# RICHES OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Mining Paradise Covering Fifty Square Miles of Gold Impregnated Rock.

EIGHTY THREE MINES ARE SHIPPING ORE

Have a Big Pockettell-Runtin Deposits-Washington Graphite-By Artesian Power-Hills Forest Fires-Salt Creek Ores.

Few people comparatively have as yet visited Colorado's greatest gold camp and the majority will be surprised to know that the district covers an area about eight miles long by six broad and includes fourteen separate mountains, all of which are more or less gold bearing. There are something like 350 claims located, in fact almost every yard of likely ground has been pegged out in hopes of its containing a vein or deposit of some kind, or perhaps with the hone that some eastern tenderfoot will come along and give \$1,000 or so for a hole in the ground.

The Victor mine is perhaps the best developed in the camp, being owned by Mr. Moffatt of Denver. The ore produced averages about \$000 a day and in some places it assays as high as \$2,000 to the ton. The Anaconda is a large property and is owned by a company with a nominal capital of \$5,000,000, but it is only prospected at present and will require a lot of money spent on development work before it can pay.

Some idea of the vastness of the opera-tions now being carried on can be gathered from the fact that there are today eighty three mines which are regularly shipping ore and paying \$23 a ton to get it shipped to the smelters and treated. Cripple Creek is great today, but will be im-mense twelve months hence. Its production for 1893 will reach \$2,500,000 in gold. result will be attained under very adverse circumstances owing to there being no railroad and at present no method of treating the ores in the camp at a lens cost than \$23 a ton, which makes thousands of tons of ore running all the way from \$12 to \$20 a ton useless for the present.

### Will solve the Problem.

Both these difficulties will, however, soon be overcome; the first by a railroad, which is already graded for ten miles out of the twenty-six miles, from Divide, and which will be finished by next July or August; and the second by an invention of Dr. Charles J. Fanuet, who has been in the district recently accounts. cently experimenting on all the ores in the neighborhood, with Mr. Ernest Hart of Omaha, who is the manager of the Fanuel Gold Recovery company, which owns the patent right for the whole of Colorado and vill put up a plant at Crippie Creek early in he ores of the district are highly refrac-

tory, containing a large percentage of sur-phurous and arsenical pyrites. This makes it impossible to save any of the gold by the ordinary process of amalgamation with mer-cury after passing through a stamp mill, as the sulphur sickens the mercury immediately upon coming in contact with it. It is therefore necessary to get rid of the refractory portions of the ore before passing It over the plates. Dr. Fauvel has patented a process which is in full operation in Eng-land and Africa by which he subjects theore to a blast of oxygen heated to 1,500=. This has the effect of volatilizing the sulphur and arsenic and leaves the ore perfectly sweet and pure. The ore, whilst in a heated state, is plunged into cold water, which has the effect of breaking up each particle into an impalpable powder, in which state it is passed over the copper plates in the usual manner, and, from actual working, results averaging a net return of 97 per cent of the assay value of the ore have been obtained. The whole cost of milling and treating the ore is only about \$2, so that those who are fortunate enough to obtain shares should make their fortunes very rapidly, as the mines are willing to sell thousands of tons of \$12 ore for \$3 per ton, so that the company should clear \$7 per ton, which, as each fur-nace treats 100 tons a day, means a very

All the large mine owners at Cripple Creek are awaiting with interest the solution of this great question, which is to help Cripple Creek to become the greatest mining camp in the world.

At the present time it is one of the few ces in the states that is actually laughing at the idea of there being hard times any-where. All the mines are being worked for all they are worth, and all that is wanted in more capital, a radroad and a good process for treating the ores.

# Struck it Rich.

Miss Mamic Coutant received a letter yes-terday from her mother, who is now at Lewiston, says the Cheyenne Sun. The liberty of making an extract from it was granted. It would seem that the Burr property is going to do much better than anyone ever thought possible. While it was gen-erally conceded that it was a very rich mine, nothing like the turn out that is now appear-ing was predicted. Everyone in this city will be glad to learn that C. G. Countant has at last struck it rich. The extract from the at last struck it rich. The extract from the They struck a pocket on the Burr mines

ows free gold everywhere. and under four different tests gave an average of \$4 to the pound. At a low estimate they took out \$30,000 yesterday, and the miners are offering heavy bets that the pocket will yield \$100,000. It shows no sign of giving out. "Al Dargerty, the mail contractor, who

