LAND OF THE SETTING SUN

Laramie Men Organize a Mining Company to Develop Surrounding Placers.

THE COUNTRY IS RICH IN MINERALS

May Become a National Sanitarium-Rich Placers-"Lo's" Ways that Are Dark-Rubles in the Placer Sands-Western News.

The slump in pork this week was entirely due to abnormal monetary conditions, and is to be hoped does not indicate a permanent fall. As long, however, as the country's finances are tangled in a snarl, as at present, a rise may hardly be looked for, and the coming session of congress will be a particularly gratifying event, as leading to a possible solution of the perplexity.

Corn, the staple of Nebraska and South Dakota, is rapidly approaching ripeness, and wheat and oats in sections further north are beginning to be cut, and bld fair to soon usher in the shekels that symbolize

Along the Pacific coast the salmon catch has been a failure, but, as if to compensate therefor, the fruit crop is exceptionally

In all mineral sections gold mining is having a great revival, and has not for a generation been prosecuted so vigorously. We may safely look this year for a heavy crop of literally golden grains which just at present are of far more significance to western prosperity than their equivalent in any other product.

Gigantic Mining Company.

The organization of the Douglas Consolidated Placer Mining and Milling company has just completed and articles of incorporation filed. This company has a capital of 8,000,000 shares at \$1 each. The property of this company is located on Muddy, Douglas. Beaver and Lake creeks, and consists of about 3,000 acres of placer ground. It lays on Douglas creek from Muddy down over 1.000 rods below Devil's gate. The company has just purchased 20,000 feet of lumber of Clark-Pelton company, and a wagon load of provisions and a company of six men have left Laramie for the grounds to begin operations. The first work will be the construction of sluices and other preliminary work. The flumes will be constructed on the grounds to bed rock. These will have to constructed along the entire property and will be eight or ten miles in length.

Mr. Roots, the general manager, will go to Denver at once and will send teams up from that place with the necessary supplies and machinery to put in the contemplated hydraulies. The idea is to lay the foundation for the locating of a hydraulic elevator on the grounds next season. This alone would cost \$120,000. The zeal of the men taking hold of the enterprise is manifested in the first step taken. They have secured a building in Laramie and propose to place on the market a certain amount of stock as soon as they occupy their office and give the people an opportunity to aid them in the de-velopment of the mines. The principal por-tion of the stock will be taken by parties in Denver and in the east. It will be seen however, that the company is on a stable footing from what they are doing.

A National Sanitarium. The United States is likely to make a great national sanitarium out of Hot Springs, S. D., says the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader. The waters are known to possess valuable medicinal qualities and some very remarks ble cures have been effected by them. Some weeks ago the matter was called to the attention of the authorities of the National Soldiers home at Leavenworth, Kan. A preliminary investigation was made and, as a result, twenty-eight of the most obstinate cases were sett to Hot Springs under the charge of officers. At the end of the first week the government surgeons reported, in a majority of cases noting considerable im-provement. Of the second week's report the Hot Springs Star says:

A summing up of the results of the second week of the test of our waters by the detail from the Leavenworth National Soldiers nings tells us that every man who was re ported as in proving last week continues to improve, and of the four on which no improvement was noticed last week, two are much better this week. Ore case of loco motor ataxia where the man was not abl to walk when he came, is now walking to his bath the same as the others. This is re markable, as there is no record in any medi cal journal of such a case, and the doctors themselves think that it will not be permanent, although the Star hopes it may. Alto gether, the results of this test are more than committee can come to any other conclusion than that Hot Springs is just the place for a national sanitarium. The fact must be re membered, too, that this test is being made right through the heated term, the most try ing and enervating on any class of invalids o the whole year. Three cheers for our

Valuable Placers.

Angus McIntosh of Monpelier, Idaho, well known to all old-timers in Wyoming, having been clerk of Sweetwater county for several years during the seventies, reports a very valuable find of placer gold on Green river, in Uinta county, between Horse creek and Beaver creek, about 125 miles north of Green river, on the Oregon Shor; Line. Mr. McIntosh, as almost everybody knows

is an old prospector, having worked this same country at the head of Green river periodically since 1871, and has known that gold is plentiful all along the river from Cot-tonwood up to the mouth of Beaver, but heretofore all that has been found was flour gold, so fine that it could not be profitably gathered by any known process then in use This, however, is coarse enough for sluicing He thinks this will prove to be the most important find in the state for years. An

other important fact in connection with this find is the ease with which these diggings may be reached. A good wagon road ex-tends all the way from Green river to Opal to the place where the gold is found, with abundance of good water and grass all the way. There are also comfortable road houses at convenient distances all along the

Water in abundance for hydraulies can be brought from Beaver creek, a distance of six to eight miles, and timber in unlimited quan-tities for building and mining purposes can be found within the same distance. portance of this discovery can hardly be estimated. Innocent "Lo."

