Pulse of Western Progress.

The famed city of Cheyenne, Wyoming's scores of handsome residences and business gay capital, is thirty years of age, and doesn't care the knows it. Nor does air of solidity which it has never lost in the depressed periods which have since in-Cheyenne look it. There may be a wrinkle here and there, a touch of meninguis in the spine, or a rheumatic twinge when least expected-yet when the town puts on its good clothes and sallies forth "for a good time" it is the hottest tamale in the kettle. That's just what Cheyenne did a few days back. The town turned loose in honor of Frontier mimic panorama of the town's history. It wan a success in many respects-a joyous was forgotten and the past trooped in re-

Of course, all the striking features of the past were not trotted out. Some of them would not bear stirring even with a long pole, and their ropose was undisturbed. But there was much instructive history illuminated in the celebration, which was brought in review, reminiscently, by the Tribune. From this it appears that the real provocation for the brith of Cheyenne was the fact that the Union Pacific railroad construction force reached that point in the early full and made it the headquarters for the wints: of 1867-68. J. R. Whitehead, still living in Cheyenne, was the first actual settler in the Magic City. He was followed the same day by Thomas E. McCleland, Robert M. Beers and three others, with their families. Judge Whitehead was appointed lot agent by the railroad company and the railroad sold lots its value, immediately procured title to the for \$150, one-third cash. The same lots sold same, and these gentlemen in turn interested for \$150, one-third cash. The same lots sold one month later for \$1,000, increasing in price one month later for \$1,000, increasing in price at the rate of \$1,000 a month during the summer. One of the first permanent settiers in Cheyenne was Moiton E. Fost, who puring the and in August 1867, creeted crude material have been made to Chicago, where it is manufactured into a commercial Ferguson streets, selding the fractional par the two lots, which cost him \$600, for

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

The city government was organized September 23, and on September 27, 1867, a mass meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a county to be called Laramie, as pro-vided for by the legislative assembly of Dakota, of which the entire area of what is now Vyoming was then a part. It was resolved that the county seat should be selected at an election to be held October 8, when a delegate to congress should be chosen and county officers elected. All citizens of the United States who had been in the territory for ten days were declared eligible voters. Cheyenne was made the county seat, the total number of votes cast being 1,900. Asa Bartwas assigned to the county as district judge and E. P. Johnson was appointed dis triet attorney. W. W. Corlett was made city attorney. The statutes of Colorado were used and all cases tried by them as far as applycable. There were no prisons, but fines were readily imposed. Shootings became frequent and every marker of vice abounded. Finding that Cheyenne was to be the terminus of the railroad for that winter, all the seum of society had dritted along with the pay car as far as Julesburg and took up a temporary residence in the new city. Six thousand peowintered in Cheyenne, the accommodabeing for the shelter of a large portion of being tents and houses in dug-outs.

the larger class of the residents. Robof daily and nightly occurrence. HANGINGS WERE NECESSARY.

Then the patience of the people falled and the vigilance committee came to the front. Its first act was on the 11th of January, 1868. when it selzed three men who had been ar-rested for robbery and placed under bends to appear before the court on the 14th. The men were bound together and a large canvas attached to them booring this legend "\$999 stolen; \$500 returned; thieves, F. St. Clair, W. Grier, E. D. Brounville, City authorities please not interfere until ie o'clock Next case goes up a tree. Beware of vigilance committee."

During the next six months a dozen men were shot and hanged by the vigilantes, after which law became operative in Cheyenne and the plague passed on westward to Lararule City, and other towns, which defended

themselves in a similar manner.
The first hanging occurred in Cheyenne on the night of March 20, 1868, when Charles Martin and Charles Morgan were executed by the vigilance committee. Martin had killed Andrew Harris in a quarrel. He was from Lexington, Mo., and respectably connected. For some time he had been wigon master for Russell, Majors & Waddell, but finally became reckless and consorted with gamblers, becoming a desperad) in his habits. He had, without provocation shot at Captain Nick O'Brien at Julesburg, and was regarded as a dangerous person. Morgan was hanged for horsesteading. Not long after a party of desperate men went carousing down Eddy street, and coming opposite a saloon kept by Tim Dyer, fired several shots into it. fortunately killing no one. They left town immediately, fearing the vigliantes, but were followed and overtaken at Dale creek and hanged, three of them, Keefe, Hiyes and a very tall man, nicknamed "Shorty." After the community was rid of its worst element by the committee, lynch iaw was con-demned and superseded by legalized justice, to be revived in later times, when a new set of desperate men thronged the west, as highwaymen, making even railroad travel

