PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Rich Ore Specimens from the Vicinity of Eldorado, California.

CHUNKS RUNNING \$200,000 TO THE TON

More Bailroads to Penetrate Colorado Mining Regions-A Line Connecting Pueblo with Silver Cliff -News of the Northwest.

town afire, says the Portland (Ore.) Sun. day be one of the richest men in the United

tion whatever, a gold brick worth \$800 was south of Clear creek, coming over the pass made. This brick is at present in the vaults at Floyd hill, just below idaho Springs. of the Hibernia Savings bank, and Cashier Barron is so solicitous of its safety that he will not even allow a man to take it around the corner to show it to a friend. As about \$60 worth of gold was taken out of the ton milling, the general run of the ore appears to even higher than \$800 to the This mine is located near the of Eldorado, in Eldorado county, California, and Dr. Smith worked it some years ago on a low-grade ledge. He had given the mine but little thought until about two months ago, when he received a lat-ter from some prospectors, who offered to bond the mine for \$50,000. As Dr. Smith had never so telegraphed the parties haking.

There was to be a cash consideration of \$1,500 paid, but before the deal was con-Fearing that something was wrong Dr. Smith went down to the mine, and, after some difficulty in abrogating the telegraphic contract on the ground of fraud, secured possession of the property. He then learned that the men who had made him the offer had taken some \$8,000 out of the mine with hand mortars, and that it was their pur-pose to buy his mine with his own money. All Dr. Smith could do, having no proof as to the quantity of gold taken out of the mine, was to get \$900 out of the men. Having received this money and sent a ton of the ore to the mill, he returned to Portland. He now has a man watching the property. Dr. Smith's claim is of the usual dimensions. 600x1150 feet. The guld-bearing quartz was struck in a three-foot ledge, at a depth of about twenty feet. TO BE BUILT AT ONCE.

The preliminary organization of the Pueblo & Silver Cuff Railroad company has been completed. Incorporation papers will filed at once, the company being capitalized at \$500,000, and an air line will be built from Pueblo to Silver Cliff as soon as the permanent arrangements can be made, says a Pueblo special to the Denver News. The company has an assurance of sufficient backing to make the road a sure go. The line will touch large coal fields which can-not at present be reached by any railroad, and the large lead ore mines in Custer county, which are also unavailable at pres-On the line are a number of watering places which are not developed sufficiently to make them pay. As to the feasibility of an air line between the two prospective terminal points there is little question. A rough survey of this line was made some years since by J. C. Teller, and at that time he pronounced it a much better line than the one in use. The idea is to build almost directly west, touching at Red Creek Springs. In all sections where mineral or abound at any distance from the direct line branches will be built unless they can be reached without any great jog in the line. This will be done rather than to build a branch. Among other places to be reached will be the marble fields at Beulah.

NEW OUTLET TO THE COAST. Mr. Thomas Taylor came to Salt Lake after a long tour through southern California in the interest of a big railroad scheme which contemplates the building of a system be-tween San Diego, Cal., and Salt Lake, says the Herald of the latter city. Mr. Taylor is a heavy investor in the iron and coal mines or Iron county and has been one of the most indefatigable workers for the development of the mineral wealth of that section. The prospective railroad will pass through the heart of that region of inexhaustible mineral deposits. Mr. Taylor is full of enthusiasm over the enterprise, and when interviewed stated that everything was favorable to the

carly launching of the great enterprise.
"Prospects," he said, "are splendid for the new road, and prominent Californians exhibit strong interest and a willingness to co-operate in making a success of the project. I talked publicly to the people of San Diego on several occasions, and was treated with the most uniform cordiality. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and they were thoroughly satisfied with the result of their inquiries. Before leaving their city, the committee promised me that if I would make satisfactory terms they would be ready to give everything I had asked them for. I have in my possession a written agreement to that effect, signed by the best known capitalists and business men of San Diego." 'What advantages would your road have

over one to San Francisco?"
"It would be superior," said Mr. Taylor emphatically, "in every respect. Passengers and freight from China, Japan and the Sandwich islands could be transferred through to Salt Lake City and the north-western states 500 miles nearer than by going via San Francisco. Then, too, when the Nicaraguan canal is opened, it will give us the opportunity of bringing freight much nearer than by going round by San Francisco. The road will be pushed through as fast as possible, so that we may be ready to furnish supplies when the construction of the Nicaraguan canal commences. Utal should have the lion's share of this by furnishing meat, flour and other provisions. Coal and iron can then be placed in San Diego as cheap as in any other part of the world. Thus Utah will be benefited more than it could possibly be by a road going via San Francisco. Besides cercal supplies are raised shundantly in the San Juaquin valley. On the other hand, wheat and beef cannot be raised to any extent in San Diego. and Utah would therefore be the natural

surce of supply."

