000,000,000 of silver in the world is offered, whether the country has an over supply or not.

### The Facts of History.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.)

Mr. Bryan may be "firmly convinced" that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would bring and keep silver up to $1.293, or mint par. He may "believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar." But people are not so much interested in Mr. Bryans' beliefs and firm convictions unsupported by facts or arguments as they are in the probabilities of the case.

When the ratio was 15 to 1 from 1792 to 1834 the gold in our gold coin was worth, generally speaking, from 1 to 3 per cent more than the silver in the same nominal amount of silver coin. Admitting the two metals to free coinage did not overcome even that small difference.

Then the ratio was changed to 16 to 1, about, and thereafter the silver coins were worth from a half of 1 per cent to a fraction over 5 per cent more than the gold coins in the same nominal amounts.

Again free coinage failed to make the coins of the two metals equal in value. The silver coins would not circulate as money because they were a little more valuable, and we have had gold monometallism practically ever since 1834.

These facts of history would seem to teach us something, but Mr. Bryan utterly ignores them.

### Whence the Benefits?

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.)

"We contend that free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world." That was the bold and startling declaration of William J. Bryan in his speech at Madison Square garden. In other words, he contends that free and unlimited coinage will double the bullion value of the silver dollar and make it worth exactly what it is now under limited coinage, and that gold and silver dollars will circulate side by side at par exactly as they do now. That being the case there would be no rise in prices; no change in any of the existing conditions; and all debts would have to be paid in money of exactly the same value as now.

But if this is so what becomes of the argument which the free silver leaders have been addressing to the cupidity and dishonesty of debtors, that unlimited coinage would enable them to pay their debts in money of much less value than that they had borrowed? What becomes of the promise that free coinage would be followed by higher prices for everything? If the value of money is to remain exactly the same after as before free coinage, of what benefit will it be to any of the classes who have been urged to support it on these grounds?

### Mere Assumption.

Kansas City Star (dem.)

But what reason has Mr. Bryan for believing that this increased demand will be just sufficient to advance the price of silver to $1.29 an ounce in gold? What merchant or producer would undertake to prophesy with such exactitude the effect of an increased demand for any commodity entering into the trade of the world? The laws of supply and demand as affecting silver are worldwide in their operation, and it is entirely beyond the power of any man to say what would be the exact effect of an increased demand for silver in this or any other country. Even if it could be figured to a nicety just how much silver the United States would absorb into its monetary system under free coinage, there would still be an element of indefiniteness as to just what effect this increased demand would have on the value of silver.

### Ignores History.

New York World (dem.)

Mr. Bryan asserts, however, that he is "firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce, measured by gold." If this would surely be the result, the main, if not the only, objection to free coinage would disappear, but what would be the resultant benefit to those who are clamoring for a cheaper dollar with which to make debt paying easier? In cherishing this conviction, however, Mr. Bryan shuts his eyes to our own history and ignores the experience of every other nation that has tried free coinage.

### Where Is the Proof?

Detroit Free Press (dem.)

It will suffice in the present instance to call attention to the falsity of a few basic propositions upon which Mr. Bryan built his Madison Square speech. If the premises are spacious, illogical and unaccepted what must be said of the deductions?

For example, the assumption that runs all through the speech that the present unit of value in our currency system is a rising dollar, a dollar that is constantly increasing in purchasing power. Upon this assumption—for it is nothing else—the nominee bases his arraignment of the monetary standard of this country as the source of nearly every woe that doth beset us; and yet it will baffle the most keen and analytical to find where he has demonstrated the correctness of his assertion. That the burden of proof rests upon him is indisputable, for he asks us to forsake a system the wisdom and superiority of which have been demonstrated by experience, for a currency scheme that is, to say the least, problematical and fraught with danger.

### Naked and Ugly.

New York Times (dem.)

"The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States." That sentence will kill Mr. Bryan as a candidate. There is not oritorical wind enough in all Nebraska to convince the American people of the truth of the absurd proposition that the demonetization of silver enhanced the purchasing power of gold. All that is left of Mr. Bryan's assertion is the demand that the dollar shall be split in two, and that is repudiation, naked and ugly.

### A Maze of Sophistry.

New York Tribune (rep.)

To follow Mr. Bryan in detail through this maze of sophistry is quite unnecessary. For through it all there run certain palpably false assumptions, which entirely destroy the force of his reasoning.

The first is that free coinage by the United States alone would raise the price of silver bullion throughout the world to $1.29 in gold. Mr. Bryan offers not an item of evidence to sustain this assumption. The history of the world disproves it. But if it is true, it destroys absolutely all the force of three-quarters of Mr. Bryan's speech, in which he attempts to show that various classes have been plundered by making gold too dear, and that a cheaper dollar, one of less purchasing power, is needed to restore the ballance. The second assumption is that bimetallism is free coinage, whereas all practical men know that free coinage in this country alone is monometallism, for without agreement of other nations in fixing a ratio between silver and gold, it would simply demonetize gold in this country, fix a premium on it, and compel the redemption of all notes in silver only. Either Mr. Bryan is not ingenuous, or he is far more slow in mind than people think him, in carefully avoiding the long years of proof that no one nation can fix the ratio between the metals, or establish actual concurrent use of the two without co-operation of other countries.

