#### **GOLDEN FIELDS AND RANGES**

Marvelous Productive Capacity of the Mines in Bald Mountain.

IDAHO'S RANK AMONG GOLD PRODUCERS

Mapping the Gold Field-Observations Regarding Proximity of Gold and Coal -Contested Diamonds-Rits of Western News.

Recent timely rains and warm weather intorvening have materially aided the corn erop in Nebraska and Iowa, while in South Dakota corn has not been filling well. Weather in the more northern sections has been reported dry and favorable to harvesting, which is almost completed. The only drawback left to western prosperity is the marketing of its products and that will before long be removed as the receipts for first shipments begin to swell the gold supply.

#### Bald Mountain Resources,

That the placer fields of Bald mountain, In Sheridan county, contained buried in their depths untold millions there seems no reasonable doubt. From the official report of the president of the Fortunatus company. which placed an amalgamator in the field a year ago, the Sheridan Enterprise says it can be readily seen that the officials of the Fortunatus company place the value of the ground at \$1 per cubic yard—"acre for acre." The Bucyrus amalgamator now in operation at Bald mountain, and the one from which all computed results have been made, is one of the smallest in size manufactured. Its capacity is 500 cubic yards per day of ten hours. Pushed to its fullest limit, this means 1,000 cubic yards (day and night shifts) for twenty hours. To place the value per yard upon the ground worked as given precisely by the company's officers, this means \$1,000 per day. But in the light of this summer's development work, we are in a position to state that the ground has exceeded in value the most sanguine expectations of the men interested From \$1 the real value has risen to \$7 and again fallen to \$3, allowing an average to be

struck at \$3 per cubic yard. his would increase the daily output to 3,000 per day of twenty hours. The amalgamator was recently run for fifty-one hours, but the management is so capricious that nothing will be given for publication. In view of these facts the Enterprise has been to some trouble to discover the value of that notable run, and is in a position to state that the result is at the present moment locked up in a Sheridan city vault in the shape of a gold brick, the value of which may be safely estimated at from \$6,000 to \$7,000.

The company, satisfied with the result achieved by the amalgamator last fall, purchased the latest improved machine of the Bucyrus pattern, and this gold saving marvel is at present being erected at Bald mountain. Its weight is 120,000 pounds, and it cost nearly \$5,000 to transport it from the factory to the placer fields. Its value is be-tween \$30,000 and \$40,000. Its capacity is just five times greater (5,000 cubic yards per twenty bours) than the machine now being operated, and computing the value of the ground per yard at \$3, it would clean up \$15,000 per day, \$105,000 per week or \$450,000

Allowing, for the sake of argument, that these figures are too high by 50 per cent, which would reduce the daily output of the small amalgamator to \$1,500 and the largest one to \$7,500, thereby reducing the month's cleanup to \$22,500; or, if the admitted figures of the Fortunatus company are taken, the small machine is catching \$500 per day (of ten hours) and the month's work would show a gold result of \$15,000, while the new machine's gather would be exactly five tin these amounts, namely, \$2,500 a day, \$75,000 per month, which goes to prove that the gold placer fields of Bald mountain, inexhaustible as regards material and fabulous in wealth of low grade ore, are the greatest of all the great bonanzas discovered in America. Lucius J. Boyd, mining and civil engineer,

who recently arrived in Sheridan and has already accepted the management of the ton Gulch Placer Mining company of Bald mountain, stated that he believed the Bald mountain gold fields were destined to become the greatest bonanza of the century.

Mr. Boyd is a careful and practical man,
having spent many years in the mines of Australia, Africa and Nova Scotia, and knows whereof he speaks.

#### Yellow Metal in Idaho.

Idaho has ranked fifth among the dozen western states and territories as a gold pro-ducer. For the current year its yield may surpass that of either Colorado or Montana, which now outrank it. Even the output of South Dakota may be eclipsed, and Idaho will then hold the place next to California. This new distinction for the "Gem of the Mountains" is largely due to the fact that the gold product of Idaho is not dependent on the mining of silver, as is the case in Colorado and Montana to a considerable degree. Idaho has more gold mines than silver properties.

