AT IOWA HILL.

The Supervisors' Committee Inspects the Hydraulic Mines.

The Miners Only Ask For Permission to "Clean Up"—Likelihood of a Favorable Report.

When the Board of Supervisors were in session in July last, a committee of citizens from Iowa Hill, Placer County, appeared and presented a petition on behalf of the people of their locality requesting Sacramento County to withhold temporarily its proposed action looking to the procurement of permanent injunctions against the Iowa Hill hydraulic mines.

The petition was a lengthy affair, and contained a most complete statement of the condition of affairs at Iowa Hill—as the miners looked at it.

THE PETITION.

The gentlemen who brought the petition also addresed the board on the same subject. They set forth first that the supply of water in the Iowa Hill section is very limited, the sources of supply being from ravines situate from ten to fifteen miles above there, with a comparatively small area of water-shed, the previous main sources of water supply above having been cut off by the flumes being burned and ditches broken and filled up, with no encouragement in the present situation of hydraulic mining to make the necessary repairs. Second—That the periods in which the several companies are engaged in hydraulic mining do not on an average exceed sixty days for each season, and that the gravel operated upon is coarse and cemented so that but a small quantity can be removed. Third—That the gravel and debris from said hydraulic mining flows into Indian Canyon, a tributary of the North Fork of the American River, and is deposited in said canyon at a point about seven miles above the junction of said river. The said canyon having a very light grade, nearly all of said gravel and debris so deposited in said canyon remains there indefinitely, not affected by any winter freshets, as the head and source of said canyon being but about four miles above the point of said deposit, the area of drainage into the same is very small; and as most of the heavy storms are accompanied with snow at the head of said canyon, which, within a mile of the head rises quite abruptly to an altitude of about twelve hundred feet above the point of deposit of said gravel and debris therein, the accumulated water does not have any material effect in the removal of said gravel and debris from said canyon. Fourth—That the hydraulic mines in this section have of late years been worked in a limited manner with small heads of water and but a short period of time each season; the gravel being coarse and heavy (the lighter deposits having been previously removed), the gravel remaining is small in quantity, and of such a character that the damage to arise from the working and mining the same would not be appreciable. Fifth—That there is a considerable area of bedrock in the several mines covered with heavy, coarse gravel of a depth of from two to ten feet which contains considerable gold, and which could be mined off without causing damage to any party or parties situated below. Sixth—That a similar case occurred in which a mine was enjoined at Iowa Hill by the County of Sacramento by reason of a false statement of the facts connected therewith, when the Supervisors came up and personally viewed the premises, and finding the facts of the case had been misrepresented, they caused the injunction to be removed.

TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

The Iowa Hill people were not content to let the whole matter rest with their petition, and begged the Sacramento Supervisors to visit the mines, and see for themselves that a true statement of the condition of affairs had been made.

The board promised the miners that they would inspect the mines, but neglected doing so for some time. At the last session, however, a committee consisting of Supervisors Bates, Jenkins and Black was appointed to go to the mines. It was also understood that, if possible, the remaining two members of the board would accompany the committee. Friday last was agreed upon as the day for starting, and word to that effect was sent to Iowa Hill. The party left on the noon train that day, and consisted of Supervisors Bates, Black, Jenkins and Miller, Robert T. Devlin, the board's attorney in the injunction cases, and representatives of the local press, including a RECORD-UNION reporter.

Chairman Greer found it impossible to accompany the other members, as he is a delegate to the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and Saturday was the day fixed by the local Grange for imparting its delegates some important instructions regarding the State meet.

At Colfax the party was met by M. R. Gleeson of Iowa Hill, who had come to escort the visitors over the fifteen or more miles of rough mountain road which led to the mines.

Superintendent Mather, of the North Bloomfield mine, near Grass Valley, was at the depot on his way to his mine, and took occasion to give the Sacramentans his views on the hydraulic question. He said he appreciated the position of the people in the valley, yet it did seem cruel to starve out the miners. "If," said he, "a man goes into a strange country—a place which is absolutely without inhabitants—and builds up an industry, the success of which attracts other people there, and these people locate all around him, and then

COMPLAIN OF HIS PLACE

As being a nuisance, and have him close dout—is it just? It does not seem so to me. Well, the hydraulickers are in exactly the same position. They built up the very communities that are now stamping them out of existence; and they are not even to be compensated for their losses."

