A WIZARD WORKS THE CLOUDS.

High and Dry Altitudes No Obstacle to the Manufacture of Rain.

SECURES SHOWER BATHS

The Burlington Extension to Montana and Other Railroad Projects -Wyoming's Irrigation Law-High and Low Grade Ores-Progress of Development in

the Northwest,

And the Rain Came. Extraordinary interest has been excited by

the experiments for the production of rain by means of explosives and chemical gases. Tho former method had long since passed the domain of theory. The disturbance of the atmosphere caused by heavy cannonading on battlefields almost invariably produced rain. But in all such instances conditions were favorable-that is, low altitudes and humid atmosphere. The success attending the explosions of toy bailoons by General Deyrenfurth in the and regions of Texas confirms a fact and demonstrates that even in the arid regions, with unfavorable atmospheric conditions it is possible for man to control the

By far the most important experiment with the chemical theory was that made by Melbourne at Cheyenne last week. The Onio wizard contracted to produce rain withfu three days from beginning of operations and his expenses were guaranteed by the citi-

Melpoyrne claims that he produces rain py the generation of certain gases, mostly by drogen, which escape through the aperture in the roof of his box and ascending to the upper air strata produce at once the meteoro logical conditions necessary to the precipita tion of rain. Further than this he will not explain his process. He will not tell what mysterious gases are nor how they are

Saturday evening, August 29, Melbourn commenced work. He established himself in the loft of a barn in the suburbs of the city for three days. The only apparatus or chemicals he took into his retreat were contained in four ordinary gripsacks. The windows of the barn were carefully shaded windows of the barn were carefully shade with biankets, and the crevices in the floor of the barn loft covered to prevent any eye penetrating the mystery of the rain-making laboratory. All day Sunday and Monday the barn was watched by the curious, but no one ventured to intrude upon the privacy of the rain king, as it was said he had a big

revolver to discourage intruders.

Monday a curious phenomena was witnessed in the evolutions of the clouds. The morning opened clear and bright, but towards noon clouds rolled in from all portions of the horizon. When near the rain maker's barn they seemed to become sta-tionary and changed from cumulous to cumulocarro stratus or rain clouds. Thousands of people watched them with interest, expect-ing a rainfall, but brisk winds sprung up and separated them into fragments of scud and the day closed as clear and bright as when it

began.

Tuesday morning opened clear, but by noon the clouds commenced to roll toward the city. Melbourne had until Tuesday evening to bring the rain, and there was much excitement over the outcome. Bets were made of two to one that he would fail, and considerable money was put up. Melbourne's brether, who was with him, had money to meet every offer. From noon there seemed to be an unending struggle in the clouds, Masses of them crowded in from the horizen apparently attracted toward the rain doctor's point of vantage overlooking the city.

Business was almost suspended and thous-ands of people were on the streets watching the clouds. At 2:40 o'clock there was a heavy peal of thunder and a vivid flash of lightning, and in a few moments the rain sun came out bright and warm.

Half an hour later rain commenced falling again, and fell unceasingly for nearly ar The entire precipitation to 8 o'clock Tuesday evening was 48-100 of an inch. The signal officer reported the humidity of the at mosphere at 32 ten minutes before the rain and 85 when the rain commenced to fall, a most singular phenomenon.

The result was satisfactory to the committee, and \$150 was voted to Melbourne. Atmospheric conditions were against the success of Melbourne's experiment. The signal service officer at Cheyenne says that after the storm of August 27 the barometer settled at about normal. "The movements of the clouds, which was noticed Tuesday was quite remarkable to say the least, as they came from the north and were borne eastward by the southwest wind and instead of being absorbed seemed to accumulate, which is contrary to the general conditions of clouds that float on a westerly wind in this

THE SECOND TEST.

Melbourne's second test began Saturday morning of last week and closed at 4 p.m. Tuesday last. The result was not a success. Light rains fell, but the copious showers promised failed to materialize. The wizard worked his apparatus for all it was worth and emerged from his eyrie in a barn some what crestfallen. He declared that with twenty-five miles of Cheyenne heavy rains must have fallen. His failure locally he attributed to a heavy and rapid current i the upper atmosphere, which carried his gases to distant points. Confidence in Mel bourne is not shaken in Chevenne. The Sur says: "We all know how rigorously the committee set its limitations prescribing a prodigious amount of water and specifying the time in which it should be delivered. It is also known how liberally all the require ments were fulfilled. Nevertheless, Mel bourne proceeded on the following day to heap up the measure."