The authorities at Rosebud agency have sent a detail of Indian police to the northern border of the reservation to patrol the border of the reservation to parof the country along White river and prevent cat-tle belonging to white stockmen straying to the Indian lands. The police, who are mounted, will carefully watch the entire rder, seeping a constant watch and turn ing back any cattle that may attempt to get across the river to the reservation. Heretofore it has been the practice of some of the stockmen to give portions of their herds into the charge of Indians to be herded on the Indian lands, but the government has recently decided to put a stop to this prac-tice. Accordingly all cattle found on the reservation which belong to the stockmen will be either confiscated or driven to the north side of the stream of the reservation. This determination on the part of the government will result on the part of the government will result disastrously to the schemes of some of the cattlemen who have given large hadings

their cattle into the keeping of Indians, giving it out that the cattle belonged to poor Lo. The agency authorities are authorized to buy from the Indians all surplus cattle. An Indian who had been given charge of a large herd of cattle belonging to some of the stockmen, being thus enabled to turn in large numbers of cattle at frequent intervals. Upon receiving pay for them the Indian would at once turn over the proceeds of the sale to the white stockman, retaining or the said to the water stockman, retaining a certain per cent as payment for his own trouble in caring for the cattle. Indian Azent Brown, who has just retired from the management of the Pine Ridge agency, deserves the credit for uncarthing this shrewd scheme, and it was owing to his efforts that the practice has now been stoured. the practice has now been stopped.

Rubies in the Sand.

Jack Richards, the well known prospector, came in at Laramie from Gold Run creek hear the Centennial mountain, where he had been prospecting some placer ground. He brought with him in a small bottle some

gold panned from the ground there. In the water also were four rubies nearly as large as peas. These rubies are found in nearly as peas. These rubies are found in nearly every man of the dirt and several of them were sent to New York not long ago to have their value determined. They appear like beautiful specimens, and should they prove as valuable as is suspected it will add a fortune to the ground. Some of the pieces of gold from the ground are large. There are nine others interested in the ground with Mr. Richards and he says they intend with Mr. Richards, and he says they intend to organize and put in sluices. They have plenty of water and head, and claim that it is the handlest ground in the country. They will go to work themselves and do not intend to ask any favors from any one with money

A RESIDENCE

A Petrified Lemon.

The most recent of the many curiosities which the plains have given up is a petrified lemon. It was found by Mr. Harmon of the mining team of Harmon & Kirst of Laramie. He was coming in across the plains when he picked up the curiosity. Petrifactions are not so very rare in this section. Both vegetable and animal matter preserve so well here that complete petrifaction often follows. This lemon, however, is a perfect specimen of the changing of organic matter into stone. It would be identified by any one instantly upon sight as a lemon. There is some iron stain upon it, otherwise its color is well pre served. A piece of the petrifaction the thickness of the rind can be removed and the interior inspected.

Chips of Amethyst. From the Atlantic & Pacific railroad it is not hard to reach one of the greatest of natural curiosities—the petrified forest of Arizona. Much the nearest point is the little station of Billings, but there are the

Scantiest accommodations for the traveler.

Only a mile south of the track at that point one may see a low, dark ridge, marked by a single cottonwood tree. Walking thither (over a valley so alive with jack rabbits that there is some excuse for the cow-boy's declaration to a writer for St. Nicholas that "you can walk clear across on their backs!") one soon reaches the northern edge of the forest, which covers hundreds of square miles. Unless you are more har-dened to wonderful sights than I am, you will almost fancy yourself in some enchanted spot. You seem to stand on the grass of a gigantic kalendoscope, over whose spark-ling surface the sun breaks in infinite rainbows. You are ankle deep in such chips as I'll warrant you never saw from any other woodpile. What do you think of chips from a tree that are red, moss agate and amethyst, and smoky topaz, and agate of every hue? Such are the marvelous splinters that cover the ground for miles here around the huge prostrate trunkssome of them five feet through—from which time's patient ax has hewn them. I broke a specimen from the heart of a tree there years ago which had around the pith a re-markable array of large and exquisite crystals; for on one side of the specimen, which is not so large as my hand, is a beautiful mass of crystals of royal purple amethyst, and on the other an equally beautiful array of smoky topaz crystals. One can get also magnificent cross-sections of a whole trunk so thin as to be portable and showing every vein and "year ring," and even the bark There is not a chip on all those miles which is not worthy a place, just as it is, in the proudest cabinet and, when polished, I know no other rock so splendid. It is one of the stones in the world, and takes and keeps an incomparable polish.

