shal, J. E. Houtz of this city for collector of internal revenue and some Omaha friend for district attorney. This easy victory over the congressional combine seems to indicate that he will be successful also in naming the others. It must be admitted that party workers are decidedly astonished over the development in the marshalship. They seem to regard it as unusual that Senator Thurston should go outside the list of republicans willing to serve their country in this capacity and select a gentleman who has not applied for it in the usual way. They are also astonished that Mr. Thummel should accept the marshalship. He is a lawyer of standing in the state, and is generally credited with being the possessor of a law business that brings him in more than the marshalship is worth. It may be that Mr. Thummel is tired of the law, and desires a change, but while he is financially able to quit active practice, the News inclines to the belief that there is something deeper and of decidedly greater significance behind his acceptance of the position. Mr. Thummel is a warm personal friend of Mr. Thurston, and so is Mr. Houtz. And so will be the other federal officers for Nebraska. To the observant politician it seems evident that Senator Thurston is pursuing the course the News pointed out as the one he would be most likely to pursue in view of the announced determination of the powers that have of recent years been shaping republican politics and naming republican officers in this state, that they intended defeating him for senator when he again comes up. Most of the working politicians have been of necessity a part of the old machine, and naturally when the senator began his work of building up an opposition fighting force he chose his own lieutenants. Mr. Thummel is one of them and his appointment can scarcely be considered as anything else than a notification by Mr. Thurston that he accepts the challenge of the well understood power. So let us on with the fight.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Dubuque Times: In the democratic city convention yesterday afternoon a Simon pure silver ticket was placed in nomination. The gold democrats contested each inch of the ground, but failed to secure a single recognition. For them it is to either take silver or take to the woods. The contest for a while was neck and neck, and shows that the democracy is about evenly divided in Dubuque on the money question.

Sioux City Journal: Those who mourn the loss of the privilege Iowa campaign managers have heretofore had of having names of candidates placed on the official ballots labeled with the names of two or more political parties should remember that the sole purpose of this was to deceive. The state of Iowa ought not to become a partner of those who would deceive the voters. If elections cannot be won honestly they ought not to be won.

Sioux City Tribune: The people of the country will not be very enthusiastic over the resolution introduced in the senate by one of the senators from Nebraska, which is designed to forbid congressmen to speculate in stocks and other properties whose market value is susceptible to the influence of legislation. The idea of asking the senate to enact a law compelling itself to be honest would be a good deal more grotesque if the history of the past thirty years had not been made.

Des Moines News: It becomes a question whether it will ever again be possible for the people to govern themselves through representatives. The art of lobbying is destroying government. Our representatives are probably as good men as the politicians of a hundred years ago, but the pressure upon them is such that ordinary human nature cannot withstand it. The initiative and referendum are regarded by many as a remedy, giving the people the right to propose and vote upon legislation; but there are many difficulties, constitutional and practical, in the way of the application of these reforms.

Des Moines Capital: The wholesale killing of game which has been going on in Iowa for years will be greatly diminished if this law is enforced. It cuts down the season for killing game and makes it easier to enforce the law, that is to secure convictions, and does away with numerous artificial means which are now used to supply the market. It also makes it illegal to have possession of more than twenty-five birds of any kind whether authorized to be killed or not, except for the purpose of transportation. This means that hunters will be liable to punishment if they go out and slaughter more than twenty-five birds either for commercial purposes or for mere wanton pleasure.

IN A LIGHT VEIN.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Why, George, you've gone and got a new suit! Why didn't you have the old one cleaned up?" "'Cause it's easier to stand off the tailor than the renovator!"

Philadelphia Record: Blobbs—I know a farmer's boy who came to the city to make his fortune, and now he's a bootblack. Slobbs—Ah, I see. The old man makes hay while the son shines.

Detroit Free Press: "Isabel didn't return Harry's picture when their engagement was broken."
"Why not?"
"She couldn't part with it; it was in such an exquisite frame."

Indianapolis Journal: "He is a lover of the beautiful," said the girl with the soulful eyes, and the others evinced a mild interest.
"He is a beautiful lover," twittered the girl with the Titian hair, and the others glared at her intently.

Puck: Old Gotrox (indignantly)—I am surprised, sir, that you should be so destitute of all reason as to ask for my daughter's hand in marriage!
Young Hardupp—Well, you needn't be; that girl has some really fine points about her. You don't know her as well as I do or you would think the world of her.

Chicago Tribune: "Speaking of financial misfortunes," observed the man in the mackintosh, "I think the most serious reverse I ever had in my life happened when a landlady to whom I was somewhat in debt posted up my board bill on a bill board."
The man who had his feet on the table took them down, and the group dispersed in gloomy silence.

Fliegende Blaetter: First Dentist—My work is so painless that my patients often fall asleep while I am at work.
Second Dentist—And mine all want to have their pictures taken, to catch the expression of delight on their faces.

Detroit Journal: Man—Her hat isn't on straight. I wonder if she hasn't a glass too much?
Woman—Just as likely as not. I know too many glasses are dreadfully confusing, unless they are set at just the right angles.

Harper's Bazar. "You admit you are an imposter?" said the judge.
"No, I don't, your honor."
"You claimed to be blind, and yet you have an unimpaired eyesight."
"That's true, your honor; but I'm morally blind, sir, and not being able to see the harm in my innocent deception—"
"Six months," ejaculated the judge.

Philadelphia Record: "Will you not trust me?" he pleaded. She looked him squarely in the eye unflinchingly, even coldly, and said: "No!" He stepped back as though stunned. "And what's more," she continued, "you'll pay me your back board or I'll git the sheriff to seize them dude fixin's o' yourn." Heartless landlady!

Chicago Record: "There goes a man who is one in a thousand."
"What gives him such distinction?"
"He is clerk in a department store."

