CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION

tory of the Government.

Causes Assigned for Past Sessions and by

Whom Called-National Defence and

Financial Questions Immedi-

ately Responsible.

# WESTERN PITH AND PROGRESS

Facts About the Okanogan Gold Fields in Southern Oregon.

AN ARCADIA OF PROGRESSIVE RED MEN

1.1

Immense Soda Deposits Near Rawlins-Balley Miners Paid in Bullion-An Irrigation Congress-New Wagon Roads for Kaslo-General Miscellany.

The cricket pest now causing devastation on some of the grazing fields of Wyoming. white causing damage locally are not worth considering as a menace to the western crop. Moving along a narrow strip at the rate of three miles a day, it will be long past harvest time before they reach such agricultural territory in which they could inflict serious harm and long pefore this time no doubt, methods will be applied to annihilate them, or at least break their march. The only real cloud in the west is the silver question, and now that additional force has been injected into the issue by the fact of a great American indus-

try being placed in jeopardy, there is a better prospect of a favorable compro mise being reached than before, and the west is likely to be placed upon a better footing than ever.

## Some Prosperons Indians.

A complete census of the Indians in the Coeur d'Alene reservation, the western boundary of which lies one and one-half miles east of Texos, has just been made by Subagent J. J. Walsh. The returns show that there are 457 Cour d'Alenes and fortyfour Spokanes living on the reservation There are 138 families who own 155 houses many families owning a house at De Smet mission in addition to their farm residence. These houses are called "Sunday houses," because they are occupied by the Indians when they attend church at the mission on Saturday nights and Sundays. There are eighty-eight school children, of ages ranging from 9 to 15 years. Owing to the large amount of money

nearly \$500,000, received by these Indians for their lands last summer a large amount of permanent improvements were made and are being made. At least a dozen nice resi dences and "Sunday houses" are now built upon the reservation and at the mis sion. The new saw mill at the mission will be completed in a few weeks and then build ing will be pushed, as many Indians contemplate erecting large barns, granaries and other buildings. The money to build this mill is furnished by the government, there being still \$150,000 due the Indians for their lands. of milding for their lands, of which \$30,000 is to be used for the erection and maintenance of the mill. and the remain-ing \$120,000 is to be paid in fifteen annual payments of \$3,000 each, which, with the interest allowed, will make about \$60 for every family living on the reservation. The Courd'Alenes are the wealthiest tribe of Indians in the northwest. Man , of them

have from \$1,000 to \$5,000 on deposit in the local banks, with the merchants or in Spo-Last year these Indians had 4,800 acres under cultivation and sold \$48,000 worth of farm produce and stock. This year they have 13,000 acres in crop, or nearly 100 acres

for every family on the reservation. They have about 192,000 acres under fence. Last year they built sixty houses at a cost of \$30, 000, and built 900 miles of barb wire fence. Agent Walsh says the Cour d'Alenes ar

good farmers and take good care of their crops, stock and machinery. They have comfortable houses, good barns and sheds wherein to store their machinery when not in use, thus setting a good example for their white brothers, many of whom leave their farm implements out in the fields or fence corners when they are not in use. They cul tivate the ground well, and their crops give tivate the ground well, and their crops give promise of an abundant yield. They are thrifty, industrious and generally sober. Drunkenness is punished by a fine, imprisonment in the "skookum house" or jail, or by lashes on the back. Chief Saltese is judge and jury in all cases and imposes the fine or other punish-ment. He lives at the mission where he has

