## Pulse of Western Progress.

Dakota. The magnitude of these wells will be \$636,200. more readily understood, mays a Chamberlain dispatch to the Sloux Falls Argus-Leyder, when it is stated that each of them is capable of forcing water through fifteen miles of ditches, the ditches being of large size and the streams rapidly flowing brooks. This would mean something like 600 miles of running At the end of each of these ditches large lakes have been formed by the surplus water. These likes are now scattered all over the prairie throughout the county, and as their existence is independent of natural rainfall they become permanent features and are of no small benefit to vegetation

Thorough tests of the great artesian well struck in this city a few days ago have now been made, and the estimate of the flow already given is found to have been very conservative. The well throws the eight-inch atream to a height of twelve feet above the top of the pipe. During the test this stream was reduced to two inches and the pressure of the well forced the water to a height of 162 feet. The pressure of the well is found to be 104 pounds to the square inch, and the flow is 4,359 gallons per minute. This would be 261,000 gallons per hour, or 6,264,000 gallons for each twenty-four hours. Reduced to barrels, it would be a total of slightly more than 142,363 barrels every twenty-four hours. This will give to the reader but a slight idea of the flow of this mammoth well. It greatly exceeds in volume of flow any other well, aside from the mill well (also in this city), in the northwest, and is today the greatest controlled artesian well in the United States, with the possible exception of a twelve-inch well at St. Augustine, Fla. The gusher is located on the bank of a creek which flows through the city, emptying into the Missouri river. Usucreek is dry at this season of the year, but now, with the water from the new well flowing into it, the former creek is a fair-sized river. The well is 690 feet deep, and is very securely constructed. Eight-inch extends all the way to the bottom, and a ten-inch casing extends down 310 feet. GUNNISON GOLD.

Commissioner Harry Lee of the state mining bureau returned from the Gunnison min-ing region, where he visited the Vulcan camp and made a trip through the Vulcan mine. says the Rocky Mountain News. The com-missioner is greatly impressed with the richness of the mine and the region, and says if the property were at Cripple Creek it would set miners wild. "The ore," said he, "runs all the way from \$40 to \$3,000 to the ton, and is a puzzle to the most experienced. mining man. The vein is very large. It ranges from country rock through soft, light material to translucent and opalized quartz. The Vulcan is a shipper and if operated conmake the district widely known at an early day.

"At Spencer there is a great deal of activity. On Mineral Hill there is a claim which is now in eight feet of ore and gives a cleanup of \$16 to \$19 on the plates. I was told that 300 tons of ore sent to Glipin county gave \$19 to the ton, and 150 tons sent to Telluride gave \$16 to the ton. A twenty-stamp mill is being put in, and before the end of the summer a mill of 100 stamps will be in operation.

"I saw a piece of ore taken from a depth of sixty feet near the old camp of Willard that absolutely sparkled with gold. was three inches wide at the start and now contains fourteen inches of solid ore." Mr. Lee says he thought he was acquainted with the Gunnison region, but the wealth that is coming into view shows him that he great deal to learn of this remarkable

RICH STRIKE ON THE BLUE. This entire district was thrown into a state of excitement over the reports of a big gold discovery on the Blue river, in the Blue claimed a ledge of cement has been found in which nuggets as large as beans are imbedded and so rich that good wages may well founded is evident from the fact that those coming from the scene of excitement bring samples of gold-bearing rock which run the samples of gold-bearing rock which run that the recent discovery was simply placer to the samples of gold-bearing rock which run that the recent discovery was simply placer to the samples of gold-bearing rock which run that the recent discovery was simply placer to the samples of gold-bearing rock which run that the recent discovery was simply placer to the samples of gold-bearing rock which run that the recent discovery was simply placer to the samples of gold-bearing rock which run the samples of gold-bearing rock which run that the recent discovery was simply placer.

At the first intimation that a strike had an made in that section all available pack animals were pressed into service and every man who could shoulder a pack is searching for the "Blue," giving all the camps a deserted appearance. The old-timers claim that placer gold was found in great quantities in the Blue river several years ago, but that the claims were abandoned on account of Indian hostilities, which existed at that time, and of late no attention has been paid to that section. This strike is in a mountainous country and can only be reached by stage from Silver City and from here by horse.

