

PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Bold Discovery at Salina Canyon, Utah Causes a Rush.

THREE MILES OF RICH PLACER GROUND

Hardships of the Desert—A Delicious Wanderer Rescued and His Companion Found in His Last Stumble—Northwestern News.

The people of Mantle are greatly excited over a gold find at Salina canyon, says a special to the Salt Lake Tribune. Assays show over 75 per cent.

The claims are placed in black sand. Several locations are made and more rushing to the find. A new mining district has been formed called Red Creek.

The town of Sterling is almost depopulated. The citizens of Mantle and Salina are going in dozens. Claims have been located by O. F. Coudridge, R. B. Brown, J. P. Madison and Willard Pearson. Men are employed, lumber is on hand and sluicing operations are beginning. The gold is fine and clearly visible to the naked eye.

The find is about thirty-five miles southwest of Salina. The field contains three miles of placer ground. Mr. C. Lowe of Salt Lake, says the Journal above quoted, has received a letter from W. H. La Pearle, dated Bullionville, Nev., which contains a thrilling story of hardship and death in the desert. Mr. La Pearle describes his experiences as follows:

"I left Vanderbilt, Cal., 300 miles from here, about. Part of the way I came across the rest of the party. I had a pack of jackass packed with a little bacon and flour and a canteen of water and then struck out into the desert. It was a tough trip. I had a tramp of sixty miles without water, except my canteen full, and the sun beat down on me red-hot for two long days with not a living thing in sight. I tramped steadily for two days and one night getting across that piece of landscape.

"I had quite an exciting experience the day when we were about six miles from water. I met a crazy prospector. He had his clothes off and was digging holes in the sand for water. When I came toward him he told me to look out, for the water was very deep. The poor chap had been without water so long that he had gone crazy. I poured a little water out of my canteen for him.

"As soon as he saw the water he jumped on me like a mad dog. As I fell I managed to put my hand on a rock, with which I hit him on the head. He came toward me, and I got some water into his mouth. Soon after he fell asleep. Every few minutes I would pour some water into his mouth, until it was all gone. I had only a pint when I met him.

"I knew it could not be far from water, so I took my pack off the jack and got on him and struck out. In a little while I found the water. I never saw an animal drink like that jack did. I filled my canteen and went back to my crazy man, who was still asleep. I got some more water down him and wet his head. I watched him all night, and I tell you it was a long, dreary night, holding my breath, and I had a crazy man. By morning he had recovered his senses. He told me he had a partner, and they had got lost on the desert. He could not remember where he had left his partner.

"After we had had a bite to eat, as he was too weak to go with me, I struck out alone to look for water. I followed the tracks leading right away from the water. I followed them about three miles, when I came to the poor fellow, lying on his back. I dug a hole in the sand and put him in and covered him up as well as I could and went back. My wild man being able to walk a little better, I took him to the reservation and told the Indian agent about the dead man and then came here and we both went to work."

MONSTER PREHISTORIC REPTILE.

Up in the mountains of the West a fossil of this town is a curious formation in solid lime stone consisting of a circular hole having a diameter of about three feet and an average depth of about four feet. It is regarded as the crater of a prehistoric geyser, says the Townsend (Mont.) Messenger. Mr. J. P. Farly, a well known mining man, determined to explore it for the purpose of prospecting the rock for mineral. After descending about eighty feet the passage was found to be blocked by a mass of rock from above, which, after being away, disclosed the entrance to a vast underground cavern. As soon as he could ascertain his position to his feet he stepped over the edge himself in the midst of one of the grandest sights ever beheld by the eye of man.

On every hand stately columns, caused by the dripping of water over the years, rose from the floor in graceful form to meet a counterpart descending from the roof. A partial exploration of a few hundred yards brought him to a chamber where a skeleton of a white barrel hooped standing upright and extending away into the darkness farther than his one candle shed light. The skeleton of the animal to be examined, the petrified skeleton of an enormous reptile, perfect in every detail. The head was about four feet of the head showed plainly that the monster was well equipped for aggressive warfare. Curved fangs hung to the upper jaw, eight inches long. The mouth was open, showing a huge mouth, which could open easily four feet, judging from the articulation. The monster lay in a nearly straight line, and Handy found it opening to the right, measured upwards of 125 feet. About fifty feet from the head lay a number of bones that appeared to belong to the skeleton and which Mr. Hardy believed were the bones of a prehistoric mammal and fossils. States that this is probably the only perfect specimen of a dragon in existence.

