PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Nevada Excited Over a New Ledge Larger and Richer Than the Famous Comstoo's.

A 150-POUND CHUNK ALMOST PURE GOLD

Landasky, the New Camp in the Teton Mountains, Becoming a Center of Attraction-The Region Immensely Rich -General Western News.

Carson has been thrown into a state of excitement that reminded one of the olden days. William Zirn, the original discoveror of gold at Pine Nut. has come in with a few hundred pounds of gold rock that was a sight to beheld, says a Carson special to the San Francisco Examiner. The rock was quarts, mixed with feldspar and black manganese, and it was literally veined with gold. It would have been easy for a man with a pair of pincers to have extracted hundreds of dollars worth of gold.

Zirn also brought in about \$2,000 worth of free gold, which he took from his ledge a week ago. He said as he showed the speci-

"I know that I have at last found the main ledge. The gold we have found before has been float off the main ledge. This rock I took out seventy-five feet from where I made the first discovery. The ledge is well defined. The shaft is down sixty feet and this ledge is five feet wide. I can trace it nearly 200 feet.

"The hanging wall is a greenish stone, like there is on the Comstock, and the foot wall is porphyry. You see this rock is all free milling ore. It assays about \$80,000 a Talk about rock-this is not nearly as rich as some I will bring in in a few days. The richness increases as the shaft goes down, and I am positive that we have found the mother ledge at last." Several parties have started for Pine Nut

to take up claims and resume work on claims abandoned last year. All the country about Pine Nut is pretty well located, and little ground is left. Zirn also has a piece of ore weighing 150 pounds, almost pure Zirn claims that gold is so thick in the ledge that he is afraid to put in a blast. Zirn has secured a cabinet eight feet high and four feet wide, filled with gold specimens, which he has placed on exhibition.

where crowds of people viewed the proofs of the wonderful discovery.

Another big strike that is reported in the vicinity of Pine Nut is that of W. H. Bag-will, a locator, who is down sixteen fest on a lodge taking out silver ore that assays \$2,168 per ton. The ledge starts at the top two inches wide, and at sixteen feet it

is over eight inches in width.

There is plenty of wood and water in the vicinity, and the location is in a direct line with the Pine Nut, about six miles west. The ledge, which can be traced several hundred feet by the croppings, makes straight toward the Pine Nut ledge, which is nearly all gold. If it should turn out that the ledge is a continuation of the Pine Nut ledge it would indicate a larger ledge than the Comstock and richer.

The excitement over Zirn's discovery is unabated, and the gold on exhibition is so rich that no one questions the assay of

A MONTANA ELDORADO. One district which is attracting the atten-tion of the mining men of the west and which promises to soon be classed among the greatest in the west is the Little Rockies, in Teton county, to the south of the Fort Belknap Indian reservation. In 1889 Powell Landusky, an old-time miner and pros-pector, better known as "Pike," made the first discovery of mineral in this section, writes a correspondent of the Helena Independent. In January, 1890, he made the first location, the Julia, and the same month located the Gold Bug. For some time Landusky worked alone developing his claims, which showed more than ordinary richness. Assays of the ore proved that they carried ore averag-ing late the thousands of deliars per ton. Robert Ormen j. lned with Mr. Landusky in working the claims, and a number of ship-ments of ore were made to the smelters at Great Falls, Omaha and Peorla. These shipments resulted in handsome profits, re-turns having been received as high as

\$13,000 per ton on picked ore, and number of lots that were not assorted the average was more than \$500. It was not until last spring that much in-formation of the rich ores of the Little Rockles became known. Then there was a rush for the field, and now there is a camp known as Landucky, whose future greatness may outrival that of Cripple Creek. The town is only started and as yet there are only a dazen houses, but others are building and before snow flies no doubt the population of Landusky will be four times

as much as it is at present. The town is eixty miles south from Harlem, a station on the Great Northern road, pleasantly located in the guich near where Landusky made his first discovery. The formation of the mountains about the

new camp of Landusky is porphyry, grasite and lime. The character of the ore is mostly free-milling, though some refractory rock has been found. The Gold Bug, from which much rich ore has been taken, is developed by a shaft fifteen feet in ore from the grass reaches. the grass roots, and a tunnel 107 feet. mill assays run \$20 in gold and some were had running as high as \$8,00. In the early spring of this year the Augus

lode was discovered by Robert Ormon. This is one of the richest finds yet brought to light in the district. The vein is thirteen feet wide, solid ere, which at every point runs from \$400 to \$500 per ton. It is free milling ore carrying gold only. A shaft has been sunk to the distance of fifty-five feet, and so far 300 tons of ore have been taken out and shipped to the smelters. The cost of shipping the ore by teams to the

when the richness of the ore is considered.

