#### PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

A Statistical Picture of Montana's Crop of Mineral.

EXPLORING RANIER'S LOFTY SUMMIT

Scribe's Transition from Poverty to Affin ence-Another Lost Cable Mine-Black Hills Tin-Summary of the Week's Events in the Northwest,

A work recently issued by the United States geological survey furnishes a valuable statistical insight into the mineral wealth of Montana. The figures cover the years 1889-90, and though somewhat anclent are, nevertheless, interesting and instructive. But few are aware of the fact that Montana furnishes a fair proportion of the total antimony produced in the United States. In 1890 the total product of the country was 257,768 pounds, valued at \$40, 756. The total product of Montana was forty-six tons, twenty-nine and a half tons of which came from the vicinity of Thompson Falls. In addition to the forty-six tons of first-class ore (ore yielding 35 per cent or more of star regulus being considered first class). Montana mined 200 tops of second-class ore, none of which was sold or treated.

In 1890 Montana produced 517,477 tons of coal, valued at \$1.252,493. This exceeded the year preceding by 154,176 tons. The counties producing were: Cascade, Choteau Custer, Dawson, Furgus, Gallatin, Lewis, Clarke and Park The latter neaded the list with 252,737 tons, and Cascade was a close second with 200,435 tons. The smallest amount was produced by Lewis and Clarke, 115 tons. In 1883 Montana produced 19,795 tons of coal; in 1887 it drouped to 10,202 tons; in 1888 it was 41,467 tons; in 1889, 363,301 tons, and in 1890, 517,477 tons. Some coal has been found in Deer Lodge county, but no attempt has been made to produce for the market.

In 1890 Montana led the country in its cop per production, the total being 112,980,836 pounds, the next highest, the Lake Superior mines, producing 100,745,377 pounds. The growth of the copper production in Montana since 1883 has been almost phenomenal. tbat year Montana produced 24,664,346 pounds; in 1884, 43,063,054; 1885, 67,797,864; 1886, 57,611,621; 1887, 78,699,677; 1888, 97,897,-968; 1889, 98,222,444, and in 1890, 112,980,896

In 1890 Montana produced \$3,139,327 in gold and \$20,363,363 in silver. The total produc-tion in the United States of the first was

\$32,845,000 and \$70,485,714 in silver. In 1890 the production of granite in Mon tana was included with that of Arkansas. Washington and Nevada and the total of the four states was \$76,000. During the past ten years Montana became noted for its granite output and its product reaches at least \$250, 000 annually now, so that that the figures for 1890 are merely good as a comparison. As a producer of iron ore Montana in makes but a poor showing, the total for this state, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah being placed at 81,682 tons. This is not because Montana has not large deposits of iron, but but because it has not proved profitable to

No figures are given of the lead output in 1890, but the year preceding Montana is credited with an ore product carrying 10,183 tons of metal, and yet the smelters of this state produced 19,404 tons of bar bullion.

On Rainer's Lofty Summit, Dr. Warren Riley and George Jones of Olympia recently made an exhausting and exhaustive exploration of Washington's hignest peak, Mount Rainer, or, as it is locally known, Mount Tacoma. They succeeded in reaching a point on which no human being had ever before stood and in establishing beyond a doubt that the great mountain is higher above the sea level than

the 14,444 feet allotted to it. Dr. Riley's trip, which is his second one, was for the purpose of exploring the north peak, believing if there was any mineral on the mountain at all it was at that point. It was cortemplated that the journey would cover four weeks, but provisions enough for five weeks were taken. The travelers were leather coats, heavily corked boots, thick woolen underwear and strong, thick gloves. In addition they carried an Alpine staff seven feet long, an ordinary batchet and rope. The latter was used in crossing can-yons, it being often necessary to lasso a rock on the opposite side, drop down and draw oneself up and across. The long leather coats rendered particularly good service, not only as protectors, but in facilitating travel while descending over broad fields of ice. The tail of the coat was drawn through the legs and served as a seat, or sort of toboggan, which enabled the men to slide with com-

parative comfort. Dr. Riley's route was by the great South Puyallup glacier, the same one he followed last year, and in crossing it he fell in with Fra k Taggart and Frank Lowe of Orting. The travelers formed one party and com-menced the perilous climb to the hitherto-unexplored north peak. Their prospective point for the first day's journey was a camp established last year, 11,000 feet above the

The party started at 7 o'clock on the following morning and at sundown entered the little crater on the southeast peak, all too much exhausted to pay any attention to the preparation of a meal. A bed was made by digging a hole in the bot sand, around which a windbreak of rocks was constructed, and the travelers slumbered on the highest peak of the mountain. They found it impossible to remain on the crater any length of time, owing to the steam which whistled up from the crevices is the rocus. The steam is ex-ceedingly disagreeable and nauseating, being impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen. So intense is the heat in the crevices that a pot full of tee melted and reached the boiling point in twenty minutes.

