

TELLER'S LETTER

The Senator Declares That Colorado is not for Repudiation.

Enemies of Silver Take Advantage of the White Metal.

President Cleveland's Message Declared to be an Insult to the Intelligence of the People.

DENVER, Colo., July 1.—[To the REPUBLICAN.]—The rapid decline in the gold price of silver was brought about by the action taken by the government of India restricting the coinage of silver in Indian mints.

It can be readily seen that it would be rather more convenient to transmit council bills than silver, and the holder of silver must sell his silver at a price that made it more profitable to ship silver than to ship council bills.

The parties desiring thus to transmit money to India, negotiated with the holders of silver bullion as well as with the secretary of the council, and purchased council bills, if he could make better terms with the secretary than with the bullion dealer.

A rupee ought to be worth 1 shilling and 11 pence in English money, or between 47 and 48 cents of American money. It is worth as much in India to-day as it was thirty years ago—in other words, the silver rupee has lost nothing in its purchasing power in India except as to gold, and as the mints of India were open to the coinage of silver, all silver bullion in India was worth just as much per ounce as coined rupees, less the 2 per cent. to be paid for coinage.

All the revenues of the India government are paid in silver, and every year the Indian government transmits to England, interest on money due to England, about \$85,000,000. As this amount is all collected in silver, it must be exchanged for gold before it can be used in England.

The early calling of Congress indicates the president believes he will be able to repeal the Sherman law, and if the law is repealed, the people of the silver producing states will be compelled, for a time at least, to cease to mine silver, except as it may be mined in connection with gold and the amount so produced will be inconsiderable.

I do not underrate the distress and financial disturbance the will occasion to the people of the extreme west in the first instance, and ultimately to other sections of the country.

The question whether the business of the world shall be transacted with gold alone, or with silver and gold, is one of the greatest importance to the people of the whole world. It is attracting the attention of the best minds, not only of this country, but throughout the world.

of distrust prevailed in all parts of the country. It is believed by the enemies of silver that the action of India will aid them in their efforts to repeal the Sherman law. In this I am confident that they are in error.

What will be the effect on the more than 400,000,000 silver dollars now in use in the United States, and what will be the depreciation of the \$120,000,000 of silver bullion now in our treasury that, with free coinage, would be worth \$160,000,000?

It is an insult to the intelligence of the people, and indicates on his part either great ignorance of the financial condition of the world, or a desire to use the great influence of his position to deceive the people, and thus compel them to aid, unwittingly, in this effort to give the money holder's increased power over the productive forces of the whole world by the disuse of silver.

If we may believe the press reports he has said that the people need an object lesson to convince them of the error of former legislation, and I do not think it an unfair conclusion from his own words, and those of his secretary of the treasury, to say that they have both if they have not encouraged, at least looked with complacency and satisfaction on the efforts of those who have deliberately attempted to disturb the financial condition of the country in order to bring about the repeal of the Sherman law.

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While the outlook for the complete and speedy remonetization of silver may not be as promising as we could wish, yet there are many encouraging indications of a general interest in the subject among the people, who, until lately, have been willing to follow on this subject their political or self-appointed financial leaders, and with this interest, we may reasonably hope that the good sense and self-interest of the mass of producers will be more potent in the future than in the past, and that the interests of the money owners will not alone be considered in the legislation of the near future.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

mined in the support of what they believe to be right, and on the success of which, to a great degree, hangs the welfare and happiness of the human race.

GOVERNMENT GOLD. Value of Bullion Operated Upon in the Denver Mint Last Year.

The following annual report of the Denver mint, issued last Thursday, is of special interest now as showing the amount of gold operated upon here for the fiscal year of 1893.

Table with columns: COLORADO, Gold, Silver, Total. Lists various locations like Arapahoe, Boulder, Chaffee, etc.

Fishing Tackle. A fine and complete assortment at 4-t HYNDMAN'S CITY BOOK STORE.

Pay Your Small Bills. It would be impossible to so disturb credit and confidence as to bring on conditions of stagnation and panic, if every man and woman owing small bills to the grocer, the doctor, the milliner, the baker, the butcher, the carpenter and the hundreds of persons in other callings who minister to our daily wants, would make prompt payment.

As this is the season of the year when it is the practice of tradesmen to send bills to those who are indebted to them for goods or services we trust some heed will be given to the advice to pay up.

Independence Day Is Over. But the demands on the market of Henry Dennis were met promptly. This week his customers will find it well supplied with everything, which in part is as follows:

- Dressed chickens, Green peas, Spring lamb, Cauliflower, Watermelons, Spinach, Fresh eggs, Lettuce, Table butter, Radishes, Spring onions, Parsley.

World's Fair Buildings—No. 2. THE WOMAN'S BUILDING. Just south of the 59th St. entrance. Dimensions 200 by 400 feet. Cost \$140,000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

An Interesting Budget of News from the National Capital.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1893.

Secretary Carlisle has had no less than three extended conferences with Mr. Cleveland, in the privacy of the latter's suburban residence, since the news was received of the practical demonetization of silver by the government of India, which has for some years been the largest purchaser of silver in the world, not even excepting the United States under the Sherman law.

Nothing may be expected from the administration in the shape of relief. It has deliberately thrown the whole business over to Congress and continues to devote its entire time to settling squabbles among Democrats as to who shall get the little offices.

A member of the cabinet let the cat out of the bag as to why Mr. Cleveland continues to turn the deaf ear to the numerous appeals for an immediate extra session of Congress that are being made to him, by saying in the course of a general conversation: "If the President were convinced that Congress would immediately after assembling repeal the Sherman law that body might be convened before September."

Ever since the establishment of the present form of government for the District of Columbia it has been regarded, as it was intended to be, as being strictly non-partisan in its make-up, and for many years the loudest shouters in favor of keeping politics out were the Democrats.

Fresh Ripe Strawberries. Received by every train direct from the beds at Golden, by the SAUER-McSHANE M. Co.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BANK Central City, Colorado.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: FRED KRUSE, President, JOHN BEST, Vice-President, T. H. POTTER, Cashier, H. G. SHUCK, Assistant Cashier, Fred Kruse, H. J. Kruse, Wm. Fullerton, T. H. Potter.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS: Otto Sauer, E. M. Rogers, Wm. Fullerton, Samuel Mishler, J. C. McShane, Joseph Standley, Frank C. Young. OFFICERS: OTTO SAUER, President, F. H. MESSINGER, Cashier, JOHN C. McSHANE, Vice-President, H. B. LAKE, Asst. Cashier.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY MILLINERY GOODS AT A MINIMUM COST.

To rearrange our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT we will offer the balance of our Summer Millinery Stock at such prices as to make this sale of more than ordinary interest to the trade.

NEW YORK STORE. HAWLEY MDSE. CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions QUEENSWARE GLASSWARE Hercules Powder, Caps, Fuse, Candles HAY AND GRAIN, ETC.

The Man Who Wears Shoes Tiger Shoe 3/dollars.

McFARLANE & CO SUCCESSORS TO The Hendrie & Bolthoff M'f'g Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stamp Mills, Engines, Boilers, Castings and Mine Work OF ALL KINDS.

The Sauer-McShane Mercantile Co., (Successors to SAUER, McSHANE & CO.,) -JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN- GROCERIES Glassware, Queensware, Tobacco, Cigars, High Explosives, Fuse, Caps and Mining Candles, Hay and Grain.

Jas. E. Lightbourn, (Successor to the GILPIN LUMBER CO.,) DEALER IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, Doors, Windows, Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, and all kinds of Building Material. ALL ORDERS FOR DIMENSION LUMBER PROMPTLY FILLED. OFFICE—In Welch block, corner of Spring and Gregory streets, Central City. Telephone connections.

THE SINNER'S HOPE.

THE PUBLICAN WAS JUSTIFIED BECAUSE OF HIS HUMILITY.

The Self Righteous Pharisee—Why the Publican Was Distilled and His Title Used as a Byword Among the Jews—This One Admitted His Sin—Practical Appeal.

BROOKLYN, July 2.—Rev. Dr. Talmage had selected as his subject for today a picture of contrast, "Arrogance and Humility," the text being Luke xviii, 13, "God be merciful unto me, a sinner!"

No mountain ever had a more brilliant coronet than Mount Moriah. The glories of the ancient temple faded there. The mountain top was not originally large enough to hold the temple, and so a wall 600 feet high was erected, and the mountain was built out into that wall.

It was at that point that Satan met Christ and tried to persuade him to cast himself down the 600 feet. The nine gates of the temple flashed the light of silver and gold and Corinthian brass, which Corinthian brass was mere precious stones melted and mixed and crystallized. The temple itself was not so very large a structure, but the courts and the adjuncts of the architecture made it half a mile in circumference.

THE MORNING SACRIFICE. We stand and look upon that wondrous structure. What's the matter? What strange appearance in the temple? Is it fire? Why, it seems as if it were a mansion all kindled into flame. What's the matter? Why, its the hour of morning sacrifice, and the smoke on the altar rises and bursts out of the crevices and out of the door and wreathes the mountain top with folds of smoke through which glitter precious stones gathered and burnished by royal munificence.

I see two men mounting the steps of the building. They go side by side; they are very unlike; no sympathy between them—the one the pharisee, proud arrogant, pompous; he goes up the steps of the building; he seems by his manner to say: "Clear the track! Never before came up these steps such goodness and consecration."

Beside him was the publican, bowed down, seemingly, with a load on his heart. They reach the inclosure for worship in the midst of the temple. The pharisee goes close up to the gate of the holy of holies. He feels he is worthy to stand there. He says practically: "I am so holy I want to go into the holy of holies. O Lord, I am a very good man! I am a remarkably good man. Why, two days in the week I eat absolutely nothing. I'm so good. I'm very generous in my conduct toward the poor. I have no sympathy with the common rabble; especially have I none with this poor, miserable, commonplace, wretched publican, who happened to come up the stairs beside me."

THE REPENTANT PUBLICAN. The publican went clear to the other side of the inclosure, as far away from the gate of the holy of holies as he could get, for he felt unworthy to stand near the sacred place. And the Bible says he stood afar off. Standing on the opposite side of this inclosure, he bows his head, and as orientals when they have any trouble beat their breasts, so he begins to pound his breast as he cries: "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

Oh, was there ever a greater contrast? The incense that wafted that morning from the priest's censer was not so sweet as the publican's prayer floating into the opening heavens, while the prayer of the pharisee died on his contemptuous lips and rolled down into his arrogant heart. Worshipping there, they join each other and go side by side down the steps, the pharisee cross, wretched, acrid, saturnine—the publican with his face shining with the very joys of heaven, for "I tell you that this man went down to his house justified rather than the other."

Now, I put this publican's prayer under analysis, and I discover in the first place that he was persuaded of his sinfulness. He was an honest man; he was a taxgatherer; he was an officer of the government. The publicans were taxgatherers, and Cicero says they were the adornment of the state. Of course they were somewhat unpopular, because people then did not like to pay their taxes any better than people now like to pay their taxes, and there were many who disliked them.

Still I suppose this publican, this taxgatherer, was an honorable man. He had an office of trust; there were many hard things said about him, and yet, standing there in that inclosure of the temple amid the demonstrations of God's holiness and power, he cries out from the very depths of his soul, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" By what process shall I prove that I am a sinner? By what process shall I prove that you are a sinner? Shall I ask you to weigh your motives, to scan your actions, to estimate your behavior? I will do nothing of the kind. I will draw my argument rather from the plan of the work that God has achieved for your salvation.

SHIPWRECKED SOULS.

You go down in a storm to the beach, and you see wreckers put on their rough jackets and launch the lifeboat and then shoot the rockets to show that help is coming out into the breakers, and you immediately cry, "A shipwreck!" And when I see the Lord Jesus Christ putting aside robe and crown and launch out on the tossing sea of human suffering and satanic hate, going out into the thundering surge of death, I cry, "A shipwreck!" I know that our souls are dreadfully lost by the work that God has done to save them. Are you a sinner? Suppose you had a commercial agent in Charleston or San Francisco or Chicago, and you were paying him promptly his salary, and you found out after awhile that notwithstanding he had drawn the salary he had given nine-tenths of all the time to some other commercial establishment. Why, your indignation would know no bounds. And yet that is just the way we have treated the Lord.

He sent us out into the world to serve him. He has taken good care of us. He has clothed us, he has sheltered us, and he has surrounded us with 10,000 bene-

factious, and yet many of us have given nine-tenths of our lives to the service of the world, the flesh and the devil. Why, my friend, the Bible is full of confession, and I do not find anybody is pardoned until he has confessed.

What did David say? "I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord." What did Isaiah say? "Woe is me, because I am a man of unclean lips." What did Ezra say? "Our iniquities are increased over our head, and our trespass is grown up into heaven." And among the millions before the throne of God tonight not one got there until he confessed. The coast of eternal sorrow is strewn with the wreck of those who, not taking the warning, drove with the cargo of immortal hope into the white tangled foam of the breakers.

Repent! the voice celestial cries,
No longer dare delay;
The wretch that scorns the mandate dies
And meets the fiery day.

NO SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS. But I analyze the publican's prayer a step further, and I find that he expected no relief except through God's mercy. Why did he say, I am an honorable man. When I get \$10 taxes, I pay them right over to the government. I give full permission to anybody to audit my accounts. I appeal to thy justice, O God! He made no such plea. He threw himself flat on God's mercy.

Have you any idea that a man by breaking off the scales of the leprosy can change the disease? Have you any idea that you can by changing your life change your heart—that you can purchase your way to heaven? Come, try it. Come, bring all the bread you ever gave to the hungry, all the medicine you ever gave to the sick, all the kind words you have ever uttered, all the kind deeds that have ever distinguished you. Add them all up into the tremendous aggregate of good words and works, and then you will see Paul sharpen his knife as he cries, "By the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified."

Well, say a thousand men in this audience, if I am not to get anything in the way of peace from God in good works, how am I to be saved? By mercy. Here I stand to tell the story; mercy, mercy, long suffering mercy; sovereign mercy, infinite mercy, omnipotent mercy, everlasting mercy. Why, it seems in the Bible as if all language were exhausted, as if it were stretched until it broke, as if all expression were struck dead at the feet of prophet and apostle and evangelist when it tries to describe God's mercy.

HOPE FOR THE REPENTANT. Oh, says some one, that is only adding to my crime if I come and confess before God and seek his mercy. No, no! The murderer has come, and while he was washing the blood of his victim from his hands, looked into the face of God and cried for mercy, and his soul has been white in God's pardoning love! And the soul that has wandered off in the streets and down to the very gates of hell has come back to her father's house, throwing her arms around his neck, and been saved by the mercy that saved Mary Magdalen.

But, says some one, you are throwing open that door of mercy too wide. No, I will throw it open wider. I will take the responsibility of saying that if all this audience, instead of being gathered in a semicircle, were placed side by side, in one long line, they could all march right through that wide open gate of mercy. "Whosoever," "whosoever." Oh, this mercy of God—there is no line long enough to fathom it; there is no ladder long enough to scale it; there is no arithmetic facile enough to calculate it; no angel's wing can fly across it.

Heavenly harpers, aided by choirs with feet like the sun, cannot compass that harmony of mercy, mercy. It sounds in the rumbling of the celestial gate. I hear it in the chiming of the celestial towers. I see it flashing in the uplifted and downcast coronets of the saved. I hear it in the thundering tread of the bannered hosts around about the throne, and then it comes from the harps and crowns and thrones and processions to sit down, unexpressed, on a throne overtopping all heaven—the throne of mercy.

THE GOSPEL LIFEBOAT.