The rain compeller goes to Salt Lake next week and will experiment there for the bene fit of the irrigation convention.

ON TO HELENA.

The Burlington's Extension to Mon tana's Capital.

There is no longer a reasonable doubt of the determination of the Burlington company to invade Montana. It is merely a question of time, and very short time at that when Omaha will have direct rail commun cation with Helena, and the distance from Helena to Chicago cut down 200 miles.

Three years ago Senator Sanders chaper pned a surveying party for the Northwestern from Dakota to the capital of Montana, and the belief became general in that section that the Northwestern would be the first to break into the charmed domain of Henry Villard and Jim Hill. A general depression of business chilled the enthusiasm of the company, and the survey came to naught. The western traffic agreement also put a quictus on western railroad building, each company agreeing to suspend operatous for five years. But the Burlington chafed under restraint It kicked over the traces. The Black Hill xtension was put through last year, and at the present moment the company is rushing work on the extension of the main line from Newcastle to Buffalo, at the foot of the Big Horn mountains. If the traffic agreement amounted to anything, these extensions should have been prevented. They were made in the territory of the Northwestern, one of the agreeing companies, and the fact that no attempt was made to call down the Burlington, indicates that the signers did not regard that part of the agreement worth

The Burlington is in the country for business, and generally goes where business is to be had. That is one of the cheerful characteristics of the company. Ostensibly the present rush to Buffalo is to reach the stock trade, but no one supposes the company would stop in the center of North Wyoming and be tent with apasmodic business. Buffalo i merely a strategic point—possibly a winter stopping station. Surveying parties have already traversed the entire distance from Newcastle to Heiena, and different routes mapped out. One follows the foothills on the east side of the Big Hora mountains, crossing the Northern Pacific at or near Billings, thence to the Mussellshell valley and west into Helena. The Buffalo Echo suggests another route on which surveyors. suggests another route on which surveyors

are now at work. It contemplates passing through the mountains into the valley of the Big Horn river and following the course of the stream to or near its junction with the Yellowstone. This survey indicates a determination to reach the National Park, the boundary of which lies a short distance west of the Big Horn river. Such a line will not only secure a large tourist travel to the park, but will accelerate development of the mineral resources of Bald mountain, the rich-

It is immaterial what route is chosen. Imaha and Nebraska and the Northwest are interested chiefly in the opening of direct rail communication with Montana and the establishment of business relations that can hardly fail to prove enormously profitable to

es of which is now coming into public

18 THIS A LINK OF IT!

In this connection it will be news to most people to learn that there is another Richmond in the Big Horn field—a mysterious one. The Bez is in receipt of a note from "The Big Horn Railroad company, Wyoming —Montana," with headquarters in the Pacific building, Washington, D. C. It says: "We have formed an organization to construct a railroad through Wyoming from Casper, or some other point in the south-eastern portion of the state and thence up the Big Horn River to Montana, the build-ing of the road, however, depending upon the encouragement received from those sections of the state through which the route may be projected.

'We have noticed the enterprise displayed by Tipe Bee in advertising measures to es-tablish closer business relations between Nobraska and Montana, and if not too much trouble, will you kindly send us clippings from The Dally Bee of July 7 and 9 on this "We would be glad to keep in communica-

tion with THE BEE and the citizens of Omaha who may take an active interest in securing for that city, the important business advan tages of more direct railroad facilities with the states of Wyoming and Montana.

"Senator Warren of Wyoming is inter-ested in the Big Horn Valley railroad and believes that a north and south line through the interior of Wyoming would be a great success,"

LOW GRADE ORE.

