country. But we were confronted by one very simple fact. We might discuss all the questions of the hour, but we could progress not one step. Legislation was impossible. The two houses were radically opposed. No body can name a single public question or which they were or are in accord. Business therefore would be impossible, and nothing could some of it except a stirring up of the country with crude propositions which, as they could not become law, would be undertaken with no proper sense of responsibility, and discounted solely on academic and political bases. What the country wanted was tariff and a rest. Hence any mere discussions would have but confused this simple sions would have but confused this simple issue and prevented the operation of public sentiment on the senate. We, therefore, resisted all attempts to confuse the people and held the issue up before the whole community, with the result that the popular will have not been thwarted. There never has been a time in my experience when the dominant party of the house of representatives has been so united and so nearly unanimous. In point of fact it is only just to say that the better and more responsible to say that the better and more responsible part of the minority were in open accord and that there were others who silently and that there were others who sliently agreed. It is true that some gentlemen in the senset took this action of the house in high dudgeon and held it be unconstitutional, but as the senset had for years indorsed every principle involved there was not much life in this contention,

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Carment workers of St. Louis are preparing to start a co-operative shop.

Lynn, Mass., makes shoes for Brazil. The south has 90,000 cotton mill workers. The match factory at Spokane, Wash., has discharged its female help and hired Chinese. The rolling mill and cotton the factory at Rome, Ga., will resume operations Septem-

All the furniture factories at Oshkosh. Wis., are running up to their capacity. The prices are not high, but the demand is good. It is stated that in six months of the year American manufacturers can make enough shoes to supply the 70,000,000 people of the

The iron and steel business at Birmingham, has started off with a rush. There be no further complaints of lack of orders from that center.

State Labor Commissioner Cox finds that Michigan factory employes are at present being paid \$12.000 a month more than at the same time one year ago. A machine for blowing glass tars has been

invented and one is already in successful operation. When in general use it will displace about four-fifths of the employes and will make glass jars cheaper than tin.

Returning prosperity has revived the tunnel project between New York and Jersey City. on which work was suspended for lack of money in 1892, after \$4,000,000 had been spent upon It, and three-fourths of the tunnel com-

The real industries of New Mexico are cattle and wool. It takes a week to ride around the Maxwell ranch and at every sty of the way the eye encounters fat cattle heavy sheep and beautiful meadow land. It

A writer in the last issue of the Typo-graphical Journal urges all unions to acquire land-particularly Typographical unions-to which members may retire when any condition arises to deprive them of work. An iron molders' union in Sweden has such a tract, and by the refuge it affords is able to cure as high wages as the employers can afford to pay.

The rush of laboring men to the harvest fields of the Dakotas is unprecedented. It is claimed that there is danger of a serious shortage of labor in Duluth and vicinity. One of the noticeable facts about the men that are going to the harvest fields is that most of them have anywhere from \$30 to \$100. As a rule the men spend about all their money to get out to the Dakotas at this time of the year.

The American Wire Nail company at Anderson, Ind., has purchased additional ground in order to enlarge its plant. The working force will be increased from 700 to about The Victor Window Glass company of the same city has begun work trebling the capacity and working force of its ten-pot plant, and the American Tin Plate company has begun enlarging its plant, so as to in-crease its working force from 1,000 to 2,000. making the plant the largest tin plate concern in the world.

F. W. Arnold, grand secretary treasurer Brotherhood of Locomotiv in his annual report says nearly all its mem-bers are now employed and many of them He says are receiving increased wages. prosperity is evident at the headquarters of the order every hour of the day. The re ceipts of the brotherhood during the year were \$429,433, while the disbursements were \$398,399, leaving a handsome surplus. The membership is at the high water mark. 24,500, or an increase of about 3,000 during

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "There's my guid turn?"
"Yes."

"Then turn the corner with me."

Cleveland Leader: Mrs. Younglove-Oh, I am sure that my husband never told me a lie in his life.

Her Mother-My poor child, you are married to a hypnotist!

Detroit Journal: "On the whole," said the aged weather prophet, "I have found that the safest course is to predict bad weather." "How so;" asked the neophyte, "Because people are much more ready to forgive you if the prediction does not come true." Chicago Post: "Why do you think him a

"He asked me to marry him, and of course
I refused the first time, and he didn't have
sense enough to ask me again."

Indianapolis Journal: "Prosperity is a good deal like falling in love."
"What is the resemblance?"
"Many men won't believe in it until they have had personal experience."

Washington Star: "I can't he'p won-derin'," said Uncle Eben, "'ef a lot o' dem folks dat's a-gwine to Kloncike wouldn't git rich anyhow ef dey was willn' to work as hard at home as dey'll hafter up dar." Odds and Ends: Mr. Latestayer-I'm going to kiss you when I go,
Miss Weary-Do it now while I'm still

Puck: Dobson-Say, old man, you are so absent-minded I believe you are in love! Hobson-Me? On! he! ho! why, don't you know I'm married?

Philadelphia North American: Felix-Do geline?
Angeline-Well, I won't go as far as that,
Mr. Turndown. I am going to marry another; but one never knows, you know.

Brooklyn Life: Safe.—"May I kiss you Miss Tenspot?" asked young Mr. Huggins "Have you ever kissed a girl before?" asked the young lady. "Never!" asseyorated the the young lady. "Never!" asseverated the young man. "Then you may kiss me, draw the line at men who kiss and tell," REVISED MAXIM.