John Kneeland, an old-time resident of Colfax, and who is interested in the mining section, also paid his respects to the Supervisors, and entreated them to "give the miners half a show." "Gentlemen," he said, "California is and should be all one family, and it all sprung from mining. Now, let's have peace in the family."

Others who met the party at Colfax, and guessed the object of the trip, also took occasion to speak to the Supervisors, and exhort them to be generous to the miners.

The trip over the mountains to Iowa Hill was a rough one, and it was after 7 o'clock that night when the party arrived there. On the way over, however, the grandeur of the mountain scenery more than compensated for roughness of the road. The road descends for several miles until it crosses the North Fork of the American River, and then ascends, skirting along the great, deep canyon through which the fork winds. A fine view of the stream was had from both sides of the canyon, and Mr. Gleeson asked the Supervisors to look sharply for tailings in the bed of the stream. There were none to be seen—a fact which considerably surprised Mr. Bates.

THEIR STRONG POINT.

"How is it," asked Mr. Bates, "that the fork has no debris in it here, while the American is full of it?"

"Well," said Mr. Gleeson, "the debris in the American comes from some other locality. The Iowa Hill mines however do not dump into the fork. Their tailings go into Indian Canyon—which you will see when you get over there—and are held, while the water goes on into the fork uninterrupted. It is that very thing we want to convince you of, and that is our main argument for leniency at your hands."

The hoisting works of a drift mine which the California Bank (San Francisco) is prospecting was the only other noteworthy thing seen on the way over.

Arriving at Iowa Hill, the party was received with great courtesy by the people there. Everything for their comfort was provided, and everybody seemed to realize the visit a most important one. Iowa Hill was once a veritable beehive, and there were other towns and camps within short distances of it. But that was when mining was at its zenith. Now Iowa Hill has little excuse for its own existence, so to speak, and of the camps and towns which once surrounded it only a tumbled-down shanty or a crumbling brick wall here and there on the mountain sides remain to tell the story of what the decline of mining had done.

The Supervisors did not attempt to do anything further than discuss the mining situation Friday night, but on Saturday morning they started out bright and early to see all that was to be seen. They were accompanied by S. M. Sprague and W. R. Morton, two of the proprietors of the Washington mine, J. F. Brown, the principal merchant of the town, Mr. Gleeson and several others. Attorney Devlin and the reporters went along, too.

LIKE A PANORAMA.

The party was first taken to the edge of a high embankment or cliff just below the town proper, from which point of vantage a magnificent view could be had of the greater portion of Indian Canyon. The sites of nine different hydaulic mines could also be seen and the evidences of the manner in which the mountain sides and hilltops had been torn from their foundations and hurled into the canyon below, completely awed those of the visitors who had never seen anything of the kind before. It was a striking illustration of the ingenuity of man.

The mines in view were the old Masonic claim, the Washington, Morning Star, Golden Gate and Homeward Bound mines and the Mills, Burns, Davis and Jeffreys claims. Some of these claims have not been worked for years. In fact only two are really being operated to any extent and they are the Morning Star and Golden Gate mines. Both are what are known as drift mines, no hydraulic process being used. There are other drift mines in the vicinity of Iowa Hill which are being operated, but they were not visible from the point the visitors were surveying the canyon. These are the Waterhouse & Dorn quartz mine, the Pioneer and the Red Point mine. Others, it is understood, are to be opened during the coming year. Drift mines are very successful in this locality, but in many places the earth is of such a character that nothing but combined hydraulicking and blasting has any profitable effect upon it.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

It was while the visitors were feasting their eyes upon this grand scene that some very valuable information was gleaned.

In answer to questions asked by Mr. Bates, Mr. Brown stated that the people of Iowa Hill were not asking for permission to resume hydraulic mining as a permanent industry. They had gone to the expense and labor of stripping off the hill-tops and uncovering the bedrock and gravel in which the gold is found, and were about to reap the benefits of their efforts, when they were stopped and enjoined. All they wanted now, he said, was to finish up their work. The people of the valley need have no fear of further damage, as everything that could possibly be carried by the streams had been disposed of already, and all that remained was debris that would lodge in Indian Canyon. Beside this, said Mr. Brown, hydraulicking would cease of its own accord, even if the injunctions were removed, in about four or five years, unless new mines were to be opened. This was because in that time all the visible mining ground could be worked out.