Lately a rich lead of free silver ore has been struck by George Manning. This ore is as astonishingly rich in silver as the cres of the August and Gold Bug are in gold, it running as high as 700 ounces to the ton, the average being about 300. Another free silver proposition is being worked by Messrs. Cook and McCowan, there being a six-inch vein which averages nearly 800 ounces to

McKenzie & Carter, in Ruby gulch, have claim which runs high in free milling ore and have made very profitable shipments. "Pike" Landusky has, aside from the and Gold Bug, about thirty other claims in and near Ruby gulch, among them being The Only Show, Silver Leaf and the Anule. exceeding rich properties. Manning & Or-mon have The Surprise and Paymaster, on which what little development work has been done shows them to be rich in free

George Manning has a three-stamp mili in operation, and lately it has been working on ore from Fred Whitehead's mine, shout ten tons having been run through with gratifying results to Mr. Whitehead, though is reticent in regard to the average of gold to the ton.

While the statements here given may even to the experienced miner seem exaggerated, they are nevertheless reliable, and have been gleaned from sources which can not be well disputed, and the books of the different companies at Great Falls, Omaha and Peoria will prove their truthfulness. Messrs. Landusky & Norman, Mr. Whitehead and others are developing their properties rap-idly and more than paying their way. The rtunities presented to the earnest miners and capitalists are almost unlimited. within another year the new camp of Landuaky without a doubt will, in activity, equal any gold field so far known to Mon-

A LARAMIE INDUSTRY REVIVED. Laramie can particularly rejoice because perintendent John Davis of the soda works

mas received instructions to proceed to se-cure all the soda crystals he possibly could from the lakes near the city and to hire men and put them to work, says the Laramie

It is expected that from twenty-five to fifty men will soon be employed at the lakes and the works will be put in operation as soon as the crystals can be brought in.

It is still a question as to how the crystals in the Jim river valley which sells for \$10

lakes branch is not in shape for transporta-tion at the present time. The track will not hold a locomotive. It will need 3,000 new

hold a locomotive. It will need 3,000 new ties placed under the rails before it will be safe for an engine of ordinary weight.

There are from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of crystals now in sight at the lakes. It is not believed that the railroad company will refuse to place the soda lakes track in condition and haul the soda according to contract. The pay roll, it is expected, will reach 2000 ner day at the lakes. It promises to \$200 per day at the lakes. It promises to be one of the most valuable operating periods in the history of the works to Laramie.

SOME OREGON MINES.

months' prospecting trip, I am prepared to say that I believe that district will in the near feture be developed into one of the

richest placer and quartz mining districts in southern Oregon. The eastern part of Curry and western portions of Josephine

counties are of a gold-bearing formation, carrying strata of porphyry, black slate, serpentine, lime and granite. This belt is

serpentine, initial and grantic. This bett is about four miles in width, bearing in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. Commencing at Rogue river, I prospected to the north for a distance of four miles, finding in many places good indications. One location in particular, known as the

Elizabeth mining claim, far exceeds it general merit anything I have seen in my

general merit anything I have seen in my thirty years of experience. The claim is owned by J. J. Chadwick, Baxter Robinson and W. J. Worley, and shows a shoot on the surface of 800 feet, giving a prospect in free gold the entire length that I think will average \$59 per ton, with over 1,000 tons in sight. I worked a pound of are, of what I call the best grade, and saved by amalgamation 20 cents, which fully convinces

gamation 20 cents, which fully convinces me that some of the ore will work over \$400

J. L. Coyle of Henley, says the Ashland

Tidings, reports that William Rummel and George Parsley found a rich pocket of gold

quartz recently on Ash creek, a tributary of Klamath river, about eight miles below Hornbrook, from which they cleaned up

