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# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

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DYNAMOS RUN FROM ARTESIAN WELLS	they hay Messrs, went int
Search After a Hidden Treasure of \$100,- 000 Buried on an Island-The Crystal River Country-News of	the owne wealth, rock wh drift.
the West.	The M employ 5
A new use has been found for artesian wills in the Dakotas. It will not in any way interfere with their utility for irrigation purposes, but will increase their value in hat section to a very large extent. Before weing turned into the irrigating ditches the eater as it springs from the wells is to be used as the motive power to run electric yhamos, says the Chicago Post, so that they will be an important factor in electric light dants for the towns and cities of the Da- totas. Through their use in this respect it is been found that the cost of illumination may be reduced to a minimum. Experi- ments have been made with a number of horse wells, the results of which have shown hat they are an excellent source of power and that the generation of electricity	Las V starting of blanke A flaw oll well far, and The L seventy-f shipped t Pa. A sma extension trict, to gold. The cl South pa Its busin of spring The fou at Tellur more roo
brough their use is economical and inex-	120-stamp

One well at Redfield, S. D., was sunk to One well at Redfield, S. D., was sunk to the depth of 1,030 feet and gives a flow of 2,027 gallens of water per minute. The bore of the well is lined with six-inch pipeing from top to bottom, outside of which is an eight-inch pipe to serve as a strengthening caseing. The entire volume of the water from the pipe is thrown sixteen feet above the piping, and when a two-inch pipe is in-serted and the flow confined to it, the water is thrown 155 feet in the air. This gives a is thrown 155 feet in the air. This gives a pressure of 128 pounds to the square inch. When the well is closed entirely the press-ure is 165 pounds to the square inch.

This flow of water has been turned on a water wheel of fifty-horse power, to which has been attached two dynamos, and which has been attached two dynamos, and these furnish both are and incandescent circuits for the illumination of the city. These dynamos have been found to give steady light, and the whole experiment has been shown to be a pronounced success. When the growth of the city demands an increase of power it is claimed the flow from the well will be amply sufficient to work a wheel double the power of the present one. The cost of the complete construction of the well was but \$3,000 and its value for irrigawell was but \$3,000 and its value for irriga-ting purposes has been in no way dimin-

ished. The well is but one of a number which have been utilized in the same way. The supply from all of them appears to be in-exhaustible and their multiplication does not appear to diminish in the slightest degree the force of the flow from those previously in existence. They can be increased in-definitely. The plant now in operation at Redfield is paying 15 per cent on an invest-ment of \$15,000.

### A BIG STAKE.

Mr. W. K. Smith of this city owns a farm Mr. W. K. Smith of this city owns a farm of some 300 acres on the west shore of Sauvie's island, on which there is said to be a treasure of \$100,000 buried, and along-side of it a big trunk full of bottles of whisky, says the Fortland Oregonian. The particulars in regard to the matter were learned from Mr. Smith himself a few days are on the steamer Kellege

ago on the steamer Kellogg. During the past winter, Mr. Smith stated, some parties had been boring holes all over his farm in search of a treasure buried there. The work had been done at night, and the neighboring farmers had seen the lanterns flitting around the place and mistaken them for ignes fatul or Jack- o'-lan-terns. The treasure, which is by some said to be in a trunk and by others in the cars, was buried there back in the 60s by a stranger, who afterwards had the misfortune to get into the state penitentiary, and the further misfortune to drop dead of heart disease in a hotel in this city soon after getting out of prison and before he had time to recover the coin, which is mostly in \$50

slugs. While in the penitentiary this un-fortunate man revealed the secret of his

 IRRIGATION'S CROWNING ACT
 iwenty-five feet wide and with three shifts on scally work between thirty and forty men. By actual text the gravel averages, clear through the pay sircak, \$15 a day to the man, and there are some 3,300 feet of be mine yet untouched. About a quarter of a mile below the Consolation the Vandal people have struck a bonanza. They have a turn work of an old channel. How much
 find ever discovered in the Rocky mountains.

 Mill Illuminate Dakota Towns and Cities Besides Feeding the Soil.
 iwenty-five feet wide and with three shifts on scally work between thirty and forty men. By actual text the gravel averages, clear through the pay sircak, \$15 a day to the main, and there are some 3,300 feet of the main into the below the Consolation the Vandal people have struck a bonanza. They have a turn into the south Pass country, the rich new gold district, is projected.