Al Dargerty, the main contractor who runs the line from Sweetwater bridge to Lewiston, Miners Delight, Atlantic and South Pass, arrived in Lander last night. He confirms the reports of rich finds in the Burr mine. He said that he had been in the South Pass country since the first excitement way back in the 60's and had never seen anything as rich as this find. He says that the mine is guarded night and day and there is no sign of the ore playing

Mike Crowley is also here from Lewiston and says that the news previously received from the Burr mine is substantially true and that they have 125 tons in the pocket ready for the mill, and that it will run from \$500 to \$5,000 per ton. The town here is wild with excitement.

# Cotorado's Kaolin Beds.

The Manufacturers exchange of Denver some time past engaged i lecting data as to deposits of kaolin in Cal-

It is very evident that the kaolin deposits of Colorado are sufficiently important to jus-tify a much more thorough and practical investigation than has yet taken place, and having reserved to the fact that in Denver and the country naturally tributary to this city. there is sold annually about \$4,500,000 worth there is sold annually about \$4.500,000 worth of all grades of general pottery were, such es is manufactured in Stafferdshire, England, besides \$150,000 worth of plumbers', earthenware; that as yet there is not a single white ware pottery west of the Missouri river, and that the whole transmissouri market is supplied practically from Onio, New Jersey and Eurole, it is quite time that our Colorado kaolin deposits should receive more attention from those who ownfor control teem, in order that rewho own or control them, in order that re-liable information may be collected and inid efore practical man facturers with a view of inducing them to establish western pot-teries to supply the western market, utiliz-ing western raw materials. The Manufac-turers exchange will welcome co-operation in work as invested. work so important to the upbuilding of

### Colorado. A Find of Graphite.

graphite mine is something that is Siberia, yet one which possesses the richest indications has been discovered this state, says the Tacoma Ledger. The nine claims filed on the mine have been in by a company of which Judge J W. Roumson, mayor of Olympia, is president. The mine is located aimost on the boundary line between Thurston and Lewis

counties.

Speaking to a Ledger reporter about the property, Judge Robinson said: "At present we are simply doing our assessment work; next year, however, we will open the mine up in good shape. We have sent out samples of our graphite to large foundries on the coast, and have received letters from all of them saving that it is the finest graphite.

the coast, and have received letters from all of them saying that it is the finest graphite they have used. We are now sending quantities to the largest foundries in the east, with a request to use and report.

"Different from most graphite mines, the product of ours comes out nearly pure and requires little treating. It is found in great safe pill, best pill.

chunks. Whittle it down, and with it one can write as well as with a pencil. The deposits are extensive. We are confident that we have a big thing and that graphite mining will, in time, become one of the great industries of the state.

'In addition to being used for pencils, graphite is manufactured into stove polish, is used for glazing ships, and is also used in all foundries.

'A representative of the Faber Pencil and

"A representative of the Faber Pencil and Graphite works, who was here recently, ex-amined some of our samples and pronounced them the best he ever saw. Since we have cedar timber in such large quantities, I be-lieve that lead pencils may be manufactured out here before very long. Later we hope to establish a plant to work up the graphite into manufactured products on a large scale. of course it will require capital to do this. A representative of the Dixon Lead Pencil works will come out here soon and will examine the Washington graphite. We have sept a good sample of it to the state building at Chicago." ing at Chicago.

### Harnessing a Well.

The necessary fixtures have been placed in position at the big artesian well at Chamberlain, and the mill is now running with the power furnished by the well. The power was more than sufficient, and, accordingly, has been reduced. The water power gives the Chamberlain mili an advantage over the other mills in this section, as the expense of cunning a mill by steam power is estimated at about \$1 per hour. In but a little over a year the saving in coal will pay for the artesian well here, when the power will cost comparatively nothing. \*O. C. Jewett of Fort Pierre, one of the best posted civil engineers in the state, has been in the city during the past few days. While here he because interested few days. While here he became interested in the immense flow of the artesian well, and his curiosity was naturally aroused as to its actual capacity. After careful calculation he states that the flow is 4,773 gallons per minute. The Chamberlain well easily takes ts place at the head of eight-inch artesian wells in the northwest.

