NATURE'S CHOICEST STORES.

Overflowing Measures of Natural Wealth Decking the Imperial Northwest.

LIKE SOLOMON'S GLORIES, THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

Resume of Wyoming's Vast Resources-A Lurid Word-Picture of Montana's Treasures-South Dakota and the World's Fair -Marvels of the Census-California Valuations-Summary of General News,

The Mining Convention. Wyoming mining convention has passed into history. It was not as large and representative as it should have been, nor was the mineral exhibit worthy of the state, yet on the whole it served to bring together the progressive energy of the state and to give the outside world an enlarged view of the wonderful natural resources of the youngest state in the union. That its resources are vast and varied was demonstrated anew by the men who are in the forefront of the work of development. Its fame as a stock raising state is world-wide. On its broad bosom is from twenty to thirty thousand square miles of coal fields, with veins of unparalieled thickness and of excellent quality. Building material is abundant. Granites in all varieties, as well as limestone, sandstone and marbles of pure white, buff and rose. In many localities are mountains of iron ore, magnetic and red hermatite. The petroleum belt is 130 miles long and the quantity and quality of the fluid rivals the Pennsylvania product. Here, too, are the greatest deposits of soda in the known world, and abundance of sand for the manufacture of glass. Sulphate of magnesia, asphalt, plumbago, kaolin, fireclay, asbestos, mica and sulphur exist in vast quantities. inica and sulphur exist in vast quantities.

In the precious metals Wyoming gives promise of rivaling if not surpassing any state in the west. The mountains are ribbed with gold and silver, the extent of which is how being determined. The La Plata, Gold Hill and Bald Mountain districts furnish strong evidence of the hidden wealth of the

Wyoming's agricultural resources are superior to those of any Rocky Mountain state. There are 600 streams with abund-ance of pure water and with valleys of richent soils, some ten millions square acres in One million dollars has already been inall. One million dollars has already been in-vested in irrigating, canals, and ditches, ag-gating 3,000 miles. Wyoming is mountainous, broken with valleys in all directions and affords unequalled facilities for building rallways into every important district, at small expense. All in all the state is unsurpassed for its varied resources, its mag-nificent scenery and splendid climate, and is destined to become a great and prosperous

HOW FARES GOLD HILL.

Progress of Work in Wyoming's Great Camp.

Gold Hill's prospects are growing brighter every day, according to the Saratoga Sun. Not only are new strikes being constantly made, but assurances are given that several stamp mills will be in operation before snow flies. Without making any great ado over their plans, representatives of an eastern company with large capital, have been negotiating for the establishment in the camp of important milling enterprises. Interests in various promising claims have been offered this company on condition that mills for working the ores shall be speedity erected, These propositions are now under consideration with excellent chances of a deal being On the Enterprise voin another quartz vein

was discovered, two feet wide, that prospects well on the surface. In appearance it is not unlike the Acme, The new find is parallel to the vem on which a tifty-foot shaft was put down 100 feet north of it.

Silver indications have been found on numerous claims in the camp of late. One of the most notable was on the Podunk, owned by McAllister Bros. & Hooten, located a mile and a quarter from the Greenville townsite. At a depth of ten feet, a streak of mineral came in that was an inch wide, from which an assay of 1886 ounces of silver was obtained. The shaft was put down twenty-two feet, the ore body filling the shaft. The silver bearing ore had then widened out to eighteen inches. The quartz prospects gold and occasional pockets were come across of black oxide of manganese.

McAllister brothers have another claim called the Annie Rooney, a mile southwest of Greenville on the south side of the south fork of Brush creek, that shows a three-foot ledge that prospects well in gold at a depth of ten that prospects well in gold at a depth of ten or twelve feet. This is sufficient proof that the mineral area of the camp is constantly being enlarged. Samuel Stirley, who has the east extension of the Annie Rooney—that be calls the King Solomon—has taken out some good, free milling ore. Hart & Lewis are opening a promising claim, the Occident, half a mile northwest of Greenville.

Greenville.