Williams and McCreary. Williams o the tunnel the day they lett and ers, as an illustration of the mine's cleaned up about \$100 off the bed-nile Williams was standing in the COLORADO. fontgomery mines, near Alma, may 500 men this summer. legas business men are talking of a woolen mill for the manufacture

of gas was truck at 202 feet in the at Colorado City. It is light thus the drilling will be continued. ast Chance, Creede, is outputting five tons a day, which is being to a smelter at Mansfield, Pittsburg,

all shipment from the Copper Rock n in Poverty gulch, Goose Creek disthe Telluride smelter returned \$90

theese factory at Jefferson, in the irk, is running, but on a small scale, ness will increase with the opening

rce on the Champion and Hamburg, ride, will be increased as rapidly as om is opened up, so as to keep the p Bear Creek mill running.

The machinery for the Primrose wool scouring plant at Trinidad is being rapidly put in place, and the News says it will be in operation by April 1, when it is expected to do a begin business. to a large business.

A rish strike is reported in the D. H. Hill mine on the north spur of Mount Lincoln, hear Alma. If consists of four feet of lime, with a foot of quartzite in the center. It averages eight ounces gold. An excellent ferry across the Grand has hear orthilliched on the Dation and

An excellent ferry across the Grand has been established on the Plateau canon road from Grand Junction. It is known as the Mount Lincoln ferry and is under the su-pervision of H. C. Durham. The cable is inch and a guarter steel. The boat is of sufficient size to hold four loaded wagons

Hesperous is the name of a new town on the, Rio Grande line near Durango and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Por-ter and Ute coal mines. The pay roll of these mines is \$6,000 a month. It is the nearest station to La Plata City, from which t is nine miles distant, with a line of stages connecting.

Manager Hersey and the lessees of the Marion property encountered an ore body the other day. The strike is a good one, while not very heavy silver. Its value is in good iron pyrites which makes it desirable as smelling ore. The strike was made at a, depth of 1,020 feet, making its working ore body the deepest in the camp.

Fifty-five car loads of wheat and flour were shipped from Berthoud, during the week ending March 21. The wheat is shipped principally to Texas points, while during the week consignments of flour have been made to Elizabeth, Salida, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Aspen, Denver and Central City, Colo., and to Marquiz,

Lake San Christobal is a beautiful sheet of water near Lake City, on which it is proposed to float a steam yacht this summer. The lake is about three-fourths of a mile in width, with several small islands in dif-ferent parts of it. As a fishing resort this lake is known far and wide, many kinds of trout and in great abundance being caught

## OREGON.

there

Baker City has a new box factory. Hop-poles are already being set in Marion ounty.

Uncle Sam Smith of Angora, Coos county, has just harvested a 50%-pound rutabaga. A Salem man has a violin he claims to be 204 years old, and, of course, a Stradivarius. Grant county's bridge across the North Fork t Canyon City is to be of steel, and cost \$9,600 Nehalem wants a shingle mill, and says it

has an inexhaustible supply of the best cedar timber The shaft of the Ollie Woodman is down the ore is the best ever found

STORIES Bishop Talbot of Wyoming has \$10,000 with which he will begin work on the new cathedral at Laramie. A stage line from Rock Springs to Lewis-ton, in the South Pass country, the rich new gold district, is projected.

Two hundred men will leave Rock Springs for Lewiston as soon as the snow will per-mit. A new road has been operad from that city, which makes the distance to

Lewiston seventy miles, a saving of at least fifty miles over the old route. WASHINGTON. Sprague's creamery will be ready for busi-ness April 1.

A new tannery has started up at Nasel, Pacific county, Contracts have been let for six new brick blocks at Harrington.

Two new shingle mills are nearing completion at Cosmopolis The Everett paper mill will ship 100 tons of paper to Australia.

They make their own fiddles along Toutle iver, and a good many of them. John Elwood has bought 1,500,000 feet of

logs at Whatcom for the Blaine mills. A distillery to make alcohol from wood s being projected by eastern parties at Aberdee

There are in the state 263 branches of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial union. Crews are being increased in the logging

and shingle camps and some large contracts are being signed. A company has been organized in Montreal to turn the offal of the Frazer river canneries into guano.

The salmon season which will open April 10 promises to be more than usually active on the Columbia river.

John McClellan, a famous hunter of the Willapa, has caught a cougar measuring ten A Washington story teller, Ella Higgin-son of Whatcom, has been awarded first prize by a New York publishing house. The

prize is worth \$500. Andy Johnson of Winlock has been given contract by the Northern Pacific for 20,000 ties. They are to replace old ones along the Tacoma-Portland line.