### Disproved by Experience.

St. Paul Globe (dem.)

All his introductory arguments on currency are devoted to a penegyric on bimetallism, which he proposes to give to this country. He assumes an unproved appreciation in the purchasing power of the gold dollar, but fails to confess how labor has profited most thereby. He says "we are not asking that a new experiment be tried," although he is certainly aware that no such gigantic experiment as free coinage of silver at a ratio of but 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio was nearly 32 to 1, was ever tried in the history of the world. He says "we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver, created by law, will raise the price of silver bullion." Yet he knows that the same statement, made by the advocates of the law of 1878, and again in 1890, was disproved utterly by our own experience.

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

If Secretary Morton's "Bird Day" proposition should be accepted, says the Philadelphia Ledger, the American eagle will insist on the Fourth of July.

It is announced from Berlin that the petroleum trade of the world has been "unified" at last. Even if oil is cornered most people will make light of it.

Curiously enough, none of the sketches of Garret A. Hobart published after his nomination gave the date of his birth, which was June 3, 1844.

William J. Gilmore, who died in Columbus, O., the other day at the age of 73 years, was one of the most widely known lawyers in the state, and was at one time a justice of the supreme court of Ohio.

Baroness Hirsch is continuing the philanthropic enterprises of her late husband. She has just given $20,000,000 to his scheme providing for the immigration of indigent Jews from Russia to the Argentine Republic.

The monument to Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont, will be unveiled at Williston, Vt., on August 19. Ex-Governor Stewart will make the historical address and Governor Woodbury will accept the monument for the state.

A few gray strands of hair are noticeable in the full beard of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York. He has a more sedate appearance since he became a benedict. Those who know say he is out of politics for good, although he attended the conference with Senator Hill and others recently.

Tom Watson of Georgia, the populist nominee for vice president, weighs only 120 pounds, but he is full of fight. He is absolutely fearless, physically and in debate. He believes in the duello, and once shot a fellow-attorney full of holes for ruffling his sensibilities during the trial of a case.

### LIGHT AND LIVELY.

Detroit Tribune: "Be my wife?" "It is impossible, Alphonse." "You jest." "No Alphonse." "Darling." And so they were married, for whatever is impossible is just about nuts for contemporary fiction.

Yonkers Statesman: Reuben (in the back seat of the theater)—Will you let me have a peek through them glasses, neighbor? I can't just make out whether that's a gal on the stage, or one of them 'ere planner lamps.

Boston Courier: Suburban—What do you suppose I have raised in my garden thus far this summer?

Visitor—Well, if you've had the same weather that we have I imagine you must have raised your umbrella oftener than anything else.

New York World: "That young man who occupies the first floor front has some tough looking callers."

"Yes, his room is better than his company."

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire—I believe you are afraid of work.

Dismal Dawson—Me? Afraid of anything that can be as easy dodged as work kin? Nit!

Brooklyn Life: "If Miss Gay devoted as much time to mental culture as she does to dress she would be a very learned woman."

"Yes, but she wouldn't have the satisfaction of making other women green with envy."

Indianapolis Journal: "What have you named your boy?"

"William; just plain William. My wife wanted to name him after that lovely Mr. Bryan and I wanted to name him after McKinley, so we compromised on plain William, after both of them."

### AT A SEANCE.

Atlanta Constitution.

"I shall call up," said the medium,
"The shade of Colonel Brown;
He used to be an editor
In this progressive town."

The colonel—he had died in debt—
In fact, he owed them all;
And one man, who could not forget,
Rushed forward from the hall.

"He comes! He comes!" the medium cried,
"For hark! an angel sings!"
"Just hold him!" yelled the creditor,
"Till I levy on his wings!"

### THE NEXT BEST THING.

Richmond Times.

"I'll bet I'll win her 'yes' tonight,"
I said to Jim, in ardor's flight,
"Beyond a peradventure."
He took me readily, of course,
And thus our wager had the force
Of sealed and sworn indenture.
I sought my sweetheart's home that eve,
And, wooed by spell her charms did weave—
Charms all my praise compelling—
I straightway felt my lips o'erflow
With words that only lovers know—
My heart's glad story telling.
"Will you be mine?" I plead, with thrill
Of longing. "Say the word that will
Crown life with grand endeavor!
Will you be mine? Oh, please, requite
My plea with one sweet 'yes,' and light
The sun of love forever."
She bent on me a look that seemed,
As tell-tale eyes with rapture gleamed,
To hope's achievement beckon;
Then, as the very air seemed fraught
With monosyllable I sought,
She plumply said, "I reckon!"

# Pulse of Western Progress.

Senator Warren of Wyoming has again came forward with a scheme to benefit the northwest, says the Edgemont Express, and one that will be found feasible and of more value than all the levees for the protection of the lower Mississippi country. During the discussion of the river and harbor bill the senator struck the keynote when he offered an amendment providing that an appropriation for surveys be made with the irea of impounding the headwaters of all the large rivers. The annual snows melting in the mountains, with their levels away above the surrounding country, is the primary cause of all the floods that come down the big rivers, and if by dams or other means this water can be held and utilized the "Great American desert" will be a thing of the past. The expenditure of the vast sums of money at the mouth of the Mississippi in building levees, while it has not been wasted, has failed to remove any cause of the floods. If the money, or a tithe of it, had been expended to prevent the flood-waters getting down to the lower country the first levees would have been sufficient to have held the water without having to build higher every year.

