salary, instead of being paid in dollars equivalent to gold, as is now the fact, should be reduced by a cut of 47 cents on every dollar, what would become of the aupport of this immense number of edu-cated leaders of thought? They would have to buy with only 53 cents what now they have 100 cents to buy with. It would be practically cutting every salary in two in

clergy be increased by the prevalence of free silver? They would not. Of all salaries in American life, those of the clergy are least likely to be affected by any ascending scale. They do not respond in any material degree to improvement in business. They vary but slightly, even taking the comparison by decades into account. The precedent of one year, in the salary of a clergyman, is the standard for another, and But would the salaries of these 112,000 precedent of one year, in the salary of a is destined to become an important mining elegyman, is the standard for another, and for indefinite periods. It is not with the startling facts of ecclesiastical history before us, that a single sal-ary of an American clergyman would be advanced in proportion to the actual cutting of the purchasing power of the salary now received

Besides, the churches are conducting vast missionary, church-building, bible-circulating, denominational-school, and many other selves, of the free will of the communicants. as not a dollar comes from the United States treasury. Take the most numerous Protestant body as an illustration, namely the Methodist Episcopal. The total amount of money raised by this one church during of money raised by this one chirch during the year 1894 was over \$24,000,000. The min-imum of loss entailed by the folking of free silver upon this important church would be nearly \$12,000,000. The same rathe Roman Catholic church would be one of the worst sufferers. Imagine the loss to the clerical support, monasteries, asylums, convents protectories, and schools of all grades! The change of the standard to free silver would simply paralyze this immense network of humano and educational life to an extent that would be felt in every nock and corner of the land.

DEFEAT ADMITTED. Silver Lenders Acknowledge Ap-

pronching Doom. Chicago Chronicle (dem.) It is notorious that the sliver democratic

politicians and leaders concede their overwholming defeat. This statement relates to regular demo-

trits who have always worked and voted with the party and who support Bryan not because they believe in him or in his platform, but in pursuance of what they regard as party featly.
Intelligent democratic expressions of opinion to this effect come from every di-

rection. Defeat is admitted. They see no plan nor road of escape. They regard all future silverite efforts as the mere work of desperation. These admissions relate not only to Chi-

eago, but to the state of Illinois and to the general result. The most sagasious and candid democrats in their estimate of results say that the majority against Bryan and Aligeld in Cook county, including the city of Chicago, will be not less than 50,000 and may reach 80,000 or 100,000 votes. They admit that the majority against Bryan and Altgeld in the state will be twice that it Cook county.

They also give up-that is, prominent and sincere democrats supporting Bryan say that he will lose all the central western states by as great proportionate majorities as will be given in this city, county and state. The defeat will be not only decisive.

but annihilating.
The collapse and fallure of the Bryan populist campaign will be more complete than any other in political history. There wil be no more left of the Bryan populist fusion after election than there is of a fire-cracker after its explosion. There will be the fragments and a little smoke.

BREEZY AND BRIGHT.

New York Truth: The Bride-Why do you stay away from home every night, Fred. The Brute-It must be the result of the habit acquired while courting you,

New York Weekly: Deacon Drybones (enthusiastically)—Does not this congrega-tional singing stir you up? Prof. Note in musician)—Stir me up! In-deed it does. Makes me swear.

Texas Siftings: Coroner—Is this man whom you found dead on the railroad track a total stranger? Witness (who has been told by the company to be careful in his statements)—No, sor. His leg was gone intoirely. He was a partial stranger.

Chicago Tribune: "The phrase 'working classes' occurs in this sentence," said the teacher. "What do you understand by the working classes?" you understand by the "The classes in grammar and 'rithmetic," answered the shock-headed boy with the bad eye.

Boston Transcript: Dealer-Here's eyclometer I can recommend. It is pos-tilvely accurate; not at all like some cyclometers which register two miles, per-haps, where you have ridden only one. Young Lady—You haven't any of that kind,

Chicago Fost: "Does he know anything about the money question?"
"Not a thing."
"How do you know?"
"I see him standing out on the curbstone nearly every day discussing it."

Washington Star; "I'm afraid," said the

Chicago bunco man, "that the gold brick game is about played out."

"There isn't the slightest doubt of it," replied his friend. "You've got to use a silver brick now."

Indianapolis Journal: "Colonel Grime," said the man who thought he knew him, "changes his political opinions as often as he does his shirt."

"Oh, come now," said the other man who knew the colonel. "He changes them oftener than that, doesn't he? I never took him to be so hidebound as that."

HER REPLY. Kansas City World.

"Oh, will you wed, my dear," he said,
"And be my own for aye,
And go with me across the sen,
Where all my gorgeous castles be,
To dream the years away?"

"I will not wed you, sir," she said;
"Your wife I will not be.
Your castles fair are in the air—
I'd only have insomnia there;
America for me!"

THE W. NDERER

Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

Once upon a midnight dreary,
When the moon and stars were weary
And the boys were somewhat beery.

As they oft had been before;
Wandering Willie of the locks of raven,
With his face all cleanly shaven,
And upon his heart engraven
The image of the white house door,
Was engaged in robust clumber
In a room of luckless number,
In a heatelry grown somber
With memorles of yore.