### Twenty Million Damages.

A large force of carpenters and helpers re daily at work on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre railroad, repairing and building new bridges and trestles where they were damaged or destroyed by the late forest fires. Mail and express for Lead and towns along the line, which for several years has arrived over this route is now brought in via the Elkhorn. It will take several days longer to repair the damage done. In wandering over the hills it can be seen that the fires are still burning in places, but gradually dying out. It is impossible to estimate the damage done by these fires during the past two or three weeks. Some, however, place the estimate as high as \$20,000,000. At first thought this would seem very high, but when we take into consideration that 20,000 acres were burned over, the damage to large timber and the small timber destroyed, with the big loss of real and personal property, it is not much too high. Those people who were injured from burning by the fires of last week are rapidly improving and luckily there will be no fatalities.

Lamps Burning Crude Oil. A common lamp filled with crude oil from the Pennsylvania company's oil wells on Salt creek, and giving out a clear, white flame attracted a good deal of comment at N. S. Bristol & Co's, this week, says the Wyoming Derrick. As there is only 20 per cent of illuminating oil in the crude product, no one has thought of trying it in a lamp before. But Judge McCalmot made up his mind to see if the oil would not work in an oil stove, and from this experiment he was led to try the lamp. The crude oil was found to work very well indeed in an oil stove as well as a lamp. There can be but one explanation to the success of these experiments, which is, that although there is but a small percentage of illuminating properties in the oil, the bal-ance of it is so pure and free from gum that the illuminating part can all be used without first subjecting the crude product to a refin-ing process. The success of this experiment only adds another proof to the oft-repeated fact that Natrona county oil is the best crude

product in the known world Returning to Work, There is Joy all through the Cour d'Alene country. The miners are to be given much seeded employment and at fair wages. Operations have been resumed at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines in the Cour d'Alenes under the terms offered by the company, \$3.50 per day for miners and \$3 for carmen and shovelers. One hundred men were employed and the force will be in-creased to 400. The Gem, Helena and Frisco mines at Gem will resume work in a few days, employing 300 men at the same wages. All the other mines in the Cour d'Alenes are expected to resume under this arrange-ment, the Knights of Labor and the miners! ment, the Knights of Labor and the miners' union having sanctioned the men returning to work. Within a week 1,000 men now idie

Twelve men broke jail in Trinidad and are still at large. The Gray Eagle mine, Leadville, is shipoing fifty tons of ore per day.

Creede camp is not dead, but dozing. A number of strikes are reported. The Vermont mine, Cripple Creek, is producing ore which yields \$257 to the ton.

At one of the places west of Cripple Creek it is reported that some of the men average The beef company at Brush is shipping

cattle by the train loads to Omaha and other Nebraska points. Deaver firms are shipping large quantities

mining machinery to Arizona, Cripple Creek and Gilpin county. The returns from the last shipment of ore from the Pike's Peak mine, 150 sacks, give \$1,297 a ton, netting \$8,000.

Miners are finding employment at the new discoveries in the La Plata modulains in which gold is the leading item. Owners of concentrating machines will ind a good field in Empire, Clear Creek

county. The gold ores there are not all free

The Portland mine has become one of the ure producers of Cripple Creek and the ore is of such high grade that a car load

Messrs Herbin & Petrie have opened a new vein of anthracite coal near La Veta, and are getting ready to ship. They have orders for 100 carloads already.

The depot agent at Boulder says ore transfers from the mountain camps to the Denver smelters have been greater in the past twenty days than for three months previous. The people of Grand Junction are about entering upon an experiment for the purpos of ascertaining whether oil or natural gas exists in the vicinity of their town. A test well will be sunk to a depth of 2,000 feet if

A second car load of ore from the Enginaw mine, Democrat mountain, in Park county, has returned at a Denver smelter \$154 in id and silver per ton, of which \$150 is in old. The Saginaw is one of the new dis-

coveries in a comparatively new district. A herd of 630 head of horses arrived ; Brush last evening over the trail, with F. B. Peer as foreman. The herses belong to a company in Northern California and were put upen the trail at that place May I, their destination May i, their destination being eastern

A new scheme is being tried on Cripple Crock placer dirt. It is being hauled to the stream below the Cyanide mill and run through sluice boxes and then onto a Walker concentrator, built something after the fashion of a Cornish budgle—circular in form, fed from the outside and worked over with cloth sweeps, the tailings discharged brough the center. It is found that ack sand, which causes so much trouble in rockers and sluices, runs handsomely in gold.

