# PLUCK TAKES THE PERSIMMON.

Invincible Energy Compels Unwilling Nature to Yield Her Treasures.

A RIVER BED STUDDED WITH GLITTERING GOLD.

The Sugar Beet Industry in Utah-Mining Activity in Montana-Development in the Black Hills-A Panorama of Pro-

gressive Life in the Northwest-Sum-

mary of the Week's News.

Getting to Rock Bottom. Mining enterprise is not balked by natural and apparently unsurmountable obstacles. Mountains have been penetrated and valleys uprocted in search of mineral wealth, but it remained for California to inaugurate and carry to successful completion what is prooably the most extensive mining scheme ever undertaken in this country.

Feather river mines rank among the richest gold producers in California. They were worked in the early fifties and fortunes realized. But like scores of others they were apparently exhausted or left to other hands and improved methods. Recently two com-panies were organized, with ample capital, to develop that portion of the river bed that and not been operated on. \_\_\_\_\_That portion of the Feather river sought

to be worked was in a narrow canyon hardly accessible to a footman. To reach it roads had to be constructed at a large expense, buildings erected and tools and machinery provided. it was determined to build a rock and crib dam, and the poles with which these crites had to be built were cut nearly twenty miles up in the Sierras and floated down the rough and dangerous channel under great difficulties.

difficulties. Owing to the deep and strong current of the river at the head of the Golden Gate mine no work on the cribs could be done until July, when hundreds of men were put to work and the dam rushed ahead with great rapidity. The great flume, 60 feet wide and 3,200 feet long, was completed and the pumps quickly rigged, but ere the channel could be drained of its scepage water carly and severe rains set in, the river became a raging torrent almost in a single day and the dam crumbled to pieces in the flood, the me was washed away and the whole labor

for a senson was need away and the whole hader for a senson was irretrievably lost. The company, nothing daunted, set to work early the following spring to put things in shape, but the high water continued so late that the summer was well advanced be fore much could be accomplished. During that summer, however, a second dam was built and every precipition was taken to make it stand during the winter, something unknown in river mining. On the 19th of August, 1500, the flume was completed and the water turned into it. Now came the diffithe water torned into it. Now came the dimi-culty of pumping dry the ancient channel, of building a foot dam and a subflume and of stripping the deep gravel that covered the pay streak near the bed rock. Before all this could be done early rains set in and the mine was again flooded so that it was impos-tible to den it before arises came tible to dry it before winter came. This season the big flume was extended so

as to make it 4,000 feet long, and this added to the great canal makes nearly two miles of river bed to work. Five China pumps were set to work in the one mine, and that mine is drained dry, while the hydraulic elevator is rapidly draining the water from the other. It rapidly draining the water from the other. It is thought that the pay gravel will average from six to ten feet deep and about eighty feet in width. The celebrated Cape claim averaged \$500 per lineal foot, and at this rate the Golden Gate mine would return its owners \$1,650,000. It is believed that the whole section of the two miles of river bed will pay well to work, and the company intends to build a timber and rock dam that will last for twenty or thirty years. The history of these mines is full of inter-

men from abroad are visiting South Moun-tain with a view of developing the mines there on the plan inaugurated by Mr. Leech. The ores are all low grade, but they can be handled with profit on this plan. In the Seven Devils section development In the Seven Devils section development work is being pushed with vigor in all the mines in the vicinity of the old Peacock. One mine, the Copper Key, owned by Boston capitalists, is making a fine showing. A fifty foot shaft has been sunk and the work will continue till a depth of 100 feet is worked. Executing this fair for a basy Everything bids fair for a busy reached.

season next year. The principal mine of Wardner in North Idaho is closed down pending an injunction suit now being tried before Judge Beatty of the United States district court. A large amount of money is involved in the suit. BEET SUGAR IN UTAH.

An Important Enterprise Started at Lehi.

Industry and thrift are characteristics of the Mormon people. Long before the railroad had penetrated the Salt Lake valley, manufacturing industries had been inaugurated and the followers of Brigham Young were rendered to a large extent independent of the outside world. These industries have multiplied rapidly, and, with the infusion of gentile activity, have grown to flourishing proportious.

The best sugar factory recently put in operation at Lehi ranks second in size in the country. It is a massive brick and stone uilding, three stories in height, and with its numerous butresses conveys an impres-

ion of durability and strength. The company was organized in 1889, and capitalized at \$1,000,000. Work on the build-ing began in November, 1590. Half a million dollars were expended to date on the plant. The main building is 180 feet long, and has an average width of \$4 feet. The annex, which contains the boliers, bone-black house and lime kiln, is 180 feet long and about 40 feet wide. Both of these large buildings are substantially built of brick. There are six beet stantiany ount of brick. There are six beec sheds, 509x24 feet, with a capacity for 14,000 tons of beets. The company has erected a boarding house, which is 30x05, with an annex 24x60, and fur-nishes accompations for fifty people. There and 10 feet deep. The coal bias are 48 by 250 feet, These figures throw considerable light on the magnitude of the enterprise to the average mind. The water supply of the

factory is the lake, fed by natural springs, with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Besides this there are eight ar-tesian wells, from sixty to 135 feet deep, which furnish soft, pure water and have a Capacity of 500 galons per minute. In an interview with a reporter of the Ir-rigation age, the general manager of the fac-tory said: "The product of the factory this year will be from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds

of the very best quality of granulated sugar. We made application to the internal revenue office for 7,200,000 pounds, so as to be en-tirely safe, but that is more than we expect after we expect to run the factory from AuOMAHA, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER, 1891-SUPPLEMENT.

mencement of the action, and alleges that she came to this state for the sole purpose of commencing the suit. He denies that he deserted the plaintiff and claims the said plaintiff deserted defendant on September 3, 1888, wilfully and wrongfully leaving him and his home. He denies that he has refused to support the child, and says he is now, and ever has been ready and willing so to do. Ha denies that for the past year he has neglected to provide for the plaintiff, and denies that he has compelled the plaintiff to live on the charity of relatives. In conclusion, the defendant prays that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed at her cost and that a decree be entered giving to the defendant the custody of the child.