In the French creek country, that forms a part of the Gold Hill district, and within two and a half or three miles of the camp, discoveries of deposits of gold, silver, lead and gray copper of considerable value have been made. Immense ledges of lime, trachite, porphyry, quartzite, shales and slates run through the country. In these are found monster quartz veins that appear to concentrate these and carry mineral-bearing ores of various kinds. There are also huge deposits of iron of fine quality. So far little posits of iron of fine quality. So far little development work has been prosecuted. Captain O. D. Thomas is enthusiastic over his Englo's Nest claim, that is on a well de-fined ledge of limestone with shale walls.

A prospect shaft, down ten or twelve feet, shows an eleven-foot velu, carrying gray copper, silver and gold. He has a contract vein and several other good locations.

F. O. Sawin and Pat Markham have a group of claims that run well in gold and silver. The Ajax is an immense vein between slate and lime, with four feet of quartz, from which good gold prospects can be got. The Expert has five feet of quartz and shows well in gray copper, gaiena, silver and gold. The Mountain Chief, Elk, Black Hawk and Antelope are all on the same beit, side by side, with the upper walls in lime and the

lower of heavy spar.

On the Big Buck, the upper side is timestone and the lower in siate. Oxides with
gold have been found on this claim. A quartz
chimney on the side of the mountain is 40xi0 feet. A tunnel could be run in the hill 300 feet that would tap the vein at the same

Copper is abundant in the French creek country, where it crops out for a long dis-tance. It appears in various forms, in gray

copper and sulphates.

A gold button, weighing at least twelve ounces and propably more, was taken to the ounces and probably more, was taken to the state mining convention as the first speci-men of bullion turned out in the Gold Hill camp. It was retorted from the first clean-up made on the arastra of Arendell, Woods and others, and represents the work of two men for a week on Wyoming rock. The value of the gold is about \$250.

RICHES OF MONTANA.

The Mayor of Helena Tells Tales Out of School.

Mayor Donald Bradford of Helena, Mont., is doing the east and incidentally astonishing the natives with word pictures of Montana. While lingering in Chicago recently be turned himself loose in this granditoquent

"The western haif of the state," he said, "The western haif of the state," he said,
"is literally seamed with enormous lodes of
gold, silver, copper and lead ores. There are
mountains of the finest quality of iron and
ceal, inexhaustible supplies of marbie, porphyry and limestone. Slate quarries and
deposits of mica, beds of fine clay and
silicious sands crop out in all directions. The
mountain guiches and river beds are rich
with placer gold, yielding annually into the
millions. Montana has 13,000,000 acres of
standing trees adapted for lumper—a condi-

volcanic matter, produces, commonly, crops of wheat turning out fifty bushels to the acre, 100 bushel of oats and 500 bushels of potatoes, all sold in a home market at very high prices. Along the Missouri river extends a gravel bar foorteen miles long and one mile wide averaging to feet deep. tends a gravel bar fourteen miles long and one mile wide, averaging ten feet deep, which is liberally mixed with saphires and oriental rubies, soon to be developed by English capital. The pure bracing atmosphere and delightful climate makes mere existence a continual pleasure and maintains man and beast in a condition of perfect health. Asthma simply cannot exist and consumptives find a quick and permanent consumptives find a quick and permanent cure. The entire surface of the state is covered with luxuriant grasses which, cured in the ground, are equal in nourishment to oats, and in which in contented picuty room the year round 2,000,000 cattle, 2,500,000 sheep and 400,000 horses. We will dispose of nearly \$80,000,000 worth of products this

year besides what is locally consumed." "The city of Holena, with a population of 18,000, has a banking capital with deposits which exceed such cities as Indianapolis, Grand Rapids and Rochester. The estimat-ed aggregate wealth of its citizens gives over \$7,000 for each man, woman and child. The money disbursed by mines within a radius of one hundred miles reaches \$1,000,000 a month for labor and supplies. Money is always plentiful because there is a fresh supply dug out of the ground every day winter and summer. With the railroads soon to be built railway lines will radiate from the city in thirteen different directions, making it one of the great railroad centers of the country. Its commercial, manufacturing and financial interests command an undoubted supremacy over all the inter-mountain region and in-sures a population within ten years exceed-ing 100,000 people."