Early to bed and early to rise
May once have made people rich, healthy
and whee;
But at present the man who would fain
that make his mark Has got to keep hustling till long after dark.

TO ONE NEW IN THE WORLD.

Prank Putnum in National Magazine Few words, my lad, but welcome warms them all! came not like wayside walf unsought; watched the path and harkened for And now we ask, What message have you brought?

For you what plans has Mistress Fortune Your hands do time and circumstance prepare To hold the plow, the pan, the ready blade. To smite the savage or caress the fair?

A pretty theme for speculative schemes, A flower-like face within the flescy fold; Dark eyes that hide dim, embryonic dream A song unsung, a manuscript unrolled.

t hear men may it is a scurvy act Fo call into an overcrowded race A conscript soul by fame nor fortune backed:

wer is the smile upon your face. Your trust, at least, is mine without The love I give, that love do you repay. So, hand in hand, obedient to the Law. Let you and I proceed along the way.

والموام والمرام والم والمرام و Pulse of Western Progress.

below that of 1896, when it amounted to 91,-908 ounces, or an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the previous year. In support of his prediction the correspondent says: "Last year Tintle district, or Juab county, led all the counties, both in gold and silver, its gold yield being 40,470 ounces, while Tooele county, or Camp Floyd district-the Mercur rea-came second, with 36,604 ounces, Tintic is mainly a lead-silver district, though some of the mineralized zones carry paying gold and copper ores. During the past spring and summer Tintle shipments were light compared to previous months, owing to an advance in treight and treatment, and to he ruling low prices of silver and lead. While there is no indication of ore exhaustion, there is a noticeable falling off in gold ents of some products, to such an extent that the yield of Juab county for 1807 will undoubtedly fall below Tooele's yield in 1896. Speaking generally, 69 per cent of Utah's 1836 gold output was obtained from smelting

products and base bullion and 40 per cent from cyaniding mills. Of this latter amount all but 827 conces came from Camp Floyd, which had an average total cyaniding mill capacity of 360 tons per day—average value of ore being \$5.50 average value of ore being \$5.60 per ton—and produced 25.798 ounces. The Mercur mine supplied 25.283 ounces, or nearly 70 per cent of Camp Floyd's entire yield. That is, Camp Floyd produced almost 40 per cent and the Mercur mine nearly 27 per cent of all the gold mined in the state during 1896. At Camp Floyd one fortyton mill, the Sunshine has been idle since December, though it is soon to resume; the Mercur plant has been augmented from 200 Mercur plant has been augmented from 200 to 300 tons; the Geyser-Marlon has somewhat increased its cyaniding capacity, but the Marion mill was closed for several weeks; the Sacramento averaged about as last year, while the Northern Light mill is beginning to make contributions to the gold output, so that it can be said that up to October nearly the total tonnage will practically equal that of the corresponding months of 1896. The new La Cigale mill, to treat 150 tons a day at the outstart, will begin its first campaign in September, and the Golden Gate 500-ton plant-800 or more tons when fully complete—will not be in operation before the closing days of the year. From this summary of the work in old and new mills it is evident there can be no very large increase in the output of Tooele county for the current year. On the other hand, beginning with January, 1898, there will probably be treated 1,150 tops a day in-stead of 360 tops, the average for 1896,

besides one additional mill and perhaps three in process of erection. As there is an ample supply of ore, averaging fully as well as the mineral treated last year, it would seem a conservative prediction that month by month Camp Floyd's gold out-pouring will be three times as great in 1898 as in 1896. Salt Lake county stands third in gold yield for 1896, with 8,808 ounces, a total which will be somewhat augmented for the current year. Primarily this is due to the Highland Boy 125-ton mill at Bingham, which will make it first trial run in August. While Birghams' smelling products, carry-ing some gold, are considerably smaller in tounage than in 1896, it would not be surprising to find Salt Lake recording a larger percentage of gold increase than any other county. Park City, in Summit county, is known altogether as a silver-lead district, but gold in paying quantities is showing there in unexpected place. Several of the more distant districts, Gold Mountain, Ohio, Newton Stateline, Beaver Lake, Blue Mountain and others are reporting new gold fields. Many, perhaps most of them, will not add materially to the production this year or next; nevertheless there is reason to believe that the dawn of a remarkable gold era for

BITTER ROOT PLACERS.

It is a relief to turn from the annual at-

U:ah is not far distant."