How I was affected when some one told me in regard to that accident on Long Island sound, when one poor woman came and got her hand on a raft as she tried to save herself, but those who were on the raft thought there was no room for her, and one man came and most cruelly beat and bruised her hands until she fell off. Oh, I bless God that this lifeboat of the gospel has room enough for the sixteen hundred millions of the race—room for one, room for all, and yet there is room!

I push this analysis of the publican's prayer a step further and find that he did not expect any mercy except by pleading for it. He did not fold his hands together as some do, saying: "If I'm to be saved, I'll be saved. If I'm to be lost, I'll be lost, and there is nothing for me to do." He knew what was worth having was worth asking for; hence this earnest cry of the text, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

It was an earnest prayer, and it is characteristic of all Bible prayers that they were answered—the blind man, "Lord, that I may receive my sight;" the leper, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean;" sinking Peter, "Lord, save me;" the publican, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner!" But if you come up with the tip of your finger and tap at the gate of mercy, it will not open. You have got to have the earnestness of the warrior who, defeated and pursued, dismounts from his lathered steed and with gauntleted fist pounds at the palace gate.

You have got to have the earnestness of the man who, at midnight, in the fourth story, has a sense of suffocation, with the house in flames, goes to the window and shouts to the firemen, "Help!" O unforgotten soul, if you were in full earnest I might have to command silence in the auditory, for your prayers would drown the voice of the speaker, and we would have to pause in the great service. It is because you do not realize your sin before God that you are not

this moment crying, 'Mercy, mercy, mercy!'

THE HUMBLE PRAYER. This prayer of the publican was also a humble prayer. The pharisee looked up; the publican looked down. You cannot be saved as a metaphysician or as a rhetorician; you cannot be saved as a scholar; you cannot be saved as an artist; you cannot be saved as an official. If you are ever saved at all, it will be as a sinner. "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

Another characteristic of the prayer of the publican was, it had a ring of confidence. It was not a cry of despair. He knew he was going to get what he asked for. He wanted mercy; he asked for it, expecting it. And do you tell me, O man, that God has provided this salvation, will he not let you have it? Oh, if there be a pharisee here, a man who says, I am all right, my past life has been right, I don't want the pardon of the gospel, for I have no sin to pardon, let me say that while that man is in that mood there is no peace for him, there is no pardon, no salvation, and the probability is he will go down and spend eternity with the lost pharisee of the text.

THE GRATEFUL NEGRO. But if there be here one who says I want to be better, I want to quit my sins, my life has been a very imperfect life, how many things have I said that I should not have said, how many things I have done I should not have done, I want to change my life, I want to begin now, let me say to such a soul, God is waiting, God is ready, and you are near the kingdom, or rather you have entered it, for no man says I am determined to serve God and surrender the sins of my life; here, now, I consecrate myself to the Lord Jesus Christ who died to redeem me; no man from the depth of his soul says that but he is already a Christian.

My uncle, the Rev. Samuel K. Talmage of Augusta, Ga., was passing along the streets of Augusta one day, and he saw a man, a black man, step from the sidewalk out into the street, take his hat off and bow very lowly. My uncle was not a man who demanded obsequiousness, and he said, "What do you do that for?" "Oh," says the man, "massa, the other night I was going along the street, and I had a burden on my shoulder, and I was sick, and I was hungry, and I came to the door of your church, and you were preaching about 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and I stood there at the door long enough to hear you say that if a man could utter that prayer from the depths of his soul God would pardon him and finally take him to heaven. Then I put my burden on my shoulder, and I started home. I got to my home, and I sat down, and I said, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and I got darker and darker, and then, massa, I got down on my knees, and I said 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and the burden got heavier, and it got darker and darker. I knew not what to do. Then I got down on my face, and I cried, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and away off I saw a light coming, and it came nearer and nearer and nearer until all was bright in my heart, and I arose. I am happy now—the burden is all gone—and I said to myself if ever I met you in the street I would get clear off the sidewalk, and I would bow down and take my hat off before you. I feel that I owe more to you than to any other man. That is the reason I bow before you."

THE CALL IS ON YOU. Oh, are there not many now who can utter this prayer, the prayer of the black man, the prayer of the publican, "God be merciful to me, a sinner?" While I halt in the sermon, will you not all utter it? I do not say audibly, but utter it down in the depths of your souls' consciousness. Yes, the sigh goes all through the galleries, it goes all through the pews, it goes all through these aisles, sigh after sigh—God be merciful to me, a sinner!

Have you all uttered it? No, there is one soul that has not uttered it, too proud to utter it, too hard to utter it. O Holy Spirit, descend upon that one heart. Yes, he begins to breathe it now. No bowing of the head yet, no starting tear yet, but the prayer is beginning—it is born. God be merciful to me, a sinner! Have all uttered it? Then I utter it myself, for no one in all the house needs to utter it more than my own soul—God be merciful to me, a sinner!

What Poets Need. A whimsical letter written by W. S. Gilbert notes "a great want" among poets. "I should like to suggest," he says, "that any inventor who is in need of a name for his invention would confer a boon on all rhymesters and at the same time insure himself many gratuitous advertisements if he were to select a word that rhymes to one of the many words in common use that have very few rhymes or none at all. A few more words rhyming to 'love' are greatly wanted. 'Revenge' and 'avenge' have no rhyme but 'Penge' and 'Stonehenge.' 'Coif' has no rhyme at all. 'Starve' has no rhyme except (oh, irony!) 'carve.' 'Scarf' has no rhyme, though I fully expect to be told that 'laugh,' 'calf' and 'half' are admissible, which they certainly are not."—Philadelphia Press.

Passports In Russia. The reform of the passport system is about to be undertaken in Russia. At present nobody can change his dwelling even in the same street without sending his passport twice to be visited by the police—first on quitting the old house and secondly on entering the new one. This is aggravated by the slowness of the Russian officials. The wife cannot leave her home even were it on the most urgent business without a passport delivered to her by her husband, and unscrupulous husbands take advantage of this. Wives have been known to purchase the marital passport by the sacrifice of half their personal fortune.—London Tit-Bits.

Americans In France and England.

It is likely enough that had the second empire lasted France and not England would have been selected by the American millionaire as his European refuge. Paris, not London, was the place to which it was said that good Americans went when they died and to which Americans good, bad and indifferent used to flock in former days. At the court of Napoleon III eminent citizens and citizenesses of the United States were always especially welcome, and the court of Napoleon III created and controlled Parisian society. At that time, too, Americans were, above all things, urban in their tastes and pursuits. With the sports and pastimes in which Englishmen of rank and fortune occupy themselves they had little or no sympathy, and a hotel in Paris was infinitely more in their line than such a rural retreat as Mr. Astor purchased from the Duke of Westminster.

A palace on the banks of the Thames would then have been about the last place in which one could have expected to find an American millionaire, and the Champs Elysees, not Chiveden, would have been as far into the country as he would have cared to go. Only a quarter of a century ago two well known citizens of New York, Mr. William Butler Duncan and Mr. Samuel R. Barlow, were much wondered at for having each bought a retreat, one at Staten Island, the other at Long Island, to which they were in the habit of retiring from Saturday to Monday and there entertaining their friends. What the astonishment would have been if not Long Island, but the island of Britain had been the site of their acquisitions it is not easy to imagine.—London World.

Hiring Hand Organs.

The music of the great Italian composer, Verdi, enjoys a high degree of popularity. One form which its popularity takes is its frequent application to hand organs and piano organs, which grind upon Verdi's music until the composer himself is almost compelled to regret that he ever wrote it.

One summer not many years ago Verdi went for a season of rest to the mountain resort of Montecatini. Here a friend called upon him and noticed before he entered that Verdi had taken a rather pretentious apartment.

But when he entered the house he was astonished to find that the composer was using a single room of the "flat" as sitting room, dining room and bedroom. The visitor's looks expressed his surprise at this arrangement.

"Oh," said Verdi, "I have two more large rooms here, but they are just now occupied with some objects which I have hired for the season."

He opened the doors of these rooms and revealed to the visitor a great pile of hand organs—apparently 100 of them at least.

"These organs," said Verdi, "contain in their repertories music of my own. I wanted rest here, but when I arrived it seemed as if all the hand organs in Italy had come before me. They came under my windows in the morning and played a hideous cacophony of 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore' and 'Traviata.' So I hired all these organs for the season, and all that were likely to find their way here, and here I have them all nicely piled up. Oh, I can take some rest now!"—Youth's Companion.

Popularity of New Medicines. From time to time some form of treatment for disease or some medicine becomes suddenly popular. Physicians of repute give their testimony and record their belief in the new specific, and the patients who have benefited manifest that strange enthusiasm to get others into trying their remedy which is so marked a characteristic of the average man and woman. The newspapers find out the latest craze, and reporters become learned in many long words technically descriptive of various parts of the body or of the action on these of the new treatment.

For a time he who reads or listens to the talk of others would believe that the elixir has been found at last—that elixir of which Pythagoras dreamed and which Lord Bacon thought might exist, the wonderful cure all which is to vanquish every disease—and then, within six months, a year, two years at most, the new remedy has been forgotten or has sunk into a modest place in the pharmacopoeia, and the new treatment is old and of small respect. The part which medical men play in puffing these fads into prominence and repute is a most important one. Without their countenance and indorsement nothing could be done. That they so countenance and indorse them may be attributed to several causes, some inherent in medical science, others reflecting the highest praise on the physicians themselves, and then, again, others which may only be condemned.—Cyrus Edson, M. D., in North American Review.

A Street Costume In Boston.

A procession of girls in fetching gowns topped off with big white hats were to be seen on Tremont street directly after the recital given by the pupils of Miss Gertrude Franklin Thursday afternoon. One of the most striking was worn by a blond young lady, who succeeded in attracting much attention, which, if not sought, must have been dreadfully embarrassing. She was gowned in white serge made with a very full skirt, an Eton jacket with enormous sleeves and wide revers worn over a pink and white striped shirt waist, a wide brimmed white sailor trimmed with a plain band of ribbon and white gloves with black stitching on the back. Her gait was more striking than her toilet. You couldn't help looking at her feet, which were dressed in white suede.—Boston Globe.

Children as part of wedding pageants are more seen this year than ever before. A fashionable London wedding is almost unknown just now that does not show in the bridal procession one or more children in picturesque garb, lending, with the flowers, a charming effect of unconscious beauty.

ODDS AND ENDS.

London has 9,000 sailors.

Among the British nobility 10 per cent are childless.

New Zealand Knights of Labor will try co-operation.

Bayonets were first made at Bayonne, France, in 1647.

Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead.—Franklin.

A watch carried by Emperor Charles V in 1530 weighed 27 pounds.

When packing dresses, put paper between the folds to prevent creasing.

Long visits should be like angels' visits in one respect at least—few and far between.

The father of Turner, the painter of the "Slave Ship," was a barber and hairdresser.

In 1875 the number of telegraph messages in Great Britain amounted to 20,000,000.

A diamond brooch is appropriate with a black reception dress that is not trimmed with crape.

An old proverb says, "If you listen at all, take the first advice of a woman, not the second."

Both mandibles of the parrot's beak are movable, but most birds are able to move only one.

The Chinese for actual use carry handkerchiefs of paper, which are immediately discarded.

Love cannot be justly said to be all tomfoolery. There is a certain percentage of life elixir discoverable therein.

If horses stretch out their necks and sniff the air and assemble in the corner of a field with their heads to leeward, look for rain.

Bound to Be Heard From.

Harlem has always been noted for the bright youngsters who run around its ozone laden precincts, and it now holds one especially bright boy from whom all New York may expect to hear in the next dozen years. He lives on Lenox avenue and has to amuse himself on its level pavements a velocipede, an express wagon, a pair of roller skates, a big iron hoop and a pretty little sister.

Most boys would be satisfied to play with one, or at most two, of these articles at a time, but not this youngster. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of getting the greatest amount of good out of the greatest number of things in the shortest amount of time, and this is the way in which I saw him carrying out his principles a few days ago:

He strapped on his skates, hitched his wagon to his velocipede, put his little sister in the wagon, bestride the velocipede, started off with a few strokes of his skates, and while steering the machine with one hand guided the hoop with the other.

The other and less progressive boys of the neighborhood watched him with an expression in which awe and envy were nicely blended, and his parents came out to brag about his ingenuity.

His little sister thinks there is no one like "Bruver Jack."—New York Herald.

Peculiar Plant Lice.

Livingstone tells of a species of aphid, or plant louse, which inhabits the fig trees of Africa, which constantly distill water until it forms in great puddles on the ground underneath. There seems to be some contention among naturalists as to whether this insect distills its water from the sap of the plant which it infests or the atmosphere. Livingstone found some of them at work on a castor bean plant and set about making an experiment. When first surprised at their work, distillation was going on at the rate of one drop every 67 seconds, or about 5 1/2 table-spoonfuls every 24 hours.

He destroyed the bark of the plant below them, and although it is known that sap must come from the earth they were actually distilling a drop every five seconds, the flow being 13 times greater than it was the day before. He then girdled the plants so deeply that it dried and broke off. Still the little colony of insect wonder kept at work, regularly distilling one drop every five seconds, while another colony on a green twig only managed to distill a drop every 17 seconds.—St. Louis Republic.

Forming Squares.

It is remarkable that recent tactics in the Sudan, when we formed squares to resist the rush of our fanatical opponents, are simply a copy of those which Napoleon was compelled to adopt in that part of the world nearly a century ago. The Mamelukes, who were his most dangerous antagonists, were better trained and better mounted than any cavalry he had to bring against them, and, moreover, greatly outnumbered the French squadrons. He was obliged, therefore, to rely entirely on his artillery and infantry, and these were formed into squares, with the guns at the angles, just as our troops were drawn up to stem the rushes at El Teb and Tannai.

At Ulundi our formation was the same, and, like us at that occasion, we read that Napoleon placed his baggage and cavalry in the center of the square, and when the foe was beaten launched the horsemen to the pursuit just as we loose our squadrons on the Zulus.—Saturday Review.

A Girl Who Weighs 370 Pounds.

A girl 13 years old, who weighs 370 pounds, is the daughter of O. B. Braiser, a farmer, who lives at the foot of Cumberland ridge. At the age of 3 the child was of ordinary size and intelligence, but about that time she began to increase rapidly in flesh, and it was within a year after that she attracted attention on account of her abnormal growth. From that time on she increased to such proportions that people for miles around flocked to see her, and she became the wonder of the day.

She is yet a child in age and actions, engaging heartily in sports with neighbor children, and is clever and energetic in all her movements. The skill of the physicians has been ineffective in staying the rapid growth.—Franklin (Tenn.) Review-Appeal.

RUPTURE

The I. B. SEELEY & CO., Phila., HARD RUBBER TRUSSES Scientifically Fitted. Correspondence Solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Gilbert Dental Rooms 7-9-11, 1638 Curtis St. M'g Co., DEWEE, Cal. dec10-6m



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HOW TO CURE HEAT STROKES.

Their Symptoms and the Precautions to Be Observed. Sunstrokes, or, as they may be more properly called, heat strokes, depend largely upon the heat of the body.

By some authorities the symptoms of heat stroke have been divided into three classes in the order of their intensity.

All three kinds of heat stroke, in fact, are capable of causing death, but if prompt remedial measures be taken the patient may recover.

A person attacked with heat stroke should be removed as quickly as possible to a cool place. The treatment adapted is special, according to the character of the attack.

To restore consciousness mustard or turpentine may be applied to the nape of the neck or chest, while, if unconsciousness still persists, the hair of the patient should be removed and his scalp blistered.

How to Prevent Nails From Rusting. Nails for outdoor and garden use often rust after being driven, making the arbors or fences they hold very insecure.

