

PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

San Luis Park the Most Fertile Section in the Rocky Mountain Territory.

COAL, TIMBER AND GOLD IN ABUNDANCE

Ophir's Treasure Again Attracts Attention—Mount Baldy Shows Up Well—Oregon Has Copper and Gray Wolves—Other Northwestern Notes.

Located in southern Colorado is the great San Luis park, the largest, the most famous and the most fertile in all the Rocky mountain region. It embraces portions of Conejos, Costilla, Saguache and Rio Grande counties. It is 100 miles long, on an average forty miles wide, nearly as large as the state of Connecticut, writes a Denver Times-Sunday correspondent. It is a level plain, and was originally the bottom of a great inland lake fed by the Rio Grande, the most important river in the state, which flows diagonally across the valley to the southeast.

Its elevation is about 7,000 feet. In winter its climate is one of cold nights and warm days, and almost entirely free from wind. The mercury at night ranges from 10 above to 10 below zero; during the day time from 25 to 40 above. As compared with the temperature of damp climates, these degrees seem warm. The summers commence about the 1st of June.

The soil in the valley rises from a light, sandy loam to a deep, heavy clay, and there are large sections in the valley of a black vegetable mould.

There is practically no timber in the valley, but the mountains on all sides are covered with spruce, pine, quaking aspen, dwarf oak, etc. The settler is free to take for the cutting all the needed fuel, fencing, buildings, etc., without any charge of whatever.

There are abundant coal beds in the mountains near by. Gold and silver mines are being operated in the mountains on all sides of the valley, and the world-famous Creede camp was only discovered a couple of years ago, so casually have they been prospected. The iron mines, which principally supply the great Bessemer works at Pueblo, are located in the valley.

The vast open ranges in the foothills and higher mountains are timbered in places and will grow during the summer months hundreds of thousands of stock, which are owned and cared for by the farmers of the valley.

Comparatively warm winters and cool summers and the dry, exhilarating climate make the valley a natural sanitarium for those troubled with asthma, bronchitis, hay fever and many other ailments. There are no blizzards, no cyclones, wet seasons nor dry seasons to spoil crops for farmers supplied with irrigation. The ground water is only a few feet depth of 100 to 200 feet. There are more than 3,000 such wells already in the valley, and such wells as they are being generally utilized to irrigate gardens and yards and to supply dwellings. Some farms have several of these wells, the water from which is used for considerable areas of grain are thus irrigated. The city of Alamosa is wholly irrigated from one of these flowing wells, which differs from all others in the valley only in the matter of depth.

The great Rio Grande river supplies the larger irrigating canals, though there are scores of smaller canals and tens of thousands of acres supplied with water from the many smaller streams which drain into the valley.

Agriculture has long since passed the experimental stage. Hundreds of thrifty farms evidence the great agricultural possibilities and resources of this valley. Nowhere can there be grown larger crops of all small grains, small fruits and garden vegetables. Failure of crops is unknown. The growth of straw is something phenomenal, and eastern people cannot credit the facts. Entire fields of wheat frequently grow to a height of six feet and upwards; oats from six to eight feet, barley from five to six, and the yield proportionately large. Therefore, any farmer of requisite skill and energy will produce every acre an average of thirty bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of barley, fifty bushels of peas, sixty bushels of oats and 200 bushels of potatoes, and frequently obtain nearly twice that yield of each. From the yield and the quality of the crops, it is supposed that the San Luis valley is the natural home of the potato. The quality is positively unsurpassed. The conditions of climate, soil and rainfall are destined to make the valley an ideal potato section.

Grasses cover the valley, are developed by irrigation, and large yields make the hay crop an important item. Some of the most valuable of all forage plants, has proved a great success. Its importance to this valley for hog raising, cattle feeding and sheep and dairying cannot be overestimated.

OPHIR'S ROCKBOUND TREASURES. A fine and rich body of ore has been found in the Ophir mine, near where silver was first discovered in Nevada. Ever since they were discovered at this point I have been convinced that the world would be made, and a correspondent in the Salt Lake Tribune. The strike was made a little below the 250 level. They have drifted diagonally across the ore body and struck out the main vein, and at the present writing the whole face of the drift is in ore which averages 75 a ton.

The ore runs southeast and northwest, while the drift by which it is being raised runs to the southwest. It is judged by Superintendent Lyman, from appearances where the ore first out, that the best and largest part of it lies to the east and drifting part of the new vein sixty tons of ore were taken out which will average \$90 a ton.