Hornbrook, from which they cleaned up \$1,500 with a hand mortar in one week. A miner named Reeder has mortared out nearly \$10,000 during the past eighteen months from a small quartz ledge, which he has located just across the river from Ash creek. He calls his claim "Fool's Paradise." About a year and a half ago he struck the first pocket and took out \$4,000. Since then he has found hunches which

Since then he has found bunches which yielded as 1. dows: One each of \$150, \$300, \$3,200, \$1,790, the last amount being cleaned

up by himself and another man in eight days in August. The gold is found in kid-

per ton. Their mine is in splendid condition, but, as they have no mill, work has been suspended for the present. The White Swan

is a good property and has produced con-siderable builion during the past two years, but, owing to litigation, it has been closed down for pearly six months. The Virtue is all right. They run day and night and

employ seventy men. Just now they are get-ting in their winter's supply of wood, and it is the intention to run the year round.

NEBRASKA.

There is talk of establishing a cold storage warehouse at Grand Island.

Bellevue now has a paper, the Phenix,

edited by W. R. Patrick. It is small but

The Pawnee County Times has been re-

yellow othre on his property.

noved from Pawnee City to Burchard by

Tibbetts Bros., dealers in farm machinery t Elk Creek, have made an assignment and

There are ten religious denominations in

near Hay Springs, and three of the animal

Mrs. Joseph Rademacher of Salins county

fell out of a cart the other day and broke two ribs, in addition to sustaining serious

Burgiars who entered the store of Harring

ton Bros. at Pawnes City and stole six Win-

Fifteen hundred gallons of sorghum

guns to their owners.

chesters, became frightened and returned the

the farm of H B. Fairchild, near Diller, were consumed by fire, causing a loss of

Alva Alten and Miss Mitchell of Hardy

went out for a Sunday ride and were landed

in the ditch by a runaway horse. The lady

was rendered unconscious, but she will re-

A 3-year-old child of John Mead, residing

at Hiland station, attempted to climb into a grain bin and was caught in the sliding door. When found the little one was uncon-

John Brazene, who assaulted Tom Baker

in Nematia county and inflicted tojuries which may cause his death, has been ar-

rested, and is now in jail awaiting the out-come of the wounds of his victim.

The city of Friend has been mulcted in the

sum of \$1,500 by the estate of David B. Bur-

leigh, who was injured by falling on a side-walk three years ago and died as the result

A burglar was found in the store of N.

Henn at Petersburg the other night helping himself to a lot of shoes. Mr. Henn dropped

the introder with an iron rod and took him

Tom Allen, a well known ranchman near

Crawford, was riding after some runaway

cattle when his horse began to pitch vio

posed that a blood vessel near the heart was

Five little girls at Norfolk found a piece

of blue vitriol on the sidewalk, and it looked

so good that they took it home and, dis-solving it in water, all took a drink. They

were soon taken sick, and when it was dis-covered what they had done an emetic was

given them and physicians summoned. The emetic and the doctors did the business, and

the children still live to try some more ex-

A Fullerten young lady who had a boil on

her leg which was very painful, saw a man

passing the house with what looked like a medicine case and she jumped to the con-

could do nothing for her with his piano

deavor to have adopted by the legislature this

The grain palace exposition held at Aberdeen has been a grand success in the display of grains and vegetables as well as in the amusement I ne. The spacious building was well filled during every cancert given

A farmer named Ritchie, in sinking a well

at Miller, struck a strong flow of gas, which came near causing the death of one or two workmen who were at the bottom. This is the second well of the kind on the farm

where gas has been struck, and coal has

Martin Beserud, who has been doing some irrigating this season, came in at Huron with a had of onions. Referring to his product he said: "Onions pay better than

with a find of ontons. Reterring to he product he said: "Onions pay better than wheat. I have an acre of onions, and from it I will market 250 bushels, for which I get \$1.25 a bushel, making the snug aum of \$312.50 for the product of one acre. My

also been found near in small quantities.

by the Iowa State band. Exhibits at state fair were all that could be expected.

THE DAKOTAS.

periments in the future.

tuning instruments.