# A Big Horn basin ranchman has barvested

100 pounds of sweet potatoes and has, besides this, a fine crop of peanuts. Winnemucca hoasts of an Indian who has left the pursuit of watching his squaw gather pine buts and gone into the burgiar

Miscellaneous

A heavy strike was made in the World's Fair claim in the Kalso-Slocan district, six feet of ore assaying 1.684 ounces in silver. At the present price of silver this ore will not about \$1,100 to the ton.

The preliminary work on the jetty at San Diego is rapidly nearing completion. The machinery to be used at the Sweetwater quarries has arrived and is in place, and a spur track to the quarries has been laid. The output of sugar at Chino, Cal., for the week ending Thursday was 1,147,740 pounds. The total output to date is 8,947,333 pounds,

an amount equal to the total for last season It is estimated that about half the beet crop

DeWitt's L ttle Early Risers. Small pills

International Congress to Be Hild at Los Angeles, Beginning Tuesday.

HOW ARID LANDS ARE WODED AND WON

rrigation in California-The Next Great Gold Camp-A Nickel Mine Sold-Hauling Silver Ore at Kootenay-General Western News.

The following article on the "Cost and Duty of Water in Southern California" has been prepared by Fred L. Alles, chairman of the publication committee of the International irrigation congress to be held in Los Angeles October 10, 1893, and will be found of general interest to all the citizens of the arid states.

Irrigation is an art that must be learned. It has been brought to the highest perfec tion in southern California by men of means who have tried all known systems.

Water for irrigation is obtained from runing streams; by storing water in reservoirs constructed in the mountains or foothills; by unneling into the mountains; by building underground dams to force the subterraneau flow to the surface, and by boring artesian wells. Water is also occasionally pumped from wells, on a small scale, by windmitts or

The frigation systems of southern Cali-fornia on a scale of importance may be said to date back to the vicinity of about 1870. Some time previous to that there were good ditches in Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and a few other points, but at about that time the systems at Anaheim, Riverside, Duarte, Pasadena and some ad-Jacent places were started, and since then the growth has been very rapid. The early systems were all co-operative, outside of Los systems were all co-operative, outside of Los Angeles city, and the purety commercial idea came in later, possibly with the exception of Riverside, which system was originally a commercial one, but is now practically co-operative, the land owners being also the shareholders of the water commany. shareholders of the water company.

Early Methods. The first supplies of water used for irrigation were derived from running streams that were easily diverted. No expensive dams or other works were built, and economy in handling the water was not deemed neces-sary. Such streams were not numerous in this section, and over twenty-five years are suc-cessful experiments were made in the search for artesian water. Water storage in

natural lakes or depressions, or in reservoirs built on drainage lines was next undertaken. This system, when the works are judiciously constructed, is the most reliable of all. Sev-eral streams of considerable size have been developed by tunneling into the mountains. Where streams have little or no flow in summer, trenches have been sunk to the bedrock across the stream, and a dam there con-structed which has forced the underground

flow to the surface The San Diego Land and Town company, owners of the Sweetwater dam, one of the largest water systems in southern Califor-hia, sell a water right for \$50 an acre, and charge \$3.50 per acre per annum for an acre foot of water, this being one inch to eight acres. The orchards under this system are still comparatively young, and have thus far not required the amount of water allotted to them. A portion of the land has been used for market gardening. This is low alluvial soil and requires about one inch to four acres to obtain good results.

The duty of water in southern California naturally varies very greatly. The character of the soil, the rate of transpiration, the kind of trees to be irrigated, the rainfall of the previous season, the nearness of the surface water, the amount of cultivation, all tend to affect it. The law of capillary attraction demonstrates that fre-quent and careful cultivation makes it possible to grow a crop on arid land by irrigation, which was not deemed possible some years ago, when constant flooding of the soil was the custom. Light and porous soils require a very much larger volume of water for irrigation than a heavy soil, although the heavy soil requires a much longer period of flow. The light soil will also require a much more rapid descent in the furrows than the heavier soil, in order to get the water across the orchard. On an almost level soil, gravely or sandy in its nature, it will be found nearly impossible to irrigate more than ten to fifteen furrows with a head of 100 inches of water, because the stream sinks so steadily, but this amount of water will be found amply sufficient to cover 100 furrows in the ordinary adobe which obtains in some of the best sections.