Again, at 7 in the morning, the party con-tinued the journey to the north peak, which is one and seven-eighths miles distant, across a valley 790 feet deep. It required three and one-half bours' walking over a smooth field of snow with a crust thick enough to bear the weight of a man.

The most unfavorable encounter was the

fierce wind, which blew at the rate of 121 miles an hour, with the thermometer at 27. The top of the north peak was covered with snow seventy feet deep, and the travelers passed around it and over the top. The western face of the peak is a ledge of stone dropping down perpendicularly for a distance of 2,000 feet. Here Dr. Riley found the most interesting and peculiar rock formation. It differs in character and quality from any other on the mountain, being composed partially of chlorides and sulphurets, leading the doctor to believe that gold and silver exist in the immediate neighborhood.

This peak, he thinks, is an extinct crater which has been split directly in two, leaving the perpendicular wall of stone before re-ferred to. The other half of the peak rests ferred to. The other half of the peak rests in the valley, three miles below, forming "the meadows" and two small mountains, where it has been thrown by violent voicanic action which happened not less than from 7,000 to 10,000 years ago.

The principal rock on the mountain is a conglomeration of granite, on the north peak late, and tale, except on the north peak

ble and tale, except on the north peak, which differs winely from the others, and is made up of sulphurets, chlorides, carbonate, red exides and traces of iron.

The party stayed on the north peak about

one hour, and came down over the same coute, reaching camp in nine hours, where it had required twenty-four hours to go up. In one instance in which they brought their leather coats into service, they slid over a half mile surface of ice in less than one

Among the other objects of the visit was to ascertain the practicability of establishing on the mountain a signal station for the northwest, which would overlook all ob-tructions. Dr. Riley finds it to be perfectly feasible by building a dugout roofed with stones, and utilizing the escape from steam jets for heating purposes. He further established the important fact, by the measurement of three good barometers, that the aititude of the mountain at the nighest peak is just ten feet less than 15,000, and that the original measurement of 14 44 feet is these. just ten feet less than 15,000, and that the original measurement of 14,444 feet is incorrect. Dr. Riley says the original measurement was taken by triangulation from a point on the sound, fully twenty-five years ago, by a United States engineer, who undoubtedly found trouble to acquire an accurate base line.

Black Hills Tin. In an interview with a reporter of the Rapid City Bepublican, superintendent

Childs of the Harney Peak tin mines talked encouragingly of the tin industry and clearly indicated an intention to produce tin this fall, sufficient at least to depress the antitin cranks to the point of suicide. He re-viewed his trip to Wales made some months since and declared that the primitive character of the mining there was a constant sur-prise to him. "Why," said be, "I saw six men dumping a car which with improved American appliances will be readily unloaded by one man alone. The location of such a mine as ours

in Wales would cause mob violence among the laborers. We expect to do with twenty men the same amount of work for which men the same amount of work for which fifty-five men are required at a Cornish mill." He found the tin bearing ledges of the mines there very similar to those uncov-ered here. Superintendent Childs is evithe 12th

dently a firm believer in Harney Peak tin. He expects to produce it in commercial quantities when a sufficient depth has been attained, and does not besttate to declare that the company will pay double the wages paid for the same labor in Wales and at the same time produce the white metal at greatly re-

duced cost. A Lucky Newspaper Man.

Half a million dottars made in nine months on an investment of \$10 is a story that sounds like a Mulhattan tale, and yet it is a simple story that is borne out by fact. Colonel I. N. Muncy, a well known newspaper man on the coast, is the man who has worked the tide of fortune to the extent and manner stated above,

About nine months ago Colonel Muncy took hold of a group of five prospect holes a short distance from Osburn, idaho. All the money he had to invest, according to his own statement, was \$100. All he expected to do was to represent the claims for a year or so in order to ascertain what there was in them. He went to work slowly and cautiously. Not baving money to hire many men, he went into the prospect holes himself with one or two men who were willing to wait for their pay. It was not long before he discovered that he had struck into one of the richest finds in that silver beit. Three of the pros-pects showed extraordinary richness of free milling silver ore. They are now known to fame and finance as the Cœur d'Alene, Nellie, the Mineral Point and the Emma. A stock company was organ-ized, the mines were bonded for arge amounts and two of them were subsequently sold for \$200,000 each over and above the bonded indebtedness. The others were also sold to eastern capitalists for good sums and Colonel Muncy, who had not had more than his weekly salary from some newspaper at any one time in ten years, was fairly in it. He cleared over \$500,000 in the various deals and is now the general manager of the five mines at a salary of \$25 a day. Now he wears fine clothes and dines at the club. The ore from all those mines yields from \$50 to \$70 per tor not. During the past three weeks there was shipped from the Nellie not less than 450 tons of \$70 ore. A railroad has been run into the mines, reducing the cost of transportation from \$6 to 80 cents a ton. A tunnel 1,200 feet in length has been cut into the Nellie since March 1, and a gravity tramway constructed to carry the ore to the bins, and similar work is under way at the other mines. The first carload of ore shipped from