Mr. Taylor states that he is making arrangements to start a plant in Iron county for the manufacture of rails for the pros-

"Furnaces and rolling mills," he went on

A novel opium smuggling scheme, it has just been discovered, is being worked on the

The prospects for the Denver, Lakewood & Golden road being extended to Idaho Springs, are very bright. The Holland capitalists, accompanied by Samuel Newhouse, sixty

the party was not concerned in the extension of the road. It was necessary for the party to unbosom themselves to obtain needed information, and from their conversation their visit has proved that the road will be built at a very low cost, and that it

will be a paying one.

The mining and mill men have given the new company every encouragement, and promise that in case the Lakewood pro; lebuild the line to Idaho Springs they will throw all of their freight business to that company and will sign contracts to this effect. For over two hours the party were County Physician Dr. Andrew C. Smith in the underground workings of the Stanley has some specimens of ore from his mine in mine and were enabled to see the magnitude Eldorado county, California, at his office that, figuratively speaking, are setting the town afre, says the Portland (Ore.) Sun. town afire, says the Portland (Ore.) Sun. wonder and surprise by not alone the fur-The ore is selected, and is so full of gold eigners, but also by Mr. Newhouse. The that it would run about \$200,000 to the ton. other large producers were not inspected, The few specimens that he has in a small for in this property one can see chough ore wash basin are valued at some \$1,200, and in reserve to recall the sight for many days, for it is said five year's reserve of ore is blocked out. The visit to the Newhouse look at them. It is by long odds pronounced the richest ore that has ever been seen in and the outlook for this as a feeder of the this city, and if Dr. Smith's mine contains new road is very bright, for both the tunmuch of the same material, and there is nel and the railroad are under one manageevery indication that it does, he will some ment. If the remarks of the visitors (an be taken for anything, the report to those putting up the money for the extension of tates.

The road will be most encouraging. The old survey of the road did not bring it alongside the mine as it came out, without any selec- the Colorado Central, but on the mountain

THE LAS ANIMAS PLACERS. Mr. O. E. Adams, manager of the La Plata County Placer Mining company, has begun to make preparations for the resumption of work at the company's property sixteen miles above Durango, on the Ani-mas river, says the Rocky Mountain News. At this point, known as Baker's bridge, the company controls forty acres. including the canyon, the latter being 620 feet in length and the natural bed of the river. At this season of the year the water begins to recede and will be low enough for placer operations by the middle of July. received any great returns from the property he concluded to accept the offer, and se telegraphed the parties making the bid. The when the company will resume pumping at dirt will be hoisted by the use of the power employed for pumping and handled in a syssummated, and the money was turned over. tem of sluice boxes. This dirt is believed to Dr. Smith received private advices to go be rich, as the placer ground above the canyon last season yielded \$7.50 per day to the man, while below the canyon it is practically barren. This gives rise to the idea that the bed of the canyon, with a natural dam at its mouth, contains a large quantity of gold, settled there for years by the action of the dam in arresting the flow of the

> "Placer business on the Dolores, south of Rico, is very prosperous," says Mr. Adams.
> "The men working there this spring have struck it rich, and for twelve miles below Rico the ground is taken up. Mines around Silverton are working full force, with scarcely

an idle man in the district. The town itself is rapidly improving."
The main work of the Denver company last season was the erection of a log dam at the head of the canyon for the purpose of turning the water. The dam was not sufficlently settled last year to prevent heavy seepage; and the latter, in the absence of a pumping plant, prevented the company from lifting the placer dirt. The dam, which is considered a good piece of work, cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000. The company also constructed a ditch to carry the water of the riverato the lower end of the canyon, where it s permitted to resume its place in the natural

RICH TIN DEPOSITS. Considerable excitement is being manifested over the discovery of a very rich tin mine near Badito, in Huerfano county, says a La Veta special to the Denver Times. It is claimed that the discovery was an accident. Judge Hayden, an old timer, has been prospecting in the Greenhorn range for a number of years with Indifferent success. Some

time last year he located a claim near Badii that he thought had indications of gold. company of eastern capitalists was formed and about \$5,000 put up for development work. The money was all spent and the gold was not forthcoming to any considerable extent. The company concluded to The company concluded to an expert fore putting up any more money. The ex-pert pronounced it tin of exceeding richness. and now the company cannot put up the money fast enough. The whole country around is being staked by men in the employ of the company. The lead, or more properly speaking, the deposit, is sixty feet wide and of unknown extent, and is said to run 13 per cent tin. A shaft eighty feet deep has been sunk and a force of men is kept steadily at work still sinking. Judge Hayden has helped develop the county, and all of his friends are rejoicing at his success. This may induce the Guif road to continue on to Pueblo, as

they could run a spur track to the mine at a very small cost, besides tapping a rich farming country. WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