ment. He lives at the mission, where he has a court room, and his word is law in all A police for e patrols the reservation on horseback, all the policemen being In-dians. Adultery is punished by lashes, from fifth to 170 lashes with a quirt being administered upon the bare back of the offende by an Indian policeman, or the guilty person is confined in the "skookum house" for from ten to sixty days. Only the males are pun-ished for adultery, the squaws being released from all blame. There are two stores operated by fullblooded Indians at the mission, but most all the Indians and the proprietors of these stores buy their goods in Texoa, paying cash for nearly overything purchased, although a few are able to obtain credit at the store An Indian always pays for every article as it purchased instead of waiting until his whole order in filed and then paying the en-tire bill. This is done because few of them can compute figures. Your correspondent saw an Indian purchase \$150 worth of goods at one of the stores in Tekoa a few days age and he paid for each article separately as it was bought and laid aside for him. The Indians prefer to raise stock instead of farming, but they are taking very kindly to the latter occupation, and are very success-ful farmers. They now have about 0,000 horses and 1,500 cattle on the reservation. Many of their norses are valuable, and their teams are all good. They drive to town in hacks, covered carriages and carts, never coming in wagons except when they bring grain or other produce. A large amount of new soil is being broken this year, and the acreage of grain next season will be nearly double that of this year. The Southern Oregon Gold Fields. After carefully examining the various mining properties in Southern Oregon a mining man reports he has come to the con clusion that mining is only in its infancy in that section. In formation and climate it is an ideal mining country and the cheapness of labor and provisions and the railroad facilities make it possible to operate mines with a comparatively small outlay of capital. But it has been held back, and still is, to a great extent by reason of a hostile feeling on the part of the old timers-properly alled uncertainty. called "mossbacks"-against quartz minin There was no quartz mining carried on in sariy days and they do not believe in it. Then, too, there has been a good deal of mineral land fraudulently taken up under the timber and stone act, and they do not want it exposed. The country from Rose-burg to Ashland was not originally settled by mining men, but by "camp followers," who, delighted with the climate, soil and who, delighted with the climate, soil and the possibility of making a good living with little labor, squatted in the valleys and raised cattle and fruit sufficient for their own use and were satisfied. Then the Oregon & California railroad was built, bring-ing in new blood and new conditions, but the country was still agricultural. Since 1850 placer mining has been carried on small scale except in one or two instances until about three years ago when a few prospectors from California aroused some interest in quartz mining. But it has not been until within the past year that this new movement has received any real en-couragement. The development of the Ashland mine proved the fact that there were good paying ledges in that section, and gave encouragement to a large number of pros-pectors. The majority of the ledges found, owever, and especially the larger ones, are either barren on top or so low grade as to be unprofitable to work. The owners of the Ashland mine are en. titled to a great deal of credit as wellas the profit they are making, for the deter-mined maner in which they continued the development of their property under what seemed the most discouraging outlook. The country between Jacksonville and Gold Hill is very rich in pockets. It is from that sec-tion that so many reports of rich strikes originate. There is no doubt that many originate. There is no doubt that many miners have found pockets from which they have taken out from \$500 to \$5,000 in a single day, but that does not mean that they have discovered a mine, for that single day's work, in all probability, has sufficed to en-tirely clean out the pocket. These pockets are curious formations, and are caused by slides of decomposed quartz, in stringers, coming from no one knows where. A few months ago a prospector discovered hearly \$5,000 in the old stage road near Cen-

tral Point. The excitement was intense in that section for a time, but perhaps the most excited individual was Postmaster Howard of Medford. He thought, from the description of the place, that it was on some prop-erty he owned. So he engaged the services of a surveyor and hustled out there with blood in his eye, intending to prosecute the lucky prospector and take the gold away from him. But poor Howard was laughed at for his trouble, for when the survey was completed he found that his line came within ten feet of the coveted spot.

# Soda Lakes Near Rawlins.

The other day says the Rawlins Journal, M. W. Dillon and C. Dodge made one of the most E im portant discoveries of recent years in the vicinity of Rawlins-no less than an immense deposit of soda, known as far as pros-pected to extend over thirty acres, and of an unknown depth.

The find is almost due north from town and is pronounced by local experts to be far superior to the Johnstown product and equally as good as the soda from the Gill soda lakes.

A hole was sunk three feet on the bed, brough pure sulphate of soda, and darkness put an end to operations until the next morn-ing. However, the lucky prospectors have no hesitancy in asserting that they have more soda in sight than there is in the whole Johnstown district

# Movements at Halley.

After mature deliberation the mine own ers at Hailey, Idaho, have come to an agreement with their men, rather than shut down. The arrangement is as follows: Men working for \$3.50 per day are to receive 122 ounces of silver, and \$4 a day men 141 ounces of silver as pay for one month's work. The men can sell their ore for market price or hold as long as they choose. The Red Ele-phant and the Red Cloud forces have re-sumed work on this basis. Forty extra men have been put to work. The Elephant is looking well, working fifty-five men.

looking well, working fifty-five men. Most of the smaller mines have been closed down and will remain so at present prices. The only mines that will continue are those that are compelled to keep their pumps active.