"And then, when that time arrives, what will become of the town of Iowa Hill?" asked Mr. Bates.

"Oh, the town is here to stay," replied Mr. Brown, "and when the hydraulic mines are cleaned out we will depend on the drift mines. They are on the increase here, and we hope to have something like old times here once more in a few years—that is if you folks will let us live that long."

SCARCITY OF WATER.

Continuing, Mr. Brown explained that some of the mines could be cleaned up with about ninety days of water. Others would require a little more, and others less. Ninety days of water, however, did not mean that they could get through the work in ninety days. He said that it was a very good year when they had water in the ditches to be used in the mines for four months. It is an impossibility for the hydraulic miners to use this water every day, as they have to stop every few days to move their long lines of iron water-pipes about from place to place in the mine so as to wash it out evenly. They lose two or three days every time the pipe is moved. Then besides this the "clean-up" takes place about every ten days, and nearly a week elapses before the sluices are ready to receive the washings again. As a result, out of four months of water, probably thirty or thirty-five days are all that are available for actual work in the mines. Thus, Mr. Brown explained, while only ninety days of water might be needed to finish up a mine, those ninety days might necessarily cover three years.

In several of the hydraulic mines, he said, work was now being carried on on a small scale. "Washing bedrock," was what the miners termed it. It was, however, nothing short of hydraulic mining, but in such a small way that the rivers never caught any of the debris. This work was slow, tedious and unprofitable. The main object of the request of the miners, to be allowed to use their monitors for a while on the bedrock, was to accomplish something in a few weeks, which otherwise (by the slow process they are now compelled to resort to) would take them years to do. He was confident, and he said he

COULD DEMONSTRATE

That there would be no more debris thrown out of the mines by the monitors, than is going out now by the slow "wheelbarrow and pick" process. If they could wash it out quickly with the hydraulic method, they could profit by it, but there was nothing more than a scant living in the slow process—and it would have to be an unusually rich mine to afford even that. They did not want to open up any new mines, he said, and would guarantee not to touch anything with their monitors, except the bed-rock and bottoms of the mines already uncovered.

"The material that injures the rivers and valleys has already been washed out—washed out before the injunctions," said Mr. Gleeson, interrupting Mr. Brown. "There is nothing left now to wash out except heavy rock and cobbles, and that you know will never get into the North Fork, because it is bound to stick in Indian Canyon. If we were asking you to let us open up new mines, from which there would be great quantities of fine dirt, it would be a different proposition. But here you have stopped us when we can do no harm."

"If that is the case," remarked one of the Sacramento party, "it looks very much as though we had locked the stable door after the horse was gone."

"That's the whole thing in a nutshell," said Mr. Gleeson. "But why should we be stopped just when our mines are cleared of the fine dirt and are ready to be worked for the gold that is in them—just when we are going to reap the benefits of all our hard work?"

"I must confess," said Supervisor Bates, "it does seem unjust. It doesn't strike me that you folks could do very much harm in the short time that you ask for; and it strikes me that your requetst to be allowed to clean up is very reasonable."

INDIAN CANYON.

Mr. Morton was the next of the Iowa Hill gentlemen to take a shy at the visitors. He called their attention particularly to Indian Canyon, which stretched out before them—several hundred feet below where they stood—like a beautiful painting. A fine view of the canyon was had for several miles. It was through the peculiar position and formation of this canyon, explained Mr. Morton, that the hydraulic men were enabled to operate their mines without any of the debris reaching even the North Fork of the American River. The canyon is nearly eight miles in length and opens into the North Folk. There is never any water, except in winter, when the snow melts on the mountain-sides. The bed of the canyon is almost level throughout its length, and consequently there is never current enough there, even during a freshet, to carry any great amount of tailings. The fact that the debris does not reach the North Fork, said Mr. Morton, was fully demonstrated by the fact that none of it can be found on the banks or in the bed of the North Fork, at or below the point where Indian Canyon joins it. The bed of the fork at that point he declared is at the same level now that it was many years ago. In its present condition the canyon could, in his opinion, restrain all the debris that could be thrown into it for twenty years to come. Even now there is an average depth of sixty feet of debris in the bed of the canyon, yet, according to Mr. Morton's statement, the water that came into it in winter did not have current enough to carry any appreciable amount of the matter with it.