Samuel Clayburn, a negro about 26 years old, who comes originally from Tuscalossa, Ala., arrived in El Paso from Mexico, accompanied by his wife and two children, tells a sensational story, says the El Paso (Tex.) dispatch to the Cheyenne Tribune. He reports that a negro named Bill Ellis, who lives at San Antonio, Tex., visited Georgia and Alabama last fall and induced some 800 negroes from those states to form a colony to follow him to Mexico and locate in a valley on the borders of the states of Durango and Coahulla, about forty miles east of Mapimi, on the Mexican Central railroad. Clayburn says that Ellis fold his people that they were going to a perfect par-adise; that the lands were fertile and homes would be given to every one who settled there free of charge, but when the poor negroes reached their destination they were put to work improving the land under ican overseers and were not paid for their work. They were fed on the vilest food and compelled to sleep on the ground. On May 9 Clayburn, his family and about forty became separated from the other fugitives and succeeded in reaching Chihuahua. The others were captured and one of their number, Antonio Bones of Eutaw, Ala., who again made his escape and reached Chihuahua, says the pursuers shot and killed all of his party except himself. The United attorney promised before the election that States consul at Chihuahua is investigating he would not trouble the saloons. He now the affair.

A MINERAL WELL. The report that a fine vein of coal has been found at our very doors has created no little talk, but the latest discovery lays that illus-tration of the Gem City's resources in the shade, says the Laramie Republican. This is no less than the opening up of a mineral well about two miles from town, the quality of which puts the Manitou product com-pletely in the shade. Experts have not only tasted but analyzed it, and the conclusion

reached is that for medicinal properties it cannot be surpassed.
"Jake" Fein is the lucky individual to open up the well. He wasn't looking for fluid at the time, but for a true vein of coal. In drilling through the strata his mining operations were brought to a sudden halt by the breaking out of a small stream of water, which soon covered the bottom of the shaft. "Furnaces and rolling mills," he went on, "will be started and will at once give employment to 1,000 men. Besides this great inducement, there will be the saving of \$20 per ton for 50,000 tons of rails, making a sum total of \$1,000,000, which instead of going to other pastures, will be retained in Utah."

The Fouraces and rolling mills," he went on, the breaking out of a small stream of water, which soon covered the bottom of the shaft. Mr. Fein tasted the fluid and was certain that it was impregnated with iron and other mineral properties. His next step was to have it analyzed, and now comes the report that its value in medicinal qualities can scarcely be estimated.

THE FOUR-MILE PLACERS CANAL. Prof. Mead was recently called upon to just been discovered, is being worked on the border north of here, whereby the United States government is losing big money in duties, says a Devil's Lake, N. D., dispatch to the Sioux Falis Argus-Leader. Parties buy old oxen for \$5 or \$10, roll opium in lead or tin foil balls, force these down the threats of the oxen and drivs the loaded cattle across the line, valuing the oxen at next to nothing. They drive on till the oxen give out, when they cut their throats, extract the opium balls and ship them case as merchandise. Two old oxen alone are said to have carried over enough below the palaced over the palace, and are thus swallowed whole. When the paunch is afterwarf cut open they come out perfectly and the carried of the carried over miles from Dixon. The original plan was to build the ditch for mining purposes, but by the advice of Mr. Mead they have enlarged the lowed whole. When the paunch is afterlowed whole. When the paunch is afterwarf cut open they come out perfectly
sound. Two brothers have made \$40,000 in
this business in a short time lately.

A PROSPECTIVE RAILROAD.

The prospects for the Denver, Lakewood

reports great satisfaction with its work thus far, having worked all of last year and this spring. The material in Four-Mile creek

WILL MANUFACTURE SOAP. Wyoming is to have a soap manufacturing plant, and one which will turn out the product at less coat than soap was ever man-ufactured for before, says the Cheyenne Sun. C. R. Smith of Boise has gone to Casper to locate the plant and he has the back-ing of one of the largest soap manufacturing companies in the country. The scap is made of mineral oil and natural soda The soap is to b Smith having discovered a process by which this can be done. The Kirk Soap company some time ago offered a large sum of money for a process of this kind, and with so much cash practically in sight, a number of experts were induced to enter into the work of liscovery.

Mr. Smith expects to turn out, by using clarified oil, some excellent tollet soap, and, as the cost of manufacture will be very small, he is confident of securing a large market for the product. If this soap venture proves a success it will be a big thing for Casper and the state, as it will open a new field for two of Wyoming's largest products and give employment to many hands. RICH PLACERS.