# Reservoir Systems.

The reservoir systems of southern Califorata are nearly all managed on a commercial basis, constructed solely to sell water to waiting buyers. The invariable rule in the management of these corporations is to sell to land owners a certain number of shares of stock for each acre of land owned, which be comes appurtenant to the land, and is known as a "water right." In addition to this, a given price is usually fixed for the use of the water, in some cases a fixed price per inch for each twenty-four hours, usually ranging from 8 to 10 cents per inch flow, under a fourinch pressure, this being a "miner's inch," as the term is commonly used in California, and under this arrangement only such an amount of water as is used is paid for. In other cases a fixed charge per acre per year is agreed on, payable by all land owners, whether the water is used or not, and payable also even if the lands are still in a vir-

The duty of water in southern California may be put at an average of one inch to eight acres, and the cost of water at a first charge of \$35 to \$60 an acre for the right, and a further charge of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre per annum for the water, whether used or not. These two propositions will be an average if all the fifty to sixty water companies of southere California are taken us a whole Irrigation for grain is never resorted to in outhern California, the "glorious climate" making it possible for the grain farmer to December, sow in January and harvest in May, the usual winter rains from De cember to April being amply sufficient to make a first class crop of wheat or barley. Yankee Hill Gold Leads.

Mr. J. P. Loftus was selected by Denver parties to make a report on Yankee Hill, a work for which his training and experience

peculiarly fit him:
"If ten or more well defined, veins traversing an area of a few bundred acres, strong enough to bestrew the hillside with tons of float, and rich enough to show gold in overy piece picked and crushed; if a body of ore lying between walls in more than fifty points opened up across the entire hill, varying in width from fourteen inches to four feet, yielding in mill tests gold valued from \$20 to \$40, be sife data to reckon from then one might feel safe in saying that a new gold field has been discovered in Colorado," was the decided opinion of the expert given to the Rocky Mountain News.

i have established beyond a reasonable doubt that there exist in Yankee Hill true fissure veins. The strike of the veins holds a true course for three miles—from northeast to southwest. In almost every case clean, well defined walls were found and a continuous ore body cush-ioned by a gouge or matrix on either side. "The character of the ore is free milling gold quartz yielding a mill value of \$20 to \$40 in gold. But this condition changes an iron sulphide takes it place. At a

almost completely at a depth of forty feet. This seems to be the limit of oxidation and greater depth, say sixty or seventy feet, the sulphide becomes solid mineral—a smelting Another notable feature is strength of the veins, from fourteen inches to four feet.

to four feet.

"The whole is now is a body of ore at a depth of forty feet measuring eight feet between the walls, giving a value of \$25 to \$40. is yound them is the Barbara, the Hio Grande and the Wire Gold. Below them is the Lalla, showing a continuous vein of pay ore the extire length of its 200 feet of tunneling. Then there is the Lost Hope, with the breast of its tunnel 100 feet below the surface run. of its tunnel 100 feet below the surface, run-ning on a 2-foot vein of \$40 gold ore, and the Faseon that gives six to eight ounces of gold from a 3-foot ore body. Two mills are now in course of construction for the use of the camp. Others are shortly to follow.

A Big Mining Deal. It was currently reported in this city, sa s the Portland Oregonian, that the famous

OF IRIGATION | nickel mines, located near Riddle's station. Done is county, had been sold to the Anglo-American Mining company of London and Chicago by W. Q. Brown, the discoverer, and Mr. Riddle, a part 6 where. The purchase price was not mentioned. The company, so the report ran, had been capitalized at a station of the shipment of twenty car loads more, as he was well satisfied with the market.

Ctah cattle buyers have driven between 700 and 800 beef cattle from Grant county ranges in the last few days, paying about \$24 to \$28 per bead. the report ran, had been capitalized at \$1,500,000, and intends to engage in the manufacture of combination nickel-iron armorpiate for battleships. An extensive plant is to be established at some place on the coast, and the plate, which experiments have shown to be superior to any other, while be manufactured. It was also said that a large smelter will be erected near the mines, and operations will be begun on an extensive scale at the earliest possible moment. The Oregon mine is said to be very rich.