Dreaming dreamlets most erratic, Auto-pluto-poperatic,
Auto-pluto-poperatic,
Even shades once democratic
Galloped through his mind galore;
But they vanished from the scene chaotic.
And Bill's mind then grew ecstatic
As it viewed the scene hypnotic
That occurred the day before.
Once again in the convention
To the members—all attention—
He orated at a tension

That defied the cannon's roar. When he wakened in the morning.
With his fame-let just a-borning.
He should then have taken warning
As he might have done before.
That tribute from the miners
Might stock a hundred "diners,"
But all Colorado's shiners
Couldn't elevate him more.
But he didn't heed the writing
On the wall that was inviting
Him to think well before fighting
For delusions by the score.

He packed his old black gripsack,
As McKinley packed his knapsack
And his canteen and his haversack
In rebelious days of yore;
And he wandered to the castward,
And he wandered to the westward,
And he wandered to the westward
And he wandered to the westward
And he more that he orated
The more his cause seemed fated
To be by Satan slated
For sternal fires galore,

The people are not fooling.
Our better sense is ruiling.
We have had too good a schooling
To let our credit go:
And it may appear quite funny.
But we want sound, staple money.
Not silver dollars sonny,
Like they have in Mexico.
We are now too great a ention We are now too great a sation To adopt repudiation, And be known throughout creation For the honest debts we owe.

Pulse of Western Progress.

have been going into the Cebello creek coun- means of filing a mining notice on a porin which the former predominates. Those claim, from the outcroppings, persuadel Soil who have left Mineral and Rio Grande coun- and Green that the figure would reach \$100,-

camp. The new mining camp will be known in the future as Copperville. It is situated postoffice, in Gunnison county. The formation of the country consists of black trachyte granite and time. The levels carry copper, gold, silver and galent. The assay returns show greater values in gold and copper than in silver and galena. The mineral belt exends on both sides of the Cebello creek, baving their regular course southeast and northwest. The extent of the mineral belt is as yet unknown, but the country around where this new find has been discovered of their claim as is fast being explored. A few claims were high and low tide. taked in this vicinity in 1895, and the de-elopment work was partly done on them, ut there has been no prospecting done, there until this acasen in that vicinity.

Last July a party located some claims which show up well and this was really the beginning of the new camp. Others came in and had like results, and now the espectors are coming in every day from her camps. Lake City, Gunnison and Creede are well represented among the pros-

The altitude of the camp is about 8,000 feet, situated in a beautiful little valley. The mountains are not precipitous, but rolling, so that the country can be easily tra-versed on foot, horseback and wagon. These hills which surround the new camp reach back until they come in contact with the higher mountains some 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher than the camp. They are dotted with red spruce, pine and cedar trees.

YUKON ARGONAUTS RETURN. Thomas Dwyer, representing a Superior, Wis., syndicate, has returned from a season's ofourn on the Yukon, says a Seattle special of the San Francisco Chronicle. He went p last April from this city in order to make thorough examination of the mining field above Circle City, with a view to ascertainng whether it would be feasible for the synlicate to install a hydraulic plant for mining u an extensive scale, an experiment hitherto intried in that region.

Four months of personal research and careful study have convinced him that the plan is entirely practicable, and he will recommend it in his report. Dwyer urges he importance of opening a better trail to nes, and says that the present one by Chilcoot pass is the worst possible. He recommends White's or Moore's pass as havg already been partially surveyed. The anadians are making efforts to secure a ew trail by Taku pass, which, if successul, will throw trade into British Columbia. Dwyer reports that the Yukon diggings inned out well this season, the banner disrict being on Mastodon creek, where one miner took ten ounces of gold from a single shovel, while \$3 and \$4 to the shovel was not uncommon. Laborers at the mines were paid \$12 a day but living was proportionitely high. Bacon was worth 80 cents a und, sugar 65 cents, liquor \$60 a gallon, 75 cents a drink, and the cheapest cigar

59 cents. The Lakme, on which Dwyer came down, rought 155 miners, returning from Yukon, Of this number almost every man brought his little sack of gold dust. The sums which

his little sack of gold dust. The sums which these sacks represented vary in amount from \$100 to \$10,000, a goodly number of them reaching up to four figures.

Seven or eight hundred miners, from all parts of the United States, will spend the long winter at Circle City. Hundreds of men have been disappointed and have hardly eked out an existence through the season. On the other hand, some glains have seen On the other hand, some claims have been remarkably successful. One man of this city paid \$900 for a claim last season. Be-

PLUMES DEARER THAN GOLD. Some feathers that are extremely fashonable fetch more than their weight in told, says the Portland Oregonian. hunting of birds on which these feathers who had both dogs and guns, and the are found is a more profitable business, moreover, than goldseeking. It is only natural to compare the two, because both gold and birds are found in the same section boss, who had both dogs and guns, and the started back after the two cougars. But, unfortunately, the dogs would not follow the trail, and they were forced to give up the hunt. ion, Lower California.