### Co-Operative Mining.

At the suggestion of Judge Eastland the men who have been thrown out of employment at Breckenridge, Colo., during the pas few weeks held a mass meeting and formed themselves into a co-operative union to work the placer ground there. They elected a superintendent and foreman and began put ting a dam across the Blue river, so as to be able to shovel the bed of the river where it is known to be rich in gold. Forty-six have taken stock in the union and are now busy at work

pull the poor heast out. She wears a wide The knowing ones anticipate great results from this practical effort of the sturdy miners. A great impetus is given to the brimmed felt hat, long gauntlet provided with branding irons, and rides the wildest broncho. placer miner and every gulch is full of men with pick and shovel and at work

## Rolling Stock Sold to Laborers.

Otis Sprague, receiver of the Tacoma & Swan mine, deposited \$5,600 in bullion at the Baker City National bank, the result of a Puyaliup Railroad company, reported to the ten-day run, or \$560 per day. court that he had sold the rolling stock of the road to laborers who intervened in the near The Dalles. The heads are said to be at opposite ends of the body, and the feet so arranged that the reptile could propel case of R. F. Radebaugh against the road. The claims amounted to \$2,463,33, and the stock was sold for \$2,500, \$33 of which goes to pay taxes. The sale was made under an order of court issued June 24. The legality of the sale will be tested by Allen C. Mason, who bought the road under a mortgage. itself in either direction of the coming industries of Josephine county. There are about 200 acres in hops at present, and the area is increasing each year. The average net profit on one acre is \$250.

### Nebraska and Nebraskans.

A new lodge of Masons has been institute at Palisade. A hundred teachers are in attendance on

the Harlan county institute at Alma. The Boyd county teachers institute is in ession at Butte with a large attendance.

Fifty dozen brooms were turned out by the Gothenburg factory during the first week of its operation. Lightning struck the Elkhorn depot at

nman, and the structure was totally defeet across it, which lifts its head way stroyed by fire. The new school census of Holdrege indi

cates a total population in the city of 3,500, a gain of 500 since 1890.

of Prineville, Cook county. Many persons have guessed its height, but no one knows it. The Beet Sugar Enterprise has been re-vived by Editor M. A. Lunn and is more skunkses stopped travel for a short time in the road near W. C. Myer's place last Saturinteresting than ever before.

day afternoon, says the Ashland Tidings. They were marching about up and down the road with great deliberation and sang froid, Because of the Lyons races, the dates of the Burt county soldiers' reunion have been changed to August 9, 10 and 11. Henry Homewood, aged 56, and Mrs. Ma-

or something of that sort, and travelers who happened along about that time didn't seem linda Yorty, aged 69, both residents of Ne-maha county, have just joined their fortunes to want to crowd the pretty little creatures in marriage at Auburn. The Wakefield Republican has begun the twelfth year of its existence. It's one of those kind of papers that deserves success and seems to be securing its deserts. The 9-year-old son of Oscar Bennett, a ranchman near North Platte, was thrown from his pony while herding cattle, his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged to death Hon, E. K. Valentine, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, has started for Washington to transfer his office to his successor. He will return to West Point and make it his home as formerly. After being married only ten days, Mrs ames Peterson of Aurora tried to end he life by taking a dose of chioroform. Doctors frustrated her scheme. Before her marriage she was Nellie Herst of McCook For twenty years the Grand Island Time has been visiting the homes of its sub scribers. It has had its ups and downs, but the "downs" always occurred when some body else besides its founder, C. P. R. Wil liams, was in control. It is now "up" al the time William Messman, living one mile east o Strang, while harvesting, had one of his litof thunder frightened the horse. A heavy clap of thunder frightened the horse, which jumped, throwing the boy off under the sickle, cutting his head and arms and right leg very badly. John Linn, a Swede who lived in the Swede settlement southeast of Long Pine, was found drowned in a tub of water. He was subject to apoplectic fits, and it is sup-posed he fell forward into the tub from which he was carrying water to water some trees. He was unmarried. W. P. Wilcoxen of Fairbury fell from a building he was erecting, striking on his head and shoulders, and was dead before his fellow workmen could get to him. He had just completed the shingling of the building and started to get down. The foot rest gave away, which was the cause of the terribl accident. He was 63 years old and a prominent Odd Fellow. S. D. McClain of Red Willow county thinks he is living in just the finest farming country on earth, and he doesn't like it be cause some people have referred to that sec tion as and unless irrigation is adopted. He says: "I have been here nine years and have made money as a farmer. I came here without a dollar, and now I have a fine home, 160 acres, large frame house and barn and other improvements to correspond am out of debt, don't owe a dollar, have a small bank account and no ditch."