The answer was signed and sworn to by the defendant September 3, 1891. The petition of Mary Novins Blaine re-

cites that she was married to young Blainein the city of New York, September 6, 1886, and that for a period of more than ninety days preceding the action she has been a resident of the state. The issue of the marriage is a son, James G. Blaine III., aged 3 years, who is now under the care and support of the mother. On the 17th of October, ISSS, as the plate if allows the defendant discovering plaintiff alleges, the defendant disregarded the solemnity of the marriage vow and wilfully deserted the paintiff, and has since continued to desert and abandon her; that for more than a year past the defendant has failed to support the plaintiff and her child, although able so to do, having an annual in-come of \$2,000; that the defendant is not fit to have the custody of the child. The com-plainant asks for a decree of divorce, for the ustody of the child, for an award of a sufficient sum to pay the costs of the action, and for such alimony as to the court may seem

proper and just. The case will come up for trial in Dead wood next February. It is worthy of note that Judge Carland of McMartin & Carland, attorneys for Mr. Blaine, is a democrat, while Judge Palmer of Palmer & Rodge, at-torney for Mrs. Blaine, is a republican, both of them having been on the bench of the Stoux Falls district, and both of them being prominent party men. The case, it may be here mentioned, is to be tried before Judge Thomas, the only democratic judge in South Dakota.

### THE ANACONDA.

The Great Montana Plant to Be Put in Operat on Again. Marcus Daly's return to Montaua has infused considerable activity in mining circles. The immense mines of the Anaconda compauv, of which he is general manager, have been idle for nearly a year. The works at Anaconda, employing from 2,000 to 3,000 men,

have also been idle, almost paralyzing the business interests of the town and seriously affecting Butte. Mr. Daly now gives assurances that will send joy to the homes of idle men. In conversation with a reporter, he said: "I believe that the works will resume operations within ten days. There may be some hitch in the arrangements and we may all be disappointed, but it is my opinion that the programme will be carried out as I have the programme will be carried out as I have just told you. We are prepared at this end of the line to begin operations at any time and on short notice. Things have been drag-ging terribly in the east. Several people con-nected with the Union Pacific railroad have been off on western trips, but I understand Mr. Clark is in New York, and if he and his people sattle down to details which were people settle down to details which were practically agreed upon on before 1 left New practically agreed upon on before 1 left New York, the works can start up pretty soon-and I think the Union Pacific people are ready to agree to what has been talked up." Mr. Daly again says that a great many peo-ple and newspapers that have pretended to know so much about the Anaconda company have not been on the inside as accurately as their expressions of opinion might indicate. It is admitted that steps were taken to dispose of a portion of the stock, and that some may yet be sold in New York, but it is stated that there isn't a dollar of it on the market, and that a stock deal has nothing to do with the starting of the works, auyway. A fair arrangement of freight rates is the point at issue, and Mr. Daly thinks that an adjust-

ETHICS OF THE GROWLER.

ment is near at hand.

found with the saddle turned under the body. Search parties were organized and a thorough patrol of the mountains for twenty miles back was instituted, but although his camp back was instituted, but although his camp was discovered, no trace of Haller was found. As he was worth some property an adminis-trator was appointed and the estate distrib-nted to the different heirs. One day last week a hunter crossing Ladd creek, about fifteen miles from La Grande, discovered a human skeleton covered with what once had been a suit of clothes A watch keys and been a suit of clothes. A watch, keys and other articles found in the clothing estab-lished beyond a doubt the fact that it was the ng missed Haller.

#### Census of Utah.

The census office has made public a bulletin showing the population of Utah by minor rivil divisions. The population of the territory, as returned in 1880, was 143,968. Under the eleventh census the population, as returned, is 207,905, an increase of 63,942, or 44.42 per cent. Of the twenty-five counties in the territory six show decreases, some of which are caused by changes in county lines. Since 1880 the following changes have taken place: Garfield county was formed in 1882 from parts of Iron and Kane; Grand county in 1890, from parts of Emery; part of Kane county was annexed to Washington in 1882. The largest increase is urban population, the bulletin says, is found in Sait Lake City and Ogden, both of which have more than doubled their population since 1880. In Sait Lake City an increase of 24,076, or 11.92 per cent, and in Ogden an increase of 5,820, or 145,33 per cent, has taken place during the decade.

## Wyoming.

A survey shows Elk mountain to be 11,000 feet high. A third vein of coal eight feet thick was

struck Thursday at Sundance at the depth of ri feet. An entire herd of cattle was sold at Sun-

ance last week and the price received was \$20 per head. A contract has been let for the survey of

the Green river basin in Sweetwater and Uinta counties. In Sheridan county 500 bushels of oats

have been threshed from ten acres that had never been irrigated. Laramie offers a valuable land bonus to

any capitalist who will build a combination hotel and theater to cost \$75,000. Cheyenne is to have a Keeley institute. If succeeds in Cheyenne the efficacy of the ure will be beyond question.

Two Nugent sisters and Fr. Nugent, re-ently stationed at Cheyenne, are reported o be heirs to an estate in Ireland valued at \$43,000.

The great soda works near Laramie, operations in which were about to begin, have been paralyzed by the removal of the branch road connecting the Soda lake with Laramie.