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY. Wyoming was organized as a territory July 25, 1868. The name Wyoming was given to the new territory by Senator Simon Cameron of the senate committee on territories, naming it after the famous historic Wyoming valley of Peansylvania. The commerce of Cheyenne was immense for a frontier town during 1868-69, it being the entrepet of the vast region lying north and south until the railroad was completed west and to Denver, when, of course, the trade was divided with many points along the line. But in the brief period many fortunes were won and lost in the Magic City. Prices were fabulous and business partook of the recklessness of gam-bling. In 1868 the town had a population of 6,000. In the autumn of 1870 there were only 1,600 people in the city and hundreds of stores and residences were vacant. It was predicted that Cheyenne was a city of the past, but in 1876 the discovery of gold in the Black Hills created a stampede to that region, most of the travel going by way of

in the world Miners speculators, gamblers, merchants, highwaymen, soldiers and the general riff of the country thronged the streets and made it a picturesque city. All of the treasure mined in the hills was shipped by guarded treasure coaches to Cheyenne and the coming in of a coach was an event equal to the arrival at the present time of a treasure ship from Alaska. These treasure coaches because from Alaska. These treasure coaches became the objects of the gangs of highwaymen who had gathered in Cheyenne and several of them were held up and robbed between Deadwood and their destination.

discovery of the precious metal Cheyenne was again the liveliest and wickedest town

When the opening up of a railroad to the Black Hills diverted the overland traffic from Cheyenne the city again became almost deserted, although not to such a degree as when it became depressed in 1870. This depression continued until 1889, when the cat-tle industry, of which Cheyenne became the center, made it once more a famous city, talked of in all parts of the world.

ANOTHER BIRTH. It was suddenly discovered that the business of ranging cattle on the open plains
was extremely profitable. Millions of dollars
of eastern and foreign capital was immediately invested in the heris and lands of
Wyoming. Nearly all of the old-time cattle
raisers who had been ranging cattle from
the times of the Indian comnany, sold out at
top prices to new investors. Syndicates of
east ru capitalists made their headquarters
at Cheyenne and it soon became the stopplug place of numerous scions of the British
aristogracy, who were attracted by the picturesque character of the business, as well
as by its great profits. During the period
from isso until 1895 Cheyenne was celebrated as the home of the cattle kings and
barons of the west. It was the richest city
in the world and in style of living and in
reckless expenditure its people rivaled those It was suddenly discovered that the busreckless expenditure its people rivaled those of New York and Paris. During this period

In 1885 there was a slump in the cattle business and hundreds, who were living at Cheyenne in a style worthy of Monte Cristo, found suddenly that they were doing it on borrowed capital or expectations. The set-tling day came quickly for many, and almost as rapidly as it came the prosperity of the city seemed to dwindle. Failure of big cattle day - the thirtleth angiversary of the incor- firms and of stockmen's hands followed, and poration of the city-threw restraints to the as the success of nearly every business enterwinds and enjoyed for a day and a night a prise in the city was dependent more or list upon the cattle industry, Cheyenne received with each failure a disastrous blow, from which it took years to recover. The failure holiday in which for the moment the future of the cattle industry was not, however, an unmixe! evil. The city soon ceased to place its dependence upon one industry, and has become one of the most substantial cities in the west, with diversified interests and con servative business methods.

UTAH'S PUMICE STONE. While Utsh is justly noted for its wonderful mineral resources it can boast of the distinction of having the only deposit of pure pumice stone to be found in the United States, and the possession of this commodity alone is more than likely to make the state famous the world over, as it is unexcelled in point of fineness and cutting qualities. This deposit of pumice stone is located in Millard county not far from Fillmore, and it is stated that there is a mountain of it. When first discovered it was brought to the attention of Messrs. Druehl and Francken, druggists, of Salt Lake City, who, realizing where it is manufactured into a commercial commodity by a secret process, the dis-covery of which entailed a large expenditure of time and money on the part of the com-pany, but now they are putting out an article that is superior to anything else on the market in this line, as it is offered for sale in the shape of pumice bricks, powdered | more bullion than in any preceding year, pumice and in dainty cakes for toilet uses P. A. Druehl, who is interested in the enter prise and who has just returned from Chi-cago, informed the Sait Lake Herald that Messrs. Quigley and Ross, who are at the head of the company, will come out some time this month for the purpose of estab lishing crushing works at or near the mine, as it is the intention to ship the stone in a powdered form hereafter on the score of economy, as by the new process originated by the company the pumice will not be utilized in the crude in the future, as it is much nicer to handle as now manufactured and sold by the company. The only other deposit of pure pumice in the known world of any extent is found in Sicily, and the Utah product will in time drive the foreign article out of the American market and probably will enter into competition with the production in the other markets of

SHEEP IN DEMAND.