The Salt Lake and San Francisco Road. The fact that the backers of the proposed railroad between San Francisco and Salt Lake are not working with a brass band is not to be taken as evidence of the collapse of the enterprise. Coast merchants are determined to secure relief from the Central Pacific monopoly and are quietly but surely preparing for the construction of a competing road across the mountains. "We find this. says the Sait Lake Tribune, "that the men engaged in that enterprise up to date have never willingly said a word for publication. They have gone on and spent \$100,000 in cash in making surveys and buying the right of way out from the Bay of San Francisco this They are trying to see if they can get a certain amount of capital subscribed in San Francisco. They have asked no favors of Salt Lake, not even encouragement of this place. They have made no blow of what they proposed to do, for the simple reason, as they proposed to do, for the simple reason, as they explain, that they did not know but they would fail, and if they did not care to have anything said about their enterprise. They understood from the first that they would be fought by the Central Pacific road, by its local press in California and in Utah, by all the influence its powerful managers could bring to bear in the money centers of the east. They did not underrate the of stacles in their path; they do not yet. By going to work as they have, they certainly

are entitled to the full sympathy of every man in Utah who would like to see a road

run through the mineral belt of eastern

Utah and western Nevada, in order to secure for this city at least one point of trade which

the other railroads have not taken away

the Nellie netted \$807 and the first from the Mineral Point \$1,303. The old newspaper man is not sorry he forsook his profession

Another Lost Cabin Mine. If there be one thing rarer than a June day it is a mineral district in the west without a Lost Capin mine legend. The Black Hills follows the example of other camps in uncarra-ing one, and, like its prototypes, is pro-nounced marvelously rich. William Denny, an old prospector, is back in Deadwood from the western hills with a sack of gold nuggets and a thrilling story of a rich discovery. Denny started on a prospecting tour about two weeks ago and accidentally found in the western hills a cavern which he at first sup posed was a natural cave, out which proved upon investigation to have been hewn out of the mountain side. In the cavern he found a human skeleton and, huden away in a secret place, a quantity of gold nuggets which must be worth at least \$25,000. Fur-ther and extended search found the mine from which the nurgets were taken, which Denny describes as marvelously rich. He deposited a large amount of gold with Dr. Robert Goehring, the Homegold with Dr. Robert Goehring, the Home-stake assayer, and after coming to Deadwood

displayed a number of rich specimens and pended considerable money.

Denny thinks he has found the famous Lost Cabin, for which so many men have searched in vain. He refuses to describe the exact locality of the mine, but says it is about fifty miles westward from Deadwood. His story, backed by the nuggets in his possession, was given general credence, and aroused considerable excitement.

A Famous Nugget. The Marshall gold nugget will be exhibited at the World's fair. Mr. Marshall picked it up in the flume of the old Sutter mill, California, February 15, 1848. It is only about the size of a lima bean, but it was the starter of the world's commercial revolution. It was almost to the United States what the dis-covery of the continent was to Europe. It changed in a great measure the character of the people; it changed us as a nation so much that the world in thinking of us has forzotten what they used to think before that event. Up to that time, says the Sait Lake Tribune, we were looked upon as simply a nation of agriculturists; our credit ranked about like that of Egypti; it was the habit of Egyptis and the control of Egyptis and the contro of Egypt; it was the habit of Englishmen o pity everything they saw in our country, and the idea of rating us as a first class power would have made a smile all over Eu-

rope. It was first that exodus to California, it was next the added power which came through the use of that gold. More than all, it was the knowledge that added to the agri-cultural fields of our country there was a mineral region which would keep us in the front rank until all other nations would be

Strange Body of Water. Soap lake is a most perplexing little body of water in Douglas county, Washington, near the Columbia river mouth of the Grand coulee, and is one mile in length and about one-fourth as wide. It derives its name from the soapy appearance of the water, and is recarded as quite a curiosity by every one who has seen it. It is said that its water, when disturbed, will become a seething mass of latter, and will form a heavy suds by mere rubbing between the hands. One of its eculiarities is its polsonous qualities. Stories are told by thoroughly reliable per-sons of horses having died from the effects of drinking Soap lake water, and of mon-strous sores being raised on other spimals where the water touched them.