NERVY TO THE END.

A Perforated Highwayman Who Died

Game. Speaking of the way Colvin held himself ogether for nearly a week when shot full of daylight like a teredoed pile, said F. W. Henshaw to a San Francisco Examiner man, reminimp of a story old Dr. Tallafers of San Rafael used to tell of a San Quentin convicta highwayman in for life. A lot of prisoners, under guard, were engaged in unloading a schooner at the wharf on San Quentin point, and were ordered to warp the vessel around to another landing. The went aboard

Up on the hill the other guards mistook the nanœuver for an attempt on the part of the convics to escape. As a consequence they rained their cannon on the schooner, and before the mistake was discovered bowled over about a score of prisoners with grape-

Dr. Taliafero was called to attend the wounded men. This is how he told of his experience with the gritty highwayman:

"When I came to the fellow I pulled his blanket down, looked at his wound, put the blaket back, and passed to the next patient. I gave him five minutes more of life. A grapeshot had struck him just at the top of the right hip and passed clear through him, shattering both hip bones and tearing him frightfully. By the time I had made my rounds I'd forgotten all about him.

"Then a nurse stepped up, saying the high-ayman wanted to speak to me. I wondered that the fellow was still alive, and went over to his couch. 'Will you not dress my wound!' he asked. 'Certainly.' said I, 'if you wish it but you can't live more than a few min

it, but you can't live more than a few minutes, and dressing the wound will only give
you needless pain.'
"'Nonsense,' he returned; 'you can't kill
me with one grapeshot. I've been shot to
death once or twice before. Look at my
chest.' I looked. Sure enough he had bullet
wounds enough to have laid out a dozen men. Twice, in stopping stages, express messengers had filled him full of buckshot. 'I'm alive yet, and have more lives than a cat,' he said, as I made ready to attend him.

through him to clean the wound and fixed him up as best I could, knowing he'd be dead in the morning. But I didn't know. When I called the next day he was very much alive. He was as cheery as a bridegroom after the ceremony. 'Never mind me, doctor,' he said, with a grin, 'you just fix up the other boys;
I'll be all right in a few days.'
"Well, sir, I expected to find him a corpse
every time I called, but he hung on, cheered
the others with jokes and stories, and I'm

hanged if I didn't begin to think a medical miracle was to be performed. A man who mould live a week and keep his head and spirits with that kind of a hole through him cight do most anything.
"On the seventh day after he was shot he

sent for me. As I came to his pedside he raised himself on one elbow, looked up at me with the old dare-devil expression on his face, "'It's no go, doctor: I can't keep it up any

longer. Good-by, old fellow.'
"Then he fell back stone dead. He'd lived a week on his grit."

A MIGHTY ROAR.

San Francisco Howls Over Increased Valuation.

The California board of equalization has played havoc with the peace of taxpavers. After four weeks of ardurous and onerous abor it has completed the work of equalizing the assessment rolls of the state. result is an increase of \$149,389,832 in the total valuation, which aggregates \$1,199,964,-105. The board raised the assessments of no less than nine of the twelve counties it cited to appear to show cause why they should not be raised, and has imortalized itself by adding to one of them a greater increase than has ever before been placed upon a county's assessment. San Francisco is the county that has thus been distinguished. No less

than 30 per cent has been added to her roll after deducting her money and solvent credits. The total increase in San Francisco ounty alone amounts to the enormous sum The valuation of Los Angeles was pushed up \$13,201,000. Thirty-eight counties score an increase and fifteen a decrease. The equalization brought about by these increases will affect the taxpayers of the state as follows: In the counties whose assessas follows: In the counties whose assessment rolls have not been changed there is a decrease in favor of the taxpayers of 42 cents on the \$1,000 valuation. In the counties that have been raised 5 per cent a decrease of 20 cents on the \$1,000 valuation. In the counties raised 10 per cent an increase of 2 cents on the \$1,000 valuation. In the counties raised 15 per cent an increase of 24 cents on the \$1,000 valuation, and in the case of San Francisco, where there is a raise of 30 per cent, an increase to the taxpayers is effected of 91 cents on the \$1,000 valuation.

per cent, an increase to the taxpayers is effected of 91 cents on the \$1,000 valuation.