He dismounted and the horse sud-

fell to the ground dead. It is sup-

his crime.

of the accident. The suit was for \$5,000.

sclous and died in a few minutes.

The origin of the fire is a mystery.

he sheriff has the stock in charge. There is enough work in sight to keep the

lively

in the ceded Sloux lands has proved success ful. For only a few weeks the work of drilling an artesian well on the farm of G. S. Grant, west of Chamberlain, has been it progress, and a fine flow was struck. The well belongs wholly to Grant and his example W. J. Worley, writing from Myrtle creek to the Roseburg Review, says: "Having just returned from Mule creek mining dis-trict, Curry county, Oregon, after a three will be followed by many other farmers and

fliter, the scheme carried by a big majority. Only twenty-six votes were cast against it. Excavating on the filter plant is almost done.

ranchmen in that region. A mass meeting was held in Fargo last seek at which twenty-four towns were represented, with a view to taking measures toward warding off danger from the Russian thistle blown into the state from County commissioners are rec ommended to build sixty miles of iron post and wire fence on the south and west line of the county with a view to stopping and burning the thistle. The commissioners will probably do this. The thistle made its first appearance this season

WYOMING. Three cabbages raised in Rawlins weighed spectively 11%, 12 and 13% pounds. The Fee coal mines, a few miles from aramic, will be worked this winter. A traction engine will be used to haul the coal

Work has been resumed at the soda lakes near Laramie. Several men were put on recently and it is expected that the force will soon be increased.

It is reported that an organized band of horse and cattle thieves are operating in the Powder river country in Jackson county. They have a cave in the mountains where they conceal stolen property. It is suppose that this is the gang that has been raiding sheep camps the past few months.

A company composed of business men of Evanston and citizens of Star valley, in the northern part of Uintah county, is being organized for the purpose of building a telephone line to connect that section with the county seat. The line will be built via Montpelier, Idahe, and will be about 200 miles long.

The new canning factory at Pueblo has started up with thirty men. call this season. No machinery in place as

The cutput of the El More coke ovens

neys, or pockets, lying between the quartz and the porphyry. Writing from Baker City, a correspondent The Florissant, on Grouse mountain, Crip-Writing from Baker City, a correspondent of the Boise Statesman says that Superinten-tient John McNailey of the Virtue mine has just shipped a \$16,000 bar of gold bullion, the result of one month's run at that mine. Toppy Johnson, superintendent of the Col-umbian mine, located two and a half miles ple Creek, is the first shipper from that lo-cality. Others will follow. The second clean-up of the Alma placers reached 625 ounces in gold. Preparations

are new under way for extensive work next from the Virtue, states they now have 100 tons of cre on hand that will average \$21 The Orpha May, Cripple Creek, is shipping ten tons per day to the Denver smelters, averaging \$100 per ton. The mine is

worked under leane The Chief mine, Raven Hill, Cripple Creek, has changed hands for \$75,000. Colorado Springs parties are the purchasers, and they will commence to develop it at once.

Messrs. Brown and Miller, owners of sheep recently killed at Parachute, have gotten up a petition signed by the citizens of Garfield county to offer \$500 reward for the capture of the slaughterers. The Mount Lewis Mining and Milling

company is about to introduce the cyanide process into the La Plata district. They are encouraged by the success of the Boulder and Cripple Creek plants. It is stated that the Portland company

will have work for 600 miners on its Cripple Creek property before the middle of next month. The ore in the Portland proper yields from \$400 to \$500 per ton. It is handled in Pueblo. Dennis Dean, a farmer near Ashland, has discovered large Japosits of brown and The Breckinridge Journal places the result of the August clean-up for the Jessie mill in that district at 875 ounces of gold,

which was made up into two bricks and was forwarded by express to the Chicago office of the Jessie company. At \$19 per onnce this means \$16,625 in gold which did not reach the Denver branch mint. Weeping Water quarries going for two and a half months with twenty men employed. Columbus with church organizations, and six others are represented, but are not organized. The Silverton Standard reports the sale

of the Nevada mine, Silverton district, to E. G. Stoiber, who is the owner of other large properties in the neighborhood. The Unknown men placed strychnine in the feed of the horses of A. B. Moon, a farmer consideration is not given, but the state-ment is made that the owners of the Nevada, which is a large producer of high grade sil-A gaseline explosion in Smith's restaurant at Franklin resulted in Miss Lizzie Baxter being severely burned, but no other damage ver ores, last year refused an offer of \$600

OREGON.