With two exceptions, the great proper-ties of Owyhee county will be more exten-sively worked this season than commonly. The Trade Dollar mine and mill at Silver City both shut down when silver dropped so low in price. The Black Jack mine will not be worked and the stamps are hung up. The gold product was considerable, but the margin of profit came from silver. De La-mar and Silver City and the lesser camps will continue to thrive, however. The principal mines on War Eagle, Florida and De Lamar mountains carry high value in gold. Development has been active in the Poor-man and Ruth mines and the two Howe-Manhattan and Lepley groups. All of these have been important gold producers. Some have either been lying idle or worked on a small scale, because the outlay of large capital was necessary before the ground could be opened to such an extent as to permit of a heavy output. All the mines enumerated are fast approaching that stage when large ore bodies can be economically opened and large quantities of pay

In addition to the big properties are new claims and others partially developed that have been abandoned for some time. All of have been abandened for some time. All of this class will receive a large share of at-tention in the camps and districts of South mountain, Cow creek, Mammoth, Bowlder, Rooster Camp and Succor creek. Mills have already been provided for some of these properties. Various new processes for treat-ment of the ores have been the subject of experiment or shortly will be tested. It is imperative that the output of these mines should be handled close by to insure a profit. should be handled close by to insure a profit. Scarcity of water and lack of fuel have hitherto prevented the erection of stamp mills in some cases. But a good water supply in some cases. But a good water supply could be brought into these camps at small expense. Wood for fuel is scarce and high, but the Union Pacific has offered to greatly

reduce its rates for coal.

Before this concession was made one of the big mining companies entered into a con tract with an old Nevadan to furnish steam power by the use of sagebrush as fuel. This has been successfully tried in Nevada and has been successfully tried in Nevada and the contractor in the present instance will start operations when the flumes have frozen up or the supply of water runs low. This contract and the chance that other companies might fall back on sagebrush probably contributed toward the reduction on coal that the railroad company voluntarily made. The cost of running the nills is the

made. The cost of running the mills in the winter will hereafter be less than usual. Quite recently hunters for gems near the new camp of Opaline, in Owyhu county, made discoveries of gold-bearing ledges. They started prospecting anew and several rich finds are reported. The belt on which these strikes were made runs from Snake river to the camps of Silver City and De Lamar. Miners who were thrown out of Miners who were thrown out of y the closing down of the silver mines will devote more or less attention mines will devote more or less attention to these new discoveries. In that they are rol-lowing the example of other unfortunates, who, being without employment, have struck out for the mountains to develop gold prospects. This activity is bound to count to the advantage of Idaho, for its gold de-posits have long been ignored because they were of low value.

were of low value. Only for purposes of comparison are the statistics of the director of the United States mint of much value as regards the gold production of laaho. The total output, according to that authority, falls under \$34,000,000. But as this refers only to the bullion and dust deposited at the United States mints and assay offices, the estimate is ridiculously low. During the period when

Idaho's yield was the greatest there were no government depositories for gold convenient for the miners of that section.

According to the figures furnished by Wells, Fargo & Co. the gold output for 1892 was \$1,700,100. This would be increased somewhat if credit was obtained for the gold extracted from the \$2,500,000 worth of ores shipped out of the state. The sliver outpu for last year was reported at \$2,434,260. servative estimates place the gold yield as equal to that if not nearer the \$3,000,000 mark. For 1893 it is predicted that these figures will be reached even if they are not

An Official Gold Map.

Assistant United States Geologist A. N. Thompson, who has charge of all the geological work for the government west of the 100th parallel, told an interesting story of the important work now being carried on. The mapping of the gold field, which was commenced two or three years ago, is now well on toward completion. Still two or three important parties of geologists are now out collecting additional data. One of these parties is in charge of Wil-lard D. Johnson and is at work in the Sierra,

and D. Johnson and is at work in the Sierra, not far from Auburn. Another party is making investigations in the mountains east of Los Angeles. Still another expedition is at work west of Roseburg, Ore, in the vicinity of the old camp of Gold Hill and elsewhere in Josephine county. This party is looking up facts about coal as well as gold. Altogether the facts about the gold belt, which is looked forward to with so much interest, especially orward to with so much interest, especially by gold miners, will be put in succinct form for perusal in a few months. Already, as Mr. Thompson states, seventy charts showing many curious and valuable things about the various stratas of the gold belt have

"We have in all," said Geologist Thomp-on, "twenty-four different parties out this year. Some are in Wyoming, some in New Mexico and others are scattered about in different directions besides those alluded to. One of our important parties has its head-quarters at Seattle and is at work in the coal fields in the Cascade mountains near

"In the mountains on the upper Snohomis has been found coal which approaches very near to anthracite. You know it was said for a good while that we had no coal in the west. About the only name they would be stow on it, especially in the east, was lig-They did not dignify it by the name of coal. They said it would make heat and steam, but was hardly worth considering.

"Now, this feeling has radically changed. They have found that we have immense fields of coal, and that it is of great value. Furthermore we are finding better coal all the time. One of the things we are working on at the present is to ascertain how near the coal and gold lie to each other, and what the functions and conditions are. In a short time we will have compiled some valuable facts in reference to this."