Other bodies of good ore will be found in this part of the Ophir ground. Some years ago two Mexicans came to me and wanted me to try to get for them a lease of the upper levels at the old shaft. They said they would give the Ophir company half of what they took out, and I should have half of their half for securing the lease. They would themselves furnish everything and leave every opening made by them securely timbered. I went to Mackay about the matter, but when I mentioned the ground I wanted he would listen to no proposition I could make. I was first to offer to give the company one-fourth of the yield, and if that did not do an even half was to be offered. But Mackay wouldn't have it.

According to what they told me, the two Mexicans had a sure thing. They were employed in the mine when the first bonanza which extended down about 500 feet was worked out. In following down the rich mass of silver very little attention was given to the rich feeders of gold that came in. They gouged out what could be handily got at, then timbered and slugged up the ground and went on down after the silver. The Mexicans informed me that they passed several rich gold streaks. The one they were after was one near the 250-foot level and was about three feet in width. After it was logged up they marked the spot on the timbers, and also made some measurements from the shaft. According to their story this vein was so rich that spangles of gold could be seen glittering all through a handful of the decomposed material.

For many years the two Mexicans waited for a chance to get at this little golden bonanza, and when the Ophir folks sunk a new shaft and erected the works far away to the east, seemingly deserting the old ground, the pair thought the time had come when they might secure the prize they were so anxious to obtain. I had several talks with the two men, both before and after I spoke to Mackay, and I am confident that they knew the whereabouts of a nice little streak. They said they could find the vein in twenty minutes after they got into the mine.

There were also rich feeders in the old upper levels of the Mexican mine immediately adjoining the Ophir. In the early days I was in that mine almost every week, particularly when Harvey Beckwith was superintendent. I had the run of the mine and used to go up to many specimens of wire silver from clay seams in the walls. In following down the rich black sulphate of silver they did not stop to bother with the little clay seams.

MOUNT BALDY'S TREASURES. S. F. Mount, manager of the Monarch Mining company property at Marysville, Utah, reports a splendid strike in the ground that

was formerly known as the old Copper Belt, in the very heart of Mount Baldy. The property is being developed by means of a tunnel run alongside the ledge. The tunnel is in over 500 feet and lately crossing cutting was commenced. So far neither the foot nor the hanging wall has been reached, says the Salt Lake Tribune, but the ore body is fully sixty feet wide, and carries gold running from \$4 to \$48 per ton, with \$15 as the average value throughout the entire width of the vein. It is the intention of the company to continue development until they have reached the 500-foot level, and then to sink a shaft to 148 feet under the bottom of the 255-foot shaft, so as to better open up the vein at depth and effect good air circulation.

COPPER IN OREGON. Some men have come to this city have an exhibition a little piece of ore, says the Salt Lake Tribune, that had veins of copper protruding out of it like the gold was said to stand out in the famous Enoch Davis mine; for you could pick it off with a knife. About a dozen miners looked at it at one time in the afternoon and each one handed it back to its owner with the remark: "That is too good."

The bit of ore was represented to have come from a newly acquired mine in Oregon, called the Silver Coppals. According to the report, the mine was only an average sample of an almost unlimited vein of copper ore contained in the mine. The location of the latter is about fifteen miles from the city of Ore., where Messrs. Taylor and Clark have been interested in copper properties for some time.

The ore is free-milling in character, but the dam on the Enoch Davis mine. However, the intention is to erect a mill in the spring, but a series of experiments will be made first, in order to determine the best method of treatment to adopt. Only a small force of miners is employed, but the number will be increased as soon as sufficient funds come from assessments levied on the stock.

Spending of the Mount Baldy districts generally a vast amount of gold bullion will soon be coming from the mines and mills in that region. All the gold properties are in fine shape, and the experimental station is being operated by the Delton, Sevier, Annie Laurie, Butler, Monarch and others will be surprising the most sanguine with their outputs before another year has elapsed.

The ledge from which the specimen above alluded to was taken has shown widths varying from six to twenty-five feet, and Mr. Clark feels assured that it will run thicker than six feet at any point. Assays of the rock yield about 20 per cent copper. Somewhat over 300 tons of ore have been put on the dump and the assay has been quite uniform on all parts of it.

The mine is in close proximity to another copper property which Messrs. Clark and Taylor have owned and operated for some two years past, known as the Philadelphia gold and copper claim. In the latter the vein has been found to be not only rich, but singularly strong and well defined. It runs about \$10 to \$12 gold and 12 to 20 per cent copper. The owners have already expended some \$4,000 or \$5,000 in developments, having sunk a 100 to 150-foot shaft. They calculate, if nothing else can be done, to free the gold this winter, in order to acquire funds to erect reduction works in the spring.