The Toledo Rallroad and Improvement company has been incorporated to build a railroad from Toledo to some point on the Northern Pacific. It is expected to use the bleycle system. R. Gamwell of Fairhaven ships about six

n. Ganawen of Farmaven snips about six orders of fresh fish dally to points in Wash-ington, Dakota and Minnesota. He has standing orders for 1,500 pounds of halibut and 1,000 pounds of cod twice a week, but finds difficulty in getting the fishermen to bring in a sufficient quantity.

Near Hesseltine Martin Engleson has 2,500 bushels of wheat in one bin that was threshed before the first snow. It was not bone dry, but it was called dry, and part of it was sold for No. 1 last fall. The other day he had carpenters at work shingling the roof of the granary to protect the grain from the spring rains, when it was acci-dentally discovered that the wheat was burning. When uncovered a few inches a column of steam would escape, and the work of removing it to another bin was at

commenced in hopes of saving a part of it. There are 263 local alliances of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial union in the state of Washington, branches of the association being found in eighteen of the thirty four counties of the common-wealth. It is strongest in Spokane county, where there are forty-seven alliances. Whit man county comes next with thirty-seven followed by Lewis county with thirty, Stevens with twenty-one, Lincoln with twenty, Cowlitz and Thurston each with fourteen, Garfield with thirteen, Kittitas and Whatcom each with eleven, Pierce and

Chehalis each with eight, Okanogan with seven, King and Douglas each with six, Clarke with five, Columbia with four, Yakima with one. MISCELLANEOUS.

Electric signals are being put up by the railroads at the street crossings in San Jose. After nine weeks of boring the Healdsburg Frust company has struck water at a depth of 280 feet.

The miners of the Agya de Lobo district, sixteen miles east of Tres Piedras, N. M., have organized as Camp Meiggs.

THE WAR CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE. Every Page Replete with Material for Dramas and Novels. GENERAL CLEBURN HOW DIED

Killed While Heading a Confederate Charge -One of Many Thrilling Stories Embalmed in the "Century War Book."

Among the stories of war which impress hemselves upon the fancy there are some which, by a certain striking quality, are so vividly pictured upon the mental screen that they become fixed forever.

Such is the story of General Cleburn's death as related by an eye-witness. It appears that a certain desperate charge was to be made which involved the passing of an old-fashioned rail fence, behind which at short range the federal troops were massed in a strong position. As the story goes,

there was some doubt expressed about the ability of the confederates to pass the fence in question, as it was the focus of a tre-mendous fusillade.

mendous fusiliade. Cleburn, who rode a thoroughbred hunter, placed himself at the head of the charging body and rode at the fence. The road be-fore it was sunken, and as he rode down the embankment upon the opposite side he gathered his horse for a mighty leap. The steed rose gallantly and beautifully to the jump, but as they reached the high-est point and paused renarrenty in midair

to the jump, but as they reached the high-est point and paused spparently in midair a withering volley pierced both horse and man with a hundred wounds, and they sank dead across the top rail of the fence. General Cleburn's hat had fallen off and his sword arm was raised in a gesture of command. The death stroke had been in-stantaneous, and while his soldiers swarmed over the fence beside him and madly con-tinued the charge so railantly beaded the tinued the charge so gallantly headed the dead leader still sat erect in his saddle with his cyes wide open, and fixed upon the enemy's position, his sword held rigidly above his head.

Such are the stories the veterans love to tell, and such are the vivid pictures embalmed in the records of the civil war. Those who delight in listening to the recital of gallant deeds find endless store in that standard history of the great rebellion, the "Century War Book."

"Century War Book." Every page is replete with material for war dramas and novels beyond the flight of Imagination to compass. Here the great leaders, the commanders on both sides, de-ploy their forces again in action or unfold the maps and plans of those tremendous campaigns. Here the private soldier tells with glee how "Uncle Billy" role plain and erect at the head of his glittering staff, and "no man looked so much a commander as did the fatheriy general."

as did the fatheriy general." He tells also of the hot days when march-He tells also of the hot days when march-ing with footsore pace was an endless agony only forgotten when the enemy's works lay before them. He tells of the games and routine of camp life—the forbidden raids upon allen barnyards—the "song of home" and the death of "my chum" as they lay "behind a log upon the skirmish line." And all this is told by the southern soldier as well as by him who came from the northland. We catch a glimmes here and soldier as well as by him who came from the northland. We catch a glimpse here and there of the reality which lay behind the meager newspaper reports of the period. We see the self-sacrificing women at home -toiling in fields and shops-that their loved family hero might give up his precious life for a principle. We see the terrible anxiettes which beset the aching yet stead-fast heart of the great president. We are told of deep-laid plots and successful coun-ter plots. We grasp more clearly the ter plots. We grasp more clearly the meaning of the mighty word "freedom" and realize in some measure what it cost. The "Century War Book," as issued by The Bee, is a revised edition of the stand-

ard history known as "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." In the revision the great aim has been to evolve from this huge Suits \$3.00 mass of data, figures, and detail an interest-ing, graphic and comprehensive story in

popular shape, Nothing has been eliminated which is of vital importance, and the revision has in 200 suits, two shades durk and me-



The goods were bought from M. Sampter Sons & Co., of New York, at 50 cents on the dollar, and will be offered on Saturday without regard to actual values.