#### Whose Diamonds?

Mrs. Burt claims to have made a very valuable find of diamonds and is advertising for the owner. She says she was walking recently, when she noticed a small package half covered with dust and lying in the road. She picked it up and found that it contained a diamond necklace, two diamond screws, a diamond ring and diamond bracelets. She says that the whole display is worth \$4,000. She refuses to let H. T. Cor son, the representative of Mme. Lopez of London, England, see the stones, simply saying that the diamonds found do not answer the description of the Lopez stones. which disappeared from the Cataract house three months ago. The Lopez diamonds were lost or stolen a few days before Mme Lopez left her nome and she did not dis cover her loss until she arrived in Chicago She employed detectives to look up the case but no trace was found until Mrs. Burt re ported the find as before stated. Mr. Cor son is satisfied that Mrs. Burt has the miss ing diamonds and may ask the courts to compel her to submit them to inspection. There were six diamonds lost by Mme. Lopez which were worth \$1,000.

Revival of Old Yuma Mines.

September 1 a large English company, to gether with several home capitalists, includ ing Wilbur and Chandler, and A. Caldwel of Riverside and L. C. Moreland, will begin working the placer claims about fifteer miles above Yuma on the California side o the Colorado river. Immense pumping works have been erected, one on the banks of the river with 500-horse power, which will raise a large stream of water to the high bluff above, from where it will be conveyed in steel pipes to the placer mines, four miles

away. After the water is used once it will be again pumped back by a second pumping plant and used over and over again. The plant is completed except for the laying of the pipe line. It is thought that about 300 men will be employed on the day and night shifts. Contracts for labor are being made. Some old miners from this city have bee employed. These mines have been worked for fifty years by Mexicans with dry-washers and by packing dirt to the river. of thousands of dollars have thus been taken

out. Colorado.

The Summit, Cripple Creek, has made a cleanup of \$3,600 for a day's run. One man found an ounce of gold in a single day in the Cripple Creek placer last week A big strike of \$200 ore is reported in the east level of the Manhattan, Boulder county Gold Hill, near Aspen, is producing some ie specimens. Some assays run 168 ounces gold.

A placer machine for working the dirt dr is being tested at Cripple Creek. It throws the light stuff back while the metal goes for-

ward. A strike yielding \$10,000 to the ton, assay values, is reported in the Brooklyn, located southwest of the Pharmacist, Cripple Creek district.

At a depth of thirty-five feet the Little Pittsburg has brought to light a pay seam on which a mill run of \$59.63 was obtained. This is the leading property in the Turkey On Bald mountain, Ward district, Boulder

county, the Rardon brothers have seven feet of free milling ore that runs \$67 per ton on the plates. The erection of a large stamp mill is under consideration.

The mountains around Turkey creek are receiving names. The mountain on which the Pittsburg property is located is named Pittsburg mountain and contains some of the richest property in the camp, bearing a resemblance to Bull mountain in Cripple creek.

The necessary steps are being taken by the people of Turkey creek to have a post-office. The name determined on is Turkey Falls. A number of capitalists have come into the camp and will be located there permanently, causing the erection of a number of new buildings.

The meeting of the sheep and cattlemen Mesa and Garfield counties was well at-tended and good feeling prevailed. It was agreed to appoint a committee to make boundary lines for the sheep and cattle and thus avoid further trouble. This stops the parachute trouble, but does not affect the ateau country.

Miss Brown, age and description not given conducts a restaurant in the Yankoe Hill gold district, Clear Creek county. She has evidently caught the fever, for in adlition to the prosaic employment of dishin out coffee and soup to hungry prospectors Miss Brown is developing, with the assistance of two men, the northeasterly extension to the Surprise lode. Yery rich float has been found, but as yet the vein is not located

A wild cat and a gray wolf have been causing a great deal of commotion in the yieinity of the Santa Fe shops at Denver. The animals escaped last week from the menagerie which has been stranded for the winter in Valverde. The keeper had a lively time in attempting to recapture the cat. Early the next morning Mrs. Rice of North Idaho street, hearing a loud noise, rushed t the door and saw a large animal retreating with the house cat "Winnie" in its teeth. The smaller animal was fighting gamely and its yells could be heard a block away. The neighbors were aroused and gave pursuit Armed with brooms and sticks they chased the animals up Dakota street. The larger animal, which proved to be the grey waif, dropped its feline victim, and leaving the mutilated tabby lying in the street, escaped in an afley. The wolf has also succe getting the best of several dogs that have been put upon its trail.

The Dakotas.

Senator Kyle has introduced a bill changing time and places of holding United States court in South Dakota. The tenth artesian well in Bruie county is now being finished in Sory Lake township. It is eight inches in diameter all the way

down, and has a flow now that rises eighteen inches above the top of the pipe. This county intends to have a flowing well in every township.