The egret feathers sell from \$32 to \$35 an ounce at wholesale. Of course, they fetch at least double that when retailed ver the counters of New York's most popuar shops. They go by the piece. One, or at most three, from 50 cents to \$3 each, are he most that women even in comfortable discussiones feel that they can afford. While there are probably hundreds of men who make a business of killing birds for heir feathers, the best known of the feather-

hunters in the west is Hamlin Smith, the white chief of the Cocopah Indians. Their reservation includes most of the land on Madeline bay. In the marshes of this broad sheet of water are found the ergret, heron and crane in large numbers. S.nith reached San Francisco a week or so ago with several bags of feathers, chiefly egret. The load weighed less than four pounds, but it netted Mr. Smith \$1.575.

Even the heron's feathers come high. They fetch at wholesale from \$8 to \$10 an ounce. One heron, Mr. Smith says, will yield often teathers worth \$150. If herons are more plentiful than egret, they are more profitable nunting, because there is only a small tuft of covering on the egret that is marketable. WHALERS' DESPERATE TRAMP.

The five whalers who deserted their ships n winter quarters at Herschel island suc-ecded in reaching the gold mines of the Yukon. They staggered into Circle City, after having tramped for nearly a month over the mountains and trackless snowy wastes of the Arctic. The five were Anderson, itae, Schultz, Jorgensen and Watson. The story of their hardships in crossing the Rae, Schultz, Jorgensen and Watson. unknown northern part of the Alaskan terri-tory, says the San Francisco Examiner, was brought down from the north by the miners who returned from the Yuaon on the Bertha. When they escaped from their pursuers they were undecided about venturing into the barren country that lay between them and the gold fields. For a day or two they remained in camp, deliberating on a plan of action. While thus engaged a deer stumbled almost on top of them. Two or three rifles cracked and the animal fell. It mean a fair supply of meat to begin the journey with and it decided the question. As soon as the carcass had been cut up and each man had shouldered as much of the meat as he could carry the deserters started for the Yukon

It was almost in the middle of an artic winter and the men had nearly 500 miles to travel to reach their goal if they went in a direct line. Over mountain ridges and glaciers they tramped and made fairly good progress for a week. Then they were caught in a blizzard that prevented any traveling for a week. The cold was intense and the men burrowed in the snow to keep warm They were unable to cook any of their frozen deer meat, and hunger compelled hem to eat it raw. By the time the blizzard had subsided their stock of provisions was almost exhausted and two-thirds of the jour ney was yet before them.

Anderson was half dreaming, benumbed with the cold, when he saw a pair of eyes glisten through the darkness not over twenty feet from him. Cautiously he raised his rifle and when it cracked a large wolf fell in death. Eagerly the men skinged the ani mal and soon its steaks were broiling over a moss fire. That wolf lasted four days, when another was killed. The meat of the second had been eaten for two days when from the crest of a steep ridge the men saw a blue curl of smoke rising from the bottom of a valley beyond. The smoke was from Petter Hannett's cabin on a branch of the Yukon near Circle City. There the sailors were given a welcome. As zoon as the summer opened three of them started down the river for St. Michaels. The other

two remained to dig for gold. RICH IN THERE OWN MINDS For a short time Christian Soll and John R. Green believed they had said goodby to poverty and had jumped into riches that clouded the fame of Monte Cristo from view, says the San Francisco Chronicle. They

A great many prospectors and mining mes, were the possessors, they were confident, by summer. They have only become a nul-ave been going into the Cebello creek coun-means of filing a mining notice on a por-sance the past year, up to that time there they will the view of investigating reports tion of the ocean shore near the Cliff house, of the richest quicksilver mine in the world. the state. A moderate estimate of the value of the

> 000,000, and as the ledge was on property owned by Adolph Sutro, as they thought, they believed they could acquire it under An amendment is to be voted on in South the mining laws. The dream of the prospectors was whort-

lived. They had scarcely left the City hall after filing their mineral notice when they learned that they had located on a piece of the Presidio, and with this knowledge away went shimmering dreams of untold wealth. The title to military reservations is absoute and autocratic, beyond the reach of the cavil of the law regarding mining claims, or any other kind of claims for that matter.

But even in the face of this disheartening turn of fortune's wheel Green and Soll have still hope, although an inscrutable and im-mutable hand had banished them like Adam from their Eden. They hope that the gov-ernment will allow them to develop as much of their claim as lies between the lines of

"I went out there some days ago, and, with nothing but a piece of iron, I knocked off a portion of one of these rocks, which will yield \$1,500 worth of the metal to the ton. It sounds extravagant, I know, but I am sat-issed that there is a body of cinnabar under the high shore and extending just below the surface of the bottom of the ocean that would yield almost fabulous wealth. There is quicksilver enough there to yield \$100,000,000.

'I located the ledge at Guadaloupe and Almaden. And that same body at Golden Gate is an extension of the ledge at New Almaden. It runs up under the mountains all along the peninsula."

Mining men generally take no stock in Soll's quicksitver find. They say there have been finds of ore all over the city, but they were "blind pockets," and small ones at that.

