

## THE INDIAN REVOLT

### Fifteen Thousand Natives Under Arms.

### REINFORCEMENTS AT DARGAI.

#### Forced March Caused 19 Deaths from Sunstroke, but Brought Abundant Supplies of Ammunition—Reserve Brigade Ordered to Assemble—Heavy Fighting Expected at Amudarya—Mauvi Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment.

Simla, Aug. 1.—Dispatches to the government show that reinforcements with abundant supplies of ammunition arrived at Dargai at noon today. The march was forced and very rapid, and 19 died from sunstroke on the way. Colonel Reid, with large reinforcements, has reached Camp Malakand.

### Reserves Ordered Out.

In consequence of the rapid spread of the revolt, from 12,000 to 15,000 natives now being under arms, the governor has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble under command of Colonel Woodhouse.

The British regiments will await events at Rawal Pindi and the native regiments at Mardan. The staff will remain for the time at Nowshera.

Fort Chakdara is strong enough to resist any attack, and has a good supply of food. The British garrison has been notified of his intention by helicopter. Heavy fighting is expected at Amudarya.

### Mauvi's Sentence.

Mauvi S. Dyal Razul, who was recently arrested at Lucknow on the charge of inciting Queen Victoria and the British government to a meeting at Mohammediya, called to congratulate the sultan on his victories over Greece, but which occasion Mauvi told the assembly that on the sultan's forbearance the old woman's ribs would have been broken years ago, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

### The Roads Blocked.

A reconnoitering column yesterday found the enemy in great force blocking the road to Chakdara.

During the fighting 100 of the enemy were killed and the British had 14 wounded, among them Captain Baldwin, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Keys, who received a slight wound.

The enemy followed up the retreating column and attacked the camp, it being easily repulsed by the garrison.

General Blood, with every available man will start tomorrow for the relief of Fort Chakdara and the main army has been notified of his intention by helicopter. Heavy fighting is expected at Amudarya.

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### The Government Offered to Accept Sureties for his good behavior in lieu of imprisonment, but he could not produce them.

### East African Rebells.

London, Aug. 1.—Official dispatches from Lorenzo, South Africa, confirm the reports of recent fighting between the government troops and rebellious natives in Gazaland.

The battle took place on the 21st of July, near Chimbuu, the capital of Gazaland. The government of the Portuguese East Africa, Colonel Albuquerque, with a small Portuguese force, routed 7,000 rebels. The Portuguese losses were two killed and 10 wounded. The natives lost 300.

### Fighting on the Nile.

Cairo, Aug. 1.—The Egyptian intelligence department has received word of heavy fighting on the Nile between the Dervishes and Jaalins. The Dervishes, under one of the generals of the Khalifa, defeated the Portuguese East Africa, Colonel Albuquerque, with a small Portuguese force, routed 7,000 rebels. The Portuguese losses were two killed and 10 wounded. The natives lost 300.

### English Success in Africa.

Capetown, Aug. 1.—The government troops have captured the enemy's positions north of Twaakloof. Among the British losses were Sergeants Hall and Mercer, who were killed.

Chief Lukajantjies, who led the rebels, was killed, with many of his followers. A general surrender of the rebels is expected.

### Serious Fighting Reported.

Capetown, Aug. 1.—The fighting took place on Friday in the Langeberg district. The British loss was trifling. The enemy's position in the Gansiep valley was captured and the rebels fell back in confusion towards Twaakloof.

### Portuguese Routed.

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Capetown says a report has reached that the Portuguese have been badly routed in the Bilili district north of Relagoa bay. The natives declare that not a Portuguese is left alive.

### SUGAR AND COFFEE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Record says tomorrow:

"The war between the sugar trust and Arbuckle Bros., the big coffee roasters, which has carried the trust into the coffee trust and the Arbuckle into the mystery of sugar refining, is soon to be transferred in part to this city.

Some time ago, the trust, in order to strike at the Arbuckle, bought control of the Woolson Spice company of Toledo, one of the largest coffee houses in the country, and now it proposes to convert the old Delaware sugar house at Reed and Swanson streets into a great coffee roasting establishment so that the trade along the Atlantic seaboard may be easily reached.

The sugar refinery, which was formerly an independent refinery, was purchased by the trust about the same time that it secured the control of the Spice trust and Franklin refineries. For some years it has lain idle, its machinery being somewhat old-fashioned and its capacity limited, as compared with the other big plants here. Recently a number of interior changes have been made in it, and already two consignments of coffee have been delivered at the establishment for experimental purposes.

It is not likely, however, that active operations will be started for some time to come as all the machinery has not yet been delivered. Much of it is to be imported from Germany. The plant completed will give employment to a large number of skilled workmen.

### London Stock and Money Markets.

London, August 1.—The money market shows no change and the cheapness of loans continues. There is no likely to be much rise in the market rates. An American is buying parcels of American securities

## PLEASES THE PEOPLE

### England's Denunciation of Trade Treaties

### WITH GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

#### Chief Topic of Discussion in the European Newspapers—French Press Displays Undisguised Satisfaction—German Papers Show Comparative Calm with the Exception of the Extremists—Agrarians Charged with Responsibility.

London, Aug. 2.—The denunciation by Great Britain of the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany is the chief theme of discussion in the European newspapers. The Daily Chronicle says: "It is the triumph of free trade on a great and important scale. It is a curious coincidence of fate that it should be the work of a ministry permeated by the fallacies of protection."

### Discussing the Effect of Great Britain's Action upon the United States and Germany.

The former will certainly not be the gainer, while Canada cannot lose by the new condition of affairs, adding: "Nor is it likely that Germany's natural rival will be long unscathed."

### Great Step Taken.

Other papers express similar opinions. All are agreed that a great step has been taken which will bring England nothing but gain. It has been a long time since an important act of the government has met with such universal approval in Great Britain.

The chief Belgian organs receive the announcement without protest. Belgium annually exports to England 3,000,000 pounds sterling more than she imports. It is not likely, therefore, that the government will place any obstructions in the way of the proposed new treaty.

### French Press Pleased.

The French press displays undisguised satisfaction at the prospect of a tariff war between England and Germany, a conflict from which it cannot but derive great advantage.

The Journal des Debats is anxious to know whether England is about to return to a protectionist policy. M. Melles's paper, the Republique Francaise, regards Great Britain's act as a corroboration of the principles of protection, and predicts a general rise of duties against British and colonial products.

### The German Attitude.

The German papers, on the contrary, maintain comparative calm, with the exception of a few on the extremist order. Greater anxiety is felt as to the possible motive of the British policy in favoring a protection policy with reference to sugar, in which Germany is strongly interested.

The Allgemeine Zeitung accuses the Agrarians of being largely responsible for this blow at German trade, and argues that Canada, finding her products excluded from other countries, desires to retaliate, while England, fearing the rising tide of Agrarianism in England, decided to be prepared in time for all eventualities.

### A Rise at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1.—The temperature in this vicinity took a sudden rise today. At 7 a. m. the mercury registered 76 at 3:30 p. m. it had risen to 90. The evening's good breeze sprang up, causing the thermometer to drop 17 degrees. No prostrations are reported.

### AUSTRIAN FLOODS.

Vienna, Aug. 1.—There is no abatement of the floods in western and upper Austria. The Danube is rising and the danger is very great. At Linz, 100 miles west of Vienna, and at Mautausen, enormous damage has been done to property. A heavy stone bridge at Linz has been partly demolished.

A cloud burst is reported from Budweis, Bohemia, in the Moravia and there has been extensive floods in the outskirts of Iachle, a fashionable watering place on the Traun.

On the visit of the emperor, Francis Joseph, to Baden and the proposed journey of King Alexander of Servia from Belgrade to Vienna have been stopped by the floods.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

Scottsdale, Pa., Aug. 1.—Coroner Owens today held an inquest on the remains of Wm. S. Cummings, the non-union mill worker who was killed in the strike at Sandy Creek. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the only one who gave positive testimony was Constable Longnecker, who testified that he was standing within a few feet of the parties when the shooting took place and plainly saw the flash and smoke from the revolver in the hands of Wm. C. Hubbs. The jury found Hubbs guilty, and he was at once arrested.

Hubbs was a roller in the employ of the Sandusky and Erie Canal. He was the first to strike and is one of the best-known young men in the town. Whinnings' death, it is generally believed, that the trouble last night will end the strike and bloodshed, and the strikers will be more guarded in their actions. The town tonight is as quiet as on an ordinary Sunday.

### Entertained the Vice President.

Newport, R. I., August 1.—Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were the guests of honor at luncheon by Chauncey M. Depew at his cottage this afternoon. Among the guests were Lisle Stuart, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Chauncey Depew.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Briggs gave a dinner in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. Among the guests were Chauncey M. Depew, Colonel and Mrs. Remondet, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Lisle Stuart, the Misses Brice and James Van Alen.

### Newson Found Guilty.

Denver, Aug. 1.—A special to the News from Akron, Colo., says:

"In the case of H. G. Newson, formerly cashier of the suspended Washington county bank, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Newson was tried for receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent, and of appropriating \$2,000 of the bank's funds to his own use.

### Killed in Collision.

New York, July 31.—Charles Schilling, aged 21, while riding a bicycle across the East River, collided with a car and was instantly killed by a carriage, a shaft of which pierced his heart.

## TURTLE THE OBJECT

### Marching Miners Going Towards Camp Determination.

### SIX THOUSAND CONCENTRATING

#### Miners Expect to Have an Attendance of Eight Thousand at Their Meeting on Turtle Creek—Yesterday Passed Without Trouble of Any Kind—De Armit has Many Applications for Work.

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—All roads lead to Turtle creek today. All marching miners were going towards Camp Determination and if they represented as being on the march reach the scene before morning, there will be at least 6,000 diggers present at the big meeting which is scheduled for 11 o'clock at McCre's school house. The miners expect 8,000 to be present.

The borough of Turtle creek experienced a very large transient population of miners and curious visitors, but the day passed without trouble of any kind.

### A Change of Guard.

There was a complete shift in the make-up of the camp today. The men from the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio, who have been on the ground ever since the big movement against the mine, were being replaced by a new contingent which was inaugurated, left during the night for their homes at Pimlyville, Gastonville, Snowden, White Hall and Banksville. The same men, after reaching home and recuperating somewhat, have formed new divisions and are returning to the scene of war, in order to attend the big meeting in the morning.

While the old guard was quitting last night, new men were taking their places and took charge of the watch that is to be kept up until all of the New York and Cleveland strikers have returned.

Saturday's guard was noticeable for the absence of foreigners. The gathering on watch today is just the reverse, and is composed almost entirely of the foreign element, who are much more excitable than the others and much harder to control. This phase gives to the situation a more serious aspect.

About 100 workmen were quartered at Camp Determination today and about 10 at Camp Desperation, and about 400 lounged about the hills above and around Turtle creek.

St. Louis, Aug. 1.—Ninety-eight degrees in the shade was registered by the weather bureau at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The maximum temperature for the day, on the streets where the full force of the sun was felt, thermometers showed 100 and over. Tonight it is a few degrees cooler.

There were several prostrations today, the most severe being Herman Moss, aged 23, and Arthur Gunnings, aged 42.

The Stohman, John Nutter, Joseph Bugli and Wm. Whitney were all overcome by heat. The two latter named died after being taken to the city hospital and the conditions of the others is serious.

St. Louis, Aug. 1.—The temperature in this vicinity took a sudden rise today. At 7 a. m. the mercury registered 76 at 3:30 p. m. it had risen to 90. The evening's good breeze sprang up, causing the thermometer to drop 17 degrees. No prostrations are reported.

### ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The Kreuze Zeitung says that the denunciation of the commercial treaty with the German zollverein is Great Britain's most important protectionist system, and adds:

"But there is no ground for serious alarm, because she has her carrying trades to protect and retaliation to fear. Moreover, a one-sided preference shown to Canada might provoke a conflict with the United States."

The National Zeitung says that Great Britain is herself the nation most interested in the conclusion of a new treaty and that Germany may gain much by skillful, cold-blooded diplomacy.

The Voepische Zeitung says: "So far as Germany's relations to England are concerned, it is a matter of indifference whether we have a treaty or not."

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Great Britain's intention to join the mother country and the colonies in customs union will not induce her to restrict British trade with Germany any further than is necessary to attain this object."

### NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Fifty-third Annual Cruise Will Begin at Glen Cove today.

New York, Aug. 1.—Unless all signs fail, the fifty-third annual cruise of the New York Yacht club, beginning tomorrow at Glen Cove, the place of rendezvous, will be the most imposing one as yet.

The nucleus of the great fleet that will assemble from a sporting standpoint that this famous organization has ever enjoyed. At sundown tonight there are lying in the harbor of Glen Cove some 30 yachts—the nucleus of the great fleet that will assemble there tomorrow to prepare for its first day's squadron run, which is to be from Glen Cove to Huntington.

At 11 a. m. tomorrow there is to be a meeting of captains on board the flagship in the company of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, to decide what time the start shall be made, and to settle some of the minor details of the cruise.

Tomorrow's race will be particularly interesting by reason of the value of the prizes offered by Vice Commodore Ledward and because of the array of crack boats that will start in the race.

In the schooner class, the famous two-stickers Colonia and Emerald will have a new rival for speed honors, the new schooner Hildegarde, built for George W. Weld of Boston. It will be her maiden race, and the result will be watched with interest.

### Three Main Events.

While the squadron runs every day will be full of interest, the three principal events will be tomorrow's race, the Golet cup race on August 5, and the ocean race from Vineyard Haven to Saddle Rock ledge, near Rockland, Me. The start tomorrow will be made about 1 p. m., and 30-footers will be sent away on one gun start. The sloops will be sent away next and the schooners last. The programme for the cruise after tomorrow will be governed somewhat by the weather, but the intention is to sail on Tuesday morning for New London, unless there should not be wind enough to get there, when the

## DAMAGE TO CROPS.

### Summary of Reports from Kansas and Oklahoma.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 1.—Reports as to the damage to the corn crop in Kansas, Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip as a result of drouth and the prevailing hot winds, are pouring into headquarters here of the Santa Fe and Rock Island roads, whence they are being reported to the state. A summary of these reports indicates the conditions to be as follows:

In Oklahoma it is estimated that the damage will amount to 20 per cent.

The damage in southern Kansas, east of Winfield, is slight, upward field, being the only ones hurt. West of Winfield the damage is estimated at 50 per cent. Along the Santa Fe for 100 miles west of Emporia on the main line, a 60 per cent. damage has been sustained.

The Hutchinson branch to Kinsley reports 50 per cent.

From McPherson north to the Nebraska line and in eastern and northeastern Kansas, the railroad reports state that the crop has not been seriously injured.

It is estimated that the damage to the crop generally throughout the state of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip will be about 20 per cent.

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### SWELTERING KANSAS.

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## MAY YET COME OUT.

### Signs that West Virginia Will Join the Strike.

Fairmont, W. Va., Aug. 1.—"There is a surprise in store for the operators of this region," said Joseph W. Rea tonight. "In 48 hours there will be several additions to the men already out."

There is more in Rea's words than many people think. He has been here since last Wednesday, and has had two or three meetings each day. Not in the usual way, but has quietly gone to some house or public hall and the miners have gathered there as if by magic. This morning at Monongah, the meeting was a repetition of the success of the Fairmont meeting of yesterday afternoon. Tomorrow at Worthington, he will make a speech to the men. Four more organizers will join Mr. Rea and Ed. Davis, his aide, tomorrow.

Rea says he is highly elated over the prospects and thinks West Virginia will yet come out. Mason telegraphed from Charleston today that the Kenawaha and New river men had struck for 50 cents a ton and a check weightman. Rea says he will call on special Justice J. W. Mason, who granted the injunction, tomorrow, and that he wants to know what the judge means. He does not know whether the injunction attempts to keep him from holding meetings in the public roads or not.

Tonight there are more signs of a general laying down of picks than there has been since the strike began. None of the operators have contracts for more than 10 days in length and the men say if they do not come out the other day they will go back and they will return to the 25-cent rate.

### SYMPATHY AND MONEY.

Given to Strikers by the Labor League of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—Tonight a meeting of the Labor League was held to take action concerning the miners' strike. The labor unions of Allegheny were well represented by delegates, who took active part in the proceedings. Addresses were made by President D. D. Dutton, Secretary W. W. G. Miller, of the miners, and by Mrs. N. G. Jones, who acted as agitator during the A. R. U. trouble in Chicago.

The gist of the miners' officials' reports was that money and quite a goodly sum, must be forthcoming to the miners, if the strike is to be continued. They made forcible appeals to their fellow unionists and the result was the appointment by the league of a committee to present the matter to the different organizations with the end in view of securing the necessary sums of war for the strikers.

Resolutions were adopted expressing hearty sympathy with the strikers, calling on all union workers to come to their relief and to contribute to the strike fund. A resolution was also adopted, asking the Sheriff Miller in connection with the strike, not to assemble on the highways of the county. A majority of the delegates will attend the rally tomorrow.

### SOCIALIST LABOR.

Convention Decides to Join the Debs Movement.

New York, Aug. 1.—The second day of the Socialist Labor convention was slily attended today. Julius Freedman, of Philadelphia, was in the chair.

It is claimed that the delegates, who had come from Newark, Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, Hartford and Haverhill, Mass., represent 25,000 Jewish trades unionists who were recently expelled from the Socialist Labor party for protesting against the method of certain labor leaders, among them Daniel Debs and the principal object of the convention is to determine whether they should join the Debs movement or vote for independent organization.

This question took up the entire session of the convention today. A number of speeches were made for and against the proposition. A vote was taken and it was decided by a majority of 30 to join the Debs movement or the Social Democracy of America, as it is officially known.

### The Pants-Makers Strike.

New York, Aug. 1.—The general strike of the Pants-Makers' union, a branch of the Socialist Trades alliance, went into effect today in the 250 shops in the Greater New York district. The strikers are enthusiastic and believe this effort on their part will end the sweating system and will restore the old rate of wages. Under the present system they are able to make only \$1.50 for a week's work. Under the old schedule, which has been in force for years, operators made from \$10 to \$12 a week. There are nearly 3,000 operators out and in consequence of the strike 5,000 finishers are idle.

### Because of the Tariff.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 1.—The working notes of this city tonight are strikingly set off by an accident on Saturday, when the shafting of her rudder was wrecked. Quartermaster Hawkes was directed to go down to detach the steam steering gear from the outer supplementary steering apparatus. He descended into the chamber and pulled out the crank pin which connects the in-board and out-board shafting. In an instant the place was filled with escaping steam and the steam shaft whirled around horizontally. The rudder castings were smashed and various other parts of her steam steering mechanism cracked and broken. New rudder castings have been ordered from Philadelphia but it will be a month before the Puritan is ready for regular sea service. This mishap will cost the government about \$5,000.

### Charges Against the Boers.

London, August 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Johannesburg says:

Grave charges are being formulated against the Boers. The first is that of supplying the Matabeles before and after the war with arms and ammunition bearing the stamp of the Transvaal government.

The second charge is that several high Boer officials, while the reformers were in prison, accepted large sums of money, aggregating £15,000, from the reform committee or friends of its members.

### Kingbolt Dropped Out.

Atlantic City, Aug. 1.—While ex-Postmaster James S. McKean and his friend, R. Wilson, of Pittsburg, were riding in a bus driven by a Mr. Bullock today, the kingbolt of the vehicle failed and it toppled over. Bullock was killed. Mr. McKean was severely cut, and Mr. Wilson was badly bruised about the body.

### Row Boat Capsized.

Boston, Aug. 1.—Robert Stott, aged 39, and John Peters, aged 21, were drowned by the capsizing of a row boat on the Charles river tonight, during an endeavor to change seats.











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THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL. The Gazette has been quick to notice and quick to criticize any faults or defects of the city government.

On the Cincinnati Heine (Joachim) Miller, "The poet of the Sierras," has started north to the Klondyke as the representative of the New York World.

Every one interested in mining in Colorado is anxious to see the report of the committee appointed by the international mining congress.

It will be a severe blow to Colorado if President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company finds it wise to accept the presidency of one of the great eastern trunk lines.

It is not necessary to say more. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the great reformer, has a rival in a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, man, who would solve the problem for the 100,000 maiden ladies wanting husbands.

He is perfecting plans now to establish a matrimonial agency at Klondyke. This is his statement and excuse for being original.

There now appears to be no hope for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick. The British government has made another and in all probability a final decision against clemency.

England's Army Weak. Mail and Express. The English journals have not quite finished their chorus of intense admiration of the British army.

The decision of the British government to participate in an international conference for the settlement of the Bering sea question is another notable diplomatic victory for the McKinley administration.

Mr. John W. Foster, the special minister who was sent abroad for this particular purpose, has accomplished two delicate and difficult matters.

There is no matter of international politics of which the American people are so tired as this. With the exception of a few people who are financially interested in the sealing company, there is not one American in 10,000 who cares a rap whether there are any seals in Bering sea or not, and the

efforts to work up any general interest in the matter have all been failures. It will be an immense relief to us all to get the matter settled one way or another and for all time.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

It is not a kind thing, perhaps, to refer to the menu of the Ward house in San Francisco for October 27, 1849. This was at a time when money was made very fast in the California districts, and when provisions were not as scarce as they may be for two years in Alaska:

Table listing food items and prices: Oxtail soup \$1.00, Baked trout \$1.50, Roast beef \$1.00, Roast mutton \$1.00, Roast pork \$1.00, Baked mutton \$1.25, Corned beef \$1.25, Lamb \$1.00, Lamb and green peas \$1.25, Venison \$1.50, Stewed kidney \$1.25, Fresh eggs \$1.00, Sweet potatoes \$1.00, Irish potatoes \$1.00, Cabbage \$1.00, Squash \$1.00, Bread pudding \$1.00, Mince pie \$1.00, Brandy peaches \$2.00, Rum omelette \$2.00, Jelly omelette \$2.00, Cheese \$1.00, Pines \$1.00.

It would take some time for the average miner to pan out enough gold, even in the Klondyke to pay for a week's board at such prices, yet the bill of fare in the northwest promises to be far less attractive and at times the above prices.

There was no satire in the selection of Colorado—the state that cast almost its entire vote last year for the free silver ticket—as the place of meeting of the convention of men interested in gold mining. It was because this state, whose people have pretended that only free silver coinage could make them prosperous, has in the last four years more than tripled its gold yield and last year fell less than a third of a million dollars behind California, the "banner" gold state, and because Colorado's smelters have improved and cheapened their processes, until there are millions per year in rock which used to be thrown away; there is not now a "prospect hole" in the state that cannot expect a buyer. Meanwhile the production of silver has not lessened; Colorado contributed more than a third of the entire yield of the country, and as silver miners do not work for nothing nor even for their health alone, it is to be assumed that they made money of the white metal. The presence of several hundred men interested in gold mining will do Colorado much good, for the state still has many promising mines awaiting means of development, but the gold men will let a lot of wind out of the sails of the state's ruin through the demonization of silver. —Collier's Weekly.