The departure of having an appropriation for the west in the river and harbor bill is a new one and will be watched with great interest by every one to whom irrigation appeals, and the efforts of Senator Warren should be encouraged by every farmer of the west. Our country needs water, and the rivulets and mountain streams furnish plenty if a way could be devised to hold it, and the government surveyors will open the subject so that public interest will be centered in the mountain country and the lands brought under the controling power of the American farmer, backed by water. Prevent flood waters escaping to the seacoast by spreading it over the western prairie lands and the southern towns can breathe easy.

RICH COPPER MINES.

As a result of the settlement of Eden Valley, Mendocino county, by Slovenian Catholic colonists, a very important industry is now being developed there, says the San Francisco Call, and just at present the indications forecast a source of vast wealth to those directly interested.

The promoters of the colony, it now appears, were especially fortunate in selecting the beautiful and fertile Eden Valley, for they are now rewarded with unlimited supplies of coal, lumber and, most important of all, a wonderfully rich copper mine.

It is claimed for this mine that without the land and timber it would more than repay the colony for its enterprise. In its present stage the copper mine is no mere speculation, but a reality. All the preliminary work has been finished. The prospects have been made, the veins traced for a long distance and satisfactorily located, shafts sunk and assays made. And the result is very gratifying to all concerned. The search for the veins has brought to light the fact that a singularly rich copper mine exists on the colony tract in Eden Valley—one which in time may become famous as a producer, and one, too, that may add considerably to the wealth of the state developed from her natural resources.

One result of the various assays has been to fill the colonists full of new hope and contentment, and to satisfy the managing spirits that all doubts about success of the colony are dispelled, for the chemical tests have demonstrated that the ore is all exceedingly rich and capable of being mined and reduced at a good profit. Besides, an expert has gone over the ground, making a minute examination of the mining property, and submitted encouraging reports.

The copper mine is not all the attraction offered, either, for deposits of coal of a fine quality have been found in the valley, or rather on the hillsides surrounding the valley. The deposits are part of the vast coal fields of the northeastern part of Mendocino county. The quality of the coal is well known to be up to the average standard.

It is proposed to develop the coal mine in conjunction with the copper mine and other industries, though this may not be for some time to come, as there is so much firewood in that vicinity that coal may not be needed for years. However, if the coal can be mined for a profit and then transported to Ukiah it is said that cola mining will form a leading part of the promised industries of Mendocino county.

Timber, of course, is so abundant that a sawmill will be kept busy all the time turning out lumber for building purposes and for the mine, and possibly for exportation from the valley.

GREAT GOLD REVIVAL.

"Pierce City is rapidly coming to the front as a mining center," said a mining man from tha region in an interview with a reporter of the Spokane Chronicle. "It may not regain the reputation it had thirty and thirty-five years ago, but it certainly will prove a very fine camp again. This summer the mining business is very prosperous. The placers have panned out many hundreds of dollars of the yellow stuff. Some of the claims have made wonderful showings. This season the American Placer Mining company cleaned up $4,000 after a six weeks' run with four men. This dirt goes 70 cents to the cubic yard. A number of good properties have ground that is richer than this.

"The Idaho Consolidated Gold Placer Mining company on French creek is employing nine men and will soon be paying dividends. The Crescent company pays dividends right along. The Caledonia, employing twelve men, will soon be a dividend payer. The Crowley and Rowe property has made a big clean up this season, while the Burns claim panned out $1,000 in two weeks for two men.

"But the latest fad among placer miners is 'booming.' This is a comparatively new method of taking off the dirt, but with us it works splendidly. A dam is built across the gulch and it is allowed to fill with water. Then a gate is opened and the water is allowed to go booming down the gulch. It tears away the ground, the rocks and the trees and strips off the bed rock in most excellent shape. This year Morris Bros. cleaned up $14,000 in a short time by booming.

"But there is a great deal more quartz mining going on now than ever before in this camp. The ledges are thin, but very rich in free milling gold. Extensive capital has been going in there of late."

"Is this a good country for prospectors?"

"Yes, there is a great extent of country back of Pierce City where no white man has ever been. There are great stretches of this kind of country for miles and miles. No man can conceive of its wonderful extent. It will not all be prospected in fifty years."

"How is the Nez Perces reservation?"

"It is getting up nicely. The town of Nez Perces is about to be moved, I believe, a distance of ten miles to what is known as 'The Hole,' where there is plenty of water. At Nez Perces there is not enough water for a town."

MINERALS IN COLVILLE RESERVE.

W. A. Berry, who for the past four months has been visiting the mining sections in the north central part of the state, returned to Tacoma a few days ago, bringing with him glowing reports of that region and confident that with proper development some of the greatest producing camps in the world will be developed there.

In conversation with a Tacoma Ledger reporter Mr. Berry said that he had spent some time in the Colville reservation, and the Boundary Creek camps, but during most of his absence he was engaged in mining operations in the Okanogan country. He said that while the reservation has scarcely been scratched over by prospectors yet, the claims so far found indicate that the country is rich in mineral, and he confidently expects some famous producers to be developed.