COLORADO STONE QUARRIES. The stone quarries have contributed their full share to the general output of Colorado during the year of 1895, and the prospects for the greater advancement of this industry in 1896 are said to be very encouraging. No new quarries of importance have been opened says the Denver News, but those in oper-ation are sufficient for all needs for years to come, and, in fact, are practically inexhaustible. Something entirely new in the way of granite in Colorado was the disear Salida of a black granite, which is said to be a very superior stone for monumental purposes. This granite is sus-ceptible of a very high polish and its ap-pearance is rather unique. It is of no utility, however, for building purposes, being too hard to work. The railroads unloaded 3,880 carloads of granite and other stone in Denver during the year, about 80 per cent of which was used by Denver contractors, Of the pink granite brought in from Platte canyon quarries, 250 carloads were forwarded to Omaha and were used in the construction of the new government building at place. The entire superstructure of building, which will cost \$800,000, will be of Platte canyon granite. Mr. Aiken, supervising architect for the government, stated that this stone is equal to any that he ever saw, and spoke in very compli-mentary terms of the Denver contractors. total number of carloads of stone received at Denver during the year, con-tributions were made by the various quar-

A year from now there will be at least forty Lyons, 1,125, and Glenwood and other quar-large artesian wells in Brule county, South ries on the line of the Midland railway, 1,500. The year's product is estimated to be worth

The United States land office at Los Angeles has been besieged with inquiries reclose to Santa Barbara, and open to entry, which was described in the Call several weeks ago, says a Santa Barbara dispatch to the San Francisco Call. The call correspondent visited this land, and is prepared to speak authentically of its character. It is situated on the top of the Santa Ynez range, at an elevation of 1,500 or 2,500 feet. A half mile from its eastern boundary are excellent roads leading down into the valley and while it is true that a considerable ures and are of no small benefit to vegetation quantity of the land is "on edge," consisting in providing heavy dews during the growing of steep and rocky hillsides or abrupt season. and stony tracts, a considerable quantity is level or lightly rolling, with deep, rich soil. No other range intervenes between it and the ocean, and the view from all points in picturesque and beautiful in the extreme. There are many springs of water, although to supply a large population it would be necessary or desirable for settlers to combine. The frost rarely touches here; the land is exposed to the sunshine and the climate the year around is delightful. In fact the nit of the Santa Ynez will at no dis-

tant day be known as a great sanitarium. There is a rich growth of oak and chaparral on the tract. In every 160 acres there are from two or three to forty or fifty acres of the best tillable land suitable for grawing any variety of vegetables. Olives would thrive almost anywhere.

The drawbacks to settlement are the lack of connection with a road, the need of developing a water supply, the altitude (which latter latter has its compensations), and the dis-tance from settlements. No one should go upon it without being prepared to make the necessary improvements and to wait several years for an income from the property. THE DAKOTAS.

A lot of German farmers near Scotland have formed a stock company and will go into the creamery business in the spring. They already have 300 cows and will in-crease the number. Another creamery prolect is talked of.

There will in all probability be a special election held in Faulk county some time in March to give the people an opportunity to vote on the proposition of the county invest-ing in artesian well digging outfits to be leased to the farmers for sinking wells for stock and irrigation purposes.

The Castalen steam flour mill has found use for the Russian thistle. They use the thistle for fuel in running the engine, and claim they are cheap and make a good fire. They pay farmers \$1.50 for a load weighing about a ton, and burn on an average two tons a day. They use the thistle with wood. The Indians at Lower Brule agency have received thirteen carloads of wagons and two carloads of harness, and during the past few days large numbers of them have been hauling the wagons and other freight to the agency from Chamberlain. There are 350 wagons in the lot, and they will be distributed among the Indians.

Drs. Parkhurst and Butler, the eminent New York divines, have written South Da kota clergymen protesting against the pro posed bull fight in Nowlin county. wood dispatch having stated that the bull fight was to be for the purpose of obtaining funds to build a church, letters of protest are pouring in from the clergy throughout the east.

The stockholders of the Southern South Dakota Fair association held a meeting at Scotland and elected a new board of directors. It was the unanimous expression that would have a fair this year. This as sociation is in good condition financially. The grounds are valued at \$5,000, with an indebtedness of only \$2,000. This will be the sixth annual exhibition.

Another rich strike is reported from Central hills, this time at the head of Castle creek, in the cement bods, where it is claimed a ledge of cement has been found that the recent discovery was simply placer gold cemented in a wash material, forming miners have been working quietly in this range for several months and now have a large amount of ore ready for shipment. They are coming in to secure animals to pack the

the country for miles around has been staked off and located. COLORADO.

