## Pulse of Western Progress.

canal at the Four Mile placers will be constructed before the snow files, says the Cheyenne Tribune. The Providence people interested in this great mining work are purhing matters and canal construction will be under way in a few days. This canal lies just across the Wyoming line in Carbon county, and will be thirty-eight miles long. Providence, R. I., capitalists have purchased and paid for 1,500 acres of the richest placer ground in this section, and their canal, which taps Snake river, will also carry sufficient water to irrigate 10,000 acres of Wyoming lands and a considerable area in Colo-

There are a number of different engineer ing features which will require special handling in the construction of this great Among them are a 1,000 feet flume and a strip of two miles of wooden pipe lay These pipes will cross a large valley, owing the contour of the surface, and will

be three feet in diameter. Ed A. Green, a member of the American Society of Engineers, has taken the contract for the construction of the entire canal, and the sub-contracts for earth and flume construction will be let in a few days. The contract calls for the completion of the canal in seventy-five days, but those familiar with the country to be traversed do not think it possible to complete the work in that time.

The large sums of money already spent for placer ground and provided for in construction contracts will be considerably augmented by the purchase of an extensive hydrotter. draulic plant for washing and saving the placer gold.

EXCITEMENT AT HAHN'S PEAK. If the judgment of 150 mners and an equal number of tenderfeet is to be considered as a criterion, the success of Columbine, the new camp which has recently been dated in the dispatches to this paper as Hahn-Peak,

is an assured thing, says a Columbine spe-cial to the Denver Times. Your correspondent has been upon the field and in a trip of inspection, covering a week, nothing about the former assertions of the camp has been found to border on the fake, although a number of prospectors, who are self-asserted experts, claim that the country is entirely broken up and that nothing of solid formation is visible.

The camp continues to increase in popula-tion, and assessment work, as well as stak-ing, continues at a lively rate. Already two townsite locations are undergoing preliminary survey, and by the date of this publication the first townsite, to be known as Columbine. will be located from the summit of the Srake and Bear river divide west. The ore that has been found runs as high as 1,729 1/2 ounces of silver, from samples that are not considered to be the best specimens obtainable

It is the prevailing opinion in camp that the ore will run, on a shipping basis, as high at least as an average of 900 ounces per ton silver. The feeling of the camp is that the mineral lies in blanket formation, and the staking has been done accordingly.

In all probability about fifty claims have been located, and though the extent of the mineral belt has not yet been determined, it is believed there are yet 1,000 unlocated claims The mineral is capped by a strata of slate finely ground, and this covered in turn by an upper strata of quartzite, varying in thickness according to the ridges and gulches in which the prospects are sunk. A PREHISTORIC COPPER MINE.

Clark and Howard, two Butte miners, tell a remarkable story about the discovery of a developed mine with a fifty-foot tunnel that was evidently driven by a prehistoric race of miners. In prospecting along the side of Fieecer mountain, according to their story as given in a Butte special to the San Francisco Chronicie, the men found several pieces of good looking copper ore in a hollow, which they at first supposed was a buffalo wallow in the days when these animals roamed the Big Hole country.

The prospectors, believing that there was a

lead somewhere in the vicinity, began to dig into the mountain side, and after an hour's hard labor they were considerably surprised to find the earth suddenly yield to the blows of the pick and a big hole opened before them.

They cleared away the earth and entered a tunnel about six feet high and four feet wide, walled in with blocks of stone. The top of the tunnel was protected by large, flat stones, and for about twenty-five feet there was not a break in the primitive timbering.
About twenty-five feet from the mouth of this tunnel the prospectors came to a spot where the earth had apparently broken down the stonework, and after clearing away the debris the men were able to go in about twenty-five or thirty feet further. Here they came to a ledge, which was carefully examined, but as to what was discovered there the men will say nothing, except that they found some implements made of stone, which had apparently been used in digging the tunnel.

The men are positive that the work was not done in this age for the reason that at the mouth of the tunnel there was an immense pine tree growing. The implements showed plainly that the tunnel was the work of an earlier race. The prospectors are very re-ticent as to the discovery, and all efforts to ascertain the extent and richness of the ledge

have been unavailing.

They will return to the place as soon as they secure a quantity of supplies.