The Smithsonian Institution has been informed of the find and we expect will have a representative here in a few days. Mr. Hardy refused an offer of \$20,000 for his find and stated that he would accept \$50,000 will purchase it. He has been trying to keep the discovery a secret in order to be prepared for the rush that is sure to follow the announcement. Our readers may look for more disclosures as the cavern is further explored.

OLD GLORY MINES.

A test run of the old glory silver ore, from the mines of the Old Glory Mining and Milling company, in Pima county, Arizona, has just been completed at the experimental mill in Denver. The test was conducted by the company's chemist, and the result was that the ore contained 97 per cent of the assay value. Leaching was accomplished by the use of cyanide solution, and the total cost of extraction is fixed at \$3 to \$3.50 per ton. The use of the Pearce furnace, which is worked automatically, would reduce the cost a perceptible extent, as it handled a fifty-ton lot of black hills concentrates at an average cost of 55 cents per ton. For a large plant it is almost indispensable. The old glory mine is located in Los Angeles parties. The ores tested here are worth a trifle in excess of \$400 per ton, fairly divided between gold and silver.

PACIFIC COAST BULLFIGHT.

Ernest G. Rognon, mining man and attorney, has returned to Salt Lake, says the Tribune, after a pilgrimage which embraced the localities where the famous Nevada syndicate are interested, and extending from Sonora, Mexico, on the south, to the Trinity gold fields of California on the north, and bringing with it a mass of interesting information. The most thrifty season among his people in the Mexican venture, which was promoted by the Pan-American Mining company, results are said to be most gratifying. The property itself yielding handsome profits and producing 100 tons of ore a day, the average value of which is \$4 a ton. The body, of which he says there are thousands, is in sight, yields readily to the cyanide process, which was introduced in Sonora by the company, while the best extending from 10,000 tons of tailings, and is now the most popular of any of the many that have been applied to the low grade Mexican product.

Among the Pan-American's neighbors is ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado, who is prospecting a most valuable mine in the mountains in Jesus Maria, which promises to lift

the blanket mortgage from his estate and place him square with the world. The ex-senator, for whom the turn has been coming very rocky ever since the depression in the market, has his eyes fixed on the gold property of his southern property, which has, it is said, since December last, paid him between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a month. It is the Mexican venture, says Mr. Rognon, that has induced the holders of long matured loans to hold off, and at present rate of production the sheet will soon disclose a balance in his favor.

A nest of nuggets and shot gold which is exhibited by Mr. Rognon is the best evidence of the riches which are rewarding their placer operations along the north fork of Coffee creek in California and some fifty miles northwest of Mount Shasta, where the mine has a strip of gravel three miles long lying in the bed of the gulch. The beds are in Trinity county, which has been washed for years, and in its primitive processes for the handling of gold, has produced many fortunes. From a selected pan of gravel gold of the value of \$5 was recently washed by the miner. Concerning the sensation that trouble had occurred in one of the canons between the Yaqui Indians and General Torres' troops, Mr. Rognon states that it is without foundation, and that of the tribe, which furnishes labor to nearly all the mines in the locality, there are not fifty hostile members. The romance was a source of considerable merriment among those who read it.

QUICKSILVER MINES.

The contemplated removal of the tariff on quicksilver will ruin the industry of mining for that substance in this country. It is a pity, too, for apart from its commercial value, a certain picturesque interest attaches to the metal. Its fluidity at ordinary temperatures is one thing that makes it remarkable. One can hardly realize that when reduced by cold to a solid, it is very malleable and can be beaten out into sheets as thin as tissue paper.

Deposits of quicksilver have been discovered recently in Utah, says the Salt Lake Tribune, but nobody has tried to work them as yet. The entire product of this country comes from California. Cinnabar, the ore from which it is obtained, is a sulphide of mercury. By heat the mercury is separated from the sulphur in the form of a gas, which, being condensed, runs out of the distilling furnace in a thin stream like a common pencil of molten silver.