Dr. T. J. Reed, a prominent miner of Colo rado Springs, is authority for the statement that what is supposed to be the south end of the Independence mine has been found south of the Yankee Jim claim, on the property owned by Joseph C. Helm of Denver. The Poverty gulch country, at the head

prospectors have left for the place.

of Spring gulch, is receiving a great amount of prospecting. This locality contains the greatest amount of porphyry in any part of the Goose creek district. The immense crate just south of Stoney park contains distinct indications of an immense body of ore in the vicinity.

A strike recently made on a new location on McQuiety hill, crossing the American Belle ground, is significant of a new importance to be given to the association of the porphyry sheets with both contact and fissure veins, says the Durango Herald. Portions of the ore in the new find pan well and it is estimated that the value will it is estimated that the value will exceed

The camp of West Creek is forging ahead. The people experienced a number of pleasant surprises by the discovery of gold in three distinct sections of the camp and the un-covering of a rich vein of porphyry by the last shot in the Hoosier. News also comes that Captain Tyler has opened an immen of high-grade ore in the Niagara at Tyler City.

There is considerable excitement in Boulder county over the reported rich strike in the Ruby at Ward. R. A. Duncan, the the Ruby at Ward. R. A. Duncan, the well known mining man from that district, reports that he made a personal examination of the reported strike and found it genuine. In the 200-foot level, Mr. Duncan reports that there is a body of ore over four feet wide and of a high grade class of smelting ore. The Ruby is located on one of the strongest veins in the district and can be traced for a distance of three miles, and traced for a distance of three miles, and

ries about as follows: Arkins, 146; Stout, 425; Platte canyon, 400; Gunnison, 100;

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.

erties as the Milwaukee, Silent Friend, White and others which have produced much surface mill ores, but the Harrisons have LAND FOR HOMESTEADERS. developed the Ruby into a first-class prop-erty and the strike is expected to stir up things in that vicinity.

In the North Star lode, owned by Mrs. Anna Smoot, the workmen struck rich ga-lena ore that will run up into the hundreds of dollars in gold to the ton. This is the claim that Mrs. Smoot prospected for and discovered and staked by herself, and has hired the work of development done so far, and the present indications are that she will from this time forward receive plenty of money from the property to pay all expenses and also have a fine large bank account.

Several prospecting parties left Loveland for Camp Carter and the Crystal mountain will have a boom as soon as spring opens A mill run obtained a few days ago a a two-foot vein of ore within seven feet of the surface gave \$18 per ton. Several prospects are being developed, which improve

A report from Georgetown says Edward Egan, owner of the Lafe Pence mine, a re-cent discovery in Cascade district, has dis-covered a vein of ore only one inch in thickness at present, but measuring one-half inch pure gold. A test made of some of the quartz returned \$900 to the ton. The only work done on the property is a shaft or dis-covery nineteen feet in depth. The vein in the floor of the shaft is increasing in thickness as further depth is obtained, and

A flouring mill will be erected at Dayton in

the spring. Over 100 claims were jumped in the Bald nountain district New Year's day. A mining expert has been examining the

copper prospects north of Rawlins, and makes a very favorable report. A new coal mine has been opened near Saratoga. The vein is about eight feet in height and the coal is of excellent quality. A number of men are at work building cabins on the road from Sheridan to Bald

nountain for the convenience of parties going to and from the mines. A syndicate composed of eastern capitalists is to invest \$200,000 in the Four-Mile placers if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the present owners of the property.

A ditch just above Glenrock, on the north side of the Platto river, which has been building for the past three years, is com-pleted. This ditch will cover about 2,000 acres of land.

The Converse county irrigation ditches are being enlarged and imrpoved. In La Prele county especially is this true. The Table mountain ditch is being improved by the construction of two tunnels, aggregating feet in length. The successful results of the Powell reservoir has induced the farmers to build some more, and it is altogether prob able that several new reservoirs will constructed the coming spring. OREGON.

Hops have been selling in Gervals at from 14 to 4 cents. Mongolian pheasants are destroying a great leal of the winter wheat in Clackamas ounty.

Green grass, four inches high, is reported n the deep canyons at the mouth of the Deschutes river. The sheep are enjoying it. A correspondent of the Albany Democrat says the people at Brownsville are beginning to make gardens and prepare for summer

The schools at Cove, in Union county, have been closed for an indefinite period on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in

The steamer Grey Eagle surprised the inhabitants of Jefferson by making a run up the Santiam river to that city. This was steamboat had been heard at Jefferson since 1882.