herd of cattle coming through from Texas had to drive seventy-five miles without feed or water The Pueblo Land, Power & Water Co. has been granted a franchise by the city council to crect poles and wires for furnishing power to customers. The plant will be at Rock canon, six miles above Pueblo. A water

# system is also proposed.

The Dakotas. Six cows have died at Waterloo from hydrophobia and others are afflicted. They are supposed to have contracted it from a bird dog killed in Juno. Several parties are now negotiating for the erection of a woolen mill at Pierre. As cheap

power could be secured by sinking an artesian well, there is no doubt but such a mill would pay big interest on the investment. The Northern Pacific offers to extend its The extraordinary session of congress road to Aberdeen if that city will at once advance \$30,000. In return for this the com-pany will rebate 50 per cent of the freight called to meet on Monday, August 7, will be

on goods shipped to and from Aberdeen unti it is repaid. It is estimated that the wool clipped in the vicinity of Pierre this year will be nearly 400,000 pounds. While the price of wool is very low, yet stockmen say wool can be

raised here at 10 cents a pound, and yet there will be money in the business. The Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians are becoming very angry at the way Uncle Sam is fulfilling his contracts to pay them their money, due July 1, 1892, and July 1, 1893. There is now due them \$18,000 from July 1, 1892, and \$18,400 from July 1, 1893, which, under the treaty of 1851, is to run fifty

vears.

satisfaction.

head of high-grade wool.

regon.

Mr. Nivens, manager of the famous White

A double-headed lizard has been found

Hop-growing is one of the most important

Coos county papers report active work on that end of the Roseburg & Coos Bay rail-

road, 400 men being employed. The people of Coquille City turned out enmasse one day

recently to complete the road into that place

in order to head off an injunction by one of

above the trees in pine timber on the south bank of Mill creek, about eighteen miles east

A maternal skunk and six little kitter

the property owners.

# held since the formation of the government. First Extra Session.

Reports received at Fort Pierre from three roundup outfits agree that the crop of calves this season is the largest ever raised The revolution of 1776 had ended, and the independence of the American colonies had on the coded Sioux land ranges. Some of the cowboys declare that in some bunches been acknowledged by Great Britain, when they find more calves than cows. The roundup this year is managed by the stock association, and so far has given the best our government became involved in a perplexing controversy with France. John Adams was then president. France had become a republic, and because of the dispute come a republic, and occause of the dispute between America and France, James Mon-roe, our minister to that country, was re-called and C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina was sent in his place. After Monroe had sailed for this country the French govern-Colonel J. B. Geddin, representing the South Dakota Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers association, departed for Chicago with sam-ples of wool from sheep raised in South Dakota. These samples are said to be equal in quality and texture to any wool grown in the United States, and far superior to much that is imported from foreign countries under the ment announced its intention to receive no more American ministers until grievances alleged to have been suffered under the cel when Minister Pinckney reached Paris he Gertrude Petan of Bull Creek, Dakota, is a genuine female cowboy. She is only 1 years old, but she takes care of all the cattle

was ordered to leave the country at once. President Adams, on hearing of this on her father's ranch. This sometimes takes called an extra session of congress for May her thirty or forty miles from home. When the cattle become mired in the mud she must 15, 1707. It met in Philadelphia. Among the New Yorkers who were in that congress were Edward Livingston, Philip Van Cortlandt, John Williams, Hezekiah L. Hos-mer, James Cochran, Lucas Elmendorf, Henry Glen and David Brooks. In his mes-sage President Adams notified congress of his intertion trends. rescue them from their perilous position. This she does in true cowboy fashion by fastening a lariat to the horns of the animal while she keeps the other end tied to her saddle. She and the pony together then his intention to send to France a commis-sion, with authority to treat for peace. Congress acquiesced. The commission had hardly landed when it was ordered to quit

French territory or it would be ejected by All relations with France were orce. broken off and preparations for war begun Two regular sessions of congress intervened. at which no formal declaration of war was made. Soon after Napoleon Bonaparte became consul and war was averted. Thomas Jefferson found it imperative to summon congress for an extraordinary session on July 11, 1803, to consider the purchase of Louisiana. James Monroe, who had mean-time taken advantage of France's need of oash in order to renew her war with Great Britain, secured a pledge from France to seil Louisiana for ≹15,000,000. Congress ratified the bargain and made appropriations for the purchase.