Irrigation in Montana. In the state of Montana there are 1,390 irrigating ditches and seventy-eight mining ditches which have been built since 1864; average size of ditch, five and one-quarter inches by six and one-eighth inches; average capacity of the ditches, 1,490 inches; total

espacity, 703,190 inches. There are ninety-three reservoirs and 2,375 head gates; average cost per mile, \$317; average cost of reservoirs, \$2,708. These ditenes irrigate 242,000 acres of land under cultivation, in all 976,000 acres. It costs on an average \$11.61 per month to irrigate these lands, or \$17.60 per annum. There are 9.815 lateral ditches having a capacity of 86,060 inches. The average rental charge is \$1.41. Lateral ditches supply 309,000 acres; average annual product forty-one and one-half bushels of grain, 24 ousnels of vegetables and one and threefourths tons of hay.

Nebraska. The Harrison Journal is four years old. Syracuse is to have a cob pipe factory. The Wilber opera house will be opened on

The Plattsmouth News is now printed semi-weekly instead of weekly. The first annual fair at Callaway September 12 and continues over the 15th. B. F. Buffington has sold the Fairbury Enterprise to Cash M. Taylor, late of Kan-

William J. Stonebraker, for ten years a resident of Liberty, is dead at the age of 60 rears. Three prisoners escaped from the county

jail at Auburn by prying open a window Abscesses caused by the pulling of teeth resulted in the death of Sadie Maupin at

Daniel Heaton, one of York county's dest settlers, died at his home near Waco, aged 74 years. A cow belonging to J. C. Muggleton, near

Raymond, gave birth to three perfect calves, which all lived. Settlers in Boyd county on the Burnt Rock creek are missing cattle. Sixty head have disappeared.

Fred P. King, editor of the Litchfield Monitor, has been discharged from the Norfolk insane asylum as cured. Two Thurston county Indians, Pros Armell and Ed Priest, have been taken to a

Biair gold cure institute for treatment.

Mr. Covey, near Curtis, was fixing ma-chinery with his pocket knife when it slipped from his hand and put out one of his eyes. The house of Mrs. Custer of Firth was entirely destroyed by fire, and the citizens are taking up a collection to enable her to

An unknown old woman who was found wandering in the fields near Stromsburg a week ago, has been sent to the insane

Some one threw a chunk of coal in a car window near Eustis and the glass struck T. S. Sapp of Wallace in the head, inflicting severe cuts. Arthur Duval, a 12-year-old David City oy, was discovered in the act of burglariz

ing a grocery store and was sentenced to the A meeting of the republican editors of the Courth congressional district will be held at Lincoln September 8 and an organization will be perfected.

The Women's Christian Temperance union of Pawnee county held its sixth annual session at Table Rock and an interesting program was carried out.

W. E. Hitchcock has sold the Alliance Times to H. J. Ellis. Mr. Ellis has been foreman of the Times for several years and s a bright newspaper man. Wild cats killed chickens for Lee De Bock of Harrison, and his daughter Rosa took a gun and went after them. She shot one and

illed another with sticks and stones. Mrs. James Giandon, living near Curtis, dropped her baby out of the wagon in trying to drive down a steep hill. One wheel ran over it, breaking a leg and cutting its foot. Dr. James I. Gumair of Liberty was severely injured by being thrown from his buggy, and Mrs. James Burge of the same

of gas in a stove. Francis Barber of Burr struck rock in digging a well, and put in a blast. It ex-ploded before he got to the top of the well, shattered the bucket he was in, and blew him several feet from the well.

lace was very badly burned by an explosion

T. B. Kail of Norfolk has invented a steam engine of novel construction, in which the piston head and piston rod are dispensed with, the pressure being exerted on a disphraym the full size of the cylinder. While Robert Kelley, 18 years of age, was assisting in raising a pipe out of a well near Broken Bow's book broke and a block and nckle feil on his head, crushing his skuil. He lived thirty-six bours and died while the doctors were trying to raise the bone from

C. K. Morrill of Howard has two fine pecimens of the remains of a mastodon, which were recently found by a German, while digging in a sand pit near here onsist of a tooth, measuring eight inches ength, and a part of one of the fore legs, from the knee to the shoulder, measuring five feet and nine inches in length, while the knee joint measures thirty inches around.