IN DANGEROUS COMPANY. A. J. Johnson, of this city, the well known forestry collector, says the Portland Oregonian, while on his way back from a visit of inspection with H. S. Graves of New York, one of the United States forestry commission's experts, to the Blue mountains, in eastern Oregon, had an experience with wo cougars at Meacham that he is not likely to forget for some time. He had stopped over at Grandma Munra's, and, in the after noon, went on a botanical excursion into the neighboring hills. On his return, he se-lected the railroad track, which wound along the bottom of the gully, as a preferable route. The track was paralleled by a stream for a good way, and Mr. Johnson was making his way along this section, swinging sack full of roots, and thinking of variou things, when he was startled to notice that he had companions—two big cougars walking a few feet a head of him in the bed of the stream. One of them was lame, probably the result of some trouble with a trap, and and his mate trotted along slowly. had noticed Mr. Johnson, and apparently were aware of the fact that he had noticed hem, for every little while they would swish their tails in a playful way over the of the water, and throw a backward glane of the eye at the lonely pelistrian on the railroad track that suggested unpleasant things to him.

It was not exactly a very comfortable situation for an unarmed man to be in, with two great tawny cats walking along at his side. He wanted very much to turn around and go back and look for more roots, but he did not exactly like to do so, for fear his action might be misun-derstood by his companions and cause them to take more interest in his person than they were then doing. The fact, too, that they seemed anything but plump was not very reassuring.

During the quarter of a mile that the

forestry collector and the cougars were in such close companionship, the cougars seemed to be enjoying their walk. Mr. Johnson was wishing that it was the same with him. Finally, to his relief, they broke up the hillside at a swingginning work in June of this year with a they broke up the hillside at a swing-crew of eight men, working in shifts of ling trot, stopping every now and then four, night and day, he has taken out \$24,000. back on the track, who was now vigor-ously shaking his bag full of roots at them. When Mr. Johnson reached the section house, he routed out the section boss, two started back after the two cougars. But, unfortunately, the dogs would not

Quite a party of miners who were pas-sengers on the Alaska Commercial company's steamer Bertha visited the mint the other day to dispose of the gold they brought down from the Yukon placer fields. In all the lucky ones lugged \$140,000 worth of valuable yellow dust up to the mint counter,

says the San Francisco Chronicle.
The biggest and heaviest sack was carried by Napoleon Huet, who has been dig-ging for some years along the Miller creek guich in Alaska. Huet had about sixty pounds, worth about \$12,000. He worked in much the same locality as Johnny Miller, whom the Bertha brought down on her last trip with 264 pounds of gold, worth \$55,000. The greater part of the gold dust wealth of the Bertha's passenger list was held by twelve men. An interesting character among the Ber-

tha's passengers was Joseph Juneau, founder of the city of Janeau, Alaska. He is a French-Canadian, and came to California in 1851. He kept a hotel on the road be- caught. tween San Lorenza and San Leandro, Ala-meda county for several years, but the Cariboo excitement in 1862 called him north. He was not altogether successful there, and finally pushed up into Alaska. He settled where Juneau stands, and has been pros-pecting and mining ever since. He is now working a claim about sixty miles from Circle City, and doing well. He is on his way to visit the people of Solomon Juneau, his uncle, who founded Milwaukee, Wis. and Juneau, Wis. He has never seen them. Juneau is 66 years of age.

THE DAKOTAS. An epidemic of diphtheria prevails at Meckinock and Gilby in Grand Forks county, N. D., and a quarantine has been ordered. The grain palace season at Aberdeen has dermist. been brought to a successful close and the management will have a balance after all 000 bushels of wheat at 40 cents a bushel. claims are settled.

Cattle in Hughes county are being troubled

The business men of Grand Forks and Pargo expect to co-operate in getting the North American Telegraph company to build a line to both places.

Dakota permitting counties and municipal corporations to incur an additional indebt-edness of 10 per cent of their assessed valuations "for the purpose of providing water for irrigation or domestic uses."

The buildings at the abandoned Fort Ran-dall have been sold at auction. Buyers are equired to move their buildings off the res-rvation. The fact that the buildings must torn down and removed by the purchasers indicates that it is the intention of the land department to throw the reservation open for settlement in the near future.

COLORADO. There are at present over 800 mining com panies at Cripple Creek, and about as many more mines owned by individuals.

A three-foot vein, averaging \$88 was dis covered on the Blake lease of the Spicer property at Victor. The strike is on Victor avenue, between Second and Third streets.

In September the Doctor, Cripple Creek

yielded twenty-eight cars of smelting ore and 180 tons of cyanide, making the production lose to \$40,000, about the average of the mine. The Montana in Deer park, near Silverton

is in a fine body of gold ore, some of which runs up to \$4,000 per ton. Both shaft and drift are tooking well, and a pack train in kept busy packing away the ore. E. G. De Witt, lessee of the Abe Lincoln

mine, Poverty guich, Cripple Creek, presented the state bureau of mines with fifteen-pound chunk of ore that is worth \$5 per pound. It is one of the richest specimens among the great collection in the de partment.

Assessor McCormac has compiled the agri cultural statistics for Pitkin county 1895. They show total number of acres under irrigation, 7,910; in pastures, 756; acres of cheat, 246; oats, 2,123; harley, 99; rye, 32 potatoes, 490; timothy, 2,414; clover, 70; na-tive grass, 488; alfalfa, 1,618; bushels of ap-ples, 532. There are 131 hives of bees, 503 dairy cows, 1,534 horses; 144 mules. Num-ber of asses, 220; number of cattle, 3,089. WYOMING.