REPARTEE.

Ben Wood Davis.

They were lunching one day,
In a handsome cafe,
And she happened to say,
As she noticed the way
That he and ice cream were in unity,
"Can you eat ice cream with impunity?"
And he made reply with a wink of the eye,
"No, but I can with a spoon."

But her triumph came soon,
As they left the saloon.
He gave her a good opportunity,
"And now, Bessie dear,
As the weather is clear,
Can you take a walk with impunity?"
Her smile was as bright as the moon,
And deliciously shy
Came the mocking reply,
"No, but I can with a spoon."

A THOUGHT AT SUNSET.

Atlanta Constitution.

When the broad sun climbs high,
We cannot meet his great gaze in the sky;

But when, behind the hills,
Lulled to his rest by songs of whippoorwills,

He sinks—an uncrowned monarch—to the sod,
Unawed we face him on his way to God!

Pulse of Western Progress.

One of the largest and most important pieces of work which has been undertaken in this state is the construction by the Wyoming Development company of an immense irrigating reservoir in the vicinity of Wheatland, says a Cheyenne special to the Denver News. The reservoir is almost completed and is already being filled with water. When full it will form a lake covering a little over 640 acres of land and will be one of the largest artificial bodies of water on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. The bottom and sides of the reservoir consist of an extraordinary natural basin, which, without the building of a single dyke, will hold fifty-five feet of water. By means of dykes the water can be raised fifteen feet higher. When necessary, therefore, it will be possible to turn off fifty feet of water from a lake covering a section of land which will be equal to a foot of water distributed over more than 30,000 acres. The greater part of the work having been done by nature, it will be finished at comparatively small cost. The total expense, including the building of dykes and the construction of an outlet, will be less than $10,000.

The completion of this reservoir will make the vicinity of Wheatland one of the best agricultural regions in the west. Farming has been carried on in that settlement on an increasing scale for several years and is no longer an experiment. Abundance of water was the one thing needful. An immense tract of land which only a few years ago was covered chiefly with buffalo grass and fresh air is now being rapidly brought under cultivation and divided into rich and productive farms.

GOLD IN HALLOCK CANON.

Close upon the news of the rich strikes at Grand Encampment and in the Carisa mine in the South Pass district comes the word that still another portion of Wyoming promises to become a great gold camp. Hallock canon, about fifty miles northeast of Laramie and about twenty-five miles west of Wheatland in the Laramie mountains, is the location of the new field, according to the Cheyenne Tribune. Much interest has been aroused among miners and prospectors over the late strikes at the above named place.

What development work has been done during the past month demonstrates that the properties are much larger than was at first supposed, and the values are much greater than has been anticipated. The bodies of ore cover large areas and are found between a granite and limestone contact.

Arrangements by which a large plant will be moved from Lusk to the new camp have been in progress for the past month, and are now perfected and the plant will treat the ores on the ground. The scene of the recent strikes is located about twenty-three miles from the line of the Cheyenne & Northern, and well informed mining experts state that the ore could be transported to Denver at a cost not exceeding $2.50 per ton.

People residing in the Hallock canon district are making no attempt to spread the news of the discoveries, but are quietly staking out everything in sight. Notwithstanding this fact, it is anticipated that there will be a tremendous influx of prospectors into this district with the opening of the spring season.

BOULDER NARROW GAUGE.

One of the principal topics in connection with the prospects of this camp for the coming season is the new narrow gauge railroad, says a Ward (Colo.) special to the Denver News. The handling of low grade ore will be greatly facilitated by the new road. The present method of throwing $20 ore over the dump will be abandoned and much saving can be accomplished where now is waste.

There are few districts so far advanced in development that are so meagerly equipped for transportation. The old narrow gauge, which was washed out by the floods of 1894, partly accommodated this demand, but it was only thirteen miles long, and did not tap directly the largest producers of the district. At the present time there are scores of mines in operation that were not dreamed of three years ago, and scores of others will be opened up during this season. Many old mines that were formerly unremunerative are becoming, with the constant appreciation of gold, good paying propositions, and can consequently be worked to advantage.

The company was regularly incorporated two years ago with a capital stock of $300,000 under the name of the Intermountain Railroad company. The surveys are being rushed by a large force of men, and in an interview with one of the directors of the company he said that work would be begun as quickly as the preliminary matters of filing the plats and settling all questions of right of way are completed. This will take but two or three months at the furthest, and it is calculated that work will be well advanced by the advent of fall.

The plan has in contemplation a branch line from Ward running eastward to the lakes four miles, where it is planned to construct a combination reduction works, which will combine the various treatments of ore without the extra expense of transfer. The management claims that it has special capital for this project not connected with the construction of the road.

Starting from the Boulder station, the line will follow the Gulf right of way through the town westward and enter Boulder canyon. From there on the old Union Pacific grade will be followed wherever practicable as far up the canyon as it goes. The line after leaving Salina is not definitely decided upon, as several changes must be made to secure the proper grade. The road will be run as direct to Ward as practicable, and will cover a distance of about thirty miles between Boulder and Ward. Branch lines will be run to all other principal points, this plan having been found to minimize the expense without lessening the advantages.

COMPETING ROAD FOR VISALIA.

Great joy was felt by the people of this city when the following telegram from San Francisco was received by Ben M. Maddox, editor of the Times, says a Visalia (Cal.) dispatch to the San Francisco Call:

The contract for construction of the Valley railroad from Fresno to Visalia is signed. Large force of men commences work today. Contract calls for full completion of road prior to August 1. Shake.
W. H. HAMMOND.