Clark and Howard are both men of unimpeachable veracity and their story is generally credited. The men, however, seem to give the historical nature of their discovery

very little consideration, and think only of its THE YUMA CANAL. The most important irrigation ever undertaken in this section, says a Yuma special to the Denver News, is the building of the new Yuma canal from Hinton's island, in the Colorado river near Pichacho, along that stream for ten miles, thence across the valley of the lower Gila, crossing that stream six-teen miles east of Yuma, thence on across

the great mesa to the Mexican boundary line, the surveys of which under that eminent civil engineer, George W. Norton, are just finished. The canal, which will be seventy feet wide at the bottom, twelve feet deep and ninety miles in length, will irrigate 100,000 areas else the rich valley lands lying along acres, also the rich valley lands lying along the east bank of the Colorado which hereto-fore have been classed with those of the deso-late portions of the great southern desert. late portions of the great southern desert. The water will be taken across and under the Gila river in immense steel pipes. The project is the same as that contemplated by the International company of London, and also by Captain Beattie's Colorado Canal company. This new project is in the hands of western capitalists, headed by C. D. Baker, the well known California hotel man. The canal will cost \$1,500,000.

The San Francisco Chronicle is responsible for the following story, which it publishes as a dispatch from Denver: Colorado farmers have struck a new industry that is akin to the great works of Pasteur. They are en gaged in the propagation of grasshoppers to meet a demand from the northwest. Recently ranchmen around Brighton and Greeley discovered that vast fields of "hoppers" had perished from some cause unknown. of the wiseacres were not satisfied with the cold fact and sought to have their curiosity gratified by an opinion from the professor of the State Agricultural college. Prof. C. P. Gillette, state entomologist, reported:

GRASSHOPPER CHOLERA.

"I have just concluded a microscopical ex-amination of the body of the fluids of the grasshoppers sent and find them literally covered with countless millions of a minute bacillus. In other words the 'hoppers are dying, not from the attacks of a parasitic sect, but from a contagious disease caused by minute germs similar, but not exactly like, the germs that cause such disease as cholera and anthrax and tuberculosis in the higher animals. It is possible the disease will de-stroy the greater number of the 'hoppers in

the country west of the Missouri river." Since the foregoing discovery the farmers of the northwest have been informed of the infected 'hoppers. The stock has been reduced so there is not a 'hopper left, and the farmers are now cultivating the pest, which they recently dreaded. As the young 'hop-pers hatch out they are placed in a barrel lined with "dead ancestors," 'and the infection is communicated to the young brood, which are then shipped North in a lively con-

RICH ORE BODY.

The West Side Placer Mining company's Board, in the Dry Creek valley, ten miles and at the Four Mile placers will be contructed before the snow files, says the Chevenne Tribune. The Providence people the same of the San Francisco Chronic burg dispatch to the San Francisco Chronic bu Burton states that the ore assays \$3,000

> gentleman also exhibited some placer gold taken from the sands and gravel ad-joining the lode, which led to the discovery of the ledge. Flakes of platinum were mixed with placer gold. It is a well known fact that gold exists in the gravel deposits of Dry creek. In the 50s there was a great deal of excitement in regard to the gold found in these deposits of well-washed gravel. They never proved to be profitable, however, and were abandoned. All the gold found in the gravel had its origin in quartz, and it is possible that Burton may have dis-covered the lode and the source of it all.

GREENHORN GOLD. Considerable excitement prevails here over the discovery of a new gold field in the Greenhorn range, nine miles south of this place, directly on the line of survey of the Florence Southern railway, says a Florence special to the Denver Times. The field has been quietly worked for some time by parties from Coal creek, but there were no practical prospectors among them for the past The find is what is known as the Blowout, and seems to be a continuation of the mineral belt running from Rosita through the Bassick mine. One vein of ore is in porphyry between walls of granite and gneiss. It is forty feet wide, and has had a mill test running about \$10 for the full width of the vein, and is free milling. Another tunnel is in thirty feet and struck a vein of quartz between walls of granite and gneiss that seems to be high grade ore, and prospectors claim an assay of \$55 for the whole vein, and some parts of it \$500. Some lead float has been found, but not in veins as yet. A practical mining man who visited the camp says it is the best he has seen in any mine he has visited in fifteen years.

ANOTHER COLONEL SELLERS.

William G. Nebeker, one of the assistants in the office of county recorder, thinks he has solved the problem of extracting the gold from the waters of the Great Salt Lake, says the Salt Lake Herald.