Inter Ocean Mining company, osed of Nebraska capitalists and James G. Rankin of this city, says a Rawlins special to the Rocky Mountain News, will at once begin operations on its placer claims on Jack and Spring creeks, about forty miles southeast of this city, in the Sierra Madre range. W. J. Crane of Arlington, Neb., president and general manager, will have immediate supervision of the active operations of the company. He is to start with several teams, a force of men and a large supply of provisions, to begin the season's work. Their principal work will be upon Spring creek, where they own a large number of claims. The gravel is about fifteen feet to bed rock, and runs an average of 65 cents per cubic yard in coarse gold, easily saved. Several thousand feet of bed rock flume will be put in at once, much of the lumber being already on the ground. But the gravel is easily worked. there being but few boulders and no clay or sticky matter, and a large supply of water. SOUTH DAKOTA.

A stampede of prospectors was caused a Lead by the reported finding of ore assaying \$370 near the head of Castle creek. The Pioneer cheese factory at Huron is doing a good business. The receipts of milk

are from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds a day. The round-up in the vicinity of Edgemont is showing good results. Cattle are in fine condition and the early calf crop is a good

The first active work on river improvement has begun on the dam at the head of Marion's island, near Pierre. An effort is being made to get it in before the June rise. Work was begun June 1 on the water system at Fort Pierre. The supply will be from the river, with power for pumping from

ertesian wells, it being considered cheaper On June 11 and 12 the South Dakota Woo Growers' association will hold its fourth an-nual meeting at Mitchell, and it promises to

of the most interesting gatherings ever eld by the association. Filings continue to come in slowly on th Yankton reservation land. The rush that was looked for never came. Land office officials say they hardly knew when the opening occurred and are at a loss to know why more land has not been taken, unless lack of funds to make the first payment of

0 cents per acre. South Dakota old soldlers and numerou Grand Army posts forwarded letters and resolutions to the committee in Chicago protesting against the dedication on Me-morial day of a confederate monument in Oakwood cemetery. No word of objection would have been raised had the ceremonie een named for any other time than May 20 A suit which had its origin forty-three years ago will be tried at the next term of the civil court in Brown county. A man living in Canada loaned a friend in California \$200. They met here a year ago and the debtor paid \$50 on the account, which the balance after waiting nearly half a cen-

The latest rich find is reported from Crow Peak, where a prospector went into an abandoned tunnel, cleaned it out and had only extended it two feet further in when he struck an ore body that exceeds in richness the Holy Terror or the famous Basin mine The news reached Spearfish and created a regular stampede of ablebodied men.

A well has been sunk at the Grizzly Bear mill, at Deadwood, which will increase the water supply sufficiently to enable the mill to be run day and night. A clean-up was made recently which produced a retort worth close to \$1,000. Scarcity of water has re-tarded production, but with all these difficulties the mine has been a steady producer furing the past year.

Messrs, Bradey & Clossen of White Lake have got their artesian well outfit and have begun the first of a series of wells they in-tend putting down this season. They are iown 200 feet with a well in Lake township. about three-quarters of a mile from the north end of the lake. They are locating the various wells on the highest grounds with the view of using the water for irrigating purposes.

When the census was taken in 1890 the general government held out from the Da-kotas the amount of \$3,200, which was claimed to be due on the old unpaid direct war tax which was levied against Dakota territory. As the war tax has since been re-funded to all states which did pay the Da-kotas have made a claim for and will as soon as the dates are settled receive the money due them on the old census.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City and Sioux Falls gamblers contemplating a harvest at Armour during the opening days of the reservation made the trip there, and others of the negroes made their escape and never was there a more disappointed lot. The were pursued by armed Mexicans. Clayburn became separated from the other fugitives state's attorney of Douglas had the gambling houses closed and kept them shut. result, the sports in particular and other Armour people are kicking themselves for electing to the office of state's attorney a rank prohibitionist. It is said that the said says he never promised not to disturb poker game or gambling in general.

COLORADO.

An average weekly output of 1,000 ounces in gold will be assured when the new mill is put in operation at Telluride. Sam Fulkeson has an eight-inch streak in 12 per cent lead, four ounces gold and 317

ces silver. In the southern part of Lincoln county it is reported that countless myriads of young grasshoppers have hatched out. No damage is reported. The hoppers are moving west

The Cleveland Gold Mining company incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to operate in Lake county. The company has discovered a rich vein in the Tri-umph, which is in the vicinity of the Little Johnny at Leadville, and will develop it.

The cyanide works recently completed at Florence by the Metallic Extraction company are running with clock-work regularity, grinding and treating successfully area from a half-dozen different mines from the Cripple Creek gold district, and the first sluicing done was also a success.