The Oregon mine is said to be very rich. Some place its value at \$8,000,000, and others at a smaller figure. It is located three miles west of Riddle's station, Douglas county, Its single prototype is the nickle mine in New Calendonia, an island in the South Pacific ocean. The ore is of variable richness and is supposed to average 5 per cent in metallic nickel. It is composed of a peculiar hydrated nickel-magnesia silicate called garnierite, which is soft and amorphous, and of a light ample green called. a light apple green color. It contains, and of the state of purity, 24 per cent of nickel. This mineral forms stains and inflitrations in the main body of the rock, and is occasionally found in masses of several pounds

## "Snaking Ore."

Henry Lytton, an old-time miner and prospector of Breckenridge, has just re-turned from the much advertised silver lead turned from the much advertised silver lead district in British America, known as the Kootenay. The country is described as well watered and timbered, with long winters and plenty of snow. Most of the mines are reached by rough trails, over which the high grade ore is "snaked" in rawnide sacks by a horse or mule to the steamboat and thence taken to Scattle or Tacoma. Each rawhide aken to Scattle or Tacoma. Each rawhide carries from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of ore. The ore averages 100 to 125 ounces in silver and 40 to 80 per cent in lead. The tariff is about \$30 per ton, which, with the low price of silver, has caused the mines to suspend shipments. Around Baker City the gold placers are showing well

### The Dakotas.

Chamberlain, S. D., is pestered with orse thieves. Insurance rates in the business portion of Grand Forks, N. D., have been doubled.

It is stated that the Childs-Taylor eyanide plant at Deadwood will be in operation by The attendance at the state normal at Madison this term is 50 per cent larger than

at this season last year. The Western Union is constructing a telegraph line for the Great Northern railway between Yankton and Sioux Falls.

Seven mining claims, known as the May-flower group, were bonded last week to par-ties from Cleveland, O. The property is situated four miles west of Custer City. The stock shipping season at Pierre has commenced and already 5,000 head have gone to market. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 head will be shipped this

Martin Shield, a Sioux, was arrested and brought to Chamberlain charged with steal-ing agency cattle from a government corral. He was unusually bold in his operations, and has been held to the United States grand

Report comes from Jamestown, N. D., that wolves were never so plentiful in that country since its settlement as at present. They run in packs from five to eight, and are persistent in their attacks upon sheep, even in broad daylight.

The cattle shipments from Brennan sta-tion this year so far number 4,409 head, requiring 210 cars to haul the stock to market. As the shipping season is only half over it is predicted that the shipments from this section will exceed 500 cars.

The people of Marshall county, South Dakota, are alive to the benefits to be derived from artificial rain. It is proposed to raise the necessary money this fall and be ready to have experimental rains in the spring. If the tests are successful the county will buy the right and make rain to order the right and make rain to order. The Black Hills & Fort Pierre company

broke the record for railroad building in the Black Hills. In seven and a half days the force laid ten miles of track, both ties and steel, and built twenty-four bridges with restle work, averaging seventy-five feet each, and all this without any previous The report that the completed Sloux Falls Yankton was to be turned over to the

Great Northern is a little premature, says the Sioux Falls Argus. A contract was made some time ago to transfer this prop-erty to the Great Northern, but the formal transfer will not be made until a meeting of the directors can be had. The international coursing meet opened at Huron under the most favorable conditions

ncoming trains brought large numbers of visitors, and the dogs and hundreds of peo-ple went to the grounds to witness the open-ing contests. Seventy entries were made for the first prizes before the departure of the growd for the grounds. Luther Van Meter of Pierre, S. D., and Miss Madeline V. Warren of White Earth

were married at White Earth Wednesday. The bride is a granddaughter of the late renowned enieftain, Hole-in-the-Day, and of the late William Warren, the historian. The young man is an intelligent mixed-Sloux blood, and bears a good reputation The coal spouting artesian well continues to be a great attraction at Kimball. A piece

of coal thrown out of the well last week is now on exhibition in town. nches long and seven and one-fourth inches the other way. In appearance it resembles Iowa coal, but is not so heavy. The well is 000 feet deep and eight inches in diameter. F. W. Waite of Medford has been nauling flour to Waldo for some time, which goes to the Happy Camp mines. The last of the