A manufacturer's entire stock of men's Fedora and Derby hats at less than cost of manufacturing. Men's Fedoras. \$1.00, worth \$1.75. Boys' Suits. \$1.75 and browns.

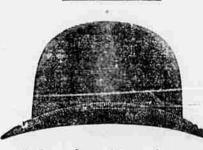
Suits \$2.00 200 Checked Cassimere Suits at. \$2.00 Suits \$2,50

Worth \$5.00.

Worth \$3.50



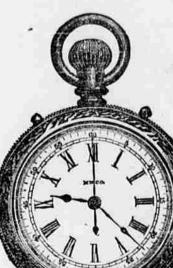
\$1.25, worth \$2.00. \$1.50, worth \$2.50. \$1.75, worth \$3.00. All this season's shapes in blacks, drabs



# HATS. | NOTICE.

These suits are all cut in the popular double-breasted shape. New goods made for this season's business by M. Sampter Sons & Co., of New York.

A WATCH



FREE

On Saturday with every \$10 purchase of boys' clothing we will give a stem winding



treasure to his cellmate, and also furnished him with a rule map or plat of the ground, intended to show where the treasure is located, the bearings of certain trees, stumps, being given as witness marks. This plat does not appear to be definite enough. as the fellows have been boring all over the place, till it begins to look like a big pepper

When asked why he had made no effort to recover this treasure himself, Mr. Smith intimated that he had not been in any need of the money, and, as for the trunkful of whisky, it was improving with age and would keep best where it is. The holes bored, he says, are eight inches in diame-ter and twenty feet in depth.

NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED.

The breaking of the Indian creek reservoir is entitled to rank as a disaster. It has involved the company owning the reservoir in great loss, has caused much damage to the railroad company, has shut off traffic and has caused loss to many persons who can illy afford to bear it, says the Boise Statesman

However, the loss will not be so great as has been feared. The Orchard Farms company will be able to catch enough water for all purposes during the present season, and for a comparatively small sum it can rebuild the dam so that no pressure of water, no inroads of gophers can put it in danger. railroad company, with its crews of men ready at hand, will repair its tracks at much less expense than the average observer would possible. The interruption of traffic cannot be remedied, but the gap made in the revenues will soon be lost sight of. The ditch companies whose works have suffered will be able to repair them for a few hun-Ired dollars. This they will quietly do, glad the damage was no worse. Those who were driven out of their homes by the water have suffered great inconvenience, but that will be forgotten as soon as the event shall have passed into history. No death has resulted from the flood; no enterprise has been stopped; no industry has been destroyed; no family has been ruined; and when communi-

cation shall have been restored everything will run on as before.

### CONSOLIDATING TWO ROADS.

A statement comes from reliable sources says the Denver News, that the Elk Moun-tain railroad and the Crystal River railroad are to be consolidated and pushed through to These two roads have been con completion. structed up Crystal river from Carbondale on the Aspen branch of the Rio Grande, and are each in a half completed state. Each had the usual amount of financial and legal troubles, and for the two of them in that section at the present time there is no earthly use. United there would be a strong company and a profitable piece of road, which, from the day of its completion. would have all the traffic it could handle in the form of marble, slate, coal, timber and precious ores. There is strong hope that the consolidation will be effected.

This Crystal river country, as it is called, one of the richest mineral sections in olorado. It contains the celebrated Yule Colorado. creek marble beds, which in quantity and quality are unsurpassed in the United States. A railroad is alone needed to render them at once productive. In addition there are vast deposits of fine bituminous coal, ex-tensive bads of the most excellent slate and large tracts of timber, as well as lodes of gold and silver ore. Large industries would follow the completion of this road up Crystal river, and this section of the western slope would enjoy a speedy and substantial growth in wealth and population.