The general circulation of this news in this vicinity made the people feel happy. The masses realize that emancipation from Southern Pacific tyranny is now a fact and their fondest hopes almost realized. For months the people of this section have been anxiously speculating on the results of plans now under way, feeling sure that the road would be constructed on to Visalia, yet wondering when the work would begin. Now that the element of speculation is wholly removed, there is a feeling of confidence in future prosperity such as has seldom been felt in this community.

For many years Visalians have patiently carried the Southern Pacific yoke, but they now feel the coming of freedom.

BUBBLE BURST TOO LATE.

A sensation has been caused in northwestern mining circles over the inglorious, if not scandalous, ending to the boom over the Stanley mine, near Chewelah, Wash. As near as can be learned R. E. Browne of New York and London and a syndicate he represents are liable to be out $50,000 on a salted mine deal, according to a Tacoma special to the San Francisco Chronicle. Browne is a celebrated mining man, to whom a fortune, estimated at $5,000,000, came recently by a decision of the Transvaal supreme court. After a season of successful operations at Johannesburg, Browne went to Rossland last summer, selected a corps of experts and gave them authority to scour the northwest and pick up "good things" wherever found.

One of Browne's agents was Brig Young, a shrewd operator known through British Columbia. Young heard of the Stanley mine at Chewelah, and took the trouble to visit it. The claim was owned by some apparently guileless and unsophisticated ranchers. Young was shown a body of quartz 100 feet in width, samples from which assayed from $18 to $20 in gold per ton. The result was splendid for free milling quartz, considering the extent of the ore body. Young sent another expert to see the great Stanley claim, who took thirteen samples, all running high in gold. The mine was then bought for Browne, the price being $50,000, with $5,000 down.

Several prominent Spokane men were let in on the deal, and it was planned to put in a big stamp mill immediately. The syndicate then sent up an expert, Jim Clark, whose samples did not return a cent. This started a panic, which increased when over a dozen samples taken by still another expert produced nothing in gold. There is a settled conviction among those on the inside that it was a case of salting.

RICH STRIKE IN MONTANA.

One of the best strikes yet reported from the Natural Bridge district has just been made on the Standard and Natural Bridge claims, says a Livingston (Mont.) dispatch to the Anaconda Standard. An assay made of the ore gives returns of $164 per ton. The property is owned by A. J. Campbell, J. E. Swindlehurst and F. A. Ross. The Natural Bridge claim was the first location made in the district. Last year a 100-foot tunnel was driven on the claims, the ore body averaging $10 to the ton. A short time ago another tunnel was opened up, starting eighty feet lower down, to reach a new lead, but after driving in quite a distance, and the expected lead not being encountered, the course of the tunnel was changed to tap the lead upon which the tunnel eighty feet above had been driven. At a depth of 150 feet a six-foot vein of rich free-milling ore was struck. The tunnel is now in thirty feet deeper and the vein has widened out and has every indication of permanency. The vein is almost perpendicular. The contact on the north is granite, but at the present depth the south wall has not been found, as the tunnel is less than five feet in width. The ore rock is gneiss and schist.

Mr. Swindlehurst and a son of Mr. Campbell returned from the camp. Mr. Swindlehurst says there is no doubt that the ore will average from $15 to $20 per ton, at least, and probably will go much higher, but he does not want to overestimate it. The ore which gave the $164 returns continues as far as gone in a streak one foot wide. There is now in sight $50,000 to $60,000. Contractor Frank Drago will finish his contract for 200 feet in ten days more, when an additional 100 feet will be begun. The gentlemen interested in the property have a five-stamp mill on the ground, which they will put up as soon as the snow is gone.

PLASTERED WITH CLAIMS.

The new town of Quartz Creek has built up rapidly and has now about forty buildings, says a Nelson, B. C., dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Many men are going in every day seeking investment, and the hotel accommodations are insufficient. The government has practically decided upon building two bridges across Salmon river, one south of Quartz creek and the other a mile and a half north, which would better suit the purposes of Wild Horse creek. There is already sufficient ore in sight to justify the building of eight or ten miles of wagon road up Wild Horse creek, and it seems probable that construction will be commenced during the coming spring. The entire district, all of which lies in the Nelson mining district, is literally plastered with claims, many of which show free gold on the surface, and much which is suitable for concentrating.

The excitement is intense and there is sure to be a big boom in the spring. Like the famous Slocan district, these properties are showing up well from the start, and the consensus of opinion is that the camp will be fully as rich as any other district in the Kootenay. The "yellow-legged prospectors" have not paid much attention here yet, but just as soon as the snow goes away so that their wasp-like appendages will not be discolored by moisture, they will be prominently in evidence. Much development work is being done, and a number of mines are making preparations to ship.

EXCITEMENT AT YUMA.

Yuma county is now the scene of the greatest mining excitement ever experienced in Arizona. The distrust which has existed with regard to Arizona mines has apparently been broken, and mining men from all quarters of the United States are rushing here, says a Yuma dispatch to the San Francisco Call.

Half of the people of Yuma are in the hills, which are swarming with prospectors. Gleason, where fabulous finds were recently made, is the scene of the greatest boom. The district is being prospected foot by foot and rich strikes are of daily occurrence.

King of Arizona, the principal mine of the group, is growing richer and wider as depth is attained. The ledge is now twelve feet wide and the rock will not fall far short of $2,000 per ton. Small stringers have been discovered close by which run even much higher than these almost incredible figures.

Two new stores have been erected at Gleason, and the stage from Tacna, on the Southern Pacific railroad, is carrying many passengers to the scene. Many others find other modes of transportation, and all are determined to find something.

WONDERFUL WATERFALL.

The Olympic mountains have produced another attraction, the beauty of which is not excelled on the western slope, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. What is said to be a grand waterfall coming from the snow-capped peaks above the clouds over a bluff, falling a perpendicular distance of over 1,000 feet, and disappearing in the bosom of a beautiful plain, has just been discovered near Lake Sutherland, a few miles from Lake Crescent, by two ranchmen. Their description of the scene would exceed anything of similar character in the Yellowstone park.