Eastern buyers of sheep are not meeting rith much encouragement in Montana, so arm are the owners holding on for higher prices. The Helena Independent says that n previous years "Montana offered a good field to the buyer soon after the shearing season closed, for then the growers were always willing to part with a portion of their flocks. It is different this year, for the flock owners all over the country are showing a disposition to keep their sheep. It is a well known fact that there are fewer sheep in this country by several millions than there were two or three years ago and the decrease is noticeable in other parts of the world as well. In consequence, wool went up and is still going, and now buyers are having trouble in securing mutton for the market. Western breeders, as far as possible, are holding on to their best stock for propagat-ing purposes, while eastern buyers are scouring the western ranges in the effort to se folds. This fact, together with the increased demind for export, has caused a decided rise in the price of sheep." There is a story going the rounds of the stock papers which may possibly explain in part the reason western olding back their flocks from the market. It is said that agents of the large establishments in Chicago have for some time been quietly purchasing herds at excellent prices, their principals foreseeing, evidently, the extraordinary demand their principals foresee that is forthcoming. Thus it has come to pass that while a year or two or three years ago sheep were hurried to market because they were not worth saving, they are this year being held back, not alone for the purpose of securing the highest prices available in the present season for meat product, but because of the requirements by farmers of acceptable propagating materials with a view to the increase of eastern flocks in the future. It is recognized, too, that the popularity of mutton as an animal food has greatly increased within the past quarter of a century in the United States. This has resulted, it is said, from improved methods of dressing the carcass, so that it is made more palatable. Meanwhile, too, there have been great advances made in the preparation of the animal for slaughter. Experiments have been successfully made at state agricultural institutions to demonstrate that the animal in its development for the food market may be so treated that it will produce an agreeable and proportionate amount of meat in the lean and fat state, so that it shall pass profitably from the grower to the meat dealer and thence, acceptably, for table

uses, to the consumer.

The annual report of Governor Otero of New Mexico recently forwarded to Washlagton is one of the most complete that has been received from any territorial governor in recent years. In this report the governor makes a strong argument for statchood, and presents some significant statistics. He calls attention to the fact that the territory is three times as large as all New England and equal in area to New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. Fully 14,000,000 acres are in mountains and 4,000,000 are desert, leaving

39,000,000 of domain.

New Mexico is a vast domain in herself, he continues, capable of supporting 5,000,000 population, and is moving in the line of civilization very rapidly. When the territory becomes a state she will be fourth in area. She already ranks cleventh in the list of union commonwealths producing gold and silver. The territory of New Mexico is region, most of the travel going by way of Cheyenne, which was also the outfitting point for the mines. Thousands flocked to the city, and within two months after the city, and within two months after the gypsum, soda, etc., in endless variety and inexhaustible quantities. The governor says the territory has increased in population 100,000 in seven years, and he now estimates that it contains considerably more than 250,-000 people. Governor Otero is particularly enthusiastic upon the subject of sugar beets. He declares that the greatest factor which has contributed to the present prosperity of this fertile valley is the mammoth and complete irrigation system, and the extreme adaptability of the highly generative soil to the culture of sugar beets containing a high percentage of saccharine matter, the highest, in fact, of any beets produced in the world.

'Under the fructifying influences of irrigation," enthuses Governor Otero, "this valley has risen from comparative nothingness to a high state of development. Barren wastes, freshened by the touch of water, have metamorphosed into waving fields of succulent grain and alfalfa. Young orchar trees rear their heads to the god of day, en couraged by the water drops at their feet. Productive forms are on every band. Homes are established and are yet being builded by an enterprising and frugal people. Towns, with established trades, dot the line of the railway. A modern factory, whose product in beet sugar, one of seven in operation in the United States, stands just outside the bounds of Eddy, receives the beets, rich with their content of sugar, distributes their equivalent in cash to the farmers, converts the tubes into white crystals and sends the sacked sweetness abroad over the land.

cacked sweetness abroad over the land.

"As it now stands, the future of the beet sugar industry in the Pecos valley is, indeed, a bright one, and it is difficult to speak of it without danger of being thought extrawagant. That there is a magnificent field for the development of the industry in the United States is coming to be generally recognized. The country is waking up to the folly of sending abroad so vast a sum of money—\$125,000,000 yearly—for an article that can just as well be produced at home,

and to the incalculable advantage of the agricultural classes."