Taxpayers of San Francisco have set up a mighty roar sgainst the enormous inflation of values and Los Angeles joins in the choras, but it is a waste of lung power. The work of the board is final and there is no possibility of a review this year.

ity of a review this year. DAKOTA AND THE FAIR.

Efforts of Public Spirited Men to

Right a Wrong. The failure of the legislature of South Dakota to provide for representation at the World's fair is vigorously resented by every public spirited citizen. Various means have been suggested looking to a proper represtanding trees adapted for lumber—a condi-tion equalling Michigan in her best days. Its valleys, if placed in one continuous line, would stretch for 4,000 miles, and their soil geomposed of decomposed limestone, and

forward the interests of the state feel that all should share pro rata in the cost, as the benefits will be general. The members of the legislature now realize the folly of their conduct and would cheerfully make amends if called together. The governor is not dis-posed to call an extra session without an ex-

policit expression of public sentiment.

Last July a convention was field in Yankton for the purpose of devising means to participate in the great exposition of 1893.

No great results were achieved, however.

Another convention met in Dondwood last week and devised a plan that cormises to Another convention met in Deadwood last week, and devised a plan that promises to furnish Governor Mellette an accurate expression of public sentiment on the question. It was decided that the board of county commissioners of the respective counties throughout the state of South Dagota be requested to submit to the voters of their counties at the county general election on November 3, 1831, the preposition of calling an extra sec-1891, the proposition of calling an extra session of the legislature to make an appropriation for the World's fair exhibit, and that the questions to be submitted shall be as beretofore given, and if a majority of the votes cast at that election favor convening the legislature and an appropriation, then the governor shall convene the legislature for that purpose. The votes shall be counted and returns made, as in all general elections. The form of ballot shall be:

"Shall the legislature be convened in extra session to vote an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray expenses of a state exhibit at World's

THE DAVIS MILLIONS.

A Celebrated Case-Fruitless Result of the Trial.

The trial of the now famous Davis will ase, involving \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000, began in earnest in Butte, Mont., about the middle of July, and concluded with a disagreed jury, September 9. Previous to the real trial there had been various motions argued and an appeal taken to the state supreme court on motion for a change of venue, the Butte court being charged with bias. Practically year has been wasted in a costly legal quabble over the dead man's millions.

The contest revealed the main incidents of the life of Androw J. Davis. He was born in New Hampden, Mass., in 1819, and died in Butte in March, 1890. At the time of his death his estate was valued at \$5,000,000, and has nearly doubled in value since. Three brothers, four sisters, many nephews and nieces were involved. No will was found at the time of Davis' death. The disputed will only appeared after the court had refused to appoint one of the brothers administrator of the estate, and a singular circumstance about the document is that it gave practically the whole fortune to this prother, ignoring the other relatives. It was found in a little town in lows where Davis had once resided, and was drawn up, as it is claimed, in 1860-it was apparently old, and certainly stained and mutiliated, and it gave internal evidence of having been written by an uneducated

The evidence of the contestants was strong and clear. They argued the improbability of a man so shrewd and careful as Andrew J. Davis was known to be disposing of millions, for twenty-five years, among country people in no way connected with him and where it was liable to be lost or de-stroyed. They tried to prove by experts that the stains were recent and made by coffee and tobacco juce, and were not imparted by time and careless handling. The veracity of the witnesses in favor of the will was im-peached and a relationship by blood and marriage shown to exist among all of them and the man who claims that he found the document was charged with forging it, and document was charged with forging it, and
the mistakes in writing, speiling and punctuation were discovered to be reduplicated in
acknowledged letters and documents from
his hand. The word "give," for instance, is
invariably spelled "guive" in the will and in
the alleged forger's letters. Another point
in favor of the contestants was the testimony
that Mr. Dayis had made a second will ten
years ago, and both when he signed it and years ago, and both when he signed it and destroyed it declared that it was the only will he had ever executed; but this testi mony, which would have been conclusive if established, was somewhat shaken on cross-