tempt to find the Lost Cabin mine, says the Butte Mining World, and discover a new attempt to locate the rich placer mines in the Bitter Root mountains of which the Nez Perce Indians have told so many tales. The Spokane Spokesman-Review, in announcing the proposed trip into that wild and almos mpassable country, which has furnished : grave for more than one white prospector says: The proposed trip of A. McLeod, his Nez Perce wife, and an old Indian. Norman of Kamiah into the Bitter Roots to find the venderful placer mines from which it is said ertain members of the Nez Perce tribe anually take gold nuggets of marvelous size ecalla the former unsuccessful ventures of white men into the wilds of these mountain n search of the gold fields. That a place district—marvelously rich and probably sim ilar to old Florence and Pierce—exists some where not far from the Lo Lo trail is be leved by those who have investigated the matter. It cannot be altogether a wild tale t is said, since old Norman has in his pos tession large nuggets which came from th mine, while other Nez Perce Indiana of t lder generation are known to annuall pligrimages into the Bitter Roots stensibly to hunt the big game abound ing in the wilds, but in reality to bring gold from the mine. One old Indian at Kamiah has \$30,000 in the banks—less what ne lost in the Moscow fallure—which he has accumulated by a series of visits to the Bitter loots. As above stated, many unsuccessfu rips have been made by white men to locate his mineral wonderland. Several years ago the George Anderson party attempted to penetrate to that district, through the St. Marias country, from Rosalia, Whitman county, Wash. Later a party under the leadership of Frederick Saunders left Farmington, Wash., to enter the Bitter Roots by way of St. Marias, but the country was too rugged. Another party, from Colfax, Wash, attempted to go southeast from Flor-ence, Idaho, but the undertaking was finally abandoned. Again, at a later date "Old Buck kin," an old squawman of Spekane, was closely followed by a white party, but the latter was given the slip in the mountains and lost the trail. Old Buckskin is a wellknown character, and it is firmly believed that the rich placer which he yearly visits is the same that Norman has agreed to pilot McLeod and his Indian wife to. It has leaked out here that a party has been organ-ized to secretly follow the McLeod party. Mr. McLeod says that in case his party was followed, old Norman, who is very suspicious, will lead them a merry chase brough the mountains, and at the proper ime and place clude them. Mrs. McLeod s a relative of old Norman, and in return

The people of Wyoming are experiencing generous share of the generally prosperous business conditions of the country, two leading industries of the state sheep and cattle raising, and in these two industries there is an increase in values this year over last of over \$5,000,000. The assessment rolls of the state for 1896 show that there were assessed for taxation 297,-249 head of cattle, at an average valuation of \$12.56. The actual number of cattle in the state, according to the most conscientive stimates of stockmen, was 500,000, and the \$250 a mile on the franchises, something average market value of these cattle on the that has not been considered before in the cange was \$17 a head. This year there are valuation of the personal property of the dge 500,000 cattle, and the average price per read on the range is \$25. Several big herds have been sold at this price, an increase of 000. The railroads fought hard for the S a head for one year. These cales are same valuation on last year, which was noteworthy, too, for the reason that not for higher by \$100,000 than the previous year. many years previous have there been any but the board decided that a tax on the big cattle cales in the range country. The frauchites was just and should be made nereased price means a direct gain to the rattle growers of Wyoming of \$4,000,000 for railroad property in the state for the purpose year. The advance in the sheep-raising pose of taxation \$8,500,000. The Great North ndustry has been more striking, although not representing so large an invostment. n 1896 the total number of sheep assessed state was 1,068,063, valued at \$1.77 nead. This represented perhaps one-half of the actual number of sheep in the state, which is 2,000,000 head. Wyoming wool is now selling for 3 cents a pound more than it did in 1896, and, on the basis of eight pounds of wool to the fleece, sheep for their wool alone are worth 25 cents a head more their official emblem that created such than in 1896; for mutton, sheep are worth 50 interest in the Twin cities. These so-called

care which she is to give to his children

WYOMING'S PROSPERITY.

he pilots the McLeods to the mine,

The resident representative of the En- 187,500,000. The increased value to those engineering and Mining Journal, in an article saged in the two industries is \$5,500,000, brilliant and significant and made a decided
on the gold production of Utah for the preswhich is perhaps as great a sum as last
bearing the words, "South Dakota," will
sent year makes a prediction that it will fall

A LAKE OF INK. Without doubt the most remarkable body f water in the world lies in the vicinity of he Colorado river, in Southern California this region of ugly volcances, desolate wastes and silmy swamps, the strangest phe-nomenon of all is what the naturalists call a "lake of link." No other description fits to well. The strange black fluid that forms the lake bears no resemblance to water. It must some day have been a "lake of fire," and even now it tailies excellently with the familiar description of the infernal regions. Thick and viscous and foul smelling, it seems altogether unfit that it should deface the surface of the earth. The pool of link is situated about a half mile from a volcano. It is about an acre in area. The surface is coated with gray ashes from the volcanoes to the thickness of about six inches, thus concealing it real nature. A traveler not prepared to avoid its treacherous depths might easily walk into it. Experiment has proved that the black fluid lake is not pois onous. It acts as a dye, and cotton goods soaked in it keep their color for months, even when exposed to the months, even when exposed to the sun. They also acquire a stiffness similar to that produced by weak starch. The fluid has been analyzed, but its component parts have not been made known.
As to the source of the supply of the lake nothing definite has been ascertained, is undoubtedly of volcanic origin, nothing more definite is known. Naturally this remarkable phenomenon has afforded the Indians abundant material for legend. Scores of bad red men, they claim, have gone to death beneath the ashes in the lake which is 300 yards deep. The lake itself say the Indians, is composed of the blood of their bad brothers, who are suffering in their hell amid the volcanoes. And a mor impressive hell it would be impossible t conceive. In this rock-hemmed basin ar-active and dead volcanoes, spouting geysers boiling springs, a lake of some black, stick substance resembling lak, craters that out only dry ashes, others that send fort stones and gravel, and still others that beld liquid and blazing streams of mud. Ther are other holes which emit only indifferen puffs of smoke or steam, while from issues a burning odor of brimstone. This is a land that has never been traversed Human beings have tried it, but they never return to tell of their experience or of the can be seen scattered about here and ther over the lava-sirewn surface of the ground. Bones of animals also lie about, telling the

story of the fatal wanderings of beasts. USES FOR GILSONITE.