Bay City is building a school house that will cost \$4,500.

Plans have been prepared for rebuilding the Catholic church at Gervais. John Staker of Oln y, Clatsop county, has six fig trees well loaded with fruit.

The estimate of a water works system for Newberg, that would supply 172,800 gallons of good spring water daily, is only \$11,000. William Walker, a boy 14 years of age, climbed a fir tree 250 feet high, near Beaverton, broke off the top and took it home for a

There is a movement on foot at Klamath Falls to build a combined opera house and armory for the use of troop B, Oregon National Guards.

A new Howe truss bridge is to be built across the Illinois river, in Josephine county, to cost \$2,000. The old bridge has stood for twenty-seven years. Robert Steel, near Airlis. Polk county

raised this scason 4.900 bushels of barley on thirty acres of land, or 133 bushels per The grain was so heavy that only a could be cut at a round, and two weeks were spent in cutting the thirty-acre WASHINGTON

John Doser will build a shingle mill at Amacortes, with a capacity of 150,000 g The whaleback steamer now being

at Everett will be faunched about the 1st of November. Above the dam at Pugsleys, in Smith eek, there is a solid mile of logs, scaling 1,509,000 feet.

Washington supplied 33 7-10 per cent of ket last year. E. C. Burlingame has executed a mort-

gage in Tacoma for \$89,000 on the property of the Tacoma & Yakima Canal company, in Yakima valley. Within two weeks 300 men will be set to work on the canal. Gillard Pierce is credited with breaking the North Pacific coast record" at sawing shingles on a hand machine. He is ited with 83,000 in nine hours and forty minutes at J. R. Parker's mill at Lawrence. It is said that along the north fork of Lewis river there is any amount of loose gold. In a number of instances small nuggets have been picked up, assaying from ents to as many dollars, but no very rici edge has as yet been located. There are it is claimed, no less than 300 men at the present time prospecting in the Lewis river country, far up toward the headwaters.

clusion that he was a doctor. She called him in, and after showing him the trouble-There is great complaint of a scarcity of lickers in the hop fields. The hops limb asked him what she had better He told her he thought it looked very ipening very fast and it is feared many will be lost. Labor Commissioner Lamb of bad and advised her to call a doctor, as he Seattle is trying to supply the demand for pickers and for men to work on railroads and an irrigation ditch, but, though many are out of employment, few seem to care for this kind of work. Wages are not high C. G. Hartley, a prominent alterney at Miller, has just completed a new code of civil procedure to take the place of the one new in use in the state, which he will enenough to suit them.

MISCELLANEOUS. "Mother" Gleim, "the queen of the bad lands," has been sentenced in Missouri to fourteen years in the penitentiary. The Benton Press is authority for the statement that a live scorpion, the first ever seen in Montana was found on Milk river near Havre. The paper states that Ed Baudette "has it in alcohol."

The Prescott Journal-Miner says: John Sugden is developing the Ellen mine in Chaparral guich. He has a shaft down Chaparral gulch. twenty feet and has from two to two and half feet of ore, which will go \$40 per ton in gold. He has taken considerable more ore in value out of the shaft in sinking than the work cost.

R. W. McIntyre of the Redlands Gold Mining company, says the San Bernardino Times-Index, was in that city lately having some ore from the company's mine in the Panamint range assayed. The ore was gold with a small amount of silver. The gold value of the sample was401.04 ounces or \$8,290.41 per ton. Mr. McIntyre said that was a sample of about twenty tons

an acre, every sere of which can be made as profitable as the one from which I har-vested these onions." ARMY OFFICERS TO RETIRE

At a special election held at Grand Forks, N. D., upon the proposition to bond the city for \$40,000 for the construction of a water Som of the Best Knewn Commanders Appreac' ing the Age Limit.

HONORABLE RECORDS IN THE SERVICE

The Retirement of Generals Howard and Hawkins and Colonets Tompkins, Chardler and Langdon and the Changes that Will Follow.