Gillette, the terminus of the Buffalo extension of the Burlington, is ten weeks old, has 400 inhabitants, a band, twenty saleons and gambling houses and corner lots have sold as high as \$600.

Representatives of a Chicago syndicate are quictly securing control of the extensive asbestos fields in central Wyoming. Agents with headquarters at Casper are buying op-tions for sixty days with privilege of extension for the same length of time, carrying the he deals well into next spring. These asbestos deposits have been carefully examined by experts and their worth is assured. Cas-per people are greatly elated over their prospects in this direction.

#### South Dakota.

Ore taken from the new Kuife Blade mine issays \$24 per ton. The School of mines at Rapid City began its fall term last week.

Workmen on the Casey hotel in Deadwood are idle waiting for back pay.

C. F. Potter, freight conductor on the Burngton, was killed eighteen miles from Deadwood last week.

The locality of the new and valuable disovery is situated about two miles from the town of Bear Guich, and bids fair, from all reports, to be the richest find ever discov-

hours, and will be the largest plant for r duction of galena ore on the continent. will require eight hundred to one thousand men in various capacities to keep this im-mense plant in operation, and eight hundred to nine hundred in and about the mine.

Oregon. Oregon has fitted out Sh exhibition train

which will make a tour of the east.

The Catholics will erect a large brick school house for the education of the Indians on the Umarilla reservation. Work will be begun as soon as possible. J. W. Johnson, a Portland lunatic, cut off his right hand and justified himself in his

self mutilation by saying, "God ordered him to do it. The grain fleet from Europe is arriving at

Portland. The warehouses are crowded with wheat and the fleet of vessels coming to carry it away is larger than ever known at Portland.

The tanks of Umatilla county have \$1,000,-000 on deposif, while the county this year produced \$250 for every man, woman and child within her borders. This is a record that any county might be proud of.

Linas Bushnell, an old ploneer who has lived in Douglas county since 1854, died at his nome in North Ten Mile Monday, October 5, aged 76 years. The deceased leaves a wife and nine sons and daughters, all of whom, save the two youngest, are married and have families.

#### Washington.

Seattle is jumping to the front as a divorce enter.

Olympia bonds .to the amount of \$115,000 were sold at 2 per cent premium. The corner stone of the Pacific Lutheran iniversity was laid at Tacoma on the 5th The government is making determined efforts to break up the smuggling gangs on the

The Tacoma Smelting and Refining works shipped 4,250 bars of bullion, valued at

\$55,040, during September. The artesian well at Farmington is down 155 feet, and the water is running over the top of the pipe two and one-half feet above the surface at the rate of 500 gallons pe hour. The flow increases as the hole goes down.

The total valuation of property in Seattle The total valuation of property in Seattle for the purposes of taxation in 1801 is now found to be \$41,607,165. The tax levy is  $41_3$ mills, and the result should be \$200,732,24. Out of this \$72,950 is needed for interest on the bonded debt, leaving \$127,782 for current expenses to the end of the year.

The chances for the development of a very rich gold and silver district ten to fifteen miles beyond Deadwood in the Bear valley section, are very good. The mines discovered there by the Bunch brothers and Hugh Gard-ner are exceedingly rich. But like all the nines in central Idaho can only be reached by pack trail.

## California.

#### David Skerry, a pioneer of '48, suicided at San Jose.

The total value of property at San Jose is laced at \$19,472,285.

Sacramento's chinatown was completely wiped out by firebugs.

The weekly pay-roll of the China beet sigar factory is from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Sacramento squandered \$10,000 in a futile

attempt to strike natural gas. The vast irrigating system opened in Per-

ris valley, San Diego county, Cal., brings 100,000 acres of heretofore worthless land under cultivation.

The oil wells in Ventura county are now producing largely. A union company formed by four small companies, turns out 500 barre's daily, and it has driven twenty-five new wells during the year.

The new oil well at Coalingo, Tulare county, is down 300 feet, with a flow of twenty barrels a day. The company is ar-ranging to bore, ten wells 1,500 feet deep in different localities. The wells will be ten inches in diameter.

The California State Board of Trade 15 authority for the statement that California shipped east during the year 1800 498,344,752 ounds of vegetables alone. This include potatoes, onions, peas, beans, etc. This is 2,492 train loads of ten cars each.

The wheat exports for the first three months of the cereal year have been ex-

SOME NEWS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Washington has already begun preparations and plans for the twenty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army. Executive and invitation committees have been appointed, which are entrusted with the

work of devising detailed plans. Aiready there is a demand for the services of at least a committee on quarters. Inqui-ries are coming in from Grand Army posts all over the country asking for information in regard to quarters. A number of commit-tees representing posts have already visited the city and have secured quarters. In addi-tion there are numerous other details which require time to perfect, and it is recognized that an early start is calculated to facilitate the arrangement.

#### That Letter From Home.

Adjutant General Dalton is a charming story teller, says the Boston Globe. He is the life of any social circle he happens to cater. He has a fund of amusing anecdotes al ways at command, and can keep a company in good humor for hours at a time.

saber.

It is not often that he drops into reminiscences, however, but when he does so, and relates choice bits of humor or pathos from his army experience, he is sure of attentive and appreciative listeners.

In the army he was familiarly known as "Bob," and was a favorite of officers and men alike. He is strongly attached to his old comrades-in-arms, and despite his usual jovial disposition the death of one of them aiways fills him with sadness, and brings to

mind a host of fond recollections. The other day he received news of the death of his old commander, the captain of the company in which he served as lieutenant. The general's eye moistened as he dwelt once more in retrospect upon the tented field, and his memory recalled one after another of the men with whom he had

"Ah !" he said, "the men of that company were splendid fellows to get along with, and in action they would fight like very devils. In fact, I sometimes thought they fought too well, for they were reluctant to give up even after an engagement was ended. I can never forget them and whenever I hear the name of one of them it invariably suggests some incident of camp life or battle.