The cost of producing an ounce of fine

been \$1.25. From the Victor, for over two years, \$5.87. From the Portland mine, for the past nine months, \$6, and for fourteen days in March last, from the Bogart claim, Another strike has been made in the Ling

mine at Guynuella, bigger than any yet re-corded in this property, which has been a constant shipper for twelve years. A streak of ore which runs from \$400 to \$800 to the ton was opened in the upper tunnel thirty feet below the surface. The streak is a foot wide at the bottom of the tunnel and increases as depth is attained.

acres of this farming land will be in Wyoming.

There is a stretch of country about forty by sixty miles that contains deposits of placer into a company known as the Wilson Creek filted were almost black.

have visited the various mining propositions with a view of ascertaining what the shippers of Idaho Springs are willing to do for the new company in case the line is extended to this place, says an Idaho Springs special to the Denver Republican. Mr. Newhouse was not an emphatic in his declarations that Now, of course, they are red hot after the remainder of their group, but the majority of it has been patented by other people.

WYOMING. Wyoming has the amallest female populalion-21,292.

A bear was killed in the Big Horn basin a short time ago that weighed 1.200 pounds. It was killing cattle at the rate of three a The money for the building of the state

ine ditch, near Rawlins, \$125,000, has already been paid over by the placer claim It is reported that coal was found in a

four-foot prospect hole near Fort Sanders

where gophers had worked some black diamonds to the top. again in the usual large quantities.

Work has been commenced on putting the system of water works for Sherid Thirteen miles of pipe will be laid and a filtering system adopted, ensuring a pure water supply for the city. A meeting of Cheyenne business men con-

sidering the proposition of a Pennsylvania firm to establish a steel and iron manufactory appointed a committee to visit McKeesport, Pa., and secure the necessary information for consummating the matter. A Salt Lake company, with a capital \$50,000 has just made a contract for the

sinking of an oil well in the immediate Green River City vicinity. Experts place

Green River in the midst of the great Wyo-ming oil belt, and over 2,000 acres of oil land have lately been taken up near the town. There are at present in the wool warehouse at Rawlins 250,000 pounds of wool and 200,000 pounds have been shipped. Ex-Governor Osborne has 135,000 pounds stored, J. G. Edwards 56,000, and Robert Taylor The total shipments from this point

for the season will aggregate 2,000,000

pounds. R. S. Van Tassell of Cheyenne, who was commissioned to ship twenty-six bucking bronchos to "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West show, has received word that the consignment has reached Brooklyn and that the bucking prolivities of the animals are all that could be clivities of the animals are all that could be desired. One of the bronchos bucked so constantly that he could not be taken through the streets of New York. Mr. Van Tassell received an order from a Chicago firm of horse dealers for 500 head of Wyolaing bronchos. They are to be trained for polo. OREGON.

An Echo warehouse has taken in 563,000 ounds of wool so far this season. The Brownsville woolen mill has laid in 120,000 pounds of the Oregon raw product already

The sturdy diversified farmers of the Copulle are going in heavy for bees, and the nive factory is overwhelmed with orders. Colonel J. K. Meade of Meacham left Pen fleton recently with a buckboard, a pair of mules and a camping outfit. He expects to drive the mules all the way to Florida.

An army of caterpillars has taken poss ion of the country about Dufur, and the alders and willows along the creeks, as well as the orchards, are covered with the pests. A bear has been gathering the Cloverdale Linn county, strawberries as fast as they ripen, to the discomfifure of their intended marketers, who think bruin is ripe for gathering, and will endeavor to find him in the foothills. E. E. McKinney & Co. have purchased of

he farmers in the vicinity of Kingston with n the past few days more than 25,000 bushels being shipped over the O. C. & E. at the rate of six or eight cars dally.

The Warm Species of the cars dally.

The Warm Spring Indians of Wasco county, who are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, sent to the convention at Roseburg a banner wrought with beads on tanned deerskin, with legendary symbols ex-pressive of native ideas of temperance. They are "Pipe of peace," within the coils of a serpent, and a tomahawk. The Pendleton scouring mill reports its total receipts to date for this season 862,607

renewed the debt, and the creditor sucs for bounds; total by team, 224,819 pounds; total by rail, 667,788 pounds. Receipts for week past, 274,232 pounds; for week by team, 25,876 ids; for week by rail, 248,346 pounds The shipping book shows 33,626 pounds of scoured wool sent east, this being equal to about 130,000 grease pounds. One other car is being loaded for shipment. WASHINGTON.

A shingle mill is to be erected at Getchell Snohomish county.