contract was delivered Friday From Waido the flour has to be packed twenty-three miles further into the mountains and forty-six pack animals are used for transportation from there. About 500 miners are at work around Happy Camp. H. M. McDonaid of New York City, secretary of the Midland Pacific Railroad com-

pany, a projected line from Sioux Falls through Pierre to the Pacific coast, was at Pierre not long ago on business connected with the road. The line has already been surveyed and Mr. McDonald is confident it is only a matter of a short time until work will be commenced on its construction. Dr. Lewis, president of the Oregon horti-

cultural exhibit at the World's fair, offered \$2.50 for an apple that measured more than fourteen inches in circumference, the limit reached by the fruit from Arkansas. Some citizens of Union county increased this amount to \$5, and new Mr. E. Schanne has ent to Dr. Lewis at Chicago, by express. from The Dailes, a box of apples several of which measured more than fourteen inches in circumference and one fifteen and threefourth inches. These apples were grown on the farm of McDonald Bros., on Chenoweth creek.

Strawberries are ripe again at Corvallis. River pirates are operating extensively around Rainier.

Asa Tunnicliff's dog was stung to death by ees at Corvallis. Hillsboro's new fire belt is in place. It veighs 800 pounds. Bay City's new mill will have a capacity of

100,000 feet per day. The Harney county hay crop for this year is estimated at 50,000 tons. A five-stamp mill is to be put in the Virtue mining district for custom work.

A 700-pound sturgeon has been breaking nets in Williamette slough about St. Helen's. Goats have killed 100 acres of grubs for J. K. Guttry of Yambill equnty the past three years. Hungarian prunes three inches long grew

n Samuel Daw's trees four miles west of The Albany woolen mills have received an order from Washington for 4,000 army dankets.

The roads about Independence are being worked with a steam plow, which does the work of six teams. It is estimated that the grain yield of Grand Ronde and adjacent valleys will this

year be 1,500,000 bushels. Asapt Alexson of Coquille City extracted a needle from his left breast the other day he thinks he swallowed three years ago. The camel backed salmon are very plentiful in the waters of the Columbia at The Dalles, and this is about the only species now being caught.

According to a local paper, "Sandy"
Thompson, one of the Wallowa county stockmen who made the recent shipment of cattle
to Omaha, will immediately make arrange-

824 to \$28 per head.

George Ball of Ballston picked thirty-six bushels of Bartlett pears from one tree. At the price they have been selling at, that tree's fruit was worth \$18,

Black woodpeckers are said to be a great pest in Josephine county. They descend upon the orchards in swarms and destroy large quantities of both fall and winter ap-

A sample of gold brought into Coquille City from the Salmon mountain section by G. F. Middaugh a few days ago weighed about six ounces, and was worth a little over the country.

Harrey county has contracted with G. W. Kellogg of Sait Lake City for an artesian well from 500 to 1,500 feet, according to the court's order, and at \$2.75 per lineal foot, including the

luding the casing Two car loads (140 bales) of E. C. Merrill's hops, near independence, were purchased by J. S. Cooper and shipped. They soid for 18 cents a pound and brought Mr. Merrili nearly \$5,000, and are only about one-third of his

salmon are coming into Siuslaw since the rains lately failen. Each day both canneries report an increased amount canned, and if this state of affairs continues, day and night shifts will be re-quired to can the catch.

A four horse team came over the Wilson road into Tiliamook with a load of 3,000 pounds of giant powder for the lighthouse road. At one place a bridge gave way under the load, but there was no explosion, and the ways no explosion, and the wagen was taken out all right. J. B. Titus of Arlington has just returned

me from Chicago, where he disposed of

eighteen good heavy horses at an average of \$3.47 per head over expenses, and got back with just \$62.50 net profit. He says a number of others met with even worse success, several of them coming out in debt. Levi Smith will go out from Marshfield with the machinery for the Divelbiss mine this week. The rest of the machinery ar-rived on the Arago and will have to be

hauled on wagons and sleds from Myrtle Point over the mountains to the mine, a disance of about thirty-five miles, which is a big undertaking.