In speaking of Boundary creek, Mr. Berry said he had visited the camps of Fairview, Camp McKinney, Rock Creek, Boundary Falls, Midway, Greenway and Anaconda and that in all of them good strikes were being made. In Anaconda camp some vast copper deposits have been uncovered. A group of claims there has been bonded by an English syndicate, which will erect a large smelter for the reduction of the ores. A townsite has been located and platted and the prospects are good for a big boom in that camp. Anaconda is located about thirty-five miles west of Trail creek. Altogether the camps along Boundary creek are flourishing and several hundred miners are steadily at work developing their claims.

"As to the Okanogan country," said Mr. Berry, "I looked it up very thoroughly while I was there, visiting nearly all of the camps and inspecting the mines and development work done. I believe the Okanogan has a brighter future than any district in the northwest and that within a few years it will be one of the leading mineral sections in the production of the precious metals."

RETURNED ARGONAUTS.

Men with gold and others with nothing but blasted hopes and whiskers have just arrived from Alaska on the steamer Bertha, says the San Francisco Examiner. She got in from Unalaska with 140 passengers, most of whom are miners, and about $200,000 worth of gold dust for the Alaska Commercial company. Of the mining crew not more than ten had anything to show for the trip, and they had cleaned up variously from $2,000 to $1,000.

John Mueller of Germany is the lucky man of the lot. He came back burdened with 265 pounds of the precious metal, and will realize something like $50,000. In all Mr. Mueller spent eight years in the mines of Alaska, but the bulk of his gold was gathered in the last year and a half. The lucky miner is inclined to be noncommittal, and does not like to talk about himself and his dust. He dug and prospected in many places, and at last struck it rich on Miller creek, about forty miles from the Yukon and at a place called Fort Cudahy. Mueller is on the way to Germany to end his days in comfort.

Some of the miners did not even prospect but took the first means of returning to the United States. The weather has been most unfavorable, with a backward spring and the greater part of the country locked in ice. Among the passengers by the Bertha was Captain Charles Baldwin, who had charge of the guards at the Midwinter fair. For the past year Mr. Baldwin held the position of storekeeper for the Alaska Commercial company at Circle City, but was compelled to return on account of ill health.

C. H. Hemper of Tacoma and P. S. Armstrong of New Haven, Conn., have had all they wanted of Alaska. They did not reach the mines at all, though they made a start from Circle City, only to return. Many others would like to come back, but are unable to do so just at present. All the country within easy reach has been worked out, according to the returned hunters, and it takes too much capital to penetrate the interior and uncover the deposits there. Hemper reports the death of a young man named Grant Hudson, who died on June 30, sixty miles from Circle City, just after reaching the mines. The dead man was said to hail either from San Jose or Fresno.

UNSUCCESSFUL WHALERS.

A disappointed crowd of whale hunters and excursionists returned to the city the other night, said a Tacoma dispatch to the San Francisco Call. They had chased a whale up and down Henderson bay all day, had shot at him, prodded him with their oars, and yet the cetecean came off victorious. He did not seek revenge, being content to bury himself in the green waters when his pursuers came too close or startled him with cannon shots.

The hunters claim to have chipped off a piece of the whale's dorsal fin with the first cannon ball, but they did not bring it home to exhibit.

Early in the morning the tug Laurel steamed away to Henderson bay, followed soon after by the steamer Sehome with 200 spectators aboard. The Laurel carried over twenty men. After being out a short time a whale was sighted, when the rowboats were left behind and the tug's speed increased. Nearly two hours were spent beating about. Then, as the whale rose slowly to the surface a few rods away, the cannon blazed and the whale dived. The new rope did not unwind readily, so that the shot only grazed his back and knocked off a piece of fin. A half hour later another shot was secured, but the aim was again incorrect and the ball entered water instead.

Operations then ceased for dinner, after which men in rowboats spent several hours in unsuccessful attempts to harpoon the monster. The harpoonists and rowers alike seemed scared, for invariably they let the whale start to dive before throwing their weapons. They were alongside the whale several times. At other times they rowed rapidly until nearly to him, when all seemingly experienced that tired feeling and their efforts were relaxed until the big fellow had gone under.

The leviathan came up near the Sehome and now it was the excursionists' turn to be scared. Some wanted to return home at once. The Laurel approached and the cannon was aimed, but it did not work to suit Gunner Bradshaw. This attempt proved abortive, and after following the spouter about a half hour longer the hunt was given up.

THE DAKOTAS.

A press bulletin just issued says Dakota cabbages are being injured by at least five worms and one louse.

Latest reports on the loss of grain by the hail in the vicinity of Mellette place the total at 1,500,000 bushels.

The session of the Black Hills Chautauqua association just closed at Deadwood is reported to have been a financial, social and literary success.

Inspector McLaughlin of the Indian bureau has been directed to select the sites for the new Indian boarding schools to be located at or near Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. D., which will cost $25,000.

Prof. Todd, state geologist, has discovered what he believes to be an extinct volcano on Sand creek near its confluence with White river east of Hermosa. It is a hill eighty feet high which vibrates violently at times.