Interesting Review of Great Mining

Property Values. Mr. Albert Williams, a distinguished mining engineer of Denver, has a paper in the September number of the Engineering Magazine, New York, entitled "Investments in Mining Properties," in which he gives a nost interesting review of the changes that have come over the investing public in recent ears, in the matter of mining properties. It will be found especially interesting to every one who has looked into that character of enterprise. Referring to the yield of the

most celebrated mining properties, he says: A mine to be a good "company mine" should be a large one and worked on a large scale. In order to pay dividends on shares numbering from 100,000 to 1,000,000, the profits have to be considerable or the dividend per share becomes insignificant and disappointing. It is seldom for instance that the California corporations, operating mines eame down in torrents. It continued twenty mainly in Nevada, offer their shareholders minutes and then the clouds broke and the less than 25 cent dividends, which on the usual capitalization of \$10,000,000 in 100,000 shares would mean the very respectable sum of \$25,000. One such dividend a year would be a creditable exhibit for a mine owned by one or two persons. Thus, to be a promis-ing purchase for a proposed corporation, a mine ought to be one which can be worked by a considerable force to insure steadiness of output. A rich but narrow vein, where only a timited number of mehave room for stoping, may be the best for individual ownership, since running expenses are low; but it is not so good for a company as a large deposit of lower grade, capable of being extensively opened and presenting large breasts in the stopes, with a more regular output. The most reliable gold mines have been of very low grade but with large and regular deposits. In California \$15 a ton is considered a very fair basis for a

company mine if the ore is in quantity; but a very much lower tenor has been worked with great profit in the exceptionally large deposits of the Black Hills and Alaska, wher \$5 a ton would leave a liberal margin for dividends. In fact most of the famous mines have not been of high grade, the gold ore rarely showing any metal to the eye, so that most miners have a prejudice against what are called "specimen mines." The same thing holds, to a less extent, with silver and dore mines. On the Comstock the heart of the "big bonanza" (the greatest body ever known) only averaged \$50 per ton, including the richest streaks, and that was thought to be high. The great silver mines of Montana nave not average anything like as much There have been exceptions, notably in Arizona, Colorado and Utah, where high grade ores in comparatively small amounts have produced largely; but speaking generally,

WYOMING'S IRRIGATION LAW.

the celebrated mines have not been of that

Unique System of State Control of Water Distribution.

The federal census office express admiration of Wyoming's irrigation law. A recent report issued from that office pronounces the law "unique in this, that the state does not necessarily wait for controversies and losses to arise, but of its own motion steps in and ascertains how much water is available for irrigation, who are the claimants of this water, and then, knowing these fundamental facts, gives the use of the water to the proper persons, and employs its own agents to see that the distribution is made." In that state, at least, there will no longer be the almost judicrous spectacle of learned judges solemnly decreeing the right to from two to rive times the amount of water flowing in the stream, or, in fact, to amounts so great that the channel of the stream could not possibly carry them, thus practically leaving the questions at stake as unsettled as before. The state is divided into four grand divisions, each in a general way coincident with the drainage areas of the great hydrographic basins of the Platte, the tributaries of the Yellowsione east of the Big Horn range, those west of the Big horn range, and the streams flowing into the great interior basin of the Colorado. The state engineer has charge of all the details of water distribu-tion throughout the state, and he, with four superintendents, one from each water division, constitutes a board of control to determine all

of control to determine all questions that may arise. Under each superditendent are a number of water commis-sioners, one for each minor district, whose duties are to enforce the proper distribution and carry out the local regulations. The state engineer is to make measurements of the amount of water in the stream, to deter mine the most suitable location for irrigation works and lands to be irrigated, and, further. to examine reservoir sites and publish esti mates of the cost of storage and distributing

systems. The superintendent in each division is to make suitable regulations to secure the fair distribution of water, and by the aid of the water commissioners to keep a record of the amount of water needed, available or wasted, or if the water is not justly distributed he must enforce division according to his list of priorities. The board of control, of which the state engineer is the head, can appoint a date upon which to examine into the rights of all persons using water from any stream. and knowing the amount of water available,

as determined by the state engineer, as well as the area of land irrigated or susceptible of irrigation, can make an order determining the rights of each person, giving to no appro-priator more water than he can but to beneficial use, the maximum limitation being set at one second foot for seventy acres. Each person is then given a certificate showing the order of priority, the amount of water to which he is entitled, and the number of scres

upon which the water is to be used.