A move is on foot to open a trail from dents in the vicinity of Sweet Home have subscribed 400 days' work, and the business en of Lebanon have agreed to do their share toward completing the enterprise. Charles Green, one of the Johnson creek niners, has invented a floating power for

oisting water that will probably revolution ize hydraulic mining. A model was exhibited in operation that gave evidence of success. Several business men were invited out to see the machine operate, and were highly pleased. A rich find is reported in the Sanger mining district, in Union county. After run-ning a tunnel 180 feet on the claim known as

the Amelia, an eighteen-inch ledge of fremilling ore was struck that averages \$10 a ton in gold. The ledge is well defined, and is of the same general character as other Sanger quartz. Word has reached Eugene from a private urce, says the Register, that Sampson Mc

of Eugene, who has been prospecting in the Jackson county district for the past eighteen months, has struck a pocket from which he has taken \$10,000. On making the find he said nothing to any one, and kept quietly at work until he had cleared the pocket and had banked the metal. WASHINGTON.

Wheat is quoted at 40 cents a bushel loose and 42 sacked at Ellensburg. The Spokane flouring mills produced last 568,000 barrels of flour, against 333,250

barrels for 1894. Tacoma has a Schlatter. He is a priest of the Puyaliup Indian tribe and is said to perform marvelous cures. The jam in Arkansaw creek, in Cowlitz ounty, has been broken, and 1,500,000 feet

of logs are being run out. C. J. Cornforth, a young Chelan rancher, is arranging to bring in a carload of thor-oughbred shorthorns from his old home in the east.

Fairhaven has a fish-smoking establish-ment, where thousands of boxes of herring One firm in Portland has sent are smoked. an order for 10,000 boxes.

Fourteen additional nail machines arrive rom the east for the nail works at Sultan. There are five different sizes, but all are esigned for making small nails. The works have been operated overtime for some weeks to keep up with orders.

The other day, at the mills of the Northwestern Lumber company in Hoquiam, was cut a stick 119 feet long and twenty-two inches square. It was a beautiful piece of timber, without knot or blemish. This is the longest piece of timber ever cut on Gray's harbor. It will be used as a mast for the schooner Volunteer. the schooner Volunteer.

Herbert Adams, chief engineer on the Point Loms, was in Montesano, having the papers drawn by which he transferred a three-s'xteenths interest in an Alaska gold mine. for which he receives \$14,000. Four years ago Mr. Adams and another gentleman invoked \$50 each in the mine, with the above suit, his partner selling for \$20,000.

There is a movement to secure a government station in Washington for testing the imbers of the Pacific coast. The Washington Chapter of Architects suggests having the machinery placed in the State university building at Seattle. The tests would be made under government supervision and all re-ports would bear the impress of United States officials.

The Pacific Coast Milling com-pany of Fairhaven has again be-gun operating its saw mill, which has been closed two months and prachas been closed two months and prac-lically rebuilt in consequence of the effects of a boiler explosion. As reconstructed, the mill is greatly improved, cutting 100,000 shingles and 500,000 feet of lumber daily and employing ninety men.

The Skagit river is as high at Mount Vernon as it was at any time during the flood two years ago, although not much damage as yet has been done, owing to better dikes and energetic action on the part of the citizens. The most serious damage is the citizens. The most serious damage is along the Great Northern railway in the vicinity of Fir, where 600 feet of track is washed out and the land is three feet under water.

MISCELLANEOUS. 1419 Farmam Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St. and Montana crabs have become so popular

and night, having contracts on hand amount-ing to over \$50,000. By the census of 1890 the population

present time it is variously estimated from Colonel Boyle has been making a fresh lot of assays from Mr. Ely's claim at Como, New. He finds that the vein Mr. Ely has discovered averages in value fully \$600 per ton, 75 per cent being gold.

Joseph Sauve has struck a bonanza Pine Nut, Nev., in the shape of a two-foot ledge, situated about a mile south of the Anderson ranch. The boys from the camp say that gold can be seen in the rock with the naked eye, and plenty of it.