How People Were "Broken on the Wheel." This particular form of capital punishment has only been in vogue in Germany and France.

God Only Knows. Whither are going with hurrying feet Forms that are passing tonight on the street?

How the Phrase "To Sleep Like a Top" Originated. It comes from the Italian proverb, "Il dormo comm' un topo."

How Black Came to Be Used For Mourning. Anne, queen of Charles VIII of France, on the death of her husband in 1498 surrounded her coat of arms with black and clothed herself in the same color.

How to Test Gold and Silver. Dampen the metal to be tested and gently rub with lunar caustic.

How to Take Creases Out of Paper. The creases may be removed from papers intended for binding by sprinkling them with water, throwing it on with a whisk broom, then putting the papers under heavy weights until dry.

How to Drive Nails In Hard Wood. Touch the end in lard or tallow first.

GEMS IN VERSE.

The Forest's Heritage. What does he plant who plants a tree? He plants a friend of sun and sky?

Love's Faith. Love can wait! Being so patient, it is strong. If in this world it wait in vain,

His Fruits Shall Follow. The books say well, my brothers. Each man's life The outcome of his former living is.

Knave Deep In June. Tell you what I like best— Long about the knee deep in June.

How to Prevent Nails From Rusting. Nails for outdoor and garden use often rust after being driven, making the arbors or fences they hold very insecure.

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How to Drive Nails In Hard Wood. Touch the end in lard or tallow first.

THE DOZZLER

No. 187.—Double Frimal Acrostic. All of the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below the other, the first and second rows of letters (reading downward) will each spell a word often heard in July.

No. 188.—An Old Saying Pictured. Love can wait! Being so patient, it is strong.

No. 189.—Numerical Enigma. I am composed of 78 letters and am a sentence written by Rufus Choate.

No. 190.—Central Acrostic. All the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below the other, the central letters will spell historic ground.

No. 191.—Crossword Enigma. In telling, not in Turk; In heathen, not in Turk;

No. 192.—Behandments. Behold force and leave a line of cars. Behold part of the foot and leave a genus of creeping fish.

No. 193.—Curtainfalls. Curtail varied and leave several. A nobleman and leave a spike of corn.

Luck In Odd Numbers. The ancients thought there was luck in odd numbers. In setting a hen, says Grose, the good women hold it as an indispensable rule to put an odd number of eggs.

Puniana. Sea stories—the decks. Gets floored—the matting. Indian canines—savage dogs.

Key to the Puzzler. No. 180.—Triple Acrostic: From 1 to 8, Hastings; 9 to 16, Blenheim; 17 to 24, Waterloo.

No. 181.—Twin Diamonds: N C A T P I T C H M A S H I N G N A T H A N I E L M O R N I N G M E I Z E L E A H L A W F E W E R F A N T H E R H A W T H O R N E T H R O U G H H A R S H O N E E

No. 182.—A Religious Order: Black Friars. No. 183.—Decapitation: P-an. No. 184.—A Riddle: A shoe.

No. 185.—Synonyms: Parsley, parley, paley, paly, pay, py. No. 186.—Behandments: A-new, L-link, A-side, D-bar, D-off, I-da, N-egress.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Say "It is I," and "He went with me." There are no opportunities for the unprepared.

Cocus wood is the hardest known wood. Oak is the strongest. The Latin Bible was valued at \$150 in the fifteenth century.

When faith is lost and honor dies, the man is dead.—Whittier. A society which nearly any one may enter is no society at all.

Chambers agrees that the somnambulic state may come upon a person in the daytime. Train children carefully to read aloud, both for the sake of the voice and the pronunciation.

All four of the British-Australian colonists have a Scotchman at the head of their government. Woman is in a normal condition only when she is in love—the love that cheers but not inebriates.

It is said that wood for use in making the best pianos is seasoned for 40 years before it is deemed serviceable. One should not make one's trials worse by letting them become the cause of permanent, perhaps fatal, organic derangement.

One never knows himself till he has denied himself. The altar of sacrifice is the touchstone of character.—O. P. Gifford. Spirit Lake, Ia., is situated upon the pinnacle of one of the most elevated regions in the state, 1,650 feet above sea level.

Street car conductors at Hannibal, Mo., are forbidden to aid women in getting on or off the cars, except when requested. Manchester's career as a seaport commences with 1894. At any rate, Sir J. Harwood expresses himself confident that the ship canal will be opened in January next.

The Gentle Art of Charming. A man says that a woman to be clever at conversation must have a good memory. She must keep in mind so much as she knows of the tastes and prejudices of those present.

You may even coax him up to a joke, be he as grim as Pharaoh's ghost. Remind him of clever things he said "the other day." Never mind if they are inventions of your own. Never mind if he knows they are. So long as he does not imagine that you know they are, you are all right.

A Wrinkle For Husbands. The young wife of an engineer residing near the Thiergarten had gone to spend the Easter holidays with her mother in Magdeburg and appeared so well satisfied with the change that she prolonged her stay, notwithstanding the pathetic appeals of her lonesome husband.

News has reached Kirkwall that the "mermaid" has again made her appearance at Deerness, Orkney. The creature has arrived at the same place now many years in succession, where it remains all summer, disappearing in the winter and returning again with fine weather.

Return of the Orkney Mermaid. News has reached Kirkwall that the "mermaid" has again made her appearance at Deerness, Orkney. The creature has arrived at the same place now many years in succession, where it remains all summer, disappearing in the winter and returning again with fine weather.

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NEW LIGHTNING DOUBLE FLAT FRICTION HOISTERS Manufactured by the Hendrie & Bolhoff M'F'G. CO., Denver, Colo.

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Sheriff's Sale Under Decree in Foreclosure of Mechanic's Lien. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of and under the authority of certain decrees and orders issued thereon, one of said decrees made and entered in the District Court in and for said county, dated March 24, 1893, at the January term, 1893, of said court, made in a certain cause then pending in said court wherein Ambros Mathes was plaintiff and the Clay County Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, and others were defendants, said decree made to the effect that I am commanded to execute the sum of \$1,134.23 in said decree found to be due said Ambros Mathes, and the sum of \$27.44 in said decree found to be due Benjamin F. Lowell and Eugene E. Clark, both of said sums bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 24th day of March, 1893, and costs of suit taxed at \$2.48, also the further sum of \$86.23 in said decree found to be due Thomas Hooper, with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from the 24th day of September, 1892, said decree having been rendered in a foreclosure of mechanic's lien and execution issued thereon.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN. The other side of said decrees made and entered in the District Court in and for said county, at the July term of said court, dated July 2, 1893, made in a certain cause therein pending, wherein William Bishop was plaintiff and the Clay County Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, and others were defendants, and said execution to me directed, bearing date June 14th, 1893, wherein I am commanded to execute the sum of \$25.00, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 6th day of June, 1893, and costs of suit taxed at \$2.00, also the further sum of \$100.00 in said decree found to be due said Thomas Hooper, Sheriff of Gilpin County, Colorado, first pub June 16—last July 7, '93

with beards are rapidly increasing. And why not? In these days so many women are aping masculine, the law of evolution would hardly good if it did not tend among its noticeable effects, to develop upon the faces of our lady men.

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The REGISTER-CALL is the official paper of Gilpin County, and is the official paper of the city of Central, has the largest bona-fide circulation of any paper published in this section, and the only medium in which advertisements can reach the majority of the miners and residents of Central City, Black Hawk, Nevada, Russell Gulch, Rollinsville, and all outlying precincts of the county.

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Weekly Register-Call
 G. M. LAIRD, DEN. MARLOW,
LAIRD & MARLOW,
 PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, JULY 7

The paid admissions to the World's Fair on Tuesday last were 274,917.

If we cannot get free and unlimited coinage, we must have the coinage of the American product.

The miners of Gilpin county are more than favored. If the silver mines on one side of the gulch are closed, they have only to cross the ravine and go to work in the gold mines.

CLEVELAND goes fishing, and the business and financial interests of the country goes to ruin. Kings and other crowned heads have been assassinated for less crimes than this.

SILVER took a tumble yesterday to 73 cents per ounce, the price quoted the day before being 75 cents. Nothing favorable to the white metal can be hoped for before the second week in August, when something will have to be done to relieve the country, or a revolution will follow.

When Hoke Smith begins to weep from the pension rolls all ex-soldiers not incapacitated and incapable of earning a living he should start out with Secretary Gresham, who receives thirty dollars a month from the government as a pension, besides his regular salary. Mr. Cleveland's substitute draws sixteen dollars a month and he too, is hale and hearty. Either instance would afford an excellent place to begin.

From the statement published in another column of the product of the product of the workings of the Denver mint during the past year, we learn that Gilpin county sold gold to the amount of \$490,566, and silver—separated from the retort gold—of \$4,597, a total of \$504,163. Our product of gold is nearly one-half of that of the entire state, and came from the low grade mill dirt treated in the stamp mills.

NOTWITHSTANDING the depression in silver, and the low figure at which the white metal is quoted, no mining camp in Colorado or the west is as prosperous as-day as old reliable Gilpin county. We feel the effect of the low price of silver, but not to the extent that the balance of the state does. Our product is mostly gold, and the majority of our ores being treated in the stamp mills at Black Hawk, we are in a position to continue work and keep up production, even if all the smelters should close down. If it comes to the worst, the smelting ore that our mines produce could be mixed with the mill ore, and all run through the stamp mills, the returns being in the shape of gold retorts, that our banks and the mint in Denver are always ready to advance money upon. But in the remarks of ex-Senator Hill, in a recent number of the Republican, he says that

our country is unpopulated, because they were somewhat unpopulated, because people then did not like to pay their taxes any better than people now like to pay their taxes, and there were many who disliked them.

Still I suppose this publican, this tax gatherer, was an honorable man. He had an office of trust; there were many hard things said about him, and yet, standing there in that inclosure of the temple amid the demonstrations of God's holiness and power, he cries out from the very depths of his soul, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" By what process shall I prove that I am a sinner? By what process shall I prove that you are a sinner? Shall I ask you to weigh your motives, to scan your actions, to estimate your behavior? I will do nothing of the kind. I will draw my argument rather from the plan of the work that God has achieved for your salvation.

SHIPWRECKED SOULS.
 You go down in a storm to the beach, and you see wreckers put on their rough jackets and launch the lifeboat and then shoot the rockets to show that help is coming out into the breakers, and you immediately cry, "A shipwreck!" And when I see the Lord Jesus Christ putting aside robe and crown and launch out on the tossing sea of human suffering and satanic hate, going out into the thundering surge of death, I cry, "A shipwreck!" I know that our souls are dreadfully lost by the work that God has done to save them. Are you a sinner? Suppose you had a commercial agent in Charleston or San Francisco or Chicago, and you were paying him promptly his salary, and you found out after awhile that notwithstanding he had drawn the salary he had given nine-tenths of all the

silver and their pieces are again used for them, to work on the ores producing the white metal. Gilpin county cannot but prosper under present conditions, and her gold production will be greatly increased, and if the depression of silver continues for any great length of time, there will be more gold mines worked in Gilpin county during the next six months than was ever before known in her history.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Morris, who has been spending several weeks down in Grass Valley, Garfield County, has returned. He is not in love with ranch life, but prefers the bustle of a mining community. Professor Sidney W. Tyler, of Denver, came up last Friday evening on mining business, returning Sunday afternoon.

Mr. William Pascoe, a former resident of this city, now engaged in mining at Silver Plume, was over last Saturday commencing with his friend Mr. William Richards, with the Hawley Merchandise Company.

Mrs. Robinson, nee Julia Goldman and little son, and Miss Carrie Goldman, arrived last Saturday morning to join their mother Mrs. E. Goldman, who is spending some length of time here to escape the heat at the state capitol.

Mr. H. H. Atkins, district clerk of Clear Creek County, was over from Georgetown, Friday last, and died at the Teller with his friend Mr. T. H. Potter of the Rocky Mountain National Bank.

The horny-handed granger of Wheat Ridge, Mr. Jacob Derr, was perambulating around among Central and Nevada-ville marketmen on Friday, driving over to Russell and Idaho Springs, and thence up to Georgetown and Silver Plume.

Miss Anna Stevens, after a two months delightful visit with friends in Aspen, returned to Central last Friday. She says that the closing down of so many of the large producing silver mines that are tributary to that heretofore lively mining city, has had a baneful effect on business men and the citizens in general, and hundreds of miners and other employes have been thrown out of employment.

Mrs. George Borstadt, son and little daughter, who have been visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Oldweiler for ten days, returned to Denver last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. George Trevartha, came up from Denver on Saturday evening and returned Tuesday evening. While here he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. John Nichols.

Alderman E. A. Nichols took a spin down to Denver, Sunday, dining with his parents in that city, returning that evening.

The REGISTER-CALL acknowledges a friendly, pleasant visit from State Senator Lou White last Monday afternoon, who called in company with Senator H. C. Bolsinger. Senator White has become interested in the American Flag mine, Nevada district, which he is getting in readiness to develop.

Mr. Henry Schafnit rode up horseback from Denver last Saturday night, arriving here about daylight Sunday morning. He returned on the afternoon train. He didn't like to tackle another 40 miles ride in the saddle, so he took the train in order to rest his weary bones.

Mr. W. C. Fullerton, who accompanied his family to his ranch over on the Fraser in Grand county, returned last Sunday evening, where he left them endorsed for the summer. Mrs. D. A. Hamor and daughter, Miss Alida, who left with them, are in camp near by, and enjoying camp life very much.

Mr. Robert A. Campbell and family, who have been absent in the east for the past three weeks, have returned home. They had a very enjoyable trip, especially while in the windy city taking in the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. R. T. Reese, of Golden, paid Central a flying visit on Monday, returning in the evening.

Mr. John Mellor was up from Denver on Saturday.

Mr. Albert Gundy and sister, Miss Cecelia, left Sunday afternoon for Denver, where they spent the 4th. They were accompanied as far as Golden by their cousin, Miss Clara Gundy.

Ex state inspector of metalliferous mines, James Hutchinson, made expert examination of the Columbus last Monday, accompanied by Hon. S. V. Newell.

Miss M. Black, of Idaho Springs, was over the divide to spend the 4th with her friends and schoolmates, the Misses Laura and Martha Becker.

Miss Mamie Shoschien, of Golden, is spending her summer vacation among these killtops, the guest of Miss Lillie Miller.

Master Frank McFarlane came up on Sunday and had a good time the 4th with his former schoolmates and Central associates. He returned yesterday morning.

Wednesday morning the REGISTER-CALL was favored with a friendly call from Mr. Charles Johnson, one of the members of the Golden Globe, and Mr. West, of the Golden Transcript. They were in attendance at the tournament exercises in Black Hawk on the 4th. They returned Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. John Williams, of Golden, and daughter Mrs. Davall, and six children of Newark, New Jersey, were up the first of the week, spending the 4th with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hoskin, this city.

Miss Emma Rouse, of Idaho Springs, niece of Mrs. R. B. Williams, spent a portion of this week in this city, the guest of the latter lady.

Miss Sarah Morgan, who has been visiting friends at Idaho Springs, returned Monday evening to spend the 4th here. She was accompanied by Miss Daisy Bond, who returned to the Springs Wednesday.

Miss Maggie Moore, of Buffalo, Iowa, is in the city, the guest of her mother, Mrs. M. Moore.

Mrs. H. J. Hawley, and daughter Miss Martha, arrived from Denver, Tuesday morning, and spent the 4th here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Perry. They returned to the state capital Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Leonard Schaffnit drove down to Denver last Tuesday, after a visit here of ten days.