"One poor fellow particularly impressed himself indelibly upon my mind. His name was Robert McCully. McCully was a waif and had been taken from some charitable institution and taught a trade by a benevolent citizen of the town in which he resided. He was young, not more than 19 years of age, and, unfortunately, could neither read nor write. This tack of education embarassed him considerably, since he was dependent en-tirely upon the good offices of others both to write and read his letters for him. "This work was usually performed for him by one of his friends, a non-commissioned officer; but one day when his friend was away on leave, and he was anxious to send a

letter home, he secured the services of another member of the company. "As I was sitting in my tent I heard a rap

on the tent bole, and, looking up, saw Mc-Cully standing respectfully at the entrance. He had received a letter from home, and wanted me to read it for him. I took the letter and gloncing over it saw that it was from a friend of his benefactor, a gentleman who had been almost equally kind to him. It contained the mest severe denunciation 1

ever read of a man in my life, "'You secondrei,' it began, 'what do you menn by insulting my daughter in such a manner after all I have done for you? "And then it went on calling him an un-

"And then it went on calling him an un-grateful rascal, reminding him of his numble origin and finally ended by forbidding him ever to write another letter to the family or to set his foot in the house shedid he ever return from the war. "I concluded not to read the entire letter to McCully, but after give him a slight idea of its contents, asked him who wrote the heat letter he sent house for him. We grave

last letter he sent home for him. He gave me the name of the man. "Did he read it to you?' I asked,

"'Yes,' he replied." "'Did you tell him to write anything inward he never was, and his roguish mouth, his laughing, merry eyes, his nything you to be ashamed of ?? "He replied emphatically that he did not. g "Then,' said I, 'keep quiet and say noth-ing to any one about having received a letter

his friends at home and requested them to send me the letter they had received. The

the letter was in my hands. I will not tell

you what it centained. Of all vulgar, ooscene and insulting epistles it was

the meanest and most insolent I had ever

"To make the matter worse it concluded by

ledged his guilt, but said he only did it as

ne and said that he had determined to learn

Camp Fire Tales.

"Now that the war is over, and peace has

spread her white wings over this broad land

of ours, we will soon be mustered out," said

the general at the camp fire. "It is sad to

recall familiar faces and recollections of

comrades tried and true, who do not return

with us. They gave their lives for their

country, and now sit around their camp fires

Do you remember young C. of the - Onio

then a lieutenant, commanding a section of

two guns, attached to our brigade temporar-

ily. As we stood in line we could see with

our glasses a division of confederate infantry

center the commanding general riding on

the typical white horse, more often heard of

request was complied with, and in due

read

tude.'

battery f

on the other shore.

would disappear entirely and then come inte rlow again as they marched over the next rise, at that distance seemingly in as perfect order as if on view. I judge they were a mile away, when young C ordered the gin-mers to try them with shell. Shell after shell went shricking on its mission of death. One passed over and another fell short, and

One passed over and another fell short, and the confederates came steadily on "With each successing failure to plant a shell where it would do the most good, young C, became more and more excited. First he threw his cap on the ground, then his coat, and, finally jumping from his horse, he threw his suspenders from his shoulders, and, and, the hughter of all standards amidst the laughter of all standing, around amilat the langular of all standing around, he aimed the gan. The shell fired struck the ground and exploded directly beneath the white horse, and both he and the rider disappeared in a cloud of smoke and dust. The advancing column halted and was thrown lute immediate confusion. Whether it was superior skill or a chance and i never how Deer C. whother it was superior skull or a change shot, I never know. Poor C \_\_\_\_\_ he was with us on 'the march to the sea.' Near Fort McAllister the column was halted by some obstruction in front. He and I rode forward to ascertam the cause. The first shot fired from a rebel battery commanding the road took off his head, as nearly as if with a same.''

"The worst frightened men Lever saw," "The worst frightened men lever saw," said the Judge with an amused expression of countenance, "was at Pea Ridge, when we were attacked by the lederal troops. For a body servant I had a strapping negro boy, body servant I had a strapping negro boy, whose duty it was to look after my blankets and rations, and, negro like, he was forever crawing into some out of the way place to sleen, Just as we were expecting the advance the federals opened fire on us at rather close range. We were on the skirmish line, and in a moment our men were deployed in battle array, Just as the firing began to grow array. Just as the firing becau to grow heavy I heard a piercing yell and saw my togro boy flying along between the lines. Every step would have measured 15 feet, and every time his foot struck the ground he would yell 'Oh, Lord!' loud enough to be heard in both camps. With him he had my blankets and rations, and at every jump he would leave a portion of one or the other in his wate. As far as Leonid see him he was his wake. As far as I could see him he was going like a frightened deer, and long after he was out of sight I could hear him yell. He had been sleeping exactly midway between the lines when the battle opened, and it is not surprising that he was 'scared. Two weeks clapsed before he returned to camp, but he could never be induced to talk of his

Pea Ridge experience." "Out in Kentucky," chimed in the Captain "Out in Kontneky," chimed in the Captain "I witnessed a peculiar occurrence which illustrates the uncertainty of human life. We were marching through an open stretch of forming country, and at the distance, as afterward ascertained by actual measure-ment, of more than a mile we espied a rebel soldier sneaking along ochind a hedge fence. With us was a detachment of sharp shooters, and one of them, just for the fun of the thing, us he expressed it, took a shot at the Johnny. R dsing his rifle to his shoulder, he glanced quickly along the barrel and fired. There was a distinct interval of several sec-onds and we saw the rebel leap into the air and fail to the ground. When we reached the spot he was stone dead, having been shot through the head."