A lady writes the Carson Appeal from Truckee that some time ago a man named Pat McNulty had coal oil poured over him by two men and was then set afire. He has for Camp Carter and the Crystal montests mining district, and more are preparing to go in a few days. Several new discoveries and confidence among circles the local paper refused to mention it. committed under the most outrageous cir-cumstances, and the perpetrators of this out rage should be legally tried for the act. The orrespondent sends the names of men, but they are withheld for further par-

Mr. E. H. Lewis, the Chicago capitalist, is about to launch a boat on Snake river that will be the biggest thing of its kind affoat. It is a veritable floating mining camp. In order to form some idea of the structure if is only necessary to enumerate a few things that it carries. First, there is an immense stationary engine and boiler, which together weigh upwards of 24,000 pounds; then some in the floor of the shaft is increasing in thickness as further depth is obtained, and it bids fair to be the greatest find made in this county for years.

weigh upwards of 24,000 pounds; then some dredges and cranes and pumps of all sizes and descriptions. On the boat is a good sized bearding and lodging house intended to accommodate anywhere from twenty to fifty Buffalo is enjoying an old fashioned mining up and down the Snake river, working the channel and banks for gold.

An estimate gathered from the Fargo agencies, and the mint receipts shows that the Nevada output of precious metals for the year will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, which is \$500,000 larger than the output of 1894. Much of the output of Nevada's gold mines is not recorded in this state, but goes to the Selby smelter works. Some is taken over the mountains by wagon transportation and does not ever go through the express office. The recent gold discoveries at Buckeye, Pine Nut and Dayton promise to add many millions to the future gold output. This means a magnificent gold nining revival in this state, which will give Nevada more solid prosperity during the year 1896 than it has had for the past ten

RECENT DIGGINGS

American Ruins as Interesting a Those of Ancient Troy.

President Brinton delivered the annual address before the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian society on "Results of Recent Diggings," referring to the most important excavations that have been made during the half year in the interests of archaeology in various parts of the world.

Dr. Brinton spoke of the latest explora-

tions at Troy, says the Philadelphia Tele-graph. Dr. Schliemann did not live to complete his investigations. Through the generosity of his widow and certain German savants, excavations have been continued during the past year by Dr. Dorpfeld.

They prove that Dr. Schliemann was mistaken in many of his conclusions regarding

He regarded the second city as the Homeric one; but their explorations show it was the fourth city, a city, indeed, much larger than Dr. Schl'emann had any idea of, that was the Troy of the epic. It may be concluded from the, work that Troy existed as a contemporary city with Argos, Mycena and Tiryns, and was destroyed about the time that Homer and the others claim for it: that it was destroyed by tribes sweeping down from the north, the Trojan war being but a slight episode in that migration. Speaking of Babylonia, he said the investi-tations of the Department of Archaeology

of the University of Pennsylvania may be regarded as the leading discovery of the last year in Assyr'a, referring to the excavations at Niffer, an ancient site slightly of the site, or supposed site, of the city of Babylon. A year or so ago the finders seemed to indicate the explorers had reached the site of the first Sargon, 3500 to 3700 B. C. They came then to a solid pavement, upon

which were placed the foundations of the temple of Sargon. Last year, digging through this pavement, another city was found, in which the cylinders carry back recorded history 500 to 700 years farther, so that we can now trace Babylonian history to 4300 or 4500 B. C.

As to diggings in the new world, on the occasion of the Congress of Americanists, held by invitation of the Mexican government in the City of Mexico in the fall of last year, the government, desiring to furn'sh something of interest to the congress, upon the suggestion of certain Mexican antiquaries made a series of excavations at Teotihusoan. The ruins here are regarded as the most extensive and remarkable in America.

There are two pyramids, one of the sun and the other designated as that of the roon. Operations were commenced alongside of one of these pyramids, when it was found that, instead of striking the base of the structure, the explorers found its conation, showing that the edifice had partly buried, and extended far beneath the covered sides were found to be covered with stucco painted with symbolic designs in brilliant colors.

From the account given by Prof. Fred-erick Starr of Chicago, it would appear that a great mass of earth had been deposited around the pyramid by the hand of man. We have here another buried city, surpassing in extent the wildest force. n extent the wildest fancy.
Again, in Chama, in northeastern Guate-

mala, a coffee planter from Hamburg named Bieseldorf has been examining the many mounds which exist in that district. Some of the results of his work were brought before the society at its last meetng. He discovered remains of a people of the highest type, comprising a number of painted bases, now in the museum at Berlin. Referring in conclusion to the work of ir. Mercer in Yucatan, which, he stated, had been carried on at great personal sacri-fices of labor and health, Dr. Brinton said that he had brought back results of great mportance in the line of history. He had dearly established that the Mayas brought r culture to the peninsula, but we are obliged to say that he found the true ulture-layers in which the earliest man in fucatan must have existed. We must look or those on the coast or in the shell heaps.