Comments and Clippings. Lovers of the Swiss Alps will rejoice to hear that the desecration of the Jungfrau by a railroad is postponed sine die. It seems that the promoters of the project have encountered insuperable difficulties in connection with the disputed ownership of the land over which the railroad would pass.

Some years ago a congress of chimney sweeps was held in Orebro, Sweden, the sessions being opened with psalm-singing and prayer, and debates were held concerning the moral and social improvements which it was desirable to introduce among the sweepers. Now another meeting is to be held, this time at Stockholm. —(N. Y. Tribune.)

The suicide last week of Lieutenant von Hahnke, who had the watch on the yacht Hohenzollern when the emperor's eye was injured by the end of a rope flying from the rigging, and who was publicly berated by William the Sudden in Japan, constitutes an incident far more Japanese than German. Throughout Teutonia it is customary in such circumstances for an inferior to salute his superior, such as an English servant will say "Thank you, sir," when he is honored by his master with abuse. Both sides their time. An English servant may take his revenge in fashions manifold and quaint. The German soldier has but one. In time of battle he has the opportunity and again and again he has taken it, of dropping his superior in his tracks. In Japan they are less patient and more sensitive. There, when an inferior is insulted by his chief, he proceeds after the manner of Lieutenant von Hahnke. He kills himself and leaves whatever odium there may be to the other party. The emperor can stand it, of course. Besides, he is not thin-skinned. —(Edgar Saltus in Collier's.)

When Conductor Lamoureux gave up his position as leader of the famous Paris Philharmonic orchestra it was rumored that he was going to identify himself with a musical enterprise of great importance. The project then rumored of has now materialized and the founding of the Richard Wagner theater in Paris is now an assured fact. The new organization will create its Paris theater along the lines of the original Festivalhaus at Bayreuth, and Lamoureux, the logical head of the Wagnerians of Paris, will be its guiding spirit.

Lamoureux is one of the foremost living French musicians. For almost a lifetime he has been the enthusiastic champion of Wagnerian music in Paris. After the Franco-German war he was the first, in 1874, to free the musical art from the narrow and unworthy fetters of political prejudice by placing on his programme the names of Mozart, Beethoven, and the ultra-German Richard Wagner, with other international classics of music. Unmindful of the savage assaults of the chauvinistic element, he worked with set determination along his chosen path. With untiring perseverance and under the most difficult conditions he used his great personal influence and unusual ability to arouse among his countrymen an intelligent understanding of the great German masters' works. The bitter feud waged against Lamoureux by the notorious Lucien Millevoye, the most vicious of Parisian German haters, when Lamoureux six years ago dared to bring out "Lohengrin" in Paris, is still well remembered. The best proof of his brilliant victory in this controversy is the fact that Wagner's theater in Paris, where the music dramas are to be given with as much splendor and care as in the master's own music temple at Bayreuth. Although Parisians were supposed to feel rather nervous on questions dealing with German art matters, it seems, therefore, that their artistic objectivity is independent of their national prejudice. —(Philadelphia Record.)

close of the century Great Britain will become as formidable a military camp as Germany. This last, however, is to be doubted. That obstacle will be the considerable increase in the number of men and a complete overhauling of the present military system, is certain, and what is more there will be no delay in that accomplishment; but a large standing army would never be tolerated by the majority of Englishmen.

Comstock vs. Grant.

The general and hearty approbation of Commissioner Grant's main protest against the practice of directing the police to practise infamy in order to detect it seems to have been without effect on Anthony Comstock, that assiduous seeker after evil for evil's sake ever heard of Colonel Grant's letter, he must have regarded it with very much such contempt and ridicule as a practised cleaner of sewers might manifest toward expressions of weak disfavor for the atmosphere in which he toils. The response of Comstock came very promptly, and is of a nature which enables interested persons to draw a positive and definite line between the self-respecting methods of the police commissioner and the self-defiling methods of Anthony Comstock.

Once already the book against which Comstock directed his attack has been before a court and has been pronounced salable. The re-arrest of its publisher is an absurd and unjustifiable employment of the engine of the law to gratify either an insane whim or a personal spite. Perhaps the thoroughly anarchic spirit in which Comstock denounces the court of sessions, which lately pronounced against his contention that this book was obscene, may suggest that it is rather the act of a monomaniac.

As for the device taken by the president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice to get evidence in his new case, it is as contemptible and nearly as base as anything his society ever tried to suppress. Doing letters, purporting to come from young girls in seminaries, and each showing between the lines that the writer regarded the book as obscene, and sought it because it was so, are not cleanly things for a suppressor of vice to sully his fingers with. But the fingers of Comstock are beyond sully.

There are but any citizens of New York who approve as necessary the practices in the police department against which Colonel Grant protested, they can see in the case of Comstock the degree of personal abasement which a long career of playing the indecent sneak may produce.

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Ho, For the Klondyke!

Fairley Bros. are headquarters for Tents, Blankets and Campers' Supplies.

And they will give you more Furniture and House Furnishings for YOUR DUST than any other dealer.

We are not particular whether "the dust" comes from the Klondyke, or a Porphry Dyke.

Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

23 S. Tejon.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, As made to the Comptroller of the Currency July 28, 1897.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, U. S. bonds, Real estate, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Surplus and undivided profits, etc.

Officers and Directors. J. A. HAYES, President. A. SUTTON, Cashier. A. H. HUNT, Asst. Cashier. IRVING HOWBERT, Vice-Pres. F. H. MORLEY, RICHARD J. BOLLES.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK

Capital Paid In \$100,000. Surplus 20,000. Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier. Members of the firm: Wm. S. Jackson, G. H. White, J. H. Barlow.

\$1,000 REWARD

for a little self denial. Who cannot save 10 cents a day by doing without some useless indulgence, or unnecessary expense? Yet 10 cents a day means \$3.00 a month, and this sum with its earnings, will bring you \$1,000.00 in about 11 years if left regularly with the Assurance, Savings and Loan Association, 109 East Kiowa Street. Call for Pamphlet.

BROADMOOR LAND COMPANY, Room 2, Gazette Building.

Choice residence lots in Broadmoor, the most desirable suburb of Colorado Springs. Pure Water. Electric Cars.

COTTAGES BUILT, FOR SALE OR RENT.

Special terms for a short time. MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. Apply to D. Chittenden, Mgr.

WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS.

20 No. Tejon Street Colorado Springs, Colo. Real Estate, Loan and Investment Department.

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The Mexican & Indian Curio Co., OF DENVER.

SUMMER SEASON OF 1897. (Until October 1st.) Manitou Colorado, Two Doors Below Postoffice.

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COAL. Franceville Lump \$2.50. HATLAND, CANON, SUNSHINE and ANTHRACITE. At Regular Prices. PURE NATURAL ICE.

UNION ICE AND COAL CO.

Pasteurized Milk. Contains No Germs. May be obtained of Smith & Williams or of Williams & Smith, 731 North Weber Street.

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Capital \$100,000. Surplus 20,000. A. E. Holbrook, President. W. H. Reed, Vice President. D. Heron, Cashier.

H. I. REID, Member American Soc'y of Engineers. Civil and Consulting Engineer. Office, Gazette Building.

You can get any part of a Bicycle Repaired

Frank F. Bumstead's. Second hand wheels for sale cheap.

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Interested in Mining. Its conservative tone appeals to the Easterner and Foreigner. Its fearless attitude Commands Honest Respect.

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\$4.00 Per Annum. £1 In Europe. All questions concerning Colorado Mining companies answered free of charge to Subscribers.

THE GOLD BELT LINE

Florence and Cripple Creek ... Railroad. Four through trains daily, in connection with D. & R. G. R. R., between Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and

THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, C. F. ELLIOTT, Gen'l Traffic Agt., Denver, Colo.

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Henry LeB. Wills & Co. REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance. NOTARY PUBLIC. Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

FURNISHED. San Rafael, 12 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights... 250.00. North Cascade ave., 14 rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights... 250.00. 630 N. Cascade ave., 12 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights... 225.00. 409 N. Cascade ave., 15 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable... 175.00. N. Nevada, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights... 150.00. 322 N. Tejon st., 9 rooms and bath, furnace and electric lights... 85.00. 304 E. Bijou st., 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas... 100.00. 6 E. Wilamette street, nine rooms and bath... 75.00. 232 E. Monument street, five rooms and bath... 65.00. 1215 N. Tejon st., 7 rooms and bath... 65.00. 305 N. Weber street, six rooms and bath... 45.00.

UNFURNISHED. Wilamette avenue, 11 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights with stable... 100.00. 1200 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms, bath, and furnace... 90.00. 728 N. Tejon st., 9 rooms and bath, furnace and electric lights... 65.00. 911 N. Nevada avenue, eight rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights... 60.00. 1431 N. Tejon street, six rooms and bath... 50.00. 1019 N. Wansatch avenue, six rooms and bath... 45.00. Basement, 135 E. Huerfano st... 15.00. Store on W. Huerfano st... 10.00. Store, 128 N. Tejon street... 70.00. Office in El Paso block... 15.00. Double store and basement... 325.00. Office in Postoffice Block... 10.00.

FOR SALE Property in all parts of the city

HENRY LeB. WILLS & Co. GAZETTE BUILDING. Telephone 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DOUGLAS & HETHERINGTON, ARCHITECTS.

Rooms 15 and 16 Gazette Bldg. Colorado Sp'gs

CHARLEY CHAN. Carries a full line of Japanese Curios. A little distance from the main street, but prices correspondingly low.

No. 3 South Cascade Avenue, ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. Rooms including nursing \$5.00 to \$15.00 per week. Wards, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week, including doctors fees.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS. DOYLE BROS., Plumbing and Heating.

Jobbing Promptly Attended To. 17 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs.

Curtis Coal Co., Successors to JOHNSON & CURTIS.

Don't forget we move and store household goods. General transfer and safe moving.

TELEPHONE 18. Office, 18 North Tejon street. Yards, Cocharras and Corral.

Try Our Bituminous Mine Run at \$3.50.

.....For Furnaces Use. Canon, Sunshine, Rouse, Anthracite.

Wm. Lennox, 306 E. Pike's Peak. Telephone 11.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The use of water for sprinkling lawns and gardens is prohibited in that part of the city lying north of Pike's Peak Ave., including Ward 6, except between the hours of 5 o'clock a. m., and 12 o'clock noon; and in that part of the city lying south of Pike's Peak Ave., including Colorado City and La Vergne, except between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 7 o'clock p. m.

M. B. IRVINE, MAYOR. Dated Colorado Springs, April 21, 1897.



THE ROSE ROBBERY

House Entered Last Night at an Early Hour by Burglars.

SCORNED THE VALUABLE SILVER

The Efforts of the Police Prove Ineffective—In Addition to the Money and Clothes they "Stole Away" --A Busy Day on the West Side by the Bicycle Riders—Five Arrests Made.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night burglars entered the house of Mr. C. L. Rose, 217 East Cucharras street, and succeeded in gathering in the sum of \$7 in cash, a couple of pocketbooks and a suit of clothes belonging to Mr. Rose's son.

The loss of the money was subsequently observed by the family and the police were notified. However as this fact was not noticed for a couple of hours the thieves had plenty of time in which to make good their escape.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

People Hiding Over On the West Side Seem Prone to Err—Arrests Made Yesterday.

Officer Rickerson was stationed on the west side yesterday afternoon and the scorchers and wheelmen who persisted in riding on the wrong side of the street kept the officer busy until a late hour.

The following were arrested, charged with riding on the wrong side: O. L. Luce, C. L. Coombs, Evert Goodsell and Perry Waters.