#### Beecher at Seventeen.

My first meeting with Henry Ward Beecher was in the early part of May, 1830. He was a classmate of a brother of mine, in Amherst college, and very close friends. The two were just out of their freshman year when, together with another college classmate, they valked from Amherst to my father's house at west Sution for their spring vacation, writes Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in the first paper on "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," in Beecher as I Knew Him," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. At that time young Beecher was not quite 17 years old, bit so young and boyish was his appearance that no one would have thought him more than 15-an age when boys are usually awkward and painfully bashful, For that reason my family feared we might not be able to entertain or make the young man comfortable. But awk-

est. Feather river was the richest gold bearing channel known in mining history. Oroville, on its bank, became the third town In California during the early mining period. Its annual output for years added many mil-lions to the circulating medium of the world. Its banks and bars, its flats and channels all yielded the precious metal. Where the river could be turned vast treasures were obtained. In its bed were located the famous Sallor, Cape, White Rock and Union Cape mines. From the Cape in a single day \$36,000 was taken, and one pan of the auriferous gravel yielded \$326.

In 1857 when the Cape claim was workedit being a portion of what is new known as the Golden channel-the expenses were \$176,985, while \$680,000 was paid in dividends. In 1858, when the Union Cape was worked, the expenses were \$160,000, and, though only a few days of mining were obtained previous to the rains, yet \$250,000 was taken from the bed of the stream.

The bed of the river during these long years has been filled to some extent with slickens and gravel, and to remove this is a huge undertaking, but in no other manner could the rich pay streak near the bed of the river be reached. This gravel must all be removed and the bedrock itself thoroughly cleaned and scraped, for on this ground has been found the largest quantity of gold in all

#### WEALTH IN IDAHO.

#### New and Old Mines Proving Exceedingly Valuable.

The eastern section of Idaho promises to equal, if not surpass, any other section of the state in mineral wealth. Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of extensive and valuable gold, silver and copper quartz mines at Pocatello, one of the leading towns in southeastern Idaho. One of the citizens there, while digging a cellar, found some rock which proved quite rich in gold. The news spread raundly and soon hundreds of cager men were at work with pick and shovel with the result of find-Ing large bodies of rich cold, silver and copper-bearing ore right in the heart of the town. Assays of the ore show that in runs from \$160 to \$400 a ton free milling. A company with quite a heavy backing was organized at once and work on the prospects will be pushed vigorously. The town is full of mining men from all sections of the country, and all speak favorably of the find and the outlook

Following close upon the discovery at Pocatelio came the remarkable find, or rather refind of a veritable bonanza ledge gold quartz in the old Boise basin. It c It calls to mind the early mining days of Idaho, when fortunes were made in a day and everybody had more gold dust than they knew what to with. In those early days, sometime in 1864 or 1865, a man named Bunch was working some rich placer claims on Ophir creek in the basin. It was thought pretty good then to get from \$20 to \$50 to the pan, and as Bunch worked along he became curious to know where all this gold came from. He followed the "sign" up the creek and finally struck the ledge on the mountain side, taking some rich specimens. But as quartz mining was little thought of in those days, while the placer claims yielde se abundantly, the matter was dropped and no further attention paid to it unin this summer. An old prospector named Mahan, to whom Bunch spoke years ago of his quartz find, concluded to go on a prospecting tour. He called on Bunch, brought up the long-forgotten story of years ago, and asked him whother he thought he could find the old whether he should be costin that the onl ledge. He said he was sure he could "if you "at." said Mahan, "our fortunes are made." Proceeding together, after a care-ful search of some days they struck the ledge. The vein is ten feet wide as far as they have cone into it. They have cut the ledge at a depth of 120 feet and find ore that is literally specked with gold. It is fabulously rich. Specimens brought to this city are pronounced by old time mining men the richest they ever saw. Extensive preparations are making to work the mine. This find has revived much interest in an old scheme, that met with much favor here a few years ago, to search for the rich ledges known to be the source of the fabulous rich placer mines of the basin Parties are organizing, and the search will be renewed. The chief topic of conversation in mining

circles apart from these new floos is the re-cent sale of the Filnt mines and mili, in Owyhee county, to an eastern syndicate for \$600,000. Mr. Leech bought them a few months ago, and introduced a new system of milling the low grade ores that has proved Very successful. Ho sold out, making \$300,-500 on the deal. Other prominent mining

gust 15 to February 1, and in that event may produce as high as 8,000,000 pounds. We calculate, however, that our average product, when the business is fully established. will be about 7,000,000 pounds annually. You ask me about our market. We shall cultivate first of course the home market, and expect to dispose of this year's product princi-pally in Utab. We shall send sugar as far north as Pocatello and as far east as Denver f the railroads accord us reasonable rates. We have abundant assurances of our ability o dispose of the entire product from the factory. We have already received a good nany orders, and I assure you that the sale four goods is the least of our troubles. have guaranteed that the quality shall be equal to the best now sold here, which now comes exclusively from California. We ex-We expect to have sugar ready for the market by October 10th or 20th."