# Warning to Britain.

President Jefferson, on July 30, 1807, pro oked by English depredations upon American merchantmen, issued a proclamation warning all British armed vessels to keep out of American ports. He also called congress in extraordinary session on October 26 of the same year and recommended the pas-sage of a bill providing that American ves-Is Stein's Pillow 250 feet high or is it 700 feet high? This is the problem for the ad-venturous scientist to solve. Stein's Pillow is a rectangular rook from twenty to forty sees should be prohibited from leaving for-eign ports, foreign vessels from taking car-goes from the United States, and that all coasting vessels be compelled to give bond that they land their cargoes in the United States. This was the famous embargo bill, which for a time destroyed American com-merce, aroused the bitterest kind of party feeling and for a time seemed to threaten the life of the union. It was argued in be-half of the bill that its passage furnished the only means of forcing England to come to terms. Congress passed the bill, with the provise that the president could suspend it whenever he deemed it best.

Nearly 1,000 American vessels were cap-

ern state seceded, a portion of the army had gone over to the confederacy, ships of war wore, in many cases, absent in distant seas nunitions of war were in the hands of the confederates, the government treasury was bankrupt, and Fort Sumter thad surren-dered. On April 17 the president called for Eleventh Extraordinary Meeting in the His-75,000 volunteers to overcome secossion and congress was called together. Hannibal Hamlin by virtue of his office as vice prosident was then president of the senate, and Galusha A. Grow was made speaker of the house of representatives. Bills were passed to blockade the southern ports, to authorize RARE EVENT IN LEGISLATIVE ANNALS a loan of many millions, to appropriate money for army and navy, for a call of 500,-000 volunteers, defining conspiracy against the United States and providing punishment therefor and confiscating all private prop-erty, including negroes in slavery, employed tions for peace were offered by democrats they were voted down by the republican majority, the latter insisting that negotiathe eleventh in the history of the republic. tions with armed opposition to the govern Hitherto only eight of the twenty elected ment were unconstitutional. President Lincoln did not find it necessary to call presidents were confronted with conditions another extra session during the war, and warranting the exercise of the power conthe administration of President Grant ferred by the federal constitution, and only passed without any. on one occasion in the past were financial troubles the prime cause of an extra session.

# Bayes Called the Latest.

In May, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes, who Extra sessions were called by John Adams, had just been inducted into the presidency through the famous eight-to-seven commisby Thomas Jefferson twice, by Madison, Van Buren, William H. Harrison, Pierce, Lincoln. sion, called congress together for October 15, his reason being the failure of the preceding by R. B. Haves twice and the coming sescongress to pass an appropriation for the army. The republicans had a majority in the senate and the democrats in the house. sion by Cleveland, making in all eleven extra sessions out of the 118 sessions of congress After an acrimonious fight Samuel J. Ran All of Pennsylvania defeated James A. Garfield for speaker. The most memorable act of this session was the passage of the Bland silver bill. Under the law enacted July 14, 1870, which had to do with the re-July 14, 1870, which had to do with the re-funding of the national debt, all bondsissued under it were made payable in coin. By the act of February 12, 1873, the silver dollar had been demone-tized. Since that year silver, as com-pared with gold, had been gradually losing its value. A strong movement was on foot to remonetize allver, so that it might be emits value. A strong movement was on foo to remonetize silver, so that it might be em ployed in the redemption of bonds. The Bland bill as passed by congress provided for the coinage of silver dollars, each con taining 4121 grains, to the amount of mot less than \$2,000,000 nor more than double that amount per month, and made them legal tender for public and private debts. The silver dollar was then worth about 92 cents, and opponents of the bill argued that the trade dollar alone possessed houest value. President Haves vetoed the bill, but the senate and the house passed it over his veto. The Sherman law took the place of the Bland act in 1890. At the extra session of 1877 a bill was passed forbidding the further retirement of United States notes, and a proviso was inserted in the army ap-propriation bill declaring it to be unlawful to use the military as a posse commitatus.