Officer Burch arrested H. Chandler and R. W. Counts on the same charge Saturday afternoon. Arrested Saturday afternoon by Judge Owen, but charged with Judge Owen, but charged with Judge Owen yesterday, will have to tell Judge Owen all about it this morning.

COULDN'T SEE A THING.

A Kick to Be Registered Against the Wearing of Big Hats in the Opera House.

In a dainty feminine hand the following communication was received yesterday. The style of chirography exercises the men from any charges of ungallantry: "Since Dame Fashion has decreed that women's hats should, no matter what the occasion, be as large and top-heavy as possible, thereby denoting the length of the wearer's purse, and at times the contents of her cranium, there has been weeping and wailing among the stern sex on many occasions."

"Now, as a matter of fact, a woman will generally glare at a man who does not immediately vacate a seat in a street car in her favor, pick up sundry small packages, should she drop them, and make himself generally useful, but this same woman seems to think that a man should not object to sitting behind a load of straw, three terraces of flowers, whose tints wildly swear at each other, with the whole tapped by a Shanghai rooster, making such an obstruction that one is compelled to inquire of the sufferer as to whether the play for which you have 'paid your good money to know' is comedy, tragedy or opera."

"In many cases, a man as an officer has been appointed and paid by the city, whose business is to visit all theaters each evening and report the number of persons who are obstructing the vision of those seated behind. The next day the manager of the theater is fined and compelled to pay the sum of \$1-per person so offending. It is needless to say that all managers in the cities where this custom is followed are foremost in desiring the comfort of their patrons."

"Colorado Springs possesses an opera house, which, while not large, is well kept and comfortable, and in the hands of an excellent manager, and on most occasions the audiences are fashionable, well dressed, and behaved all that can be desired, but occasionally, as in every fold, the black sheep strays in."

"A sufferer." Colorado Springs, July 31, 1897.

THE CORONER PROTESTS.

He Says That "Maudlin Sensationalism" Has Been Reported to by Eastern Papers Regarding Deaths in Cripple Creek.

Coroner Marlow is not a little disgusted over the reports published recently in eastern papers concerning the number of violent deaths in Cripple Creek for the past three and a half years.

The New York World wired Dr. Marlow a few days ago asking him for a list of the 217 violent deaths in Cripple Creek since January 1, 1894; also asking if they be classified and that the coroner should express his opinion in regard to the causes leading up to them. Dr. Marlow sent the list in several days ago per request, but it was probably held for the Sunday issue of the World.

Dr. Marlow says that the statements which appeared in the Chicago Times Herald, the New York Sun and other papers were inaccurate in many particulars, notably in the report that all of the deaths occurred in the city of Cripple Creek, whereas they were scattered over the entire district, which contains a population of nearly 40,000. Again it was stated that 25 of the deaths were suicides of prostitute women, whereas only 14 women of all classes have met violent deaths in the Cripple Creek district since January 1, 1894.

MANITOU NOTES.

Hop at the Iron Springs hotel 16-18-19.

A. L. Peter of Denver is a late arrival at the Ruxton.

Mr. J. H. Hulme of Boston is a recent arrival at the Barker.

Dr. George O. Coffin, one of the most prominent physicians of Kansas City, and Mr. D. W. Longwell, commissioner with the Kansas City waterworks and a Metzger

of Kansas City, are spending a short time at the Barker.

Messrs. W. L. Jones and August Blum of Chicago are registered at the Cliff.

Mr. E. B. Hemingway of Birmingham, N. Y., is sojourning at the Cliff hotel.

Miss Adalia Riehoff of Iowa City is a recent arrival at the Iron Springs hotel.

Mr. R. T. Lytle, cashier of the First National bank at Pueblo, is registered at the Manitou.

Miss Susan I. Odlin of Dayton, Ohio, will be a guest at the Iron Springs hotel for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Merriam of St. Louis are located at the Iron Springs for a protracted visit.

Mr. Geo. W. Trimble of Leadville, spent Sunday with his wife and daughter at the Manitou house.

Mrs. A. M. Russell of Palmer Lake, and Miss Edna Steele of Denver were at the Manitou house yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Low Phillips and child, Miss Clyde Gould, E. F. Nisbet and R. V. Rogers of Denver are registered at the Barker.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mrs. G. Fred Wadsworth of Chicago, will spend some time at the Cliff.

F. R. Mercer and L. C. Lawrence, a couple of prominent business men of St. Joe, Mo., are stopping at the Manitou for a few days.

Miss Mary Scruggs, Miss Buford S. Scruggs and Miss Mary Atchison of Kansas City will be guests at the Manitou house for several weeks.

Mr. J. L. McCord and wife of Pittsburg, Pa., are guests at the Cliff house. Messrs. J. S. Foster and W. J. Chapman of Pittsburg are also stopping there.

Mrs. Jas. McKay and Mrs. McKay of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Ernest Craig and Miss Watson of Denver, are a party of ladies who are located at the Cliff for an extended visit.

Messrs. F. C. Burpee, T. Randolph Sullivan, Amos Gove, Frank E. Gove, N. A. Ludey, P. M. Clarke and Sam B. Leonard of Denver were guests at the Manitou house yesterday.

There was a very large crowd of transients in Manitou yesterday, the Iron Springs pavilion, where the Midland band gave a concert during the afternoon, being the favorite place of assembly.

Messrs. Armour C. Anderson, H. W. Webber, Willis B. Herr, Harry J. Wilson, F. G. Marsh, O. V. White, F. S. Smith, J. S. J. Latta, Frederick W. Leman and Mrs. and Miss Leman of Denver registered at the Cliff yesterday.

The Hawatha Concert garden was the center of attraction in Manitou yesterday, and a large throng of pleasure seekers was there during the afternoon and evening. A new artist made his appearance yesterday, and has already made a decidedly favorable impression. He is Mr. Harrie Leske, a tenor singer, with a strong and cultivated voice, who played very successful entertainment in leading roles with the Duff Opera company, and was with them on their last visit to Denver, where the papers of that city spoke of his performance as being one of the most successful of the season.

Teley & Gorman, undertakers and embalmers, 15 E. Bijou. Phone 124.

A SUNDAY SERMON.

Rev. Wm. H. Fish, Jr., of Dedham, Mass., yesterday preached at the All Souls' Unitarian church. Mr. Fish will continue his discourses from this pulpit for six weeks. Yesterday's sermon was on "Spiritual Vision."

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.—Mt. V, 8.

The present age is distinguished above all former periods by the great progress which has been made in the physical sciences. Almost within the memory of persons still living, superstitious error has given place to exact knowledge in regard to many of the processes of nature. What we have learned of the laws of the outward universe during the last fifty years has served to alter the conditions of life as they were never altered before in the same or even a much greater length of time. And the result has been a great increase in the respect accorded to the physical sciences. It is an old proverb that seeing is believing; but in these days we often go so far as to assume, tacitly, if not openly or consciously, that not seeing is disbelieving. We are extremely prone to that, that is, to accept any statement or any doctrine which has not been demonstrated to some bodily sense. And yet, if we consider how little we yet know even of the world immediately around us, if we compare our knowledge gained directly through the senses with that which has been acquired in other ways, our idea of their value will be greatly modified. Notwithstanding the marvelous discoveries which have been made by the aid of the microscope, that instrument has not revealed to us the inmost constitution of even the simplest forms of matter; it has not disclosed a single one of the ultimate atoms which constitute the elements so generally held obliged to assume. There are unexplained mysteries in every phenomenon, hidden wonders in every substance. The most widely diffused material substance in the universe, so far as our present knowledge goes—the ether which pervades all space and interpenetrates the solid earth itself—has never been detected by any sense; its existence is only inferred from the phenomena of light and heat. Such point forces as gravity and electricity, upon which scientific men discourse so learnedly, are known only in the same way; they have never been directly observed, except in their effects. Only those vibrations of the ether of the air which are confined within certain fixed limits, ever make an impression on our senses. There are lights and colors which we cannot see, sounds which we cannot hear.

Clearly, every enlightened person must admit the existence of many things which are not the objects of physical perception. Professor Tyndal in one of his books shows in a very interesting and convincing way how dependent is even scientific progress on the active use of the imagination. If we were never to trust any other faculty than our five senses, it would be hard to measure the depth of the ignorance in which we should be sunk. But if we are obliged to believe in much that we cannot see in the physical domain, if we are forced to allow the scientific usefulness and validity of the reason, we are not to refuse to accept the testimony of the spiritual side of our nature which it relates to things purely spiritual. And yet so difficult do most of us find it to escape altogether from the control of the senses, so unpracticed are we in the exercise of our higher powers, that even when we do admit the reality of a supersensational realm, we are not able to enter the idea of it being wholly determined by the conditions of the outward and visible world.

Many of the more common forms of religion believe in things less material than matter itself. They rest their faith on spiritual evidences; they involve material

ceptions of heaven and hell. The promise of the text that the pure in heart shall see God is taken in a material sense. The High and Holy One that inhabits eternity will reward those who have faithfully obeyed His will by admitting them to his visible presence. They shall behold him seated on a throne, wearing the robes of authority, and surrounded by a dazzling court of angels.

It would be well for our spiritual growth if we could fully understand that all such expectations fall infinitely below the reality of spiritual vision. "No man hath seen God at any time; and no man can ever see Him with outward eyes either in this world or in the world to come. "God is spirit." He is the all-pervading, all-inspiring life of the universe. No one locality is His peculiar abode. "No bounds no time He knows."

"His dwelling is the light of setting suns. And the round ocean, and the living air. And the blue sky, and in the mind of man;

A motion and a spirit that impels all All thinking things, all objects of all thought. And rolls through all things."

No distant heaven secludes Him from our view. If we will only open the inner eye—the eye of the soul—He may be seen by you and me today, as we walk through the crowded streets of our city. We see our daily tasks; as truly—as perfectly, perhaps, but as truly as by the inhabitants of any other mansion of the Father's house. But he is to be spiritually, not physically, discerned.

It is not strange that this should be a hard doctrine to many persons, or that some should even deny that there is such a thing as spiritual vision. What can an oyster in a shell, what a small crawling insect in the mud, know of the beauty and splendor of heaven's high dome? What can a man buried in a slime of sensual desires or enmeshed in a thick shell of material habits and prejudices know of the beauty and splendor of heaven's high dome? What can a man buried in a slime of sensual desires or enmeshed in a thick shell of material habits and prejudices know of the beauty and splendor of heaven's high dome?

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"is never uncertain at first. It is only after we have got involved in the mazes and sophistications of wishing that things were otherwise than they are that it seems indistinct. Considering a duty is often only explaining it away. \* \* God's guidance is plain when we are true."

To all who wish to cultivate their spiritual powers and enjoy the blessing promised to the pure in heart, St. Paul points out the true way when he says in his letter to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, \* \* \* think on these things." Not theorize about them, or praise them merely, but think on them, look at them; make them the objects of direct contemplation; fill the mind so full of them that there shall be no room left for anything that is dishonest, unjust, impure or unlovely. I am afraid very few of us actually realize the importance of acting upon this advice. We are quite too apt to allow our thoughts to dwell upon whatever comes in their way, without examining its character. The last newspaper sensation is sure to engross many minds, and the more horrible it is the more fascinating it seems to prove. These thousands have found a sure road to the ruin of body and soul. The mind grows by what it feeds upon. The lesson of all experience is that every human faculty may be developed by exercise and lost by want of use. As the fishes in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, from living long in darkness, have at last lost their power to see, and women often lose their spiritual sight by shutting themselves up in a region of dark and evil thoughts.

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Advertisement for Smith & Welling, Up-to-date Druggists, Hagerman Bldg. Colorado Springs. Includes text: "Merrick... Cycle Co. 111 North Tejon St. Telephone 261."