A Big Mining Deal, The largest deal in gold mining property ever consummated in the state has been closed here, wherein the Eldora Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, purchased the Plowman group of gold mines in Neil dis trict, Idaho, and other valuable gold proper-ties near Boise, the consideration being The articles of incorporation of the ompany have been filed with the secretary f state. The stock of the company is divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of \$100, all paid in. The board of directors of the company are: K. P. Plowman, Boise, president and manager; Harry F. Parker, Seattle, secretary; Fred Page Tuskin, Seattle, treasurer; T. D. Cahilan and Jonas W. Brown, Boise. The company also controls a sawmill and water rights. The latter will be used to furnish power for dynamos t run the machinery of the stamp mill. This group of mines is the only developed prop-erty in the Neil district. It contains an immense vein of free gold, assaying from \$13 to \$70. Two hundred men will be employed within six months, awakening a new era of gold mining in this part of Idaho.

Last week the Lander Gold Mining and Smelting company was organized in Lander with a capital stock of \$50,000, all of which was subscribed before the organization took J. D. Woodruff of that city and E. H. Airis of Hooper, Neb., taking a majority of the stock. The company purchased the famous Burr mine, paying therefor \$15,000. They will at once commence working the and for that purpose will put in the atest improved machinery in a mill a Lewiston. This will be running within the next six weeks. Experts who have examined the mine this season agree that there is \$80,000 The price for which it was bought in sight. is thought to be very low. If the mine turns out to be a producer a smelter will be built.

Nebraska Fairs. Dates for fairs in Nebraska have been set as follows: Omaha Fair—September 5 to 8. State Fair-Lincoln, September 8 to 15.

Adams County-Hastings, September 5 Antelope-Neligh, September 20 to 22, Boone—Albion, September 20 to 22, Boyd—Butte, September 27 to 29. Brown-Long Pine, September 28 to 30 Buffalo—Kearney, September 19 to 22, Burt—Tekamah, September 20 to 22. Butler - David City, September 19 to 22. Cedar - Hartington, September 26 to 28. Clay-Clay Center, August 29 to Septem

Colfax-Schuyler, September 4 to 7. Custer-Broken Bow, October 3 to 6. Calloway District-Calloway, September

Cuming-West Point, September 27 to 30 Dawes—Chadron, September 20 to 23. Deuel—Big Springs, October 5 to 7. Dixon—Ponco, September 12 to 15. Dodge—Fremont, September 18 to 21 Fillmore—Geneva, September 19 to 23 Hall-Grand Island, September 25 to 29, Hamilton-Aurora, September 5 to 8, Harian-Stamford, September 27 to 29.

Holt-O'Neil, October 5 to 7. Jefferson-Fairbury, September 27 to 29. Johnson-Tecumseh, August 30 to Sep-

Knox-Creighten, September 5 to 7. Lancaster—Lincoln, September 8 to 15. Madison—Madison, September 19 to 22. Nemaha—Auburn, September 26 to 29. Nuckolls-Nelson, August 29 to Septen

Pawnee-Pawnee City, September 5 to 9. Perkins-Madrid, September 22 to 23. Platte-Humphrey. September 25 to 27. Platte-Columbus, September 27 to 29 Polk—Osceola, September 5 to 8. Red Willow—Indianola, September 5 to 9

Republican Valley District -August 22 Richardson-Falls City, September 5 to 8 Sarpy—Papillion, September 20 to 22. Saunders—Wahoo. September 19 to 22. Sheridan—Rushville, September 26 to 29. Seward-Seward, September 26 to 29, Stanton-Stanton, October 3 to 6. Thayer-Hebron, September 27 to 20. York-York, September 19 to 22

Washington-Blair, September 18 to 21. Wayne-Wayne, September 20 to 22. Seven Devils Copper.

R. G. Eckles, a mining expert from Sait Lake City, recently visited the Seven Devils country, and in an interview published in the Pendleton East Oregonian said: "For the last five months I have been chasing around after copper prospects, and in all the prospects I have examined during that five nonths there is not as much copper com bined as there is in one location in the Seven Devils." He said that all the prospects be nad examined in Utah, Wyoming and else where would not supply enough copper to keep the Salt Lake refinery running a keep the Salt Lake refinery running a month, and that the company needed just such a source of supply as the Seven Devils, and would undoubtedly take hold right away. Mr. Eckles figured that on the Peacock, taking it from the road level, without going down, there were 180,000 tons of ore. Producing 300 pounds to the ton, this would yield 54,000,000 pounds of copper, which, at 10 cents, would be worth \$5,400,000. This is all in sight. Mr. Eckles was struck with the country here in general, and says he the country here in general, and says he thinks seriously of coming here to live.

Nebraska and Nebraskans. A runaway horse threw Mrs. John Reis of Liberty from a carriage and dragged her for

a long distance. She will be laid up for some Helt county prohibs have nominated a full county ticket.