Charles Endsley, for twenty years a resident of Cheyenne county, has been declared insane. Twelve years ago he shot a cowboy n a quarrel about cattle, since which tim ne matter has been preying on his mind, Politics and elections are his hobbies. He appeared to be all right while attending the independent senatorial convention, but his mind became entirely unbalanced and he took possession of the United States land office, as he claimed, under the divine command of Christ, and created great excite ent until he was taken in charge by the

Wyoming.

A Chicago syndicate is investing heavily n Wyoming sheep. A chunk of coal weighing three tons was

olled out of the Rock Springs mine recently. t goes to Chicago to swell the show. Lamarle is reaching for some of Cheyenne's plumes as a jail delivery city. Six of Lamarie's convicted toughs are abroad on the prairies without permission.

Surveyor W. O Owen of Laramie has sesection of the state in the vicinity of the Yellowstone National park and has already started for the field.

Nicholas Palz, a St. Louis sneak, was picked up while writhing in a fit on the streets of Lamarie by a clergyman and cared tor. Palz "rewarded" the good Samaritan by robbing his house of jewelry valued at

The botler in William Leishman's sawmill. twenty-five miles from Evanston, blew up and scattered fragments of the mill over the neighborhood. William Scott, the engineer, and Jeanie Leishman, daughter of the owner, were instantly killed, and William Dowe seriously injured.

Two Nebraska boys, Harmon and Quirk, have struck a very rich lead in the Laulatu district and are getting out mineral similar n character to that of the Gray Copper, which is believed to be an extension of the Gray Cooper, as it is supposed to cross Libby creek at that point. This is the first high grade copper ore struck on the east side of Libby creek and all the miners are very nuch encouraged by the find.

The coal shipments from Rock Springs for August did not quite come up to the 7,000 cars that were expected, but they did number 6,700, which was 500 in excess of any pre-vious month's business in the history of Rock Springs. It is hard to form an adequate idea

of the cast quantity of smal represented by 6,700 carbons, but a fuller realization can be hill when it is figured that 6,700 freight cars coupled together on W single track would make a train almost forty four miles long.

South Dickota Bourke Cockran is bucked for a speech at Work is progressing at a lively pace on the Rapid City rallroad.

A conservative estimate of the ore now being shipped from Buld-Mountain and Ruby Basin to the Dealwood chlorination works by the narrow gauge roads amounts to 250 tons daily, with a steady increase in the output. These ores run at from \$20 to \$30 per ton, and even much more.

One of the most important as well as one of the largest miniog deals ever transacted in the Hills was virtually consummated yes-terday, says the Deadwood Pioneer. Nothing is known as to the sum involved, but it is said to be in the six numbers. The deal was between the Baid Mountain Consolidated Milling company and an English syndicate whose names we are not now at liberty to mention. The transfer includes all of the above company's mining property at Bald Mountain, including the chlorination plant at Garden City.

Guzzlers have an interesting time dodging prohibition in Aberdeen. An alleged harm-less eider ov cordial has been having quite a run, but now the officials insist that the business along this line must be stopped. A chemical analysis was made of the cider and spirits of alcohol, the genuine 'old stuff,' was found contained therein to the extent of 30 per cent. The city soaks found this drink very much to their liking and all was going well until until a stranger was tempted to drink three large glasses to quench his thirst. He was umazed and rendered ex-ceedingly indignant to discover in a short time that he was intoxicated and had made a holy show of himself. He sought the mayor, detailed to him the circumstances, and was assured that the traffic would be squelched.

The Butte library bonds of \$50,000 were sold to Blair & Co. of New York at a pre-

mium of \$813. It is estimated that Alder gulch, in which Virginia City is located, has yielded \$65,000,000 in gold dust. The gulch has been worked almost continuously during the last twenty-eight years.

The annual meeting of the Montana Wool Growers association will be held at Billings on Friday and Saturday, September 30, and October 1, 1892, immediately after the close of the Yellowstone Fair association's exhi-Anaconda and Great Falls filed their cer-

tificates of nomination with the secretary of state, making six towns which have formally entered the race for the state capital. other four are Bozeman, Boulder, Deer Lodge and Helena. Some valuable medals will be contested

for at the Butte tournament for the Montana bicyclists. There will be sixteen medals and the aggregate value will be \$400. The first prize medal will be worth \$150. The tournament begins Sunday, September 18.

Idaho and Nevada. Rocky Bar. Idaho, was almost destroyed by fire last week. One hundred and fifty

persons were rendered homeless. Bodie, Nav., is a very lively camp just now. A two-story hotel was begun last cek, and many other houses are in process of construction. The Last Chance mine at Atlanta, Idaho,

not long ago shipped to San Francisco for reduction about a ton of "specimen" ore that was valued at \$2.50 a pound. The Tahoma mill cleaned up on fifty-five tons of Last Chance ore, \$11,000 in gold, besides a ton of rich sulphurets. R. B. Browne is lesses of the Last Chance. lessee of the Last Chance.