The crops of all kinds in the Lander valley Several companies are at work in the

ouglas of field and expect to have test vells drilled before snow flies. The Standard Cement works at Laramic re having all the work they can do to apply the demand for plaster.

The latest discoveries in the Grand Enampment country are deposits of ruby sil-er and galena and a vein of beautiful Crook and Sheridan counties have pro-

uced large crops of fruit the present year, he orchards are all young, but the yield very satisfactory. The new bridge across the Green river

it Green River city has been accepted by he Sweetwater county commissioners and about ready for travel. The Sandstone mining district in Carbon county has been organized. The owners of prospects in this promising field will

ontinue development all winter. The cyanide process, introduced recently n the Sweetwater mines, has worked won-ers in that camp and gold is now being xtracted from what has heretofore been oked upon as worthless ore.

The crops in the Star valley, Uinta county, re larger than ever before. Sweet corn, omatoes, cucumber and the less hardy garten vegetables have been grown with gratiying success the past summer.

A flouring mill is being erected near the mouth of Nowood, in Big Horn county, by Henry Jordan. The mill will have a capac-ity of seventy-five barre's per day, and it is expected to have it in operation early in

Word has been received at Green River and the fourth 112 miles in length. The proposed through this organization men prospected for gold, and found pay the light-fingered a few lessons. follow the trail, and they were forced to colors in many places. They will continue agive up the hunt.

GOLD FROM ALASKA. | colors in many places. They will continue their journey down the Green river to its junction with the Colorado. | Clerk

J. H. Buckley and Mr. Lamercaux have discovered and located on what gives promise of being a very valuable lead of copper in the Big Horn mountains. The find is lo-cated about thirty miles from Sheridan and is very easy to reach, being only twelve miles from the Sheridan Basin road. The gentlemen have only got four feet in the lode, but the rock shows up very favorably, much resembling that from the White Swan mine at Anaconda. Assays on the rock from competent persons have so far given very satisfactory results. It is the intention of the discoverers to put in the winter sinking a shaft on the lode and determining what the exact value of the mine is.

OREGON. It is expected that the distillery in Grants will be started up about Novem-Salmon are now running in Elk and Sixes

rivers, and trout fishing is all the rage. Some immense strings of trout are being A little less than 1,000 bushels of cran-

berries were taken by C. D. McFarlin from his ranch on North slough, in Coos county. this year. John F. Bloomingcamp, the Sprague river sheepman, has sold his entire clip of wool, 45,000 pounds, to the Ashland woolen mills,

for 8 cents per pound. Captain Nice's salmon cannery on Alsea bay is making a fine pack, and nearly 10,000 cases will be put up if there is no abatement in the run before the season closes.

A party of hunters killed a fine six-point buck elk on the headwaters of Birch creek, in Umatilla county, and took the carcass to Pendleton, where it was sold to a taxi-

Of this lot, one-half was sold to Balfour Guthrie & Co., and the other half to the by wolves. All the trouble so far is from the few which came across the Missouri last winter and have evaded the hunters all ley has on hand as much more wheat to

A phenomenal pumpkin vine was raised at \$73. this year by Mr. Burchtorf on Mill crek, Wasco county. It covers an immense area of ground, and bears twenty-two large pumpkins of an average weight of twentyand hence has over 440 pounds of pumpkins.

The run of salmon in Tillamook bay is exceedingly good. Otto Johnson recently caught over 300 salmon at three hauls. Perons who go trolling report excellent suc-ess. Silversides are selling at the canutry for 15 cents apiece, but the royal chinook has lost his kingly character since October 1, and sells according to his condition.

A. J. Goodbrod of Union has handled mor than 100,000 pounds of plums and prune this year. He buys the fruit on the trees in the orchards, and picks, packs and ships the fruit himself. Mr. Goodbrod recently received one of the largest elder mills ever brought to Union county. The machinery weighed over 500 pounds. It will erated with power at his gardens, It will be op

Gracie, the little daughter of E. Brown of Possil, had a playhouse in the sand. She found in the house what she thought was a toad, and put her hand down to haul out the intruder, but concluded it was too repulsive, so she called on a boy to help her. They discovered then that the supposed toad was a huge rattler. unately both escaped without being bitten. A few days ago Robert Jackson and Mon

roe Morgan found a strange looking fish or the Netarts beach, says the Tillamook Head It was evidently some variety o whale, about twenty feet long. The skin war thin and tender, and the blubber yielded a clear, pure oil with no unpleasant smell They tried out sixty gallons, which, after standing a short time, was as clear as water. Some of the oil was tested in a bicycle lamp, and gave as good a light as the best refined oil.

WASHINGTON. The La Conner Mail has its shingle out for a paper mill, to utilize the surplus straw from the 20,000 acres of oats grown in that vicinity.

Mac Roberts, who is living on the ranch of T. Y. Williams, near Steptoe, dug 251 sacks or over 500 bushels of potatoes from one acre, says the Osksdale Sun. The potatoes are of the early Rose variety, and are fine and large.