Mr. Nebeker is an assayer by profession, and when he learned, several years ago, that the waters of this great dead sea contained gold in considerable quantities, he began work on a plan to save it. The metal, as is to precipitate it have proved successful in this way only—that while gold resulted from experiments made, the cost of getting 't was oo great to make it a money making propo-The salt water of the ocean contains one-

thirtieth of a grain of gold to every ton of sea water, which, while it may seem small, is sufficient to amount to about 10,000,000,000 of tons of gold in all the oceans of the world ombined. The water of the lake contains ore in proportion than does the ocean. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of gold is

in Salt take alone. Now, the question is, how is it to be obtained. Nebeker began some years ago. He has experimented considerably with various methods, but only recently has he employed electricity. What the details of the scheme are he refuses to make public, as a matter of course. But he admits that his general plan of work is to precipitate all gold by electric currents and concentrate it. He is working a plan by which there is to be no pumping of water; rather, he expects to be able to go out in a boat all alone by himself and gather

the mineral as he goes along. Nebeker believes there are millions in it. He is confident he has a good thing and says he is going to keep it to himself, although he could get any price he wanted if he would sell the secret. He showed a reporter a small nugget which he obtained from three barrels of the water and will make some more experiments.

NEBRASKA. The school trustees of Grant, in Perkins county, are all women. The Archer creamery is churning a ton o

butter a day these times. Wayne dealers have so far this season sold 114,000 pounds of binding twine.

The North Bend fire department will in- ing up the Mississippi river. corporate under the laws of the state. Ponca implement dealers have sold thirty

self-binders within the past ten days. Cozad has a new weekly newspaper called the Journal and edited by S. I. Stevens, Oakland implement dealers have orders for as many self-binders as they can supply

The Sons of Veterans at North Bend will

t the Fremont tournament and narrowly nissed the first. The summer meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural society will be held at Wymore

July 23, 24 and 25. E. W. Curtis, manager of the Papallion is talking of putting in a butter

plant at Springfield. Citizens of North Bend are working with enthusiasm over their prospect to erect a arge beet sugar factory.

Two years ago Dundy county boasted of five newspapers. Four of them have suc-cumbed to the hard times.

Harlan county boasts of box elder trees which have attained a growth of four feet this season and are still growing. Harlan county has entered in the compe

tition for the \$600 offered by the state fair for the best county collective exhibit. A combination of small boys and matches resulted in the destruction of Isaac Butter-field's barns and granary in Webster county. Ex-Senator J. W. Dolan's handsome resnear Indianola has been totally stroyed by fire. The loss was only partially

overed by insurance. A Nelson chump exploded a firecracker under a wagon loaded with people. The team ran away and several of the occupants of the wagon were badly injured. Simeon Patton of Otoe county has threshed wenty acres of wheat and it averaged thirty

wo and five-eighths bushels per acre. He sold it for 53 cents per bushel. Mrs. William Hein and William Neiman of West Point had a fight and now the woman

has sued her antagonist for \$5,000 damages for bruises received in the encounter Ed Hiller, at Seward, looked down the muz zle of a loaded Roman candle. The candle went off and a bright red ball struck Hiller

in the eye, nearly destroying its sight A gang of tramps struck West Point on the Fourth of July and the people felt so patriotic that they gave the hoboes a basket-ful of provisions and two kegs of beer.

Tekamah is talking of voting bonds for a new school house to cost \$20,000. At present the schools are so crowded that two depart ments are occupying the Presbyterian church A Stanton firm proposes to erect and op erate a seventy-five-barrel flouring mill at Ponca if paid a cash bonus of \$2,000. The

Ponca business men are figuring over the Philip Gascolgn, aged 77 years, was so adly gored by a vicious bull in Gage county that he died within a few hours. He was one of the old settlers of the county and was highly respected.

T. J. Ryan, an Ionia man with an inventive turn of mind, has applied for a patent on a corn shocker which can be placed on the market for less than \$30 and do the work of number of men. An Italian working for Peter Merchant on

mile west of Brock was playing with a large, vicious dog with which he supposed he was on good terms. The dog tore away the dago's nose and upper lip.

James Whitehead, republican candidate for congress in the big Sixth district three years ago, is just recovering from a long illness which for a time seriously threatened to end his political career forever.

On June 25 Max Bangs of Wymore caused the arrest of Pearl Wilson, charging him with having set fire to a building in that town. In the district court Wilson was acquitted. Now he has sued Bangs for \$5,000 West Point is temporarily without a school board. The old board a journed sine die, and when the new board met it was unable to effect an organization. After taking sixteen fruitiess beliots for president the board adjourned

nome at Wakefield two months ago and was not heard from until last week. He has been ocated at Onawa, In., where he has been

working on a farm, with a good record for industry. His mind is unbalanced. Cedar Rapids is waging a vigorous warfare

n the social evil. The Portland creamery at Mason City has been destroyed by fire.