## THE GREAT NORTHERN. The Fifth Continental Line Progress-

#### ing Rapidly. In the Blackfoot Indian reservation, close

ip against the northern boundary line of Montana, the tracklayers are at work on the extension of the Great Northern railroad. Three thousand men under intelligent direction have been vigorously pushing the work all summer; the summit of the Rockies has been reached, and when spring opens the workmen will begin to lay the track on the western slope. Within eighteen months from the present time there will be a new ranscontinental line open and ready for business between St. Paul and Duluth and

uget Sound. The Great Northern railroad, as it is now called, says the St. Louis Republic, was for-merly the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, which was itself the successor of the St. Paul & Pacific, a corporation which, when it emerged from the hands of a reeiver some twelve or fifteen years ago, was iscovered to have become the property of James J. Hill, then a coal and wood dealer iving in St. Paul, with moderate means and mbounded ambition. The Northern Pacific road was passing

through bankruptcy when Mr. Hill became the owner of the St. Paul & Pacific, and perhaps he was the only man in the northwest who then dreamed of such a thing as making that road a rival of the older corporation, which, notwithstanding its enormous land grant, had apparently failed in its effort to build through to the Pacific. Without government aid Mr. Hill's railroad has been built to parallel the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and, although the lines are 200 miles and nore apart, they will be active competitors for traffic

Still further north of the Great Northern, he Canadian Pacific line has been completed, to that there will soon be four transconticutal lines, exclusive of the Canadian Pathe, competing for business between the reat lakes and the coast.

The new line will have, when it is ready or business, a very great advantage over its competitors in the matter of gradients, but berhaps this advantage has not been sufficiently considered by the railroad managers who will have to reckon with Mr. Hill's rep-resentatives in the rate-making associations very soon. More than one newspaper paragraph has been floating around lately to the effect that the Great Northern will reach the summit of the Rocky mountains with a maxi-mum grade of 1 per cent to the mile. This statement has not been generally credited, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and it means that an engine on the Great Northern will be able to pull more than twice as many loaded cars over the mountains as an engine of equal power will be able to pull on any other Everything else has been acific road. ubordinated to this end in building the road, nd in order to secure low grades unusually loop and expensive cuts have been excavated high bridges have been built or a detcur has been made wherever it was necessary to keep the maximum grade down to 52.80 to the mile. It is strange that the last Pacific railroad built should have been able to secure this advantage.

## A CELEBRATED CASE.

#### The Blaine Divorce Contest in South Dakota Courts.

According to reports from Sioux Falls, the amous divorce center of the west, James G. Blaine, jr., will not allow his wife's suit for divorce to go by default. Through his attor-

A Montana Dispenser Inaugurates a

Re orm. A saloonkeeper at Anaconda, Mont., who, according to the Standard, seems to possess at once a line sense of morality and a highly developed spirit of enterprise, has equipped his place of business with an innovatio signed to facilitate the working of growler by children without exposing the litones to the dangers which, he admits, they must necessarily encounter whonever enter his or any other they SR-This liquor dealer has cut a hole in his wall by means of which communication is established between children and the bar-tender, a beil being provided for the little folks to jingle whenever they have business with that personage. The saloonkeeper as sures all fathers and mothers in the community that they can send their boys and girls to his place after beer or other beverages with perfect safety so far as the children are of receiving good measure and a su-perior quality of article. The personal con-tact of the saloon is sometning abhorent, but the personal contact of children with the

goods sold in salcons is something innocent of all harm and, on the whole, beneficial to their moral and intellectual development The saloonkeeper might go a step farther and instruct his bartenders to repeat a verse of scripture or sing a hymn through the hole in the wall as the wants of the little cus-tomers are supplied. The possibilities of good which the siloon may diffuse in this and similar ways have not yet been exhausted.

## An Old Time Miner.

Mathias Roos, an old time prospector, leading a small Mexican burro, upon which was packed a complete miner's outfit consisting of tent, picks, axe, gold pan and a small can of giant powder, made his appearance in the streets of Walla Walla one day last week. He was a curio in every respect and attracted a great deal of attention as he came down Main street leading his animal and carrying an old pattern 45-calibre Sharp's rifle upon his shoulder. Mr Roos has been a prospector twenty-three years and there are but few mining sections on this coast he has not visited, from Arizona to British Columbia. He spent two years in the Olympia range, and states as his opinion the largest copper de-posit in the United States will be located in the Olympias, while iron and coal are found there in abundance. He was in the Olympia range when Lieutenant O'Nelill made his tour of discovery through those mountains. Mr. Roos entered the Olympias by way of the Ducklebort and came out by the way of the Big Quillism. On the Big Quillism he states he found good gold bearing floats, but was unable to strike any leads of this miner-Other minerals were found in abun dance. He predicts the future of the Olym pia range, but at present there is no way to market the ore. Consequently there are few claims being located. Mr. Roos is heading

## for the placer digging of Salmon river. IN THE BILLS.

Up Well. A report from the Bald Mountain district states that recently a strike of an entirely new body of ore was made in the Golden Reward mine, says the Rapid City Republican. It has since been developed sufficiently to show a vertical vein from six to eight feet wide between well defined slate and porphry walls. The ore from this ledge assays from \$25 to \$50 in gold per ton. The strike is important, for the reason that it will probaby upset all previous beliefs that there was nothing but blanket veins in the Bald Mountain district. The Golden Reward has been operating on blanket veins, producing for the past few months an average of \$30,000 per month. Though three separate blacket veins are shown, it was generally conceded that they would be worked out in the course of six or eight years. No it was with other properties in the district, until this latest strike demonstrated there are vertical as well as flat velos, and that, therefore, the resources of the district are practically inexhaustible.

## Cleared Up an Old Mystery.

In September, 1881, A. Haller, au old resident of La Grande, Ore., for ten years, went

red in the Black/Hills.

The Burlington has a large force of engineers under charge of Chief Engineer Ensign unning a line from Englewood in the direc-tion of Bald Mountain. The road will be tandard gauge and narrow gauge trackage vill also be laid.