examination The proponents of the will tried to meet these points by introducing witnesses to show that the existence of the will was a matter of common knowledge in the Iowa town where it was found, and that it had been seep and read by many. They ex-plained the stains by claiming that the document had lain in an old trunk in the garret and got wet when a new roof was being put on the house, and asserted that the holes in it were made by the children who had been allowed to play with it and stick pins in it. The resemblance between the handwriting of the man who, it is claimed, drew up the will and the alleged forger was also explained by the fact that the former was the latter's school teacher. This, with an exposure of the fallibility of

expert testimony and a general denial of the credibility of the contestants' witnesses, constituted the case of the proponents.
"Now that the case is over," says the Anaconda Standard, "it may not be amiss or wrong to state that since the conclusion of the testimony and arguments a strong popu-lar feeling has prevailed in favor of the contestants. A general belief is prevalent that the alleged will of 1866 had no existence prior to the death of Judge Davis, or if it existed at all it was replaced by another will of a more subsequent date. Especially is this the opinion of those who knew the dead million aire. They scout the idea that a man of his business tact and shrewdness would make a will as was alleged by the lowa witnesses of peculiar memories and allow it to remain during all the years that he was alive in the custody of some backwoodsman. Then, too, the fact that the will was not discovered until the time alleged, and the fact that John A. Davis did not tell where or how he obtained possession of the will, and the further fact that Eddy was not placed on the stand, all have a tendency to control opinion, and this opinion, as already stated, is anything

but favorable to the proponents."

The cost of the contest promises to tear a large-sized hole in a million dollars. Robert large-sized hole in a million dollars. Robert G. Ingersoll was leading counsel for contestant. Hon John M. Woolworth of Omaha lead the defendants. Senator Sanders of Montana and an array of lesser legal lights were ongaged. There are \$3,000 pages of transcribed testimony, equal to 1,200,000 words, the cost of which is \$5,000.

A BLOOMING DAISY.

Who Cares for Expense When the Government Foots the Bill.

According to direct reports, one member of the Shoshone commission now treating with the Fremont county reds for the relinquishment of certain lands, is a blooming daisy. His name is Merrillat and he is a dude from Washington, D. C.

During a conference the other day, says the Cheyenne sun, and just about the time they were coming to terms up jumps Merrillat and says he objects to the proceedings from the first, in toto. He was sharply rebuked by State Senator Woodruff and in his thoughtless Washington way gave the Wyoming man the lie. Mr. Woodruff is no spring chicken. He is a gentleman, one of unsulfied reputation, tried courage and great strength. He didn't fancy a scene before the assembled chiefs and spectators, but told Merrillat that unless an apology was made a fresh tenderfoot would be booted over a section of the reservation after adjournment, Merriliat did apologize and then made a statement remarkable for its frankness. He said that \$5,000 had been appropriated for commission expenses and he proposed to have it spent. Only \$2,500 had been used. Hence he would agree to ro treaty till he had some hunting and fishing out of the \$5,000. This almost paralyzed Woodruff and the other

It is understood that the Indians will give up 600,000 acres of land for about 50 cents an acre. Part payment will be in live stock.

COW RUSTLING. An Incident of Early Days in Mon-

"It's just twenty-five years this month since I went out to Montana," said Cantain George R. Edwards to a Washington Post reporter at the National, as the clerk dropped blotting pad over the signature of a late arrival, and Captain Edwards blew smoke rings about the moon, figuratively speaking; in other words, obscured the ceiling with clouds from his cigar. Captain Edwards is a native of Virginia, and fought all through the war, but, like many another ex-soldier, thought the west a good place at its close, and went in that direction to try his hand at horse farming.