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# THE KLONDYKE

Fabulous Richness of the New Gold Fields

# FORTUNES MADE IN FEW WEEKS

Enthusiastic Prospectors Give Glowing Accounts of Wonderful Placing Claims—One Man Feels that Gold Will Have to Be Demoted—A Hundred Dollars to the Pan Said to be Common—Morality of the Camp of a Much Higher Order than is Usually to be Found in New Mining Camps.

Every mail from Alaska brings more news of the almost fabulous richness of the new Klondyke gold field. The Alaska Mining Record of July 7, a paper published in Juneau, contains a great deal of interesting information not yet published in this country. In excerpts from the official report of the Dominion Surveyor William Ogilvie, is found a new explanation of the name Klondyke. Mr. Ogilvie says:

"The name Klondyke is a mispronunciation of the Indian word or words Thron-dak or duk, which means plenty of fish, from the fact that it is a famous salmon stream. It is marked Tondak on our maps."

After telling of the discovery of gold in 1887 by G. W. Carmack, Mr. Ogilvie presages considerable trouble and confusion in the near future from the lack of system in making out claims. He says: "When it was fairly established that Bonanza creek was rich with gold—which prospectors several times with no encouraging results—there was a great rush from all over the country adjacent to Forty Mile. The town was almost deserted; men who had been in a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pitched into boats as ballast and taken up to stake themselves a claim and claims were staked by men who had no right to do so in the country at the time. All this gave rise to much confusion and confusion, there being no one to take charge of matters. The agent not being able to go up and attend to the thing, and myself not knowing what to do, the miners held a meeting and appointed one of themselves to measure off and stake the claims and record the owners' names, for which he got a fee of \$2, it being of course understood that each claimholder would have to record his claim with the Dominion agent and pay his fee of \$15, and at that a state of affairs will develop in the Klondyke district that will worry some one. Naturally, many squabbles will arise out of these transactions which the claims come to be considered valuable and worked, and those together with the disputes over the size of the claims will take some time to clear off. Many of the claims are said to be only 30 and 40 feet long, and of course the holders will insist on getting the full 500, and it is now probably impossible that they can without upsetting all the claimholders on the several creeks. Many of them will be reasonable enough to see things in their proper light and submit quietly, but many will insist upon what they call their rights."

**Klondyke Richness.**  
In reference to the richness of the Klondyke field, Mr. Ogilvie says that rich fields in that district, such as Miller, Glicker and Chikien creeks, have been practically abandoned for the Klondyke. Men cannot be got to work for love or money, and the standard of wages is \$150 a month. Some of the claims are so rich that every night a few pans of dirt is sufficient to pay all the hired help.

"The extent of the gold bearing section here," Mr. Ogilvie continues, "is such as to warrant the assertion that we have here a district which will give 1,000 claims of 500 feet in length each. Now 1,000 claims will require at least \$300,000 to work them properly, and, as wages for working in the mines are from \$8 to \$10 a day, without board, we have every reason to assume that this part of our territory will within a year or two contain 10,000 souls at least, for the news has gone out to the coast and an unprecedented influx is expected next spring. And this is all for a large creek and one Indian creek joins the Yukon about midway between Klondyke and the Stewart river, and all along this creek good pay dirt has been found. All that has stood in the way of working heretofore has been the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there even when here. Indian creek is quite a large stream, and it is probable it will yield 500 claims. Further south yet lies the head of the several branches of Stewart river, on which some prospecting has been done this summer. The good indications found, but he want of provisions prevented development."

"Since my last, the prospect on Bonanza creek and tributaries are increasing in richness and extent, until now it is certain millions will be taken out of the district in the next few years. On some of the claims prospectors are getting dirt of great extent and very rich. One man told me yesterday that he washed out a single pan of dirt on one of the claims on Bonanza creek and found \$125 in it. Of course, that may be an exceptionally rich pan, but \$5 to \$7 per pan is the average on that claim, it is reported, with five feet pay dirt and the width yet undetermined, but known to be 20 feet; even at that figure the result of nine or ten pans to the cubic foot, and 500 feet long, is \$4,000,000 at \$8 per pan. One fourth of this would be enormous. Enough prospecting has been done to show that there are at least 15 miles of this extraordinary richness, and the indications are that we will have three or four times that extent, if not all equal to the above, at least very rich."

**High Morality.**  
The morality of the Klondyke would seem to be of a much higher order than is usually found in new mining camps, the presence of the mounted police seeming to have a most salutary effect. Mr. Ogilvie seems to regret it, for he says: "The man who was established here in November has the same use of his back as of old, having received a bad cut there. This assaulter is out on bail, awaiting the entrance of a judge to try him. As the police are here, there will be no lynching; it is almost a pity there will not."

Mr. Ogilvie takes up the subject of the liquor traffic also, saying: "The impression of the bears here, saloon men and all, is that the liquor trade should be regulated, that no one but responsible parties should be allowed to bring liquor in; men in business here of established reputation and having an interest in the country and the retail traffic, licensed as in the eastern provinces, giving licenses to men of fair character only. Now any loafer who can gather enough money to secure a few gallons and a few blazes and wants to have an idea of how to get up a saloon. It is my opinion that it is imperative that the business be brought under control at once, or it may develop phases that will be at least annoying in the future."

Mr. Ogilvie announces the location of a quartz lode showing free gold in paying quantities along one of the creeks. The lode has tested over \$100 a ton. The lode appears to run from three to eight feet in thickness, and is about 10 miles from the Yukon river. Good quartz has been found

# WINTERING REGION PRO AND CON

Hardships and Perils Almost Beyond Belief.

# THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS.

Men Who Have Made the Trip Tell of Sufferings and Even of Deaths—Numbers Have Barely Escaped With Their Lives—Official Warning from the Canadian Government of the Secrecy of Provisions—Chance that a High Royalty May Be Demanded from All Miners—Overland Route Blocked.

Regarding some of the hardships that gold hunters must undergo, the Alaska Mining Record tells about the last trip of Mail Carriers Hugh Day and G. E. Carr. The two men arrived in Juneau from the fields on July 6. The Record says:

"The trips of both Day and Carr going in were arduous ones. More especially is that true as to Carr, who had to encounter so much broken ice Mr. Day's trip completes the Hayes-Day contract. Mr. Carr says that the trail from Circle City to the fields was broken through the ice, and finally was compelled to make a boat from oiled canvas, using willows for a frame. This place on his sled, so that when he, with his dogs, went through the ice his provisions and mail would buoy up. He waded the river during the last few miles, while at times his dogs were compelled to swim. However, both parties brought through the mail successfully, but only through pluck and perseverance. Mr. Day says he would not take another winter contract for less than \$5,000 per round trip, which statement will not be very encouraging to the present contractors, who get but \$300. It is like, however, that the new contractors will not begin the task, much less complete it. The first mail should have left here on the 1st, but no attempt has been made as yet."

Here is some of the news the men brought with them: "The Alaska Commercial company's large steamer Arctic was wrecked in the ice this spring, near Forty Mile. Nothing has been saved but the machinery. There are enough provisions there at present, but owing to the loss of this steamer it is believed that there will be a shortage this winter. "We heard that McCullough, formerly of the Juneau hotel, had been drowned while shooting the White Horse rapids; don't know whether there is any truth in it, as he was behind us. A number of parties were swamped and lost their outfits, but we escaped with our lives. The trip is any other but one of pleasure, as you will find if you ever make it. "Cord wood is worth \$25 a cord. Lumber at the mill in Dawson is worth \$30 per thousand feet slabs, 50 cents each; sawdust, 10 cents per sack. The sawmill business seems to pay. "Burch Stickey died at the foot of Lake Lechero. His partner offered \$200 for a man to accompany him to Dawson with the body, and getting no assistance, made the trip alone, the journey requiring five days. Stickey's was the first body buried in Dawson."

**INTERESTING READING.**  
Perhaps the most interesting reading in the Mining Record is the letters written by men in the Klondyke to friends in Juneau. Here is one from "Casey" Moran: "Dawson, March 20, 1897. "Friend George—Don't pay any attention to what any one says, but come in at your earliest opportunity. My God! it is appalling to hear the truth, but nevertheless the world has never produced its equal before. Well, come. That's all. Your friend, "Casey." Burt Shuler, writing from Klondyke under date of June 5, says: "I have been here but a short time and we all have money. Provisions are much higher than they were two years ago, and clothing is clean out of sight. One of the A. C. company's boats was lost in the spring, and there will be a shortage of provisions again this fall. There is nothing that a man could eat or wear that isn't not get a good price for it. First-class rubber boots are worth from an ounce to \$25 a pair. The price of flour has been raised from \$4 to \$6 and it is selling at \$50 when it was \$15. Here is a creek that is 18 miles long, and as far as I know, without a mine. There are not enough men in the country today to work the claims. Several other creeks show equal promise, but very little work has been done on the latter. I have seen gold dirt until it seems almost as easy as sawdust. If you are coming in, come prepared to stay two years at least; bring plenty of clothing and good rubber boots."

**ANOTHER ENTHUSIAST.**  
Here is a letter from another enthusiast: "Friend Bill: We landed here on the 17th and went on a stamped the next day, and have just got back. I came through the camp and saw a good many friends. I saw Burt; he has a claim on Bonanza creek. I saw Casey; he has bought a claim on Eldorado; the claim is supposed to be worth a million. There are 24 claims on the same creek which appear to be as good. Bonanza is good, but not so rich. There are 100 claims on Bonanza creek, which are good, and there are other creeks which give good pay. Bill, it is the best camp I ever saw. Wages are \$15 a day; everything is high; gum boots are selling at \$25, and you can't get any this summer, as many men are out prospecting, and it is the best gold country I ever saw. I wish you were here. We will make a stake if we stay with it; I will have my share before you get here. If you come in this fall don't start after the 15th of August. One can make more here in one year than he can in ten out there. There will be work the year round; wages may be cut to \$10 but I don't think it; I can go to work at any time and for as long as I wish at \$15. It will pay to bring anything here which can be carried in; the demand is good and prices such that there is money in anything that can be brought in. Money will hardly pay claims here now, but men can often get in on a 'lay.' I know men who took 'lays' since Feb. 1 and made enough to go out with as much as \$20,000 apiece. "Andy Hensley." Oscar Ashby fears that gold will have to be demoted, for he says in a letter dated May 15 from Circle City: "I have written you a letter in Klondyke, N. W. Territory. I would have stayed here in Alaska, but when I heard of McKinley's election I pulled my freight for I knew that meant gold. I tell you one thing, if they find a few more creeks and Bonanza creeks they will have to demote gold. Some of the things here are hurrying out to spend their money before that is done. However, I am going to take chances on mine."

**RICHEST ON THE CONTINENT.**  
A report from Captain Hooper on the Klondyke Gold Fields. Captain C. L. Hooper, commanding the Bering sea patrol fleet, in a report to the treasury department, dated Unalaska, July 5, says that the Alaska Commercial company's steamer Arctic made out this port on July 4 with about 40 miners from the Yukon district and about \$600,000 in gold bullion. Continuing, he says: "The Excelsior brings wonderful accounts of rich discoveries on the Klondyke or Reindeer river, where fortunes are being made in a few weeks. According to these reports, nothing has ever been discovered on the continent approaching it in richness. The Klondyke is a tributary of the Yukon, a few miles above Forty Mile, and is wholly within Canadian territory. Gold was discovered there last autumn, and during the winter attracted miners from all directions. It is said that over 200 men are located at Dawson, the principal town, while Circle City, Forty Mile and other places are nearly deserted. Owing to the sudden influx of people, provisions were high, but so far as I can learn, there was no actual suffering. Of the 40 miners on board returning from these mines it is said that none have less than \$300, and some have \$2,000. Others who have made their pile are coming on the steamer Portland. Two packages of coarse gold, one containing \$120 and one \$130, are shown as the result of washing one pan of dirt each."