The discovery that gilsonite, the new asphaltum which has been found on Indian lands in Utah, will protect a ship's bottom from seaweed and corrosion, is likely to end the attempts of speculators to induce the corrosion. he government to open these lands to entry If the government owns the only gilsonite deposit known it will hardly consent to make it an article of commerce available for use to foreign navies. A monopoly would enable our war vessels to keep the sea indefinitely, while foreign ships are obliged to seek port at short intervals to se scraped and cleaned. It would be worth illions of dollars to this country in a war to always have the best speed of its cruiser. available. At present a cruiser long in service, that made twenty knots on her trial tvip, only makes fourteen or fifteen, becauwith gilsonite twenty knots could be run if the stories about the new asphaltum are true, by a vessel which had not been docked n years, always providing that no accident should intervene. The probability that piles could be protected from the teredo by this new substance is not great, but it would bear looking into. At present, however, the chief advantage of its use is naval, and this is enough to warrant the government in guarding it with jealous care. Inventions may be copied, naval plans stolen and engines and ships duplicated, but if we have all the gilsonite there is, and that on government land, we can keep it for our own use, no matter what the anxiety of foreign naval offices may be to get some of it for

SUGAR FOR PIUTES. It may not be generally known that in Inyo county, around Independence, Cal., the Piutes gather a kind of sugar from the leaves of a species of bamboo reed which grows alongside Owens river. It is a singuar fact that this "sugar" is the product of minute green insects which may be seen upon the leaves. A representative of this paper recently witnessed the Indians cleanng this product, which they did by drying he leaves in the sun, then breaking them up and winnowing through fine sieves. It was a strange and interesting sight, and robably they used this sugar ages before the white man settled here. The substance is of a light brown color, and in taste resembles honey to a degree. It faight be an interesting exhibit for the museums of the great cities.

THE DAKOTAS.

Gold discoveries of unparalleled richner are not alone confined to the Klondike region, as was shown by the uncovering on the A. J. Smith group of claims in Ragged Top, near Deadwood, of a body of ore assay; from which will run \$1,048 per ton in gold. All the right-of-way for the long-distance dephone lines out of Yankton is now ready for construction, E. E. Lindley of the North western Telephone company is at Yankton and an effort is being made to induce th ompany to construct a line from Yankton Ottica, twelve miles northwest. This they will not do unless a guarantee be given, and t is probable the line will be laid.

No work will be commenced on the proosed military post at B smarck this sun mer. There is a hitch in the selection of site, for which an appropriation was secured and Secretary Alger has not selected any location that has been offered. Senator Hansbrough, who is ctill in Washington, has been laboring with the department, and if no definite action is taken before the con-vening of congress next December, there will robably be a resolution of inquiry relativ to this matter, which is of great importance to the capital city of North Dakota.

Sheriff Dahl has closed the last blind pi t Lakota, and an injunction has been play the building. The joint was run by W Monteith and his son Willard. The offi ers secured only a small quantity of liquous Montelth didn't have it there. Some sa e kept the main portion of his goods at hi sidence, in view of emergencies. He light this time, as no criminal plaint was made against him, and all h use of the building for a year, and the re spect of his fellow citizens. The citizen of Lakota are law-abiding, and do not propose to countenance lilicit selling of liquor People of this town have been too lenien with blind piggers in the past-more so that they are likely to be in the future.

The state board has settled the matter or allread taxation by adding a total of \$600. 000 to the valuation of roads in the stat for the purpose of taxation. The increasis at the rate of a straight assessment coads. There are 2,507 miles state and the increase in valuation is \$626 ern road gets the greatest increase, as the mileage in the state is greater than that of any other road. The Northern Pacific and Northwestern roads have protested against the raise on the franchises.

The South Dakota veterans will cut the same interesting figure at Buffalo this year that they did at Minneapolis and St. Paul a year ago, as they will march in the Buffalo encampment with the same standard as their official emblem that created such cents a head more than in 1896, making a total increase of 75 cents a head in 1897 over 1896. The average value per head of the 3,000,000 sheep in the state was \$3, an aggregate of \$6,000,000. The average value this year is \$3.75 per head, an aggregate of 18,000,000. The average value this year is \$3.75 per head, an aggregate of 18,000,000. The average value this year is \$3.75 per head, an aggregate of 18,000,000. The average value this year is \$3.75 per head, an aggregate of 18,000,000.

bearing the words, "South Dakota," will float from the head of each pole. Aberdeen citizens will contribute the funds necessary

to prepare 500 of them, a number sufficient not only to equip the desartment representatives, but to pass out to those who may desire them for souvenirs. The experience of last winter when the took losses around Medora were large, has had its effect, and the stockmen in the west-ern ranges of North Dakota are realizing that it takes something else besides free ange to make the cattle business a success. continued cold weather and heavy snows have a bad effect upon the herds. West of the Missouri river is promised one of the largest hay crops in the bistory of that region and stockmen are making arrangements to put up larger supplies than before. It was thought the cold winter of 1885 detroyed the growing of cattle on the ranges f the western part of this state and Monana and proved that no one could make by keeping breeding stock on the This is not the opinion of cattle-

men who have by experience learned how o raise calves profitably and with little or to loss. The old plan of turning cows and