The annual camp meeting at Clear Lake will be held August 13 to 26. A new tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men has been instituted at Eldora.

Waverly is getting ready to entertain the meampment of the Iowa National Guard. The grand lodge of colored Musons has just neld a very successful meeting at Keckuk. The union veterans of Hardin county are anning for a two days' reunion August and 9.

Kasner's store at Avoca was burglarized the other night and \$200 worth of goods

Burglars have been prowling around Pella and many residences have been robbed the past two weeks. Martin Harrington, one of the first resi-

dents of Cherokee county, died very suddenly of heart disease. At a recent fire in Dubuque a number of

omen formed a bucket brigade and saved a eurning building. The twelfth annual convention of the Iowa

Women's Christian Temperance union has just closed at Iowa Falls. The republicans of the Third congressional listrict gave General Drake an enthusiastic

reception at Iowa Falls, The new woman is doing business at Cres-ton. Her name is Miss Carrie Roseberry and she deals in brick and sand, Willie Wachter, an 18-year-old Pella boy

while out hunting, accidentally shot himsel in the leg. The doctors will save it. Roy Johnson, the Iowa Falls boy, whos head was shattered by a kick from a horse, s still alive to the intense surprise of the

The Anchor Mutual Fire Insurance con pany, which has been operating at Creston for six years, will remove its general offices to Des Molnes.

J. P. Jones has leased the Doud packing use plant, which has been idle at Boone for several years. He will start it up with full force of hands. Tramps have become such a nuisance at Missouri Valley that the mayor has been

compelled to issue a proclamation warning The thirty-second annual conclave of the Iowa Knights Templar has just closed at Spirit Lake. T. B. Dacey of Council Bluffs

was elected grand commander. The Eldora Clay works is in financial dif ficulties. The City State bank holds a chat-tle mortgage for \$8,000, and foreclosure pro-

ceedings have been commenced.

Pella National bank, has been indicted by a United States grand jury at Keokuk. He is now in the custody of the United States mar-It is dry in some parts of Iowa. A spark from a passing locomotive set fire to twentyfive acres of meadow grass in Archbishop Hennessey's farm, near Dubuque, one day

Senator Cassett, president of the defunct

At Irwin R. J. Cemphrey was mixed up in runaway accident. His left leg was broken twice, and he was so severely injured internally that he died within a few hours. son was nearly killed in the same accident. Stella Childs, a 16-year-old girl at Cedar Rapids, was frightfully burned by gasoline. Her clothing caught fire, and she tried to extinguish the flames by rolling in the grass. She is still alive, but small hopes are en

tertained for her recovery. Joseph Winter, a Dubuque wood turner, has been missing for more than two weeks, and it is feared that he has either been accidentally drowned or has committed sui-cide. When last seen he was in a boat row

THE DAKOTAS.

Lead City is to have a \$30,000 school hou before Christmas, The Stutsman County Wool Growers' association now has about 100,000 pounds of wo The owners of a quarter of a million pounds

of wool raised around Mandan are considering a bid of 11 cents offered for their clip. I welve cents has been paid for individua lots of extra quality.

Land sales in the James River valley, North Dakota, are steadily increasing. Sales are not made to speculators, but to actual settlers and residents who will cultivate and mprove their purchases and pay for them out of the products of the soil.

A bar of bullion worth \$45,000 was un earthed in the Society cemetery near Lead by Superintendent Grier of the Homestake apany, who had just returned from Sioux Falls. This bullion constituted part of the steal of Alex G. Street, who is now serving time in the penitentiary. The supposition is that he hoped by giving this up to help keep his wife out of prison. She is under bail.

The much advertised fodder plant, saccaling and any entired force of pishi, saccaline was sown this spring by William Waterbury of Melette as an experiment. Although he exercised all possible care, the plants died on his hands. Jack rabbits, gohpers, mosquitos and all other insects seemed to have a particular fondness for saccaline, and fences, screens and other methods of protection proved unavailable in keeping them says. proved unavailable in keeping them away.

Prof. J. E. Todd, state geologist, has been in the northwestern part of the Hills examining the lignite formations and found two and in some places three beds of lignite coal averaging four feet in thickness and of a very good quality. He left for the southern Hills to continue his investigation in the in-terest of the State university. He says the South Dakota lignite fields are a continuati of those of North Dakota, which are worke advantageously at Dickson and other places.