Eric-Canfield Independent: Mrs. W. J. Breckel and son Joseph accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Ed. C. Hughes, to her home in Black Hawk last Friday and will spend a couple of months in the mountains. "Billy" now visits the baker-shop and takes home provisions by the armload and eats his solitary meals in—a hurry.

Miss Emma Clair, and Mrs. Nelly Williams of Golden, nieces of Mr. James Couch, came up on Monday and remained over here until Wednesday, when they returned to the future Lowell of the west.

Messrs. Peter Mackin and James Longman, left yesterday morning for an outing in South Boulder park. They were well supplied with fishing tackle, and anticipated a fine catch of the spotted beauties. They return to Central to-morrow evening.

Misses Emma and Evalina Schaffnit, after a ten days visit with Denver friends, returned Wednesday evening. Fred Lincoln, wife and child, of Denver, spent Tuesday last among friends in Black Hawk.

Thomas Liddicoat, of Denver, spent the 4th in Black Hawk, taking a great interest in the tournament and races.

Gus Rohling and wife, of Fort Collins, Colorado, spent the 4th and several days later, with friends and relatives in Black Hawk.

E. J. Grenfell, the Black Hawk agent of the U. P. road, who, with his wife, have been taking in the sights at the World's Fair, Chicago, have returned.

W. T. Bennalack, of this city, one of the representatives of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, from Colorado, is taking in the sights at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Aspen Times, July 4: Manager B. H. Locke returned to Aspen on the noon train after a short visit in Denver and Colorado Springs. He has suspended work on the Pontiac and Champion Empire.

Mrs. J. W. Ratliff, of Nevada, left for Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday last. She will be absent about two months, and will spend several weeks at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, before returning. During her absence Brother Ratliff will keep bachelor's hall.

Mrs. Murdock Smith and son, who have been visiting here for several days, returned to Denver on Monday. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith this city.

Mr. H. L. Shaw, a former resident of East Nevada, put in an appearance last Monday for the first time since leaving the mountains in 1860. He enlisted in the union army in 1861, serving his country until the close of the War of the Rebellion, since which time he has been a resident of Pike county, Illinois. He will remain several weeks to regain his health and take a much needed rest.

Mrs. Al Hartong and daughters who spent the 4th with Mr. and Mrs. James Dorris, in this city, left on last evening's train for the Atlantic and Pacific tunnel at Apex, Clear Creek county.

Mrs. E. W. Hurlburt and little son returned to Denver last evening, after a visit here of several days.

Prof. Artie McFadden returned from Denver, where he spent the 4th with his partner, Mr. Thomas Conrad.

Mr. M. J. Conners, who, for the past few weeks has been visiting his brother at Glenwood Springs, returned home on Monday last.

Hon. Alvin Marsh, of Denver, made a flying trip to Black Hawk yesterday morning, returning home on the afternoon train.

Rev. Read, son of Mr. Eugene Reed, manager of the Gregory-Bobtail Company, at Black Hawk, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Black Hawk last Saturday, from Weeping Water, Neb. He will remain a couple of months.

Miss Lillie White, from Arvada, daughter of Rev. White, the former pastor of the M. E. Church at Black Hawk, spent the 4th visiting her Black Hawk friends.

Mayor John Sleep of Black Hawk, leaves on Sunday next, on a six weeks visit to his old home in Hazelton, Pa.

Mr. Emmett Sherwood left last Monday for Chicago, where he will meet his mother, remaining there several weeks. Thence he goes to his old home in Syracuse, New York. He will be absent about two months. His friends here wish him a pleasant time and a safe return to the Golden Queen.

Last Monday, Rev. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, and Rev. Mr. Reed, of Iowa, were shown through the workings of the incline shaft of the Gregory mine, by Mr. Eugene L. Reed, the manager of the property. The latter clergyman is a son of the manager of that property. Both gentlemen were well pleased with their trip through the mine.

THE FIREMEN.

Their Tournament in Black Hawk on the Fourth of July a Decided Success in Every Particular.

DRESSED IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

Result of the Straightaway, Hook and Ladder, Wet and Drilling Contests—Incidents and Happenings of the Day.

The citizens of our sister city, Black Hawk, are to be congratulated over the successful manner in which the firemen's tournament, drilling contest and other exercises passed off last Tuesday, July 4. The decoration committee started in on Sunday to decorate the streets, which gave them the appearance of shady retreats, so numerous were the pine trees. On Main street, just below Williams' feed depot, a beautiful arch festooned with evergreens, wrapped with red, white and blue bunting spanned the same, with the words: "Welcome" in large letters underneath which was "July 4, 1893." The railroad bridge crossing Gregory street was gaily decked with American flags, pine trees and an arch underneath with the words "Welcome, Firemen." The decorations in front of the lodge rooms of Black Hawk No. 4, K. of P., Colorado No. 3 and Scandia No. 60, I. O. O. F., were very neat and artistic, as also those in front of many of the business houses. It seemed that the city had put on her holiday attire in a manner never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant.

A little after 9 o'clock a. m. a special train of five passenger coaches arrived, bringing the F. E. Everett hook and ladder team and friends and a large delegation from Idaho Springs. The visiting firemen were met at the depot by the Black Hawk fire department and the Black Hawk silver cornet band, and escorted to their several headquarters, which had been assigned them by the committee of arrangements. When the regular train arrived at 11:15 the Barthoff hose company of Loveland, and a delegation from the Fort Collins fire department were met at the depot by the Black Hawk department and band and escorted to their quarters. The streets after this time were crowded with guests from the outside, which was largely augmented by the citizens from Russell, Nevada and Central City, who began to arrive shortly after 12 o'clock, and by 1:30 o'clock it was an utter impossibility to secure a seat in the stand erected at the foot of Clear Creek street. Those who were unfortunate in this respect repaired to the mountain east of that street or secured a place on Church street, or took their chances of viewing the races outside the ropes enclosing the track.

CONTESTING TEAMS.

At noon a meeting of the representatives of the various departments was held at the city council room at which the following teams were entered.

Idaho, Idaho Springs—Frank Gerrabrant, captain; Richard Dailey, Henry Darrab, Ed Sutherland, T. T. Bernard, W. L. Bush, P. L. Thorsen, B. W. Aikens, George Dory, M. Pender, Col. George Vivian, substitute.

F. E. Everett hook and ladder No. 1, Golden—George Vogel, captain; P. S. Reed, ladder climber; James Menier, Ed Rowe, Ophir Hall, Julius Bowsalki, Charles Hadley, A. E. Schoeder, Bert Hadley, Fred McEnroy, Frank Cherryholmes, Beach West, John Williams.

Barthoff hose, Loveland—H. G. Schellenberger, W. Hallowell, George Rist, Carl Barthoff, James Milliner, Charles Lakey, Charles Madison, John Dozier, Len Edwards, V. Van Brouwer, W. Meads.

Nevada fire company, Nevada—John Cannon, captain; John Nankervis plugman; William Stevens, nozzle man; James Richards, couple breaker; Thos. Newlun, spike; James Williams, Henry Grenfell, Dora Stubbs, George Gifford, Fred Bolsinger, John Bower.

Alert fire and hose company No. 2, Central City—Harry Morrell, spike; John Butler, Richard Davies, Frank Chinn, F. Roberts, Harry Peters, Charles Vivian, William Short, plugman; Thos. Bowden, hose puller; R. C. Johnson, pmpman; A. Champion, coupling break; John Butler, captain.

Rough and Ready hook and ladder No. 1, Central City—Captain and ladder climber, William J. Lamont; manager, Peter Sonne; Will McCallister, F. J. Bullene, William Thompson, Richard Rodda, Thomas Drennan, J. L. McDonald, Charles Franks J. E. Hatch, Frank Hepburn, Thomas Warwick, John Nichols, Kit McCallister, James Morrison.

Black Hawk fire and hose No. 1, Black Hawk—James Sanders, captain; John Boyle, spike; Thomas Mallory, John Eatwell, John Cronin, Ross Fields, Nick Boucher, Fred Lynch, Patsy Nevins, hydrant; John Osborne, nozzle man; Thos. Stoneman, hose puller; James Sanders, couple breaker.

The judges selected at the meeting held at the council room were R. H. Price of Idaho Springs, Cad Reed of Golden, Maxey Thust of Central City, Dr. Sutherland of Loveland, John Keyes of Black Hawk, and Col. George G. Vivian of Idaho Springs. Messrs. Price and Reed acted as starters. Timekeepers—Messrs. J. J. Sherman of Idaho Springs, Prof. Seeright of Black Hawk, and J. W. Campbell of Central City.

STRAIGHTAWAY.

Eight teams were entered for this race the rules of which were as follows:

Each team shall not consist of more than 11 men, and none others shall take position on the rope or apparatus. All shall start from the scope at a word to be given by the officer in charge of each team or by the official starter. Distance shall be 600 feet with a cart carrying 250 feet of hose. Time shall be given from the dropping of a signal until the wheels of the hose cart shall strike the score. The following is the time made by the respective companies; the straightaway being called at 1:40 p. m.

Company	Time
Alerts, Central	34 3-5 seconds
Nevada	35 1-5 "
Black Hawk	35 "
Idaho Springs, hose	35 3-5 "
Idaho Springs, hooks	35 3-5 "
Rough and Ready, Central	34 "
F. E. Everett, Golden	34 3-5 "
Barthoff, Loveland	34 4-5 "

The Everett's of Golden received first prize \$75, and Idaho hooks second prize, \$40. The Barthoff's of Loveland tied the Idaho's, but their run was protested, the judges deciding in favor of the Idaho team.

HOOK AND LADDER.

Three entries were made for the hook and ladder race. The distance was 500 feet, raise a 24-foot ladder, and man to ascend to top, he to touch bottom rung of ladder, time to be called as soon as he grasps the top rung with his hand. The following is the time made by the teams: F. E. Everett, Golden, 37 1-5; Rough and Ready, Central, 38 5-5; Idaho, Idaho Springs, 39 4-5; Rough and Ready received first prize \$75 and Idaho second \$40.

WET TEST.

But five entries were made in this contest. The low pressure of water at the hydrant used, fooled many of the visiting teams, each of whom claimed to have made better records at former tournaments held in Golden and Boulder. The conditions of the contest were, that the reel carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in one continuous line. Teams to consist of 11 members. The coupling intended for pipe may be made "catch" so as to be broken by hand or with spanner. The team to run 400 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 200 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when the water issues through the nozzle. Plugman shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man, the pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by fireman. Officer in charge of team may assist in any part of the test but must start with the team. Cap of hydrant to be used, to remain off, wrench shall be in place on hydrant before each team starts and the pressure up to the least amount specified by the tournament committee. Mark across the track to be 50 feet from hydrant, and when this mark is reached, and not before, plugman may commence to unreel for the plug connection. All teams shall use the same apparatus. The following is the time made:

Alerts, Central	43 1-5
Barthoff, Loveland	43 2-5
Nevada, Nevada	47 1-5
Black Hawk	47
Idaho hose, Idaho Springs	49

The Barthoff's received first prize \$75, Black Hawk second, \$40.

JUVENILE RACE.

Three teams were entered. The team from Golden was protested from from the fact that some of the members were over the age prescribed in the conditions governing the contest. The distance was 400 feet, and the race was governed by the rules of the adult straightaway. The time made was as follows:

Central, Central City	16 4-5
Golden	16 4-5
Black Hawk	17 2-5

The Black Hawk lads received first prize, \$15, and Centrals second, \$10, the Goldenites being accorded no time, as some of its members were over age.

In the foot race of 500 yards single dash, Schellenberger of Loveland carried off first prize of \$20 in 224 seconds. McCallister of Central came in second and Mayhew of Idaho third. McCallister's run was protested, the judges deciding against him and in favor of Mayhew, who received second prize, \$10.

DRILLING CONTEST.

In the double handed contest the following entries were made: John Osborne and William Lane, Andrew Wilinski and Andrew Kapella, of Black Hawk, James Mullis and James Williams, A. K. Johnson and Ray McGilvary, of Idaho Springs, Frank Cherryholmes and William Price of Golden, and Samuel Manuel and William Short of Central.

The contest commenced about four o'clock and lasted until nearly seven o'clock. Hard Gunnison granite was used, which was ordered by the drilling committee, Messrs. W. B. Jenness, Benjie Kimber and Joseph Zeigler, for the occasion. Much interest was taken in the contest, which was closely watched by the friends of the contestants and others. The result is as follows:

DOUBLE-HANDED.		Inches
Mullis and Williams, Idaho Springs	38	
Johnson and McGilvary, Idaho Springs	38 1-10	
Manuel and Short, Central	39	
Wilinsky and Kapella, Black Hawk	39 1-2	
Osborne and Lane, Black Hawk	39 3-4	
SINGLE-HANDED.		Inches
J. O. Taylor, Nevada	21 1-2	
Angelo Zori, Black Hawk	16 3-4	
Judson Stout, Idaho Springs	7 3-4	

Joseph Fleiss, Black Hawk	12 3-4
Richard Murley, Nevada	13 3-4
Sam Manuel, Central	14 3-4
Nicholas Oates, Jr., Nevada	16 3-4
Wm. Short, Central	17 3-4
John W. Boyd, Idaho Springs	17 3-4
Bernard Boyd	17 3-4
Martin Roberts, Nevada	17 3-4

Mullis and Williams received the first prize, \$50, and Johnson and McGilvary second prize, \$20, in the double-handed contest. In the single-handed contest J. O. Taylor received first prize, \$25, and John W. Boyd second prize \$10.

Climbing the greased pole was another feature of the exercises which afforded a fund of amusement. The victorious lad was young Bishop, alias "McGinty," who carried off the American flag amid cheers from the crowd who witnessed the feat.

The exercises closed in the evening by a grand pyrotechnic display from a point of rocks on the mountain dividing the city from Four Mile gulch. The display was splendid and was witnessed by hundreds of the citizens of the Quartz Mill city, and others who had remained over for that express purpose. The firemen's ball in the evening at Sons of America hall was largely attended and was a very successful affair, financially and socially.

FOURTH OF JULY NOTES.

The several committees who had charge of arranging the details of the tournament, as also those whose duties continued to the close of the tournament, are entitled to much credit for the success met with.

Marshal Backus and the special police kept good order.

Among other Goldenites who enjoyed themselves were Messrs. Adolph Coors, Wm. Otterbach, Joe Zilligen, Jr., Col. Thos. Burgess and our old pioneer friend Fred H. Buckman.

Col. Geo. G. Vivian, of Gov. White's staff, headed the Idaho firemen. Take the gentlemen comprising this department, they are as fine a party of firemen as one can meet with at any tournament.

Among other citizens who entertained friends from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Kimber and Mr. and Mrs. Preston Holbrook.

The saloon men of the city did a thriving business. Lemonade and beer were the principal beverages.

The water fountain in City Park was well patronized by the abstemious.

Lunch rooms and counters were met with on every hand. If any one went hungry it was their own fault, as the charges for ice-cream, cake, sandwiches, tea and coffee were very moderate.

Mr. Clinton Reed, the bright legal light of Denver, was among the spectators, and was chaperoned around by his brother, Mr. Eugene Reed, general manager of the New Gregory company.

Rollinsville and the classic vales of South Boulder were well represented by Mr. Fred. T. Gooch and Mr. Al. Rollins.

Captain Cannon of the Nevada team is to be congratulated over the good time made by his team. When the fact is taken into consideration that the team is composed of novices and ran without spiked shoes, they made a good record.

The streets of Central in the afternoon presented the appearance of a deserted banquet hall, Mr. J. S. Beaman, Dr. Day and a few others remaining at home as sort of "guardian angels" without wings.

Quite a number of families enjoyed picnicking at Pressler's ranch on North Clear Creek and Missouri Lake, while others drove over to Idaho Springs, taking in the baths of Montague on Soda Creek.