Incidentally, in connection with the sub-ject of an extra session of congress, it may be well to state with the view of correcting a popular misapprehension as to the cost o an extra session-which has been estimated all the way from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per month—that a careful estimate of the miscellaneous expenses added to the known actual expenses of an extra session brings it within the sum of \$30,000 a month, excluding the item of printing. Senators and representatives, the officers of the two houses and quite a number of employes, including several committee clerks, receive an annual compensation fixed by law, which is not increased by an extra session. The additional expense, therefore, of such a session consists in the employment of additional doorkeepers, messengers, pages, folders, laborers, etc., and includes the items of coal, gas, ice, etc., over that required during what may be termed the regular sessions of

#### congress. Effect on Long Sessions.

It still remains, however, an open question whether or not an "extra session" convened prior to the regular meeting of a congress does not result in shortening to some extent the following "long" session, and an exami-nation of the record of late years would seem to indicate that such was the For instance, the first session of the Forty fourth congress terminated August 15, 1876, while the corresponding sessions of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses (in both of which extra sessions were called) terminated June 19, 1878, and June 16, 1880, respectively; that of the Forty-seventh con gress August 8, 1882, the Forty-eighth July 7, 1884, that of the Forty-ninth congress August 5, 1886, that of the Fiftieth congress October 20, 1888, that of the Fifty gress October 1, 1890, and that of the Fiftysecond congress July 25, 1892. It is quite generally believed that a notice

# Count Up

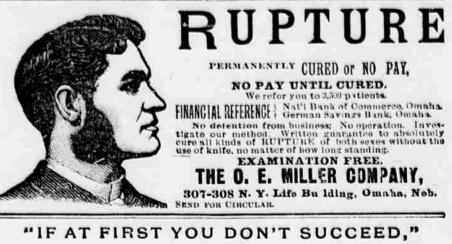
the number of times you have to rub a garment to get it clean; multiply it by the number of garments washed in a year.

Then you can see just how many backbreaking rubs Pearline will save you, annually. You don't do the washing yourself? That doesn't make any the same. Every one of these tiredifference. You need Pearline just some rubs is wear and tear on the

5

things that are washed. They suffer, even if you don't. Hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been consumed. Think of the number of useless and harmful rubs that have been saved to the women of America.

Bewate Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE-Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends JAMES PYLE, New York. you an imitation, be honest-send it back.



TRY SAPOLIO W. L. DOUGLAS



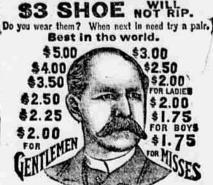
92.

statement of cure of Sciatic Rheumatism by ATH-LO-PHO-ROS. From Chicago:

2 RIVER ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Mar. 3, 1892. Your remady has done me more good with two bottles than \$150 worth of other medicine. I had Scintic Rheumatism this winter. I could not lie in bed to sleep, as the minute I lay down most excruciat-ing pains would shoot through my leg. I took Athlo-pho-rosstrictly according to directions, and was surprised that the second night thereafter I could sleep in hed, and one week later not a trace remained of pain. I consider it the greatest medicine over compounded. It seems to go right to the spot. H. ARNHOLT. ]

From Buffalo, nearly Nine Months Later: 328 BROADWAY, BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1892.

Having used your preparation in Chicago some time ago, I have persuaded my sister, who is affected HENRY ARNHOLT.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made In the latest styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by Ignatz Newman; Elias. Svenson; S W. Bowman & Co.; C. J. Carlson; F. S. Cressey, So. Omaha.

CAN BE CURED IN 10 MINUTES

### Colorado.

Through a prairie fire started by lightning large portion of range between Big and Attle Beaver creeks was last week deplotes of grass.

A cloudburst at Sundown carried out all the irrigating dams, and it is probable that many of the bridges on the government road o Meeker were washed out.

Crapple Creek, the greatest gold-producing listrict in the state, sent a large delegation to Denver to join the silver men in their cry for an equal show to the white metal.

George F. Week of Yuma is exhibiting a calf born at his place. It has two heads, both of which are perfectly formed. It eats with both heads and sees with all four eyes. It is in excellent health.