bulls locee on the range and then working the round-up in the spring, after the cold weather, the wolves and the rustiers had one their work, is no longer in vogue. Although little has been said of the matter ace the round-ups of the big cattle outfite the western part of the state began, it stated by experienced cattle hands at Bisnarck who have ridden over the big ranges luring the round-up season that some of he outfits who were largely interested in ows and helfers lost heavily in the hard winter, and their round-the are showing as alarming scarcity of stock on the ranges. One cowboy stated that in a long ride over region well watered by springs, and which ordinarily the feeding place for thousands cattle belonging to Pierre Wiebsux, one the heaviest holders of stock on the eastrn Montana ranges, he saw but a few hucred head. He stated further that the graze vas hardly touched in many places showing hat the range has not been run over by the sual number of cattle. It is known that the Wiebaux round-up has been disappointing to the owner of the big outfit. He put 10,000 head of cows last year, and the ame number the preceding year, and fully xpected this year to brand 15,000 calves to is estimated by those who have ridden he ranges and are in a position to know but if he brands 2,000 he will do well. Un-ler the circumstances this would indicate heavy loss. Another report that comes rom the stock ranges and is vouched for y th∈ cowboys, who are the best judges of he situation, is that there will be a scarcity of beef cattle this year. Ordinarily steen, to 4 years old may be picked up off the ange at about this time of the year and tipped to the market to be sold as beeves But there has been a period of exceptional brouth this year, and there is not grass nough on the ranges to fatten cattle. eing the case, there is likely to be a scarcity f beeves from the Montana ranges, as the whers will allow them to run on the range mother year rather than send cattle to mar-

COLORADO. Rio Grande county has \$43,078.44 in cash a the county treasury. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Basalt and Glenwood Friday.

ket that are in poor shape.

Fruit day and the Colorado State Horticultural fair are both to be held this year at Canyon City September 15 and 16. The squirrels have packed off a good share of the apricot crop of the W. N. Kennicott orchard, on Surface creek, Delta county.

The terrific rain storms of the past few days in the Roaring Fork valley have caused much loss of crops and hay, and by vashing out the roads. The berry yield in this section this year

Raspberries are especially fine.

Last week the Gotthelf & Mayer company shipped seven cars of wool from Chamber lain hot springs—about 60,000 pounds—to Boston. This shipment included the Law ence and Garcia wool.

pler by September 1.

All financial arrangements have been completed for the building of the Canyon City & Cripple Creek Gold Belt railway, and the line will be completed and in operation before the end of the year. Rifle creek was on a tear last Tuesday

aused by excessively heavy rains on the around its headwaters, a livide many ditches being filled up with debris! and some pretty badly damaged. The state game warden has begun suit against the Brown Palece Hotel company,

the Tortoni restaurant, the Pacific Express company and several other parties at Den ver for having in their possession fish and game caught in the close season. Two distinct shocks of earthquake were elt at Glenwood Saturday morning.

Basalt and Carbondale dishes and loose tuff were badly shaken, and some buildings show plain eigns of having been badly shaken. The movements were two minutes apart. The Rio Grande wool crop is being stored at Del Norte this week. Several offers have been made for the crop, 12½ cents being the highest. Growers inform the San Juan

rospector that they will hold the crop for 13 cents, which will be about 41/2 cents beter than last year. The builders have practically completed

their contract on the new school building at senator, Castle Rock, and next week it will be named turned over to the district. The new building will be dedicated on the afternoon of Monday, September 7, which is also a state holiday—Labor day. The new school house has been erected at a cost of \$8,000. The contracts let early this year on the

Great Plains Storage company's extension at the Fort Lyon canal are now about all empleted, forty miles of new ditch being finished, and the contractors are busy put-ting in bridges across it now. The material for the necessary gates will either be un-loaded here or at La Junta and floated down the canal to the place it is to be used. WYOMING.

A party of capitalists is to build a railroad into the Grand Encampment mining district

The Wyoming state | fishery, located at Laramie, will distribute this year throughout Wyoming streams in excess of 1.000,000 young trout, the varieties comprising the California rainbow, the eastern brook and the brown German.

Wyoming Press: It may be interesting to some people to read and know just how big Uinta county is. If has a total area of land surface of 4,906,000 acres. Of this vast amount only 307,728 acres have been disposed

You know those \$1.50 shoes-the boys'

shoes-blacks and tans-the Drexel

guaranteed shoe-will Drex L. Shoo-

because you can't duplicate them else-

where for less than \$2.00-but its cut-

cut to \$1.00-that's a clear saving to you

of \$1.00 over other stores-two pair for

one-or a half dollar saved over our

usual low price-this is all because

every tan shoe in the house cut to a

price that will pay you to wear tan

shoes the whole year round-most all

Drexel Shoe Co.,

1419 Farnam Stre

sizes now.

we're having a tan shoe clearing sale-

nan's cut the price-wasn't necessary-

ing a grand total in acres yet to be taken up of 4,388,574, of which 3,031,873 is surveyed, and 1,556,801 is unsurveyed.