At a meeting of the representatives of the creditors of J. T. Elerce, of forged bond notoriety, it was decided to complete the Yankton & Norfolk railway, which was commenced by Pierce, and in which enterprise he has in vested \$150,000 in grading the right of way These creditors are all wealthy Englishmen who have the necessary capital to complet the road. It is understood that the Great Northern will take this road when completed, although it is known the Missouri Pacific has

made overtures for its purchase. Parties returning from Crow Creek and Lower Brule Indian agencies report that while the Sloux at the latter agency were going through a sham battle during a grand celebration there one Indian in the excitement used bail cartridges, shooting away the ear of one of his brethren. At Crow Creek the Indians refused to participate in a shan battle because the photographers who were on the ground could not be persuaded to pay them for the privilege of taking views

of the scene. It will be remembered that the North Dakota state press reported that the early frosts had killed the cactus. It is quite noticeable now that the cactus will not down, and comes up as smiling ar ever to bother the farmers. The grain in the cactus regions, however, had such a start that the cactus will not bother until after harvest, and then, if heroic measures are not taken, the pest will mature and scatter its seeds everywhere. In the cactus regions of Logan, McIntosh and La Moure counties the cactus plants were seen in many localities so thick that they cover the ground almost to the exclusion of all the ground almost to the exclusion of all

COLORADO.

grain.

A late strike in the Mountain Lily at Durango assayed \$886 gold. Grand Junction will assume bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for the construction

Recent reports from Hahn's Peak more than verify the reports that the ore found at that place is heavily mixed with gold. In Granite district the Magenta shaft is now ready for work. The vein on this claim is about three feet wide and carires a pay streak a foot in width, averaging over two

unces of gold to the ton.

have reduced their schadule of rates to sange from \$3 to \$7.50 per ton, making this the era of low grads prices. [17]

No doubt now exists that the most enermous crop of frust layer harvested in the Arkansas valley will mature Many growers are thinning out from one-half upward of the kegs daily. pples now growing on the trees.

Arrangements have been made for several parties to go to the upper Chicago lake, at daho Springs, which is now frozen over, and to reach which they must go through from ten to twenty feet of snow.

A big strike is reported to have been made on the west slope of Bencon hill, close to the Little May tunnel. A big dyke of ore has been uncovered on the surface and with very little sorting is found to pay big when treated by chlorination.

Interest increases in the new gold belt, sixteen miles southeast of Silver Cliff. About 150 claims have already been staked and work is pushing on most of them. There are immense bodies of ore, great fissure veins running from a trace to six ounces of Arrangements are being perfected for a built fight at Gillett and neighboring towns early in the fail. No date has been set for the occasion, but the details of a carnival

sports are going ahead on a giganite scale

The plans are in all respects similar to those adopted in the City of Mexico at the national fight, and pupils of Senor Diaz have already been engaged by the management, and they are said to know all about bull fighting bovines. WYOMING.

Sheridan will soon have a \$10,000 opera A Quaker colony is considering the ad-

sability of locating at Wheatland, The Carbon County Teachers' institute will be held in Carbon, beginning Monday, August

A rough clean-up made on the placer dig

gings on the Big Laramie river at Dodge ity panned out \$1.75 per yard. There are still about 750,000 pounds of wool on the Evanston circuit. growers are holding their clip for a better market.

Another coal discovery has been made near Laramie. The new find is in the hills east of the city. The quality is said to be ex-During the month of June State Engineer

Mead approved of forty-one applications for

new and also for the enlargement of old litches in different parts of the state. A reservoir capable of holding water sufficient to reclaim and irrigate about 15,000 icres in the Goose creek and Tongue river regions is more than half completed, and it makes a fine addition to the beauty of the

ake scenery. Fourteen thousand acres of land under the Globe canal, which is now being completed by the Yellowstone Park Land and Irrigaon association, have been filed on by people rom Nebraska and Iowa, the settlement being

known as the Greeley farm colony. Shell creek ranchman have been success such creek ranchman have been success-fully using kerosene oil for killing grasshop-pers and crickets, says the Courier. Some of them, where they can get the pests in no other way, drive the hoppers into the ditches that are oiled, and in this way kill large umbers of them.

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$600,000 The incorporators are New York, Pennsyl vania and Wyoming capitalists. The princi-pal business of the company will be mining and refining oil, and will be carried on a

W. F. Barrow, who has been prospecting in various portions of the west for thirty years. came in from Tounge river, in the Big Horn mountains, with some rich specimens of gold quartz, which he says exists in large quanti-ties. A local company at Sheridan will at once be organized to fully investigate the extent and value of the find.