Authentic reports show that the Fulford excitement was not justified. Prof. Chauve-net of the School of Mines found no trace of gold in a collection of specimens publicly seected and supposed to represent the claims of the camp.

Patrick Ryan, one of the members of the Calumet Mining company of Cripple Creek, has brought suit against the Pharmacist company to recover \$34,000 damages for alleged trespass on the Burns lode, while Mr. Burns was a large owner in the lode. The Pharmacist company has already settied The Pharmacist company has already settled the difficulty with the Calumet company, and this is another phase of the matter.

Parties at Fort Morgan, just in from the range, report that twenty-five miles southcast, hear the Big Beaver, the prairie grass was set a fire in two ploces, burning rapidly over a mile or more of brairie. The stock-men turned out and fought it, finally putting it out and saving the range. The last trail

Mrs. William Mansel of Coquille City had a very narrow escape from death by strychnine poisoning. A neighbor had put out some poisoned grain to protect his garden against trespassing chickens. He gave notice of the fact, still the neighbors' chickens injured his fact, still the height of still be poisoned grain, airs. Mansel prepared a couple of the plump pullets for a square meal. The children reected the food on account of some peculiar taste and ate only a small portion of the gravy. This affected them somewhat. The mother partook heartily of the fowl and suf-fered in convulsions for twenty-four hours efore the doctors could declare her out of danger.

# Washington.

There are 326,868 acres of land still unsureyed in Chehalis county. Tacoma has expended \$30,000 on the im provement of Point Defiance park.

John W. Denny of Reardan, Lincoln county, was paid a bounty on 35,000 squirrel scalps last year. How many more he poisoned that died where their scalps cannot be recovered there is no way of knowing.

The cable tramway at the Biewett Gold Mining company's properties in the Peshas-tan district is now in operation, and the mill is working about fifty tons of ore daily, ing in steady operation. The strike of lead carbonates on Fish lake,

welve miles south of Loomiston, is attracting a good deal of attention where the char acter of this kind of rock is known. Devel-opment work is being commenced and active work will soon be going on.

The Charles Bigney placer mine in the Swauk district, Kittitas county, was sold to John Black, the original owner of the fanous Black placer claim on the Swauk for \$10,000. Mr. Bigney has cleared up in six weeks of this season, with two men, \$2,000. The July term of the United States circuit court at Tacoma will be an important one, the largest feature being the damage suits against the Northern Pacific Coal company on account of the deaths by the Roslyn min explosions. It is said that the suits will in-

volve claims amounting to \$1,500,000. The recent strike in the Fourth of July mine at Ruby shows some of the finest speci-mens ever seen in the camp. They are of native wire silver, in some instances so rich as to hold the rock together after it is cracked open. This is the mine where the great 4,000-foot tunnel is to be run.

Tacoma shingle dealers and manufacturers Tacoma shingle dealers and manufacturers estimate that over half of the mills of the state are now closed and that more will shortly close. It is estimated that the com-bined mills of the state have a daily output of approximately 16,000,000 shingles per day. At present the majority of the daalers and manufacturers here do not admit that there is over an average of 5,000,000 shingles man is over an average of 5,000,000 shingles man

ifactured daily in the state. In clearing a new street at Silverton a pe culiar growth was found that well illustrates the lasting qualities of the wonderful cedar that grows in this state. A large cedar log six feet in diameter lay on the ground, while a hemlock had grown over and around it, completely enveloping the log. The hemlock had grown up since the cedar fell, and it is about 150 years old. The cedar was in a wonderful state of preservation and stakes

States.

split from it were as good as if the tree had just been felled. It is estimated that the cedar is at least 400 years old. Miscellaneous, Two men were convicted at the Lander term of court for stealing 250 head of sheep.

Coe & Carter, the tie contractors, are floating 260,000 ties down the North Platte iver The Rock Springs company, engaged in gold mining at Four Mile, is cleaning up \$400

a day. Buffalo, Wyo., reports the ranges suffering or want of water everywhere except in the Big Horn basin.

William Dalton, a plaster of Hulett, Wyo has discovered the art of converting native stucco into a material as strong and lasting as marble.