Over 1,000 new settlers have entered the newly coded reservation lands between Storgls and Chamberlain since the first day of last January.

A new problem now confronts the North Dakota farmer and that is how to market his wheat crop. In many localities the elevators will not open either to buy or store wheat. Chicken shooting near Bottineau, S. D., is fair, but the birds are very wild. Local sportsmen and farmers are posting notices as provided by the state law and trespassing

will be prosecuted The steamer Last Chance is engaged in

hauling 6,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of flax from Charles Mix county to Chamberlain. Most of the grain will be stored for better prices. It is reported today that rich placer ground

has been found in the Black Hills about one and a half miles from "Indian Johnny's" place. The find is supposed to be on a branch of Horse creek It is estimated that the vield of wheat in South Dakota this year will reach 35,000,000 bushels, 50,000,000 bushels in North Dakota and 45,000,000 in Minnesota, or a total 130,000,000 bushels for the three states.

Quite a rich find of coal is reported from Bassko, one of the new towns south of For-mah, N. D., in the Sisseton reservation. The vein was discovered by a farmer while digging a well, and the coal is said to be of very good quality.

The secretary of the Corn Belt association of South Dakota has sent out notices announcing that the association will hold its annual meeting at Canton on August 29. He calls attention to the corn belt expesition to be held at Mitchell this fall, and the im portance of having each county well represented there.

Dr. Edward Mitscherlich of the Imperia Agricultural museum, St. Petersburg, and imperial Russian commissioner to the imperial Russian commissioner to the World's fair, came to Grand Forks, N. D., to conduct an official investigation of agricultural methods in the Red river valley, with particular reference to improved farm machinery with a view to its introduction in Russia.

The shooting season has commenced and the birds are being slaughtered in large numbers. Ducks are very plentiful, the numerous lakes and sloughs round about Forman, N. D. being a favorite breeding place for aquatic birds of all kinds. The variety of ducks is greater than usual, though the spoonbills and teals are most numerous. The grain fields are literally covered with chickens, and sportsmen report the shooting the best ever experienced in the country.

The town of Gettysburg is very much disturbed by the ungody doings of an evange-list named Burrows, who has been holding a series of tent meetings there. During an interview with a young lady regarding her spiritual welfare, he kissed her three times and otherwise behaved so as to create her suspicions. A meeting of church people was held and Burrows acknowledged his osculatory demonstration, but claimed he had no evil intentions. The good people of Gettys-burg, however, thought differently and were talking of preparing a coat of tar and feathers, when the preacher departed overland for Blunt.

Charles Thomas and brother own 200 acres of land on the Missouri river bottom, nine miles east of Yankton. Of this ,145 acres are under cultivation this season, as follows: Cora, 120 acres; potatoes, twenty acres; melons, five acres. The balance is pasture and bay land. They have aiready sold 1,200 bushels of patatoes at an average price of 60 cents. The yield of potatoes will be 175 bushels per acre, or 3,500 bushels, which at 50 cents would be \$1,750. The melons will average \$100 per acre, \$500. At a low esti-mate the corn will yield seventy bushels per acre, or 8,400 bushels, which at 25 cents would not \$2,100, making the total income for the year \$4,350. They keep two hired men for eight months at \$20; total for help, \$320, leaving a balance of \$4,030 for the two broth-

Oregon. Dallas cows are dying of garget. Cabbage nets an Enterprise man \$200 an

Scio hopyards will yield about 400,000 pounds. A Roseburg evaporator has dried 850 tons of plums.

A Union county cattle man has to travel 150 miles to pay his taxes. Huntington's depot receipts were larger in July than for July of 1892. Between 1,600 and 1,800 bushels of wheat are being daily brought in to the Salem

mills. A sheep fell into an Arlington well, and was taken out unharmed when discovered

seventeen days after. Most of the letters asking the governor to call an extra session of the legislature are from Umatilla county, where, it is alleged, the farmers are in debt \$5,000,000 and wheat is now quoted at 38 cents a bushel. Forest fires have destroyed hundreds housands of dollars worth of fine timber in

Crow creek canon. Travel was blocked the old overland wagon road. One outfit passing through was nearly destroyed, men and horses, by the flames. Five Blodgett valley boys had an exciting

meeting with an old bear and her two cubs near Mary's peak. Their only weapon was a 23-calibre target rifle. They finally killed the bear and astonished their parents by bringing the hide home with them. Max Friendly's saw logs from up the Mc

Kenzie have been safely lodged inside of the boom at Corvallis. There are 3,000 of them, and they scale a total of nearly 3,000,000 feet of the finest timber. They were brought a distance of 100 miles, and the trip down occupied forty-five days.