From the snow on the crests of the Olympics, where white men have never visited, comes a little stream, which rapidly grows in volume until it reaches the edge of a perpendicular cliff overlooking a beautiful plateau of 300 acres 1,000 feet below. For centuries the water has poured over the precipice until it has cut a smooth passage, something like a huge pipe split in half, in the side of the mountain. Here and there it strikes an obstruction, and out of the mountain's side spurts another falls. Standing alongside of the cliff, a short distance away, the scene was beautiful, and looks as though there were a half dozen rivers bursting out of the mountain.

The huge volume of water disappears in a wild-looking cavern and becomes an underground river. It flows beneath the plateau for a distance of two miles and then again bursts out of its imprisonment in the shape of an oval bridal veil, and dashes over the rocks and cataracts down to Lake Sutherland and on out to the sea.

ELECTRIC DREDGING.

Among the later methods employed in mining operations is an electric dredger, which is employed on Grasshopper creek, a few miles from Bannock, Mont., says the San Francisco Chronicle. It was installed there in the summer of 1895. The power to drive the dredge is furnished by water brought from a river some sixty miles away, through a line of pipe which terminates in the vicinity of the dredge. Here it drives a turbine of 200-horse power capacity, directly connected to a generator of equal capacity. The current is carried over the leads to the dredge, where it is used to drive two motors, each of 70-horse power. The power of the first is used for pumping and flushing and for clearing the gravel from the gold. That of the second is used to hoist the dredging buckets, which are set on an endless chain. The balance of the capacity of the generator is used for lighting the dredge and the shore. Each bucket has a capacity of about one bushel, and as it reaches the top it dumps its contents into a hopper, whence it is washed. The sluices are charged with quicksilver to retain the gold, and the debris is carried away by the strong flow of water furnished by the pump mentioned above. It is said that very satisfactory results have been obtained and that by means of this process, gold to the amount of more than $500,000 has been recovered during the past year. This success has warranted the purchase of another dredge similarly equipped.

CATTLE ON THE YUKON.

The first attempt to take beef cattle to the mining camps of the far interior, says the Alaska Searchlight, was made last season by Willis Thorp, and proved to be a financial success, notwithstanding the great difficulties which had to be overcome in taking fifty head of cattle over unknown mountains and through rocky canyons familiar only to the black bear and mountain sheep, fording and refording swift mountain streams, crossing treacherous moss-covered quicksand swamps. It is not surprising that a whole season was passed in making the trip. A company has been organized at Juneau for the purpose of taking in a large herd of cattle this season. This company, composed of J. F. Maloney, F. D. Nowell and Jack Dalton, will drive in 200 head during the summer, starting about June 1. Mr. Maloney and Mr. Dalton will go below on the Al-Ki for the purpose of contracting for the stock. Five men with horses will accompany the cattle over the mountains to the mouth of the Pelly river, by way of the Dalton trail.

RAILROAD WITHOUT CARS.

"There is a railroad out in Oregon which has no cars," said J. W. Cooper, jr., the railway man, in a recent interview. "This does not mean that the railway is deserted, for it does a very good business. The railroad of which I speak is in the forest of the Bridal Veil Lumbering company, near The Dalles. The trains in use by the railway consist of an ordinary locomotive, such as is in common use on logging railways, and a string of logs, each log being as large in diameter, or larger, than the boiler of the engine. The sleepers between the rails have boards nailed to them and on these boards the logs slide. The boards are greased, except on descending grades, and the train moves at a pretty fast rate of speed.

"When the end of the road is reached the logs are run into a flume and carried two miles to the mill, where they are manufactured into boards and then after being made into lumber the planks are shipped by another flume two miles away to the planing mill."

THE DAKOTAS.

No less than fifteen tons of mail were waiting at Aberdeen to be transported north after the snow blockade.

Retail merchants of the state will meet in Aberdeen April 7 to take the first step in the organization of a state association.

It is reported that the insurance upon the mission building at St. Elizabeth schools at Aberdeen, west of the Mission river, has been paid and that steps will be taken to rebuild at once.

The richest strike yet made at Red Top was made last Tuesday. An eighteen-inch vein of ore was found on the Doyle property, which runs $500 to the ton. Richer ore has been found, but in one or two-inch veins.

There are fully 10,000 head of stock in the vicinity of Eureka and farmers are drifting into cattle and sheep as fast as possible. W. I. Walker of Pierre is buying 1,000 young steers, paying an average of about $21 each.

Lead expects to have one of the finest postoffices in the state. The building will be ready by June 1. The office will be furnished with 1,000 Yale lock boxes and will be furnished with the latest postoffice equipment.

Bon Homme county has not had such good prospects for a crop for the past ten years as it has today. Heavy snows have fallen during the winter and this, together with the late fall rains, have left the ground in the best of condition. Lake beds that have been dry for several years are full and the ground everywhere is thoroughly soaked. A large acreage of wheat will be sown.

The weather in the Black Hills has been warm, causing the snow to disappear in many places. Cattlemen are feeling much better in consequence. Last year there were 14,425 head of cattle shipped into this county from the southern ranges to graze and fatten for market. Not being acclimated, the losses among these cattle would have been very heavy had the recent severe weather continued. The outlook is now more encouraging.

H. C. Delaney has just returned from his cattle ranch near Le Beau, on the Missouri river. He reports his cattle as doing fairly well, with very slight losses, but many others have lost quite heavily on this side of the river. West of the river, Mr. Delaney thinks, the cattlemen have lost fully 50 per cent of their herds from cold and starvation. Cattle not native to the ranges have suffered greatly and the loss among such herds will be fully 75 per cent. The present thaw will leave the hills and higher ground free from snow and be of great benefit to cattlemen who are short of hay and straw.