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gold deposits in the Canadian Yukon for Canadians. The matter has been pretty fully canvassed, with the result that it does not appear practicable. The law could scarcely be enforced, and it would be a chance to themselves, such as would not meet with popular approval. The only other course is for the dominion to make as much as she can out of the gold in the way referred to by making a man pay \$50 royalty per day when he is making several times that sum."

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# The Parade of the Four Hundred

## Millionaires Have Caught the Bicycle Fancy Dress Parade Fever and Will Sweep Down Bellevue Avenue Four Hundred Strong.

Newport, July 28.—The craze for the fancy bicycle dress parade is at its very height and can be called a craze indeed. Last year there were a few bicycle flower parades, but this year the genuine fancy-dress parades take place upon the wheel and upon the principal streets.

Saratoga's bicycle flower parade is yet to come. Long Branch has just enjoyed one, when a score of pretty actresses received prizes for their fine dressing and their beautifully trimmed wheels. But by far the finest of the fancy dress bicycle parades will take place at Newport this summer, when full 400 strong, they will sweep town Bellevue avenue, carrying with them

est thing to arrange. The costume must first be obtained, then the wheel must be dressed in some characteristic way, after which the rider mounts and takes his place in the procession. Nothing can be easier of conception or more beautiful to look at, lend themselves heart and soul, to this new form of pleasure.

As yet, the parade is in its incipency, so to speak. It has been talked and planned and some of the costumes have been ordered, but no rehearsals have been held, so it is impossible to do more than to describe some of the figures as they will be.

The originators of it are said to be Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is one of the cle-

of the wheel there will be perched a great stuffed eagle, whose presence alone would proclaim the character, even if it were not for the well-known white hat and the big coat with stars upon the collar and striped trousers to be worn by Uncle Sam.

At Uncle Sam's right will ride the Watteau flower girl, who will be one of the most beautiful matrons of Newport. It is said that the part will be taken by Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Taylor of Chicago, who recently celebrated her 23rd birthday in most glorious and fitting style. She is a very beautiful young woman, and an athlete, and would carry out the part of the delicate Watteau beauty most acceptably; but whether she can make her summer arrangements so as to be present is the question. But if she can be persuaded to come to Newport for this parade this part will be assigned her. The Watteau flower girl will dress in pink and blue. Upon her wheel there will be a broad band of flowers put on a frame to resemble a tray. The flowers will be pink roses and blue forget-me-nots, with a background of green leaves to set them off.

The dress of the Watteau flower girl will be a pink and white striped silk skirt. The waist will be figured in delicate pink flowers and bows of blue ribbon will decorate it. The hat will be an immense one of blue, with a rising plume of the same and pale blue forget-me-nots underneath it. This design like the other, is furnished by one of

Italy created so much of a sensation four years ago, will take this part, as she is the most famous of the summer's debutantes. The dress worn by the Baby will be white muslin, with a big white hat tied with a big white ribbon; and on the front of the wheel will be fastened a big doll.

One of the beauties of the parade is that each character shows what it is at first sight. This feature has characterized all the fancy dress balls and garden parties of the year. The indefinite character figure is left out, and you can tell by plain sight just what the figure is in the parade.

The other favorite, Pierrot, will be taken by one of the beaux of Newport. Pierrot has on his big white ruff, his little scull cap, his coat with big buttons and his loose trousers. Upon the front of his wheel there is a great bunch of daisies. He must be the most accomplished rider of all, for it is expected that he will perform many evolutions upon his wheel. He, like the Baby, at the other end, is not expected to ride perfectly in line, but to cut up all sorts of entertaining antics to make the parade interesting as it sweeps along.

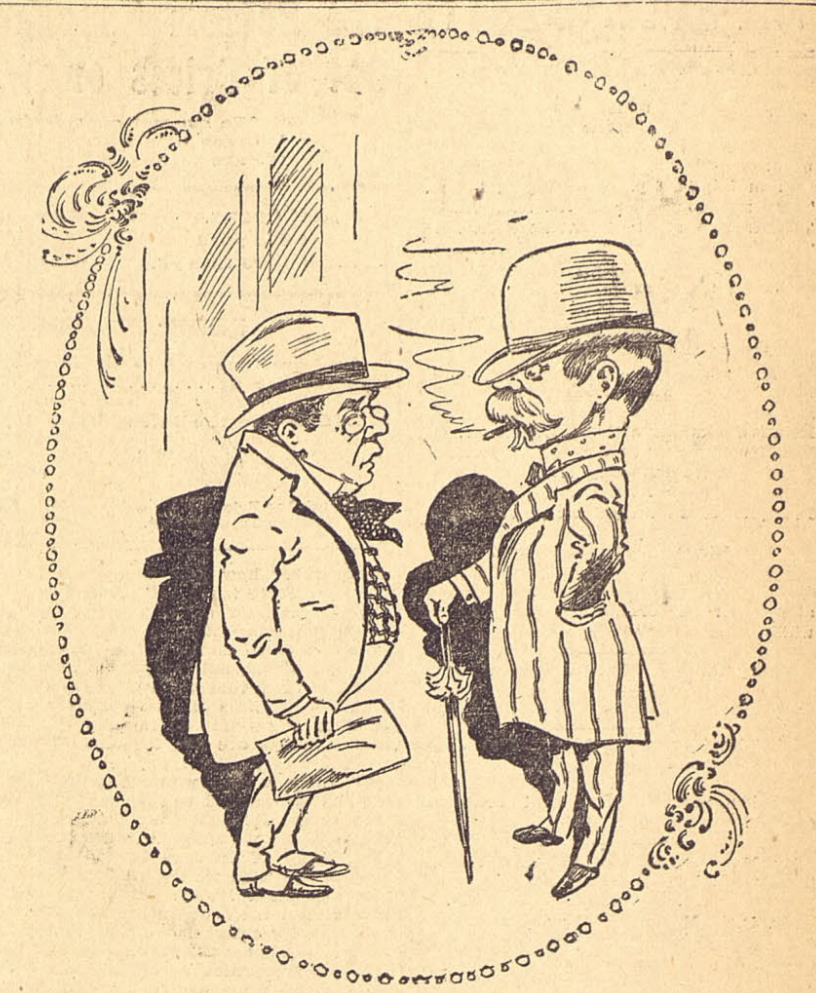
Another figure is the Jester, known by his fool's cap and bells, whose merry tinkling sounds as he rolls along.

The Son of the Revolution has on a three-cornered cap and a yellow and black striped suit with a ruffled shirt front. Another conspicuous figure is the Indian in his war

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well-known charitable enterprise. However, this is very unlikely, as it is purely a social thing. A great deal of charity is done incidentally because a great deal of money is distributed; but the people of Newport are not willing to invite people who line the pathway to see them. It is more for their own pleasure and gratification.

It may be said incidentally that a bicycle fancy dress parade is one of the cheapest things that can be planned for summer. The wheel costs nothing, because one already owns it; and the fancy dresses are made up of the very cheapest material, for they are to be worn only once. The jewels which



**Knew How to Identify Him.**  
Romeo Montague—An actor, a member of me own profession dropped dead yesterday, and we do not know his name.  
Worldly Manager—Did you look on his pawn tickets?

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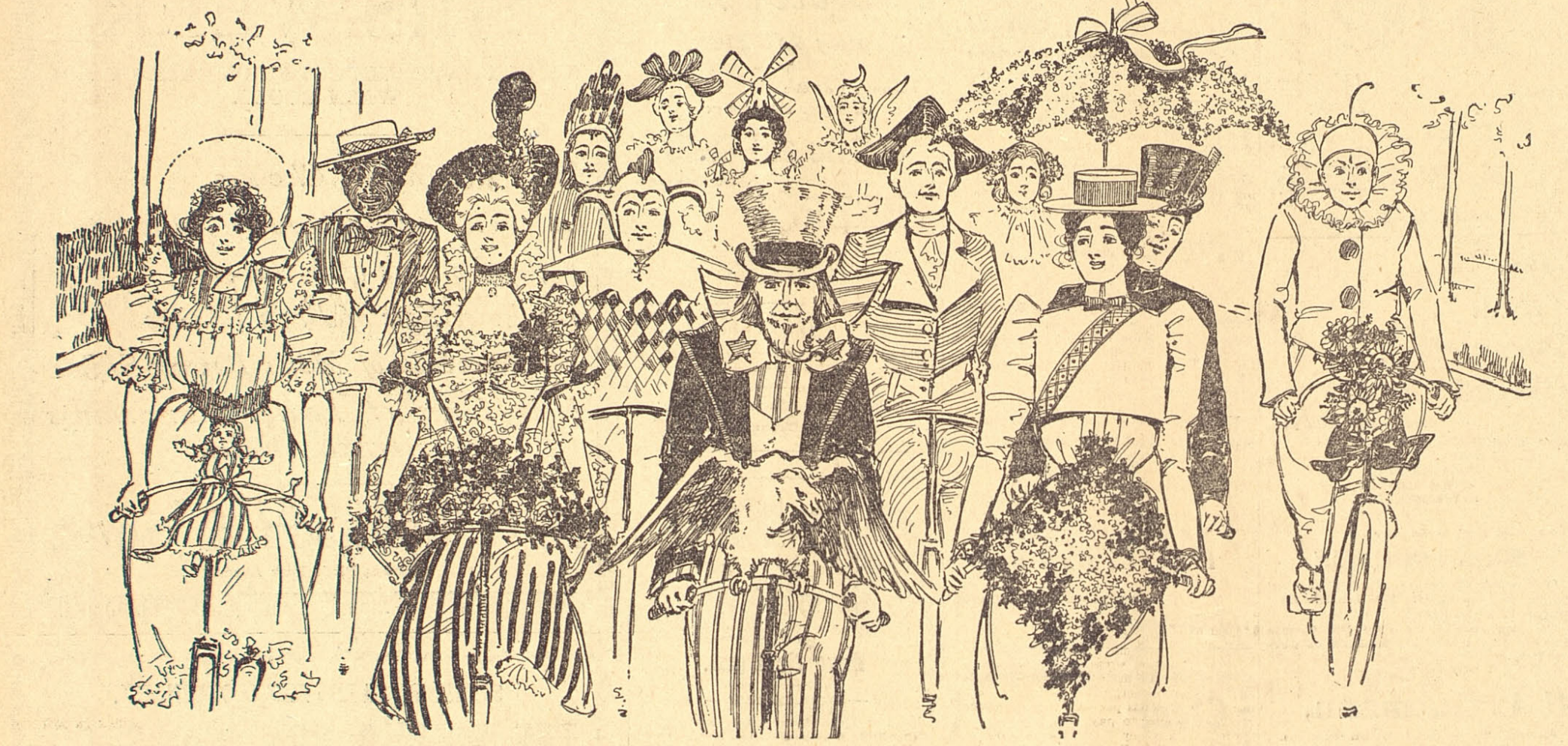
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Look at these:  
Omaha, \$10.00 St. Louis, \$12.50  
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Kansas City, 10.00 Sioux City, 11.00  
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Via the Burlington Route. Correspondingly low rates from everywhere else in Colorado to everywhere else east.  
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Newport's Fancy Dress Bicycle Parade as it will sweep Down Bellevue Avenue.

a storm of applause and showers of flowers from all who are fortunate enough to see the procession. It will be modeled after the Long Branch one of two weeks ago. The bicycle fancy-dress profession may be said to have begun with the Bradley Martin ball, when fancy dress was made fashionable. The second great impetus it got was from the great ball of the Duchess of Devonshire, held a few weeks ago in London, when all came in fancy and historical costumes.