The Schuyler Quill has begun the eighth year of its existence. T. J. Smith has sold the Alesworth Starfournal to Good & Davisson. The twelfth annual fair of Cedar county will be held at Hartington September 26, 27

and 28. After being idle for a long time the Springfield flouring mill is to be started up again. The Hastings district camp meeting com-

mences August 7 at the grounds half a mile west of Deweese. O. Herndon, one of the old settlers of Saunders county, died at his home near

Wahoo, aged 75 years. The republicans of the Ninth judicial diswill hold their nominating convention

at Norfolk September 7. Postmaster Schmied, of Dakota City, has turned over the office to his democratic successor, Frederick Schriever.

Grand Island rejoices greatly because it now has telephone communication with Omaha and other Nebraska towns. While working on a thresher near Elm Creek, Frank Ware was struck on the head by a bolt flying from the machine and was badly injured.

A steam threshing machine broke through a bridge near Madison, falling sixteen feet into a stream, and one of the men riding on it was severely scalded by escaping steam. While a man named Kueifing was starting

a thresing machine, near Pawnee City, the brake slipped and the lever struck him in the face, making an ugly wound. If the blow had been received a half inch higher the victim would have been instantly killed. The Seward canning factory will soon open its summer campaign, and will put up about 500 acres of sweet corn. No tomatoes will be packed this year, the entire capacity os the factory being devoted to corn. About \$3,000 worth of new machinery has been added, making the plant one of the best in the state.

The twelvth annual reunion of the Pioneer and Old Settlers association of Dakota county will be held August 31 on the shores of Crystal lake, midway between Dakota City and South Sloux City. This is generally a gala day for Dakota county, the citizens turning out en masse to commemorate the heroism of the pioneers.

John Bergen, an Otoe county farmer, was awakened by his dogs the other night just in time to see a man run out of his barn and take to me woods. Bergen shot at him three times, but failed to bring him to the ground. On going into the barn he found his horses saddled and another He has no clue to the attempted bridled. horse theft.

Charles Porter went into a well at Wes cott to fix a pump, and when he had been lowered half way to the bottom he discov-ered foul air. He signated to be drawn up. but just before reaching the top he let his hold on the rope go and fell to the bottom of the well. His lifeless body was rescued by means of grapple hooks that caught in his clothing. He was single, and owns two or three farms in Custer county.

Colorado. The force of the Golden Fleece was in-creased 50 per cent last week. The principal product is gold. The profits of the Summit mine and mill.

Cripple Creek, during June and July were \$3,000 and \$4,500 respectively. A large mill is to be creeted at Difficult Gold camp, near Aspen, where 150 men are

now mining and prospecting. A rich find of gold-bearing ore is reported from the Twin lakes district, near Leadville. It is on a claim owned by Messrs. Alten and

The Ute and Ulay management announce that those mines will be kept going until at least after congress meets and decides the It is said that the tunnel of the Anaconds Gold Mining company will be pushed on into

rich mineral immediately after the annual meeting next month. Negotiations are progressing for the re-comption of work at the Bimetallic smelter by a sliding scale of wages. This will give employment to 150 of the men now idle at

A decision was reached in the land office last week confirming Willetts and Mannix of Denver in possession of the Womack There were a number untters who claimed ownership and asked for a re hearing in the case last March, on the ground that the patent taken out by Thomas L. Bryan and transferred to Willetts and Man nix was not valid because the land was not mineral land, and that if it was the necessary work had not been done. Both these points were overruled.

Reports coming in from the new Turkey creek district southwest of Colorado Springs indicate continued strikes of good ore. One of the latest of these is in the Copper King and of a class of ore always readily market able. The shaft is only down four and a haif feet, but an assay shows \$61 in gold. silver and copper. This assay gives 350 pounds of copper to the ton. The vein, which was only an inch wide at the surface and ran \$12 has widened out to eight inches property is owned by Colorado Springs parties.

The Dakotas. Cutting wheat and oats has begun in many

counties. The pharmacists of South Dakota met last Deadwood is to have a slaughter house which will be one of the finest in the west,

Passenger service on the Elkhorn narrow guage running between Deadwood and Cen trai has been discontinued to the joy of the hackmen, who will now reap a harvest. The report from Grand Forks is that the farmers of that county seeded 50,000 acres

less to wheat this year than last, and put that amount to other grains. If this is true it is encouraging for crop diversification The sheep men in the vicinity of Pierre met at the court house and organized an as-sociation to be known as the Central South

Dakota Sheep association. The object of the organization is to protect their rapidly increasing sheep interests. Artesian wells are the order of the day in South Dakota and the irrigation problem is thus rapidly adjusting itself. The bank of mother earth may issue a currency of

water but it is the grease that keeps the wheels going on farm and pasture. A carload of the Denver miners passed through Flandrem seeking farm employ-ment. Nearly 400 of them reached Wood-socket last Friday, and all but 50 found The Milwaukee road was carrying work. them through free and assisting them in

finding employment. George Getman of Warner while drilling an artesian well on his farm struck a vein of coal at a depth of 137 feet. The vein is estimated to be from four to seven feet in depth and is considered very valuable. The coal has been tested and is of good quality. Mr. Getman proposes to further develope