GRAY WOLVES ON THE RAMPAPE. The gray wolves are on the rampage in the northern part of Gallatin county, Montana, says the Portland Oregonian. Already they have killed hundreds of calves, and in some instances have been known to attack steers and cows that became separated from the herd. They do far more damage to the sneaking coyote, for the large wolves are much stronger, are more fleet, and, when hungry, they are courageous and take desperate chances. The gray wolf is the foremost of his species and many a man in the great woods of the east and north has been killed by them.

A few days ago a farmer in the northern part of the county shot two large-sized colts in a corral while he took his team to a field. When he came back after the colts a few hours later he found both had been killed by the wolves.

Another stockman, while riding over the hills, came across two large steers that had been carrying on an unequal fight with wolves. The two steers were surrounded by a number of the big gray creatures and several coyotes, which had been running the cattle about. The steers were badly bitten and they were nearly exhausted with the unequal struggle. At the appearance of the stockman the wolves and coyotes slunk away. When the wolf entered finally sets in, it becomes a difficult matter for them to get a calf or a sheep the stockman fear that these wolves will become domestic. They will then attack anything that might furnish them a meal.

NEW GOLD FIELD. The new gold field in Magic Gulch, six miles up the Animas river above Silverton, is attracting great attention at this time. Locations are being made all about the gulch in all directions, and the Durango Herald says that the Gold Nugget is the only mine that has shipped over a ton of ore as yet, and this mine, on its first car of ore, ten tons, yielded 62, 63 and 64 per cent silver. It has also shipped a ton, amounting to \$18,000, and many other mines in the gulch are yielding over \$500 per ton on small lots. This camp will be a great shipper in the spring. There were the Gold Nugget, which yielded over \$20,000 out of their prospect hole and have gone off to spend the winter of "their content" in other parts.

THE DAKOTAS. South Dakota Modern Woodmen will meet in convention December 27, to elect delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of Head camp, which will be held in Madison, Wis., next June.

A special term in instructions in grammar, bookkeeping, arithmetic, general agriculture, gardening, veterinary, medicine, surgery, etc., will be given at the State Agricultural college at Brookings.

Armour is now the county seat of Douglas county, South Dakota, that town having won the prize from Grand View. The county officers have moved their records from the latter place and established offices in Armour, where a court house will soon be completed.

Charles Schofield, residing with his parents near Rapid City, last August was bitten by a rattlesnake, and the case is remarkable for the reason that it was presumed that the doctors had effected a permanent cure, but a reaction set in and death resulted.

Rev. W. H. Jordan, presiding elder of the Sioux Falls district of Methodist churches, who was sent to New York by the South Dakota conference as a delegate to the general missionary committee of the church, writes home that South Dakota's application for \$12,000 has been granted in full.

Junction City, head chief of Lower Brule Sioux, has just died at his home in the Sioux reservation of pneumonia. Iron Nation was one of the most prominent Indian chiefs of this nation, and about 1890 he was prominently identified with every event of importance connected with the history of the Sioux.

The George A. Bennett personal injury suit against the Northern Pacific railroad, which has been in the district court at Jamestown, has been set for trial in the state supreme court three times also, has been sent back to the district court for a fourth trial, for the reason that the jury failed to determine the fact of negligence, a material error. The judgment obtained by the plaintiff against the road was for over \$7,000.

A case of Asiatic leprosy has been discovered in the western part of Grand Forks county, and is creating quite a commotion in the neighborhood. The unfortunate victim is Jens Olsen, a Swedish boy 17 years old, an orphan, who has been cared for by an uncle. When the doctor discovered the disease the county commissioners had a small cabin built for him on a farm, and he will be kept there alone, food being sent to him daily. The pouge man is a horrible sight. His flesh is rotting away, but the victim does not apparently suffer much pain at all.

Sloux City, Ia., and eastern capitalists have secured options on a right of way for a canal at Elk Point, S. D. The scheme is to make a canal from the Missouri river, tapping the river five miles above town, straight across the country, eight and a half miles, and emptying into the Sioux river. The object of this canal is to furnish power to run an electric light and power plant to light Sloux City and Akron, and to furnish Yankton and other towns, to charge storage batteries and furnish power for small man-

factories as well as to the Sioux City street car lines.