Salvation Oil has cured many of rheuma tism when other remedies failed. Price 25c.

Almost Exterminated.

Another notable game animal of the north west is said to be fast traveling the road to extinction that the buffalo went. The bighorn, one of the greatest attractions to sportsmen hunting in the Canadian north-west, is being indiscriminately claughtered by the Indians, because of the high prices now paid for heads and sets of horns. The matter was brought to the attention of the Natural History society of British Columbia last week, and the worldty has appointed a committee to occurs proper protection for the animals. It is baid that very few rams have been seen this year. The Indians have been slaughtering the animals in bands, removing the hides 'and horns and leaving the carcasses. Two or three years of such slaughter as is now going on will, it is said, cause the extinction of the bighorn.

Dewitt's Little Early Risers cure indigestion and bad breath

What Could They Have Suspected? Chloago Tribune: The overworked bank eashier who was in need of a vacation had written to an agent of a steamship line to

this effect "I am thinking of taking a trip to Central or Southern America. Please acquaint me with particulars relative to rates of fare, etc. to and from the various ports usually visited

by tour'sts at this sesson of the year. The answer came by telegraph: "(Private and confidential). One of our camships will leave for Honduras next ednesday. Shortest and quickest way out Wednesday. coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adulta.

The Woodland wonles, mill is running day An Enthusiast Mirrors What the Future Has in Store.

Los Angeles county was 101.454, and at the ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS PREDICTED

Advance of Electricity During the Past Year-Railroad Speed-Harnessing the Idle Power of the Tides.

An electrical engineer of Philadelphia, with a boundless confidence in the possibilities of his profession, takes the developments flow of electricity through the soil and from the past as a mirror of the future and confides in the Philadelphia Times a sum, self into the water. confides in the Philadelphia Times a summary of his conclusions. Says he:

are, though great enough to be called asthat they test the credulity of the reader." Continuing, the electrician said: "It is still profound amazement, when Prof. Morse demonstrated the fact that words and messages could be telegraphed from one place to another with lightning-like rapidity. It is but a few years since when burglar alarms were introduced to thwart the actions of criminals

bent on house plundering.
"It remained, however, for Edison, a telegraph operator, to bring the matter into practical shape, so that the unknown, subtle and mysterious power might be measured in rate of ninety to 100 miles an hour, and exvolts and ampres. The possibilities, yea, the probabilities of the future in the line of electric advancement, are so great that to the carriages as to enable them to pass electric advancement, are so great that to contemplate them is enough to make one's head whirl with astonishment and awe. Active brains are at work, the best inventive skill is engaged in planning to meet neces-eity. I have looked into the matter and with the past as a criterion. I can readily see some of the improvements that the future will un-

When asked what he expected to see he when asked what he expected to see he replied: "I would rather keep the matter to myself, for I know my ideas will be laughed at and held up to ridicule, yet as you insist I will tell you what I think will come to pass. In the near future when electricity has full sweep our railroads will all have to be elevated so that there will be no crossing them by persons or vehicles. Then one may start from Philadelphia after breakfast and be shot over to New York in time to do a morning's work, come back for his dinner, return to New York, and in the evening whisper through the all connecting telephone and tell his wife not to expect him home for an hour later than his usual time, as he has to meet a friend in Washington and accompany him to Chicago before returning home. Why, sir, you will be able to step on a train here in the morning, fly acros to San Francisco, spend several hours view ing the wonders of the Yosemite valley, take lunch in I your return and get back Duluth

time to make a deposit in your bank before it closes. Go, yes, indeed, it will soon be go, indeed. In matters pertaining to household affairs the same advancement will be seen. One will be able not only while sitting in his library or lying on his bed to touch a button and turn on a light, or regulate the temperature of the house, but can also indicate to the butcher, milkman, groce or baker what is needed for the day's sup ply of food. He can also, by simply touching a button, have his morning newspaper sent through tubes, and from the village tavern have his morning "eye opener" sent direct without the trouble of his going after it. There will be no need of heavy cloth-ing when these things come, overcoats and heavy wraps will be relegated to the past, for they will be supplanted by thin garments of finely woven wire and asbestos, which

of finely woven wire and aspessos, which being charged with electricity, will retain a glowing warmth in the coldest weather for forty-eight hours. So thoroughly will every-thing be charged with the subtle fluid that men, women and children will be compelled to wear rubber soled shoes to prevent their being fatally shocked while walking the streets. THE ELECTRIC GLIDE. "I use the term walking when I should have said gliding, for we will then glide in-