"I have seen a good deal of frontier life in

those twenty-five years," continued the ranchman, "and often wished for the old place down near Leesburg; but I stood it, and now I am going to my native town to see if I

can find anybody that recollects me." Captain Edwards had just been reading a newspaper account of a recent lynching in Colorado, where the man who was hung was caught with stolen horses in his possession and suspended from the side of a canyon. "That story reminds me of an experience I

had white a vigilante in western Mentana," said the ex-soldier. "The ranchmen in that section had no end of trouble with horse thieves and cattle catchers, and stock was stampeded and rais off time and again. A stampeded and rais off time and again. A number of us organized for protection against the rascals, but for a long period couldn't say hands on any of them. Finally we did manaze to capture one fellow who had stolen two of my best beasts and was making tracks with his booty for a mining town some fifty miles further west. Well, we had some fun with that thief. He was game to the last, and killed one of our porse before a lasso pinioned killed one of our porse before a lasso pintoned his arms and prevented more business of the kind. Our rules were strict and hanging, of course, was the only punishment we could give him. But how, was the question. There wasn't a tree in sight for miles. As it banpened, one of our party knew of a deep gorge in the river about two miles away, and in half an hour the thief was dangling from the end of a rope held by the vigilantes at the other end until life was extinct."

CENSUS WONDERS.

Marvelous Growth of Washington Cities.

For city growth the state of Washington robably carries off the census honors. bere are other cities, here and there, which iave made astonishing growth in ten years. But Washington is a whole state of municipal marvels. It now has twenty cities of over 1,500 population. Ten years ago it had only two cities which exceeded that. One of them was Walla Walla and the other was Seattle. Four of the twenty cities of Washton have grown more than 1,000 per cent in ten years. One of these cities has grown 5,592 per cent since 1880. That is Spokane Falls which had 350 people ten years ago; 19,923 in 1890, and probably several more thousand by this time. Washington has nine cities of the twenty for which the percentage of increase cannot be estimated. Why! Because they had no existence, not even a name or a beginning, in 1880. Each of these nine promising urban youngsters has over 1,500. Two of them Ellensburg and North Yokima, at the late election, aspired to become the capital of the state. Two others, rairhaven and Whatcom, without so much as a townsite in 1880, had over 4,000 population apiece in 1890. The array of the prominent cities of Washington is worth orinting, as one of the wonders of the

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Increase.	
	1890.	1880.	N'mber	PerC'nt
Seattle city	42.837 35,905 19,922 4,709 4,608 4,558 4,076 4,059 3,545	3,533 1,008 3,588 1,232 917	89,804 34,908 19,572 1,121 3,466 2,641 4,076 4,059 1,823	1,112,48 3,179,23 5,592,00 31,24 281,33 397,06

Wyoming. A fire at Sherman destroyed \$5,000 worth

Laramie is asked to take \$10,000 stock in Keeley institute. A museum will be added to the features of the state university.

About \$20,000 worth of mineral has been taken from the Battle lake copper mine. The dreaded Texas fever has broken out among stock in the northern border of the Cheyenne reports an increase of seventy-

five in the school enrollment over the first week of last year. The Saratoga Sun warns the tin horn fra-ternity that the carrying of firearms will prove dangerous to their existence. The town has passed the six-shooter stage.

J. J. Halliday rode from Ervay to Casper, a distance of seventy-five miles, in six hours, changing horses but once, He went for a doctor to attend a woman who had dislocated her hip.

Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins have harvested 1,500 bushels of spring wheat from their farm near Newcastle, in addition to 3,000 bushels of winter wheat, 3,000 bushels of rye and 10,000 bushels of oats. The farm is on the divide, 6,600 above the sea, and was culti-

vated without irrigation South Dakota.

Sioux Falls is preparing to expand as a Deadwood is to have another chlorination

plant to cost \$100,000. Ore from the 260-foot level of the iron Hill vields 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton. A Custer City litigant who attempted to

boodle a juror, escaped with a fine of \$15. The new silver district at Spokane, in Custer county, has certainly most flattering prospects. There are said to be mountains of ore there, and the miners are all hopeful. All arrangements for the state fair, which opens in Sioux Falls next Wednesday, have een completed. The citizens have fully performed their pledges to the state-board.

Hugh McGovern owner of a number of claims lying in the vicinity of the Portland, has refused \$200,000 for his interest. The offer was made by a member of a syndicate, behind which there is an unlimited amount Parties from Galena report, says the Dead

wood Pioneer, that the recent rate granted by the Omaha smelters has stimulated mining in a great degree. A number of mines are prepared to start up, and a large amount of ore will be shipped during the next year. Work on the tin mill at Hill City is progressing rapidly. The main building will be about 150 feet square on the ground, built with the incune of the hill. A boiler and engine has been set up to be used for hoist-ing material, pumping water, etc., while the building is being erected.