The poison weed near Heart mountain in he northwestern part of the basin is more numerous this season than usual. John Chapnan found fifty-two head of cattle bearing his brand dead on the prairie, having died from eating the stuff. There are other heavy Chapman has driven his herds to the Sunlight country to avoid further losses. OREGON.

A new oyster bed has been found in Ya-quina bay, nearly opposite J. J. Boon's place, four or five miles below Toledo. The Coos bay raft that was distributed along the coast last year is the source from which piles are taken to build the wharf at ent census of the fruit growers

are 118,000 fruit trees, of which 90,000 trees w growing are apple. Water for mining at Gold Gulch is scarce, yet some of the miners are making large wages. Several large nuggets were recently taken from the Foster claim W. W. Brown of Fife, who only had 50

Hood River valley, it is found that there

head of sheep left after the hard winter of 1889-90, now has from and out of that small band 11,000 sheep. Evidently Mr. Brown is a good rustler. The Eugene sawmill is again running regu

larly, and is expected to continue work for the next five months. Eleven thousand logs are in the boom, and 5,000 more have been ontracted for. Some of the Antelope farmers say that there is a band of mules killing calves and young colts on the Antelope range. A mule

vill, it is said, take a calf between his teeth and shake it to death. The report has gone abroad that grass-hoppers have taken northern Grant. This report is erroneous. It's a hard matter to get grasshoppers for fish balt in this locality, says the Long Creek Engle,

A canvass among the business men of Pendleton to see whether the necessary funds could be raised to establish a woolen mill in onjunction with the scouring mill met with much encouragement, and the project is be-lieved to be feasible. A large number of farmers in Wasc

of letting the grain ripen for wheat. A gen-tleman living near The Dalles sold twentyfive tons for \$10 a ton, when last fall the price paid was between \$7 and \$8. Two parties of prospectors, in one of whic s a woman, are in the mountains near Harney, endeavoring to locate the Bluebucket mines. The woman was with the emigrants

ounty are cutting hay this season, instead

who first discovered the mine, and feels con ident of being able to locate it. A petition to the county court of Gillian has been signed by many farmers, sheepmer and merchants asking for \$1 bounty on every coyote killed. The coyotes are becoming nore troublesome every year, and, besides filling sheep, calves and chickens, have be-

gun to kill young pigs by the wholesale. C. K. Spaulding has returned to Newberg from his logging camp. He reports this year's drive well on the way, being at last accounts near Independence. The drive is about 4,000,000 feet, 1,000,000 feet larger than last year. A force of thirty men and two our-horse teams are kept busy on the drive Benjamin Agee is the owner, in southern bregon, of 3,000 acres of land, and is largely nterested in fruit, having 22,000 trees clanted, 2,500 prume trees being in bearing.

ast year he dried his prunes and sold then

or \$4,500, receiving \$15 cents per pound. He leared \$3,300, it costing him 115c for picking. drying and delivering aboard cars. In two years Mr. Ages will have 19,000 prune trees n bearing, and says that \$2 of dried fruit to ach tree is a safe estimate at present prices Captain Brown of the army has in his col-lection at Grant's Pass a live oak stump brought from the boad of Jones' creek, in which is the left haif of the antiers of a 6year-old elk that was left there over seventy years ago. The growth of the tree shows by rings that it is minety-seven years old, there being about twenty-five rings between he point of deposit of the horns and th heart of the tree. The two lower spikes of the antiers protrude about two inches throug

about twenty-two inches high. WASHINGTON. It is now estimated that the Yakima b rop will not exceed 12,000 bales. The Ellensburg cheese factory is to be

the opposite side of the stump. The stu-is perfectly sound, without knots, and

arged to double its present capacity. The spring roundup of horses centering a Kennewick resulted in about 20,000 head. A number of farmers in the vicinity of S John and along Pleasant valley are experimenting this year raising sugar cane.

R. G. Burton, an experienced quartz miner, has made the valuable discovery of a vein of gold-bearing quartz located ou the land of W. A. Board, adjoining that of Horace

Town Marshal Carver of Raymond attempts and the stand of the stand of

bruin rose and caught him and was tearing his flesh frightfully when a shot fired by Weathers killed the animal.