clead of walk. A novel attachment to carry in one's pocket will put a 'gait on him' that would astonish our record-holding sprinters of the present day. Just now there is con-siderable talk of pneumatic soled shoes These will never become popular until the pocket electric motor is introduced. Then the air-cushioned shoe soles will become a necessity. In my calculations, or predic-tions, whichever you please to call them, I can readily see what is approaching, and as sure you, sir, that the crowning glories of the electric age will surpass those of all other ages. Take, for instance, our war ships and the latest improved instruments of destruction to be used on land. They, notwithstanding their immense cost, will fade into insignificance when compared to what will be brought into use by electricity Imagina for a moment an electric torped charged and ready for action, with nothing required but the touching of a button to sel it in motion. Then see it flying through the air at the rate of ninety miles a second, guiding itself by a nicely arranged attach-ment toward the target, and by the force of to blow exploding with the force of 10,000 steam boilers, penetrating, shivering and earing into shreds the thickest of our modrn steel armor plating. Perhaps you have en a carpenter with apparent ease shove o plane over a board and the thin shavings curl over his hand. Well, that will give on a faint idea of how the electro-charged ombshells I have just mentioned would url up the steel plating on modern gun-

"I believe if we should live to see the first quarter of the twentieth century, and neither of us would be old men if we should, we would be able to take an orial trolley ride to the north pole, stop and dine on Greenland's icy mountains, study the habits of the dwellers in that long-sought region and get back home in time to take our families to an electric concert.

"Steam will be no more thought of then than is the antiquated tinder box, which our good grandmothers used to fuss and fret over in manufacturing sparks enough to set fire to a sulphur-covered stick before they could start a fire with which to cook brakfast. Water will also be relegated, so far as washing is concerned, into the realm of uselessness. A cake of ice, brought by express from the Arctic region, and a blast from an electric tap will instantly remove all dirt, and as quickly dry, fold and iron the garments. LOOK OUT FOR FIRE.

"Take a spade, turn up a small quantity of soil, hold a portion in your hand, hold Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

In the cast that it is impossible to meet the demand for them.

Phoenix, A. T., is to have a new gas plant to furnish field gus for cooking and power purposes.

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY it to your ear, then smell it. You will observe first a slight motion, hear a faint sound as of the moting of distant timber and slready notice the older of heat. Do you know that the force sheld in your hand you know that the force sheld in your hand. are from electricity; that the earth for three fest deep is alive with the unseen power and forms the secret of vegetable life? Waves of electricity are constantly passing through the soil in unseen billows, thus keeping the soil from souring, as the bil-lews of the ocean keep the waters from becoming stagnant. To demonstrate this fact, go to some rock-bound pool, dip out of quantity of the polluted water, place it in a bottle, cork and s.t aside for a short time. Then take the bottle into a dark room, shake the bottle, draw out the cork. and you will see tiny forks of blue light-ning shoet out from the bettle, and if you keep perfectly quiet you will hear faint mutterings like thunder. This comes from the flint-like rocks preventing the unbroken

> "Electricity, as is being gradually shown, is fire—the fire of friction, if you will, the "The wonders wrought through electricity first known by the inhabitants of our globers, though great enough to be called astounding, merely to be compared to the sparks as they emit from the carbons so tounding, merely to be compared to the swiftly that they are taken for a regular opening of the first pages of a book, and flame of the eye-bedazzling light. In the a book which unfolds such startling facts ages to come the charge of electricity will k ep on accumulating, until some commo-tion of the earth will cause it to ignite Continuing, the electrician said: 'It is still when, in the twinkling of an eye, our world, within the memory of many living, when with all it contains, will be enrapt and contains would opened its eyes and mouths in sumed by a conflagration that will startle, if not frighten, the inhabitants of other planets as they look down upon the flaming mass and see it burn up one of the greatest works of the Almighty's erration. SPEED ON RAILROADS.

Henry S. Maxim, the well known inventor writing in Cassler's Magazine, says: no reason why we might not expect to double the speed of steam-driving railroad trains.
Ordinary electric trains should travel at the through the air without any great resistance train should be pointed at both ends, and have the appearance of being all in one plece; even the wheels and axle trees would have to be boxed in. I find in my experiments that atmospheric skin friction on a smooth surface is so very small that it needs not be considered as a factor at all, but the power required to drive a rough or irregular body through the air is very great. Electricity could, of course, tageously employed on existing roads, but f special roads were to be constructed a comparatively cheap line could be employed and as the electrical train would be vastly lighter than the steam train, extensive grading and tunneling would not be necessary. The line might follow approximately the

contour of the country.