The work in the double-handed drilling contest, breaks the world's record, so far as any data is known. The best record made was by Daly and Tague, at Butte City, Montana, their 15 minutes work showing a hole 33 1/2 inches. The work of Mullis and Williams, in Gunnison granite, on the 4th for the same length of time, was 38 inches.

Taken all in all, the Fourth of July, 1893, will be remembered with pleasure, not only by those taking part in the contests, but by all in attendance.

Out of Sight.

The traveling public are now fully alive to the fact that the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line offers the very best accommodations to the public from and to Chicago, Omaha and intermediate points, not only during the World's Fair, but all the year round. td

ELITCH
Zoological Gardens
 DENVER, COLORADO.

Dramatic Performances Every Evening and Matinees.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY Afternoons

—BY THE—
FRANK NORCROSS STOCK CO.
 OF NEW YORK CITY.

25 Cents admits to all.
 5 Cents care fare.

Don't miss the free art exhibit. Kendall will put your watch in order.

The next session of the Western Slope congress will be held at Glenwood Springs on November 15, 16 and 17.

Nels Kellner pays full value for small lots of tailings.

Ice-Cream Soda Water At Couch's. 4-4

The electors of Colorado will decide by vote next fall as to whether women will have the right of suffrage in all state elections.

Fishing Tackle. Splendid assortment to select from, at Couch's. 4-4

The clerk who gets a vacation in the summer will work and to better effect for his employer the rest of the year. Give the clerks vacations, they need them.

Wines and Liquors For medicinal and culinary purposes, the best in the market, at Sleep & Metcalf's.

Judge Lucius P. Marsh, the well-known Denver attorney died at 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, at his residence in that city, aged 70 years. He leaves a wife and five children.

Fresh Fruits Received every day by express, by Sleep & Metcalf, Black Hawk.

The bond and stockholders of railroads running west will now begin to realize that the mining industry is what sustained the roads and helped pay interest and dividends.

For Riverside Oranges And lemons call at C. C. Miller's. 4-2

The bar fixtures for the new saloon of Mr. Matthias Mack, in the head of Cumberland gulch, Yankee Hill, were taken out on Monday. It was opened Tuesday, July 4th, with Mr. Rudolph Fuescher as chief engineer.

If Your Appetite is Dainty, And you crave something nice, call at Harvey's Model Market and order a roast of spring lamb and green peas, a spring chicken, or some other dainty article that is sure to be found there. He has a full assortment of fresh vegetables.

Accident to Mrs. Feehan. Mrs. Feehan, proprietress of the Pacific House in Black Hawk, last Sunday evening fell down a stairway and broke her right arm at the wrist. Dr. Davidson was called who attended to the fracture. She is doing as well as could be expected considering the nature of the fracture.

You Will Find Everything In the grocery and provision line, at the "Corner Grocery," Black Hawk, where Messrs. Sleep & Metcalf will take great pleasure in filling your orders with the best goods in the market. Call on them when ready to make your next purchase, and give them a trial.

Another Pioneer Gone. Elisha Duncan, of Longmont, father of Robert Duncan and police magistrate Duncan, of Boulder, died last Monday morning at his residence in the former place, aged 71 years. He came to Colorado in 1858, and was the promoter and one of the owners of the first toll-roads in this state. He had always been a stock-raiser and engaged in mining. A widow survives him as also four sons and two daughters.

The Popular East Bound Night Train Is the Burlington flyer leaving Denver daily at 8:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 8:25 a. m. and St. Louis at 7:10 a. m. the second morning making close connection with all fast trains for East and South. For full information call on any railroad ticket agent or address G. W. Vallery, Gen. Agent, 1700 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

Mammoth State Mass Meeting. George G. Merrick, President of the Colorado State Silver League has issued a circular letter to the presidents and secretaries of all silver clubs, mine owners, miners, farmers, merchants, mechanics and all good citizens of the state of Colorado, who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to attend a mass meeting to be held in Denver on Tuesday next, July 11. The citizens of Gilpin county should send a delegation of representative men to this meeting.

The horse of Ed. L. Harris took French leave of him yesterday afternoon on Main street, where he had been left standing. He came around the First National Bank corner at a 2:40 gait, striking the sidewalk with the buggy to which he was attached, then crossing over to Masonic block and again over to the south side of Eureka street, upsetting the conveyance, and thence he took down Lawrence street to the stable in which he is kept. The damage to the buggy was considerable while the horse escaped injury. It created quite a stir for a few moments.

It must take a good deal of nerve for a man, that never misses the opportunity to give a town the worst of it, to ask the people to provide him with a living out of sympathy.

MINES AND STAMP MILLS

The Gregory Mining, Leasing and Milling Company—Splendid Returns from the English-Kansas.

HAPPY VALLEY PLACER MINE

Sinking Resumed on the Springdale—Corydon Mine Pool—Central City Mine Pool—The Little Treasure and Tippecanoe Lodes.

Silver.....73 | Lead.....\$3.40

GREGORY MINING, LEASING AND MILLING COMPANY.

Such is the name of a company of gentlemen who, in February, 1891, took charge of the workings of the incline shaft on the Gregory lode, as also the Bobtail tunnel and lode, as well as some twenty-six other patented properties, which form the Bobtail-Gregory group. On invitation of Mr. James A. Gilmour, the superintendent, the mining reporter of the REGISTER-CALL last Monday morning donned a jacket and overalls and visited the workings of that mother vein known as the Gregory lode. Taking a car at the mouth of the incline shaft, after being lowered 1,900 feet the bottom of the incline shaft was reached. The shaft sunk by the late A. N. Rogers cut the Gregory 900 feet deep at No. 2 shaft (better known as the Black Hawk Company's pump shaft) on the Gregory west of the Briggs Bros.' shaft in Gregory gulch. From this point to the present heading of the 900-foot level it is 2,600 feet. The ground was found to be very barren until the Pennsylvania vein was cut. This is a cross vein, whose course is nearly due north and south. At this point development of the north vein of the Gregory was abandoned, and a level driven south on the Pennsylvania was run 130 feet, when the south or Gregory vein proper was out. West of this point the 900-foot level has been driven on the main Gregory over 1,000 feet, 1,600 feet of this level having been driven by the present lessees of the property. Connection has also been made with the 665-foot west level by a winze, stulls put in, and there are now 40 miners engaged in backstopping. The ground above the 900-foot level extending up to the 665-foot is all new or virgin ground excepting the small block removed. On Monday miners were put at work in continuing the south 900-foot level on the Pennsylvania vein. Judging from present indications, there is a large body of ore near by, and probably it will prove to be the Gregory east of the point of intersection west, and which has been followed to what was formerly known as claim 13 on the Gregory. Ore-chutes have been put in at intervals of 30 feet apart, the trammers running the ore cars in under the chutes and loading the cars direct from the stulls, avoiding any shoveling, the chutes being on an incline. Thence the cars are trammed to the bottom of the incline, whence they are hoisted to the surface and run into the mill and dumped into the ore bins in front of the stamp batteries. The present output of stamp mill ore is amply sufficient to keep 65 stamps running.

After returning to the bottom of the incline shaft a car was again taken, when the superintendent and reporter on reaching the 665-foot station made a halt, and getting out of the car went through from this level to its present heading, a distance of some 2,300 feet west. This level is still being driven, the breast of which is in good ore. It is the intention of the manager to make another upraise from the back of this level, which has already been inaugurated by the putting in of stulls and commencing of back-stopping. The workings of the Gregory are well ventilated throughout, much better than in many other mines recently visited by the reporter. Everything in connection with the underground workings has been made with a view to economical mining and handling of the ore, as well as for the safety of the employes working at the various points along the vein. Mr. Gilmour is assisted in the underground work by Mr. George Suponochier, an Austrian miner, he acting as underground foreman.

The average value of the stamp mill ore from the Gregory lode for a number of years has been \$10.50 per ton, and for the smelting ore for the same period of \$92.50 per ton. The company now have in their employ in the mines, mill, machine shop, boiler-rooms and other points on the surface 100 men, and are disbursing each month \$10,000 for labor, supplies, etc.

PUMPING FACILITIES. The water, of which there is a large amount to contend with, is handled by two double-sets of pumps, the main or suction pump being placed at the bottom of the 900-foot or lower level. This pump is of the Knowles pattern, and is a compound condensing, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute and 26-inch stroke. The water is pumped into a line of boxes 14 inches in width with 6-inch sides and conveyed to No. 2 shaft, and thence raised to the 665-foot level, discharging into another line of closed boxes and discharged into a reservoir, and thence forced to the surface by a double-compound condensed Worthington pump. Both pumps work very smoothly and nicely. In case either

pump should get out of order, in a few minutes' time the duplicate pumps can be connected to the steam column and put in working condition. The duplicate pumps are worked every Friday, so that they can be relied upon in case of emergency. Steam for the pumps is supplied from the surface, where, alongside the incline shaft, are five boilers, four of 60-horse power capacity and one of 80.

Hoisting is done by an 100-horse power engine. Reeled on the hoister is a steel wire cable 2,000 feet in length. An electric bell is used for signaling from the 900-foot and 665-foot stations. The ore cars used have a capacity of one-fourth cord each, equivalent to 4,000 pounds.

THE HOISTER. Above the boiler is a machine shop, which is well-supplied with all necessary lathes, planers and other improved tools for executing all repair work that may be needed. There is also a blacksmith shop alongside the machine shop, where all mining tools are made, repaired or sharpened. The machine shop is in charge of Mr. John Wenda, an old practical mechanic.

THE MACHINE SHOPS. Connected with this immense mining property is a large sized, modern 125-stamp mill, 100 stamps of which are kept constantly employed in crushing ore from the Gregory incline shaft workings and the workings of the Bobtail lode below the tunnel level. The latter vein furnishes enough ore for 35 stamps, the other 65 finding employment on Gregory ore. Mr. Eugene L. Reed, the manager of the property, is now having one 25-stamp section of the mill rebuilt, which will be in running order before the end of the present month, when the full capacity of the mill will be running. The stamps weigh 600 pounds each. Both steam and water is used as a motor, the water-wheel having a capacity to drive one section of 25 stamps. Each section, and there are five of them, are of 25-stamp capacity, and connected with 25-horse power Woodbury stationary engines, each of which rest on substantial stone foundations. There are three sets of boilers in the mill building, the boilers having a capacity of 60-horse power each. The mill is supplied with Gilpin County Gilt Edging or concentrating tables, which do their work in a most satisfactory manner. The manager some months ago had one of the Ogen ore concentrators put in, and reports that it has done the work claimed for it very satisfactorily. The mill is in charge of Mr. John Candy as foreman, who has had many years' continued experience in stamp milling and the use of ore concentrators. When the full capacity of the mill is running, it requires an output of 125 tons daily to keep the stamps employed.

ASSAY OFFICE. The company also have an assay furnace, and also other appointments used in connection with the assaying of ores, and have their own assaying done, which is of great advantage to them in disposing of smelting ore or concentrates. The mill is supplied with a retorting furnace, which is in a room by itself.

BOBTAIL LODE. Until quite recently the lessees have done no work on this vein on company account, but under the tribute system. Some weeks ago Mr. Reed concluded to put in a hoister in the cage shaft in the tunnel, which, after being put in place and retimbering of the shaft, which came together some months ago, destroying it for further use as a cage shaft, he put in miners at the 4th, 5th and 6th levels west and below the tunnel level proper. Since then the force has been increased from a few to the present force, that of 26 miners. With this small force 35 stamps are dropping on Bobtail stamp mill ore, which gives an average yield of 4 ounces gold per cord, the mill concentrates giving a net return of from \$10 to \$60 per ton. The smelting ore has an average value of \$100 per ton net. A sample upon which a control assay was made recently gave 4.95 ounces gold, 4.75 ounces silver, with 2 1/2 per cent. copper per ton. Messrs. John Driscoll and David Schenker are the underground foremen of the Bobtail workings. The ore raised from the Bobtail, after reaching the tunnel level, is dumped from the shaft bucket into ore cars of a capacity of one-fourth of a cord, which are then trammed to the mouth of the cross-cut tunnel by horse power in trains of three cars, and thence by the tramway line to a point near the Bobtail stamp mill, where one car is let down at a time, the loaded car bringing up an empty car from the bottom of the incline tramway. Reaching the bottom, the loaded car is trammed on a track situated above the ore bins of the mill and dumped into the latter.

To go through the various workings of the Bobtail and Gregory lodes, and other veins which form the group of mines under lease to Eugene L. Reed & Co., would require one week's time, as there are fully 16 miles of underground work. The Bobtail tunnel, west tunnel level, north cross-cut to a point beyond the U. P. R. lode in Central City, of itself is considerably over a mile in length.

After a careful view of the maps of the underground workings, and a general examination at various times during the many years the properties have been undergoing development, it is the humble opinion of the reporter that it is one

of the largest as well as the best producing gold properties in Colorado. The Bobtail stands first as a gold producer in the county, with the Gregory second on the list. It is a hard matter to determine definitely the total production of these two veins, but conservative mining men place it at \$10,000,000 from 1859 up to 1886.

GOOD RETURNS FROM THE KANSAS. Mr. L. J. Henderson, who is interested in the lease on the English-Kansas, west of Parenteau & Co., last week sent to the smelter a small shipment of ore which gave the following splendid returns:

Weight Oza. gold Oza. Silver Price Total 7091 per ton per ton per ton Recd. \$100.00

Central City Mine. Mr. J. J. Reilly superintendent of the Central City mine, is confining development work to drifting west on the north vein at a depth of 250 feet, which is now in 150 feet and passing through 5 feet of stamp mill dirt. Of late the miners have had an extra quantity of water to contend with. There should be a good body of ore found when this drift is once under the gulch.

RESUMED SINKING. Mr. J. Ben Lewis, superintendent of the Gold Rock Mining company's Springdale mine, over in Russell district, commenced this week sinking an additional 100 feet, the shaft at that time being 500 feet deep. He has had no small amount of difficulties to contend with in keeping up work on this property. The sinking of this 100 feet will open up another large block of ground. Had his advice been taken some months ago the property of this company would have been in a much better shape than it now is.

CORYDON MINING POOL. This pool is now driving the 400 foot east level, and the 270 foot east and west levels, as also backstopping and continuing the adit on the Columbia lode, which forms one of the group upon which they have a lease and bond. Last week they were bothered considerably by the water, it having raised above the 450 point, where it has stood since being flooded out some time ago by the water from the Newfoundland and Cour d'Alene veins. There is a very fair prospect of the Newfoundland again being worked. In that event, Mr. Hoskin, the superintendent, is of the opinion that it will relieve them of part of the water now handled by them, and enable him to get into the 600 foot east level where they were working on ore that was paying the pool a handsome profit, when forced to cease developments at that point.

Senator Teller and Major Hal Sayr, who own the Corydon mine, while here last week, examined the property and were well pleased with the result of the development work.

THE LITTLE TREASURE. This vein lies south of the Harkaway and is a parallel vein. It is owned by William Martin & Co., and has been worked for some time by him and his son. Last week he shipped a lot of smelting ore as well as a lot of ore to the stamp mill which was taken from the west side of the shaft at the depths of 125 and 165 feet. The ore is of a galenous character carrying some copper iron and yields gold, silver and lead. Although not of a high grade, with silver at any fair price, the mine pays well for working.

TIPPECANOE LODE. This vein lies between the Two Sisters and the Keystone and is owned by Mr. C. P. Updegraff, being a location on which he has been doing the requisite amount of development work for several years. He resumed work again last week and is taking out a stamp mill run.