Fargo business men have evolved a plan to have the Soo road secure the right to run its trains into Fargo over the Fargo Southern branch of the Milwaukee road from Elbow Lake, Minn. This could be done by building a short connection line from that point to the Milwaukee branch, or by transferring at Fairmount. Certain Fargo gentlemen have assurance from Soo officials that the deal will go through and are jubilant over the matter. If the Soo comes it also means the addition of the Postal Telegraph in competition with the Western Union. There are other plans discussed about the Soo ultimately building its own line into Fargo.

Hump Rib is dead of heart disease at Fort Pierre, S. D. He was a noted friendly Sioux chief and descended a long line of chiefs. His grandfather at one time ruled the entire Sioux nation from Fort Randall to Fort Benton. He was always on most friendly terms with the whites, and it was on this account that a large portion of the tribe was led off by Sitting Bull. Hump Rib was always on the lookout, and whenever the Indians planned an outbreak he was the first to warn the whites that they might prepare to protect themselves or escape. He wore a Washington medal which was bequeathed to him by his father, who received it from his grandfather, to whom it was presented by President Pierce as a trophy of his esteem and appreciation of his many good deeds.

The Salvation army has taken the Black Hills by storm. Large corps in Lead, Deadwood and Sturgis are now engaged in storming the bulwarks of satan. A big rally, participated in by the three corps, has just been held at Lead. Major Gifford of Minneapolis, chief divisional officer for this state, Minnesota and northern Michigan, was in charge. The captain of the Deadwood army, Al Jewell, was in attendance and was a figure of much interest. He is the one upon whom a murderous assault was recently made by a Deadwood saloon keeper, while the army was holding a street meeting. The captain's life was saved by his own skill. He was formerly a prize fighter and the saloon keeper found that he had run up against a hard game before the Salvationist was through with him.

COLORADO.

Asbestos is one of the late discoveries at Badger.

The Arkansas is so low at Pueblo that extensive levee work has been begun.

Trinidad is wild over the discovery by Jack Benn of a two and a half inch tellurium streak assaying $10,000.

Lessees on the Grand View at Ouray are making good wages, having a large vein running from $20 to $50 per ton in gold.

An effort is under way to substitute electricity for steam at the Cripple Creek mines. The cost of coal at the mines is from $6 to $7 per ton.

The announcement made that native copper has been found in the Iron mine on Richmond hill, one of the Little Annie company's properties, at Aspen, has caused considerable excitement in mining circles. This is the first native copper found in this section, but the importance of the discovery cannot be determined until more extensive development is made.

The Gladstone, which has been idle for two or three months, will be started up again, says the Idaho Springs Gazette. This mine has a record of ten and twelve-ounce gold ore and lots of it.

A two-foot body of copper ore was uncovered recently in starting a winze in the lower level of the Ariadne at Silverton. A sample of the whole two feet was tested and yielded 40.70 ounces silver and 9.70 per cent copper per ton. The drift is still being pushed onward to cut another big ore chute that is known to be ahead.

A strike of considerable magnitude has just been made in the breast of the drift on the main tunnel level of the Pelican mine going west, at Silver Plume. It is said that 1,000 feet of barren ground was passed through before the present body of ore was exposed, which is now eighteen inches in thickness and seems to be getting thicker as the drift is pushed forward. The grade of the ore is good, being worth about 125 ounces silver to the ton. This strike is nearly a mile in from the mouth of the tunnel and is about 2,000 feet from the surface. An immense ore chute is apparent.

The total production of gold in Colorado last year was about $16,000,000. The production of Cripple Creek alone was about $10,000,000. Judging from the value of the ore mined in the first two months of this year, the product of this one camp will not be less than $15,000,000 for 1897, says the Colorado Springs Telegraph. Cripple Creek produced a million in December. Ore haulers, railroad and mill managers say that the January and the February tonnage both increased over December by from 10 to 20 per cent. This would indicate a tonnage of from $1,100,000 to $1,200,000. Accepting this valuation as correct, before the year ends the great El Paso county camp will be shipping each month from 30,000 to 35,000 tons, and its gross value will be from $1,500,000 to $1,750,000.

WYOMING.

A good quality of coal is being hauled from the Seven Mile lake near Carbon.

The Union Pacific is doing considerable prospecting work in the vicinity of Carbon.

Mr. Kerwin, the discoverer of the Camp Kerwin mines on Wood river, has received three different assays recently of ore taken from his claims, and it went over $400 in valuation per ton, gold, silver and copper.

The snow in the vicinity of Carbon is very deep and cattle have suffered severely. The ranchmen have rounded up all their stock and have placed it in barns or corrals. Stock is being fed hay, of which the ranchmen have sufficient to last until spring.

The West Side Placer Mining company at Dry Gulch, Four Mile district, will erect a series of plants this season with sufficient capacity to handle 5,000 cubic yards of placer dirt every twenty-four hours. The company, by its present process, claims to be able to save 90 per cent of the fine gold, and the earth is full of it.

Miners returning from Grand Encampment bring confirmation of the rich strike made by the Stetson company there on the Buckingham claim. A portion of the pay streak runs enormously rich, showing free gold. This claim is only down twenty-two feet, at which depth a cross-cut of twenty-five feet was made, and the rich two-foot vein struck. Snow storms are of almost daily occurrence in the camp, making prospecting work a difficult proposition. Miners are arriving daily in spite of the adverse conditions.

Another wonderful strike has been made at the famous Yankee Boy copper mine near Laramie. Recent development work done on the mine brought to light a twenty-eight-inch vein at the bottom of the old shaft. The ore in this vein is of great richness and assays made from it show that it will run from 50 to 75 per cent copper. The Yankee Boy was purchased recently by an eastern company and is proving a wonder. It is understood that the owners will work it extensively during the coming season.