Officers of the army are looking forward with much interest to several important changes that will shortly take place in the ranks, owing to the retirement of commanders who have reached the age limit of 64 years. There will be much moving about of the high officials, as the coveted commands fall to the men next in rank to the retiring officers. The extent of the retirements and the probable promotions is thus reviewed by the New York Herald:

The earliest retirement will be that of Colonel Thomas H. Tompkins, who retires next month. Then follows Colonel Loomis. Laugdon, commander at Fort Hamilton; Assistant Quarter Master General Colonel John P. Chandler, General O. O. Howard and Brigadier General John P. Hawkins of the subsistence department. All of these officers retire before December.

On September 29, 1895, Major General Schofield, senior officer of the army, goes out, and the next in rank at that time, if he lives, will be General Nelson A. Miles, who comes to Governor's island in November, when General O. O. Howard retires to private life.

General Howard, who retires on November is known in certain circles as the "Havelock of America." During his lifetime he has been enabled to combine in harmony the spirit of war and of Christianity. He was a brave soldier in the great civil strife, a general of whom his country is proud, but ever since boyhood he has been a religious teacher. At a public banquet in this city a few months ago General Howard explained ow he managed to apparently drink wine response to toasts.

"I always have the waiters fill my glass with water before I sit down," said he. "I never allow intoxicating liquor to pass my ips, and I drink water instead of wine in esponse to the toosts."

General Howard comes from Maine, and is a warm personal friend of that sturdy old temperance leader. Neal Dow, who brought about the passage of the famous prohibition law of Maine. The little town of Leeds is General Howard's birthplace. He was born on November 8, 1830, and will be 61 years old, the age limit in the army, two months hence. He graduated at Bowdoin ... lege in 1850, and the United States military academy in 1854, became first lieutenant and instructor in mathematics in 1854 and resigned in 1861 to take command of the Third Maine regi-ment. He was made a brigadier general of voluntiers in 1861 for bravery at the first battle of Bull Run. He lost his right arm and was wounded fwice besides at the battle of Fair Oaks. After six months' leave of ab-sence he returned to the field at the battle of Antietam. He became major general of vol-unteers in November, 1862, commanded the Eleventh corps during General Hooker's operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg served at Gettysburg, Lookout Valley and Missionary Ridge and was on the expedition to the relief of Knoxville in December, 1863.

FOUGHT IN MANY BATTLES. In the invasion of Georgia General Howard was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged at Daton, Resaca, Adairsand was engaged at Darton, Resaca, Adairs-ville and Pickett's Milh, where he was again wounded. He was at the surrender of At-lants, and joined in the pursuit of the con-federates in Alabama from October 4 till Precember 12, 1864. In the march to the sea and the invasion of the Carolinas he com-manded the right wing of General Sherman's army, and was made brigadier general on December 21, 1864. He was in command of the Army of the Tennessee and engaged in all the important battles from January 4 till April 26, 1865. In March, 1865, he was breveted major general for gallantry at the battle of Ezra Church and the campaigns against Atlanta, Ga.

Since the close of the civil war Howard has led a very busy lift. He has served as temperance orator, religious exhorter, author and Indian fighter. He was ommissioner of the Freedmen's bureau at Washington from March, 1865, till July, 1874, and in that year was assigned to the com mand of the Department of Columbia. In 1877 h: led the expedition against the Nez Perces Indians, and in 1878 fought the Ban nocks and Plutes. He was superintendent of the United States military academy during 1881 and 1882. He was commissioned major general in 1886 and given command of the division of the Pacific later on coming to the ast, with his station at Governor's island. General Howard's friends regret the fact that he must retire this year, for if he had but one more year to serve he could go to Washington as commander of the army, he being n xt in rank to General John M. Schofield, who must retire in September, 1895, on account of having reached the age limit. It was the general impression among General

Howard's friends that he was only 63 years old and that he would succeed General Scho field at Washington, having a little more than a month to serve in his new rank. He would thus have been enabled to go on the retired list on the pay of the senior major of having been in command at Washington. France made General Howard a chevalier of the Legion of Hotior, and he has received the degree of Li. D. from Bowdoin, Waterton and Shurtl ff colleges and Gettysburg Theo-logical seminary. He has contributed various articles to magazines and has published several books. He will retire from the without a fortune, though, for he has right up to his income, being extremely gen rous in making donations to religious and temperance objects. He says he has not yet made up his mind what he will do when he leaves the army. A few months ago he was made president of the National Timperance society.