Frequently the miter with a stroke of his pick penetrates a cavity in the rock that is filled with pure quicksilver, which runs out sometimes as much as a quart. The ore is often filled with globules of mercury, and when it is blasted the high temperature created by the explosion volatilizes the metal, which in the form of a poisonous air. Workers in the mines eat without washing their hands, and in these and other ways their systems become saturated with quicksilver.

The first symptom of resulting trouble is usually exhibited in the nails, which become diseased. Later the teeth drop out, bones rot, the jaw follows, and the unfortunate is fairly eaten up by the poison. These troubles are avoided to a great extent by cleanliness. The men who work in the quicksilver mines of Wales are the cleanest people in the world; their skins, untanned by the sun, are as white as snow. The Mexican miners in California are dirty and the fast, but after two or three generations spent in the mines they last longer, their constitutions becoming more tolerant of mercury.

THE DAKOTAS.

County commissioners at Yankton, falling to find a professional rainmaker, purchased 200 pounds of dynamite and experimented with apparent success.

A valuable horse was stolen from a pasture in Charles Mix county the other day, making the sixth or seventh theft of the kind perpetrated since January.

When the woolen mill is completed at Edgemont it will give employment to 600 hands, a fact which is being met with interest and eight carloads of machinery have arrived for the mill. It will be run by water power furnished by the big irrigation ditch.

Two veins of coal have been found in Day county, near the mouth of the river. The first vein of fifteen inches was found at a depth of sixty-three feet from the surface. The coal is of good quality, but light in quantity. The second vein of thirty-two inches was found at a depth of eighty-two feet. The coal is of extra quality.

A co-operative creamery is in successful operation in Boulder county, managed wholly by farmers. The plant cost \$100,000 and is used daily and a churn that will make 20,000 pounds of butter each day will soon be in operation. The plant is complete, about \$2,000, and is rapidly becoming a source of much revenue to its patrons. Several creameries have been established in that county during the season and all are in successful operation.

COLORADO.

The Chance mine, Park county, is shipping gold ore to the Denver smelters.

Some fine affairs about Fort Morgan are about ready to start. The mine is owned by the Golden Age mine, Boulder county, are clearing from \$10 to \$40 per day.

In Twin Lakes district, Lake county, the Golden mine are turning out gold at the rate of \$100 per day.

The tracks of the Midland Terminal are being taken up and this point will be abandoned by the road in favor of Gillette. The new creamery at Julesburg is about ready to start. It is 24x20 with a boiler room 12x14. The machinery is of the latest improved pattern.

The Pine Creek district, Gilpin county, turns out two specimens, but its success will be measured by actual shipments to the mill and the resulting returns.

The cyanide plant in Boulder county, operated in connection with the Livingston mine, is reported out of condition. A plant of this nature can only be run by an expert.

The last record of ore from the Gold Ditch mine, Esmeralda county, is that of the Argo smelter, returned \$563.19 for about twelve tons. The Gold Ditch is a regular shipper.

The Chandler Creek branch of the Denver & Grand Central, which was washed out by the June floods, is to be repaired. A few days ago engineers went over the line, only five miles in length, and estimated the damage at from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

In the Schiller ledge, Sunshine district, Boulder county, a strike of gold ore is reported which measures twenty feet between the surface and the vein. The average value of this nature can only be run by an expert.

WYOMING.

A Laramie young man has three bald eagles as pets.

The oldest inhabitant of Laramie states that there has been no such rain in that region in July.

A herd of tame buffalo was driven through Casper the other day, enroute from Pine Ridge, S. D., to a Montana ranch.

The cattlemen of Evansville, Wyo., are negotiating with the Union Pacific to lease 200 sections of land north of that town.

The shipments of cattle from Texas for the season have ended and close to 60,000 head were sent over the Cheyenne and Northern.

A strike has been made on the Dutch Tom gulch, near Lander, Wyo., in a four-foot vein, at a depth of six feet. The ore was \$10 to the pan, one going as high as \$22.

The Laramie miner tells about a remarkable catch of trout in the Big Laramie river, a number weighing from two to three pounds each, and one of them six and a quarter pounds and measuring twenty-two inches. They were of the rainbow variety, and were taken in the river seven years ago from the state hatchery.

Rainmaker Melbourne is certainly an unlucky man. He is unlucky for the reason that he has made his home in the mountains of Laramie county to produce ten inches of rain during June, July and August. He would have received a good start in July at least with no effort on his own part. More

rain fell in this city on the 4th and 5th than has fallen in this locality for two years.