In the Elk mountain district a strike has been made by Kilpatrick Bros. adjoining the Balmoral property at Ragged Top. The vein is apparently a true fissure, about thirty inches wide, and the samples have averaged about $200. A carload has been taken out.

COLORADO.

Fifteen tons of ore recently shipped from a lease on the Tenth Legion at Empire netted $75 per ton.

On Albro hill, Clear Creek county, there is considerable excitement over the discovery of tellurium in Gilson gulch by James Deaver and others.

At Leadville the Northern mine will in all probability begin operations in a few days and will pay $3. About forty men will be employed. The Capital mine will also resume with a force of ten men.

Ore carrying eight ounces in gold, seven ounces in silver and some lead was taken from the shaft of the Mollie Gibson at Puma City by Edward Parker of Colorado Springs. A contract has been let to sink 100 feet.

The new find, the Mule Skinner, at the head of Gregory canon, about four miles from Boulder, in an entirely new district, yielded ore lately which went $20 silver and $8 gold. The mine is but thirty-five feet deep, but has a big vein.

There are two sawmills in Freshwater camp, one located on West Four Mile, about four miles northeast of town on the road to Davids, and operated by B. R. Dell for the South Park Lumber company, and the other located a mile southeast and owned by A. Sartor.

Prospectors are not a little excited over the recent gold discoveries on Lone Cone proper, and large parties of them are heading that way, says the Telluride Journal. The country is just coming into notice, it having been regarded as nothing more valuable than a cattle range for a number of years.

A report comes from Mancos that Will Cheesman has opened a big vein of copper, which is said to be the highest grade of that metal yet discovered in Colorado. The claim is located in Madden gulch, near the head of East Mancos, and is said to contain ore with a value of 65 per cent copper. The vein is three feet in width.

Over on Grand gulch, at Little Deer creek, where already several good mines are located, a new and very promising vein has been uncovered, showing some free gold and assays from $12 to $23 in gold at ten feet down. Many of the leads uncovered in this district show up well in copper and lead, some of them containing as high as 45 per cent of the latter mineral.

The excitement caused by the finding of some very rich float on Bryan mountain at El Dorado has developed into a grand rush for that part of the district. Several parties brought down samples of ore which showed up rich in tellurium, one sample being covered all over with bars of sylvanite. Several tests made there and in Boulder ran over fifty ounces in gold per ton. Several locations have been made on the belt which show tellurium.

WYOMING.

A lead has been found in the Sandstone country, ore from which runs $30 per ton.

Lander is to have a cheese factory which will utilize a large amount of its milk product.

Placer miners on Dry creek, Big Horn country, are washing out from $5 to $10 per day.

The Shoshone Ditch company has temporarily suspended work on its ditch in the basin country.

Evanston's new reservoir on Sulphur Spring hill is nearly completed. It is 210 feet long, fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep.

The Standard Plaster company of Laramie is kept busy filling orders. The product bids fair to replace all other plaster materials.

A new town is to be built a short distance west of Casper to be named Woolville. Dipping pens are to be erected and a large wool storage house.

Large parties of summer tourists are beginning to arrive at Dome lake, near Sheridan, and the beautiful little resort is rapidly assuming the air of a fashionable watering place.

Reports from the central portion of the state are to the effect that the grass on the ranges is most excellent, the recent rains causing practically the growing of a second crop.

The selection of land under the Globe canal in Big Horn county has been approved by the authorities at Washington, as has also an additional selection under the Shoshone canal.

A rich strike was made in the Bolter Lake copper mine. A five-foot vein of copper galena, almost the pure metal, was struck in the east drift. This is now the richest mine ever developed in the Rocky mountains.

A rich strike is reported five miles west of Granite canon, on the properties being operated by the Crysler syndicate, on the Big Jim claim. A true fissure vein was struck at a depth of twenty-three feet carrying ore of a very fine quality.

Laramie City plumbers are kept busy extracting fish from the water pipes. The Republican says: "Nowadays the plumbers of the city are kept very busy looking after private water pipes, which become choked up. In nearly every instance the trouble is caused by fair sized trout which in some manner continue to get in the big main and from thence are carried into pipes running to private residences. Several trout have been taken out of the small pipes within the last day or two which average from four to six inches in length.

Cushman, a ranchman of Grand Encampment, who has been engaged in raising elk for the past three years, has closed out his herd to James W. Cox of Mesa, Colo. The herd, consisting of ten elk, will be tied two and two and led behind wagons to Mesa, where they will be placed in a park. Since engaged in the business of raising elk Mr. Cushman has sold a number of the animals at an average price of $50 a head and has killed a number for food.

OREGON.

Ground squirrels are becoming so numerous in Curry county that in several places the gardens are being badly damaged.

The cannery at Rogue river has been packing an average of 400 cases of salmon per day during the past thirty-five days.

Harney county is said to have invested $25,000 in bicycles this year—$5,000 in cash and the balance on the installment plan.

Just now the farmers in the Grand Ronde valley are engaged in putting up hay, but the crop is so heavy that in some sections much of it will be left standing. Huge stacks dot the valley throughout its length and breadth.