DISCOVERY OF A RARE METAL. R. F. Brown, a prominent mine owner in the St. Helena district, Washington, returned to Seattle recently and reported that he and his partner had made a valuable find of surface uranium. The location of the find is in Kittitas county. Uranium is one of the most valuable

metals known to mankind, being worth \$90 an ounce, or \$1,080 a pound, nearly five times as precious as gold. It has heretofore been found only at depths of from 500 to 1,000 Mr. Brown says that he has a fivefoot ledge of it only twelve miles from Peshastin station, on the Great Northern. and sixteen miles from Leavenworth. Sam-ples have been sent cast to be assayed. This product is a light, foliated metal like mica, with a specific gravity of from 6.4 to 6.8. with a specific gravity of from 6.4 to 6.8. The ore is termed uranite and comes in the form of brown oxide. It was first discovered in 1789 by Klaproth and is mined principally in Bohemia and some parts of England.

SOUTH DAKOTA. The city of Sioux Falls consumes 9,900,000

gallons of water per week. The School of Mines at Rapid City opened last Monday with a large attendance and greatly increased facilities for practical work. There are more eastern men in the country seeking mining investments at present than other time in the history of the Black Hills.

Pat Smith's claim in Two Bit gulch was sold for \$25,000. Smith has lived in that section for twenty years, enduring all the hardships of a prospector, and his final cleanup nets him \$1,250 a year.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgent of the lower court which held that the bondsmen were liable for the full amount State Treasurer Taylor's shortage, \$344, 277, even if the legal bond called for only

Estimates of the total value of gold to be produced by Black Hills mines for the present year are now being made. They vary from \$8,000,000 to \$8,500,000. All the big mines are increasing their output and the mills and reduction works are turning out At Ragged Top thirty tons of ore from the Flora E yielded \$7,000. There is a ledge of this ore three feet wide. At the Dacy an 800-pound boulder has been unearthed that is worth \$100, and four tons of rock have been shipped the past week that have netted one pocket since July \$22,000, and the lessees are looking now for another pocket.

State Commissioner Lockhart reports that up to the present time the state has received \$2,140,000 from the small portion of school land which has been sold, and that the average price per acre for all school land sold up to date has been a little over \$14. Should the land yet unsold bring only the minimum price as provided by the state constitution, \$10 per acre, it would swell the fund to \$30,000,000, while if the present aver-age price is obtained for the balance unsold it would make a fund of nearly \$42,000,000. WYOMING.

Several paying strikes are reported in the Deep Creek diggings.

The receipts of the state land office for september were \$3,185. Laramie reports sufficient business to ac ommodate a new hotel.

Cheyenne is seriously considering the paying of its streets with gravel from the Sher-The North Park Cattle company is erect

ng extensive sheds for the care of its cattle n the park. Four miners from Independence mountain rrived at Laramie one day last week with

e cleanup of \$14,000, the result of three weeks' work. Diamondville now has a population of 800, including children. Eight new company houses and an elaborate office are in the

ourse of construction, An unusually large proportion of the city taxes of Laramie has already been paid. The total levy amounts to \$12,448, of which \$10,484 has already been paid.

One of the results of Frontier day celebration is the organization of the Frontier association at Cheyenne. The association association at Cheyenne. to be a moral, benevolent and literary organization calculated to cultivate social inter-course, form a more perfect union among its members and to collect and preserve information connected with the early history of Wyoming, and to perpetuate the memory of those whose energy and enterprise induced hem to settle in the wilderness and become the founders of a new state.

COLORADO.

The increase of the fruit growing industry a Colorado has reduced the importation of anned fruit during the last five years from \$7,000,000 to \$2,000,000 annually.

In the Red Mountain district the Enterprise has recently developed three solid feet of copper ore carrying gold and silver. This mine is bonded with Denver men. Colorado canal companies are appropriat-

ng the head waters of the Big Laramie river to such an extent that the ranchmen in Wy oming have become alarmed and threaten to carry the matter into the courts. Cripple Creek threatens to astonish the ountry with an advertising scheme, consist

ing of one month's output of the mines, esti-mated at \$1,000,000 in gold. This is to be placed on a special train and shipped to the Philadelphia mint. Nearly a year ago T. B. Miller of this city

secured control of 1,460 acres of ground along the valley of the Blue river below Dillon. Mr. Miller is an experienced California placer miner and he has made a most careful survey of his tract, which carries handsome gold values. The Denver mint receives about one-half

the gold mined in Colorado. During the first nine months of the present year it has received gold to the value of \$8,388,000, while for the corresponding period last year the receipts were \$3,112,000. At the present rate the mint will handle about \$12,000,000 before the end of the year. According to the usual division this will indicate a gold production of about \$24,000,000 for the state.

Tests have been made upon the tailings of the Telluride mills, which have spread out along the bed of the creek between Pandora and Telluride. The results have been so encollaging that a local company, having se-cured a lease of the ground, is now prepar-ing to set up a plant to cost \$10,000 to make concentrates of these old tailing beds that quite fill the bed of the stream to a depth of from six to twenty feet. The lessees say they can save from \$2 to \$5 a ton and they and for those that don't care to wear have an estimate of 300,000 tons of dirt to rubbers there is nothing that will equal work upon.