WILL ADD IMPROVEMENTS. Mr. Henry Bolthoff, inventor of the Hendrie & Bolthoff improved hoister, is now in Burlington, Iowa, where he will make several improvements to this hoister, which will make it the most complete hoister in use. Seven of them are now in operation in this county, and are doing excellent work. All of them have been placed within the past ten months, and others have been ordered. This speaks volumes of praise for them.

HAPPY VALLEY PLACER MINE. Mr. J. H. Kemp pulled out from Central Wednesday morning with a wagon heavily laden with mining tools and provisions for the placer mines north of here on the Middle Boulder. He will remain over there until he gets everything running smoothly. This is the second season that Mr. Kemp and his associates have been opening up that property.

MINING FLOAT. Mr. John Glockson was over from his placer claims below the mouth of Lake in Russell gulch the last of the preceding week. John has been trying to do a little ground-slucing, but has found it up hill work owing to scarcity of water. He is taking advantage of the present since head and says he manages to keep the wolf from the door. Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Lands Open to Entry.

Anton Mehrlich, register of the United States Land office, in this city, furnishes us with the following statement, showing the approximate number of acres of surveyed and unsurveyed lands, subject to entry, in each county, embraced in the Central City land district:

Table with columns: SURVEYED LANDS, UNSURVEYED LANDS, Total. Rows include Boulder, Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Jefferson, Routt, Summit.

St. Louis is in It. Exceedingly cheap rates to St. Louis are now in effect. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Rys are running a daily Pullman Palace Sleeper from Salt Lake City, Cheyenne and Denver to St. Louis without change.

See F. FRENCH, agent U. P. system, Central City, Colo., for detailed information. 3-14

Fifth Anniversary. The S. C. T. I. society, of this county, celebrated their fifth anniversary last Sunday. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning they formed in line of procession, as also the Christopher Columbus society, in front of their hall on Gregory street, Black Hawk. Preceded by the Black Hawk Silver Cornet Band they marched up Gregory to East Lawrence street, to West Lawrence street, and thence up Eureka to McFarlane's foundry, counter-marching and passing down Eureka to Pine, and up that street to the Church of the Assumption, where religious services were held. After the services they returned to Black Hawk. The exercises closed in the evening by a ball at Turner Hall, which was largely attended.

Ball of Central City Band. The first ball of the Central City brass band was given at Turner Hall 4th of July night, and was attended by over fifty couples. It was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable balls given here for some length of time. Everybody in attendance had a real good time.

A RAIN OF GOLD.

Nearly \$100,000,000 Worth of it in the Bank of England. A recent issue of the London Court Journal says: "People are astonished at the marvelous influx of gold into the Bank of England during the last two weeks. The bank has had windfall after windfall; it has absolutely rained gold from all quarters, and there is little doubt that \$20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) will soon be in the vaults; not that the bank wants to keep it, but it cannot lend it out on profitable terms. But, after all, what are twenty millions to the national establishment, when, as we are informed by a trustworthy authority, the business done by the Threadneedle street Cressus has amounted during the present year on an average to a million sterling a day."

Tough on Loveland. Boulder Herald: There is a row in the M. E. church at Loveland. Rev. B. S. Taylor, an evangelist from Des Moines, Iowa, has been holding revival meetings there. Taylor seems to be a ranter, an individual seeking notoriety.

FIFTY-SIX HOURS TO NEW YORK via THE WABASH. Leave Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs Monday Evening. Arrive Kansas City... Tuesday, 5:00 p. m. Arrive Toledo (Wabash Short Line) Wednesday, 4:30 p. m. Leave Toledo/Lake Shore Flyer... Wednesday, 7:00 p. m. Arrive New York (New York Central) Thursday, 11:00 p. m. Avoid the rush and crowd at Chicago. C. M. HAMPSON, Com'l Agent, 1224 17th Street, Denver, Colo.

The managers of the World's Columbian Exposition having carried their point as to Sunday opening, now hold out the hand of compromise and accommodation by providing for religious services every Sunday on the Exposition grounds. Those who go to it on Sunday may take their choice between worship and worldly enjoyment.

LEE CRANDELL, editor of the National View, accuses President Cleveland "of being the paid attorney of the moneyed interests of Europe." The work of the President against the white metal for the past eight years, would indicate that Mr. Crandell was about right in his accusation against the chief executive. Whoo! The Del Norte baseball club wants to go to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Central Team at Manitou.

Mr. Richard Rodda telephoned the following last evening relating to the doings of the Rough and Ready running team sent to attend the tournament at Manitou: In the straightaway race they took first prize of \$100, their time being 24 1/2 seconds. In the hook and ladder contest they also took first prize in 25 seconds, Lamont making ascent of the ladder in 5 1/2 seconds. But 13 men ran in this contest, while the other teams had 15. They did not enter the wet test, and were debarred from taking part in the dry test. The majority of the team will return to Central this evening, and should be given a reception for capturing two first prizes.

Free Art Exhibit. Just opened. A fine line of pictures and frames. New goods. World's fair importations. Don't miss it. In the Granite House block, store with the big window.

The mission services inaugurated at the church of the Annunciation, will close next Monday. They have been well attended, and will no doubt prove of much spiritual good to this parish.

People's Theater, July 14. A grand concert will be given by the famous Ladies Quartet of Denver, assisted by Dr. Paker, who is one of the greatest modern players upon the flute. Admission 50 cents. Children 15 cents. Doors open 7:30 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.

The installation of officers of Black Hawk Lodge No. 4, K. of P. will take place at their lodge room, on Wednesday evening next. Last Wednesday evening was the time set for the occasion, but owing to the fact that so many members were compelled to absent themselves, a postponement of a week was made.

Colorado Peaches. Grand Junction News: Our orchardists say that the first peaches will be ripe about July 15th, and they are making active preparations to gather in the harvest and ship. The crop is most promising indeed.

Catching Suckers. Georgetown Courier: C. J. Stephenson of Onalaska, La., contemplates purchasing some land two miles north of Georgetown from J. P. Ward of Central City, and writes for information as to its value. Ward is catching suckers from every corner of the country.

County Commissioners. The county commissioners met in regular monthly session last Monday morning. After the auditing of bills and attending to such other business as was brought before them, they adjourned to meet again subject to the call of the chairman, Mr. E. C. Hughes.

A silver bureau for the dissemination of free coinage ideas, is to be established in Denver, where literature and speakers can be had. Speakers will be sent into the southern states at once.

Only \$58,000.00 in silver is in circulation among 62,000,000 people, or less than \$1 for each. Still there are people who think that free coinage would not relieve the financial stringency that is upon the country.

Postmaster General Bissell rules that a term of office under the postal department is four years, and unless charges are preferred, the rule will prevail. Grover says: "It goes."

Here is a scientist who says that women with beards are rapidly increasing. And why not? In these days when so many women are aping masculinity, the law of evolution would hardly hold good if it did not tend among its other noticeable effects, to develop beards upon the faces of our lady men.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the postoffice at Central City Colorado, for the week ending Friday July 7, 1893. Celeste, Bortoldi Kennedy, John Cleaver, C. L. Kane, J. E. Couster, W. M. Foster, W. T. Clark, Clara Stevens, W. P. Thomas, John E. If not called for within thirty days, the same will be sent to the Dead Letter Office by calling for letters, please say Advertiser. AMBROSE BRAY, Postmaster.

BORN In Nevada, Gilpin county, Colorado, July 5, 1893, to the wife of Henry Trezise, a daughter. Mother and child doing nicely. In Central City, Gilpin county, Colorado, Thursday morning, July 6, 1893, to the wife of John Smith, a daughter.

MARRIED At the residence of the bride in Black Hawk, Gilpin county, Colorado, July 2, 1893, Rev. John Tomlin officiating. Mr. G. C. Hill of Golden, Jefferson county, to Miss Maude Shaw of Black Hawk. No cards.

DIED. In Nevada, Gilpin county, Colorado, Sunday, July 2, 1893, of injuries received by the falling of a bank of dirt, on Tuesday, June 19, 1893, A. D. Reager, native of Pennsylvania, aged 48 years. The body was embalmed by Undertaker Ed L. Harris, and shipped Monday, to his home in Blainesville, Pennsylvania. In Black Hawk, Gilpin county, Colorado, Wednesday morning, July 5, 1893, of pneumonia, Mrs. George Suponochier, aged 65 years. Deceased leaves a sorrowing husband and two small children to mourn the loss of a kind, devoted wife, and affectionate mother. The funeral occurred from the family residence in Black Hawk yesterday afternoon. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

Fittingly Celebrated at the White City.

OLD GLORY HIGHLY HONORED.

Flags of All Nations Dipped in Salute to the Stars and Stripes—Impressive Song Service During the Ceremonies—Reopened the Sunday Fight.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, July 4.—The ceremonies in the celebration of the nation's birthday were perfect. General Davies acted as master of ceremonies for the occasion. On the platform in front of the terminal station, back of the director general, were ranged the speakers, a number of prominent exposition officials and others. Professor Tomlin's grand chorus led in the songs of the day, which were divided between the loggias of the surrounding buildings. Dr. Barrows began the program by invoking the divine blessing. Vice President Stevenson delivered the opening address. He was followed by Carter H. Harrison, after which Mr. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, delivered the oration of the day. The music was one of the grandest features of the celebration. The most inspiring anthems were sung and every one who had a voice joined in to swell the chorus. S. G. Pratt of New York, directed the chorals. When the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, the populace joined in the refrain and waved the stars and stripes, keeping time to the music. During the chorus the original American flag was swung to the breeze and the flags of other nations were dipped in homage to it.

Renewed the Battle.
The opponents of Sunday opening in the national commission were eager to renew the battle. Commissioner Hurdley of Alabama, was the leader of the anti-opening force. He presented a resolution with many preambles, that the commission place themselves on record as opposed to the opening of the fair on Sunday. Commissioner Tonsley of Minnesota, spoke in support of the resolution.

Commissioner Clendenning of Arkansas, said he was tired of the commission giving semi-assent to everything the board of directors saw fit to do. The commission could celebrate the Fourth of July in a better way than by declaring its repudiation of the directors' action in opening the fair Sunday. The matter went over until Wednesday.

Military For the Fair.
There will be another model military camp on the fair grounds in addition to the United States government troops. Cavalry, infantry and artillery which have been giving a tournament in the city will become permanent residents of the White City and their camp is laid on a plot of ground southwest of the stock pavilion, and it will be as free as the United States camp.

Guatemala's Building Opened.
The modest building erected by the Central American republic of Guatemala in the northeastern part of the grounds has been dedicated. The building is of Spanish design and corresponds with the architecture of the country which it represents. It is of wood and iron. The entire space around the building is converted into a large garden representing a coffee plantation, banana trees and plants. The cost of the building was \$40,000.

Preparing For Silver Day.
CHICAGO, July 4.—The silver day committee appointed by the transmississippi congress, held a meeting at the office of The Coin, to perfect the arrangements for the program on silver day at the World's fair, which has been set for Sept. 11. Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, chairman of the committee, presided. It was decided to have the speeches to be delivered so arranged that when published the whole would present to the public all the objections to free coinage. The detail was left to a sub-committee.

Dry Goods Scorched.
CHICAGO, July 4.—At 6 o'clock a fire, which started in the kitchen of the cafe on the sixth floor, did \$50,000 damage to the stock of Fish, Joseph & Co., dry goods merchants, 112 1/2 State street. The building is owned by Ed Partridge and his loss is included in the estimate. Several women and girls were taken out of Fish, Joseph & Co.'s and adjoining stores having fainted from fright.

Devoted to Music.
CHICAGO, July 4.—The series of World's fair congresses at the Art palace was resumed, the present week being devoted to music. The congress brought to Chicago a brilliant gathering of musicians representing the Women's Musical congress, the college of American musicians, the Music Teacher's National association and the Illinois Music Teacher's association.

Mendota Mine Closed.
TELLURIDE, Colo., July 4.—The great Mendota mine has closed down and several hundred men are thrown out of work. The service at the Baptist church was converted into a mass meeting where the financial question was discussed by a number of speakers. The outlook is discouraging.

Crossed Niagara on a Wire.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 4.—Clifford Calvery, the young wire walker, crossed the Niagara near the Cantleiver bridge in a wind that was blowing a gale, in the center of the gorge. He had intended to break his time record for crossing here, but on account of the wind he was compelled to postpone it.

National Cycling Association.
NEW YORK, July 4.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators assembled to witness the inaugural of the National Cycling association of America. Of the \$800 given out in cash prizes \$400 were captured by W. C. Wheeler of Orange, N. Y.

PRRAISE FOR ALTGELD.

Resolutions Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The second day's session of the convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, convened in Rochester hall with Delegate Erb of Detroit, as chairman.

The report of the committee on resolutions bearing on the recent act of Governor Altgeld, in pardoning the Chicago anarchists, was read by Delegate Reppart of Indiana. It expressed admiration for Governor Altgeld because of his frank and courageous statement of the reasons for which he exercised his prerogative in pardoning the anarchists.

Delegate Peter Friber of Brooklyn, offered a recommendation that the committee on printing be instructed to have printed, as a campaign document, the opinion of Governor Altgeld as connected in the act of pardon, in large numbers and such languages as might be deemed advisable.

The proposition was accepted without opposition. The remainder of the session was spent in discussing the committee appointed to revise the constitution.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.
Albuquerque Banks Closed.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 4.—The Albuquerque National bank, which has always been recognized as next to the largest institution of its kind in the city, failed to open its doors posting up a notice to the effect that the suspension is temporary, and that depositors need have no fear of not being paid in full. The New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust company, an adjunct of the Albuquerque National, is also closed, with about the same kind of a notice posted up. John A. Lee, vice president of the National bank, states that all deposits will be paid in full by both banks.

Montana Bank Failure.
PHILLIPSBURG, Mont., July 4.—The First National bank closed its doors Saturday morning, and a notice on the door gave the reason that the stringency in the money markets and continued demand of depositors, together with an inability to realize on their securities, compelled the bank to temporarily suspend payment.

Killed For Revenge.
SPOKANE, Wash., July 4.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Hauser Junction, a small village 18 miles from here. Dennis Collins, a discharged section hand on the Northern Pacific, shot M. J. Coleman, section foreman, probably fatally. Jack Dugan, who interfered between the belligerents, was shot and killed. Collins was drunk.

Leadville Bank Closes.
LEADVILLE, Colo., July 4.—The American National bank has failed to open its doors. At the carbonate bank business is going on as usual. A number of depositors had withdrawn their money, but a great deal more money had been deposited than taken out. The probabilities are the bank will resume.

Larned Banks Fail to Open.
LARNED, Kan., July 4.—The Pawnee County bank closed Saturday night, and the Larned State bank failed to open. Judge Vandiver appointed A. H. Ainsworth receiver of the Larned, and the Pawnee County made an assignment to A. W. Jordan.

The Bank Insolvent.
WINNIPEG, Man., July 4.—The Commercial Bank of Manitoba has been declared insolvent, and liquidators have been appointed to wind up its business. The bills of the bank are as good as gold under the dominion law.

Receiver Asked For Fuel Company.
CHICAGO, July 4.—Albert G. Postlewhite filed a bill in the circuit court asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Illinois Fuel company, which confessed judgment a few days ago aggregating \$70,000.

Closed at Golden.
GOLDEN, Colo., July 4.—The Jefferson County bank in this city has made an assignment.

Farnham Post's Trouble.
NEW YORK, July 4.—The committee of five of the disbanded Farnham post, Grand Army of the Republic, are out with a lengthy report setting forth the post's side of the now famous case in which they were put out of the Grand Army of the Republic for passing resolutions condemning present pension practices. The report is a history of the case. It concludes with the recommendation that the report be circulated as widely as possible, in order that Farnham post's position may be thoroughly understood by the Grand Army of the Republic. It also recommends that it be sent to the national encampment at Indianapolis, accompanied by an explanatory letter.