The big bear that is one of the features of interest at the Tacoma hotel broke loose from his chain the other day, and it required the combined efforts of the hotel force, 500 spectators and nearly a quart of chleroform to secure him again.

The harvest of the cranberry marsh, near Hwaco, is about completed. The crop be between 6,000 and 8,000 barrels of ries this season. So far no frost has reached this section, and the crop will be one of the largest and the berries superior to any yet gathered.

The farmers around Colfax have begun meeding, and the amount of fall planted grain which will go in this year will be greater than that of any previous year if the weather continues favorable. The rise in the price of wheat is stimulating the farmers to increased activity, and neary every inch of summer fallow land

will be planted by election time. Frank Mossman of Olympia was out with his dogs and gun at the head of Oyster bay. when the dogs started an enormous black bear, ran it a short distance and bayed it. It took nine shots to kill it. The bear's head was three feet long from the ears to the nose; from tip of tail to nose the bear measured 10 feet 3½ inches. He weighed

product.

The Stevenson Pioneer says that a Fishermen's Protective association has formed by the fishermen of Marr's landing article in Harper's Magazine not long ago, and vicinity, who hoped to extend the orbut it has been expanded somewhat and, ganization all along the river to The Dalles. with the illustrations, makes a goodly book. from the two men who left there by boat to explore the canyon of the Green river. They had reached Blake, Utah, having traveled 561 miles, in which distance there are 259 rapids. Four canyons were passed through, the first being seventy miles, the third ten miles and the fourth 112 miles in length. The object of the organization is to prevent the depredations of petty thieves among the nets and traps. During the present season this kind of thieving has been going on to the condition of the condition of the condition to the condition to the condition of the first being seventy miles, the third ten miles and the fourth 112 miles in length. The proposed through this organization to teach proposed through this organization to teach the first being seventy miles, the third ten miles and the fourth 112 miles in length. The cassell proposed through this organization to teach the first being seventy miles, the sevent season this kind of thieving has been going on to the condition of the condition of the first being seventy miles, the depredations of petty thieves among the nets and traps. During the present season this kind of thieving has been going on to the condition of the condition of the first being seventy miles, the distribution of the first being seventy miles, the distribution of the first being seventy miles, the distribution and sevents among the nets and traps. During the present season this kind of thieving has been going on to the condition of the first being seventy miles, the fillustrations, makes a goodly book.

The object of the organization is to prevent. Harper & Brothers, New York. Megeath's, one of Max O'Rell's Sight the fillustrations, makes a goodly book. Agent Erwin was in North Yakima from

Fort Simcoe last week, accompanied by Clerk Ramsauer, engaged in advancing to those Indians who desire it any money they might want for betting on their horses durper in ing the fair. One Indian drew \$50 and wanted more—and every dollar of the \$50 was up on his horse on Tuesday. The Indians are to the man "dead game sports, and never think of bluffing. When they bet on their horses the fellow on the other side wants a world-beater if he expects to carry off any money. All the Indians quit work on the ditch in order to attend the

CALIFORNIA.

The fifth anual session of the National Irrigation corgress is to be held at Phoe-nix, Ariz., December 15 to 17. Rain is badly needed in San Diego county. California, for irrigation purposes.

in the Escondido reservoir is so low that the old pumping plant must be worked to eventeen feet.

Miller creek, in the Yukon country, has produced over \$50,000 in gold since 1894. \$300,000 having been taken out the flirst season. In one claim \$35,000 was taken season. out of a piece of ground 30x100 feet. Yet this creek was prospected and given up three times before it was finally thought

profitable enough to work. The Harrington sawmills, near Lewiston, Idaho, which were recently destroyed by fire, were the largest and the best equipped woodworking plant in the state, and cost \$40,000 five years ago. The machinery was insured for \$4,600. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The season's log drive was in the pond and the active work of the year was fairly under way. The loss will be felt all over the country and

especially on the reservation. Horses are pretty valuable in Alaska. They are driven up over the divide from the Canadian plains and then have to be

MISCELLANEOUS. only producer in the camp, has ninety men at work, and the mill is reducing eighty tous

per day. A turtle captured from a Kern county lake in Southern California has several names and initials engraved on its bottom ntly shell, one dated 1872.

There is a deserted gold mine six miles northeast of Porterville, in Tulane county Cal. out of which nearly a thousand dollars' worth of gold has been taken.

party lost there over forty-five years ago. A number of beautiful specimens of gold quartz were received by the Mining Exchange at Boise City from the Honanza mine near Idaho City, Idaho. The samples are the size of a man's head, and are pro-

usely dotted with gold, A strange feature noticeable about many of the streams flowing into Lake Teslin Alaska, is that the high bars show fine gold to a considerable extent, yet on the creek bed during low water, where one would naturally look for coarse gold, not a color is found.

Current Literature

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF No magazine could well be more handsomely illustrated than the October number of Ev'ry Month. Among the photos of eminent persons are those of Joseph Chamberlain, the young queen of Holland, Anna Held, Wootsen Morse, Rudyard Kipling, J.