Another artesian well, to be used for irrigation purposes, has been sunk near Huron. It is 0:30 feet deep, 750 of which is 6-inch bore, and 180 feet 4¹/₄ inch. The flow is nearly 1,000 gallons per minute, and pressure a trifle over 100 pounds per square inch. C.S. Fassett, engineer of irrigation, pro-counces it one of the best wells in the state.

Wyoming. Laramie City is short of water and is going

to put down an artesian well. The first clean-up has been made by the fortunate Mining company, Bald mountain, near Sheridan. Wyo. It amounted to \$2,500 There has been at least calculation over 100 claims located in the past week on the gold-cement belt within tweive miles of Lander

The Big Horn country is to be explored by a party of men from Omaha with a view to ascertaining how many acres of land can be put under water in that region. Ninety thousand trout from the state

hatchery have been put in the streams of Natrona county. It is thought they will Natrona county. It is thought they thrive there as the water is purely of mo tain origin. A flouring mill is now under construction at Otto. The farmers in that vicinity and on the Gray Bull and Stinking Water have

sown enough wheat to keep the mili run-ning the year around. J. J. Fein, who continues to do considerable prospecting, has just brought in four specimens from late discoveries he made re-cently on the hills along the Centennial valley. They are from the west side of the valley along the road leading to the La Plata camp. He has placed the ores in the Plata camp. He has placed the ores in the hands of the university assayer and a test

will be made of them. He claims to have a vein five and a half feet wide, and is hope-ful that it may be of paying richness.

Oregon. The lumber industry is receiving considerable attention on the Siusiaw this year. The Cushman mill at Acme is running right along, and the average cut of lumber is 25, 000 feet per day.

Jeffersonian simplicity is asserting itself at the Chemewa Indian school. The office of disciplinarian (whipper) has been abolished. The head teacher now performs the duty of correcting the refractory Indian

youth. The John Day placers in eastern Oregon are being prospected by hundreds of men. There is a renewal of seenes of long ago, and every sandbar of any consequence along the river has been located. For forty miles up the stream from the north fork bridge claims have been taken up, and there must be 300 or 400 men who are seeking the yellow treasure.

According to the Indian custom, the friends of "Old Elkins," a Yamhili Indian on the Grand Ronde reservation, purchased his funeral outfit, says the Sheridan Sun. Elkins was not yet dead when his shroud was made, but it was thought he was dying Elkins is supposed to be 113 years of age. The Indians assert that he is the oldest Indian in Oregon, and if he is, as reported, 118 years of age, he will outrank in age any white man on the coast.

J. W. Emboden, a placer miner, is in Pendleton after supplies. He has been working with a gold mining machine at Texas Bar on the North fork. It is found to save the gold successfully, but the ground where it is now being operated is too rocky to admit of practical work, and there is talk of removing it to Snake river. Four and one-half days of work by five men resulted in securing \$96, the nature of the ground preventing better returns. Mr. Emboden considers the machines a success, however, since it saves all the gold that enters. It is the invention of a Milton man.

George Van Tassel was overcome by foul air while down thirty feet in a well just south of Ashland. Van Tassel had taken a contract to recover the drill of Dodge's well boring outfit, which had "stuck" while the well was being bored, and with Rufus King was engaged in the work. Van Tassel soon said to King that he wanted to be hauled up, as he was sick, and a rope was thrown to him, but he seemed to have become helpless very soon and unable to fasten the rope about himself. King saw that the man was in trouble and descended into the well him-self and succeeded in fastening the rope to Van Tassel and after considerable difficulty got to the top and hauled him out, totally un-conscious and frothing at the mouth.