Mr. Chapman, a mining man from Mexico has bonded for sixty days about 7,000 acres of land in the Gold Hill and Willow Springs districts for about \$74,000, which he will dispose of to an English syndicate he is repre senting, who are figuring on prospecting it, and if feasible bring in water and placer mine the land on an extensive scale.

For some time the Skagit Boom company which operates extensively on the Skagit river, has insisted on maintaining a boom at the mouth of the river. The marine engineers have notified the company time again that navigation was obstructed and that the boom would have to be removed. The company ignored the notice, and now the government has begun proceedings against it at Scattle.

The strike of the stone cutters, says The Dalles Chronicle, is still on at the Cascade locks, but the delay is not necessarily harmful for the prosecution of work. There i locks and fifteen to twenty cars are being hauled in daily. As soon as the water gets below the bulkhead, which it is ex-pected to do within ten days, pumping will commence to exhaust the water out of the canal. The pump has already been placed. A large force of men will then be set to work laying rock for the walls.

Wasnington.

Walla Walla is shipping second-crop strawberries into Spokane. A North Yakima man expects to realize \$3,000 from 20 acres of broom corn.

Noan Buroker, of Walla Walla, is reported to have threshed 1,128 bushels of wheat

from 12 acres. It is reported from the upper Satsop that the elk are beginning to come down from the mountains. One settler states that he saw a herd of no less than the west forks of the river. a herd of no less than thirty on one of

The buildings for the Great Northern railroad shops in Spokane are all completed and the roundhouse is now in use. One carload of machinery has arrived and other consignments are on the way. Twelve hundred people who went to Sno-qualmie Falls, fifty miles east of Seattle, on an excursion train to see Frank Clifford make

a parachute jump over the fails, which are nearly 300 feet high, witnessed the sicken-ing sight of the aeronaut being dashed on the rocks below, a nearly lifeless mass. R. Carruthers of Oysterville will start for Chicago in a few days with a rare commercial outfit. There is a crab apple swamp near Oysterville, and from its tangled thickets Mr. Carruthers, in the course of several years, has cut and polished over 6,000 gnaried and curious walking canes. He ex-pects to find sale for all of them in the Windy City.

Windy City. A band of sheep belonging to Coffin Bros. and numbering about 2.100 have for some time past been ranging in the Tietan. Last Wednesday the camp leader rode to Tampico, leaving a herder in sole charge. The herd, according to the latter, made a sudde reach for the shade of the trees and encounter. rush for the shade of the trees and encoun-

tered two failen logs, which lay in the form of a v. Those in front were crowded for-ward in spite of themselves, and, as is usual with the unreasoning animals, were piled one on top of another, those beneath being, of course, smothered to death. In this way

406 were killed. Miscellaneous

The winter feed is scarce, as hot winds have burned up all the grass all along the southern state line of Wyoming. Montana greeers and bakers propose to boycott North Dakota flour because the con-gressmen of the latter state oppose free silver.

A property near Placerville, Idaho, has re-turned \$23,000 in gold as the result of a three weeks run. Twenty men were employed in the work.

A Green River, Wyo., sheep man announces that he will feed from 10,000 to 15,000 sheep at Ravenna the coming winter. This will furnish a market for 800 to 1,000 tons of hay. The Amethyst. Creede, is shipping sixty tons a day of silicious ore running not high in silver and easily treated. The pay roll for development work since last month was

Frank Bowers, a ranchman living near Saratoga, was out hunting in the mountains when suddenly he came upon a number of wild cats feeding upon a fawn which they had killed. The animals resented the intrusion of the hunter and were so warlike in their demonstrations that he beat a hasty retreat. It was not until he had killed six of the cats that they gave up their pursuit of him.

The cement deposits twelve miles west of Lander are being extensively prospected for gold. The Lander Gold Cement syndicate gold. The Lander Gold Cement syndicate has sixty-four surveyed locations and other parties are taking up land. A Lander dis patch to the Cheyenne Sun advances the theory that the gold found in the nearby placer diggings comes from the cement. Test samples have been forwarded to Denver, Salt Lake and Omaha.

Edward Brooker, a young Taney county, Mo., farmer, is rejoicing over a rich find of a tin can containing \$1,500 in gold and silver Mr. Brooker's farm is on White river, Eureka Springs, Ark., and last spring dur-ing the high water he noticed an old tin vessel which had been buried on the banks of the stream. The other day he gave the old can a kick and was surprised to find that it was full of old gold and silver coins. He dug it up and found it contained a small for tune. The 1856 to 1863. coins bore dates ranging from

#### SUNDAY CLOSING.

OMAHA, Aug. 26 .- To the Editor of THE Bee: I saw an article in your paper entitled, "To Close or Not to Close." Now, if you will kindly give me space in your columns, I shall endeavor to show that the statements made in that article by the boss barbers who are opposed to Sunday closing are all rot and were made simply to gain public sympathy, and are really not the facts in the case.