Cheyenne Sun-Leader: It is not generally known that in Cheyenne at the present time there exists a scientific society, some of the members of which have been pursuing the study of mind phenomena and hypothem for the last few years. Perhips the most progress of the society has been along the line of hypothem, and while the experiments are intended as scientific experiments, some are very amusing. John Finnin, the well known general catrla

dealer and large herd owner of Choyenne, will market this fall 5,000 head of steers, running from 2 to 4-year-olds, 4,000 feeders and 1,000 fat beeves. These cattle are all from the Finnin home rangesf in Nevada, and are finely graded stock—the beeves tipping the Chicago scales this fall at a minimum of 1,300 pounds, while many of the 2-year-olds will go into the winter feeding pens with a pasture weight of 1,000 pounds. The town of Thermopolis will more than likely be moved to the Hig Horn hot springs before another seacon goes by. The people are trying to get land from the state surfriend for a townsite, and if this can be done, and it is very probable that it can, the stores and residence buildings will be moved up as soon as possible, the distance being only five miles. At the springs the people live in teuts, and as there are between 400 and 500 people there now, it is thought that the town of Thermopolis will have a better chance to make a good town at the springs than at its present location,

A Rawlins special to the Denver News says the Union Pacific will begin work at once for the reinforcement of its present Rawlins water supply. Bull canyon, eight miles southwest of town, will be turned into what is known ac Dry lake, a vast in the hills, three miles out of town. basin is two miles wide by four miles long and the water will have an average depth of forty feet. From the lake the water will be piped to the company's yards and shops, a 600-foot tunnel being an accessory. This lake will also afford a much-needed watering place for any stock held for railroad ship-ment; will annually furnish vast quantitico of commercial ice; will develop a great fish-planting and shipping industry, and will be a boating and garden resort replete with summer pleasures for Rawlins citizens. The Union Pacific will begin work on this new enterprise very soon, the aggregate estimate cost being \$12,000. UTAH.

The new school building in Tooele City is now being completed, so that when school begins in September all the children will be in one building.

The capacity of the storerooms of the California Wine company is being taxed with the heaviest shipments of whiskies ever shipped into the state of Utah. The country at Milford is full of mining men and prospectors. The past few days have started outfits out in all directions, and

The railroad tracks at Milford are filling up with cattle and sheep cars. After the immense shipments of the season, the tail end of the business turns up to be big within

The Grand Central of Mammoth was in the market yesterday with its initial shipment of two carloads of high grade ore, and it is

the mine is looking in a most encouraging condition. Soda Springs, besides being a favorite summer resort, is becoming an important

freight station and the railroad company is steadily improving its yard facilities and stock-loading pens to encourage the growing cattle business of that section.

At 4 o'clock the other day the Union Pacific roundhouse at Ogden was filled with engines and two were outside. At 8 o'clock nearly all were gone, so heavy are the fruit shipments from California east. All the extra engines of the Union Pacific are working, and the Southern Pacific has some idle. The berry yield in this section tais yet is the largest ever known in this part of the largest ever known in this part of the state, says the Del Norte Prospector. At the Gray Eagle shaft the timberman, while cutting a riche in the side of the while cutting a riche in the side of the cutting a riche in the side of the side of the cutting a riche in the cutti

The El Paso Chiorination company at shaft, discovered good ore, which on being Florence is closing up work on its power developed proved to be a ledge of very plant, sampler and crushing departments, good quartz five feet thick, assaying high it will probably be ready to run the sam- in gold.

William M. Roylance, the commission merchant, has shipped this season 6,000 crates or 72,000 quarts of strawberries and There is an outside demand for Utah petatoes, something that has not occurred before for years. The Utah potato is becoming famous and the very best varietles are raised around here.

H. L. Baldwin of the United States geological survey is engaged in establishing a meridian in Salt Lake county for the government's convenience in reck-oning certain important points from a common meridian, County Surveyor C. S. Wilkes and Mr. Baldwin will also establish a meridian near the city and county building for local uces.

A patent has been entered at Washington favor of Joachim H. Burfeind of Salt Lake City and covering a process for the treatment of gold and silver ores. It is described as "an improvement in the extraction of precious metals from their ores, which consists in the treatment of the cyanide product or precipitate containing the metals preparatory to melting the product with sulphurous acid.'

IDAHO. The Paris Post says 300,000 feet of lumber r month will be sawed by the Hoge & Pigott sawmill. The assessment rolls of Owyhee county

show the total property valuation to be \$894,786, a gain of \$100,000. There is to be a change of postmasters The department has notified Senator Shoup that a change is necessary, and the senator, after conferring with citizens, has state. named Warren C. Fenton for the place.

A remarkable feature of the abstract of the assessment roll of Lincoln county is that it shows only six sheep assessed in the county. It is one of the heavy sheep counties of the state and the assessor is a very large owner, Now the rumor is going that a deal for

the properties together with the holdings of the Florida Mountain company, the Owoyhee railroad and all of Dewey's property at Dewey is about being closed. The total of the entire purchases is placed at \$4,000,000. A. B. and L. G. Caswell have brought

in to Boise \$1,000 in gold taken out in short time on a tributary of the Mid-die Solomon, hitherto an unexplored region. The gold was obtained by washing the composed surface of a porphyry mountain, which they say all carries gold in paying Two prospectors have come in to Boise

middle fork of the Salmon river, a section that has never been explored, bringing a quantity of gold taken out there a few weeks' work. The amount of their clean-up was close to \$1,000. An interesting feature of the matter is that this gold is washed from the decomposed surface of a mountain which they declare to be all ore.

rock is high grade, but they assert that i is all good pay.

At Grimes' Pass, above Plonserville, a five-stamp mill is going up at a very rich mine discovered a few weeks ago by Mr. Wells and two sons. The ore yields big prospects, and many nuggets worth several dollars have been taken out. It is expected that the mill will be ready to begin cruahing within the next two weeks.

Word comes from the north that a case is being started there to test the anti-gambling law by the rule laid down by the su-preme court in the fee law case. It is lef-the hands of J. W. Rold of Lewiston. A fund has been raised from different points to de-fray the expense. When the case comes to the supreme court some of the best yers of Bolse will be associated with Mr. Reid.