LUNA THROUGH A TELESCOPE Enormous Craters and Other Curlous Fea-

tures to Be Seen on the Moon. Of late years scientific persons have been studying the satellite most attentively through telescopes and have formed several rather contradictory notions respecting it. One of the most advanced ideas on the subject is held by Prof. G. K. Gilbert of the geological survey. He believes, according to the Washington Star, that the lunar orb is made up of ever so many little moons which once upon a time flocked about the earth. Prof. Gilbert says that the side of the moon visible from the earth is better mapped than is the continent of North America. It is of just about the same size. The surveyor, looking through the most powerful telescope, is still several hundred miles away, and so his map does not represent the smallest fea-tures. On the other hand, as all parts are easily accessible, there is no region remaining unexplored. The man of the moon shows a number of great plains with dark floors; also a score of mountain chains and a few trough-like valleys remarkable for their straightness. There are likewise several thousand circular bowl-shaped cavities, which most observers have considered to be craters of extinct volcanoes. These craters have usually a circular rim of cliffs which rise to a height of 5,000 to 10,000 feet. Sometimes there is a hill rising out of the middle. There are from 20, 000 to 30,000 such craters visible to the eye with the aid of a first-rate telescope This would seem to be an astonishing number of volcanic craters for so small an area. In North America, with about the same extent of surface, the remains of only about 3,000 volcanoes are found. At the same time the great majority of such remains on this continent have been wiped out or buried by geologic changes. It is probable that every part of the United States, Canada and Mexico has had active volcanoes at one time or another. The craters might now be as numerous as those on the moon if there had been neither water nor air to attack them. But Prof. Gilbert and those who coincide with his thinking on this subject are confident that the bowl-shaped cavities on the surface of the moon are not volcanic craters. In fact, they reject this idea altogether, conceiving it to be untenable on grounds too elaborately scientific for brief quotation here. According to their

opinion, these peculiar features of the

lunar landscape were originally pro-

duced by the impact of little moons which

struck the orb of night. If any projec-

tile be made to hit a plastic body with

suitable velocity the scar produced by

the shock has the form of a crater.

With the right sort of material, size of

projectile and velocity of impact, such

crater may be made to have a central The craters on the moon are enor mously bigger than any on the earth. The largest one on this globe has a diameter of fifteen miles. But this is a pigmy compared with the biggest lunar crater, which measures 800 miles across. However, the cliffs which define the edges of volcanic craters are composed of material thrown out from the vent. Inasmuch as the attraction of gravitation on the moon is only one-sixth as strong as on the earth, bombs of a given size and substance, having the same initial velocity, would fly six times as far and the cliff formed of them might stand six times as tall. So a lunar crater might be six times as broad and six times as deep as a crater on the earth without exciting wonder. The biggest craters on the moon range from 8,000 to 15 000 feet in depth; those on the earth from 2,000 4,000 feet. So, according to this belief, it is necessary to consider the moon as a body formerly bom-barded by projectiles. That the latter might have been fired by terrestrial volcanoes was at one time suggested, but the notion that such bombs could fly far enough to get beyond the limits of the earth's attraction is regarded as absurd. The fact is conceived to be that the projectiles in question were actually moon lets of greater or less dimensions, which ages ago may have surrounded the earth in swarms. It is imagined that there was a ring of small moons which finally broke up. The present lunar orb happened o become a center of aggregation. Thus having gone into the busi ness of collecting moonlets it grew in mrss until it attained its present dimensions. The earth, also, was scarred all over by moonlets which struck it, but the marks have been obliterated by the processes which continually reconstruct and remodel the surface of the planet.

Busy people have no time, and sens bie people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers does not interfere with their health by causing nausea pain or griping. These little pills are per, feet in action and resulte, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, diz-ziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion and one up the system. Lots of health in these littlefellows.

ARID NATURE YIELDS TO MAN

Pluck and Enterprise Render Fruitful a Barren Waste.

WONDERS WROUGHT BY IRRIGATION

Transformation of the Pecos Valley in New Mexico a Marvel in Scope and Results -The Town of Eddy and Its Surroundings.

ELPaso, Tex., Aug. 3 .- [Correspondence of

THE BEE. |-After spending some weeks in

Santa Fe I took a trip to Eddy, passing down the valley of the Rio Grande to El Paso, thence in an easterly direction through Texas to the town of Pecos, and thence northward to my destination. The country through which I traveled is of rough, irregular surface and in many places is a hot, dry, barren waste. Eddy is the county seat of Eddy county, which lies in the southeastern part of New Mexico. It is situated on a level piece of land, on the west side of the Pecos river, near the geographical center of the county. Though only three years old, it is a town much more than ordinary thrift and energy. A splendid three-story brick court house, a massive brick school house, a \$60,000 hotel, furnishing accommodation for nearly a hundred guests, one national bank, a large number of stores carrying heavy stocks of merchandise, several livery stables, one daily newspaper, two weeklies, three churches ornately finished, sixty-eight miles of graded streets, 130 miles of irrigating ditches for watering lots, yards and grounds along and abutting upon the streets, ninety-four miles of shade trees planted from 15 to 20 feet apart along each side of all the principal streets, the present terminus of the Pecos Valley railroad, soon to be extended northward some 200 miles and con-nected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa nected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, a system of public water works upon which much labor is now being done; also an ice factory, an electric light plant, beet sugar factory, a flour mill and a planning mill now in contemplation, and a population of over 2,000 wide-awake people, proud of their little city, hopeful of and enthusiastic over the prospect of its future development and struggling heroically to make its growth struggling heroically to make its growth rapid, continuous and substantial, are among the many things which attract a stranger's attention and go far toward ex citing his admiration.