No future appropriating of water can be made until the board of control is satisfied that there is unappropriated water, and that its use will not be detrimental to the public interests. The second foot is made the legal unit, thus avoiding the trouble arising from the use of that indefinite quantity, that min-er's inch. Each appropriator must maintain head gates by which the water can be turned on or off, and also a flume for measuring the water in his ditch. All dams over 5 feet in height for raising and diverting water must be approved by the state engineer, thus in-suring an official inspection of such struc-tures. It is apparent that the State Engi-neer's Board of Control hold the most im-portant offices in the state so far as agriculural interests are concerned, and by a wise and skillful exercise of the functions in-trusted to them can bring about a thorough development of the agricultural resources of the state, for Wyoming, like Colorado, is most fortunately situated as regards water supply. With the exception of a part of the headwaters of the North Platte and Bear, all the streams rise within the state, and are thus under the control of state officers with-out hindrance from outside parties. Apparently only such water as Wyoming cannot use need be discharged across her borders to Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and tah. She holds the key to the storehouse of agricultural wealth.

A BLIND PIONEER.

Remarkable Career of a Washington

Settler. Captain William Renton, one of the greatest pioneers of the state of Washington, died in Scattle recently, leaving an estate valued

at \$3,000,000. Renton was a man of large mould, brave, energetic, and generous, combining in large measure the characteristics of true pioneers. He was born in 1818 at Pictou, Nova Scotia, of a race of hardy mariners. At an early age he took to the sea and cruised among various Atlantic ports in America and Europe. Finally after one or two narrow escapes from death by wreck, one during a tornado at Havana in 1847, he sailed for the Pacific coast, and reached San Francisco in 1850. Two years later he came to Puget Sound and he was thus one of the very earliest settlers.

At that time the whole of western Washington was an unbroken forest with tiny clearings at Turnwater, Olympia, and Steils Captain Renton started a sawmiil at Alki Point, a few miles from where Seattle now stands. At first the output was about 10,000 feet a day. But he changed the site of his mill several times and the business steadily grew until at the day of his death he was chief owner in the great Port Blakeley mill on the sound. It is the largest lumber mill in the United States, and can turn out from

300,000 to 400,000 feet a day. His success in this business was but a part of his general success, for the fiery energy and mental grasp that enabled him to manage the huge mill and its many outlying logging camps carried to a prosperous termina tion whatever he undertook. He did not, like many of the early settlers, sit down and grow sick from the development of the country, but he expended his means freely in every enterprise that gave promise. He was one of the first to venture with his lumber into foreign ports, and he built up such a large trade that of the 63,554,000 feet cut at his mill in 1889, there were 34,998,581 feet for oreign shipment.

When coal was discovered about fourteen miles south of here, capitalists were slow to come forward to develop the mine. But Captain Renton invested his money, and the place which grew up around the mine was given his name. His public spirit was indi-cated again in 1872, when the Northern Pa-cific railroad had deciared its intention of making its terminus at Tacoma. Then the people of Seattle wanted to build a railroad across the Cascade mountains to reach the rich grain fields of eastern Washington. He gave outright as a subsidy a tract of eighty acres, now in the heart of this city. And so it went; he shared his fortune freely with churches, hospitals, asylumns, and whatever seemed to make for the public good. If any man were hurt in his logging camps

mills—and accidents were many always paid the doctor's bill and a man permanently disabled was pensioned. He had vast holdings of land and he lent much money on real estate mortgages, but he was never known to foreclose a mortgage on a poor man; indeed, he would borrow money on his own account rather than foreclose.

Captain Renton's career is rendered more striking by the fact that for the last seven-teen years of his life he was blind, so that he could just distinguish daylight from dark. sit in the room of his mill and instantly de tect any break in the complicated machinery or irregularity in its operation. Through al the years of darkness he never once lost courage, but went about his work as usual. A few months ago he went east to consult an occulist, only to learn that total blindness would soon come upon him. Apparently un moved, he went on planning and executing even greater projects than before, and he carried in his memory all the details and accounts of his vast business.

HAY CREEK COAL.

A First-Class Article of Fuel Close to the Hills.

Hay Creek coal is attracting attention in Black Hills cities. The locality is on the Wyoming side of the range, and lack of transportation facilities prevents a more general marketing of the product. The Deadwood Pioneer says coal was first found here as early as 1877, and more or less work has been done every year since and many thousands of dollars been expended in development. Hundreds of tons of coal have been mined and consumed. For years the Hay Creek Coal company has supplied many of the inhabitants of Spearfish, Minnesula and the surrounding country with coal. A test was made by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad in a run from White wood to Chadron, and we are reliably informed, was pronounced's first-class article.