A TWIN RECEPTACLE.

All of the mines on the Iowa Hill "Divide" propose to throw their tailings into Indian Canyon.

On the other side of the divide, where the town of Wisconsin Hill once stood, there are three mines which it is proposed to clean up, if the Sacramento Supervisors permit. These are in about the same condition that the Iowa Hill mines are in—stripped down to the bedrock. But these mines dump their tailings into what is known as Shirt-tail Canyon, which is a veritable twin of Indian Canyon. Like the latter, it is level, and, so Mr. Morton stated, it prevents the debris from getting into the North Fork. Near these mines are those of Elizabethtown, which also dump into the canyon with the unique name. Debris may be seen in the bed of this canyon, which the miners say has been there between fifteen and twenty years, thus demonstrating, they say, that it acts as a perfect restraining receptacle.

After the Sacramentans had feasted their eyes long enough on the grand panorama that laid before them, and had listened attentively to all that the mining men had to say, it was proposed that they visit the Washington mine, which was only about a quarter of a mile distant. Although considerable climbing and sliding down embankments had to be indulged in which started Supervisors Bates and Black puffing loudly, the mine was soon reached. It is quite an extensive mine, and Messrs. Sprague and Morton, who with G. M. N. Libby and John Parker, own the mine, say it would pay "big money" if they were permitted to work it in the manner they desire to. As it is now, half a dozen men are at work in the place, loosening up the bedrock with picks and an occasional blast, and then dumping it into the sluices. The sluices are provided in the ordinary way with quicksilver to catch the gold as the gravel is carried through the boxes with a stream of water.

TO CLEAN UP.

"Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Sprague, "you see here that we have what should be a valuable piece of mining property. I say it should be valuable, because there is plenty of rich rock here. But of what value is it, if I cannot take the gold out? I can't do as some others have done—abandon the hydraulic process and start in drifting. This rock can't be handled in that way. It can only be handled by hydraulic pressure. Now, all I ask is that I be allowed to work up the bottom here—the bedrock. I don't want to wash down any hills. The mine just about pays wages now, but it would net us a handsome sum if we were permitted to hydraulic it out."

The Washington mine is among those which have had to cease operations under injunctions commenced by Sacramento County in the Superior Court. The others enjoined in the same court are the Medical Point mine, better known hs the Del Rey claim, the Homeward Bound and the De Kruse mines. Those under injunctions issued by the United States Circuit Court are the Golden Hope mine, the Gleeson placer claim and the Orient. The latter is run by the Quong Sing Company, a Chinese corporation.

None of these mines around Iowa Hill are owned by foreign capital except the Red Point, which is twelve miles distant from the hill, and which is a drift mine. The balance are all owned by men who live right there and whose interests are all there.

OTHER MINES.

After the Supervisors and the others had thoroughly inspected the Washington mine—and several of them had tried their hand at washing out a pan of "pay-dirt"—without finding any nuggets larger than hen's eggs—the party struck off toward the Homeward Bound mine. This mine is owned by Alexander Rossi, and is just across Indian Canyon from the Washington. Adjoining the Homeward Bound on the east is the Del Rey mine, which is owned by Henry Del Rey. Both of these mines are in the same condition as the Washington, needing only cleaning up.

Having now descended into the canyon the party tramped along the bed of it and over the heavy debris toward the Morning Star drift mine. On the way they passed one of the "old timers," the Tryo mine, which has not been worked for over ten years. The Iowa Hill folks called the attention of the Sacramentans to the fact that the tailings which were washed out of this mine so many years ago are in the same place now that they were then, thus further proving, they say, the assertion that the debris stays in Indian Canyon. The great banks of debris in front of this mine in the canyon show no traces of having even been channeled by the winter freshets.