Cleveland at Sea.
BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 4.—The weather is thick in Buzzard's Bay and there are no signs of the yacht Onaida, having on board the presidential party. Nothing has been heard of the party since they left New York Friday night. The usual run is 15 hours and inasmuch as the boat has not been reported at any of the ports, it is the opinion here that the yacht is at anchor down the bay awaiting the clearing of the thick fog which will allow her to proceed.

Gun Cotton Factory Destroyed.
NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Fire and an explosion destroyed the Gun Cotton factory at the government torpedo station here. Frank Laughlin and Jeremiah Harrington were killed, and Michael Reagan, John T. Harrington and E. E. Cappelhart were injured by the explosion.

Accidentally Killed.
NEW YORK, July 4.—Christina Schiedler, 18 years old, accidentally shot and killed her sweetheart, Henry Soh, at her home in this city. The accident occurred while the couple were discharging revolvers in celebration of the Fourth.

HARRINGTON ABSOLVED

The Officer Preferring Charges Dismissed.

WEATHER BUREAU AFFAIRS.

Secretary Morton Makes a Number of Changes With a View to Economy—Retrenchment the Order in the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Morton has exonerated Prof. Mark W. Harrington from the charges preferred against him in his administration of the weather bureau, and has retired the officer preferring the charges. Notwithstanding the fact that he has exonerated the chief of the bureau, Secretary Morton has caused a number of changes in the personnel of the bureau. Two of the best known professors, Professor Carl Buras and Professor Thomas Russell, who have been connected with the work for a considerable time, have been discharged. Both of these changes were made with a view to retrenchment, and do not imply any reflections upon the men themselves. The places of the two discharged will not be filled at present.

Professor Cleveland Ebbe's position as senior professor of the bureau, at a salary of \$4,000, has been abolished, and he has been offered the position held by Professor Barus at \$3,000. He will not perform the duties as a forecaster, as Professor Barus did, but will continue with the same duties that he formerly performed, if he decides to remain. Secretary Morton is practicing economy in every way at the department of agriculture. He has lately given it to be understood that the expenses of the bureau of animal industry must be cut down by 25 per cent. It is also understood that the secretary is considering the advisability of doing away altogether with the system of meat inspection. This would bring with it a saving of about \$150,000 a year.

OUR CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.
WASHINGTON, July 4.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the treasury department shows a net decrease in circulation since June 1 of \$2,425,490, and since July 1, 1892, of \$9,346,977, making the amount of all kinds of money in circulation July 1, 1893, \$1,593,726,411. The class of money in circulation is as follows:

Gold coin, \$408,633,700; standard silver dollars, \$57,029,743; subsidiary silver, \$65,400,268; gold certificates, \$92,070,019; silver certificates, \$326,489,160; treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, \$140,661,694; United States notes, \$320,875,683; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, \$1,195,935,000; national bank notes, \$174,731,139.

The class of money in the treasury consists of gold coin, \$110,009,923; standard silver dollars, \$362,302,702; subsidiary silver, \$1,855,944; gold certificates, \$1,071,170; silver certificates, \$4,468,369; treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890, \$6,528,533; United States notes, \$25,805,333; currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, \$430,000; national bank notes, \$3,982,733.

The following statement shows the changes in circulation during June: Gold coin decrease, \$4,312,344; standard silver dollars, decrease, \$1,023,746; subsidiary silver, decrease, \$763,334; gold certificates, decrease, \$8,499,950; silver certificates, increase, \$4,373,573; treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, increase, \$8,156,511; United States notes, increase, \$1,563,360; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, decrease, \$5,020,000; national bank notes, increase, \$2,810,340.

Naval Changes.
WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Herbert appointed Lieutenant Singer, chief of the bureau of naval intelligence, in the place of Commander Chadwick, who was detached and ordered as chief of the bureau of equipment. Lieutenant Singer has been assistant chief of the bureau for about two years, but was assigned to duty some time ago as executive officer of the Machias and was waiting for her to be commissioned, which will probably be done this week.

The Fourth in Kansas.
TOPEKA, July 4.—There are more Fourth of July celebrations in Kansas than upon any other like occasions in the history of the state. The reason for this is that the populists all over the state have turned the holiday into a political mass meeting in hundreds of towns and villages to preach People's Party politics.

Steamer Sunk.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 4.—While bound down, the steel steamer Thomas Maytham, with an ore cargo, struck an obstruction off Cedar Point. Notwithstanding that holes were made in both compartments on the starboard side, the boat was run to the canal before she sank. She lies in 17 feet of water.

Double Tragedy in Iowa.
OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 4.—Alexander Corry, a miner at the town of Carbonade, shot his wife, and then with the same weapon killed himself. They were an aged couple, being 63 and 58, respectively. Corry left a letter addressed to the public, in which he claimed his wife was unfaithful.

Justice Blatantly Weaker.
NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Associate Justice Blatford is reported by his physician, Dr. Rankin, as more feeble than for the past week, but lack of strength is the only change noticeable in his condition.

Rev. Gunn Honored.
CEDAR RAPIDS, July 4.—Rev. Dean Gunn, priest of the Church of Immaculate Conception of this city, will probably be selected to fill the vacant seat in the see of Concordia, Kan.

GIVING FINANCE A REST.

New York Business Men Take a Holiday From Saturday to Wednesday.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Fourth of July holiday evidently was begun by many business men on Saturday and no business was transacted down town Monday except that which could not be avoided. Those brokers who were not short of stock and had renewed their loans on Friday over until Wednesday, evidently remained away a day, content to let the silver question and other matters of that character, in which they were interested, take care of themselves. But although there was little done on the stock exchange, and many business offices were closed, the banks were all very busy, the 1st of July payments, in addition to their regular Monday morning's mail, making plenty of work for them.

Among the banks the situation was reported to be very easy, the demands from the country were very light, and many of the large centers, mainly Chicago, were beginning to pay back the money they borrowed from New York. A slight improvement was reported from Philadelphia, and several heavy remittances were received from that city. The transfer of \$1,000,000 to San Francisco is explained as being due to the action of savings banks there. They required the 60 days' notice from their depositors and then sent on their securities to Kelly & Co. for sale to be in readiness for the demand upon them if it should be made at the expiration of 60 days. The transfer is said to be made on account of some of the securities.

AN AERONAUT DROWNED.

The Parachute Fails to Work and He Falls in the River.

OMAHA, July 4.—An aeronaut named "Reddy" Estes was drowned in the Missouri river at this city Monday evening. Estes went up in the balloon, intending to descend by parachute. When the balloon was up about 3,000 feet the signal to cut loose was given, but for some unknown reason Estes could not cut the rope and came down with the balloon, falling in the river a mile east of Courtland Beach. He sank immediately. It was known that he could not swim and he was urged to take a life preserver with him when he ascended, but refused.

Understand Their Business.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 4.—The new detachment of troops brought up from the Rio Grande to patrol the Cherokee strip understand their business and the cattle and cattlemen are being driven from the land at last. Heretofore the soldiers have driven out a few boomers and left the cattle unmolested, but a squadron of the new detachment drove out 2,000 head of cattle north of here and are rounding up 5,000 or 6,000 head near the Kansas line.

Silver Crisis in Panama.
PANAMA, July 4.—The silver crisis has not been attended with any widespread business trouble in Colombia. The one considerable failure of the last few days was due to over-speculation, combined with the collapse of associated houses in New York, Paris and Guayaquil, Ecuador. No business is doing in exchange, as the rate is too high.

Railroads Willing to Make Low Rates.

TOPEKA, July 4.—Governor Lovell is in receipt of letters from representatives of the leading western railroads on the question of lower World's fair rates. All the roads say that they favor lower rates. Among the letters was one from George Peck of the Santa Fe, who said his road has, from the first, been ready and willing to make such reductions.

The Companies Reorganized.
DULUTH, Minn., July 4.—The recent complications in the affairs of the North Pacific and Red River Elevator company have led to an entire reorganization in the Lake Superior and Union Improvement Elevator companies, which were the owners of a great part of the stock of the insolvent country systems.

Killed by the Cars.
OTTAWA, Ont., July 4.—Mrs. Paul Martin with her 3-year-old daughter, attempted to board a train here while it was moving. The mother slipped and fell under the wheels, dragging her child with her. Both were instantly killed.

Will Walk to San Francisco.
POWERSVILLE, N. Y., July 4.—Edward S. Lockwood, the athlete, who started from the New York World building Friday morning to walk to San Francisco in 192 days, reached this city at 1 o'clock.

Rose Coghlan Married.
NEW YORK, July 4.—The report in theatrical circles that John T. Sullivan, the actor, had been married to Rose Coghlan is confirmed. Mr. Sullivan has been playing leading roles in Miss Coghlan's company for many years.

The Reading Defaults.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Reading Railroad company has defaulted in the payment of both principal and interest of the Lancaster and Quarryville bonds, which it guarantees, and which matured on Saturday.

Want the Restrictions Removed.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A meeting of the California Mining association has been called for Wednesday for the purpose of memorializing congress to remove the restriction on hydraulic mining.

Police Officer Shot.
CHICAGO, July 4.—As the result of a quarrel Officer Richard Walsh was probably fatally wounded by Daniel Murphy, said by the police to be a pick-pocket and general crook.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Paris the Scene of a Student's Riot.

THE POLICE WERE POWERLESS.

In a Conflict With the Rioters Many on Both Sides Were Severely Wounded. Troops Called Out to Disperse Them. Other Foreign News.

PARIS, July 4.—Two thousand students surrounded the Prefecture of Police, jeered the officials and threw stones through the windows. While the police were preparing to charge, the mob upset all the booths in the neighborhood and smashed street lamps. The charge of the police was resisted stubbornly. The students fought back with clubs and stones. In the first onset several students were wounded and two policemen were stretched unconscious on the pavement. The second charge resulted in more injuries on both sides, but the students were driven back, but 50 or 60 yards. After the third charge had been repulsed the students marched, singing and shouting to Place St. Michael. The police retired and a call for cavalry was sent out from the prefecture.

Attacked by the Students.
The cavalry called out to drive the students from the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture de Police, returned to their barracks after the mob had retreated to the boulevard, and the mob then hurried back along the Boulevard St. Michael, across the bridge to the Boulevard Du Palais, being the arms of the river. The students smashed their clubs and a heavy piece of timber the massive doors of the Palais de Justice and knocked the glass out of all the windows within reach.

Disarmed the Police.
The police hastened to the spot and charged with drawn swords. The rioters overcame them, bore their swords from their hands and drove them back to the Hotel Dieu. Several policemen were cut severely with the swords which the rioters had wrenched from them. Three of the policemen have been taken to hospitals. A dozen other policemen were badly bruised with stones and clubs. One of the policemen was caught by the students, stripped of his clothes and carried to the river. He begged the students on his knees not to throw him in the river, and eventually was released by them.

Dispersed the Mob.
The Republican guards were called out at midnight. The students retreated down the Boulevard St. Michael as the guards approached and dispersed shortly before 1 o'clock. The guards remained stationed at the bridge to prevent the return of any rioters to the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture de Police. The immediate cause of the riots was the death of M. Neger, a clerk, who was injured mortally by the police in their encounter with the students on Saturday. A disorderly demonstration will probably be made by the students at Neger's funeral.

Dilke on Tryon.
LONDON, July 4.—Sir Charles Dilke, one of England's most eminent authorities on naval and military matters, was interviewed concerning the reports that Admiral Tryon was suffering from temporary mental derangement when he conducted the maneuvers off Tripoli. Sir Charles said: "While the foreign office has a good deal to say on this subject, I must confess that Admiral Tryon never gave me the idea that he had any mental weakness whatever. One of the lords of the admiralty said that a better sailor than Tryon never trod a ship's deck. The blunder simply passes comprehension. Had Tryon lived, he must have been adjudged guilty, according to the present evidence, and unless the crown used its prerogative, have been shot."

The Cranky Chronicle.
LONDON, July 4.—The daily Chronicle says in a leader concerning the closing of American silver mines: "President Cleveland has been forced to call congress together to repeal laws passed to benefit a few individuals at the expense of many. In six months 175 banks have failed and extreme measures alone have kept the great money centers of the eastern states from even more serious trouble. In the face of such a combination of evils it seems likely that the Fourth will lack a little of its old time spread eagleship."

Want the British Removed.
LONDON, July 4.—The Cairo correspondent to The Times telegraphs a report that the khedive has asked the sultan of Turkey to send Turkish troops to replace the British occupying force. The khedive is said also to have requested the sultan to procure the recall of Lord Cromer, British minister in Egypt. The sources of these reports are not given by the correspondent.

Tried to Wreck the Royal Train.
BERLIN, July 4.—It is reported that a futile attempt was made to wreck the train of the czarevitch, near Dunaburg, government of Vitebsk, while he was on his way to London to attend the royal wedding. No particulars are given.

Greece Is a Republic.
ATHENS, July 4.—The king has abdicated the throne of Greece and the country has been declared a republic. The action has created the most intense excitement, but it is not believed any trouble will ensue.

Thanked the Government.
SILMA, July 4.—A meeting of civil servants, called to thank the government for its action towards silver, resolved that the new measure ought to be made retrospective.

Shops Still Talking.
PARIS, July 4.—The Hon. E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, continued his closing address before the Sering Sea tribunal of arbitration.

NEWS NOTES.

The paid admissions to the World's fair Monday numbered 103,988.

Willis Bass, when the sheriff came to his home at Mitchell, Ind., Friday night, to take him to the asylum, committed suicide by jumping into a well.

A. A. Peterson, a brakeman on the Chicago and Alton road, was almost instantly killed at LaRose, Ill. The train was going under a bridge, which it is presumed he did not see.

John Andrew was struck by a falling scaffolding Friday night, at Brazil, Ind., and seriously injured. He is a wealthy coal operator. He was the Republican candidate of the district for senator last election.

William Carico, the 8-year-old child of John Carico, a wealthy citizen of Brazil, Ind., has been missing since Friday night. Several tramps have been loitering around the city recently, and it is the general belief that they took the child.

Burglars robbed the drug store of McClintick & Co., at Staunton, New Brazil, Ind., Friday night, and took considerable money and the best of everything in stock. The thieves were well acquainted with the store, and certain young men of the best families in that vicinity are suspected.

The city marshal and police raided a gambling room Saturday night at Columbus, Ind., and caught 10 well known young men, who were taken before the mayor and placed under bond. The furniture was seized, and will be destroyed, in accordance with the statute of the state.

Louis L. Trobridge surrendered himself to the police at St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, stating that he was wanted in San Francisco for forgery, for which another man, W. Harmon, had been convicted. He also states that he is wanted in Buffalo, N. Y., for grand larceny. He is 55 years old, and married.

George Steele of Ottumwa, Ia., was drowned in the Des Moines river while bathing.

Joseph Drexler and Fred Weismus quarreled at a dance at Oshkosh, Wis., over a girl, and Weismus was fatally stabbed.

Discussing a New Scale.
NEW YORK, July 4.—An important meeting of the board of American Federation of Labor is being held in this city, at the office of President Samuel Gompers, No. 14 Clinton place. The greatest secrecy was observed in reference to the business before the board. It was learned, however, that the members of the board and the representative of the Iron and Steel Workers' association were discussing a new scale of wages to be submitted to the iron and steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

A Young Boy Boiled.
PORTLAND, Or., July 4.—Victor, the 7-year-old son of N. Dayblom, furniture dealer at Laconner, while at play fell into a vat of boiling quassi chips. He was quickly pulled out, but his flesh was literally cooked. He lingered in terrible agony a few hours, when he died.