William Neis has finished picking his hop yard above Springfield. Off of his twenty-eight acre yard he obtained 75,000 pounds, or an average yield of 2,678¼ pounds per acre, which, at the latest prices paid for hops, would bring the sum of \$445.39 per acre. The yard was carefully worked and sprayed, and shows what proper attention will bring the grower. A sheepman from the summit of the Blue

mountains informed the Athena Republican that he woke up one morning last week and found that his tent, covered with fourteen inches of snow, had fallen upon him. He and his partner had a cold time of it dressing and driving their 3,780 sheep fifteen miles to the snow line. Snow has fallen in the mountains to a depth of eight inches within a day's ride from Athena.

Attorney Van Wyck has left Corvallis for san Francisco, armed with transcripts of proceedings leading up to the sale of the proceedings leading up to the sale of the \$498,000 worth of steel rails that once belonged to the Oregon Pacific to Colonel T. Egenton Hogg. The rails were, after the sale, transferred to the Anglo bank, San Francisco. Receiver Hadley now sues for possession of the rails, and Van Wyck's mission has been to secure evidence at the ission has been to secure evidence of the validity of Hogg's claims to the rails.

There has just been filed for record in Marion county a United States patent bearing the signature of President James Buchanan and dated June 3, 1859. It was given to Lewis W. Cannon and his wife, Mary, for a donation claim of 638,73 acres located in township 8 south, range 2 west. Land patents many years old are frequently filed for record, but not often is one received antedating Lincoln's administration. This claim is the one on which the town of Turner is now located.

Washington.

An Englishman named Gray lost \$2,100 at brace fare game in Tacoma. Fall sown wheat in the Genesce neighbor od is averaging between forty and fifty bushels an acre.

Snow is reported a foot deep on the summit of the Blue mountains, earlier by a month than last year. A grader's outfit, consisting of ten horses ouggy, eigh wheel scrapers, snovels, picks, etc.

about \$4,000, were sold by the sheriff for \$600 at North Yakima. Narcisse Porrier was awarded \$21,600 damages from the Northern Pacific spokane jury. He had sued the company for \$25,000. He was injured on the head in a ollision in Idaho about a year ago, and the daim was set up that he had practically lost

his reason. T. W. Lowe says there is room behind the Olympic range in western Washington for 8,000 homesteaders in addition to the 4,000 or 5,000 already settled there. As yet the country is cut off from the outside world, is sparsely settled and is as much a wilderness as Kentucky was in the days of Daniel Boone.

Martin George of Orting says he has a two-acre field of tobacco of as fine a quality as he ever saw grown on the O'no river, his former home. He has been offered 45 cents a pound for his crop. "The best price ever obtained in Kentucky and Ohio," continued Mr. George, "is from 25 to 28 cents, and it is usually 12 to 15 cents."

It is reported at Scattle that smallpox has broken out among the Indians picking hops on the Big Snoqualmie hop ranch, where several hundred Indians are picking the company's 300 acres of hops. It is said that six Indians have the disease, and have been quarantined on the farm to prevent it from spreading. The big farm is located a mile east of Snoqualmie Falls.

In the neighborhood of Rosalic, Whitman county, there are twelve steam threshers and one horse-power and one combined header and thresher, averaging about 2,000 bushels per day, and yet there is grain enough in the vicinity to keep all these machines running for two months steadily So far, several of the machines have had to stop for want of sacks to hold the grain.

Colfax hoodlums rolled a flatcar off a switch and down an embankment, pulled th foundation stones from beneath the city umping house, overturned several piles of umber, and broke into a flouring mil ing away 100 sacks of flour, which they hid under a culvert near by. The police caught six of the boys. They range in age from 12 to 18, and nearly all are sons of prominent citizens.

According to Martin Hausen, who has just returned from the Slocan country to the Cour d'Alenes, Kaslo is deserted and there is nothing at that point to sustain a popula-tion of 100 people. The prospects on the Duncan river are all low grade, and the same is true of the Lardo region. Hausen says there is nothing beyond the American line to get excited over. The great prospects only consist of colors, and not a single prominent discovery has been made.

Bert Ford of Lime Spur has been in the city during the past few days, says the Butte Miner. He is interested in the new dredging process for scooping up gold from the oars of the Jefferson, and is confident of the ultimate success of the undertaking The company has now been operating the machine about a year and has demonstrated the practicability of this class of mining.



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