The sub-contracts on the line of the Dead rood & Western railroad have been let with the exception of some fractions reserved for the employment of those who finish their contracts. There will be 127 bridges and 30,000 feet of trestle work

A concentrating plant for the treatment of ores from these mines will be erected in Bear Gulch before many weeks pass by. Mr. John Johnson, a large stockholder, has o notified, and also informed that work is to ommence at once. The building of this plant will prove beyond question that the richest tin ore in the Black Hills is in the Nigger Hill section.

Idaho.

Twenty-six acres of wheat near Ketchum threshed 598 bushels, while eight acres of barley on the same farm gave 254 bushels. During the month of September twenty four cars, carrying \$12,305 pounds of ore, were shipped from Hailey. The total weight of the ore in freight during the same period

was 1,003,975 pounds. Kootenai county, in northern Idaho, is de-veloping rapidly. Her vacant lands are being settled, new towns are springing up like magic, her promising prospects are being developed into rich mines and new lines of railcoad are crossing her territory.

At present no ore is being sent out of the Seven Devits mining district, because of the utter lack of transportation. Last year it was sent on pack trains for almost a hundred miles to Weiser on the Union Pacific. even this means has been abandoned this sea-

Twenty-three men have realized \$290,000 out of prospects in the immediate vicinity of Mulian, Idaho, since 1887. These men all carried their outfits into the country. Two of them made \$40,000 each, and the oth smaller sums. The properties they sold are now worth nearly 21,000,000. Of the sum received by the prospectors about \$20,000 were received for property south of the river, \$80,00) from Hunter Hill, and a majority o the balance from the Chloride Hill group of mines.

#### Montana.

## A company has been organized to build a

meiter in Bouider. Six mining companies in Montana paid \$309,000 in dividends during September. Miners are invading the Blackfoot reservation, and the Indian police propose to drive them out. 'Frouble is feared.

The large concentrator at Great Falls is nearing completion. The machinery is being put in place. Two hundred men will be em-The Great Northern railway contemplates

the expenditure of about \$1,003.000 on the Montana Central branen of the road between now and next spring, says the Bozeman Chronicle. The road runs from Great Falls to Helena and Butte.

Ed. Rising found the largest nugget of gold ever taken from a Montana placer mine. The find weighed \$3,356, and was The Bald Mountain District Showing

taken from a tributary of Snowshoe guich, near Deer Lodge. It laid about a foot aboy e bedrock, twelve feet from the surface.

Despite the efforts of her people and the inducements offered, it is probable Helena will not be chosen as the place of meeting of the next convention of the National Teach-ers' Association. It is said the executive committee is divided between Seattle and Saratoga.

Helena is still in a pickle over the paving question. After discussing the matter all summer the required vote of the council was finally secured, and the contracts for paving Main street have been let. The kickers however, are by no means silenced, and injunction is next in order to stop work until the courts have cast an eagle eye over the situation.

The Bertha mine, located near Virginia City, was recently sold to New York parties for \$125,000. It is stated that the average yield of the ore worked has been about \$15 to the ton. The company is now actively en-gaged in the development of the property, and is making arrangements to put up re-duction works to use run by electricity of a

capacity of forty tons per day.

The new concentrator for the Bunker Hill neys be has filed an auswer to his wife's peti-tion, denying that the plaintiff has in good faith been a resident of South Dakota for a period of ninety days preceding the com-looking lean and hungry, and his horse was

tremely neavy, reaching 4,238,335 centals, against 2,495,370 centals for the same period last year. The total for September was 1,352,939 centals. The price has averaged 30 cents per cental better that last year. The flour shipments this year are the best in many years. For this cereal year they are 306,333 barrels, and the total for the months is \$96,413 barrels, valued at \$4,102,293. Thirty-seven vessels cleared from San Francisco with wheat, barley and flour, in September.

# A Point to Employers,

#### A clerk in a Texas store informed his employer that his sister was going to get married and that he wanted furlough of focty-eight hours to attend the wedding, which was to take place out in the country somewhere, says Texas Siftings. The merchant could not well spare the services of the young man for that length of time, but finally consented to let hun go on condition

that he would return promptlyat the ished. And my promise was kept. When the man was shown the letter he acknow expiration of two days, "As soon as my forty-eight hours are up I'll be back," said the young man

a joke. It didn't seem so much of a joke before I got through with him. But let that hurrying off to catch the train. And pass. "My first thought was to set matters right. that was the last his employer saw of With the young lady to whom the letter had been sent. An explanation to her father re-stored the lad to the former esteem and con-fidence of the family. After that McCally was the most faithful and loyal friend I had in the company. He sought every oppor-imitte to do me a favor and was nover han him for six solid days, when he came in. gripsack in hand and a beaming smile on his face remarking: "Back on time,"

"Back on time!" roared the exasperated employer. "Do you call six days unity to do me a favor, and way never hap forty-eight hours?" slight personal service. One day he came to

"Of course I do. What else do you call it?"

to read and write, and asked if I would teach him. I readily consented, and every night, "Have you lost the use of your mental facultics, or are you trying sir, to take unwarranted liberties with me?"

"Why, "I am surprised! I told you I wanted forty-eight hours of recreation. didu't I? "Certainly, and I gave it to you?"