In the steam-driven train great power required to enable it to mount even a slight gradient, and all this energy is wasted in heat and friction on the brakes in descend-ing the next grade. The extra amount of energy consumed by an electrically driven train mounting a gradient could again be utilized in descending the next gradient, because the descending train, moving at a high velocity, instead of having its speed checked by the use of brakes, could turn a switch in such a direction as to convert the motors themselves into generators, which would actually send a current into the line which yould be available for the use of other trains. The storing of energy developed by descending train has always been a deideratum; it is quite impracticable to use it with steam-driven trains, while it is a simple matter in trains driven by a cable or ELECTRIC ADVANCES IN 1895.

Referring to electric developments during the past year, Mr. Maxim says: First and foremost among the features of electrical advance in 1895 must be considered the new conditions established on the steam rail-coads by an agency which some believe desned in a few years to banish the steam comotive from the face of the earth. Valuable work, too, was done in "electri-lying" water powers, and a stimulus was iven to kindred work.
Incidental to power transmission is

ways the question of distribution, and it is noteworthy that 1895 saw the use of elec-ricity on the Eric canal close to Niagara, by means of "electric mules," or motors auling boats along, from stout lines on poles, thus abandoning the cruder method of using the trolley system and attaching the motor to a propeller which churns up the water and chews up the bank. writer believes that the equipment of the whole Erie canal will swiftly follow, ion by section. Under "distribution" also may be included the work being done in the quipment of mills, factories and machine hops with electric power, the motors displacing all other agencies and being run from a central power house. A long list could be given of the establishments thus atted up during the last twelve months.

Another form of the use of electric cur ent in large bulk during 1895 has been its application to the arts of metallurgy and themistry. Aside from the work in iluminum and carborundum at Niagara Falls-which was already familiar on a smaller scale-we see the production of cal-

clum carbide in large quantities by means of electric current turned loose on a mix-When water ture of lime and coke. rought into contact with the calcium car-ide, we get the new acetylene gas, which has such a brilliant flame and such an abominable odor, and with which, it is said, the whole business of gas making is to be revolutionized. This material is reported also to epen up, for easy production, a long range of other good things in chemistry, and were taken last year to manufacture it in large quantities.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permabeneficial effects and were satisfied transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, wellnformed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system

Old Hickory.

Some very good stories, not recently in print, if ever, were brought out at several of the celebrations on the 8th of January. Among these is this one, showing the indom!table will of Andrew Jackson Just after his death a whig friend of his met an old family servant and began asking him a few questions about his late master. "Do you think," he said, "that the gen-

eral has gone to heaven?"
"'Deed, I dunno, sah; dat jis' depen's."
"Depends on what?" "J's' depen's, sah, on ef de gen'al wanted to go, sah, er not," said the old darkey, with supreme confidence in the general. "Ef he wanted to go, sah, he am dah, sho'; an'

ef he didn't, he ain't, sah."

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THE CAUSE OF TROTBLE.

Why so Many are Suffering at This Time and What They Should Do.

When the weather is hot, you perspire. The pores of the skin are opened, the blood moves quickly through the veins and all impurities are thrown out of the system. But when the weather is cold the pares are closed; the blood becomes thick and stagnant, it does not circulate properly and you feel weak and shivery.

Most people teel chilly in winter for this reason, and that is why colds and chills are so prevalent. There is, however, one way to keep from feeling these chilly sensations and avoiding the dangers of winter-time, Many people have fortunately discovered this way and are giving others the benefit of their experience.

of their experience.

F. Weltzer of Newport, Ky., says: "I was very sick last winter with grip and pneumonia. I tried many remedies without setting relief until I was persuaded to take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The result was that in a few days my aches and pains left me. I commenced to recover at once and was soon completely restored to health."

health."

J. E. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal., says:
"About five years ago I took a terrible cold
which settled on my lungs. I suffered continually and was unable to shake it off
until I tried Duny's Pure Malt Whiskey.
It soon gave me back health and strength
and effected a thorough cure."

These cases and thousands of others like
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Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unequalled.
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restoring the health. It shakes and arouses
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appelite, digestion, assimilation, Taken
regularly during the winter, it is a sure
means of preventing coughs, colds, chills
and pneumonia.



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