COLORADO. The Yankee Blade at Granite will be worked all winter.

In the Alma district the Ling properties are shipping gold worth \$340 per ton. So the Continental mine is steadily shipping ore to the Yankee Hill stamp, which is returning \$70 to the cord.

The deepest shaft in Cripple Creek is on the Moose mine. It is 400 feet in depth and shows no sign of playing out.

The Summit Mining company, operating at Cripple Creek, will build a tramway from the mine to the company's mill before it declares a dividend.

During the month of October the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad hauled 9,787,770 pounds of ore, equal to 4,893 tons, or 326 car loads. At \$50 per ton these shipments foot up \$494,850.

The cost of operating the Cripple Creek placer with the Snodgrass machine averages about \$30 per day, while the result of the last cleanup was \$50 per day. The capacity of the machine is from ten to twelve tons per hour, with six inches of water.

Riches with depth is the rule at Cripple Creek. The Portland company shipped a ton of lot of ore from their mine, with assays returns averaging sixty-seven ounces gold to the ton. At \$19.50 per ounce the value would be over \$1,306 per ton. This was taken out of the bottom of the deepest shaft of the workings.

In sinking the shaft on the Silver Queen mine to make connection between the upper and lower levels good ore has been encountered as far as the shaft has been sunk. It is now down twenty-five feet, says the Silverton Standard, and assays gave returns of 1,456 6-10 ounces silver and thirty-nine ounces gold, and 2,484 2-10 ounces silver and 29 10-100 ounces gold.

Work on the new placer mines on the Dolores river, below Rico, has been suspended for the winter. Several nuggets ranging from \$1 to nearly \$7 each were taken out. It has been reported, in answer to question, says the Rico Sun, that there is a sufficient quantity of gold in the gravel along the river for a distance of several miles to remunerate miners for the cost of working for taking it out, and also pay a very handsome profit on the necessary expense to be incurred in opening up the ground.

Government Fish Commissioner Johnson distributed 4,000 trout in the rivers of Sheridan county.

The employees of the Union Pacific rolling mill at Laramie are expecting a rush of work all winter.

It is stated that there is over \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight at the Helen G. mine in the Atlantic district. The ore averages \$15 per ton.

The Helena saw mill in the Big Horn mountains turned out over 80,000 feet of lumber during the summer. Next season a shingle mill will be added to the plant.

Ranchmen in the remote sections of Fremont county fear that the bears will be troublesome the coming winter. They are already coming down among the foothills.

This has been a splendid fall for cattlemen. There have been no storms as yet. Stock of all kinds will go into the winter in fine condition. There is an ample supply of feed on the range.

A ranchman near Lander secured a stand of bees two years back, and from that stand he has eleven. He says he culture pays better than anything in this country for the amount invested in it.

Ore from the Miners' Delight mine returns from \$50 to \$60 per ton over the plates, and from a shaft 225 feet deep, with levels at sixty, ninety, 150 and 200 feet from the surface, over \$500,000 has been produced.

Wolves are said to be ravenous in the section of country between Cheyenne and Fort Collins, Colo. There is a band of a dozen or more which has been preying upon young calves and yearlings, and even 2-year-olds, if in a weak condition, are killed and eaten.

Colorado parties have become interested in the Sunshine coal mine, two miles west of Laramie, and will develop the property as rapidly as possible. Considerable new machinery will be sent to the mine. The company will sell coal on the dump for \$2 a ton.

The Rock Springs Independent says that during the past two months more capital has been invested in the Sweetwater mine than for many years. More good mines have been developed, more men employed, than in any year since 1870.

The valuation of cattle in Wyoming for 1894 was \$2,460,964, out of a total state valuation of \$2,198,041.20. In 1893 the valuation was \$1,974,000, out of a total valuation of \$3,102,764. As compared with 1893 every county in the state shows a decreased valuation except Natrona.

A party of eastern hunters just returned from Jackson Hole report that on the morning of their departure, just after a snow storm in the mountains, they saw at least 1,500 bull elk in one herd about half a mile from their camp. The party killed all the game it wanted.

Gold mining in Wyoming is booming. There has just been shipped through the First National Express, \$100,000 worth of gold bullion from the Mary Ellen mine at Atlantic City, Fremont county, the product of last fall's work. The mine is 185 feet deep and employs a night and day shift of sixteen men.

It is estimated that over half a million of sheep have been driven into Sweetwater country from outside points, principally from Utah, to graze during the winter. Sweetwater county derives no revenue from these herds, and the ranchmen in the county seriously object to having their ranges destroyed by the foreign sheep.