Now it is claimed by these bosses that there is a division of sentiment in regard to Sunday closing, which I freely admit, but an overwhelming majority of this sentiment is with the working barbers, and why? Because they are right, and the people know it. Why should the journeymen barbers, who work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8:30 at night and 10 o'clock Saturday night, be compalled to mark an author to see the saturday of the com-

pelled to work on Sunday? Adam Morrell says there are only two of the larger shops that are in favor of the closing ordinance. Now I wish to correct Mr. Morrell in this statement. The facts are that there are only four boss barbers who are making an open fight against Sun-day closing, and that there are thirty-two boss barbers who are in favor of closing, with their names signed to the petition which was presented to the city council. Now if these bosses are so opposed to closing their shops on Sunday, why did they say in the beginning of this fight that they were in favor of closing? And yet Mr. Morrell hints that the motives of the boss barbers who are in favor of closing are open to question. Why did Mr. Morrell stop me on the street about a year ago and say to me:
"Why don't you close the shops on Sunday!" And when I expressed my surprise at the question—knowing his antagonism to Sunday closing—he replied: "Well, if they keep the saloons open on Sunday then I want to stay open, but now they close the saloons and I want to close. I lose money every Sunday. Go ahead and close them up and

I'll help you."

Messrs. Armbruster & Bayard of the Millard hint at the possible reduction of wages. There is no question but what the men will take in just as much money as they did before closing, so there would be no necessity of cutting the men's wages. Then again these two gentlemen say that if the ordinance goes into effect that it will keep the traveling men away from the city. Now this is the most ridiculously absurd state-ment that has yet been made. How does this strike the general public for an argument. Doesn't it look pretty gauzy Do you think these traveling men are going to jump on the fiver and run up to They would have to if they got shaved, because Kansas City, Des Moines, Sioux City, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis are closed and Chicago would be the nearest

We, as an organized body of barbers have gone about the Sunday closing quietly believing and having full confidence that the gentlemen who represent us in the city council would right our wrongs and give us that day of rest which is given to us by the laws of God and man and which rightfully belongs to us-Sunday. W. M. SMITH, President Journeymen Barber's Union.

There are three things worth savingime, trouble and money-and De Witt's Little Early Risers will save them for you. These little pills will save you time, as they act promptly. They will save you trouble, as they ca use no pain. They will save you money, as they economize doc'or's

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Not very many people stop to think of the stupendous accomplishments of George Francis Train in his younger days, while he was yet engaged in mercantile pursuits. He established the house of Train & Co., of Liverpool, England, when he was 19 years old, and in 1853 the Australian house; wrs in fifteen prisons in different parts of the world for patriotic utterances during the civil war; built the first London tramways; built the first American clipper ships for the high seas; founded the first line of packet ships from Boston to Liverpool; also first steamship line from San Francisco to Australia; was one of the foremost in making the construction of the Union Pacific rail way a possibility, and has made the circuit of the globe five times. One very prominent writer, in making a pen sketch of Mr. Train, says: "George Francis Train is the most unique figure of the time. A brilliant mind; a man of such large deeds as to have gained a worldwide reputation when suddenly in the results of the contact of the wide reputation, when suddenly, in the very prime of life, he closed his lips to the world, and, seating himself in Madison Square and, seating himself in Madison Square park, welcoming only little children about him, remained silont and purposeless for a period of more than fourteen years. Then, as suddenly returning to the active world, he at once became the prominent figure in its affairs that he was when he sat down there fourteen years before." This is a short sketch of the career of the wonderful man whom every man, woman and cattle in whom every man, woman and child in Omaha knows of, and who will give one of his characteristic locatives at Boyd's theater his characteristic this evening. He has a plan that will interest everybody in Omaha—that of taking 5,000 of our school children to the World's fair free. Come, hear and assist kim. Mr. Train arrives from Chicago this morning.

Reports from the Different Counties Throughout the State.

BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS ARE PROMISED

Golden Promises for the Future-Nature's Kindly Dealing with the Farmer-Iowa Conditions as Reported by the Agricultural Department,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-[Special THE BEE. ]-The following from the special bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture upon the condition of growing crops in Nebraska and Iowa indicates the prospects for corn in Nebraska, being reports by counties:

Keith county: A continuance of the pres-

ent drouth will result in a complete failure

of crop. Washington: Prospect never was petter for a large yield. Antelope: Hot winds, which have prevailed to an unusual degree during the month, have made their mark on the corn ; showers and cooler nights since the 25th are bringing it rapidly to the front again. Banner: The last week brought us plenty of rain, which will make an abundant crop if frost does not come too soon. Gage: Early planted badly burned on the 13th, 14th and 15th insts.; hot and windy; tassels and leaves scorehed; late planting gives best promise; from one-half to two-thirds crop predicted. Howard: Hail storms and dry weather have reduced condition since last report. Nance: Some lack of pollen at first, but late rains have made an unusually good stand come out all right. Nuckolls: Present appearance indicates a half crop; the early planting damaged by drouth and hot winds. Platte: Looking fine. Garfield: Looking well; prospect now for a very heavy crop. Hitchcock: Badly damaged by long coutinued hot, dry weather: thousands of acres entirely ruined now. Johnson: The past ten days have put it up to a full-crop standard all over the county. Keya Paha: A general rain on the 27th insures crop, which will be large. Lincoln: Two-thirds of our fields are in bad condition, and if rain does not come soon there will be almost a total loss. Rock: No rain from the 1st to the 27th, with the exception of two slight showers; some pieces of corn had the polien blown off before the silk was out; for the most part crop that was clean and well stirred up will come through O. K. Wheeler: Now looks remarkably healthy; showers July 27 have helped it very much. Pheips: Plenty rain in past few days im-

proving crop wonderfully. Thomas: Very much damaged by drouth and hot winds; dying all over the county; crop will be very light. Salina: Has suffered for want of rain, but is now doing well. Furnas: With good rains from now on a great deal would be raised, but they must come soon. McPherson If rain comes soon will have full crop. Buffalo Never a better prospect up to date. Hayes: Up to July 15 crop never looked better, but hot winds and the absence of moisture since reduced the prosperts at least 50 per cent; many fields are totally ruined; a good cent; many fields are totally ruined; a half soaking rain would make perhaps a half crop. Kearney: Have had a full average amount of ram this season, but in every instance it came three or four weeks later than usual, the tardiness working damage to crop. Madison: Very promising; rain came July 1, just in time to save it. Harlan: Has stood the dry weather remarkably well Merrick: Injured by several weeks of dry weather. Pierce: Frequent rains in July have improved the crop. York: Drouth and hot weather have largely reduced condition. Burt: Weather extremely fine for crop. Colfax: Extra good. Hall: If no 'mmedia rain comes our crop may be reduced to 25 per cent. Polk: With early rain we shall make two-thirds of a crop. Douglas: Looks fine; never better. Frontier: Owing to the hot, dry weather, and in some places hail. crop has dropped twenty points in the last two weeks. Jefferson: May yield well if weather continues favorable. Saunders: Good, but needs rain. Seward: Injured all over the county by drouth, and in certain localities by hail, to the extent of 15 to 40 per cent. Thurston: Doing well; rain was badly needed, but came in time last week. Butler: Rain of July 27 puts crop in good condition. Lancaster: Not as forward as

usual at this time of year; many pieces have suffered from drouth, but the prospect is favorable for a fair crop. Deuel: A nice rain last night helped the prospect very much. Cherry: Damaged to some extent by dry weather, but with rain soon will recover. In lowa. Marion county: Good, but in need of rain

Clay: Prospect was never more flattering. Delaware: Some fields show the effect of drouth, which now gives not indication of being broken. Monona: Conditions have been and are still quite favorable. Washington A splendid prospect, but it is being pinched a little by drouth at present; a good rain would give us the best crop ever grown. Winneshiek: A good stand, large growth and is well cared. Allamakee: In splendid condition and is about two weeks ahead of the usual season. Crawford: Prospect "A No. 1." Jackson: Threatened with damage inless rain comes soon. Page: The best prospect in many years. Weather perfect for growth, with just suffi-cient moisture in the soil; all indications point to a full crop. Bremer: Will be a heavy crop if rain comes at an early date. Plymouth: Remarkably promising; with no drawback hereafter it will make a fine yield. Iowa: Very promising. Johnson: Weather conditions very favorable and the prospect is in favor of a fine yield. Lucas: Very promising. Ringgold: A magnificent crop promised. Adair: Some on sod and "push" nds has suffered from the not, dry weather of July. Boone: Was in need of rain, which came just in time for this report. Carroll: Remarkably fine, promising a big yield. Des Moines: Suffering from drouth; no rain in July. Dubuque: Never better at this date. Greene: Booming. Humboldt: Has made a fine growth and the prospect n ow indicates a full crop. Louisa: Made a good, strong growth and is in good condition, but needs growth and is in good condition, but needs rain. Muscatine: Badly in need of rain. Union: Good, but beginning to show the effects of drouth. Appanoose: Promises to be the best crop in years. Audubon: Very promising; clean, well cultivated and tas seling out even. Buchanan: In fine condition, indicating a full crop. Clinton: Badly in need of rain. Hancock: The finest present

