the new state this year, through which water will be running on growing

A commodious high school building has been completed in Cheyenne. There are positive natural gas indications n Spring creek, near Saratoga. Borings are

grain next spring.

The output of the Newcastle coal mines is not equal to the demand. The company is unable to secure enough workmen. The Rawlings Electric Light company has ordered an Edison plant. It is expected that the system will be in operation within ninety

Lots are selling fast in the new town of Gillette in Carbon county; several sub-stantial business blocks are soon to be erected.

Frank Parkison, who was tried and con victed of manslaughter in the killing of Roy Baker, a comrade in the 17th infantry, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary

The Elkhorn Irrigation company of Sheridan county has filed an application with the state engineer to build and appropriate water for a large ditch. The ditch will be puilt at an estimated cost of \$100,000 and will irrigate 30,000 acres of land. The surveys for the irragating canal, which A. J. Brothwell is engineering in the south-

ern part of Carbon county, are completed. This ditch will cost about \$400,000 completed. and will water in the neighbourhood of 150,-000 acres of the finest agricultural land in the arid regions. Joe Hartley, a locomative fireman was killed by the cars last Sunday near Red Buttes. He was in the act of shoveling coal into the fire box when the drawhead between

the engine and tender broke, and the engine shot forward. Hartley fell to the track and was ground to death. The Wyoming Development company has

finally secured title to a track of 50,000 acres, eighty miless north of Cheyenne. A vast amount of work in reclaiming the land has already been done, one irrigating canal cost \$100,000. The company proposes to colonize the land with 500 familias

Within fifteen miles of Saratoga, on Lake reck, says the Sun, active development is progressing on a monster copper lead that is not less than seventy feet wide. All along the Medicine Bow range are indications of other big veins. Over on the western range are many more, and in the grand encamp-ment country are hills full of copper ore.

Secretary Ijams of the stock commission takes a most hopeful view of the outlook for the demand of range cattle this fall. He thinks that the demand will be heavy and the price good. He bases his opinion upon the good crops in the East. The farmers will get a good price for their crops and will want feeders and the only supply there is of feeders is to be found on the range.

#### California.

There are 54,871 acres planted to grapes in

One hundred and ten degrees in the shade was the weather record at Modesto on Sun-

Frank Hobson, who broke his neck while fiving in the San Lorenzo river at Santa Cruz Friday of last week, is still living, and, to all appearance, slightly improves each day. During last week's spell of hot weather an Alameda man went about with a big sign on his breast on which was painted in letters large enough to be seen before one got within caking distance, "Yes, this is hot enough

What is believed to be the largest muskmelon ever raised in the world is on exhibi-tion at Fresno. Its circumference the small way is thirty-nine inches and by the large way sixty-one inches. Its weight is seventy two pounds.

Three gold bricks from Cedros island mine vere received at a San Diego bank a few days ago. They weigh 2,173 ounces and are valued at \$35,000. This is said to have been a ten days' clean-up at the National City reduction works.

The Chinese are getting hold of large quantities of fruit in Tulare county, and are ecoming quite a factor in the shipping trade One great objection to this is that the Chinese, not realizing that they are cutting their own throats thereby, persist in sending inferior fruit to market.

Colonel John P. Irish is traveling through-out the state addressing the people on various topics connected with the industrial development of the state. He recently said that 150 persons own and control a majority of the acreage between Sacramento and Shasta. Dr. Williams of Traver, Tulare county,

frew his revolver on a witness who was tes-ifying to certain acts of the physician's wife. The justice of the peace jumped out of the court room window. After the doctor was disarmed the judge returned and fined him \$30 and one day in prison for contempt of

Thomas A. Sutherland, a Portland (Ore. editor, who was drowned recently while run ning to catch a ferry boat, was the first child of white parents to be born in California. This distinction was contested by Thomas Larkin of Sun Francisco, but the dead editor had a clear title to the honor. He was 41

Washington. A floating dry dock is to be built at Ta-

According to report the amount of smug-gling in the neighborhood of Sumas, on the Canadian boundary line, is stupendous and smuggling is a leading industry there. Kittitas county has sold 25,000 head o sheep for \$57,5000 this year. There are 40,000 head still in the county, and the wool clip, 2,280,000 pounds, at 15 cents per pound, would bring \$:9,400.