Utah. Pilgrims from LaPlata camp, near Ogden, concunce it the bonanza of the year. The Sundown mine of La Plata was sold to a Logan company for something over \$13,000.

There are thirty-one public schools in Salt Lake City employing 108 teachers. The daily attendance is 4,600.

There was too much rain in sight in Salt Lake City, so Wizard Melbourne adjourned to a dry spot in Idano. Casper Hite, a Colorado prospector, killed A. Kohler, a stockman, in a sanguinary duel

at Green River on the 9th.

The lime used for refining by the Utan sugar company will be burned on the premises and a kim for that purpose is now being

A first class strike was made in the Trinity mine at Bingham a few days ago. A body of nice milling gold and silver ore was uncov-ered for a distance of 250 feet along the vein, varying from eighteen inches to seven feet in width. A smelting dample taken from the seven-feet body gives returns of \$105 per ton, and the eighteen-inch body sampled \$335 in gold and \$212 in silver.

A curious story comes from Salt Lake City which is attracting much comment from friends and acquaintance of Policeman Charles F. Waniess of "New York city, who was shot and killed by Joseph H. Barnes, September 18, 1890, and, may furnish medical men another subject for discussion. Barnes was having a quarrel with his wife, which the officer attempted tray stop. Barnes fired the officer attempted to stop. Barnes fired and the bullet passest through Wanless' heart, leaving a jagged bullet hole in the breast. A married sister of the dead officer was telegraphed and came to the fineral from her home in Salt Lake. She was much affected by the tragedy and took the 'oss of her brother to heart. In a short time she returned home. About three months ago, as at the report is heard here by friends of the dead officer, his sister gave birth to a boy perfectly formed, but with a red pirth mark over the heart of the exact shape and appear-ance of the wound made in Wanless' breast by the bullet from Barnes' pistol.

Montana. Beer for 2% cents a glass is the sensation of the day at Missoula.

The Ophir mine, situated south of Butte

City, has been sold to Boston parties for Reports from Bannock indicate that 1891 will be a prosperous year in that section of Northern extension in Montana are to the effect that hundreds of laborers are desert-

Helena citizens have raised a fund of \$10,000 and let a contract to sink an experimental artesian well 2,000 feet in the valley below that city, the hole to be six inches in

One mine alone of the wonderful group at leastle—the Cumberland—keeps 500 horses Castle—the Cumberland—keeps 500 horses constantly employed hauling buillen and freight between Castle and Livingston, and when the company gots another furnace in, which will not be later than next spring, it will require nearly double that number. It is reported that the Cumberland people have had an offer of \$1,750,000 for their mine.

Idaho.

Rain-maker Melbourne offers to give Nampa a shower for \$500. Saimon City has a man 70 years old who has never seen a railroad, and in the sur-rounding country can be found at least half a dozen who have not seen one for thirty

There is a Ross Fork Indian visiting the agency that weighs 250 pounds and stands about six feet three inches in moccasins. The Indian says he weighs 500 pounds on

new scales, but \$50 on old ones.

The warden of the Idaho state prison seems to be a wonderfully kind and considerate man. He is represented as allowing the convicts under his charge the robust delights of prizo fights, than which pothing could naturally be more to their tastes. could naturally be more to their tastes. According to the Montpelier Observer

there is great mining excitement in Bear Lake county. The prospectors have been following the range up from that camp and are locating claims near Bloomington and Paris. Large quantities of copper or are found assaying 70 per cent. This is the same range in which farther north are found the Coulous tribus. Caribou mines. The old mining town of Silver City, world

famed for her once great placer and quartz mines, is about to come to the front again. The famous Poor Man, on which work was stopped in 1870, after producing several mil-lious, and from which the owners thought they had taken all the ore, is now reopened under the management of the well known mining man, J. C. Kempvance.