Hartville news is of the most encouraging character. In addition to the operations going on in the group of iron mines recently purchased, shipments of iron and copper ores have begun under the auspices of the Guernsey syndicate from one of its mines, the famous Sunrise. From this mine, which is a copper-iron deposit, over $200,000 worth of copper ore was taken and smelted between 1882 and 1887. In mining this ore large quantities of iron and low grade copper ores were placed on the waste dumps, where they have remained until the present time undisturbed. It is found on investigation that 20,000 tons of these ores can now be utilized as fluxes.

Miners around Welcome City are greatly excited over a discovery of ore at Bear lake, several miles west of that place, where ore resembling Ragged Top, the famous Black Hills mining region, has been discovered. It assays high and prospectors are daily pouring into that region. Experienced mining men consider that the quartz, which abounds in Bear lake, is a continuation of the Ragged Top formation, as it is in a northwesterly direction from that camp, and the ore so closely resembles that at Ragged Top. This region has attracted much attention for the past few months and promises to be a lively place as soon as the snow disappears and spring puts the ground in good condition for prospecting.

OREGON.

The price of sturgeon at The Dalles is now 9 cents.

A good many sheep buyers are in Heppner. One buyer, it is said, wants 10,000 sheep to drive east.

Gilliam county has three flour mills running in full blast, one each at Olex, Mayville and Fossil.

Coyotes are increasing so fast near Hayes' hill, in Josephine county, that the number of quail, large gray squirrel and other small game is rapidly disappearing.

P. Y. Carter and H. L. Carter have a contract to cut 1,000,000 feet of logs for the Trent Lumber company, in Lane county. They have begun cutting timber near Dexter.

There is more snow in the mountains around Lone Rock, in Gilliam county, than there has been for from fifteen to twenty years. The snow is from five to eight feet deep.

Preparations are being made at the warehouses in The Dalles for the wool season of 1897. The floors of the warehouses are being cleaned and wool sacks are being distributed among the wool growers.

Messrs. Hayter and Lendelick, who have been prospecting in Coos county, are reported to have made a new strike of black sand on Bill's creek, which prospects well. They are putting in sluices.

Agent Gaither at Siletz is making the regular payment of interest money to the Indians at that place. This interest amounts to $11.30 per capita, and the total amount to be disbursed is about $5,600.

T. E. Jones was attacked by a panther near Beagle, in Jackson county, recently. Mr. Jones fought the panther with a club, the only weapon he had, and finally beat him off. Dogs were secured the next morning and the settlers turned out en masse and the panther was soon a corpse. The animal measured eleven feet nine inches from tip to tip, and on its head were wounds made by Mr. Jones' club the previous night.

John Tway, proprietor of the Albany tannery, which was started about a year ago, says it is running at its fullest capacity, and that the tannery will be enlarged this season to meet the increasing demand for its output.

A carload of flax seed, for seeding purposes, was received in Scio from Portland. This seed has been distributed among farmers, who have contracted to grow flax the present season. About 1,000 acres are embraced in these contracts.

A number of horses are reported dead in the Upper Rogue river section and vicinity from a disease something like spinal meningitis. It is said that the animals eat and drink heartily during their illness, which seems to attack the spine principally until the last, when they succumb very suddenly.

WASHINGTON.

Fishermen at Willapa harbor are busy tarring their nets and otherwise preparing for the fishing season.

The people of Kettle Falls are building a bridge across the Colville river, for the use of farmers coming to town.

There is very good prospect that the Dunlway shingle mill, in Castle Rock, will be started up at an early date. This mill has a daily capacity of 250,000 shingles.

The government has commenced a survey of the Skagit river from Avon to its mouth. Soundings will be made for the entire distance, and a complete map will be made.

In the vicinity of Smooth Iron prairie, in Asotin county, the appearance of mountain grouse is reported. Grouse can be seen in numbers in almost every gulch and ravine.

The mayor of Fairhaven has vetoed the license ordinance for nickel-in-the-slot machines, because, he says, a license of $500 per year is too high to impose on a machine of that caliber.

About $2,400 of the $4,000 required to secure the cannery and evaporator for Yakima has been subscribed, and an urgent call has been made upon farmers to take the balance of the stock.

Even the wheat-raising district of Walla Walla has its mines. A carload of gold-bearing ore from Blue and Mill creeks, eighteen miles from Walla Walla, has been shipped to the Tacoma smelter.

More attention is being paid to cattle-raising in Lewis county, and now, instead of fifteen or twenty farmers having a few cattle to sell, there are about 200 who raise a few every year for the market.

Settlers on the Neushkah river, in Chehalis county, have just delivered 3,000,000 feet of fine spruce and cedar mostly, to the Gray's Harbor Commercial company, of Cosmopolis, receiving $4.50 for cedar and $5 for spruce.

It is said that the Bartlett & Eldrige sawmill at Fairhaven, commonly known as the red mill, has been leased by Seattle lumbermen, and will be put in operation in the near future. Its capacity is about 200,000 feet per day.

A farmer on the river was butchering hogs, when the report reached him that the Colville reservation was opened. He had two killed, one of which had reached the scalding-kettle. It was left to scald until he had returned from a staking tour.

James A. Moore has added new machinery, including a planer, to his mill near Satsop, in Chehalis county, and expects to start up soon, having secured a contract for sawing which will keep the mill running steadily for some time. The capacity of the mill is about 14,000 feet per day.

H. S. Holcomb of Crandall, Stevens county, is in receipt of a communication from Secretary Francis of the Interior department, which contains the information that the title to over 51,000 acres of land, embracing nearly every alternate section throughout the rich Calispell valley, heretofore vested in the Northern Pacific Railway company, may have been erroneously patented to the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An iron foundry has been started in Riverside, Cal.