In the great Poudre valley, where perhaps the best system of irrigation is in vogue, farming most certainly pays. Mr. W. N. Ames, who resides six miles northeast Fort Collins, cultivated this year 320 acres of land watered by the Laramie county ditch. His expense, including seed for land, help, harvesting and thrashing and living, did not exceed \$1,600. There were produced on this farm this year 4.290 bushels of wheat, 1.008 bushels of oats and 324 tons of hay. 130 acres of wheat grown on the averaged thirty-three bushels to the and forty acres of it yielded forty-two bushels to the acre. The oats grown weighed from the machine forty-six pounds to the bushel, and the grand total value of the product from this farm exceeds \$4,500.

The Utah and Galena Mining companies of Pish Springs have decided to put in joint power plants and hoists in order to economize and enable them to ope ate their prop-

Dr. Lyon's AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

The copper smelting plant has started up fine. at Yerington and is a complete success, turn. ing out eight tons of capper daily. The Le Roi at Rossland has declared a dividend of \$50,000. This is the twentieth dividend paid by the Le Roi company and It is supposed to be the source of the Loon creek placers, which created great exciteswells the total paid to stockholders to \$625,ment in the mining world a few years ago. The ledge is said to be forty-five feet wide

The state supreme court holds that the and the ore of comparatively high grade. State Board of Equalitation has power to raise or lower valuation, but that the method pursued in raising the assessment of Salt Lake county nullifies the action of the board. A deal was consummated in Salt Lake the other day whereby prominent Chicago capital-ists acquire three-fourths of what is commonly known as the Starlus group of mines, Bingham parties retaining the other frac-

Ores showing as much as \$22 gold per ton are reported to have been encountered re-cently in the Union at Bingham. It is estimated by one of the owners that there are now 3,000 tons of ore on the dump, and some method for the profitable handling of it is be undertaken in a short time,

ion. Consideration \$18,000.

The possibilities of Bingham achieving as much prominence as a producer of copper as it has attained as a producer of lead, silver and gold are very promising and well posted authorities, including smelter men, make the prediction that within a tweive-month the percentage of that metal from the Old Reliable will be doubled.

With wheat at \$1 and over a bushel the beople of San Luis valley should feel greatly elated. The Monte Vista Milling and Ele ator company is erecting a second elevator in that city to hold 50,000 bushels of grain, this being necessary for the immense wheat crop which is now practically harvested. Similar conditions exist throughout other agricultural portions of the state

Philip Mixsell of Idaho Springs, Colo., who returned from a trip to Mercur. Utsh, where he went to examine a mining property for eastern parties, said to a Denver reporter: "If that camp was in Colorado it would have from 20,000 to 25,000 people in no time. It is a wonderfully great camp and is now producing largely, while the big mill at the De La Mar, with a capacity of 500 tons per day, has not yet been completed. The Mer-cur is the other great mill of the camp, with 300 tons per day capacity. Besides there there are half a dozen others, some of them built right at the mouth of the shafts."

The farm of N. M. Hodges on the shores f Bear lake is one of the crack farms of There is 1,400 acres of land on the farm under fence; a fine orchard; farm ma-chinery valued at \$3,000; sheds costing \$1,000; 125 head of stock, 100 horses, one an English dwelling house under construction, a blacksmith shop, stables, etc. Five hundred tons \$2,000 a ton. The Ulster has produced from of lucern were cut this year. Five hundred acres of land have been cultivated this season and two boys, each with a Minnie binder, did all the harvesting. The thrashing is now going on and Mr. Hodges expects a yield of 1,200 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of

MONTANA.

Butte workingmen have started a co-oper tive laundry. The annual coal product of Montana has

shown an uninterrupted increase each year given free entry in the guise of "merchants since 1877. They are now working in Montana's gold yield this year is estimated at \$6,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1896. The stream of new gold is broadening

in every state that produces the metal. Madison county has become famous as gold producer and if it keeps up its mineral menced to lay its track from Visalia to Bak production it will be second only to that of ersfield. On the Stockton and Point Fich-silver Bow county. It is estimated that the mond divisions arrangements are being made ounty will produce \$1,000,000 in gold this for rights of way, borings are being made for the tunnel and surveys are being run year.