These are not propitious times for rail-road building, but it is seldom that so varied and attractive a list of natural resources await productive development on the completion of a few miles of railway. The grading is all, or nearly all, done, and not much is needed except the iron and rolling stock. The surest and quickest way for those who have already put their money into the enterprise to get it out again is to complete the lin

### RICH PLACER DIGGINGS.

Some wonderfully rich placer diggings are being worked in the upper Big Bend of the Columbia, says an eastern Washington ex-change, O. B. Williams and J. W. Mc-Creary arrived at Revelatoks on snowshoes French creek, making the sixty odd

n the mine. Recently many cattle have died in por-tions of eastern Oregon and the disease is supposed to have been that known as

blackleg. Eggs are selling for 10 cents per dozen in Ashland and a fifty-two dozen lot was purchased last week by one of the grocery firms of the Granite City for 716 cents per dozen. The squirrel pest is so extensive in the northern part of Marion county that farmers are paying 5 cents reward on their scalps in addition to the 5 cents bounty given by he county.

The Portland City water committee has asked for proposals for the construction of four reservoirs to cost over \$500,000 has ordered the sale of \$1,500,000 bonds to carry on the work.

L. A. Pickler, Malheur county surveyor has been up on the Owyhee to measure the distance over the river to the new bridge. It will take 309 feet to span the river. county court will advertise for bids for the construction of an iron or steel bridge.

During the past three months the sales of butter from the Fairview creamery, Tillam-ock, netted to the patrons 29.1 cents per pound for butter fat. As the average amount of butter fat in the milk was about 4 per cent, the price is equivalent to nearly \$1.17 per 100 pounds for the milk.

The foreign commerce for Puget sound for February, as reported by the customs de partment, shows a total value of exports amounting to \$647,569, including 675,810 bushels of wheat, worth \$364,090; 75,240 barrels of flour, worth \$189,603; 1,413,635 feet of lumber, valued at \$14,684, and 80,000 laths, valued at \$140. The imports of dutiable goods were \$57,644; free of duty, \$26,097. Value of merchandise imported in the dis-

triet and transported to interior ports with-out appraisement, dutiable \$12,272; free of duty, \$178,226; total value, \$190,498. THE DAKOTAS.

Cattlemen west of the Missouri river re-ort slight losses of stock during the re-ent storm. Animals that were in good cent storm, condition stood the storm well, but some of the poorer ones succumbed.

ing season.

Spearfish has a miniature tin smelter for testing the stream tin of Bear gulch. If satisfactory results follow, a twenty-five ton smelter will be erected for the reduction of the extensive deposits of placer tin found in that locality.

The cement factory will start up with their force increased to 110 laborers. The The demand for Yankton cement has increased beyond the facilities of the present plant, and it is rumored that another extensive

factory will be erected here during the com The farmers of Brown county at their nany. institute resolved that the reports made in the east of the damage caused by the so-called Russian thistle in this region have been greatly exaggerated to the detriment of our fair state, and that by thorough cultivation and other proper methods we will be able to successfully deal with the weed. A colony of Dunkards from Walkerton, Ind., numbering 350, will start from that place the latter part of the month for their future homes in Towner county, N. D. A large number of the party will buy farms while others will rent or file on government lands, and still others seek employment through the first season with the intention of investing their earnings in farming land. Hot Springs merchants have incorporated

hemselves into a union for the advancement of the interests of that city and county They intend to have an electric street rail-way, a home for commercial travelers whose tongues are worn out, and a national hospital for disabled soldiers. They will also advertise resources of the county in building stone, coal, gypsum and climate, organize excursions in the states east to bring visitors, and will otherwise bestir themselves generally.

### WYOMING.

# The coal mines at Newcastle are nov being worked to the fullest capacity.

Work is about to begin on the property of the Fairview Mining company at Crown

Ranchmen in from the Big Laramie state that small bunches of sheep may be seen

Considerable excitement has been caused by the gold discoveries at Tickelville, Utah The ore runs \$20 and can be treated for \$4. The Spokane Indians will soon be located the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho. Cottages have been erected for their accom-

modation The recent slaughter of eleven buffalo in he Yellowstone National park by a single hunter has justly created much indignation in the Montana press. The San Francisco S. P. C. A. has un earthed a plan for a fight between a lion

and a grizzly bear at the Midwinter fair grounds and will prevent it. Large coal fields of an excellent quality are being uncovered in northern Arizona, and Phoenix is hoping to soon have an

abundant supply of that kind of fuel. The first year's work of the Utah beet sugar works was pronounced a success. It has been decided to put 3,500 acres in beets This will be all

for the coming season. the factory can handle. Senator Stewart of the committee on mines and mining has favorably reported his bill