The voluntary fund for the relief of the unemployed of Los Angeles, Cal., is now more than $16,000, and is still growing.

Coronado, Cal., is to have a jetty 600 feet long, made of stone, with a driveway and walks on top. It will also form a safe little horbor for small craft.

G. Scotto, an Italian peanut vender of Santa Monica, Cal., has just discovered his heirship to a fortune of £8,000,000, which has for some time awaited him in his native land.

Work has begun on a new road to the summit of Smith mountain, in San Diego county, California. It is estimated that 100 men will be employed for a month or so in building thirteen miles of road.

A San Jose, Cal., brick company has been awarded a contract to furnish 3,000,000 bricks to be used in the construction of the Spreckels sugar refinery at Salinas, Cal., which is to be the largest institution of its kind in the world.

The report of the state comptroller shows that during 1896 there were worked over 90,000 tons of ore in Nevada, which have a gross yield of $3,857,841. Of this amount Lincoln county alone turned in over 41,000 tons, with a gross yield of $1,528,283.

The builders and contractors of San Diego at a meeting recently passed resolutions boycotting the San Diego (Cal.) brewery owing to the action of its president in awarding the contract for building the block on the plaza to a Los Angeles firm. It is claimed the latter's bid was $3,000 below that of any local bidder.

On February 25 three men and their team of dogs arrived at Dyea, thirty days out from the Clondyke diggings. This is the fastest time on record, being an average of over thirty miles a day, and was accomplished by reason of feeding the animals four pounds of food a day and keeping their feet well protected by fur and leather boots. They confirm all the reports of rich discoveries on Clondyke and tributary rivers, and anticipate the most prosperous season since the discovery of gold on the Yukon.

A survey is being made for a railroad from Guaymas, down the coast to Mazatlan, passing through a number of important coast towns and traversing one of the richest agricultural countries in Mexico. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company is behind the project and it is stated that the new road will be virtually an extension of the Sonora branch of the Santa Fe, which now runs to Guaymas, and that it will be operated in connection with the Sonora branch. The Sonora branch is already a valuable feeder for the main line, and the proposed extension would give it a greatly increased traffic. Fifteen thousand ties have arrived at Guaymas for the new road.

Snyder and Bell are now working in the richest pocket ever found in the Coeur d'Alene, if not in the world, in the Eureka mine, a mile east of Murray, Idaho. They first struck the pocket while doing development work three weeks ago, when Bell took home his dinner pail full of quartz, from which $7.50 was pounded out. Since then it has been growing richer until it opened into a four-inch seam of nearly pure gold. They are carrying the rock to the creek and pounding it out in a hand mortar. Every sack of ore carried down yields more than half its weight in gold, while broad bands run across the pay streak in the face of the tunnel, where bits of rock can scarcely be found. Other claims in the vicinity have produced fabulously rich rock at times, but nothing approaching this strike in the Eureka has ever been seen or heard of by the oldest miner in the camp.

Clear Skin

can be cultivated and preserved by any one. When the skin becomes dry and harsh, it invariably turns gray, sallow or muddy, and in many cases leaden shadows cast a melancholy mantle over the entire countenance. This condition is merely a result of carelessness and caused by want of attention of the right kind. Every time the skin is washed it should be softened afterwards with a good nourishing cream, that must be well rubbed into the pores to keep them healthy. When this is neglected the skin dries up, wrinkles and fades.

MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION CREAM

is the best; it is called Mme. Yale's Almond Blossom Complexion Cream. It will astonish you by its magic-like influence on the skin. The beauty of the complexion increases every day, while it is being used, until perfect. Sold everywhere.

Mme. Yale's Guide to Beauty mailed free. Address, MME. YALE, Chicago.

Mme. Yale's Complexion Soap for Beauty.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Heroes of the War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of February 27:

Nebraska: Original—Thomas T. Roan, St. James, Cedar. Additional—Edward H. Day, Western, Saline. Increase, special March 12—George W. Field, Omaha; Sebastian Binger, Russell, Frontier; Bernard Caffrey, Columbus, Platte.

Iowa: Original—Michael Coffey, Davenport; Shafer Dever, Dows, Wright; Thomas E. Cooper, Rolfe, Pocahontas; Henry P. Hockman, Numa, Appanoose; special March 12, Gustav Holm, Marengo, Iowa. Increase—John Cash, Anamosa, Jones; Elias C. Hunter, Albia, Monroe. Reissue—Elias T. Holt, Primghar, O'Brien; Joseph W. Holland, Osceola, Clark. Original Widows, etc.—Jennie Anderson, Manchester, Delaware; (renewal) special March 12—Minor of George Kimple, Allerton, Wayne.

South Dakota: Original, special March 12—Stephen Osborn, Hermosa, Custer.

Wyoming: Original—Henry Welton, Saratoga, Carbon.

Montana: Original—Elijah Powell, Phillipsburg, Deer Lodge.

Issue of March 8:

Nebraska: Original—Jonas C. Miller, Barnston, Gage. Reissue and Increase—John Stack, Lincoln, Lancaster. Original Widows, etc.—Lois E. McKeighan, Red Cloud, Webster.

Iowa: Original—Patrick Doud (deceased), Stuart, Guthrie; William McClain, Reinbeck, Grundy; Nelson Cunningham, Sandyville, Warren. Increase—William S. Rupp, Elliott, Montgomery. Original Widows, etc.—Mary E. Shafer, Iowa City, Johnson; Bridget Doud, Stuart, Guthrie; Anna C. Sartwell, Marion, Linn.

South Dakota: Reissue and Increase, special March 13 (special act)—Samuel Holliday, Elkpoint, Union.