A band of bunch-grass horses were driven in and sold at public auction in Silverton the other day. The horses were unbroken and were sold at very low prices. Good horses were sold for $6, and good teams were sold for $10 to $23.

A trip through the hop-growing districts around Brownsville shows that the acreage will not be quite so large as last year, but the quality has every indication of being first class. The yards which have been cultivated show an abundance of young hops on the vines, and as yet they are free from pests of all kinds.

Prospectors say that the whole country about the north fork of the John Day river is absolutely denuded of everything green by large bands of sheep that have been driven there from adjoining counties. These herds have driven out all prospectors, for they cannot find food for their horses, says the Grant County News.

A black bear, that had been killing sheep in King valley, was killed the other day by George Neithamer. Bruin weighed 400 pounds. The neighbors of Mr. Neithamer were so elated over the destruction of the bear that they each presented the hunter with a sheep apiece, and he is now possessed of about fourteen head.

The huckleberry crop in the Blue mountains is enormous this year. Every bush is loaded and parties who have been out in quest of this fruit come back with glowing reports of success. It is said the berries are so thick on Blalock mountain that the cattle that range there are all stained purple from walking through and lying down in the patches. The old grizzly-white cows are thus rendered a beautiful, brilliant color.

The Fossil Journal is convinced that the sheep fight which it reported, in which Mr. Kitchen and Ernest Sherar were reported killed, on Snow mountain, was a "fake," like a lot of other stories fabricated to keep sheepmen out of the mountains. Since the date of the reported fight Billy Wiseman has had a letter from Sherar, and as Ernest didn't say anything about having been killed, he was probably alive when he wrote it, says the Journal.

About three and one-half miles below Mishawaka, on the Nehalem river, Harris & Wherry have a logging camp and are logging soft maple exclusively. They work a crew of from five to eight men, and have about 200,000 feet of logs on the river bank ready to roll in when the first freshet comes this fall. They have a contract with R. Krebs of Nehalem to saw the lumber, when it will be shipped to Portland. This is the first of this kind of timber which has been logged to any extent on this river as yet. It is used principally in the manufacture of furniture, and brings a good price.

Robert Linebarger has told the Malheur Gazette of a monster rattlesnake that was killed by his wife at their ranch, near Vale, recently. One of the children discovered it in the sage brush near the house, and, there being no menfolk on the place, Mrs. Linebarger very courageously made an attack single-handed. Summoning all her courage and a large pitchfork she made an onslaught upon the formidable reptile, breaking the pitchfork handle the first blow dealt him. Then, with the remaining portion of the handle, she completed the killing. The snake was as large around and as long as a fence post and had a large number of rattles.

WASHINGTON.

Harvesting is about over around Starbuck, and the farmers will average about half a crop. Everything was favorable for fine crops until the last hot winds.

Most of the logging camps in the Gray's harbor country are shut down, and it is reported that there has not been a time in ten years when so little logging has been done.

W. A. Mears of Portland, who has business connections in Japan, has given the Bell Lumber company of Everett an order for 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be shipped to Japan.

The county road between Svenson and Knappa has been opened and hereafter there will be considerable travel between the two communities. This also connects Cathlamet with a through road to Astoria.

George H. Emerson, manager of the Northwestern Lumber company's sawmill at Hoquiam, is in Seattle, and the Times says that he has purchased the machinery of the Fremont Milling company, and now has a force of men taking the machinery out, preparatory to shipping it to Gray's harbor.

Marcus has entered the campaign in earnest for the county seat of Stevens county. A petition is in circulation requesting the commissioners to submit the proposition to the voters at the general election in November, and already over 300 signatures have been obtained. The law requires 700 names.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 sheep in the Blue mountains this year, in the breaks back of the Walla Walla valley. The herds graze over timbered and rocky hillsides that one would think could not be touched by anthing but a bird. A few bear follow the bands of sheep. The deer have been driven to other ranges and to the deep canyons.

The hay harvest in Stevens county is over and the work of baling hay for shipment has begun. The yield will be an average of 50 per cent less than what it was last year in the upper portion of the Colville valley. The wild fruits are unusually abundant this summer and since the hay harvest there is a stampede of farmers' families into the mountain ranges in quest of huckleberries.

The Columbia river salmon pack is practically ended and though the season opened with a strike that lasted for seventy-one days, the total pack will only fall 75,000 cases below that of last year, which was 512,000 cases. This remarkable result is due to three phenomenal runs of fish since the strike ended. The number and size of the fish are attributed to the work of the Calamas fish hatchery for four years. Since July the chinook salmon have averaged twenty-eight pounds in weight. The scarcity of "bluebacks" and "steelheads" will lead to the active propagation of thee varieties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fine specimens of asbestos have been found at Winchester, Cal.

Nine-Mile Camp is now one of the very busy sections of the Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho.

The Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber company has let a contract for the construction of a large mill on its land near Truckee.

At Brown's valley, Cal., the three mines operated employ 125 men, and there is a great deal of prospecting going on in the locality.

The Chino Champion says that apparently every idle man within 100 miles has come there to take his chances for work in the beet fields or sugar factory.

Sanca, a new mining town at the mouth of Granite creek, B. C., is growing rapidly, everything pointing to a lively camp in that vicinity. The White Grouse mountain claims are eighteen miles distant.