The advantageous location of Fort Russell as a military post has been demonstrated several times lately when the authorities around it despatched troops in various localities on short notice.

Report comes from the Wind river mountain country, Wyoming, to the effect that the boys have struck it rich. The prospectors party has just returned with 500 pounds of ore, which they claim yielded \$150 worth of free gold to the pound. The owners are most enthusiastic over this prospect, and expect to place enough stock on the market with which to put in a stamp mill at the mines.

OREGON.

Work has begun on the Tillamook academy, which is to cost \$6,000.

Wool is being freighted by teams to The Dalles from Silver Lake this year, mostly by improved grading devices.

A broom factory has started up at McMinville by two brothers named Smith from Nebraska.

A great deal of first-class road work is being done in Lewis county this year, mostly with improved grading devices.

Hay is a profitable crop about Warrenton, where it yields three and four tons an acre, selling last year as high as \$14 a ton.

Water is worth something in Klamath county. The Little Klamath Ditch company has just recovered a judgment of \$5,000 for a water bill against Tule Lake ranch.

John Gill, who has been a resident of Polk county for the past year, coming from Mexico, will return to Lower California next November to work in the Topanga iron mines, at a salary of \$10 a day (silver).

Quail seems to be doing reasonably well, in spite of the hard times. Its last trip the steamer Bandorillo took out 100,000 feet of lumber, about thirty tons of butter, five or six tons of cheese, besides hides, wool, chittam bark, etc.

The Florida man who bit for the North Yamhill mill, Tillamook county, was found that roads in Tillamook are not built from asphalt, and in order to subcontract the same was compelled to experience a loss of \$300. Philip H. Jones, of North Yamhill is the subcontractor.

The county seat of Al Goodbrood of Union is pronounced the finest in the Grand Ronde, if not the whole state. There is an artificial lake four or five feet deep, a twelve-acre fruit garden and every variety of vegetables and berries. Five acres of it yielded last year 200,000 pounds of potatoes.

An Astorian Chinaman, who has been working street car with all the agile ease of his race was hurled violently to the ground and rendered unconscious for some hours. No one was to blame for the accident, but the street car could have been made into a saloon.

A survey of the mouth of the Columbia river has been completed by the U. S. Major Post, United States engineer-in-charge, to ascertain the result of the late flood on the jetty and bar. He finds the jetty undisturbed, and a wide channel, about nine feet deep at low tide in the shallowest part of the bar. The depth of water on the bar at high tide is thirty-six and one-half feet. Pilots should take soundings all along the Columbia river, and find a good deep channel all the way to Portland.

WASHINGTON.

Walla Walla's registration books closed with 1383 names.

Chelan is moving for the county seat of Okanogan county.

Colfax has 703 children of school age, an increase of twenty-seven over last year.

The cornerstone of the State university was laid at Seattle with imposing ceremonies.

The Northern Pacific's Tacoma freight sheds are piled high with millions of shingles awaiting shipment.

An additional word has been ordered for Fort Spokane, a fact which is being met with interest and eight carloads of machinery have arrived for the mill. It will be run by water power furnished by the big irrigation ditch.

The road from Northport up Deep creek, and thence to Cedar creek, is being surveyed by the Stevens county surveyor, R. B. Thomas. The road will open up a large section of the country.

Grant Copeland picked a twin laden with Royal can cherries from his orchard, seven miles south of Walla Walla. The bunch measured three inches in length and numbered 137 cherries.

Another gold medal for a Washington young man. His name is Archie Isaacs, and he is a full-blood Skokholm Indian boy, who went from the Puyallup Indian school, and has received a medal for his work in the Northern Military academy in Chicago.

Last year a Spokane firm made 20,000 fruit boxes for the Big Bend country. The other day a Spokane firm got a source enough to make 100,000 fruit boxes for the Snake river country. The fruit-growing interest in eastern Washington is in intimate touch with Spokane.

The young women of Whatcom are toying with vows of perpetual virginity by pledging themselves not to accept the matrimonial proposals of men who are not intelligent, honest, industrious, and who are clean in person and apparel, healthy, sober, church members and total abstainers from liquor, tobacco and profanity.