amending the mining laws so as to require that \$50 instead of \$10 be expended annually in work upon each twenty acres of placer laims. There is an abundance of water for ir rigation about Eddy, N. M. Although the creage is increasing, the demand for water will probably not keep pace, because the

farmers are learning that less irrigation and more cultivation are required. The number of paupers constantly ar-riving at Salt Lake from the west has made

relief work very burdensome in that city. The unfortunates are said to be returning eastward from San Francisco, not finding

there a city of milk and honey. In February the Treadwell gold mines Alaska, shipped \$44,951 in bullion. The

expense of handling the 20,487 tons of mill-ing ore and 324 tons of sulphurets from which it came was \$27,811. The profits in the past nine months were \$372,000. The merchants and business men of Sal Lake City are making active efforts to create a popular sentiment in favor of using asbestos of home manufacture. The move is one that will increase the wealth and

independence of the territory of Utah. The Utah Portland cement plant at Salt

Lake City has started operations. It cost \$50,000 and has a capacity of 400 barrels a day. The company will pay out for help over \$60 daily and consume eight tons of coal in the furnaces every twenty-four

State Veterinary Surgeon Holloway Montana has a scheme to dispose of the surplus horses of that state, and there are He proposes to slaughter them and export the dressed carcasses to countries where horse meat is consumed. It is esti-mated that Montana has 100,000 horses that would be available for this purpose.

Extensive efforts are to be made to ship the first product of the Salt river valley from Phoenix this season. A dealer name S. Goodman has asked the Wells-Fargo Express company to give him a living rate, and on his part agrees to ship from this valley 4,000,000 pounds of fruit during the coming season. Hitherto local dealers have been content with shipping a few thousand pounds annually to points within easy reach. Mr. Harold of Pittsburg, Pa., has a contract to sink ten artesian wells in south Santa Fe county, New Mexico, for the Hy-draulic Placer Mining and Irrigation com-

pany of New York. He has five car loads of machinery and is prepared to surmount all obstacles in securing water for operating the thousands of acres of placer gravel in south Santa Fe county. He will sink 3,000 feet in hopes of striking artesian water, but if this fails to flow then a series of wells will be put down and pumps used to lift the

The Enterprise Reservoir and Canal com-has been organized in Utah to construct a reservoir at the head of Shoal creek, at point known as Little Pine Valley, in Washington county, Utah, with a capacity suf-ficient to irrigate an area of 5.415 acres of land. The estimate is based upon a calcu-lation by which the capacity of the reservoir is shown to be 2,758,145,277 gallons, which will give a depth of sixteen inches of

Trom Frence creek, making the staty dut considerably over \$6,000 from the Consola-tion mine, the result of four men's work since December 1. The pay streak is

nany instances, as regards particular nar ratives, but rearranged the matter in more attractive form. Nine hundred of the best illustrations are retained, and these alone without a line of letter text will vividly tell the story to the ordinary reader.

For students of history, as well as for the younger generation, the book is invaluable. It is an educator without a peer in respect to the salient facts of that momentous period of American history. To the vet-eran soldier the book is already well known and the only reason it has not been hithert placed upon the library shelves of every loyal American household has been the necessarily high price placed upon it in the original form. This drawback is happily removed and

the work as now issued is brought easily within reach of the most moderate purse, The terms upon which the "Century War Book" may be obtained will be found elsewhere in this issue.

### OLD PRESCRIPTIONS FAIL. Sure Thing Remedies Applied to a Balky

Horse The crowd had gathered about a horse and buggy in the middle of the street, says

the Chicago Tribune. The horse had balked. "Tie a string around his ear," said one of the bystanders. "It gives him some-thing else to think of. I never knew it to fail

It had no effect. "Blindfold him," suggested another. A bandage was tied over his eyes and an

fort made to start him. Same result 'Back him

"He won't back," said the exasperated

vner. "I tried that." "Try him with an ear of corn." The ear of corn failed to move the ob

stinate horse. "I'll see if I can persuade him some other way," said the exasperated owner of the animal.

He took a whip and belabored the beast with it till somebody threatened to have him arrested.

Then he kicked him a while.

All in vain. Finally a benevolent-looking old gentlemar orced his way through the crowd and said: "I have seen a great many balky horses started by building a fire under them. Can you get some straw or shavings?" A boy was sent to a neighboring furniture store for some excelsior. He came back presently with a huge armful. It was placed on the ground under the horse and a lighted

match touched to it. As the first feeble flame rose from it and the smoke began to curl about his legs the horse unbent a little. He turned his head, took a calm survey of the situation, and when the combustible stuff burst into a big blaze he moved forward about six feet, full possession of his faculties, and without ny unnecessary haste, and stopped again. And the elegant buggy was damaged \$25 worth by the flames before it occurred to anybody to scatter the blazing stuff.