The acreage and crop of alfalfa in the Tia Juana valley and California was never greater than it is this year. Most of the ranchers have cut three good crops during the season.

The survey for the San Gabriel Power company has been completed. There will be twenty-six tunnels, aggregating 15,000 feet through solid rock. The enterprise will cost about $500,000.

A two-foot ledge of gold ore has been uncovered at Bingham, Utah, while grading a wagon road between Carr Fork and Cottonwood gulches. It belongs to the Phoenix Mining company and will pay from the grass roots.

It is possible that in a short while government sampling works will be erected at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost of not less than $10,000. A late appropriation by congress set aside $35,000 for three government works, one at El Paso and the other two on the northern boundary.

It is now likely that Stockton will remain the northern terminus of the Valley railway until the next grain season, at least. The San Francisco Chronicle says that all work on the road will be abandoned in a week or two, or as soon as the road is completed to the outskirts of Fresno.

Marble of excellent quality has been found in several parts of Alaska, particularly at St. John the Baptist bay. Whitestone narrows, Rood's bay, Mitchell's bay and Marble bluffs. The different localities are soon to be thoroughly prospected by skilled men with a view to opening them and marketing the product.

Deseret District, Utah, appears to be in a flourishing condition. Among other things the Deseret Mining company is putting up reduction works at the forks of Deer Creek canon, a mile from the Silver King mine. In the latter they have a vein from eighteen to twenty feet in width of an average value of $10 per ton.

Truckee's new railroad is progressing rapidly. The grade has been completed and tracklayers are now at work. Though only seven miles in length, the road means much for Truckee. Starting from the center of town, it runs westward into a hitherto inaccessible chain of mountains, where an excellent quality of pine lumber abounds, the supply being practically inexhaustible. Planing mills and box factories will be erected at its terminal point, Katz Flat.

Nine miles of steel rails arrived from Missoula at the western terminus of the Montana railroad, says the Helena Indedendent, and were unloaded in the material yards of the Montana Railroad company. The actual accomplishment of that much toward the completion of the work will do a great deal to re-establish confidence in the enterprise. It is now practically assured that there will be communication by rail between Helena and Castle by October 1.

Secretary Strasbury of the Los Angeles Oil exchange says he hates very much to admit it, but the fact nevertheless exists that it is only the question of a few weeks till the oil industry of Los Angeles will be a thing of the past. The American Oil company has just sunk a new well, and the production is only about eight barrels. For the last four months the supply has been short 40,000 barrels of the consumption. This is an average of 10,000 barrels monthly. It will not be long till the furnaces here are again eating coal.

### SOME OLD TIMERS.

Samuel Johnson of Dutchess county, New York, had rounded his hundredth year safely to meet death in a trolley car accident.

Barney Morris, 104 years old, is employed to pick scraps of paper from the grass in Prospect park, Brooklyn. He probably holds the record as the oldest laborer.

Mr. Blackmore has just celebrated his 71st birthday; George Macdonald is his senior by one year; Mr. Meredith and Mrs. Oliphant are each 68; Miss Braddon is 59, Sir Walter Besant 58, Ouida 56 and Mr. William Black 55.

Mrs. E. L. Loring of Washington goes in swimming every day in the bathing pond at Appledore, and regularly swims four times around the pond. As she is 85 years old the islanders claim that the smartest old lady on the coast is a guest there.

Stephen Tebbetts of Harrison, Me., who was 99 years old last week, has been a sailor, diver, cooper, shoemaker, song writer, musician and farmer, and during the present summer he has done most of the work in his large and beautiful garden.

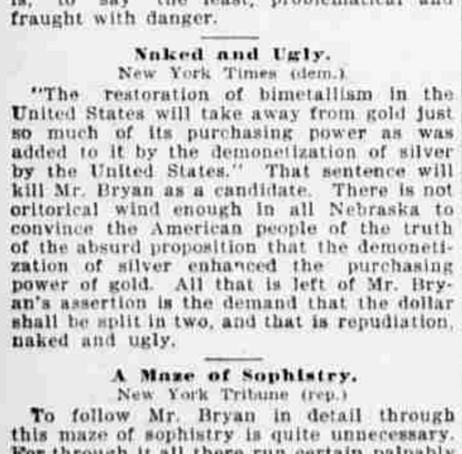
Redwood City, Cal., can boast a gastronomical curiosity in Joshua Lutton, who lives on the edge of a marsh on the bay shore, and eats nothing but frogs and oysters. At least, so declares the San Francisco Call. This frogetarian is now 85 years old and hale and hearty.

Rev J. C. Edwards, England's champion begging letter writer, has just died at the age of 82. He was rector of an out-of-the-way parish and had a wooden leg. On the wooden leg and the poverty of his parish he drew a comfortable income from the charitable for nearly half a century.

Elijah Boulden Glenn of Newark, N. J., has celebrated his one-hundredth birthday. He was born when Washington was president. He is said to be a lively old gentleman, and he keenly enjoyed the celebration in his honor held the other day at his birthplace, Carpenter's Point, Md.

Many a days' work is lost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such difficulties.


## PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PARAGRAPHED



PEOPLE GET SICK—

Of old picture frames about as quick as anything on earth—and they keep putting off the cure—probably because they don't know that we're making picture frames to order for less than you can buy the moulding alone for anywhere else—all sorts of moulding—any size frame.

A. Hospe, Jr.
Music and Art 1513 Douglas

NO KNIFE NEEDED—

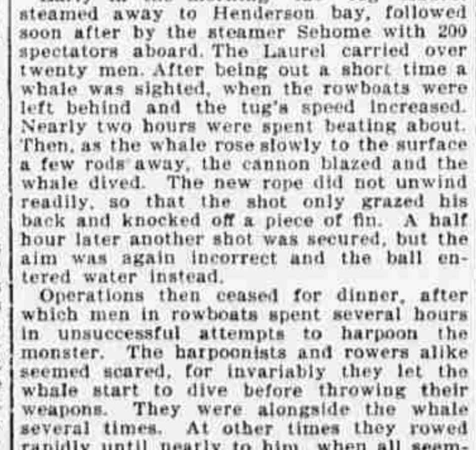
It's a wrong idea that cross eyes in children cannot be cured without the use of a knife—we can straighten any child's eyes by a special method—that does not inconvenience or hurt the child in the least—no knife used at all—the younger the child the better.

Aloe & Penfold Co.
Sign of Big Lion in front. 1408 Farnam

PEOPLE WHO DRINK—

That is—soda water—are convinced by this time that our genuine "Frozen Fosfates" is the nicest—coolest and most refreshing drink extant—we're serving Huyler's chocolate ice cream soda tonight and giving every lady caller a beautiful rose into the bargain—served as Huyler serves it.

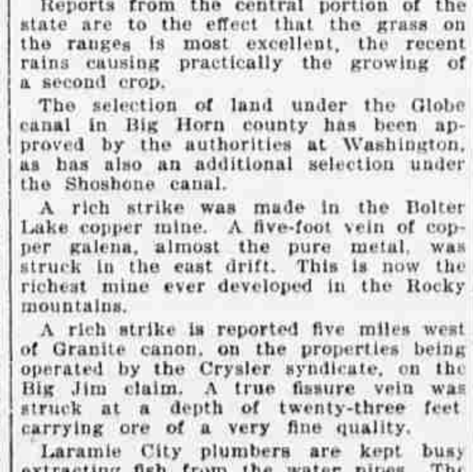
Kuhn's Drug Store,
Really the only Cut Price Drug Store 15th & Douglas



NATURAL DESIGNS—

Some of the most exquisite results have been obtained this year in the carpet perfections we are now showing—especially is this true in moquettes—they admit of such a large range of colors—the artist has made good use of them—come and see.

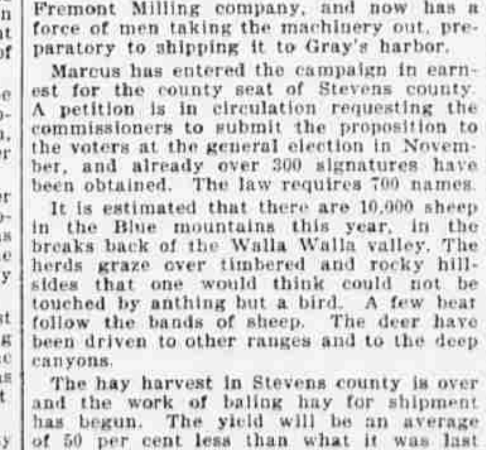
Omaha Carpet Co.
Only exclusive Carpet House here 1515 Dodge




IF YOU'RE GOING AWAY—

You'd better have us take care of your household goods—we've got a store house built for the purpose—and we move things—too—move a seven-room house at one load as easy as others do at four—and the charge saving is an item.

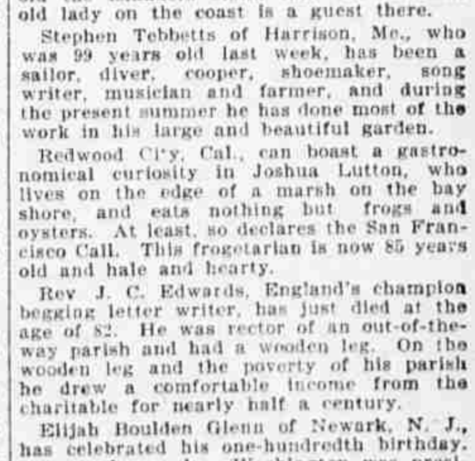
Omaha Van and Storage Company
Our telephone, 1559—In Wabash Office. 1415 Farnam



THERE'S NOTHING SWEETER—

Or better for the constitution than Balduff's celebrated candies—maker and designer of the most delicious confections—"Balduff's Ice Cream Roll" is a nice package to take along to the park Sunday—put it in your pocket—easy—stays hard for hours.

Balduff, Caterer,
1520 Farnam




MEN'S LOW TANS—

There never was a time when you could buy tan low shoes for so little as now—we're closing out ours—the $5.00 kind for $3.00—the $4.00 kind for $2.50—the $3.00 kind for $2.25—which is 'way—'way low for low tan shoes for men.

Drexel Shoe Co.
Send for our illustrated catalogue. 1419 Farnam