Aid and state of affairs is that reported from the Newkask, river settlement, Chehalis county. The Johnson claim has two conflicting owners, while an administrator is trying to dissipate the property. It is known to history offers so many beautiful law points as this one is said to, and yet, unfortunately, none of the interested parties is able to carry out a single plan.

If people living along the upper river will observe more care in the future about putting their names on their front doors, they will save themselves a great deal of trouble in returning their homes to them on occasions like the present. The Eagle says there is a comfortable little home tied up on the island opposite the bridge. The owner may have by calling around and proving property.

Samuel Crump, proprietor of the Spokane soap works, has been experimenting with vegetable oils, and is now experimenting with sunflowers, peanuts and castor beans at the ranch of S. Conway, at Kennewick. Mr. Crump maintains that the soap industry can be made a profitable industry in the state, and an immense market can be obtained for his oil from the seeds, which can be largely used in the manufacture of soap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salt Lake City is paying 8 per cent on an outstanding warrant indebtedness of \$230,000.

The new road now building from Prescott, Phoenix will be completed to Wickenburg in September, and to Phoenix by January 1. It is already doing a heavy traffic on its completed portion.

From reliable sources it is learned that the work of grading the new road from Jerome camp to a point on the S. P., P. & P. railroad at Clear Springs is being prosecuted to completion. The road is being built up the Cuchearas river to Stonewall, and will make travel in that direction more easily accomplished.

A strike of manganese tellurium ore in the Front Range district a few days ago has caused considerable inquiry to be made regarding the new El Paso county gold mine. A large number of citizens visited the district, twelve miles north of Colorado Springs and were very enthusiastic with the outlook.

The establishment of a new line of steamers between San Francisco and Alaska, with a passenger fare of \$20, has caused a rush of miners to the northern gold fields. Smelting ore is now shipped from Juneau to Tacoma at \$6 per ton, while small stamp mills find plenty of work.

Arrivals from the Black Butte country in Montana say that in that section there is a herd of buffalo, consisting of several hundred head. They have been in the country for some time past year. They are protected by some of the cattlemen who have their herds in that country, and who employ men to watch them and guard them from the Indians, who annually come from the Piegan reservation for the purpose of hunting them. These buffalo have received such care that they are almost as tame as cattle.

A wagon load of peaches brought in from the Hagerman farm, on the Pecos river, seventeen miles below Eddy, N. M., sold for \$42. at 10 cents per bushel, and the second load brought in sold for about the same amount. These peaches came from but five trees, all lighter bearers than some trees there, which will bear from 100 to 200 bushels the season. They five trees five years old it will be seen brought about \$15 each for the cost of hauling. One hundred bushels of such trees per acre would yield \$1,500.

In one of the oldest ruins in the state of Oaxaca, Mex., a number of very rare and interesting images, found in metal, have been discovered. The images represent people of

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A STARVING IMPOSTOR.

Shrewd Rogues Touch Washington for a Liberal Sum. The benevolent heart of Washington, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record, has received a dreadful shock because of the discovery that a man whose sufferings have aroused public sympathy to a greater heat than any case that ever occurred before is a wicked impostor. His name is A. C. Chewning, and he was picked up by the police in the Smithsonian grounds the other night dying of starvation. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, where stimulants and liquid food were administered to him frequently and in small quantities until he was suddenly recovered to explain that he was a resident of Basic City, Va., and had come to Washington with the expectation of getting a job. He said that his money gave out; that he left the place where he had been boarding rather than get into debt, and for a week or ten days had been sleeping in the parks and picking up a little food at the markets and free-lunch counters. For four days he had been eating nothing but bread, and the doctors at the hospital say that he would have been dead before morning.

In his pocket were two letters, one from his wife at Basic City, and the other a pitiful language her struggles to get bread for her children and herself and begging him to send her all the money he could, if it were only a few cents. She said she was in love and sympathy, described the cunning things the children had said and done, and expressed a confidence that even if she should die of starvation, God would put it into the heart of some kind soul to take care of their little ones. The other letter was a reply to that commending a lady, who even more heart-rending, and which he said he had not mailed because he had not been able to get a postage stamp.