Angle York, the 10-year-old daughter of W. A. York of Believue, Idaho, was fatally burned and died in extreme agony at 9 o'clock on the 2d. While her parents and older sisters were away, Angle and two younger children filled a tin vessel with coal oil for a play fire, and in doing so carclessly saturated her clothing with the deadly liquid, and when she ignited the oil in the can her dress caught fire, and in an instant her clothing was a mass of flames.

William B. Hurd, who ordered Superin tendent Kinkead to throw up his hands and page out a \$10,000 sack of coin in the early part of the month, while the latter was on the way to the Occidental mine in a buggy to pay off the employes, and who was pe pered in the leg with buckshot and captured by the plucky superintendent, pleaded guilty to the charge of attempted highway robbery at Virginia City and was sentenced to serve five years at hard labor in the state prison. Hurd stated before sentence was prothat, notwithstanding he had Kinkead covered with a loaded revolving pistol, he had no intention of shooting him, but was merely "making a bluff" under the delusion that Kinkead would not "call for a show down."

Along the Coast. Seattle has 900 telephones and Tacoma 750. A prolific feature of Portland life is de-structive fires,

The state flower of Washington, so deplared by 7,704 votes, is the rhododendron. For the quarter ending August 31, Tacome ssued 291 permits for buildings valued at \$678,720.

W. H. Mahoney, a common laborer at Fresno, Cal., has won a law suit which gives him land worth \$100,000 in Stanislaus

The Portland cable street railway was recently sold at auction for \$25,000. perty is valued at \$800,000 and is encumbered

There are about 175 Indian boys and girls at the Chemawa (Ore.) Indian school now, but it is expected the number will reach 300 before long.

It is estimated that the deciduous fruit of Southern California for this year will reach 10,000 carloads, valued at \$3,000,000, and that the citrous fruit will reach 6,000 carloads, valued at \$3,500.00 A drunken Indian on the Colville reserva-

tion recently received twenty lashes as the penalty for indulging too freely. He chose this form of punishment in preference to being confined in jail for a mouth. One of the terrors of San Francisco is known as the hoodliss. It is neither an earthquake, tidal wave nor cyclone, but still makes its presence very forcibly feit. The hoodliss, in fact, is merely a female hoodlum.

A freak in Tacoma swallowed a match case, and "stopped short never to go again."
When time was called his spirit had run out.
An analysis of his interior department showed a job lo' of nails, brass, etc., in various stages of .ndigestion.

various stages of .ndigestion.

Since July I thirty-one coastwise or ocean-ward vessels have sailed from Tacoma, of which thirteen carried lumber aggregating 5,705,333 feet. Three carried coal aggregating 13,540 tons. The others carried general cargoes. The value of the lumber shipped is placed at \$91,870. There are but say ships in port awaiting cargoes, but of six ships in port awaiting cargoes, but of this number two are already under charter.

A small grove of big trees has been discovered in Placer county, California, on the middle fork of the American river, not far from Forest Hill. It was found by William W. Price, a botanical student in Stanford university. He thinks that this grove, of which only six trees are standing, marks the extreme northern limit of the growth of the Sequois gigantes. Some of the fallen trees

You Needn't Look

immediately for the damage that dangerous washing compounds do. It's there, and it's going on all the time, but you won't see its effects, probably, for several months. It wouldn't do, you know, to have them too dangerous.

The best way is to take no risk. You needn't worry about damage to your clothes, if you keep to the original washing compound-Pearline; first made and fully proved. What can you gain by using the imitations of it? Prize packages, cheaper prices, or whatever may by urged for them, wouldn't pay you

for one ruined garment. Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S PALSE—Pearline is never peddled; it your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 346 JAMES PYLE, New York.

measure twenty feet in diameter. The grove has probably been saved from complete ex-tinction by a dense grove of sugar pines around it.

The overturning of the Vosemite stage one The overturning of the Yosomite stage one day last week is noteworthy simply for the extraordinary cause of the accident. A swarm of hornets suddenly descended on the four horses as it rounded inspiration Point, at the entrance of the valley, and the leaders jumped over the cliff and were strangled, while the stage was usset, and the three men on hoars were all intered.

nen on board were all injured. men on board were all injured.

A huge octopus, or devil fish, has been captured outside the Golden Gate, California, by some fishermen. It measured fourteen feet from the end of the body to the end of the longest tentacle and has eight arms, and, as is usual with the fish, there are over 800 suckers on the arms. The body is nothing but a huge sack, and is soft and flabor; it is about two feet long. There are flabby; it is about two feet long. There are two eyes, about an inch in diameter, and a faint resemblance to a beak and mouth. This specimen is one of the best in the country and will be preserved and sent to Chicago for exhibition at the exposition.