Meanwhile, the bicycle flower parade has been going on every summer, because the wheel lends itself so beautifully and so naturally to decoration; and, therefore, when it was suggested that the fancy dress and the flower parade be combined it met with an enthusiastic reception.

erest of the Newport matrons, and then there is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Paset among the younger matrons; and among the others there are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Potter Palmer and others whose names are well known in social life.

At Uncle Sam's left will ride the "Lady and the Tiger." This is a fashionable Newport belle, dressed for an afternoon drive, wearing a sailor hat and the regulation street dress. Behind her will sit her groom, namely, the Tiger. This wheel is a tandem and the "Tiger" will have a big parasol suspended over the lady's head. The front of this wheel will be decorated with flowers to match the parasol. Miss Louise MacAllister, who is one of the most accomplished wheelwomen of Newport, will be asked to dress in this character.

the heiress of the season wears may be largely rhinestones and big ornamental paste, loaned her by all her friends, and the very elegant ornaments worn by "the best wheel coxs" nothing, because one already has them in the same way. The object is to get up something very pretty.

**A VICTORIAN HAT.**  
The Style to Which the Fall Millinery is Very Rapidly Approaching.  
Lillian Russell is accredited with predicting "that by November we shall be wearing the poke again." It is coming," the milliners say; and "it is here," the London hatters declare.



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S HAT.  
One of the jubilee echoes tells of a hat worn by Lady Randolph Churchill at a garden party given by the Princess Christian. It was after the ball of the duchess of Devonshire, and a touch of fancy dress pervaded everything.  
Lady Randolph Churchill's hat was a perfectly immense leghorn, piled at the back and top with flowers, a few of which fell forward over the brim. It had no streamers and was trimmed only with a band of artichoke ribbon amid the flowers.  
Helen Grey-Page.

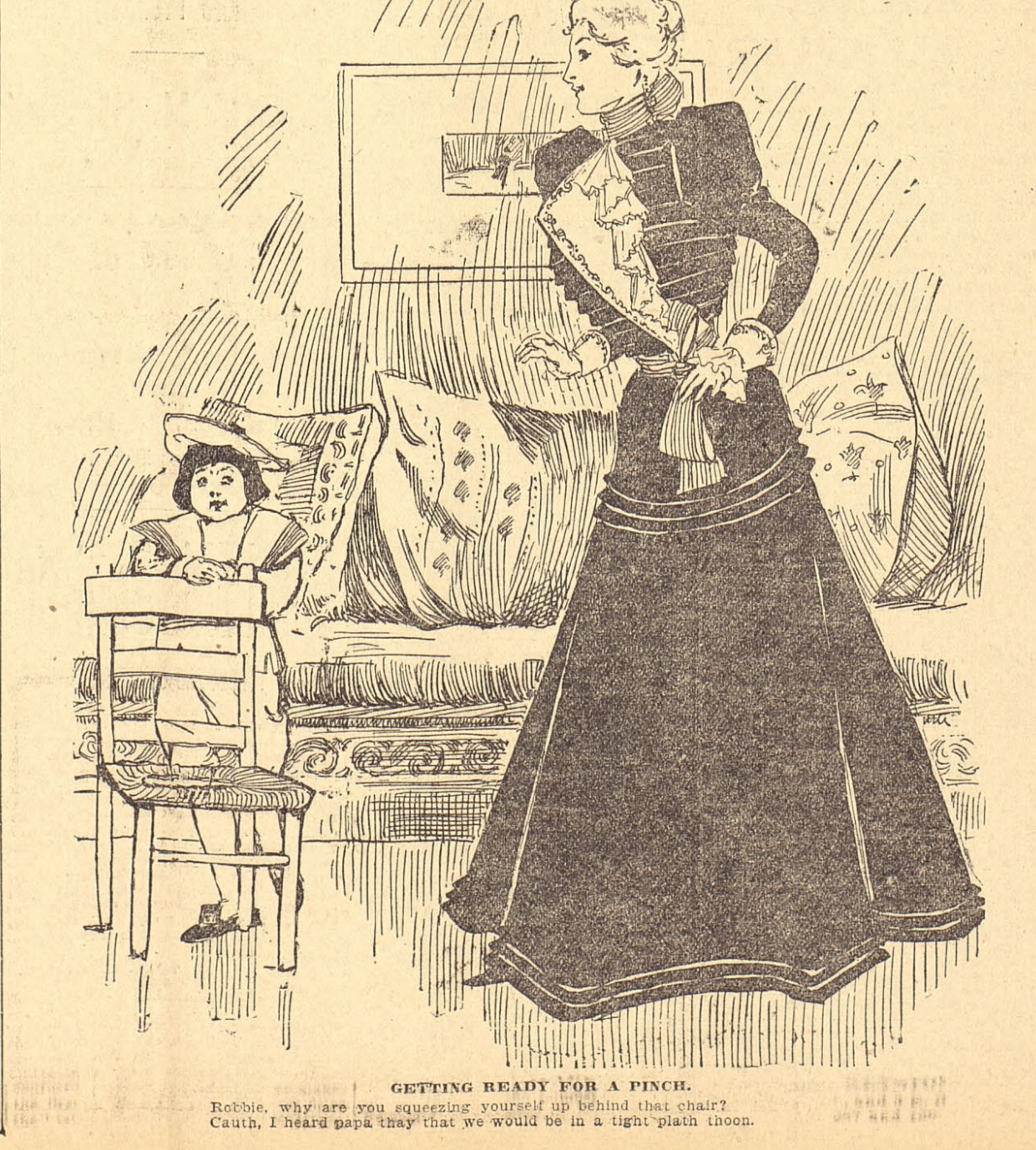
approved corset, according to the pattern of which thousands were made two years ago. The other was the '97 corset, a perfect stymie in proportions, in which just 12 bones appear; while the length is but nine inches. Instead of coutille, silk or satin, a durable cotton net is the material used. "You could hardly call that a corset," said the Frenchwoman, "especially as there are only two steels, instead of six, any longer used in our best corsets, and those two must be very thin and flexible. The idea of this mere belt is but to give the figure slight support, and to leave the hips, waist and arms free for athletic action."



**THE YACHTING MAN.**  
He Wears a Coat of Heaviest Blue Sailcloth, with White Trousers.  
Since yachting has become the sport of princes, yachting suits have been made as conventional and arbitrary as evening dress, and though less "fashion" in cut is none the less exacting in requirements.  
On one of the finest pleasure yachts belonging to the Larchmont Yacht club there stood one day last week a young yachtsman who was in every way the extreme of yachting style, from the creases in his white duck trousers to the underarm curves of his coat. The artist admired him so much that she sketched him. The coat itself was made of heavy blue sailcloth, lined with the same. This doubled it and made it warm enough for a gale. It also insured a good fit. The buttons were a deep, clear pearly material. The hat worn by this fine young man was a white duck, with band of blue oilcloth around it and blue oilcloth visor. His shoes were white canvas and his shirt a white flannel with a dress fold in front.  
Helen Grey-Page.

**Drinking Like Gentlemen.**  
Years ago, when it was more the fashion in Kansas than at present, United States District Attorney "Bill" Perry gave a "stag party" to his friends at Fort Scott. He had procured a bountiful supply of cold beer for the delectation of his guests, and hid it away in an upper room as a post-prandial surprise. When the proper time arrived for the revelation of his surprise he said to the assembled company:  
"Boys, I have a lot of cold beer upstairs, but before we start I want to know

whether you intend to drink like gentlemen or like hogs."  
"Oh, we'll drink like gentlemen; lead on, 'Billey,'" chorused a dozen voices in reply.  
"That settles it," replied the jovial host, as a smile rippled over all three of his double chins. "I'll have to send for more beer. A hog always knows when he's got enough."—(Kansas City Journal.)  
"You'll get run in," said the pedestrian to the wheelman without a light. "You'll get run into," savagely responded the cyclist as he knocked the pedestrian down and ran up his spine. "You'll get run in, too," said the policeman, as he stepped from behind a tree and grabbed the wheel. And just then another scorcher came along without a light, so the policeman ran in two.—(Puck.)



**GETTING READY FOR A PINCH.**  
Robbie, why are you squeezing yourself up behind that chair?  
Caught, I heard papa say that we would be in a tight-plath thoon.



THE DAILY GAZETTE

DAILY WEATHER RECORD. The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time.

From July 31, 6 p. m. to Aug. 1, 6 p. m. Temperature at 6 a. m. . . . .69

Temperature at 12 m. . . . .77

Temperature at 6 p. m. . . . .73

Maximum temperature . . . . .85

Minimum temperature . . . . .56

Mean temperature . . . . .70

Max. barometric pressure in inches. . . . .24.20

Min. barometric pressure in inches. . . . .24.10

Mean velocity wind, miles per hour. . . . .6

Max. velocity wind, miles per hour. . . . .12

Relative humidity at 6 a. m. . . . .73

Relative humidity at 12 m. . . . .49

Relative humidity at 6 p. m. . . . .44

Mean relative humidity . . . . .55

Mean dew point . . . . .55

Precipitation in inches . . . . .0

Weather Indications. Washington, Aug. 1.—Forecast for Monday: Colorado—Threatening weather, probably cooler in southern portion; variable winds.

Money to loan, Wm. G. Shapcott agcy. Dr. Hayden, dentist. The Alta Vista.

77 Columbias are now offered at \$75 and \$85 Hartfords at \$50 and \$40.

Manitou received an unusual contingent of visitors yesterday.

Mr. Mark L. Day, a prominent Chicagoan, is registered at the Antlers hotel.

Mr. D. McMaisters, of the Caledonia mine in Cripple Creek, arrived in the city yesterday.

Penton bicycles \$75, as long as my present stock lasts. W. H. Wahl, 13 Pike's Peak avenue.

Cascade avenue is so mushy with sand that many vehicles forsook the grand boulevard drive yesterday for car-tracked Tejon street.

Miss Cook, of Pomona, Cal., a prominent vocal and instrumental teacher, is singing at 25 Maple street with a view of starting classes in music.

Messrs. J. J. Frey and J. M. McCarthy of the A. T. and S. P. railway chaperoning a party traveling in a private car, spent yesterday in the city.

The "Ruins of Broadmoor" still attract crowds. A large number of sight-seers visited and cried over the departed pleasure palace all day yesterday.

All students and graduates of Colorado college and Cutler academy are urgently requested to meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Coburn library. Louis A. E. Ahlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stokes Wayne, Miss Woffley and Mr. Morris Darrach will move out to Camp Foster in Cheyenne canon today for the months of August and September.

Judge W. H. Swiggart, a prominent jurist of Tennessee, arrived in the city a few days ago. He will spend the remainder of the summer with his family at 228 E. Dale street.

The police force made its usual monthly change of watch last night. The officers who have been on duty during the past month will now patrol the street at night for four weeks.

Work on the new Giddings building at Kiowa and Tejon streets is progressing rapidly. A solid foundation is being laid and in a few days the walls will begin to rise above the ground.

Messrs. Chas. J. Schaller, Charles F. Aiken and Frank Vitter constitute a party of prominent visitors from Storm Lake, Ia. They will spend several days taking in the sights of the Pike's Peak region.

The Festival chorus will meet tonight at the Temple theater at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member of the chorus is urgently requested to be present as there will be but five more rehearsals before the concert is given.

Ten wheelmen turned out yesterday for the Century Cycling club's run to Pueblo to and return, and enjoyed an easy century the weather being all that could be desired. After lunch in Pueblo the club rode out to Lake Minnequa, where several enjoyed a plunge.