in need of rain. Hancock: The finest pros-pect ever known. Hardin: Has made a splendid growth and is silking out all right; is badly blown down in some places. Henry Prospect never better and the crop is well advance; on thin, worn lands rain is needed. Jefferson: In-jured by drouth; unless rain comes at an early date the damage will be serious Kossuth: Gives promise of a wonderful crop since the fine rain of recent date. O'Brien Promises a tremendous yield. Pocahontas: In splendid condition. Scott: Beginning to shrivel up from the effects of drouth; no rain since July 4. Taylor: In good condi-tion; benefited by frequent showers. Van Buren: Never more promising. Guthrie: Will be cut short unless rain comes within a short time. Ida: Has a fine growth. Keokuk: Needs rain badly, though it is not firing as yet; a good rair would insure a splendid crop. Lee: A fine crop, but begins to show the effects of drouth. Madison: Needs rain. Worth: In fine condition; but a good rain would be of benefit. Mahaska:

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NEBRASKA CROP PROSPECTS Unless rain comes at an early date the average will be materially reduced. Wheat in Sebraska.

Following are the reports on the wheat harvested: Nebraska, Douglas Has been gathered in good shape. crops just (county): Frontier: Has been gathered in good shape. Frontier: Has improved rapidly in the last month, but has been badly damaged in places by hail. Thurston: Fairly good; harvesting just commenced. Lancaster: Fair quality. Buffalo: Thrashing out better than was expected. Hayes: On old ground is no good; on back setting or new ground it is fair. Pierce: Not as good as was supposed. York: Practically a failure. Frankin: Poor; some have thrashed, and the average so far is under six bushels per acre. Lincoln: Nearly a failure. Wheeler: About all cut and shocked. Thomas: Damaged by drouth and hot winds. Nance: All stack in good condition. Platte: P Garfield: Will be a very light crop. We

ington: Grasshopper has done considerable

damage to crop. South Dagota-Day county: Needs rain South Darota—Day county: Needs ram very much; weather not favorable to the filling. Aurora: Harvest just commenced. Extreme drouth and hot winds have left a light cron. Beadle: A thin stand, short straw and short heads; dry weather and hot winds have caused berry to shrink badly; harvest will commence the 3ist of July. Davison: Will be a fair crop; harvest has commenced. Douglas: Will be a superior quality if properly saved. Potter: Condition better than a week ago; on the 29th we had a good rain. Brookings: Is filling out well. Sanborn: While the yield will be below average the quality will be above. Hutchinson: Variable from poor to good; injured by drouth and from poor to good; injured by drouth and heat. Turner: Seems to be filling well where the hall missed. Spink: Some may

go ten or twelve bushels per acre; harvest just beginning. Iowa—Plymouth county: Below the average of last year. Johnson: Will fall below the average. Lucas: Some fields badly rusted Chickasaw: Injured by the chinch bug Des Moines: Damaged by extreme heat and drouth. Dubuque: Harvested in good condition and has a full berry. Hardin: Thir and weedy, and there is some damage from rust. Ida: A full average. Worth: O poor quality; badly damaged by blight and Poweshick: Damaged by rust. Dried up by the hot weather while in bloom Following are the department's general re marks upon the crops in lowa: Co drouth and is still doing well. Wheat has been seriously injured by rust. Oats ripened pre-maturely and gave a light yield of poor quality. The condition of late potatoes has rapidly declined since July 1. Early potatoes were good. Timothy made better growth than usual, but was damaged by the army worm during the ripening season Clover did not recover from winter killing caused by close pasturing and drouth during the past fall. Pastures have failed rapidly since the rains ceased. Apples will not mak more than a half crop. Grapes promise good yield.

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Captured a Counterfeter.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 27.-Peter Runne, a Roumanian, was arrested at noon yesterday at his room on the third floor of 216 South Fourteenth street by Detectives Tebeau Zeigler and Viehle on the charge of counter feiting. A trunk full of metal, molds, dies. sands, acids and other paraphernalia was captured, with 750 counterfeit half-dollars. The coin is a good imitation of the genuine, but a trific light. Runne says he and two pals made the stuff in Kansas City, but the police believe he made it here. His pals are believed to be in the city also. A number of the spurious coins have bee passed in the last two weeks. Runne will be turned over to the federal authorities.

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