GENERAL HOWARD'S SUCCESSOR. His friends throughout the country at this early day are making preparations for a public testimonial to General Howard. It will take the form of a banquet and a gift

General Howard's successor at Governor's Island will be General Nelson A. Miles, who is next in rank. General Miles is now called the "lucky major general" of the army, for he will succeed General Howard and General Schoffeld inside of a year. He is now in command of the Department of the Missouri. He will have not quits a year's service at Governor's issand when he will take Major General Schoffeld's position at the head of the army by Wenlority on September 29, 1895. He will have attained by almost single leap, from the wilds of the west to two of the most coveted positions in the army—the Department of the Atlantic, and, best of all, the location at Washington as senior officer of the United States army, The public has had news of General Miles Juring the recent NOTEC out west, but he

is known more as an Indian fighter, who has spent much of his time since the war in putting down the outbreaks of the reds. is a very handsome man, and is known among the soldiers of his command as the "Adonis of the Army," He hesselvears old, but looks scarcely over 40, his livestern life having imparted to him the strength and vigor of a imparted to him the strength and vigor of a Samson. He is said to be a marvel of strength and a remarkibly finished horseman. It must not by thought that b cause General Miles has been fighting indians on the frontier for many years he knows nothing of the graces of the social side of life. He is a gallant officer and as brave a soldier as ever raised a sword, but he can lead the dance and go through the intricate movedance and go through the intricate move ments of the Terpsichorean art in a most accomplished manner. General Miles is not a graduate of West Point, and the other officers of the army who came from the military academy are commenting on the fact, but not at all in an unpleasant manner, General Miles received an academic educa-tion, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston when the war began. He was born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and will accordingly have nine more years of service in the army—a year in the Department of the Atlantic and eight years

GENERAL MILES WAR RECORD. When the war broke out Gen ral Miles en-tered the volunteer service as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel

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of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers May 31, 1862. He was engaged in the battles of the Peninsula, before Richmond and at Antietam, and was made colonel of his regiment on September 30, 1862. Colonel Miles fought in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded three times. His captain in 1862 and that of major in 1881. in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded three times. His gallant acts at Chancellorsville brought him to full rank of brigadier general of volun-teers. He was brevetted major general of volunteers for his bravery throughout the Richmond campaign and valuable service at Ream's station. He was commissioned major general on October 21, 1865, and mustered out the volunteer service on September 1, 1866, after receiving an appointment in the regular army as colonel of the Fortieth in-fantry. He was transferred to the Fifth infantry on March 15, 1869, and defeated the Cheyenne, Klowa and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked Plains in 1875. In the following year he subjugated the hostile Sioux and other Indians in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontier. He finally broke up the bands led by Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Spotted Eagle, Lame Deer, Broad Trail and others. In Septemb r, 1876, he captured the Nez Perces In-dians, under Chief Joseph, in northern Montana, and in 1878 captured a band of Bannocks near the Yellowstone park. In December, 1880, he was commissioned brigadier general of the army, and for five years was in command of the Department of the Mis-souri. In 1886 he was transferred to Arizona, where he commenced his work of putting down the Apaches. He compelled Chiefs Geronimo and Natchez to surrender on Sep tember 4, 1886. The legislatures of Mentana New Mexico, Kansas and Arizona passed res olutions thanking General Miles for his services in the west. On November 8, 1887, he was presented with a sword of honor in the presence of a large gathering of citizens at Tueson by the people of Arizona.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HAWKINS' CARE Brigadier General John P. Hawkins of the ubaistence department of the army retires before General Howard. He was born in Indiana in 1859, and was graduated at the military academy in 1852. He was assigned to the infantry, and promoted to first fleutenant October 12, 1857. When the civil war broke out he was brigade quartermaster in the defenses of Washington, D. gust 3, 1861, he was appointed commissary of subsistence in southwest Missouri and west Tennessee. He was made brigadier general of volunteers April 30, 1863, and from August 17 of that year until February 7, 1864, he was in command of a brigade of colored troops in northeastern Louisiana. He was then promoted to the command of a division and stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., from March, 1864, till February, 1865. He was brevetted major for gallant services at the capture of Mobile. For his services in the war he was colonel, colonel, brigadier general and major general in the United States army, and also major general of volunteers. In June, 1874, he was made major and commissary of sub sistence. He served first at Omaha, Nel and is at present stationed at Washington. THE BRIGADIERS.