The Hay creek coal is pronounced by unprejudiced experts to be far superior to the

Fetterman and Douglas coal, and even a stronger coal than that produced at Newcastle. The vein that has been opened in both the Young and the Hay Creek properties is from four to six feet in thickness, in creasing as the tunnels are extended, of a remarkably solid appearance and quite free from sulphur, which without doubt will disappear entirely as greater depth is attained. It also stands exposure and does not slack readily, which is a great trouble with man bituminous coals. This coal will undoubted! make a superior quality of coke. The vein is all solid coal, free from bone and slate, and is easily mined. The properties are too valuable to remain unworked 'nuch longer, and will soon be worked in an extensive manner.

GRAIN GALORE. A Glimpse of North Dakota's Golden

Granary. A correspondent of the Minneaporis Tri bune reports that he has been in 164 grain fields in North Dakota within the last three weeks, traveling for that purpose nearly 1,700 miles and covering a scope of country reaching northward to Pembina and westward to Bismarck. No crop at all comparable with it has ever before this been harvested in the wheat fields of the northwest. He estimates the actual damage to the wheat by frost at about 7 per cent for the entire state and the collateral injury by reduction in grades may amount to as much as 15 per cent. Flax was found to be badly injured and the corn almost annihilated in nearly every section visited, the frost having told severely on the latter. The full damage, actual and collateral, to all the vegetable and cereal crops will probably reach 18 to 20 per cent. But this loss is insignificant as compared with the total production. It might be double what it is and still the people of North Dakota would receive 100 per cont more money for what remains than has been paid into the state during any one of the last five years. The wheat now being thrashed in going No. I hard in nearly every case, but it is expected that marketed later will some failing off because of frosting. eron is also "immense and unexampled" that in almost every instance met with during the rip the farmers—had underestimated the yield fully 20 per cent, and in no single case where thrashing had begun had the wheat fallen short of previous estimates.

A little girl was knocked flat in the yard and a woman was so paralyzed from the electric shock that she was unable to move for several min-

VARIED WEALTH.

Steady Development of Washington's Hesources.

The Philadelphia Record speaks in glowing terms of the natural wealth of the state of Washington, which it dubs "the Pennsylvania of the Pacific slope." The designation is true. Washington has magnificent forests of timber, a large area of which is annually destroyed to make room for farms. It is already known that in eighteen counties of Washington workable veins of coal exist covering an area of 1,000,000 acres. The coal is found in ten different measures, varying in quality and composition from the true cannel showing 88 per cent of volatile hydrocarbons to a semi-anthracite of 91 per cent of fixed carbon. Between these extremes are found coals adapted to all uses for making gas, steam, coking, etc. For both lumber and coal there is a good home and foreign demand on the Pacific coast,

The fertility of the soil is unsurpassed, and with the exception of a desert east of the Cascade range, it is yielding bounteously Mineral resources are extensive and valuable and are attracting wide attention. With a fruitful soil, delightful climate and a magnifi ent endowment of material for cheap manu facturing, the future prosperity of the new state in the extreme northwest is assured. No wonder that cities are growing up on Puget Sound as, while Apollo sang, "Ilion like a mist rose into towers."

Another Burlington Enterprise. The Salt Lake Tribune reports the organi zation of the Utah & Wyoming railroad company, a strictly local concern. The corpor ators are B. G. Raybould, S. F. Walker, W. S. Martin, Alfred Thompson, Henry Denhalter, W. L. Pickard, L. C. Karrick, Frank Kuox, Theodore Brough and J. B. Taylor of Salt Lake City, and a number of Denver capitalists are interested in the eastern division, which will be known as the Wyoming & Eastern, and will connect with the Utah & Wyoming at Twin creek. The local company has ample capital with which to carry on its operations. The completion of the road will give the Burlington & Missouri, of which the roads mentioned will be adjuncts, the most feasible route to the Pacific coast. It all goes well the promotors of the Utah & Wyoming expect to have their line in operation before the expiration of six