David Hilger of Lewistown says that up ward of 100,000 head of Fergus county sheep have been sold for October delivery, on which the average price will not fall below \$2, making a net income to the wool growers of \$200,000. An unusually large band of wethers is be

ing driven from Montana to Nebraska. The total number is estimated at 47,000 head, each band containing about 6,000 head. They are being trailed overland and the owners intend feeding them this winter in Nebraska. There are now between forty and fifty

the last few weeks has yielded \$6 to the cubic yard, and it is thought the bedrock stuff, down 100 to 150 feet, will pay muc steam thrashers steadily at work in Boze-men valley, and for the last month they have

ent of its own. In American Guich some located seven placer and quartz mines, and they have brought with them several hundred 22 cents to the pan. A large number of locations have been made, but the locality is evi-dently rich only in spots and the yield referred to cannot be expected as a general A decision rendered by the circuit court of

oppeals leads the authorities to believe that ey will eventually succeed in collecting ounty taxes assessed against unpatented lands of the Northern Parific. The decision of the lower court favoratie to the railroad was reversed and the test case remanded for a new trial.

D. N. Dickinson, the chief crook of the Veno outfit of fakirs, who operated so sucessfully in Butte from a financial point of lew, but without effecting a single cure of any kind so far as has been reported, is under arrest at Pocatello and will be brought back to the city of his victims to answer to the charge of grand larceny

IDAHO. The introduction of the cycanide process of ore reduction at the Camas No. 2 mine at Halley, Idaho, has been attended with un-

Owing to doubt at the state house of the legality of an appropriation of \$5,000 for an investigation of the various departments of the state government, it is said the investigation will not be made. The receipts at the Baker City assay of-

fice for this year already exceed those of last year by \$200,000. A shipment of about \$2,000 has been received from Acaconda, which is

tions. A great many are of the Hereford and Galloway breed and the prices for them ranged from \$28 for 2-year-olds to \$30 for 3-year-olds, which is the best figures sellers have obtained for the last decade. The shipment went mainly to Omaha and comprise Drex L. Shooman has a platform of his

own-its a big value platform-a sort of a sixteen value to one dollar spenta new value is our men's never siip sole shoes-a piece of rubber inserted in the bottom of the sole-you don't have to wear rubbers with this shoe-its a wet weather shoe from sole to uppers-and you can't slip-we've them in the box rubbers there is nothing that will equal this shoe for wet weather and winter wear-while the price we make on them make is a very desirable shae.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

1419 Farnam Street

We havent any overonts-but we've any amount of little things for fall and winter that you would expect to find in a first-class hardware store-Flower pots are right in season now-we've them at 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c and 10c-quantities enough to supply all Omaha-coal hods for 15c and up fire shovels for a nickelpokers 3c-stove pipe 9c-lid lifters 3ca damper for your stove pipe for 10cand granite ware—say we've more granite ware than you've ever seen in one store before—the prices are as low as the stock is big-our Jewell cook stoves and steel ranges are absolutely the highest grade stoves sold today—cooks at \$16 and up-ranges \$24 and up.

A. C. RAYMER BUILDERS' HARDWARE 1514 Farnam St.



ertles at a profit, despite the low price of the first large shipment that has ever come 600 head of as fine beef cattle as can be gath-, brasks are increasing in the number of cast-

from that place to this office. It assayed 980 | ered from any range, Chinook salmon in Tillamook bay are get-Report reaches Bolse that a great gold ting scarcer and silversides are coming in considerable numbers. The cannery is pay-ing 25 cents apiece for chinooks and 121/2 ledge has been discovered on Loon creek, a tributary of the south fork of the Salmon, cents for silversides, but still limits the num-

Farmers have commenced hauling wheat to the mills, and rather a contented lot of farmers they are, too. Heretofore they have returned to their homes with flows may have \$13 per 1,000 and a poor sale for it at that price. This time they will return with flour worth \$22.50 per 1,000, says the Klamath Re-

For the first time in the history of Idaho,

four women sat on a jury to determine a

claim against the county at Boise City. The

and returned at 10 p. m. Without any for-mality the forewoman, Mrs. Green, informed

the court that the jury could not agree. "There are three," she said, "in favor of a

verdict for \$125 and three for \$100."
must rot disclose the nature of your
liberations," exclaimed the court. "Wel

to deliberate for another quarter hour and returned a verdict for the full amount.

NEVADA

have been shipped out of Nevada this year. Though the beef market has not been s

than almost any other section of the coun-

On the Comstock, Consolidated Virginia,

Sierra Nevada bunches of high

six regular trains daily.

years.

various kinds.

are found on the Layton tunnel level.

erry a final inspection before the deal is co

Mr. Macaky are J. B. Haggin, Marcus Daly

George Roberts and J. B. Canda. John I. Blair, a wealthy New Yorker, now about 96 years of age, is the owner of the

property and has held it for over thirty

CALIFORNIA.

s treated by the cyanide process.