The discovery of large copper mines on Middle Salmon, Idaho, is reported. The new locations are not far from Sheep mountain and Seafoam districts, which have attracted so much attention during the past few years In the latter districts the ores are principally In the latter districts the ores are principally argentiferous quarts and galena, while at Deadwood, only a few miles south, there are a great many ledges rich in both gold and silver. On the South Salmon there are mines of great promise at Alton and Johnson districts with hundreds of miles of unprospected country adjacent. Water and timber are abundant through the whole of central Idaho, and also splendid stock ranges. Ores from some of the mines will mill over 1,000 ounces silver per ton. ounces silver per ton.

Nevada.

The Oest mine, Silver City, is proving to be a bonanza of gold. Just what the mines of Pine Nut district amount to no one is able to say. All that is certainly known is that in the Zirn claim has been found a pocket of a queer laya like ma-terial that is rich in gold.

Nevada ranchmen and stockmen will all do well this year. There has been an abundance of grass on all the ranges, even to the yery mountain tops. All the cattle are rolling fat, and pasturage might have been found for fifty times as many more cattle as were on the ranges.

There is a curious effect wrought on the hair and beard of men engaged in the Martin White mine at Ward. The ore is rousted, but no disagreeuble perfume arises from the heating process yet there is some unknown substance that changes the hair, beard and eyebrows as green as grass. The hair is not injured, but retains its softness and gloss.

Huntington is fast becoming an important shipping point for eastern Oregon. Yields over sixty to seventy bushels of wheat to the acre are confidently looked for

all over the basin in Klamat h county. Oregon is being filled with newspaper graveyards. In the last year nearly every county in Oregon has had a burial, and several more severe cases of consumption are reported.

The road from Tillamook river to the

next summer. There is about \$13,000 of money remaining of the appropriation to build the light house. The Toledo coal mine tunnel is ninety-four feet into the mountain and has just passed through a strata of large clam shells. The men are now working through some black slate and the indications are they will soon

strike the coal bed. The hop product of Oregon amounts on an average to about 25,000 bales—200 pounds to a bale. The crop this year was expected to be fully 30,000 bales, but owing to the ravages of the hop louse there will not be over 20,000 bales of A 1 hops secured.

Washington. Deep sea fishing on the halibut banks off

Cape Flattery continues good. A stamp mill has been set up in Peshastiu, and will soon be at work on the product of Washington's hop yield should be about 60,000 baies this season, but owing to many unpropitious circumstances it will probably

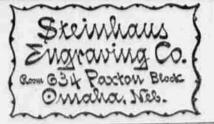
he far short of this Not more than 400 or 500 bales of last season's crop yet remain in the state. A great wagon road scheme is afloat for Western Washington. It is to have a public highway from the Straights of Fuca to the Columbia river. This movement means a coast road of nearly 300 miles in length, ex-tending across the state. The result would

be the immediate settlement of a big unoccu-pied territory, which would add immensely to the wealth and population of that portion of the state.

California. The charge is again made that certain canperies in California are putting up choice fruit without labels to be sent east, labeled by the local dealer as eastern fruit, while inferior grades are decorated with gaudy labels and shipped as high class California fruits. The Young Men's Christian association of San Francisco has adopted plans for a new building at the northeast corner of Mason and Ellis streets. It will be five stories, and cost \$250,000. In appointments it will be one of the finest in the world. The association is strong there, and this spacious new building will add to its membership.

According to the superintendent of the San Francisco house of correction, the opium habit has been the chief agent in breaking up the lawless gangs of San Francisco hoodiums.

It so stupefies and enfeccles them that there is no longer any fight in them. Vice President Crocker of the Southern Pacific company, thinks this will be a great year for California wheat raisers and fruit growers. In previous years much wheat was held at this season for higher prices, and the ratiroad company was forced to send many empty cars eastward. This year wheat and fruit have been rushed to the east in such enormous quantities that the balance of traffic is about even, and every freight car that goes east is filled. Over 2,000 car loads of green fruit have been shipped thus far this season, an increase of 300 car loads over last vear's shipment, while it is estimated that 1,800 car loads of raisins will be forwarded. Prunes, wines and canned goods will bring the total of rail shipments to 11,000 car loads, exclusive of wheat.



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