The run of salmon has begun in dead ear est and large catches are reported all over he sound. The Myers cannery at Mukilteo the sound. is receiving between five and six thousand ish per day, and is now canning them as fast as received. Port Townsend, according to official re-

turns, cleared 117 more vessels during the first three months of this year than New York did. The tonnage of the ships cleared was a third more than that of those from New York. The Menatasu mineral district, near Ellens burg, is uncommonly rich. Ore taken at random from the Mogul, without getting six inches below the surface, from \$1 per ton up

to \$1,680, the average of twenty-four assays

\$9,000 from the bank vault was reputed the quietest man in Tacoms, was a devoted nuband and father, and his motive is quite inexplicable. These details also suggest conformity to the requirements of civilization

and progress. John Hoft, an eastern rustic, struck up an acquaintance with a Tacoma grass widow and Deer rustler in a variety theater. She was weary of work and singleness. Hoff pitied and proposed. She refused, and would not listen to the proposition until she had paid an alleged balance of \$5,000 on a piece of property. She showed Hoff a bank book with \$20,000 to her credit. He laid the neccessary \$5,000 at her feet and she promised to marry him next day. She fled.

Oregon.

People who live along the Nisqually river are compelled to pay 50 cents ferriage for crossing a stream no wider than a street. The Portland Speed association has offered a purse of \$10,000 to be trotted for by Nancy Hanks, Allerton, Stampoul and Nelson at the race meeting to be held there September 19

A. K. Cutting, the "rat" orinter who came very near involving the United States and Mexico in a war a few years ago, is in As-toria. He has been working at South Bend

under the name of Hyde. The sheep industry in Oregon is a growing one. Oregon is now furnishing sheep for the Black Hills country. The other day 145 carioads left Pendleton for Mandan, Dak., where they will be put on the range.

Work at the quicksilver mines on Beaver creek is being rushed, over thirty men being employed there. A large amount of money is being expended in the purchase of mahimery and in opening the cinnabar deposit. The 800,000 acres of land granted to the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road com-pany has been sold to a company of eastern capitalists. It is said that they will start mills along the Middle Fork next year, and

put the lumber on the market. Miss Minnie Wilson of Rock Point, distinguished berself by an act that deserves to be classed as heroic, having jumped into Rogue river to rescue her companion. Miss Lillie Hay, who had fallen in while tishing, and who was sinking for the last time when

Miss Wilson discovered the mishap.

Near Portland lives a man who is such a confirmed woman-hater that he has built himself a house near town, the threshold of which, it is said, no woman has ever been allowed to cross, and he has willed his property to a man who will hold it only on condition that he never allows a woman to come

South Dakota.

Black Hills papers have concluded not to nove the Omaha smelter to the hills. The wife of an Italian at Lead City skipped with an Austrian, taking with her \$250 in cash and the family jewels.

The Elkhorn has completed a spur to the Portland mine and is loading the output for the Omaha smelter. There are about forty carloads ready for shipment.

James Callanan, owner of a large portion of the Nizger Hill Tin mines, expects to realize \$3,000.000 from the sale of his iron mines in Mexico, and devote the proceeds to developing the tin mines.

The Deadwood Board of Trade has issued a call for a delegate convention to be held in that city September 9th for the purpose of adopting plans and raising funds to secure an independent exhibit for the Black Hills at the world's fair.

The Phantom, located near Galena, consisting of a group of tweive locations, has had a large amount of prospecting work done upon it. The present owners have sunk a shaft 200 feet in depth, the last forty-five feet of which was through a stratum of porphyry. It is expected that a depth of forty or fifty feet more will have to be obtained before the contact is reached.

Idaho.

A cheese factory has been started at Sand Creek, about forty miles north Rexford. The building of an electric road on the old grade between Boise and Caldwell, Idano, is being agitated.

Assessed valuation of Idaho for 1801 will be at least \$35,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over last year.

Local capitalists at Idaho Falls have organized a company to build a railroad from the town to the Yellowstone Park. Boise City recently disposed of bonds to the amount of \$90,000, being 6 per cent., at a premium, for the purpose of erecting a city

nall and constructing a sewerage system. State bonds to the amount of \$50,000, bear ng 6 per cent., and known as tens and twenties, providing for the refunding territorial indebtedness, were recently

ssued.