Ex-Governor Campbell and other eastern capitalists interested in oil, coal and soda deposits in Wyoming, are expecting to build a ratiroad from Rawlins to Great Falls,

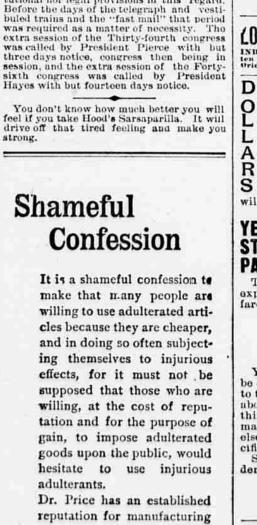
tured either by the English or the French between 1803 and 1808. President Madison of thirty days of an extra session is required That is an error, as there is neither consti-tutional nor legal provisions in this regard. determined to put a stop to this, even if it was necessary to declare war. Congress was convened in extra session November 4. Congress 1811. William H. Crawford of Georgia was chosen president of the senate, and Henry Clay speaker of the house. Bills were bassed to enlist men.organize militis and strengthen the navy. On June 18, 1812, war was declared against England. To the war procla mation Madison owed his re-election, El-bridge Gerry being made vice president. Madison was again compelled to convent congress in extra session to consider means for carrying on the war.

Called to Consider Financial Distress.

From 1814 until twenty-three years after strong. there seemed to be no occasion for an extra session. The administration of Andrew Jackson passed without one being called. When Martin Van Buren was made pres dent, however, the excessive issue of paper money produced great financial distress Shameful Broperty values were enormously inflated. Banks which held no government deposits were ruined. When business men dis-covered that government deposits and their own had been employed by the banks as capital they withdrew them. The result was the panic of 1837. When President Van Buren called an extra session for September the recommended that congress should not directly interfere with the monetary situa-tion, expressing the belief that it would speedily adjust itself. Acts were passed, however, which caused the distribution of the revenue among the state banks to cease, authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 in treasury notes, and gave merchants furthe time on their revenue bonds. Van Buren advocated the establishment of Buren advocated the establishment of an independent treasury. A bill providing for this was passed by the scatter, but was smothered in the house by a combination of whigs and conservatives. Three years later the scheme went through. The financial policy of the whigs at this extra session proved so popular that in 1840 William H. Harrison was triumphantly elected presi-dent. Democratic electors were chosen by dent. Democratic electors were chosen by only two northern and five southern states Soon after his inauguration President Har rison summoned congress together for the purpose of further improving the financial laws of the government. The senate and the house had hardly convened when the orporate the fiscal bank of the United states. The whig leaders insisted then that the president should furnish them an out-line of such a measure as he would sign. He suggested one, but afterwards vetoed the measure which was passed. Then the cabi net, except Secretary of State Daniel Web ster, resigned. The whig congressmen issued circulars announcing that all political connection between them and John Tyler was at an end. After enacting a law to distribute the proceeds of sales of public lands among the states congress adjourned. SURPLUS, - - - \$65,000 Summoned by Pierce and Lincoln. No special sessions were held until fifteen years later. Then congress, with a demo-cratic majority in the senate, had met in regular session. In the house opponents of the organization of the territory of Nebraska It took 150 heldes to elect the organization of the territory of Nebraska had a majority. It took 130 ballots to elect a speaker, but finally Ceneral N. P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts was chosen. It was a time in which anarchy prevailed in Kansas, WHY SHOULD YOU PAY 25c

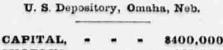
there is which anarony prevaled in Kansas, and a house committee, after a thorough in-vestigation, reported that no free or fair elections had ever occurred there. The house voted an appropriation for the army containing a proviso which forbade the use of the military in enforcing the acts of the pro-slavery legislature in Kansas. The proviso was rejected by the senate and congress adjourned, leaving the army bill hung up. President Franklin Pierce lost no time in

calling an extra session and the bill, with the proviso stricken out, was passed. Perhaps the most important special ses-sion ever called was that of July 4 1261. President Lincola had been in office only a few days when southern state after south-



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the house had hardly convened when the president was stricken dead. John Tyler, although he had pledged himself to carry out his predecessor's policy, got into a row with the whigs which did not end until his administration expired. Both houses of congress passed a bill to abolish the subtreasury, established by the previous administration, and its was approved by the president. Then Tyler vetoed a bill to in-corporate the fiscal bank of the United