It has been known for months past that the Standard Oil company, or parties interested in that corporation, were attempting to make a deat for the Trade Dollar and Black Jack properties at Silver City. It is an open secret that when these great properties were examined by Fred Corning and several months later by F. W. Bradley of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, that the work was done for Standard Oll men

MONTANA.

At Great Palls it took but three hours to raise a fund of \$700 for the entertainment of Bryan. One houndred men are now working on the

East Pacific mine at Winston and there is probably \$300,000 in sight. The Butte schools will not derive advantage from the new free text book law this year, because some of its provisions not been complied with by the Board

of Education. The owners of the Paradise ditch have formed a corporation to be known as the Paradise Valley Ditch and Irrigation company, to manage the affairs of that impor-tant irrigating plant.

station at Castle Junction will be built first.

bought up nearly all the mature mutton in northern Montana, With but few insig-nificant exceptions, every bunch of 3-year-old wethers and up has been secured by eastern and local buyers, who have been scouring the ranges during the past three months.

omething is going to be turned over before It is hard to estimate the amount of good that the road from the Bitter Root to Gibbonsville will do this vicinity and surround ing country. The distance from Gibbons ville to Grantsdale, the terminus of the Bit-ter Root branch of the Northern Pacific raitroad, is estimated at from sixty-one to sixty-

During the month of July there were of two carloads of high grade ore, and it is believed that the mine will from now on rank as one of Utah's regular producers.

The Buckeye company of Mercur has just and 35,000 pounds of hay. There were relet a new contract for the performance of ceived during the same month 31,000 pounds 100 feet of tunnel work in the development of its valuable property. It is reported that

Whip saws are in great demand for the Alaska trade and the supply on the coast has been exhausted. The Missoula Mercan-tile company has received telegraphic orders this week for all that they could spare and the information that is received here is that the men who are leaving for the north will. many of them, have to wait for lumber for their boats.

Ore was struck in the Alhambra mine retered. It is a silver property.

1869, \$9,000,000; 1870, \$9,100,000; 1871, \$9,050,000; 1872, \$6,068,000; 1873, \$5,187,000; 1874, the trip being covered within three hours.
\$3,844,000; 1875, \$3,573,000; 1876, \$3,078,000;
1877, \$3,200,000; 1878, \$2,260,000; 1879, \$2,500,000; 1880, \$2,400,000. The total current of the coast as closely 1877, \$3,200,000; 1878, \$2,200,000; 1879, \$2,500, ds possible and will tap a very fertile countries place mines for the time from 1862 until today amounts to in the place manufit today amounts to in the place manufit today amounts to in the place mines for the time from 1862 and lime interests. until today amounts to in the neighborhood

It is reported that during the recent visit of J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northrn railroad, to Great Falls he announce. the intention of opening up a new coal field at Black Butte. Residents from the Hound ived at Cascade and made preparations to Butte coal properties. A vein of coal contracted to construct the first or the presterively effect wide and nine feet deep has been discovered near the surface, but the langed to pay \$300 outstanding warrants quality is said to be inferior. It is believed that the quality will improve as the work is pushed.

NEVADA.

There are at least 30,000 head of muttor sheep on their way to Reno for shipment east, all from Cook county, Oregon.

The hills in the vicinity of Top Notch are alive with prospectors. In one of the mines a four-foot ledge of \$20 rock has been struck. Nevada, the so-called rotten borough and about the poorest state in the union, pays her teachers bigger salaries than any other

The Dexter Mining company at Tuscarors ract of has produced, since February 22, gold bul-is that lion of the value of \$35,896, cyanides amounting to \$13,142 and tailings that netted \$3,096. At the Logan and Hully mine, Lyon county, the new lower tunnel has reached the ledge, which is twenty feet wide. The development work shows 100,000 tons of ore

in eight.

The cement gravel deposit discovered in the Humboldt river, near Carson, is about five feet (hick, but will have to be blasted to be worked. The Scotch syndicate which has recently had an expert at work on the Ely mine, in Como, has decided to take the mines and

will put up at once \$40,000 with which to further develop them. A mammoth concentrator is being put up. near Golconda which is to treat 150 tons of ore daily. Two large furnaces are to be Prospecting is going on exensively in the copper mines south of Gol-

CALIFORNIA. A crushing of ore from the Ella mine, near

utian, San Diego county, netted \$47 per ton. A rich ledge has been discovered by E. the successful development of the sugar L. Weaks on his ranch near Ben Lomond, making business.

The mountain is perphyry. The gold is Santa Cruz county, which assays from \$7 to found all through it. They do not claim the \$11 per ton. A stamp mill is to be erected. \$11 per ton. A stamp mill is to be erected. Supervisor Denauey estimates the expenses of San Francisco's government for the cur-

The bullion shipments of Mariposa county for the last three months have exceeded those

of the entire year of 1896. The reported injury to the wine grapes has not increased, but some of the bunches that were exposed to the sun were burned on one aide and will be a loss to the vine-

The Tuelumne, between the Davis ranch and La Grange, is to be dredged for the gold believed to be lodged on the hard pan that forms the river bed. About twelve miles of the stream has been bended.

Petaluma can probably boast of an insti-tution which is the only one of its kind in existence, as far as is known. It is a green-bone mill and horse abatteir, the product of which is intended only for chicken feed.