About 400 Chimeso laborers

the orchards in various parts of the state.

the salmon canneries of the Columbia river

The Valley Railway company has com

across the marsh between Stockton and the vicinity of Brentwood. It has not yet been

decided whether the railroad shall cross the

The bed of the Los Angeles river, in the

heart of the city, is the scene of the

latest mining excitement in southern Cali

fornia. Two miles of the river bed, between the Buena Vista street bridge and Seventh

street, comprising over 100 acres, have been staked off in placer claims. Some of the

surface gravel which has been worked in

They have just returned home after having

pounds of ore samples and gold which they

Extensive deposits of copper have been

found in Marin county, which has heretofore

been devoted to dairy enterprises. About a year and a half ago several of those dairy

ranches were bonded and have since been developed for copper. About twenty miles

from San Rafael they have opened in on

place five parallel ve'os, from fifty to 100

feet in width and earrying from 2 to 20 per cent of copper, with small quantities of silver and gold. The company is sinking one one

vein, expecting to reach the others by cross cuts. It has in sight 260,000 tons of rich

A trainload of cattle has just been shipped from Garfield to Nebraska.

The cannery in Marshfield is receiving or

The Gray's Harbor Commercial compan

s tunning its extensive mill plant at Compolis night and day to fill orders.

A trainload of cattle, twenty-two cars, wa

orwarded eastward from Baker City Sep-ember 39. Most of these cattle were bought in the Powder river and the Burnt river sec-

an average of 500 salmon a day

panned from their placer claims.

swamp lands or circle around them.

and in dozens of small Chinese factories of

The Meteor mine, at Randsburg,

C. D. Lane has bought for \$150,000 the

Between 70,000 and 80,000 head of cattle

case occupied the court for an afternoon and involved \$125. The jury retired at 4 p. m. The Grande Ronde Sugar Beet company has filed articles of incorporation in the of-fice of secretary of state. The enterprise, business pursuits and occupation in which the company proposes to engage are that of growing sugar beets for the purpose of supliberations," exclaimed the court. "Welt, I don't care," replied the forewoman, "that is the way we stand." The jury was induced ital stock is \$50,000.

WASHINGTON. The assessed valuation of all property as about such results, fixed by the State Board of Equalization totals \$167,687,243.

The total shipments of new crop the United States ports from June 16 to August 25 of this year were 35,828,237 pounds. Of this entire amount over ope-third has been entered at Tacoma. good in many years as it is today, cattle

The improvements in the way of public and private buildings erected in Spokane in this country.

Since January 1, 1896, including those now under construction, amount in the aggregate are quoted correctly in the above cited interreports a streak of fair grade ore on the 1.750-foot level, but none is being extracted.

The central tunnel level of Ophir is in a quartz formation that assays \$2 per ton. In grade ore Saturday, October 2, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first mail train from Reno to Virgina City over the Virginia & Truckee railroad. H. M. Yerrington has been superintendent of the road during the entire time. The line is fifty-two miles long and gold

The excitement over the gold discoveries in the fooothills of Mount Baker still conwenty years ago it was operating twenty-John W. Mackay and several associates will soon be the owners of the famous Silver Peak mine in Nevada. It is one of the best known gold mines in the west and Mr. Mackay has gone to Nevada to give the propsummated. The purchase price is said to be \$1,000,000 and the gentlemen interested with

'he grain was valued at \$1,050,000, and th for them.

fron Chief mine, in the Eagle Mountain dis-trict, San Bernardino county. The mine is first quarterly report for the year. A summary of the report shows: Ten cash entries of land, a total of 307.04 acres; fifty-nine criginal homestead entries, total 8.546.24 acres; ninety-nine final homestead entries, and such an outlay of maney to find out that n granite and the vein is large and strong The ore assays from \$75 to \$100 per ton and county, has been bonded to San Francisco men for \$50,000. Some very rich ore was recently struck in this mine, and the new owners are to put in a force of men large enough to fully develop the property. way selection, 7,753,58 acres. The total acre-age entered was 33,544.57, and the total landed in San Francisco, and have been age entered was 33,544.57, and the total ried out as they are keld down in the in-amount of cash received in fees and commissions \$3,082.49.

The Blues.

origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blues," "blue "megrims" and "mulligrubs" tornents the dyspeptic almost coaselessly, vansh when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates bilious-ness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney omplaints and nervousness.

MASTERN FARMERS COMING WEST.

seekers from Illipois. For some time past he has been in charge of a movement of settlements of Dunkards to remove to this state. In the course of an interview he "I have just been through the farmscarcely had to suspend operation a single day on account of unfavorable weather. It is safe to say that the aggregate work of the machines will be 100,000 bushels of grain the machines will be 100,000 bushels of grain the machines will be 100,000 bushels of Mrs. Alma Haden, Mrs. J. Hughes.