The Union Pacific Railway company has just obtained United States patents for 175,000 acres of land on the Laramie plains, north of the Lander boomers. This is part of the land covered by the deeds of the Wyoming Central Land and Improvement company. In accordance with the decision of the supreme court of the United States the patents having issued the title is forever settled.

of last year's hops have been 197,664 pounds, yielding a total revenue approximating \$117,700.

The Milesburg irrigation ditch laborers, 152 of them, have sent a petition to Governor McCraw reciting their destitute condition and imploring aid.

The ware houses of Tekoa contain more grain than ever before, and it still continues to come in. The Indian product has been estimated as double that of any former year, but they do not enjoy the low prices any more than their pale-faced brethren.

A new product of Okanogan county is on exhibition at Spokane. It is a box of borax from Little Chappa mountain, twelve miles from Lostmon. There is said to be any amount of the stuff in that neighborhood in the beds of old lakes, which now contain water only part of the year.

A logging railroad is bringing into Snohomish about 100,000 feet of logs a week from the Cyphers & Stinson camp above Harford. The firm has 1,250 acres of fir and cedar to clear, and expects to keep steadily at it, turning out 50,000,000 feet in three years. It is all contracted to a Seattle firm.

The oyster-planting experiment in Willapa bay was successfully commenced. The oyster bay was successfully commenced the other day when eighty barrels of the following brands were planted: Natural growth Chesapeake, Newark bay seed, Prince's bay, Keyport and Great Bay, all supplied by the United States Commissioner McDonald. The planting was done at McCondon, where a protection reserve of ten acres has been set aside.

David Fitch of Wilbur one of the leading merchants of the Big Bend country, says that the farmers of his section are turning their attention to fax, and a large acreage will probably be given to raising it. "They will realize," said he, "that they cannot hope for a large price for their wheat next year. Diversified farming is the only way to save our farmers to get out of the hole quickly."

The prune crop in Clarke county was a light one. The total acreage was about 300 acres. The shipments so far made, which include almost the entire crop, amount to about twenty-four car loads, or about 550,000 pounds of dried fruit. The average price received was 8 cents per pound, thus making round numbers \$550,000. The number of growers of this county have derived from a comparatively small crop. There is a total of about 4,000 acres at present planted to prune orchards in the county, and the number of acres devoted to this important industry is constantly increasing. There are twenty-five fruit-driers in the county, and many more will be built as the young orchards come into bearing.

MISCELLANEOUS. Recent reports place Alaska's population at 32,000.

Reno is to have a macaroni factory in the near future.

The Helena Street Car company wants the council to allow it to raise fares to 10 cents. It will only be a short time until through trains from Sierra valley will arrive in Reno.

The large cement works erected at Vancouver, B. C., have started work. They have a capacity of 600 barrels a week.

Utah has a law making it a misdemeanor to shoot ducks after sundown. A hunter recently found guilty of the offense was heavily fined.

Watuks at Rivers, Cal., are still on deck and going off at the rate of six or eight carloads a day. The total shipment to date is 120 car loads.

New finds of gold-bearing rock have been made in the mountains northeast of Beaver, Utah, and the specimens brought in present a fine appearance.

The Pennsylvania smelter at Salt Lake City has constructed a new furnace equal to 100 tons per day. The old furnaces will be blown out at once.

A pair of shoes were finished in a Salt Lake shoe factory just forty-four minutes after the pelt was taken in hand, beating the best eastern record by six minutes.

Mike Jordan of Owyhee has located, surveyed and commenced work on a piece of road which will shorten the distance between Silver and Caldwell, Idaho, about six and a half miles.

The Union Pacific is shipping large quantities of potatoes from Idaho for the eastern market. The rate is 50 cents to Omaha and 72 cents to Chicago. Idaho produced a large surplus of potatoes this year.

A ten-mile railroad spur will be built from Melrose, Mont., to the copper properties of the Anaconda company on Camp creek. These immense deposits are to be worked and probably upon a large scale.

The total shipments of stock over the Montana Central this season amounted to sixty-nine trains, consisting of 1,077 cars, against ninety-four trains, consisting of 1,735 cars, last season, most of the falling off being in sheep.

Engleham have purchased a big mining property near Dillon, Mont., paying \$425,000 for it. A London expert estimated 600,000 tons of cattle in sight. The ore runs from \$10 to \$120 per ton. The new owners will erect a large mill at once.