The line starts from Salt Lake City, finding an outlet through Emigration canon, on the north side, in which there will be six tunnels, the longest of which will be 3,500 feet and the shortest ninety-two feet. From the canon the line will pass through Par-ley's park thence down Silver creek to Wan-ship, thence down the Weber to Coalville, then up Chalk creek to the summit of the diride, and from there it will be plain sairing on the mesa to Bear river, which will be followed down to Hay creek, where the di-vide will be crossed to Twin creek, and the survey of the Burlington & Missouri, now completed, meet. The heaviest grade is only 2 per cent and is at Silver creek and the heaviest curve at Coalville, only 8 per cent. Grading was commenced about two weeks Grading was commenced about two weeks ago, and about fifty-eight miles have already been completed. The road will be 197 miles long and will tap country rich in coal, building stone, timber, live stock and agricultural products, besides an immense mineral country. Branches to Park City, the Grass Creek coal fields and to Evanston, via Yellow creek, are contemplated.

A One-Armed Rustler.

A one-armed miner from the east is the wonder and admiracion of the Newcastle (Wvo.) coal diggings. He averages \$4 a day shoveling coal at the regular price paid for day labor. He has been pulling pillars, and handled the drill, pick and shovel with an expertness that astonishes an old timer. One of his arms is off near the shoulder, and he throws the coal into the cars by placing the shovel pandle against his leg and lifting the coal with one hand.

South Dakota. Work has been commenced on a new

lethodist church at Sioux Falls to cost \$15,000. The semi-monthly bullion shipment of the Hometake and associated mines aggregated \$255,000.

Ore from the Bear Lodge mountains. eleven miles from Sundance, carry 20 per cent of copper. The vacancy created by the death of Congressman John S. Gamble is to be filled at

the November election. A strike of silicious ore, assaying \$28 per ton, was made at the 100 foot level in the shaft of the Welcome mine. Notwithstanding prohibition Sioux Falls

claims to have a sufficiency of soaks to make The Harney Peak company has commenced building its mill which will be finished Fepruary 1. Its capacity will be 250 tons per

L. M. Purdy, who died in Yankton recently, resided in the state and territory up wards of twenty years and was at one time territorial auditor.

The Burlington & Missouri River and the Fremont & Missouri Valley railroads are now hauling on an average 200 tons of ore per day from the mines of Ruby and Bald

A strike of silicious ore, assaving \$400 per ton in gold, is reported from the Edna loca-tion at Garden City. Specimens showing free gold, unusual occurrences in silicious ore, were exhibited in Deadwood. A state bank has been organized at White-

vood. The capital of the bank is \$10,000 and the gentleman organizing it are D. A. McPherson, William Selbie, T. J. Grier, D. K. Dickinson and J. W. Freeman.

Harris Frankling and associates have just made first payment of \$35,000 to Henry Lundt and Louis Town for a group of eleven claims at Bald Mountain. The purchase price is \$85,000, balance being due January 1, 1892.

The Buxton company, owning a group of six patented claims in Bald Mountain disrict, has just completed a shipment of one ot of 700 tons of \$38 ore to Omaha and Aurora, Iti., and is preparing to forward 3,000 ons more of the same quality of ore to the same plants.

Says the Black Hills Ploneer: Bart Haris returned yesterday from Omaha, whither he had gone to secure a rate for the grade output of the mines at Galena. ok with him a car lead of samples from the different mines and had them tested at the Omaha smelting works. The result was ntirely satisfactory, and a smelting rate of \$5 per ton secured for all ores that do not run ver \$25 a ton. This will make the cost shipping and smelling these ores about \$11.50 a great reduction from tormer prices.

wyoming. Newcastle offers Melbourne \$300 for rain, Wyoming horses are being shipped to Mis-

Rawiins has contracted for waterworks to ost about \$20,000. Twenty prospects in the La Plata district are worth from \$50 to \$250 a ton. An analysis of the plampage discovered in

the La Plata district proves it to be without

pecial value.

Lander people were taken in by a bilking uilding and loan association, with headquarers in Montana. Evanston people de not enthuse over the

Utah & Wyoming railroad schome, regarding it as purely speculative. Active development work at Gold Hill Is at present confined principally to the Leviathan daim and those located on the Acme hill.