A number of farmers around Prosser intend to raise sorghum this year. It appears that the building of the Blaine Lynden & Nooksack railroad can be secured if the localities interested put up a subsidy of \$15,000.

The Satsop skimming station, in opera-tion only since the 1st of May, is receiving upwards of 2,000 pounds of milk and the quantity is increasing every day. Tug Wilson of Bay Center wounded bear, which made for him and knocked him down. In the scuffle Wilson lost his gun and the bear chewed his leg and arm Wilson, however, was gritty and choked the bear to death.

Tom Meagher took \$850 from his Swauk placer. The gold was nuggets that had drifted into a pocket. This is the second good find that Mr. Meagher has made this good find that Mr. Meagher has made this is demanded. This fee is very moderate season. Several days ago he took out \$440 For instance, a three-minute conversation beworth of gold in one day.

A vicious fight, in which honors were about evenly divided, took place between a gray horse and a big boar, in a pasture near Skamokawa. The horse nearly trampled and bit the life out of the hog, and in return carries a wound in his right foreleg six inches long, inflicted by the boar's tusks.

The Whisler brothers of Whitman county have invented and constructed a bean planting machine that they say works like a charm They have twenty-five acres to plant, which they can plant in about two days. It plants two rows at a time, and another beautiful feature about the machine is that the driver can ride. Judge Moore has rendered a decision in the

superior court at Spokane, in the case of Nelson against Nelson, that marriage in another state, Idaho, is null and void if con summated by a divorced person before the expiration of six months after granting the decree, the time given by Washington laws for taking appeal.

It is estimated that the acreage of polatoes planted in Whitman county this year will reach 6,000 acres. Counting on 200 bushels per acre, which in most sections is cona small crop, there will be raised this year no less than 1,200,000 bushels, or 26,000 tons, of potatoes. Of these not more than 9,000 tons will be required for home consumption, and perhaps less than 2,000 tons more for the markets in the immediate vicinity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that fully \$150,000 is due from mines in the vicinity of Amador City, Cal., to people there for wages and supplies. If the Southern Pacific line from Santa Ana to Long Beach is built the plan will of the roadbeds and the style and finish be to run a loop; train from Los Angeles to of the equipment will compare favorably the beach, and back by way of Santa with that of any city in the country. Ana, without change.

A good body of antimony ore has been found within a few miles of Winchester, Cal., by one of the old miners. The ore is very rich, it being claimed that it will run as high as 66% per cent. Redwood City is elated over the prospect of securing a large flow of oil from wells gold from the Independence mine at Cripple about to be sunk there. Indications of oil Creek for the five months of this year has are said by experts to be of the very best.

and, with proper work, hopes of a rich find are running high. The honey bees in the woods of the Sierra are multiplying very rapidly, and there are thousands of trees in Butte county which contain a fine quality of honey. The bees begin working there in March and continue until June, storing great quantities of honey. Then, as most of the flowers are gone, they gather honey from fruit and from honey dew, and make limited quantities unti frost comes in

The shipment of a car load of ore from the Lucky Guss that it is thought will average \$1350 to the ton causes old-timers to think a little as to the ownership of the think a little as to the ownership of the care will remember to the station. They were horrible look-

Developments in the Application of the Great Modern Power.

A MODEL ELEVATED ELECTRIC LINE

The Intramural System Inaugurated Chicago-Cheap Telegrams and Telephones-Progress in Various Directions

Every visitor to the World's fair will remember the Intramural railway, an elevated electric road which wound around the buildings on three sides of the grounds. It was A large force of miners was put to work a departure from the trolley system in that Hanna mine, which had been on fire its power was drawn from a third rail by a long while, and coal will be taken out means of metal shoes attached to the trucks of the cars. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad of Chicago, which will be opened in a few days, will be operated on a similar system, and the people who live in the houses contiguous to the track will be free from the many disadvantages inseparable from traction by steam.

working of the plant is to be so simplified that one engine driver and a stoker can look after the whole institution, even when some

The Metropolitan Elevated Electric Railway occupies a unique position among elevated railroads. The track is carried upon an elevated structure of steel, and is built over land which the company has bought outright, with the exception, of course, of the public streets which it crosses. This has allowed it to construct the road in an exceptionally substantial manner, and frees the company from the disagreeable necessity of contesting suits from damages to property, which have proved so embarrassing to elevated roads built along the public streets. The railway being built through the alleys in the center of the blocks behind

the houses, does not disfigure the streets. The road is divided into several divisions pranching out into the triangular-shaped territory of the populous West Side, and attaining a total length of about eighteen niles. The main or trunk line, which runs rom Franklin street to Paulina street, has four tracks and is nearly two miles long, the branch lines have only two tracks. There will be forty-three passenger stations. all handsome brick structures built directly beneath the tracks, and having every convenience for waiting passengers.