A representative of the Colorado Irrigation company filed in the recorder's office of San Diego a claim for 50,000 acres of water to be diverted from the Colorado river for irrigation of the desert south of and along the line of the Southern Pacific in San Diego county.

Another rich ore body has just been discovered in the Little Alma mine, in Lump Gulch, Montana. It was found on the 106-foot level, the above ninety feet. Sweetwater county derives no revenue from these herds, and the ranchmen in the county seriously object to having their ranges destroyed by the foreign sheep.

From Bingham, Utah, came some remarkable reports of the Dalt Lake district. There was a vein 1,500 feet long in sight which yields lead and silver ore that is bringing as high as \$25 per ton in the present depressed condition of the market and prevailing low prices. Some 1,800 tons will be shipped this month and next.

The Great Falls (Mont.) Water company will make an important change in its plant by the addition of two large reservoirs. The work will be completed next summer, and the cost will be about \$35,000. As a result the insurance companies have agreed to make a very large reduction in rates.

BANKRUPT SHOES—THE COOK STOCK They've been marked down, way down. Every scray and thread must go by January 1. \$2.50 Shoes for \$1.00. Ladies' fine kid Shoes \$4 sort, for \$2.25. Everything cut to less than factory cost. A FEW PRICES. 360 pairs ladies' fine kid Dress Shoes, Cincinnati made, always sell at \$4.00, our price tomorrow is \$2.75. This is bankrupt price. 450 pairs ladies' fine kid button, regular price \$2.50, our price tomorrow \$1.25. 600 pairs ladies' \$3.00 kid and goat button shoes we will close out at \$1.50. 50 pairs boys' \$2.50 shoes go at \$1.00. 72 pairs men's dress shoes, good value at \$2.50, our closing out price tomorrow is \$1.50. Our Bargain Counter shows you \$3.00 shoes and \$2.00 shoes for \$1.00. All must go. It's impossible to quote more than a few sample prices. The sale increases daily as the great values become known. Early comers get the best. Fixtures for sale. Open evenings till sold. C. W. COOK & SON'S SHOE STOCK RECEIVERS SALE 203-205 S. 15TH ST.

HOW IMPORTANT When buying a carpet to have one that is satisfactory both in style and quality. The best makes cost but little more, they are worth the difference—better wool, better dyes, better work, gives better satisfaction. We are offering in our Drop Pattern Sale some of the very best makes of goods at about 1/3 price: Drop Patterns Best Ingrains 45c yard " " " Tapestry Brussels 70c " " " " Body Brussels 85c " Why "drop patterns," because manufacturers have dropped them from their line and we cannot duplicate them-- you may find some better patterns in our stock, but no better goods. See these as early as you can it may save you something. Orchard & Wilhelm CARPET CO. 1414-16-18 Douglas St. Complete Drapery Dept. 2nd Floor

DOCTOR CHEAPER THAN CANAL POWER The OTTO Gasoline Engine will furnish you power at a cost of 50 to 40 per cent less than the price proposed to be charged for power by the Canal Co. For particulars call on or address, The Otto Gas Engine Works, 321 S. 15th St., OMAHA, NEB. A TOOTH BRUSH FREE. For 30 days we will give a tooth brush with each Prescription. Our Prices are Low. We are ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. THE ALICE & PENOLD CO., 1408 FARNAM STREET. THE LION DRUG HOUSE. SEARLES & SEARLES SPECIALISTS. WE CURE Chronic Nervous and Private Diseases. Treatment by Mail, Consultation Free. Catarrh, all diseases of the nose, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Liver, Blood Skin and Kidney diseases, Lost Manhood and all Private Diseases of Men. Dr. Searles & Searles, 1411 Farnam Street Omaha, Neb. "CUPIDENE" Cures the effects of self abuse, excessive use of stimulants, impotent, prostrated, nervous, general debility, etc. One dollar a box, six for \$5. For sale by THE OMAHA DRUG CO., Omaha, Neb. Cure the effects of self abuse, excessive use of stimulants, impotent, prostrated, nervous, general debility, etc. One dollar a box, six for \$5. For sale by THE OMAHA DRUG CO., Omaha, Neb. If you don't believe we can cure your case, come to our office and see what we can do for you. We are the only specialists who will take just one trial, and if you are not satisfied, we will give you a refund. We have a large stock of medicines free. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited. Free guarantee. Office hours: Monday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9. Office hours 830 a. m. to 12 p. m. Room 811, New York Life Building, Omaha, 125 Missouri Temple, Chicago.