And then an old colored man in a faded suit of second-hand clothes and a hat the brim half gone went out and spoke kindly to the high-spirited animal, rubbed his nose, patted him on the neck, climbed into the damaged buggy, and said, "Git along, sonny." And the horse moved off at a brisk trot, with his head high in the air.

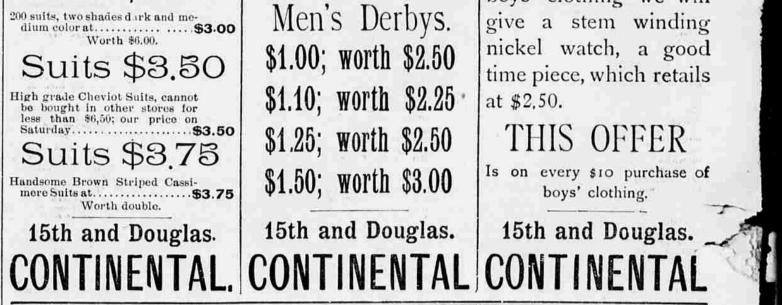
# A Monster Amethyst.

A huge amethyst, weighing twelve pounds and measuring nine inches by five in thick-ness, was found recently by Billy Norwood, says the Helena Herald. Norwood dir covered the stone on Granite creek, his at tention being first attracted by the bril liant display of colors sparkling in the sun-light. The color takes the most beautiful shade, a violet blue and a pinkish purple, in one hexagonal prism, which will measure about four inches. A variety of tints are shown through the balance of the stone ac-cording to the mixture of peroxide of manganese when it was formed. This particular specimen is of the hard-

est variety of quartz or rock crystal, cutting plate glass almost as neatly as a dia-mond. It is more valuable as a beauty specimen, probably, than for commercial purposes.

### Sticking Close to Home.

profitable, reduced them further to eight in 1892, and obtained from a majority of his hands an increase of the quantity produced A local paper of Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., says that George Dumore, a prosperwithout any loss of quality,



ous farmer, who has been a resident of that own nearly eighty years, has never been outside the township. The well known vil-lages of Courtland, Homer, Genoa and Aurora are within ten miles of Moravia, but Farmer Dumore has never been in either one of them. He has a brother and a sis-Third avenue cable railroad of New York ter who have lived eight miles from his farm for over sixty years and he has not seen either of them for forty-five years. A city by means of which it will be possible to seen either of them for forty-five years. A neighbor of Dumore's, Nathan Tuthill, 74 years old, has lived at Moravia fifty years and was never inside the village tavern or postoffice. He has lived half a century in one house and never slept or ate a meal in any other house. He never tasted liquor, beer or tobacco and never wrote a letter or signed a note or other obligation. Another neighbor of Dumore's is Seth R. Webb, aged the power stations." 83 years, who has been town clerk for fifty-

# four consecutive years. FEWER HOURS, BETTER RESULTS

#### Productive Capacity of Workmen Invariably increased.

There are still some here and there who seem to believe in the old maxim of Richelieu that workmen are to be compared with mules, who are less spoiled by work than by repose; but, on the whole, the beneficial effect of reasonable repose is now generally admitted, and, according to the Contemporary Review, nobody would think it wise or profitable to return to the very long hours of the early part of the century. And, here again, what is good for one nation has roved good for others; all have alike benefited in productive capacity by abandoning long hours of labor. When Mr. Scott, the in France, he reduced the hours of the French shipwrights from twelve to ten, and says he found it advantageous so far as he was concerned. Indeed, he raised their wages in consequence from 4 francs a day to 41/2 france, so that they must have done more work in the shorter day than in the longer one. When the hours were reduced to eleven in 1872 in Canton Glarus, the manufacturers prophesied ruin, but obtained 99.15 per cent of their old production in the first year, and more than their old production in the next. The eleven-hour day was introthe next. duced into the rest of Switzerland in 1878, and Dr. Schuler, the factory inspector, extracts the following results from the books of a spinning mill whose machinery was too old to be speeded except very slightly: In 1876-7 in twelve hours the mill produced the danger signal is given at once. 372.18 ko, of yarn per 10,000 spindles, but in 1579-50 it produced 388.88. In 1881 the Swins factory inspector reports a tannery and a watch factory as having voluntarily reduced hours to ten, and having in both cases found the same quantity produced in a day and an improvement in quality. The textile manufacturers of a particular district in Bohemia reduced their hours in 1870, and while they got at first a little less product in the day, they soon got more than before. M. Freeze, window-blind manufacturer at Hamburg and Berlin, who had reduced his hours to nine in 1890 and found the step

CABLE SIGNALS.