ENGLAND'S CHEAP TELEGRAMS. To what extent governmental ownership of telegraphs has affected the service in England is brought out by a letter from Henry Martin, consular clerk at Southamp-The letter is published in Consular Re-

ports. No. 175, volume 47, The total cost of all the telegraph lines in the United Kingdom in 1870, the year that they were acquired, was \$53,526,000. The government set about immediately to extend the wires to every village of any impor-tance, and to connect the cities and towns already equipped. Before government pur-chase the telegraph lines were owned by numerous companies, which strung their wires only in and between the cities from which they were practically sure of receiving profitable returns. To remedy this defect over 15,000 miles of wire were laid the first year that the government owned the lines. Since 1870 the telegraph has become com-

non in nearly all parts of the world; in no ountry is it used more in business and social ntercourse than in England. Governmental wnership there has meant reduced tolls; lls so cheap that an American opens his was when he learns that a telegram of

made means of information for the whole country, giving facilities of all kinds for its use and extension in all classes, knowing that the treasury will benefit indirectly from augmentation of the general wealth. In 1870 the total messages transmitted did not reach

.000,000. In 1893 the annual total was over 0.000,000. In 1869 the English newspapers sent 22,000,000 words by telegraph. The total today is over 600,000,000. Mr. Martin says that the service is performed with perfect punctuality. Seven to nine minutes are required for the transmission of a message between two commercial cities, while in 1870 two or three hours were necessary. WHERE TELEPHONES ARE CHEAP. To have a telephone in Sweden does not

cost a fortune. The fee is only \$10 a year. The Ericsson telephone is used. Through that telephone you can speak with your that telephone you can speak with your friends in nearly every city of the realm, and if you want it you can even put yourself in communication with the people of Norway and Denmark, these countries being connected with Sweden by telephone. For telephoning in Stockholm and to places within a radius of fifty miles from that city the subscriber for an Eriesson telephone does not pay a cent over the annual fee, but for tele phoning over a longer distance an extra fee tween the cities of Malmo and Sollefted-a distance about twice the distance between Detroit and Chicago—costs only 27 cents and 6 cents extra for every exceeding minute. Connections from the Stockholm General Telephone company's net to the Government telephone net and vice versa are made all over Sweden, for which a small charge of

only 2% cents is demanded.

At the close of the year 1893 the network of the State telephone intercommunication included 255 central and district stations the combined length of the wires being more than 17,000 miles. The number of apparatus in use is about 14,000, of which 500 were at the stations and the balance used by the

ELECTRIC ROADS IN THE SOUTH. As an evidence of the material progress the new south is making and of the spirit of enterprise that has possession of the peo-ple, figures have been collected setting forth the extent of electrical railroad construction in the southern states. These show that there has already been invested in electric railroad and electric light companies in that section over \$100,000,000. Up to January 1 last 296 electric power stations for motor and lighting purposes have been built in the south by companies whose aggregate cap tal was \$19,891,000. Since that time, despite the prevailing depression, 166 addi-tional plants have been completed or are

in course of construction, and the construc-tion of quite a large number of others is now under consideration Sixty-two cities of the south are equipped with rapid transit in the form of electric roads. In most of these the systems adopted and the methods and manner of construction and operation are of the best. The quality TEMPERATURE ALARM

Among the late patents are many devices

for giving warning electrically to any ap-

pointed spot of an abnormal rise in tem-perature in any apartment where such de-vice is placed. Several of these appliances are so effective that their general introduction must result in limiting the number of accidental fires of such magnitude as to need the services of the fire brigade. In one of these alarms the maximum simplicity, promptitude of action and cheapness seem to have been reached. It has a compart-ment which is divided into two unequal perts by means of a flexible division. These are filled with two gases of different expansion and if the temperature rises the circuit is closed and an alarm is given. This alarm is said to be extremely responsive to the slight-est change in temperature, and it can be adjusted accurately to indicate any degree of heat. It is, in fact, so sensitive that it is only necessary to touch the compartment with the palm of the hand or to breathe on make limited quantities and the fall.

Henry Galisgher and Joseph Clark were brought from Button Willow, Cal., to Bakersfield with frightfully swellen heads and faces and admitted to the hospital. They had been blitten by tarantulas while asleep in a camp near the station. They were horrible looking when brought in, their faces being purple and swelled to twice the natural size, ple and swelled to twice the natural size, while the spots where the blies were insteady been amployed to good purpose in

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY factories for giving warning in case of the LIGHT AND WATER.