M. Barrie and several young writers not so well known in their chosen field, namely Gertrude Warden, Clinton Ross and H. M. Blossom, jr. The literary features include four excellent short stories by Madeline S. Bridges, Ludovic Halevy, Santander Mark and May Goddard, and the music consists of four selections, vocal and instrumental, Stories about imaginary courts and priny well known composers. A scries of papers on "Flower Analysis."

for Teachers of Drawing' is carried a stage further. The color suplements given free are a charming sea piece by C. H. Bogert, entitled "Waiting for the Tide," and a Dutch Scene by Charles Kolkmar.

A fine description of "Humboldt Bay and Its Jetty System," by W. E. Dennison, is

presented in the current issue of the Overland Monthly. The article is handsomely illustrated from photos and sketches. The Competition of Japan," by George C. Perkins is an able presentation of the dangers. to our industries that lurk in the partially dormant powers of the Japanese.

The handsome young man in epaulets on the cover of the October Midland Monthly is none other than Grant at the age of 22 the first installment of Colonel John W. Emerson's "Grant's Life in the West," displaying a large personal knowledge of the character and career of the greatest soldier in history. Another attractive article is by Barthinias Wick, describing the "Christian Communism" as practiced by the famous Amana colony in Iowa.

bear measured 10 feet 3½ inches. He weighed 500 pounds. The claws on his forefeet were five inches in length, and a sharp as a knife.

There is an object lesson for popocrats at Percival's wharf, Olympia. The steam lighter, Rapid Transit, has arrived with a cargo of British Columbia coal, which is now being unloaded. The Olympian suggests that this should make citizens of Olympia jubilant, when they think that in their own county there are well-developed coal mines which are now closed down because they cannot compete with the British product.

Some interesting observations are recorded in an article bearing the title "Economic Effect of Appreciating Money" appearing in the current issue of Gunton's Magazine. Other contributions are: "The Foreign Market Delusion," "Strikes in Russia," "Party Government on Its Trial," "Industrial Development of the Orient," "The March of Invention," "The Cuban Negro," "Sweating in the current issue of Government on Its Trial," "Industrial Development of the Orient," "The March of Organized Charity" and "Convict Labor."

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of Various" in the current issue of Gunton's Magazine. Other contributions are: "The Foreign Market Delusion," "Strikes in Russia," "Party Government on Its Trial," "Industrial Development of the Orient," "The March of Organized Charity" and "Convict Labor."

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Mr. Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of Venice" is a pleasant little volume describing the "animated residences of genius" Geor now in existence in the city of the Adribeen atic. The substance of it appeared in an pages.

amusing of the life in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The Cassell Publishing Co., New York. Megcath's. "Air Castle Don; or from Dreamland to Hardpan." by B. Freeman Ashley, is a clean story, containing in it nothing of the blood-curdling, wild Indian kind of sensationalism. Its plot, as well as its style, is healthy reading throughout. It lacks neither humor nor sentiment and its originality appeals to the grown-up people as well as to the young. Laird & Lee, Chicago.

In "A Daily Thought for a Daily En-deavor," compiled by Eleanor A and Eliza P. Sutphen, are exquisite selections from the utterances of the world's greatest thinkers. appropriately distributed and assigned so as prepare for the morning of each day a message of helpful and uplifting thought, calculated to not only lighten the

Unsectarian, undogmatic religious teachng and truths are contained in "Heaven supply the town with water for domestic purposes. The Cuyamaca reservoir is no better off, the water measuring less than presented Christ's example of life with unand the accomplishment of more converts name for this offense is for the "church unity" movement. A noise." As the poor wret thoughtful, is concise and clear-cut. The out. T dedication of the author is "To My Fellow in fact, Sinners in and Out of the Churches," which gives it a worldwide interest. The more mischance, is liable to punishment for this the book is read the transfer. gives it a worldwide interest. The more the book is read the truer do its teachings Whittaker, 2 Bible House, New York,

sketches gathered from newspapers and have best reason to know. magazines. They cover a wide range, but the simple, homely, tales are the best, for Field's pathos was always true. Nothing could be better and truer than "Mr. and Mrs. Blossom," the childless old couple who Mrs. Blossom," the childless old couple who sumption can be averted by the prompt use concealed from each other the grief that of One Minute Cough Cure.

turn into the market. He may hold the remainder for a stronger market, but in any event the price he receives for what is left will just about represent the season's profits.

A shearmand number of a stronger market, but in any event the price he receives for what is left good service. Some idea of the value of a borse in Alaska can be had when it is understood that a good strong dog is valued that leads her through the gates of beaven. lucluded in this volume are several humor-ous sketches from "Culture's Garland," one The Confidence mine, Mogolion, N. M., the | of the best of which is "The Story of Xanthippe." Charles Charles Scribner's Sons, New

Mrs. Sangator's "With My Neighbore" is a collection of short essays previously published in religious newspapers. They are on homely topics relating to everyday life and many of the ideas embodied in them seem like a survival from an earlier period. The paper on "Sunday Reading" is a good example of this. The combination of the ultra-conventional with the sincerely religlars' worth of gold has been taken.