City.

penses, no one denying that he was a great orator and a friend of this country. A Novel Apparatus Installed in New York

"Well, said Senator Atchison, after a short reflection, 'if, as I take it from his name, he is related to the Maguires of Ken-tucky, he is a good fellow, and I shall vote for the bill." A highly interesting and novel system of apparatus is now being installed by the

### Bloody Battles of Europe.

Linear tactics and firelocks contributed nore lavishly to the death roll than the signal or telephone from practically any point on the line of the road to either of the skirmishers and breechloaders of modern times, says the Saturday Review. At Blenpower stations. At the intersection of every other cross street, as a rule, manholes have been built between the tracks, which contain an electric apparatus, known as an "au-witz the Prussians lost 18 per cent, the an electric apparatus, known as an "au-tomatic," which is connected with the elec-Austrians 28 per cent. At Kolin Frederick tric cable running between the tracks to force suffered to the extent of 37 per cent. Each of these manholes | while their victory cost his enemies only 14 is numbered and has a plug switch, by per cent. At Zorndorf, the bloodlest battle means of which a portable telephone can be of which we have any record that we may thrown into the circuit if desired. In the engine room of each power house are two gongs on which the signals are sounded, the total of from one-half to one-third. Kunersgoings on which the signals are sounded, the smaller going for one portion and the larger for the other portions of the road. As the road has three divisions, the large going is used in connection with an electric annunclator operated automatically which indi-cates to the engineer in charge whether it is the revolutionary armies, losses were at first diminished, but at Aspern the Austrians left nearly 28 per cent of their men on the the up or the down cable that is to be stopped. battlefield and the French, although the bul-The first signals are always sent out by the conductor of a car, who only uses the apparatus when the cable must be stopped. Weakened by one-half after the bu weakened by one-half after the battle apparatus when the cable must be stopped. When such an emergency arises he raises the cover of the nearest manhole, lifts the handle of the automatic and replaces the cover. In this manner the number of the box is transmitted to the power sta-tions, where it is printed by an instrument Ligny the Prussians were weaker by as many as 20 per cent, and the victory of Waterloo cost England rather more than resembling a stock ticker. Immediately upon the receipt of the number of the in ticker. Immediately that proportion. When, however, we turn to the campaigns which succeeded the lull of exhaustion following the downfall of the first strument from which the signal was sent the wrecking wagon from the nearest staempire, we are confronted with no such bloody records, in spite of the invention of percussion caps, rifles, and even rifled cantion is sent to it. This wagon carries the with the five telephone used in communicating with the five telephone and two power staon. The allies at the Alma only lost some per cent and the Russians 14 per cent. tions. After the trouble has been remedied the automatic is again used to signal the Inkerman, however, was as bloody as Waterengineer: one stroke meaning to stop the cable, two strokes to go easy, three stroke played a very small part. The losses at to go ahead all right, and four strokes stands Magenta and Solferino were comparatively slight. Although the consequences of Konigfor fire. All the delicate parts of the ap paratus, which are few in number, are in gratz were immense, they were cheaply purchased by the victors; while in 1870, not-withstanding that both sides were armed closed in a tight metallic case protecting them from the dampness and dust. The entire system is operated as a closed cirwith breechloaders, the losses never ap-proached the huge totals of some of the battles of the early century or of those of cuit, so that in case any portion is injured the seven years' war. At Worth, it is true, one-sixth of the total forces engaged were either killed or wounded, but at Gravelotts the proportion was only one-eleventh, and at Weissenburg one-tweifth.

> Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for \$ Pitcher's Castoria.

A Deserving Measure "Out in Missouri," said a western mem her to the Washington Post, "they tell a good story about Senator David R. Atchi-son of that state, who had the honor to be president for the duration of one Sunday, by president for the duration of one summay, by virtue of his position as president pro-tem-pore of the senate. There was a good deal of discussion about bringing Kossuth to this country, and much talk about the great Magyar. A bill had been introduced in conress to defray his expenses, and was then before the senate. The word Magyar was dinging in everybody's cars, and it had no escaped the attention of Senator Atchison though he didn't know what it meant at th time. There was talk one day in the cloak rooms about the 'Magyar,' and the pro-

priety of voting for a bill to pay his ex-

water into elevated reservoirs.