Disease never successiony attacks the system with pure blood. DeWitt's Sarsaparilla makes pure new blood and enriches blood.

The Westfield Union County Leader, N J. independent in politics, has come out with an able and complimentary editorial, nominating for governor of the state of New Jersey, Chauncey B. Ripley, Lit.D., LL.D., commending him for the suffrages of the voters of his adopted state. Dr. Ripley is identified with improved public reads and with advanced education; and in these re-gards has a national reputation. He is one gards has a national reputation. He pof the largest farmers in the state of Jersey, and is said to have a herd of the handsomest cattle in the United States.

"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Rem-edy," says Geo. C. Bankston of Mill Creek, Ill. "It is the best medicine I have ever used for diarrhosa. One dose will cure any ordinary case." For sale by druggists.

Henry de Rothschild, a 19-year-old scion the famous family, and who is set down as heir to more than \$50,000,000 is at Saratoga Surely his family guardlans must have been blissful ignorance of the winning wiles of the city of wicked waters, to trust such a prize within reach of its temptations.

#### These Qualities

By the most elaborate researches, careful study and costly experiments Dr. Price has been enabled to give to the world the purest, strongest and most economical natural and delicious fruit flavers in existence; free from all poisonous oils, ethers or artificial essences. It is these qualities that have created such a great demand for Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, etc., flavors that retain all their delicate taste and freshness for an indefinite period.

# GLEET—One of the most complete and successful treatments for givet and all annoying d scharges yet known to the medical profession. The results are truly wonderful. STRICTURE—Greatest known remedy for the treatment of stricture, without pain, cutting, or disting. A mostremarkable renedy. SYPHILIS—No treatment for this terrible blood disease has ever been more successful, nor had stronger endorsements. In the light of modern science this disease is positively curable and every trace of the poison entirely removed from the blood. LOST MANHOOD, and ambition, nervousness, timidity, despondency and all weakness and disorders of youth or manhood. Relief obtained at once. DISEA SES OF THE KIDNEYS. and all KIRK'S NEBRASKA DUSKY U. S. DEFOSITORY - - OMAHA, NEB DIAMOND Save Your Eyesight

For Farmers, Miners and Mechanics. A PERFECT SOAP FOR ALKALI WATER. Cures Chafing, Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. A Delightful Shampoo,

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP. Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING. Seated proposals will be received by the un-dersigned until 1:30 o'clock p. m., September 29, 1822, for the following kinds of paving mate-

Sheet asphaltum, Sioux Falls or other granite.

Sheet asphattum.
Sioux Falis or other granite.
Colorado sandstone.
Woodruff. Kansas, stone, and
Vitrified brick,
All according to specifications.
For paving part of the following streets in
the city of Omaha, comprised in street improvement districts Nos. 476, 477, 478, 479 and
481 ordered improved by ordinances 3.51, 3244
3245 and 3245 and more particularly described
as follows:
No. 459—The street lying east of the west 26
feet of lot7, block 256, city, from Facilic street
to the alley south of Pacific street.
No. 475—Twenty-first street from Wirt street
to Spencer street.
No. 475—Douglas street from the west line of
18th street to the east line of 29th street.
No. 479—Seventeenth street from the north
line of Farnam street to south line of Dodge
street.
No. 433—Grace street from the west line of

No. 419—Seventeenth street from the north line of Farnam street to south line of Dodge street.

No. 483—Grace street from the west line of the Omaha Belt railway's right of way to the east line of the Chizago. St. Paul, Minneapoils & Omaha railway's right of way.

Each bid to specify a price per square yard for the paving complete on each street in said improvement districts. Work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works. Each proposal to be made on printed blanks furnished by the board and to be accompanied by a certified check of \$1,000 payable to the city of Omaha, as an evidence of good faith. The board roserves the right to award the contract on all the said districts together or on each district separately, subject to the selection of the material by the property owners or the mayor and city council, to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects.

Chairman of the Board of Public Works.

Omaha, September 12th, 1892. \$12-13-19-20

NOTICE TO SELECT MATERIAL

FOR PAVING. To the owners of lots and land fronting upon stree improvment districts numbered and described as follows: No. 476—The street lying east of the west 26 feet of lot 7, block 238, city, from Pacific street to the alley south of Pacific street. No. 477—21st street from Wirt street to Spen-cer street.