A mammoth horseshoe weighing three and so truly belongs to the past that the side three-quarters pounds has been found in light it throws on modern idea is almost Death valley, among the leavings of the startling. With all its awcetness and gentleness its notes are rainer those of the sweet, well bred woman of fifty years ago, ning Ex-Honanga little way from home and left her with faculties but slightly exercised at best. Nevertheless they are helpful and contain many sensible hints-for lightening our common life. Harper & Bros., New York, Megeath's.

"Shakespeare the Poy," written by Dr. Rolfe, the well known Shakespearian scholar and editor, contains all that is likely ever to be known concerning the childhood of the poet. The greater part of the really historic matter consists in descriptions of the customs, dress and games of the youth of that period. So profound a scholar as Dr. Rolfe, however, may be trusted to exercise his imagination freely without encroaching on the domain of the fanciful, and the picture he succeeds in making of the probable boyhood of Shakespeare is as convincing as it is interesting and agreeable. Such records of the time as are extant are drawn upon, among them the diary of a boy born in the same year as Shakespeare. The places of historic interest and association about Strat-ford are described with especial reference to any use of them in the plays. One of the pleasantest features of the work is the tracing of many of the beautiful figures of Shakespeare's verse to their source association of his childhood. The illustrated, annotated and indexed, and is

cipalities in unknown corners of Europe are being given the American reader with by J. Marion Shull, begins a capital course of object lessons in the October Art Ama- to issue from the publishing houses until teur, and Mr. Knaufft's article on "Measurements of the Human Figure" is clear a natural or unnatural death. Number 201 and instructive; his series of "Suggestions of Applictons' Town and Country Library is one of this class, dealing with counterfeit royalty, but with a denouement as unexpected as it is graphic, it is called "A Court Intrigue" and is by Basil Thompson, The reader's interest is fairly well sustained, although led on in continual expectation of more exciting adventures than really happen idea of the plot is strikingly original, but the author does not seem to have made the most of it. The final scene is dramatic enough and shows an experienced hand, Several proofreader's errors mar the other-wise excellent typography which characterizes this always interesting series of novels. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

BOOKS RECEIVED. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia; "Frank Hunter's Peril," by Horatio Alger, Cloth, 335 pages. American Book Company, Chicago: "The Story of Greece," by H. A. Guerber, Linen; 288 pages; 60 cents. "Second Year in French," by L. C. Syms. Linen; 287 pages;

The Baker & Taylor Co., New York: "A Daily Thought for a Daily Endeavor." piled by Eleanor A. Sutphen and Eliza P. Sutphen. Cloth; \$1.25, American Publisher's Corporation, New York: "A Daughter of the Tenements," by Edward W. Townsend. Paper; 50 cents. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago: "The Price He Paid," by E. Werner. Paper; 50

cents. The Scientific Publishing Company, New ork: "Universal Bimetallism," by Richard Rothwell. Paper; 50 cents. York: Laird & Lee, Chicago: "Air Castle Don," by B. Freeman Ashley. Linen; \$1. George H. Rehmond & Co., New York:

'Daybreak," by James Cowan. Cloth; 399 J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York: York: "The Money Problem," by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Paper: 25 cents

FROM CLEMENT CHASE, OMAHA. Houghton Mifflin & Co.: "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution," by Nora Perry. Linen; 75 cents.

The king of pills is Beecham's.-Beecham's. MODERN PRISONS.

Their Improvements Are What Drive Convicts Mad. The official belief is that there is little or prison-made insanity, says the London News. Prison doctors are keenly alive to the possibility of shaming, and they hesitate to admit that there is any flaw in the system for the administration of which they are so largely responsible. Still the fact remains that the ratio of insanity in prisons

has exactly doubled since 1877. The admitted general increase of insanity is not sufficient to account for this start-ling fact. Prison discipline is now more day's task, but to inspire the worker to inchanical, and therefore more depressing. Its very improvements in this respect "take pages, would believe our literature so rich in grand and inspiring words. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. gether and had companionship of a kind

An expert witness who had passed fourand twenty years in jail told the prison committee some startling things from the convict's point of view. The rules, he mislakable clearcess, arguing constantly against the "ingenious systems substituted by theologians for the simple teachings of their Master." Such a book cannot fail of a very large body of thoughtful readers and the accomplishment of more converts and the accomplishment of more converts and the "ingenious systems substituted by theologians for the simple teachings of them. A man may be reported for knocking something over in his cell, though it may be by pure accident. The mane for this offense is "unnecessary noise." As the poor wretches walk their splendid chapter is that entitled "The Re-weary round in the exercise yard one may union of Christerdom." The language is fall out of step and thus throw the others The out. The first offender or the last-any one,

In this way the convict gradually acappear, until one is amazed at the derth quires an expression that never leaves him and suggestiveness of thought. Thomas —the round-the-corner glance of a being the round-the-corner glance of a being who dreads a tyrant on the pounce. We want a new Howard if the system is only A "Second Book of Tales," by Eugene want a new Howard if the system is only Field, includes two dozen short stories and half as bad as it is said to be by those who

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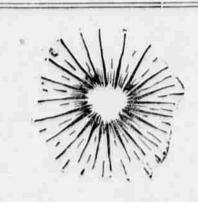
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