Many a tear was shed over the letters when they appeared in the papers the next morning, and before noon \$500 in cash had been left for Mr. Chewning at the hospital. A parallel with a subscription. Mr. Mansderson collected \$50 in the senate and telegraphed it to the postmaster at Basic City with instructions to see that the wife and children were fed at once. The subscriptions exceeded \$600 within twenty-four hours, and four people offered Mr. Chewning employment. It is not known how much money was sent to the woman at Basic City, but the telegraph office reports a considerable amount, and the postmaster down there says she received a number of letters that day from the publications, which probably contained money.

Mr. Chewning arrived here the next day. There was an affecting scene when she was wrapped in arms around her husband, and all the calloused doctors and nurses of the hospital wept. Even the policeman who brought her from the station had to wipe his eyes. When she left the hospital the woman took the money that had been collected and has not been seen there since, but the husband still remains in care of the physicians.

Now comes the second scene. The postmaster at Basic City reports that he found Mrs. Chewning and family in a first-class boarding house, where she had been living for about a month; that she was paying \$6 a week for her own board and a corresponding amount for the board of her children. The Epworth Methodist church, who lived at Basic City until two years ago, sent a \$5 bill to Mr. Griffith, one of the Virginia churches, for the benefit of Mrs. Chewning, and received a reply that there was no evidence that she needed money. Mr. Griffith confirmed all the postmaster had said. Dr. McKim of Epiphany Episcopal church, who had also interested himself, got similar information from Basic City and something additional from another town in Virginia, where the newspaper accounts of the case had been read and reminded the people of a similar game that was played there about two months ago by a man answering Mr. Chewning's description. Then the chief of police of Alexandria identified him as the man who appeared in that city last winter and aroused the sympathy and opened the purses of the

people with a story about a burned house and a starving family in the village of Ambrosia.

There are several other witnesses against Chewning, and it appears very probable that he is an impostor, although the physician at the hospital still insists that it was a genuine case of starvation, and that if Chewning's story is not true, both he and his wife are remarkably fine actors and can make more money on the stage than by playing this game.

While the police believe the impostor though they say that there is no way to punish Chewning and his wife, for they have violated no law. Neither of them has asked a cent of money, but every dollar she took away from the hospital was a voluntary gift to her. Left there twelve hours before she reached the city. He is not a vagrant, for a terrible snow storm such as you can only find in the west, came up. The snow drifted against our doors and all about the streets, so that we had to remain all night in the theater. We started quite a fire and succeeded in cooking the beans, which were used to initiate the sound of rain. By shaking the box a stage rain storm could be produced. We took this rain as the profession is pleased to call it, but saw no way of cooking it. Some one suggested that the beans might be a good thing to cook it upon, in lieu of nothing better. The "thunder" was a sheet of tin or iron which was shaken to make the roar of heaven's artillery. Of course we got quite a fire and succeeded in cooking the beans, which we ate with a relish. Resolving into stage parlance, we had "thunder," "lightning" and "snow" to cook a lunch that consisted of "rain."

BALD HEADS IN THE SENATE.

They Are So Numerous as to Form a Majority of the Members. "What a charming array the senate would present in the first row at a grand ballet," a gallery occupant was heard to remark, sweeping his cynical glance over the senate floor. A large majority of the members of that body are baldheads, says the Washington Post. Mr. Gordon sports a small ring of white hair that extends over his bump of vanity. Senator Call brushes his hair over the top of his head to conceal his baldness. Blackburn is partially bald, but eating a Napoleonite tuft at the top of his forehead and retains a fairly respectable supply along the sides of his head, which is always cut short. Jarvis faintly conceals his baldness by a sprinkling of white hair. Harris is entirely bald, showing the bumps of firmness and self-esteem strongly developed. His scalp is ruddy, and his hair, which forms a deep indentation in the skull, is reminiscent of the war. He retains a small quantity of hair over the ears and circling around over his collar. Ramsey is very bald, but what he remains on the sides and back of his head is thick and iron gray.

Senator Vilas has lost all his hair but a quantity of luxuriant and glossy black locks that are suffered to grow long enough to be brushed over a white expanse of sterile scalp. Gray has a small bald disk on the top of his head, and the crest of Mr. Palmer is quite bald. Senator Veto's hair is becoming reminiscent of a departed luridness, and in Mr. Smith's case his hair of late has run to whiskers. Mr. Davis has dark hair, which does not vegetate fast enough to conceal the growing inroads of baldness. No hair restorative can save Mr. Shoup from the consequences of early party. Mr. Platt shows signs of losing his hair fast, and Mr. Aldrich retains a thin scattering of gray hair which shows signs of careful furling and scrupulous brushing. Mr. Hawley is quite bald. Mr. Hill's pallor of face extends to his scalp, which long ago bade farewell to the use of brush and cosmetics, and which, in relation to the seam of black gobs extending over his collar from temple to temple, is like the contrast of Poe's raven.