Colorado: Original—Manwell Ortebee, Artman, Pueblo.

Issue of March 9.

Nebraska: Original—John Taylor, Grand Island, Hall. Reissue and Increase—Frank A. Wood, Franklin, Franklin. Original Widows, etc.—Laura Atwood, Lincoln. Mexican War Survivors (increase)—Augustus C. Davis, Madison, Madison.

Iowa: Original, special March 15 (special act)—Margaret Kirkpatrick, nurse, Ottumwa, Wapello. Increase, special March 15 (special act)—Bradbury W. Night, Council Bluffs. Increase—Samuel V. Allison, Charles City, Floyd. Original Widows, etc.—Louisa M. King (mother), Gilman, Marshall; Susannah Emerson, Massillon, Cedar; minor of Henry C. Hite, Farmington, Van Buren; minors of Perry J. Shank, Sioux City.

Colorado: Original—George W. Howe, Durango, La Plata; Thomas S. Butts, Montrose, Montrose; Thomas C. Manchester, Cripple Creek, El Paso; Adolph Krotz, Leadville, Lake; Adam Jardine, Monte Vista, Rio Grande. Renewal—Eugene Marker, Rifle, Garfield. Original Widows, etc.—Ella G. Morris, Grand Junction, Mesa.

Issue of March 10:

Nebraska: Original—Samuel Rockefellor, Weston, Saunders; Joseph Williams, Palmyra, Otoe. Increase, special March 16 (special act)—Lewis Keiser, Hubbell, Thayer; Charles H. Burnett, Geneva, Fillmore. Original Widows, etc.—Minors of Peter Stutz, Hebron, Thayer.

Iowa: Original—Special, March 16—George W. Bagley, Clinton, Clinton. Restoration and Reissue—Napoleon A. Haynes (dead), Marcus, Cherokee. Renewal—Abraham Umbenhower, Columbia, Marion. Increase—Robert Hardwick, Red Oak, Montgomery; William Connett, Gowrie, Webster; Elza Parish, Woolstock, Wright; Truman H. Green, Lost Nation, Clinton. Original Widows, Etc.—Frances E. Ray, Walnut, Pottawattamie.

South Dakota: Original—Samuel L. Todd, Dell Rapids, Minnehaha. Increase—John McDonald, Yankton, Yankton.

Colorado: Increase—William C. Hawley, Fort Collins, Larimer; Joseph Bixby, Delta, Delta.

Issue of March 11:

Nebraska: Increase — Jonathan R. Wright, Juniata, Adams; Benjamin F. Burch, Dodge, Dodge. Original Widows, Etc.—Mary C. Chapin, Utica, Seward. Mexican War Survivors—James McDonald, Omaha.

Iowa: Original—Martin V. B. Goshen, Shenandoah, Page; Miron Dean, Castalia, Winneshiek. Additional—Wiley Baldwin, Fonda, Pocahontas; Frederick Hemmesling, Cedar Falls, Black Hawk. Increase—William Perdew, Keokuk, Lee; James Bolleau, Henderson, Mills; Jeremiah Adams, Valga, Clayton; Robert R. Acheson, Commerce, Polk; Wilson B. George, Newton, Jasper. Reissue—John W. LeGrand, Monroe, Jasper. Original Widows, Etc.—Esther Randolph, Bloomfield, Davis.

South Dakota: Original Widows, Etc.—Mary Gulbrandson, Castlewood, Hamlin; Mary B. Dewey, Lawrence, Hand.

North Dakota: Restoration and Increase—Seth Bailey, New Rockford, Eddy. Original Widows, Etc.—Arvilla A. Harrington, Fargo, Cass.

Wyoming: Restoration and Supplemental—Nathan J. Mason Landet, Fremont.

Colorado: Reissue—John M. Berk'ey, Denver, Arapahoe. Original Widows, Etc.—Melisa J. Mead, Woodland Park, El Paso.

Issue of March 12:

Nebraska: Increase—William J. Blystone, Lincoln; Wilson B. Moody, Westerville, Center; William J. Russell, Charleston, York.

Iowa. Original—Elias Nelson, Duncombe, Webster; Hiram Reynolds, Larchwood, Lyon. Additional—Henry Muhs, Comanche, Clinton. Increase—Special, March 18—Mordecai C. Plummer, Fredericksburg, Chickasaw; Thomas Welch, Marshalltown, Marshall; Michael Slattery, Masonville Delaware. Reissue—William R. Keyte, Campbell, Polk.

South Dakota: Original—George W. Wainer, Keystone, Pennington. Increase—Special, March 18—Angus Cameron, Hot Springs, Fall River. Original Widows, Etc.—Minor of Caspar Hauser, White, Brookings.

Colorado: Increase—Owen Snider Denver. Original Widows, Etc.—Special, March 17—Louisa R. Scott, Caddoa, Bent.

Canals to Open May 1.

ALBANY, March 28.—State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge has sent out notice to the contractors on the canal improvements that they must have their work in such shape by April 25 that the canals may be opened immediately after that date. It is the intention of the superintendent to open the canals on May 1 or early in the following week. He will not be able to definitely determine the date, however, until he ascertains the condition of the contract work.

New police commission—maybe new police—we don't have to tell the old officers about our policemen's shoe—the shoe that we've had made just for them—modeled after the official shoe of the New York police department—a shoe that fits—and is comfortable from the time you put it on—a shoe worth a great deal more than we ask—for we only price them at $2.50 and $3.00—all sizes—all widths.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

1419 FARNAM ST.

If you're going to select one or more of those water color paintings we are now showing—better not put it off any longer—they're going fast—seems as though all Omaha has been in our store this week—and its no wonder—when you can get an original water color by the greatest European artists at about one-third the usual price—you'll never get the same chance again.

A, HOSPE, Jr.,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.