The nall works at Everett has orders hand for 25,000 kegs of nails, which is sufficient to keep the plant operating steadily for over two months at full capacity of 200

The always veracious Walla Walla States man has heard of a trout taken out of Willow creek which contained a rattlesnake, not quite dead, about 10 inches long, with one rattle and a button.

The miners in the Swauk district are pre-paring to fight the claim of the Northern Pa-cific raliroad to the odd sections of land in that district. The railroad claims that the land is agricultural.

Jack the Hair Stealer has been operating in Walla Walla. Ida, the 12-year-old daughter of Thomas Doncott, was shorn of about a foot of her long and flowing auburn hair, she knows not how, on the Fourth. A single log, thirty-two feet long, six and ne-half feet in diameter, and containing 10.158 feet of lumber, was cut from a tree feiled in Mason county recently. This log was cut off twenty-five feet from the butt of the tree, Several short logs, measuring cleve feet in diameter, were cut from the lowe

The postmaster of the little village of Usk writes to the Walla Walla Union that John J. Bettancourt, an old settler of Walla Walla, who has been working this spring on his mine, "The May Thomas," has found a twelve-foot ledge of ore that carries 3,000 ounces of silver and five ounces of gold. He has five carloads on his dump, and as many more in sight, which has caused a big excitement, and hundreds of prospectors are now in the hills, and some have already made loestions. A new town has been started named Silver City.

Jehu Switzler of the Columbia river, wh probably has more horses than any other man in the northwest, has entered into a con-tract with the Portland Canning company to deliver 3,000 head of horses on the north bank of the river at \$2.90 per head. If he takes them across the railroad he is to re-ceive \$3 per head. It is understood the horses are to be slaughtered and packed for the Chinese trade, but they may find their way into the home market under the guise of choice corned beef, says the Yakima Herald.

The greatest gathering of Pacific northwestern Indians in latter days has just taken place on the Nisqually Indian reservation, twenty miles from Tacoma. The race is dy-ing out, but 1,000 aborigines, representing the Muckleshoot, White River, Black River and Puyallup tribes and all of the Nisquallies were in the gathering. The occasion was the disinterment of the remains of Chief Leschi who was hanged at Stellacoom in 1856, and Chief Quiemuth, his brother, who was killed in Governor Steven's office at Olympia while in custody, in 1857. Both were famous war chiefs in the wars of 1854, 1855 and 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS. The extensive coal mines in the town of Belt. Mont., owned by the Anaconda Mining company, have been shut down and nearly 1,000 men thrown out of employment.

The Lexington Mining company of Butte has been sued by the Butte and Boston company for \$400,000 damages, the value of ores alleged to have been taken from the Wahpello mine by underground workings from Grasshoppers still continue to do much damage to the vineyards and corn fields of

northern Sonoma, in California. In some places next to the footbills the crop has been ntirely destroyed. They are more numerous n the hillsides than ever-There is in process of formation in Stockton another tannery company, the intention of which is to build a large sized tannery on the north bank of Stockton channel, nearly opposite the tract of land which is to

be used for wharves and water front of the Surveys for the new Yuma canal are con pleted. The ditch is seventy feet wide at the bottom, twelve feet deep and ninety miles in length. It starts from Hinton's island, in the Colorado river, crosses the Lower Gila and thence to the Mexican boundary. One

hundred thousand acres will be irrigated. The Southern Pacific Railroad company owes the city of Oakland over \$17,000 in back taxes and has refused to pay. The city has begun suit against the company for re-covery of the amount due. In making a defense the railroad, it is said, intends to

set up the technical claim that the new char ter is invalid. It is now generally believed that the gold e found near India on the desert by the McHaney brothers is the old Peg Leg mine found by Peg Leg Smith and party sixty years ago. The quality of quartz, old work ings, human bones, kind of gold, richness of old mine. It is producing from \$300 to \$1,000

per day in a two-stamp mill. The oldest olive tree in the United States is at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, in San Diego county, Cal. The seed of this tree was brought from Barcelona, Spain, 126 years ago. This veteran olive tree is fifty feet high, with a trunk five feet in diameter Since the first planting of clive trees in Call-fornia the industry has extended so that it today embraces 700,000 trees, of which 400.-

000 were planted in 1893. SAVED HIS BOOTS.

About the Only Satisfaction the Old Mar Had on a Modern Train. The old man had just arrived at his son's

house from the country, relates a Bosto: exchange. "Well, father," said the boy, "I hope you came through in the sleeping car, as I told you to, and had a good night's sleep."