The addition to the county court house on Kiowa street is fast nearing completion, and in a few weeks it will be ready for occupancy. The new vault for the district clerk's office is being constructed by the same contracting firm that is erecting the addition. It will be finished in a very few days.

The canons were popular with the pleasure-seekers yesterday, and all the afternoon great crowds patronized the trolley cars seeking a little fresh air out at the foot of Cheyenne mountain. Many people visited the camp of the regulars near Broadmoor and others spent the afternoon rowing on the lake.

A dog fight on East Pike's Peak avenue yesterday afternoon was the means of collecting a large crowd in a very few moments. One of the animals was a vicious bull terrier and after he had fastened his teeth in his antagonist's shoulder, it required the united efforts of several men to break his hold.

An entertainment and social will be given on Monday evening, Aug. 2, for Masons and their families, by Ramona chapter, No. 9, O. E. S. A short musical and literary program will be given. Dancing and progressive high-five. Refreshments will be served. An admission of 25 cents will be charged; children under 12 years, 10 cents.

THE MARTIN MEETING. Prof. S. M. Martin of San Francisco Opens the Revival at the First Christian Church.

Yesterday witnessed the beginning of a revival at the First Christian church. Prof. S. M. Martin of San Francisco is the speaker. His personal appearance is impressive and the great audiences that saw and heard him yesterday morning and evening were persuaded that he is no wise inferior to the reputation for oratorical powers which had preceded him. His sermon yesterday morning was on "The Image of Christ."

The speaker said that there was a natural disposition in man's mind to make an image. That in no other way could we account for man's tendency everywhere to use the brush, pencil or chisel. Man's eyes were given him to see. It is right for him to use them. But there were some things he ought never to see. Man's ears were designed to enable him to hear, but there were some sounds he never ought to hear. So the disposition to make images was natural and it should be gratified—it was the greatest image that was to be an object of worship that was forbidden. The image we ought to be especially interested in making is the image of the Christ life and character.

Prof. Martin said: "In my childhood

The Bottom Has Dropped Out of Prices on Wash Goods!

We are not considering cost in our determination to sell the balance of all Wash Goods. We made our profits earlier, now we are taking our losses.

Table with 3 columns: WASH GOODS, at 42c yard, worth up to 124c yd.; WASH GOODS, at 8c yard, worth up to 14c yd.; WASH GOODS, at 18c yard, worth up to 45c yd.

REDUCED PRICES ON SHIRT WAISTS. Broken lines of Stanley Shirt Waists sold from \$1.00 to \$2.00; your choice at . . . . . 69c.

SPECIAL—See the latest styles in Ladies' Accordion Pleated Ties in our North Window.

Cash and One Price. 19 South Tejon Street. C. A. HIBBARD & CO.

I remember how long we had to sit to have a picture taken because it was on a dull plate. Now the photograph may be taken instantaneously because a hyper-sensitive plate is used. But our hearts are dull plates, and it takes a long time to make them reflect the image of Christ.

Have you tried Pilchards in Oil? We have them.

W. N. BURGESS, 112 North Tejon Street.

Hot. Tired. Perspiring. Played Out. That's what ails you.

Testing his aeroplanes. Preparations in Progress for Mr. Felix's Flight from the Summit of Pike's Peak.

William B. Felix, the man who is to attempt to sail down from the summit of Pike's Peak and alight safely in this city on next Sunday is making preparations for his daring flight.

Yesterday Mr. Felix ascended the peak and took with him the enormous aeroplanes which will support him in the descent. It was desired to test the brace of the atmosphere in the high altitude.

No attempt was made to fly with the aeroplanes as the ones used yesterday were only intended to be used in testing, but the test was a success, and it is highly probable that Mr. Felix will carry out his programme to the letter next Sunday.

Millinery Sale. Your choice of our entire stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats at half price.

Use Davis' "Catch 'Em" fly paper. Freshly made. Home manufacture. Sold by druggists and grocers.

The Columbias and Hartfords at the cut prices of \$75, \$50 and \$40 still command large sales. Call on Mr. Downs and see them at 135 E. Bijou.

Colorado Springs Interests. Are at all times carefully considered by the management of the Gulf road.

The route lies through Denver and Omaha; the dining car service is beyond criticism, and the buffet-library-smoking car is a novelty west of Chicago.

Gulf trains start from Colorado Springs, and start on time. The Gulf track is smooth as oil.

Tickets and sleeping car berths at No. 14 Pike's Peak avenue. J. G. Easton, Commercial Agent.

There is a time for everything; and the time to attend to a cold is when it starts. Don't wait till you have consumption but prevent it by using One Minute Cough Cure, the great remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Wanted, 1,000 Men. To ride National bicycles on Cripple Creek via the new railroad. L. C. Wahl.

Kindling, \$1.50 per load. Blocks, \$1.75 per load. Grate wood at reasonable prices. Helping Hand Wood Yard, 23 W. Cucaracha street, Tel. 303.

Through Chicago Sleepers. On the Gulf road now leave Colorado Springs at 6:50 every evening. The route lies through Denver and Omaha, over the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railways.

Perfect dining car service. Tracks as smooth as oil. Please call at No. 14 Pike's Peak avenue for reservations.

To Reach the Klondyke. Before winter, buy a national bicycle of L. C. Wahl. They always get there.

Low's book store opposite Antlers. The latest for good dressing. The Bailey belt. Wilbur & Co.

Diamonds at Ashby's. Flower book material at Low's. All well-dressed women wear a Bailey belt. Wilbur & Co.

Art Needlework. Finished embroideries. Stamped linens. Materials and lessons. Miss M. A. Brooke, The Antlers Hotel.

Expert m'g. Jeweler at Ashby's. Anything made to order. Difficult repairing. Photos, best and cheapest. Low's. Paper flower materials. Mermillod's.

The Bailey belt has revolutionized woman's dressing. Wilbur & Co.

Diamonds AND Native Stones, Mounted in all styles.

GOODSPEED'S. Manufacturing Jeweler and Optician. 20 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Special Announcement!

Carter's Meat Market

6 South Tejon Street. Wish to advise their many patrons that on and after July 1st, they will do a strictly cash business.

Our customers will receive the benefit of lower prices. Call and be convinced.

NOTE THESE PRICES. Prime Rib Roast, short cut, trimmed . . . . . 18c

Roasted Roast . . . . . 10 and 12c

Shoulder Roast . . . . . 6 and 8c

Sirloin Steak, trimmed . . . . . 15c

Porterhouse Steak and Roast, trimmed . . . . . 18c

Boiling Beef . . . . . 5c

Fresh Pork, per lb. . . . . 10c

Have You Tried? Mueth's delicious Peach Ice Cream Soda, made from Peach Ice Cream and Fresh Crushed Peaches!

We also serve Grape and Orange Juice and Raspberry Frappe.

MUETH'S, 26 North Tejon Street. Telephone 254.

Clear Havanas... EL SALERO. The best on the market is Special prices by the box for this week only.

J. F. BROWN, Cigar and Tobacconist, El Paso Bank Block.

Great Discount...Shoe Sale. Great bargains in ladies' shoes. All styles and sizes, to be closed out before September 1st.

Joshua Sumner, 203 N. TEJON STREET.

SMYTH, BOYLE & CO., Plumbing and Heating, 122 N. Tejon St. Telephone 2. JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

CHINA JIM, DEALER Chinese and Japanese Goods. Fine line of Cloisonne and Satsuma and China ware. Teak wood stools, jardiniere and curiosities, etc. 21 Pike's Peak ave.

HUGHES & HULL, CONTRACTORS. Iron, Wire and Electrical Work. Manufacturers of Iron Fences. Rear of McIntyre-Barnett Bldg. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

GOSHEN BROS., Manufacturers of Pressed and Common Brick. Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing, and all kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done. OFFICE, 22 NORTH TEJON STREET.

Electric Light Fixtures Gas and Electric Shades. Electrical and Bicycle Supplies.

Jeanne & Alling, 126 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 303.

In order not to move but few goods to our new store when completed, we will sell all summer goods at greatly reduced prices.

All shirt waists at 25 per cent discount. All parasols at 25 per cent discount. Ladies' linen and wash suits at a reduction. All Capes and Jackets very low. French all Wool Challies at 25 cents per yard, former price 40 cents. Trere's Koehlin Organdies at 25 cents per yard to close. G. G. Satin Edge Ribbon at one-half price; all silk. American Wash Goods at less than cost.

Giddings Brothers, 21 South Tejon Street.

Balden's Fancy Art Store.

A shipment of the LATEST STYLES IN Collars and Cuffs. Just received.

THREE FREE LESSONS. Given on each piece of Stamped Linen and Silks purchased.

Stamping and Pinking a Specialty, 113 North Tejon Street.

NATIONALS AND CRESCENTS. Have No Equal.

SOLD BY: An Old Established Cycle House. Stocked Complete to Meet the Wants of Bicycle Riders.

L. C. WAHL, Successor to WAHL BROS., 127 N. TEJON ST. Teaching, renting and repairing.

Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. FISHING TACKLE. Athletic and Sporting Goods. Special prices to Clubs and Teams.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. C. G. & H. Strang, 17 North Tejon Street.

F. H. METZ, No. 8 Pike's Peak Ave., Will sell until September 30th, Saddles, Trunks, Harness, Valises, Etc., At Cost Price.

Read This Contract. POUND AND DIGEST SAME.

For and in consideration of one dollar and other good and valuable consideration, I hereby unreservedly agree to refrain from in any manner entering into the bakery confectionery or ice cream business in or adjacent to Colorado Springs, Colo., either directly or indirectly. This agreement to hold good for one year from date unless sooner dissolved by the Chicago Bakery or its assigns, to whom I have this day transferred my retail business at 109 South Tejon Street. Witness my hand and seal, this 13th day of February, 1897.

THOS. GOUGH, JR. In view of above we would caution the public against certain irresponsible persons who are representing themselves as agents of the party who signed above agreement. CHICAGO BAKERY.

THIS WEEK

WE CONTINUE THE CUT PRICE SALE OF ALL WASH GOODS.

Cut Price Sale of Challies. Cut Price Sale of Ladies' Suits. 1-3 Price Sale of Millinery.

1-2 Price Sale of Boy's Waists. 1-2 Price Sale of Men's Percale Shirts. New Lines of Ladies' Furnishings Arriving Daily.

N. O. Johnson & Sons, 22 and 24 Pike's Peak Avenue.

SUMMER SALE EXTRAORDINARY. THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO., 107 and 109 North Tejon Street.

Some Unprecedented Values in Summer Goods. Worth 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c, at 12 1-2c per yard. Lawns, Dimities, Lace Stripe Point D'Alencon Rayure Fantaisie.

Dimities, Guipue Lattice Tissue, Organdies, Organdie Suisses, 36-inch Mousseline, Satin Stripe Batiste, worth 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c, all in one Grand lot at 12 1-2c per yard. Sale Commences Monday Morning, August 2nd.

R. E. DASHWOOD NEW AND SECOND HAND GOODS. Prices that defy competition. 16 E. Huervano St., Colorado Springs.

Highest Price Paid for Second Hand Goods. \$4,000. Buys a 12 room house, three blocks from post office, on a corner lot, thoroughly modern; almost new; is worth \$5,000.

R. P. Davie & Co., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. We claim to be the Pioneer Installment House of the City. 28 South Tejon Street.

HERE'S VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY! \$2,750. Two Story, Seven Rooms, Bath and Stable. Fine Shade, Shrubbery, Good Lawn, Iron Fence, South Front. Lot 48x225. Close to High and Garfield Schools.

CHAS. P. BENNETT, No. 5 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 361.