An ingenious combination of an electric lighting station and a city water works is operating successfully in a small German town. During the day, when the consump-tion of water is greatest, the station ac-cumulators are charged and the water sup-ply is worked by the steam pump. When the accumulators are charged, and in the morning before the boilers are heated up. the electrically-driven pump is worked from the accumulators, in case of a large domand for water. In the evening, when the lamps are turned on, the current is taken direct from the dynamo, and at 11 o'clock, when the street are lamps are cut out, whatever further supply of current is micessary taken from the accumulators. If a fire show s cour in the night, a full supply of water instantly available. On the sounding of is instantly available. On the sounding of the alarm, the attendant at the station starts the electric pump and one compressor. perfect success of this plan has been proved on several occasions, and the inhabitants of the little town are proud of their compac and efficient plant, whoch gives them good and cheap lighting, good drinking water, and a sufficient supply of water for all the purposes of fire extinction. The station is op-ated at a very low cost, but by employing automatic current regulators, automatic offing devices on all the moving parts of the steam engine and on the dynamos and nistors, the proposed extensions are completed.

ELECTRICITY IN JARS. Electricity, put up in storage batteries of all sizes, like milk in jars, is to be prepared for delivery at the doors of consumers in New York, just as milk is now. A company has been formed for the purpose, and also to push the electric storage battery into gen-

Mr. Isaac L. Rich, one of the officers the new company, who has done a great deal to perfect the electric storage battery, says: "There is no reason why electricity should not be perfectly portable. There seems to be a general idea that in order to have current m tap one must have a dynamo and a steam engine to run it, and thus incur a large ex-penditure at the start. Nothing could be more erroneous. There are thousands of persons who would like to run sewing mahines or coffee grinders by electricity, burn one or two electric lights, but who have no use for the current in large quantities. They can now be accommodated. Storag-cells are now made in all sizes. The smallest weigh but four ounces, and furnish cur-rent enough for one lamp. We intend to sell electricity exactly as the milk man sells milk We first supply the cells. When the currents used up the maid will put the empty of exhausted cells in the hallway or beside th basement door, and our man, as he makes his morning rounds, will collect them and leave freshly charged ones in their place. The same cells, of course, are used over and over again a great many times."

JOINING METAL TO EARTHENWARE. Plumbers have been helped out of one of the greatest difficulties of their calling by a new electrolytic method of joining metal to earthenware. The making of a true conne tion between lead pipes and the earthen ware of closet pans and lavatory basins has always been a source of trouble, but the new process is said to make a perfect and permanent junction of the surfaces. The earthenware should have an unglazed surface, but if otherwise, the glaze is removed, and the surface is coated with plumbago, and placed in an electrolytic bath, thus obtaining a metallic coating. To this coating the lead pipe can be soldered in the ordinary way by means of a plumber's "wiped" joint. This process will probably entirely super-sede the use of rubber sleeves, washers and putty, with which imperfect joints are but too often associated.

PRESERVING TELEGRAPH POLES. The weak place in a telegraph pole is usually the ten or twelve inches below the surface twelve words may be sent to any part of the ground. A French engineer proposes the kingdom for 12 cents. For this to make this part of the pole proof against 12 cents in England the message is delivered within one mile of a head office process of decay has set in, by clearing away or within the postal limits. Beyond the the earth round the pole, removing from it limits an additional charge of 12 cents is all trace of soil or decayed wood, and giving I all trace of soil or decayed wood, and giving it a coat of hot tar. The semi-cylindrical halves In England the telegraph is operated in connection with the mail service; that is one great reason why the service is made so cheap. The English government does not this sleeve and the pole is filled with a libso cheap. The English government does not consider the telegraph service as a means of revenue for the treasury, however, but as a means of information for the whole country, giving facilities of all kinds for its use and TELEPHONES AND FIRE BRIGADES.

Many city fire departments are now adding telephones to their brigade outfit, effect of vastly increasing the efficiency of the department. When the engine arrives at the fire one of the firemen connects the telephone outfit, which weighs only a pound, with the fire alarm line. This gives a means of communicating instantly with headquar-ters. It is no slight advantage to be able to transmit a verbal report of the progress of the fire and order up additional engines where the occasion does not justify calling out an entire relay of apparatus, and thus uncovering additional territory. In point of fact, the use of the telephone transfers the active management of the whole fire department to the scene of the fire at which the department is at work. ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.

The amount of capital engaged in the electrical business, not including telegraphy, is estimated as follows: England, \$100,000,000; France, \$150,000,000; Germany, \$200,000,000 Austria, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, \$180. 000,000; Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, \$50,000,000; the United States, \$450, 000,000; Canada and other American countries, \$59,000,000, making a total of about \$680,000,000 in Europe and \$500,000,000 in America.

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