The transfer of General Miles to New York reates a vacancy among the major generals which will necessitate the promotion of one at San Francisco; Merritt, at St. Paul; Mc Cook, at Denver; Brooke, at Omaha Wheaton, at Texas, and Otis of the state of Washington. Of these General Thomas Howard Ruger, who was a classmate of General Howard and who graduated third among his comrades, is the senior officer, The War department may disregard this, however, and appoint whom it pleases. General Ruger is of a modest, retiring dis-position, so much so that an intimate friend of his recently declared that he would probably lose the place because he would not come forward and urge his claims for it. graduation from the military academy, quickly rejoined it on the outbreak of the war. After serving with distinction in the North Virginian and Maryland campaigns he was created a brigadier general in the Rappahannock campaign and commanded a division at Gettysburg. General Ruger a del in suppressing the draft riots in New York in 1863, and from January to July in 1868 acted as provisional governor of Georgia. From 1871 to 1876 he was superintendent of the United States Military academy and for the next two years had charge of the De-partment of the South.

THE COLONELS. The vacancy to be created at that desirable post, Fort Hamilton, by the retirement of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, will be

filled by Licutenant Colonel Royal T. Frank, The officer whom he replaces, Colonel Langdon, has been in service for forty-four years and came to Fort Hamilton from San Francisco in 1890. Colonel Langdon always manifested a strong fondness for the artillery branch of the service and remained there during the war, when he might have attained a much superior rank by entering the volunteer department. He was made a captain on August 28, 1861, while with the First artillery, a major on March 20, 1879, and reached the rank he now holds in January, 1889. He was for some time a prominent candidate for a brigadier generalship. During the rebellion he served as chief of artillery of the Twenty-fifth army corps, under General Weitzel, and at the close of the war he commanded ten brigades of artillery, a force equivalent to that of a

major general's of infantry. He afterward did much vigorous work on the Texas frontier, among other things defeating the Mexican bandit Cortinas. Colonel Langdon has but few equals in the branch to which he has remained so faithful and has received numerous encomiums for his skillful operaions on various occasions. The colonel is a native of Buffalo, but it is thought tha Brooklyn, where live many relatives of his wife, a member of the Creamer family. The successor of General Hawkins, Colone Michael R. Morgan, is the first assistant of the former, with the rank of brigadier gen-eral by brevet. Colonel Mergan has been in the service since 1850. He was General Grant's chief commissary during the last

Virginian campaign, and effected the capture of the rebels supplies at the close of that event. While at Appomattox Colonel Mergan, acting under the command of Gen eral Grant, issued 50,000 rations to the starving forces of General Lee. The post of assistant quartermaster general will be occupied, on the retirement of Colonel Charles H. Tompkins from Governor's Island, by present Deputy Quarter-master General, Litutenant Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle of Philadelphia. Colonel Tomp kins, who retired from the military academy in 1847, served in the cavalry throughout the war and afterward occupied various posts in the southwest. He entered h present department as a deputy quarter-master general in 1866, and has rendered meritorious service there. Colonel Sawtelle commenced as a cadet in 1850, became a oaptain in 1861, a major in 1867 and a lieutenant colonel in 1881.

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"Has the train for Had Axe gone?" he inquired breathlessly, at the ticket window.
"Yes, sir," replied the clerk.
"How long age?"
"About." No, don't tell me," he interrupted. "If

it has been gone an hour or so, I can stand it; but if it's only a few minutes, I'll kick the linin' out of this vallee, and lick somebody or get licked. When does the next one teave?" The clerk told him, and he wiped his face and sat down placidly.

An Exciting Prospect. Washington Star: "I suppose you are looking forward to school with a great deal of interest," said Robbie's uncle. "Yes," was the reply. a great deal more interesting than it was

iast year."
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