No. 477—21st street from Wirt street to Spencer street.
No. 478—Douglas street from the west line of 16th street to east line of 20th street.
No. 478—17th street from the north line of Farnam street to south line of Dodge street.
No. 481—Grace street from the west line of the Omaha Belt Ry's right of way to the east line of the Chicago. St. Paul. Minneapolis & Omaha Ry's right of way and subject to assessment for the paving or repaving of the same.

assessment for the paving or repaving of the same.
You are hereby notified in pursuance of ordinances Nos. 2535, 5244, 3245 and 3243, passed and approved September 6th, 1892, to select and determine upon the kind of material to be used in paving said improvement districts on or before the 6th day of October, 1892, or the city council will determine said material. If sheet asphaltum is petitioned for by property owners, they must state in their petition for paving, whether pitch lake, land or overflow, or California asphalt is to be used.

Dated at Omaha, this inth day of September, 1892.

P. W. BIRK HAUSEK,
Chairman of Board of Public Works.

Sept 12-13-14

sept 12-13-14 Poundmuster's Notice. Taken up, two bay horses, weight a out 1.300 or 1.400, on the 5th day of September. If not redeemed wil be sold at public auction on the 18th day of September at 19 a. m. at 2115 Leavenworth street. JOHN SPOERL.



DR. J. E. McGREW

THE SPECIALIST.

Isunsurpassed in the treatment of all forms of PRIVATE DISEASES, and all disorders and debilities of youth and manhood. 17 years experience. His resources and facilities are practically unlimited. The Dostor is recomended by the press, and endorsed in the strongest terms by the people for fair treatment and honest professional advice. The most powerful remedies known to modern science for the successful treatment of the following diseases:

following diseases:

GONORRHOEA—Immediate relief. A complete cure without the loss of an nour's time from business.

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DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all

disorders of the stomacn, blood, liver, skin, and bladder, are treated successfully with the greatest known remedles for the di-

14th and Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

National Bank.

Officers and Directors.—Henry W. Yates, president C. Cushing, vice president, C. S. Maurice W. V. torse, John S. Collins J. N. H. Patrick, Lewis A., ced. cashler.

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Perfect adjustment. Superior lenses. Nerv-

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RIPANS TABULES regulate the etemand, liver and bewels, purify the blood, ay safe and effectual; the best medicine known for billonis, mass, consilipation, dyspensa, rout greats, headacke, hearthurn, less of digestion sental der reaster.

AMUSEMENTS

BOYD'S THEATRE

nights commencing Sunday September 11th WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

The Established Comedian

JOHN T. KELLY

and others.

IN THE MERRY ECCENTRICITY.

McPEE OF DUBLIN.

Written by Charles T. Vincent and John T. Kelly.

NEW SONGS NEW COSTUMES

Seats go on sale Saturday morning at usual prices.

PARNAM ST. THEATER. POPULAR

One week, commencing Sunday (Matinee), September 11. KATIE EMMET'S GREAT PLAY,

The Waifs of New York

WONDERLAND---BIJOU THEATRE.

15th and Capitol Avenue.

DRAMA-FOGGS FERRY.

2:30 p. m.; 8:15 p. m. Specialty 1:15, 4:3), 7:15

CONTINUOUS SHOWS.

Prices 15c, 20c, 30c. CURIO HALL FREE.

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Finest Resort Hotel in the West, Strictly First
Class Large Rooms, Single or Knaulte, Now
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Orchestra and Dancing Every Evenling in the Mu
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Climate, Cool Nights, No Mosquitor. And Feet
above the Sea. The South Dakota Hot Springs
are attracting attention all over the word, and
are caring a larger percentage than any springs
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Hot Springs, South Dakota

Assisted by Florrie West, Mattie Vickers

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write for circulars.

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If you are in position to take advantage of the laws relating to

IF YOU EVER SUFFERED FROM

you have taken up a piece of

# Public Land.

If you have made an invention on which you desire to

# Patent,

You should communicate with the

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The object of this bureau is to give every person holding a legitimate claim against the government the advantage oa residence in Washington, whether he live in Texas or Alaska. It does more than that. Nine-tenths of the population of Washington would be helpless if asked how to go to work to secure their rights through the departments. THE BEE Bureau of Claims gives the advantage, not only of personal residence, but of thorough famillailty with at the machinery of the government. It offers

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You do not know whether the average Washingtonclaim agentwill cheat vo or not, although on general principles you would naturally suppose that he would. But you know that the San Francisco Examiner, the St. Paul Pio. neer press and the Omaha BEE cannot afford to cheat you. They guarantee this Bureau, and their reputation is staked upon the honesty and ability of its management.

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cordance with the rules of the General Land Office, so that no delays or complications ensue in the orderly settlement of the claims.

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fere engine and trained horses. Don't rail to see the
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