The old man smiled a sickly, sarcastic smile. "Oh! yes." he said, "I had a good

sleep, first rate sleep; went to bed early."
"Did you wake up during the night?" "Only twicet; only went to sleep twicet."
"Say, father," said the young man, "you've got two great bumps on the top of your fore-

head. What have you been doing? "Them's the two times I woke up. Passed another train both times, an' when I heerd the big engine whizzin' by, an' the bell ringin', I thought 'twas a fire, an' jumped up slam agin the cellin'. It's lucky I was awake one time, though."
"Why how so?"

"Why, how so?"
"The high an' mighty importer that laughed when I ast to go to my room early in the evenin' was sneekin' off with my "Why, he was only going to shine ther

for you."
"Oh, go 'way," said the old man. never ast him to shine 'em. Anyway, I took 'em to bed with me after that, an' never slep' another wink. Say, Henry, you ain't got an old pair of suspenders, have you?"

"I guess I can find a pair for you—yes."

"Busted mine tryin" to put my pantaloons in lyin' down. Done it, though. Got all ressed laying flat—boots, pantaloous, coat. ollar, necktle-hull business. "Why didn't you get out of your berth to put on your collar and coat?" Wimmin in the car. Got a handy place where I kin wash up, Henry? There was a well o' water in the car an' I pumped sum but the train was goin' so fast I couldn't stand up to the sink. Say, Henry, what time's dinner ready? I'm so hungry I bin

eatin' my whiskers."
"Didn't you get breakfast in the dining car, as I told you to?"
("Oh, yes," said the old man. "Oh, yes; but I didn't want to go it too expensive, so I told the feller I'd just take a cup of coffee an' some buckwheat cakes."
"Pretty light breakfast, that's so," said

"Yes," said the old man, "light breakfasttwo pancakes."
"Well, come downstairs and we'll fix up

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comething to eat right away. You mustn't

"Charged me a dollar," continued he old man. 'Felier sat next to me eatin' grapes, an' eggs, an' I don't know what all. When we got back in the bedroom car I told him I calculated that breakfast he et cost \$13. An' then he told me breakfast was \$1 anyway.

wether you et much or little. You'd oughter wrote me about that, Henry." "Well, father, a man can ride pretty comfortable nowadays, after he gets used to it," said Henry, as he started to lead the old gentleman to the bathroom for a wash. "Oyes, oyes, a man can ride all right when he knows how," replied the old man, and the smile lasted until he started to wash his face from the faucets over the bathtub

T IN NEW ARMY RIFLE.

soldiers Say it is Not Satisfactory at Long Range.

If the target records for the season of 1895 f companies E and G. Nineteenth infantry. says the Detroit Free Press, may be taken as a criterion for the entire army, company errmanders who dote on high records for he season's practice will assuredly experince a mingled feeling of delight and dis-just. Delight, because in all short range booting phenomenal results were attained and disgust because long ranges produced nothing. Yet it must be said that the fault did not lie with the shooters, but must be attributed to the gun.
Up to 500 yards the army has never seen

a better shooting gun than the Krag-Jorgon-on, but go back 100 yards farther and it is beyond doubt the worst shooting rifle manu ctured. The entire fault appears to be in he sight, and unless this is corrected the gun is practically useless beyond a point-plank range. The velocity of the gun is 1,976 feet per second, hence it is easily accounted for why the gun shoots so well at the short langes, but as soon as it becomes necessary o elevate the sights it is apparent that the rectional parts of the sight are very deective. At 500 yards Corporal Frost, com-pany G, equaled the army record—47; yet at the 600-yard range his scores were very low. Out of the fifty-five men firing in company G, only three men made a marksman's score. Private Alwe made two fine scores at the ng range-22-24-but the balance of the

COTES WERE POOR.
At the 800-yard range company G fired even men, who made an aggregate score of L. The possible of the aggregate scores was 1.400. Company E fired fifty-nine men at this range and very little better results were

Lieuteant Foster made a 24 in one score, out the remainder of the men firing could do nothing. At the 600-yard range it was neces-ary to hold the rifle about two feet to the right of the target and three feet at 800 yards. The highest individual score at one range was that of Private Kuhlman, company G-173 at 300 yards. The lowest score at one

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Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

unless you or your physician know of what it is composed? Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

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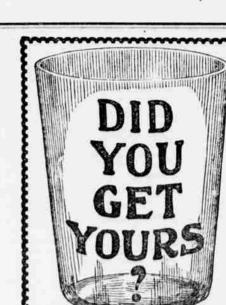
other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense

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