It's a Wonder of Enterprise.

The width of its streets, the care with which they were laid out, the attention given to their improvement, the large number of shade trees planted along them, now doing much for their beautification, the costliness and substantial character of its business structures, the general size, neat-ness and attractiveness of its residences, the efforts put forth to adorn the grounds surrounding them and the measures taken to build up and preserve a pure, healthy, refined, moral sentiment among its people are all matters in which, for its age, the city of Eddy surpasses all other towns I have ever

seen or known.

The starting of the town in the first place in the arid region where it is located to gether with the gigantic enterprises simultaneously entered upon to reclaim the country immediately surrounding it, displayed at unt of nerve rarely it ever equaled, and, so far, the success of the venture has been almost a marvel. It would not, perhaps, be too much to say that Eddy has already become, so to speak, a charming little munici-pal flower quietly diffusing the fragrance of a noble example among all the people who naturally fall within the range of its influ-ence. The explanation of all this will appear obvious from the facts hereinafter stated. I personally traversed the valley of the Pecos river from a point six miles above or north to a point seventeer miles below or south of the town, and there-fore saw, in all probability, everything of interest the trip was likely to unfold to a stranger's observation. Three years ago, between the points thus indicated, there nor more than thirty inhabitants. while at the present time there are about 150 such nouses, excluding those in the town, and a total population of about 2,800, including the people in town. Prior to and as late as three years ago a single furrow had never been plowed along the valley between the points named, while now about 9,000 acres are under cultivation and several thousand more are awaiting the coming of the hus-For many miles, both above and bandman below Eddy, agriculture, horticulture and fruit-raising are being prosecuted with un-usual vigor and success. Corn, wheat, bar-ley, oats, rye, millet, alfalfa, clover, timothy, cotton, hemp, sorghum, ribion cane, pota-toes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, onions, beets, sugar beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, beans sugar beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, beans, peas, pepper, cauliflower, cabbage, water-melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, pump-kins, squashes, cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, grapes, peaches, apricots, prunes, apples, quinces, figs and cherries have all been grown; and many of them, so far as time has been sufficient to afford a test, have been cultivated with excellent results. But by what means been accomplished in such a dry, hot, uninviting region, and that, too, within so short a period? To such a question my answer would be "Irrigation-principally irrigation-and the Pecos river the source of water supply.". What Irrigation Has Done.

Within the territory of New Mexico alone t is estimated that water sufficient may be taken from the Pecos river to irrigate 400,000 acres. This is equivalent to a strip sixty-three miles long and ten miles wide. This water is made available for irrigating purposes by the construction of strong dams across the river channel, the formation of immense reservoirs and the digging of ar laterals for its distribution whenever and wherever needed. The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company has completed and in contemplation four great dams across the river, an equal number of reservoirs, 121 miles of canals, 273 miles of main laterals and 900 miles of sub-laterals.

The persons most largely interested in these extensive enterprises are showing their faith by their works. Several of them have put many hundreds of acres under cuitivation. Some few of them will have ex pended \$50,000 and \$100,000 each, and some of them even more in preliminary work upon their lands before they can possibly as much as expect a single cent of profit from their investments. They seem to have no doubts or misgivings about future results. Nor does their confidence rest upon any shadowy, uncertain basis. A few examples will suffice to show the phenomenal fertility of Pecos valley soit under irriga-tion. A field of rye was scwed in September, 1891. It was cut in June, 1892, and thereafter but prior to the last of September, 1892, two crops of milled were raised on the same ground, thus make ing in all three crops within twelve months. The entire product of the three crops sold for \$64 per acre. In 1892 a farmer took forty-two tons of hay at one cutting from twenty-three acres and sold it for \$14 per ton. Another farmer raised 23.000 pounds of onions on a single acre and sold them for \$500 on the ground where they grew. Another sold \$130 worth of melons from half an acre. These instances, doubtless, go beyond the average of general results, but they show how astounding some things may be, while yet remaining within the limits of possibility. Amounts Almost to Creation.

is a mighty agency for reclaiming such a country as the Pecos valley. Through its assistance man seems invested with a power almost creative. By its aid he stops upon a piece of parched barren land where nothing is visible but a vast area of scalding sand and says: "Let there be life," and immedi-ately vegetable life of infinite variety springs into vigorous existence—when the animating and reanimating streams of water begin to and reanimating streams of water begin to flow and bathe the burning soil, the scene is soon changed. Flowers begin to grow. Yards are carpeted in emerald green, vines creep and clamber and send forth their caressing tendrils. Shrubs mingle with roses and in their silent breathings exhale a sweet perfume. Meadows are redo-lent with the odors of newly mown hay. Lowing cattle "slick and fat" graze in richest pastures. Fields of golden wheat ripple in the summer breezes. Gentle