"Just so. And I work in the store eight hours a day, aon't I?" 'Of course

most jumped through the top of the text in the extravagance of his loy. His gratitude apparently knew no bounds. "Shortly after this we went into action. It was the battle of Spottsylvania. While the fight was the bottest, and I was moving about giving orders to the mea, i feit mysel "Well, eight into forty-eight goes six mes, and I've been gone eight hours a ay for six days; so you see I'm on caught by the heel. Supposing that my foots indicaught in some of the underbrush, I me-chanically stooped down, without looking around, to disentangle it. As I did so, 1 felt dime. If there is one thing I know bet tter than another, it is how to be on hand at the appointed hour

a mand clutching my ankle, i looked and there on the ground gazing up at me, was poor McCully. His face was as white as A Policeman as a Moral Teacher. A 7-year-old boy was in an up-town narble, and one of his legs had been shot police station yesterday for being one of a gang of small boys who had broken off. . "Loking up in my face he faintly gasped: "I thank you! I thank you!" and then fell over on his side, dead. into a store and stolen a lot of things says the New York Sun. The police captain himself happened to be in the "The ground for a distance of fifty feet was red with a wide streak of blood from the place where he had first fallen, and from room, and, noticing the youth and m-nocent locks of the prisoner, decided "I have witnessed many harrowing scenes that he would give him a fatherly talking to and let him go. So, seating him-self and drawing the child close up to in army life, but nothing more touching than that. I think of it frequently, and often in the night, when I awake, I seem to see in the darkness the white face of poor, honest, faithful McCully, just as he looked up at me then, and hear his dying words of gratihat. his knees, he began!

'My little son, you go to school, don't 'Yes, sir."

"And you go to church, too, don't vou?" 'Yes, sir,"

"And don't you go to Sunday school, too, every Sunday?"

"Well, what do you learn at Sunday chool? Don't you learn to be a good

Yos, sir." 'And not to tell lies?"

Yes, sir. "And not to steal?"

Yes, sir. " "Not to do any of those bad, bad

At Resaca he made the best shot with a cannon that I can recall during my four things, but on the contrary to be a support to your poor widowed mother-to vears' service. He was only a stripling of a boy, not over be a good, honest boy?" twenty, and looking still younger. He was

Yes, sir. 13 By this time the boy was whimpering,

and the policeman told himself that an exhorter and teacher of morals he

"Well," he concluded, reaching the elimax of his argument, "why in h--1 and d-----n don't you try to be good, advancing in une of battle; in front of the then?"

in war than seen, as most prudent officers The latest suitings are in rough woven lacklustre cloths, and even wool trouserings prefer more subdued colors. have come to be the vogue,

quaint humor, and his quick repartoe soon dispelled all such anxiety. Before the first evening he spent at

from home, and we'll investigate this mat our house had passed, none of the family ter. "After he left me I immediately wrote to felt him to be a stranger.

My father was absent with some of his patients when the young men arrived, but returned in the evening when all were laughing heartily at some story Henry had just told. Father stood in the doorway-tall, dignified and somewhat stern, at such a tunnilt. When aware of his presence, my brother at

once introduced his classmates. saying, 'I have learned to write since I have Little by little the same subtle influbeen in the army, and take the opportunity ences which had pervaded the whole to write my first letter to you. "I sent for McCully and read the letter to him. A more indignant man you never saw, evening's enjoyment stole over father's face, and long before it was time to re-He almost fainted from anger and astonishtire, they were telling mirth-provoking ment. He swore he would kill at sight the

tories as cheerfully as if they were man who had played such a dastardly mean boys together. trick on him. "I succeeded in calming him, however, and When at length the "good nights" were exchanged I left father and assured him that the man should be pun-

mother by the fire I made some preparations for breakfast. As I returned to the room father was

saying 'Well, he is smart! He'll make his

mark in the world if he lives." "Who, father?" I asked.

"Why, that young Beecher."

Such was Henry Wari Beecher when first saw him; and, truth to tell, he was not remarkable for his beauty.

## How He Illustrated dis Position.

He settled back in his easy chair, nut his feet on a foot rest, lit a eigar, and for five minutes let the smoke curl up around his head. He was a picture of comfort, says the Chicago Tribune. Then his wife interrupted his medita-

though it was not strictly in accordance with military discipline, I allowed him the use of my tent that he might be by himself to study. tions. He made great progress, and it was not many months before he could write. When he found that he could write his name he al-"George, you're getting lazy, she said. When

He shook his head. "But when we were engaged," she persisted, "you were as active as any man I ever saw. Why, you were always getting up excursions, and you

were the life of every party." He puffed out a little whiff of smoke

and nodded his acquiescence. "What's the matter?" she asked. He took another puff at his eigar and

then said: "Ever see a man try to catch a train?"

"Why, yes," she replied in surprise. "Ever see one rush on to the station platform just as the train seemed al-

most gone? "Certainly I have,"

Woll?

ning?

"The ground was hummocky, and the line has since then stopped going to church

"Well, what of it?"

"Got a pretty lively move on him, didn't he?"

'Why, yes; he ran the entire length of the platform as fast as he could. But, George

"Yes, he just barely caught It. He-" "But he caught it?" I think of it frequently, and often in

"Of course he did. But, George, you're straying-"

"Did he keep right on running?" in-Certainly not, He settled down in a

seat and made himself as comfortable as possible; got a pairs leaf fan, and five ninutes later seemed perfectly contented and happy."

"Do you expect me to keep on run+

Why He Qoit the Church.

One evening, after a hard day's toll, says Smith, Gray & Co.'s Montaly, George returned home and found his

wife weeping. He inquired the causo for the "shedding of tears," and was in-

formed that his "mother-in-law" who

was of the orthodox barbed-wire kind) was dangerously ill. George, quick as a dash, ran to her room, and when she

saw George she tooked up at him with pale face and haggard features, and

to leave you soon; we have always been good friends together, George, and I

"George, deutest, 1 fear 1 shall have

Two weeks after that she died. Georga

said in soft and sympathetic tones.

hope soon to meet you in heaven.