The almoud crop will be a larger one than last year, and the nuts will be very large and fine. The warm weather has cured them nicely and the harvest this screen will begin fully a week or ten days earlier than heretofore. earlier than heretofore. One of the largest hay crops in the history

of Lincoln county has just been harvested. The quantity is large and the quality is first class. The excellent having weather that has prevailed has enabled the larmers and ranchers to care for the crop in good

All previous records in the matter of castern fruit shipments were eclipsed one day last week when seventy one carleads of Califormia's product were consigned from Sacra-mento to various points in the east. There is nothing to indicate that this showing was ever approached, as far as the record of fruit shipments discloses.

Apricot drying is finished in the vicinity of Stockton and the orchardists report the crop unusually large this season. The fruit is particularly fine and large, being free from tant irrigating plant.

The station buildings on the Montana rall-road are to be erected by contract. Each station will contain 19,000 feet of lumber and will be ample for the business. The

The district attorney is preparing to file The sheep market is better now than for the past four years and the buyers now in Montana constitute quite a large army. As one man remarked the other day, the buyers are almost as numerous as the sheep.

The matter of protection to game and fish is being vigorously taken up in the vicinity of Great Falls, and while as yet no club has is being vigorously taken up in the vicinity of Great Falls, and while as yet no club has been formed the local sportsmen and the ranchers are looking out very sharply for all infringements of the laws, that megculators have already the large blowflies or blue bottles, as they are more commonly called. An experiare more commonly called. An experi-menter found upon examining a number of grasshoppers that there was nothing under the outer shell but a mass of maggata, which had sprung into life from the deposite of the blowfly.

The Klamath Flume and Mining company, Liskiyou county, has started its sawmill on lumber for eighteen miles of flume, with which it proposes to cover all the ground it owns. It expects to be weshing dirt in about eight months. All of the river claims along the Klamath are busy hoisting gravel. Many are owned by Chinese, who almost invariably make them pay, even when they cannot be worked profitably by white men.

The success of the Christian Endeavor convention has led to a movement to secure other annual gatherings for San Francisco. The coolness of summer weather, the ample and cheap hotel accommodations, the scenic beauties of the overland journey, the many points of interest near San Francisco, all combine to give this place many advantages as a convention city. Many prominent men met this week and formed a committee for active work.

Intense heat in the interior last week injured many wine and table grapes. In the Sacramento valley the loss on Tokay grapes, which are largely supplied to the east because they stand transportation well, is es-timated at 75 per cent. The beet growers cently. The property is on Strawberry timated at 75 per cent. The beet growers Butte, five miles northeast of Clancy, at an elevation of 6,000 feet. A contract shaft of new tariff. President Oxnard of the beet fifty feet has been in course of sinking, following the broad and nearly perpendicular lead, and at a depth of forty feet a vein of mineral twelve inches in width was encountered to the second of th

As compared with the output of the new fields in Alaska the output of Montana was road to be built from Son Francisco to wonderfully large during the first years of Santa Cruz have been acquired. Work will the gold era. For the first five years, from be commenced next January, and the pro-1862 until 1867, the yield of Montana gold jectors, who are eastern capitalists, guaran-was \$86,000,000, and then in the succeeding tee the completion of the line in two years. years until 1880 it was: 1868, \$15,000,000: The distance is eighty miles, and the run-1869, \$3,000,000: 1870, \$9,100,000: 1871, \$9,050.-000: 1872, \$6,068,000: 1873, \$5,187,000: 1874, the trip being covered within three hours.

The mayor and city council of Ashland have arranged to pay an 8 per cent \$1,000 bond of the original \$6,000 bonds irsued about ten years ago for the construction of Ashland's first water system. This \$1,000 indebtedness was not due until September, but the money being on hand in the water Creek district report that a few days ago fund, and the parties owning the bond consenting to receive payment, the debt was canceled Thursday by the city treasurer. survey a line from that point to the Black This is the first payment made on the debt bearing 8 per cent interest.

The Stockton waterfront is blockaded with new wheat from the San Joaquin valley. The acreage sown this year was greater than ever before, and the cost of production less The Comstock pay roll for the month of ever before, and the cost of production less July amounted to \$69,985.66, being \$5,000 because of improved methods of sowing and harvesting. Grain is being rushed into Stockton at such a rate that the barges cannot remove it. The crop on the islands in the San Joaquin river, which is frequently lost because of the overflow, is very large, and the quality of the wheat is fine. sive foreign demand for California wheat, which is unprecedented, assures all growers good prices, and also makes certain the clearing out of all wheat grown this year. In fact, the outlook for the California wheat growers is the best for many years.

C. D. Davis, civil engineer, is the promoter of a big scheme to use the water of Tulare lake for irrigating about 1,000,000 acres in Kings, Fresno and Merced counties, He proposes to pump the water to the top of a hill immediately at the western point of the lake. Thence it can be run over the vast area of land it is desired to transform from a desert into productive fields. The power for the pumping, according to Davis' plans, is to be supplied by an electric plant, deriving many control of the plant. deriving water power from Kings river at a point above Centerville. From this the current is to be transmitted to the lake by means of wires. Articles of incorporation for the Spreckles

Sugar company have been filed. The capital is \$5,000,000. Of this amount the organizers of the company, J. D. Spreckles, A. B. Spreckles, A. F. Morrison, M. H. Weed, W. D. K. Gibson, each have subscribed \$1,000,-000. Producing beets and manufacturing sugar therefrom is to be the primary object of the company, and incidentally the com-pany will engage in agriculture, will build, equip and manage factories and refineries deal in real estate, construct railways, build ships and do all other things necessary to



A. HOSPE.

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