Rainmaker Jewell.
TOPEKA, July 4.—Clinton Jewell, the Rock Island rainmaker, left on his special car for Liberal, in southwestern Kansas where a drought of 10 months has prevailed. Jewell will go to Chicago in September for operations at the World's fair during Kansas week.

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge.
NEW YORK, July 4.—Edward McCarthy, aged 23, a bar tender, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge and sustained injuries which will probably result in death.

Cabinet Crisis in Brazil.
BUENOS AYRES, July 4.—The cabinet formed four weeks ago has resigned. President Seanz Pena is forming a new one.

Russian Cruiser Aground.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The Russian cruiser Vladivostok is reported to be aground on a rock, a three days' sail from Port La Zaresa Corsica.

Trotted a Fast Mile.
KIRKWOOD, Del., July 4.—The trotter, Ayres P, with running mate, Telephone, went a mile on the ketrack here in 2:05 3/4.

Base Ball.
NATIONAL LEAGUE MONDAY GAMES.
At Chicago—R. H. E.
Chicago.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 1
Hutchison and Kittredge; Nichols and Bennett. Umpire, McQuaid.
At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 7 5
Phil'd'phia.....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2—6 11 1
Sullivan and Vaughn; Weyhing and Cross. Umpire, Lynch.
At Cleveland—R. H. E.
Cleveland.....1 3 2 1 3 3 0 0—13 17 3
Brooklyn.....12 4 0 0 4 0 0 10—17 23
Young and Zimmer; Fouts, Kennedy and Kinslow. Umpire, Seward.
At St. Louis—R. H. E.
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0—4 8 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4 4 0
Gleason and Pietz; Baldwin, Doyle and Kelly. Umpire, Hurst.
At Louisville—R. H. E.
Louisville.....1 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—9 12 6
Washington.....0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1—5 10 9
Rhodes and Grims; Sullivan Farrell and McGuire. Umpire, Gaffney.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
South Omaha Live Stock.
UNION STOCK YARDS,
SOUTH OMAHA, July 3.
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; 1900 to 1900 lbs., \$4.65@5.00; 1900 to 1920 lbs., \$4.60@4.75; 1920 to 1950 lbs., \$4.55@4.70; choice cows, \$3.75@3.90; common cows, \$1.50@2.50; good feeders, \$3.00@3.50; common feeders, \$2.00@2.75. Market 10c to 15c higher.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; light, \$5.45@5.55; med., \$5.40@5.50; heavy, \$5.40@5.50. Market 5c to 10c higher.
SHEEP—Muttons, \$3.00@3.25; lambs, \$4.00@5.75. Market steady.
Chicago Live Stock.
UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, July 3.
The cattle market was higher today for anything possessing merit. The supply was small for Monday, and as there will be no opportunity tomorrow to secure stock, there was an active demand both for local and shipping accounts. Natives generally sold 10c higher. Hogs opened weak this morning, but as the supply fell short of the first estimates, prior buying resulted in an advance of 5c. Good sheep sold at full prices today, but poor stock was weak and lower.
CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000 head; common to extra steers, \$3.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$1.50@2.00.
HOGS—Receipts, 27,000 head; heavy, \$5.70@6.10; mixed and medium, \$5.00@5.50; light, \$4.50@5.00.
SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; poor to choice, \$2.50@3.00; lambs, \$3.50@4.50.
Sioux City Live Stock.
SIoux CITY, July 2.
HOGS—Receipts, 100 head. Shipments, 1,115 head. Market steady at \$5.50.
CATTLE—None. No market.

SOME ODD STORIES.

INTERESTING TALES OF ADVENTURE ON LAND AND SEA.

A New York Detective's Yarn—Detection by Walk Rather than by Face—A Calling Where There is Always Something to Learn.

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I like to talk with detectives, for though they know more about the shady than the bright side of human life they are not misanthropes, as one might be led to believe from their calling.

The New York detectives are, as a rule, policemen who, having shown an aptitude for such work, are detailed for secret duty.

"We are always learning in our business," said Detective Fox to me as he sipped his beer in a private bar not a stone's throw from the Tombs a few nights since. "You see, as soon as we get on to the sharp tricks of the thieves and crooks they plan up a new lot, and we have to study up how to block them, and you can bet that keeps us busy. Talk about college training, why it's nowhere for sharpening a man's brains like our work."

"Do professional criminals disguise much?" I asked.

"Oh, bless you, yes, and they are better at such makeup than the best actors on the stage. Now come here and look out through this lattice into the public bar."

I did as Detective Fox requested, and pointing to a man with gray hair and beard and all the marks of respectable old age he said:

"What do you think of that fellow?"

I answered in accordance with my first impression.

"Well, you are away off," chuckled the detective. "That is a young fellow of eight and twenty and one of the brightest of the kind. They call him Opal Sam because for years he used to wear a fine opal scarfpin. I saw him coming in here tonight, and I am keeping my eye on him, for he's planning a burglary as he sits over there just as sure as we two are in here."

"How did you recognize him?" I asked.

"By his walk,"

"You surprise me."

"But it's true. No two men walk alike, though many men look alike. Then a man may change his dress and disguise his face, but he cannot keep his mind on it all the time, which you will see is about impossible, he cannot disguise his walk. Why, I have frequently recognized criminals in the jailyard, though they were in uniform and with their backs to me, just by their walk."

"Let me illustrate." The detective lit the cigar he had handed him and continued: "It was just about a year ago this time. I was coming over one night from Staten Island, where I'd been working on a case that looked like a murder and might be a suicide. On lower Broadway, just as I was about to take a car for the central office, where I had orders to report to Inspector Byrnes within an hour, my attention was attracted by the walk of a man on the other side of the street, and I made up my mind to shadow him for a few blocks."

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with a sneer. "Search all you please. You're welcome to all you can find."

"I called my partner to watch Jake while I searched the house. To make sure, he brought the woman up with him, and then I began to look the place over."

"Well, sir, I searched high and low, from the garret to the ash barrel in the cellar, but could find nothing connecting Jake with the robbery. At length, in despair, I gave up the search, but I decided to take the man along with me as a suspicious character."

"Just as I was about to leave the house it struck me that I had not examined the kitchen chimney. I ran back and looked up, but at first I could see nothing but blackness. As my eyes became accustomed to the dim light I noticed a little ledge like a stovepipe hole about six feet up. Unmindful of the soot, I got inside and found on this ledge a black tin box, and in it were the stolen diamonds."

"Jake, you see, had not had time to fence his swag. We were down on him too sudden for that."

"We took him over, and within a month he was back in Sing Sing with another seven years before him."

"Oh, yes, indeed. I go more on a man's walk than I do on his face," and the detective looked at his watch and found it was time to report at the central office.

Couldn't Be Fooled.

Mr. Washington Golet is, as every New Yorker knows, one of the wealthiest and most skillful financiers in the great metropolis. He has even more than his knowledge of banking and of men and of horses, at least so he thinks himself, is his knowledge of botany and all pertaining thereto.

Mr. Golet has a summer place on the Hudson up near Peekskill. This residence is the pride of his heart, and its greenhouses are among the most famous show places along the lordly river. If it were not for his family prefer the city, with its fashionable society, in the winter, Mr. Golet would live in the country all the year round.

Dugald Stuart, a canny old Scotchman, is Mr. Golet's head gardener, and Mr. Golet believes that this man is his only superior in matters horticultural, and that being his own superior the head gardener can have no one in the world, and it may be said with truth that the old Scotchman, though far from being vain, is by no means inclined to discourage this belief.

"I tell you, Fletcher," said Mr. Golet one day to a neighbor who, being something of a humorist, took advantage of his intimacy to be facetious by casting doubts on the head gardener's knowledge, "Dugald Stuart is a wonder. It is not only his knowledge of the growing plant that surprises me, but his entire familiarity with seeds, which is a more wonderful thing. He can describe the plant of any seed that is brought to him."

"Oh, come, Golet, that is drawing it too strong," protested Mr. Fletcher.

"Well, I am willing to bet money on it," was the response.

"I'll bet you \$100 to \$50," said Fletcher, with the manner of a man who felt he had a sure thing of it, "that I can bring Stuart seeds that he can't describe."

"I'll take that bet and as many more of the same kind as you choose to offer. When do you intend making the test?"

"Oh, in a few days," said Fletcher. "I must get the seed from a man in town."

With this understanding the men parted, and more certain than ever that he was going to win and at the same time have a good joke on his neighbor Fletcher went to the city next day.

Instead of going to a place where seeds are sold he dropped into a fish store and bought four smoked herrings with the roes in them. The roe of the smoked or red herring looks like the seed of a half dozen allied plants, but Mr. Fletcher made the resemblance still more striking.

He took out all the stringy integuments, dried the roe, heated it to drive off the fishy smell and further disguised it by scenting it with a mixed vegetable perfume. When he was ready to take the seeds to Golet's gardener, he was more confident than ever of success.

One week after delivering the bogus seed Fletcher was tickled into hysterics by receiving a note from Golet saying that Stuart had the name and that he had sown some of the plants.

Laughing heartily at his own joke, Fletcher hastened to his neighbor's, and the two entered a forcing house, where they found the old gardener.

"Well, Dugald, let me see the plants," said Fletcher, "but first name the seed."

"No need to name it," said the old gardener, and lifting the lid off a box he brought to light a dozen red herrings planted tail downward in the earth.

A Strange Spell.

In the state of New York, and I believe in all our states—or, if there is not, there should be—there is a law forbidding any man to practice medicine or manage a drug store unless a graduate of some acknowledged school or licensed by somebody of competent jurisdiction.

Either ignorant or in defiance of this law a man crossed over the Niagara river from Canada a few years since and established himself in one of the suburbs of Buffalo as a "surgeon and apothecary."

The man's name was Briggs, and he was not long in his new home before the most ignorant of his neighbors came to the conclusion that he was an illiterate adventurer.

He was brought up before the court for practicing without a license and was permitted, after the rest of the evidence was in, to testify in his own behalf, which he did as follows:

District Attorney—Mr. Briggs, have you been a surgeon?

Witness to Judge—Is that a fair question?

Judge—Yes. You must answer it?

Witness—I have been a surgeon.

Attorney—A what?

Witness—A surgeon.

Attorney—Have the goodness to spell that word.

Witness—S-u-r-g-e-o-n.

Attorney—And how do you pronounce it?

Witness—Surgeon.

Attorney—Have you always been what you say—that word—I mean which you have just spelled? (A long pause.)

Judge—Go on, sir, answer.

Witness—S-y-u-r-g-e-o-n.

Attorney—What were you before you were a "surgeon?"

Witness—A s-u-r-g-e-o-n.

Attorney (to judge)—I am afraid, your honor, that I have cast a bad spell over the witness, which he cannot get rid of.

Witness—But you told me to spell, and I'm giving it to you in all shapes so's you can have your pick.

There was much laughter in court, and as it was the opinion of all who heard Mr. Briggs that he mixed his medicine as he did his spelling he was promptly subjected to the full penalty of the law.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Another Honor For Italy.

An Italian named Salvino Armati, who died in 1817, is said to have invented spectacles.

LEARNING FROM US.

England and Germany Send Commissioners to Learn How We Do Things.

A commission was sent from England to this country about six weeks ago for the purpose of examining the American system of public education in order to ascertain if there are any of its features that can be advantageously adopted in England or can be incorporated in a new school bill which is in course of preparation for introduction to parliament.

All of the five members of the commission are ladies, and all are teachers in London schools. To each of them has been assigned a prescribed district in this country, and the one of them on service in and near this city has performed her duty thoroughly and has gathered a large amount of useful information, knowledge of a kind that cannot be obtained from school reports or from books about our system of popular education.

The commissioners are women of experience and of singular capacity for the duties intrusted to them. We trust that their labors here will inure to the advantage of their country and aid in the demoralization of its schools.

It seems that Germany as well as England is willing to learn something from this country. The German government has appointed a commission of military engineers to examine the railroad system of the United States and make report upon it.

They are to study the agencies of direction, the mechanism in use and the methods of transportation, with especial view to the obtaining of suggestions that may be useful to Germany in the event of war.

We suppose that all persons who have traveled extensively over the railroads of Germany and have observed the way of conducting railroad business there must be assured that the commission can obtain a number of useful hints here.

The commissioners upon their arrival in this country will doubtless endeavor to make the acquaintance of Dr. Channing M. Depew, who is entirely familiar with all the details of railroading and with the methods of transporting both men and freight for long distances or for short.

Dr. Depew is now jaunting out west, where he is charming the interviewers, but we are sure that he will take time in any month of the year to render service to the German military engineers sent here to devise ways by which the railroad methods of Germany may be improved.

We are happy that our country is able to give valuable suggestions both to England and Germany. The English system of popular education is not as orderly as our system. The German administration of railroads may be made more efficient than it is by the adoption of some of the novelties that are of use here.—New York Sun.

The Cowboy of the Past.

The cowboys of picture and story existed in the brilliant days. At first they had come from Texas, but in the zenith of their romantic glory they came from everywhere and from every class.

They included young Englishmen, college graduates from the east, well born Americans—all sorts who did not "strike luck" at anything else and who were full of vim and love of adventure. They got \$40 a month and good keep during the greater part of each year. They rode good horses that had as much of the devil in them as the "boys" themselves.

They bought hand stamped Cheyenne saddles and California bits that were as ornate as jewelry and stuck their feet in grand tapaderos, or hooded stirrups, richly ornamented, padded with lamb's wool, and each as big as a fire hat. Their spurs were fit for grandees, their "ropes," or lariats, were selected with more care than a circus tightrope, and their broad felt sombreros cost more than the Prince of Wales ever paid for a pot hat.

And then, alas! the cowmen began to economize in men, food, wages—everything. The best of the old kind of cowboys, who had not become owners or foremen, saloon keepers or gamblers or had not been shot, drifted away. Some of the smartest among them became "rustlers"—those cattle thieves whose depredations resulted in what almost came to be a war in Wyoming. They insisted that they had to do it to live.—Harper's.

A Woman Correspondent.

The special correspondent of the London Times, whose collected "Letters From South Africa" have been published in book form, and whose able letters from Australia are now flourishing in that journal, is a lady, Miss Flora Shaw.

A discussion on journalists and their methods was once going on in which Lord Cromer, who had seen a good deal of special correspondents, took part. Somebody made a remark slighting to the average journalistic thirst for accuracy.

The British minister, who was of course a financier before he was a diplomatist, cited from his experience a striking exception.

A journalist had come to him once about a financial matter of great public importance, but tedious and complex in its details. He expounded it, but never expected to see in print anything more than some loose and perhaps not very accurate generalization on the subject.

In the sequel he was agreeably surprised by an exposition of the case to the public at once lucid, detailed and absolutely correct. "And that," he concluded, "was, oddly enough, a lady journalist." It was Miss Shaw, who is probably better informed on colonial affairs than almost any other London journalist.—London Letter.

An Important Position For a Woman.

An official position of great responsibility has been given to an Iowa woman. The board of supervisors of Polk county appointed Mrs. Anna E. Heppburn of Des Moines county recorder to fill the place made vacant by the recent death of her husband. The necessary bond was presented, accepted and filed. Mrs. Heppburn qualified and was sworn in and soon was seated in the chair where her honored husband had sat. The action of the board is looked upon as correct and timely.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner Has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents That May Bring Them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvellous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

The little things the most valuable.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made that sauceman thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think about something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucers, and collar button into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

—, 1892.

"I submit the within described invention in competition for the Twenty-five Hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fails to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical

expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement is too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

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