H. F. Johnson, a La Plata miner, came into

Laramie with a bug in his car, and it was like the torment of a thousand demons. The poise of the insect has disappeared but Johnon is now deaf in the right ear. The will of the late Rev. John Y. Cowbick of Chevenne has been broken. Judge Scott decided that the document was too faulty in form for probate, and the property will go the heirs at naw. Fallure to have the will

vitnessed was fatal to it. S. A. Iden informs the Sheridan Post that the apple trees on his Beaver creek ranch are so loaded with fruit that the limbs are bending to the ground. He says he never saw apple trees in any country so burdened with a splendid quality of fruit.

From an almost cloudless sky a bolt of ightning descended to earth, dug a ply hole in the roof of a big miner's house at Carbon

Utah. Salt Lake races begin October 5. Purses aggregate \$5,000. Salt Lake City is to have a large stamping and tinware factory.

The Horn silver mine is producing 2,300 tons of ore per month. The La Plata mining district is developing splendidly. Capital and muscle are pouring nto the camp.

The Dunford Shoe company has been in corporated in Sait Lake City. The capital stock is \$20,000 in 200 shares of \$100 each. The mineral output of the territory con-tinues good, and while there is no excite ment there is a general activity noticeable in all the districts. Reports from Bingham, Tintic, Park City and Deep Creek are to the effect that new and rich strikes are being made daily, and the outlook at the last named district could not be better.

The statistical report of Weber county for 1800 gives the following totals: Population, 28,319; the stores number 186, with a capital of \$2,187,700, employ 850 hands, who receive \$460,575 in wages. The sales of these mercan-tile institutions amounted to \$5,956,815 in 800. There are 34 industrial concerns, em doying 408 hands, who receive \$270,500 in vages annually.

Nevada.

White Pine is in the vortex of a boom. A rich lead of antimony has been discovered in Nye county As an inducement to matrimonially inclined young mon Carson points to twenty-two widows who own property worth \$1,000 or

Mamie Soul, the belle of Carson, was offered a wager by some men that she could not run from Sutro to Dayton in thirty minutes. The stake was \$50 and she accepted it. She made the distance, three miles, in less than twenty-four minutes and was none the worse for it. She is but 16 years of age, and shows to the world the sort of bone and musle produced by the invigorating climate of

Idaho. A railroad between Boise City and Butte is

A rich strike is reported in the Trade Dolar mine near Silver City. The output of ore in the Coeur d'Alene dis trict this year is expected to reach \$10,000,000. General Lafavette Carter, for fourteen years surveyor general of Idaho, died on the 2d, aged 68. The Union Pacific company will try to run

a steamer between Lewiston and the Seven Devils district, An electric drill in an Idaho mine recently performed the feat of boring a two inch hole through twenty feet of solid granite in four

Montana.

The silver smelter at Great Falls is it operation. The greatest obstacle to temperance in

Butte is bad water. It is reliably reported that Butte is soon to have another newspaper. Francis Murphy disposed of 2,000 pledges

in Butte in two weeks. The Montana Press association took its annual bath in Sait lake last week. The condition of the lake is unfit for publication. Montana's sales of cattie this year are expocted to reach \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000. With this and her immense bullion product and her large returns from agriculture, the young state has the prospect of a pretty fair in-

Some rich discoveries are reported in Slowey's gulch, adjoining the Iron mountain district. Until this summer it was not supposed there was any quartz in that section but the prospectors have found high-grade galena of the same character as that found in the Little Anaconda. Much complaint has been made recently of

cattle stealing. News has been received from Custer county that the cattlemen have taken the law into their own hands and have lynched Jerry Thompson, a notorios rustler, and his companions, who were caught in the act of changing the brands. Helena and St. Paul parties have bought

the Goldsmith mine, near Walkerville, from George Tong, paying for it \$125,000. It is one of the best silver properties in the Summit district, is thoroughly opened up to a depth of 400 feet, and has yielded already several hundred thousand dollars. Secretary Prettiv of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners estimates that up to this time 80,000 head of cattle have been

shipped from Montana to markets in the east, averaging a not price of \$10 per head. Up to the same time last year the shipments were nly 24,000 and tha net price \$20. Montana so far this year \$3,500,000 revenue from cattle.

Cattlemen never had such a year as this in Montana. Besides getting plenty of feed ranctimen have been enabled to cut an abundance of hay to store away against any pos-sible contingency next winter. Besides being a banner year for cattle it has been prosperous one for sheep also. The wool clip was large and in most cases is far above the average, and the prices obtained, while not high, have been fair.