Boise City celebrated the opening of her new electric rapid transit road in grand style last Sunday. The road extends from the last Sunday. The road extends from the center of the city out to Kelley's Hot

The Murray Sun reports that the Ward Brothers, who have leased the Golden King mill, crushed twenty tons of ore from the Small Hones mine, a property of the Golden King, and cleaned up over forty-five ounces of gold as the result. This does not look very nuch as though the mines didn't pay.

The Equitable Life Insurance company ropose to erect a \$500,000 office building in

James C. Metcalf, son of a Utah banker, was buncoed out of \$250 while viewing the elephant in San Francisco. Seventy acres of land have been secured near the mouth of Provo canyon on which it is proposed to locate the leaching mills.

Suit has been commenced in Ogden to foreclose the mortgage of \$11,000 on the ground on which the foundation of the Methodist university stands. Footings of the vote cast at the late terri torial election shows 28,170 votes cast, divided as follows: Democrats 14,359, republicans

,397, liberals 7,411, scattering 3, A rich discovery of chloride ore is reported from the Provo river. A claim was located on the ground formerly worked as the Call a tunnel started some fifty feet from the old shaft. After running some thirty feet, so the report is, a four-foot vein of chloride ore was encountered.

Another and a richer ore body has been opened in the Petro mine at Bingham. The ore is much like a decomposed quartz and i assays 60 to 70 ounces in silver, \$5 in gold and 30 per cent in lead. There is three feet of this kind of ore laying alongside the main body of galena.

A valuable deposit of mineral is reported near Great Falls. The Helena and Frisco has paid another dividend for August of \$10,000, making \$20, 000 for the month. In July \$33,000 was paid

The Great Northern will build extensive hops at Great Falls. State authorities are chasing public timber thieves with a stout club. The Hetena Club house will cost \$60,000

The material will be gray cut stone.

Helena adds another convention-the Sons of Veterans-to the year's conquests. Two hundred and forty dollar silver ore vas struck in the Galt mine at Neibart. Rain in August and lots of it was a new experience in the vicinity of Miles City. A car load of ore, recently taken from the Benton group, on Snow Creek, and shipped to the Helena smelter for treatment, netted the company over \$5,000, after paying all cost

Nevada. Thirty tons of ore taken from the Great Republic mine at Silver City, near Virginia, netted the owners \$6,000.

of mining, wagon and railroad transportatio

and smelting.

A movement has been inaugurated in Reno to organize an irrigation district on the Truckee, in conformity with the provisions of an act of the legislature approved March

An Indian writes to the Carson Appeal that when he went to the Stewart institute he was told that he was to learn all about God. He says that they told him where Christopher Columbus was born, General Grant and Goorge Washington, but up to the time he left he was never told where God was born.

The power to assess railroads in this state

was vested by the last legislature in a State Board of Assessors and Equalization, which board consists of the governor, state comptroller, secretary of state, attorney general and state treasurer. This board will meet at Carson City on the second Monday in Sep-tember to assess the different railroads with-

# LIVE BOARDING HOUSE?

If so, you know what it means To come to Dinner Early, Or get left.

The clothing campaign for the fall has opened and we have been in training for it all summer. We need not ask pardon of any one, when we say we intend to beat all comers.

Our tables are groaning under the weight of an enormous fall stock (possibly the largest west of the windy city by the lakes), to start the ball rolling we will jump in with a matchless



IN FOUR PATTERNS. FROCKS AS WELL AS SACKS, The MOST DURABLE and DESIRABLE SUITS. EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

To those who last year bought? our celebrated natural wool shirts and drawers

at \$1.00 a garment. Be it known that we have secured the sale of the same garment this year. and expect to sell thousands of suits.

There may be garments with a veneered face, made to look well, that can be sold for less, but there is no garment in the country sold for \$1 that has more wool in it, or will stand the desired wear and tear, better than this one.

This is our opening speech; our intentions are to shove prices in so thick and fast as the season progresses, that if by the end the laurels don't fall to us, it will be through no fault of ours.

## HELLMAN'S.

Corner 13th and Farnam St.,

AS EVER,

Omaha, Neb.