Six Oakland and San Francisco women have for two or three weeks been tramping there dried up. The farmers are feeding their stock on account of the lack of water at places where they have only shallow wells. I am very glad to the better fields of Nebraskan well as L. I. Alma Haden, Mrs. J. Hughes.

Hume, Mrs. Alma Haden, Mrs. J. Hughes. to do is to take a trip through some other fied than ever.

higher priced land on the old farms of the and is managed by a competent man east. The homeseckers' excursions to Ne-

ern farmers attracted here by the magnificent crop reports that are being sent out, and I believe we shall see a great wave of

immigration within the next year, Disfigurement for life by burns or scales

PRODUCING SUGAR BEETS.

OMAHA, Oct. 9 .- To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago I noticed in one of the papers of this city the account of an interview with our secretary of agriculture recording his views on the beet sugar industry. He was said to have expressed himself as confident that every state in the union will eventually grow the sugar beet and own its own beet sugar factories. The secretary pledged furthermore his department to use all possible efforts in bringing

My attention was also called to an article in the World-Herald of October 3 headed "Beet Sugar Industries," and principally containing an interview with Dr. Wiley, chief of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wiley claims that fair refining beet sugar, polarizing 96, can-not be made at less than 4 cents a pound

In Lake Chelan district, O'Kanogan county, the Irene group has been developed so far as to place it among the most important they will harm the beet sugar industry, while they are pretending to further its interest of the state. There has been exposed average value of which is \$25 in copper and if such harm is done intentionally or unwittingly.

If the Department of Agriculture will use

the public money for making experiments tinues, and the whole populace has turned out from farms, villages and cities. The it will surely have the same experience as lead, as far as prospected, extends about it did in California with the sugar cane ex-3,000 feet, and is from two to five feet wide, periment, or in quite a number of states with specimen assays going over \$10,000 in gold, the experiments of growing sorghum. In but other assays are anywhere from \$20 California the sugar cane grew most luxuri-upward. The mines are about forty miles antly, as any one experienced in the subject east of Sumas on the International rail-ture of some \$15,000 the department finally Horses cannot be hired at any price in whitman county, where 1,500,000 bushels of grain were harvested in one week recently. facture of sugar. Again, anyone well ace quainted with the nature of the sugar cane adications were that with good weather the and its habits and also with climatic condinext week's record would exceed that, but tions of California could have predicted, and it was almost impossible to get horses some actually did predict, such negative renext week's record would exceed that, but itoms of California could have predicted, and some actually did predict, such negative reenough to cart the grain. About Takoa, in the same state, thrashers have been so scarce a few years quite an excitement was kept that large cash bonuses have been offered up in the Sacramento river valley. or them.

The Spokane land office has completed its of Agriculture has spent in the sorghum

total 14,969,65 acres; thirieen final timber after the sorghum cane is grown it cannot culture entries, total 2,980 acres; one application for mineral pitent, sixty-eight acres; one timber land entry, forty acres; six enumber land entry, forty acres; six enumber land entry, forty acres; six enumber land entry forty a If the ideas of Secretary Wilson are corsugar beet will grow in every state of the union, but in many states the beets will not be worth the gathering. People ex-This is a synonym for that gloomy, har-rassed condition of the mind which has its and the climatic conditions necessary for its normal development, will agree with me on

Every failure will materially hurt the development of this infant industry, and should be avoided, if possible. As far as the statements of Dr. Wiley are concerned I feel highly elated over the way in which he deals with the prospectus of the best sugar company in question. Such statements of pro-fessional promoters who, as a rule, even do not know the A B C of the beet sugar in-Indications of Heavy Immigration
This Year.

A. M. T. Miller of Pickrell, Neb., has just been in the city with a party of home
Take The property of the beet sugar into the constant of the mate statement of facts. Dr. Wiley, however, goes too far in his statement of the cost of production of sugar in this country. the Burl'mgton railroad to induce eastern If he has studied the records and reports know that 3 cents is much nearer to the cost than 4 cents. He must further know that in some instances 2% cents per pound well as I do.
I am a firm believer in the future of the

tate, and he will come back better satis-ed than ever.

"Many farmers of Ohio, Illinois and Indiwill eventually have its beet sugar factories, and are arrenging to come out to Nebraska and I do know that we cannot only produce this fall and next spring, and I believe a fair refining, but also white granulated sugar great many of them will buy homes here—as a considerably lower price than 4 cents a They are satisfied that land here at from pound in every factory which is correctly \$25 to \$30 will bring in better returns that located, has good and sufficient machinery DR. JULIUS KOEBIG.

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