Washington. The floating debt of the state on August 29

was \$294,276.47. Scattle's tax rate this year is 416 mills on a otal valuation of \$44 600,000 Terrible forest fires are raging in the Cas-

cade mountains. The fires extend a distance of twenty-five miles. Bear are getting plentiful in the Kootenai country. Several have been seen near town recently, and in the Kootenai valley they are reported to be numerous.

Twety-four veterans are now inmates of the state soldiers' home. Of the appropria-tion made by the last legislature \$30,600 have been expended, leaving \$14,400 on hand. Next year will be the centennial anniversary of the first visit of white men to what s now the state of Washington. In May,

792. Vancouver visited the coast of that state. Frequent reports of discoveries of new coal fields in Whatcom county are being made, and the splendid showing of the Blue Canyon mine has given a great impetus to

This year's wheat crop is estimated at from thirteen to difteen million bushels. The average yield per acre for 1890 is put at 23,5 bushels, though yields of from forty to sixty

bushels are common. The people of Whidby Island are fighting Chinese gardeners and farmers are refusing to lease them lands. This year the frugal Mongols will have 750 acres which will yield seven tons to the scre, making a total of

profit of \$25,000.

n eastern Óregen.

Oregon. Nearly \$35,000 has been raised in stock for a hostery and underwear factory to be built

which at \$10 per ton yields the snug

at Waterloo, Linn county. President Polk of the National farmers' al. ance will visit Oregon in October, and will make two speeches, one at Portland and one

States Senator Lewis F. Linn of Missouri, who introduced the memorial in congress in 840 to have Oregon declared a territory, E. W. Hammond, the Wimer, Jackson county boanist, estimates that there are 400,000,000 feet of lumber in the trees of Ore-

Linn county was named in honor of United

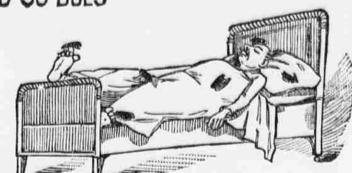
on, the transportation of which would re-uire 200 car loads per day for each working lay in the year for a thousand years. This allows three pounds to the square foot and 20,000 pounds to the car. As a result of a disastrous fire at The Dalles, about one-third of the city is in ashes and not less than 1,000 people homeless. Eighteen blocks were totally consumed inluding five or slx hundred residences intely two hotels were saved and these

whom the fire rendered homeless. Hop picking has commenced in most of the yards in the vicinity of Eugene, and thou-sands of pickers are now engaged in gathering the crop. Some damage on account of the lice is reported, but a fair crop will prob-ably be saved. The market is very discouraging to the growers, and buyers are fefus-ing to advance the cost of picking, on account of which some yards will not be picked.

California.

F. L. Caroli suicided with dynamite in San Francisco. There wasn't enough of the re-mains found to justify an inquest. It is proposed to build an electric railway from Pasadona to the summit of Mount WilThey Get Shere Just the same,

AND SO DOES



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son, on which is to be erected the largest tele-scope in the world. If carried out this will DOCTOR :-: McGREW bring the new observatory within the reach The coming state fair at Sacramento prom-

ises to be an unusually brilliant one. The race track has been greatly improved and is ow claimed to be the best in the state. Raisin shippers are complaining bitterly of the slight reduction in the rates on raisins. They asked for a 50 per cent reduction per 100 pounds to all points east, but the Trans-continental association has just granted 5 cents reduction. This gives the California raisin men no advantage in competition with the Spanish producers. At this new rate it will be impossible for Californians to lay down loose raising in New York for less down loose raisins in New York for less than 6% cents or 7 cents per pound, while Valencia raisins are sold at 6 cents.

Fourteen years ago a movement was be-gon in San Francisco to erect a statue to Starr King, the eloquent pulpit orator, who did more than any other single man to rouse a patriotic feeling in California during the war of the rebellion, and who was the leadng spirit in securing the largest sum for the anitary commission given by any state is the Union. The work is now nearly done and in November the statue will be unveiled in Golden Gate park. It is in bronze, of he-roic size, eleven feet high. It was designed by Daniel C. French of New York.

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