Truly irrigation, under intelligent control

zephyrs woo, and kiss the tassled corn. Stately trees nod and bow to leving winds. Orohards bend and groan beneath their loads of ripening fruits. Numerous highways cross the once dreary desert. Handsome little cottages nestle in the vaileys, more stately mansions are seen upon the hills. School houses dot the plains. Villages towns and cities become the homes of great aggregations of people. The arid waste be-comes a wealthy, cultivated, prosperous country, and the once neglected, uninhabited region becomes the place where civilization marshals her numerous forces and witnesses

her sublimest triumphs. Though the Pecos valley three or four years ago was nothing more than a long, irregular strip of parched country, where the sun seems never to have shone except in anger, and upon which even the refreshing clouds refused to cast a cooling shadow, she now, under the redeeming power of irriga-tion, gives promise of becoming the paradise of New Mexico and one of the garden spots of the United States. May the promise she thus gives find an early fulfillment, and may thus gives find an early fulfillment, and may the people with whom she is populated live long in the enjoyment of the blessings she has in store for those who cast their lot within her borders, help reclaim her from her desolation and seek her as a lasting home.

J. T. M.

REJECTING SILVER.

Creditor May Decline the White Metal.

but He Cannot Recover at Law. It is reported at the Treasury department, says the Philadelphia Ledger correspondent, that certain retail dealers in Brooklyn have refused to accept silver dollars in payment for merchandise, and that others, alarmed by this action of the larger dealers, have shown a disposition to decline to receive fractional sil ver. A creditor may refuse to accept silver in settlement of a debt, but such refusal would be fatal in case an action to recover the debt should be brought The standard silver dollar is full legal tender in the payment of all debts, publie and private, and fractional silver coins are legal tender in sums of \$10 and under. While the creditor, therefore, may decline to receive silver he cannot recover at law in any other form of There is only one form of government

money that is not full legal tender. The holder of standard dollars may deposit such dollars with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$10, and receive therefor certificates, but these certificates have not the full legal tender quality. The law provides that such certificates "shall be receivable for cus toms, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.' While it is not specifically provided that silver certificates shall be legal tender in payment of private debts, practically they have all the advantages of full legal tender money, because they may be exchanged at any subtreasury for silver dollars, and may be paid the government for any form of public dues. This virtually maintains sliver certificates on a parity with full legal tender money, and practically makes them full legal tender. No man would refuse the tender of \$1,000 in silver certificates in payment of a debt when such refusal would enable the debtor to force upon him that number of silver dollars, the aggregate weight of which is nearly fifty-nine pounds.

A Story of Instnuation.

Detroit Free Press: "Marrying," re marked the colonel, who was a bachelor makes a man brave. "I don't know about that," doubtfully replied the major, who had been mar-ried three times; "I don't know about

that. None but the brave dare marry, though, I'm sure of that.' "My original statement stands unre futed," said the colonel, "and for further corroporation let me cite the case of

There was a little laugh, none the less

significant on account of its size, for all the party knew what a woman Smith had for a wife. "Now, I remember," continued the "when Smith married. The bride was fair, and Smith was in love. and he brought her out to a post in the west, where a monthly Indian fight was the rule rather than the exception. The first year we could hardly drag Smith out on an expedition, and if there was a chance for a fight I'll swear that Smith acted almost cowardly. The next year he braced up a bit more, and after he had been married five years he was perfeetly willing to fight a whole army of redskins and stay on their trail for six months if necessary, and never say a

The colonel looked up quietly as he heard another little laugh. "Smith has been married twenty years now," he went on "and I am glad that Indian fighting is over, for I really believe Smith would be only too anxious to go right out now and exterminate every

word about returning home."

aborigine between the Mississippi and the Pacific.' This time the colonel smiled himself

and bowed profoundedly as Mrs. Smith passed by.

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A Leap Year Proposal.

Harper's Bazar: It is generally supposed that the idea of young girls proposing marriage in leap year is a pleas-ant little fiction of the humorist, but there is evidence that sometimes the fair sex does avail itself of its quadrennial privilege. An anecdote told in England of a member of the House of Commons is a case in point. According to raconteur who is responsible for the story, the Commoner had been paying attention to a young lady for a long while, and had taken her to attend the house until she was perfectly posted in its rules. On the last day of the session, as they came out, he bought her a bouquet, saying:

"May I offer you my handful of flowers?" She promptly replied, "I move to amend by omitting all after the word

hand. He blushingly accepted the amendment, and they adopted it unanimously. Certainly the proposal was most subtly out, and only goes to show how much better and more practical than that of most men is a woman's proposal.

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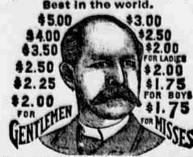
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