On the pallid bust of Pallas. Mr. Jones of Nevada has a long, pointed tuft of hair that extends over his forehead. Squire and Mitchell retain a remnant of dark hair.

A striking contrast to the senators named is presented by Senators Sherman and Morrill, the two oldest members of the senate. Mr. Sherman has a well-preserved supply of white hair, and Mr. Morrill's white locks are still long and wavy.

Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney troubles. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists.

SAVED BY THE FLAG.

In his sermon last Sunday Rev. George Fairley, Troy, N. Y., told the following story: "An American in Cuba had been taken as a spy and condemned to death. He appealed to the American and British consuls, whom he succeeded in convincing of his innocence. They laid his case before the governor general and demanded his release, but that official was inexorable. The prisoner had been found guilty under Spanish law and must die. The consuls retired and the next day the condemned man was led out to execution, blindfolded and man-

acled, and a platoon of soldiers was drawn up to receive the fatal command to fire.

Then the American consul took the flag of his country and wrapped it around the prisoner, and the British consul did the same. "Under those flags if you dare" was the warning given to the commander of the platoon. The order to fire was not given, and the prisoner was soon afterwards released."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures nervous headaches. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists.

SUPPED ON STAGE RAIN.

A Meal Cooked Amid Discouraging Surroundings. "Perhaps one of the most peculiarly prepared lunches ever laid before hungry people was one which we had when we were snowed up in the theater of a small western town," said a theatrical man to the Pittsburg Dispatch. "Upon this night, in the brief interval after the people left the theater, while we were dressing to go to our hotel, a terrific snow storm such as you can only find in the west, came up. The snow drifted against our doors and all about the streets, so that we had to remain all night in the theater. We started quite a fire and succeeded in cooking the beans, which were used to initiate the sound of rain. By shaking the box a stage rain storm could be produced. We took this rain as the profession is pleased to call it, but saw no way of cooking it. Some one suggested that the beans might be a good thing to cook it upon, in lieu of nothing better. The "thunder" was a sheet of tin or iron which was shaken to make the roar of heaven's artillery. Of course we got quite a fire and succeeded in cooking the beans, which we ate with a relish. Resolving into stage parlance, we had "thunder," "lightning" and "snow" to cook a lunch that consisted of "rain."

A POPULAR DELUSION.

The Notion That Rents are Extremely Low in Pullman. The popular idea that rents are cheap in Pullman is shown by the Chicago Post to be "one of the most glorious and resplendent errors that ever jugged the brains of the statistician whose beautiful figures show how high rents are in Pullman. The average rent in this country is to that of his brother on the other side of the Atlantic. The common streets of the town are lined with miles of two-story brick tenements—four rooms up stairs and four rooms down. This is the average house. The other houses are some of them better, some of them worse. But this is the prevailing style. The houses are built of brick and in rows, with plain pine floors, the plainest of walls, the cheapest of wains and doors. They are turned out by the contractors as chair rungs are turned out in a chair factory. For each of these flats \$1.71 per month is charged, making \$24.42 the rent of one house. This is rather high for the investment. The land cost the company practically nothing. The houses are cheap. The Pullman company is a thing stupendous! It ought to be about as good a thing as the income of the duke of Buckingham from his estate around Adelphi in London.

There may be some on in this vicinity who are afflicted with stomach trouble. If so, the experience of A. C. Epiphany, carpenter, and contractor of Newman, Ill., will interest him. For couple of years he was afflicted with stomach trouble, with a pain in his stomach, that he says, "seemed to go through me from front to back. I began taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Whenever any pain appeared I took a dose of the Remedy. It gave me prompt relief and has effected a complete cure." It is for sale at druggists.

Not Exactly Sympathetic.

Chicago Tribune: "Young man" said the stern father, appearing suddenly at the door of the parlor and holding it open, "walk out!" "Yes, sir," responded the young man, rising to go. "You're the boss. You've got the right. But I want you to understand," he added, fiercely, "that