A short visit was paid to the Morning Star drift mine, after which the party, being hungry and pretty thoroughly fagged out, returned to town.

WISCONSIN HILL.

In the afternoon the visitors embarked in wagons, and were driven as near as practicable to the Wisconsin Hill mines.

On the way over the old Kidder claim was passed. This claim has not been hydraulicked since 1874. It has a history, too. Nearly twenty years ago Kidder, one of the owners, was shot beside one of the flumes by the night-watchman, Dewey. The story was that large quantities of amalgam had been stolen out of the flumes at night, and the thefts could not be accounted for. The watchman was warned to be vigilant. A few nights later he saw the outlines of a man at the flumes, and blazed away.

Another mine passed on the road was the old De Kruse mine, which has been abandoned since 1878. A neat little farm, with a prosperous little vegetable garden, and a large flock of goats, now overlooks the site of the old mine.

An old tumble-down schoolhouse, a relic of the days when a town of 1,200 inhabitants thrived at Wisconsin Hill, was also passed. There are very few of these relics left, and where used to be plenty of neat little cabins and stores, is now but little less than a wilderness.

At Wisconsin Hill are two hydraulic mines side by side. They are the Gleeson claim and the Orient mine. Together they form one of the most extensive illustrations of the power of the monitor to be seen in that vicinity. Half of an immense mountain of solid rock and gravel has been ripped off and washed out, leaving a perpendicular wall hundreds of feet high. To those of the party who were not familiar with hydraulic mining, the sight was appalling. It was explained by Mr. Gleeson—and for that matter the visitors could see for themselves—that the debris from these mines went directly into what is known as Refuge Canyon. Here it stays until the

WINTER FRESHETS

Come, when a great deal of it is carried into Shirt-tail Canyon. It stays in the latter place, and, they say, never gets into the North Fork of the American. Both of these mines are under injunctions from the United States Circuit Court. Both are said to be rich mines, and the owners are very anxious to be permitted to wash up the bedrock bottoms. Like the Washington, they cannot be drifted, as the ground is composed largely of a hard, blue gravel, which is hard to handle except by the hydraulic process.

No work of any kind is going on in the Gleeson claim.

In the Orient mine a few Chinamen were found at work with an old-fashioned "rocker." Three of them were working one outfit when the visitors arrived. The result of their day's work up to that time in the afternoon was a quantity of fine flour-gold in the bottom of their pan, which weighed $31 50. The owners say the mine would pay enormously if they were permitted to use the hydraulic process.

It was intended to visit the Sumpter mine at Elizabethtown, but as the Supervisors were satisfied everything there was as it had been represented, the trip was abandoned.

On the way home the party stopped in again at the Morning Star mine, and upon the invitation of Superintendent Oscar Jones, boarded a dump-car and went into the main tunnel of the mine. This tunnel runs east 3,500 feet into a hill. At different points drifts branch off in various directions, and the place is being thoroughly honey-combed. The mine is a rich one, the ore from it paying $6 per ton. The ore is run through a ten-stamp mill and then sluiced. The mine is owned by the Colemans of Grass Valley. The trip through it was a most enjoyable one, and to several was an initiatory experience.

A CONFERENCE.

After supper Saturday night the Supervisors, Attorney Devlin and the several mine owners who have been enjoined held a conference in the Justice's office. Mr. Devlin acted as spokesman for the Sacramento Supervisors. He said that while the members of the committee would probably not care to say just how they intended to report on the matter, yet they were willing to listen to any propositions the miners would have to make. He suggested that in order to facilitate matters they take up the various mines, seriatim, and the owners could tell the committee just what was wanted.

This course was satisfactory to all, and the Washington mine was taken up. Messrs. Sprague and Morton were present to represent that property. Mr. Sprague, in addressing the committee, said that all he wanted was ninety days' water to finish up the mine, and after that he would be ready to quit.

"Well, Mr. Sprague," said Attorney Devlin, "if you are allowed ninety days' water, will you then consent to an absolute injunction when that time expires?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Morton said he would also consent.

THOUGHT IT TOO INDEFINITE.

Mr. Devlin scratched his head and began to think about the scarcity of water in those mines. He said that ninety days of water might mean several years of mining and he thought that would be too indefinite. What the valley people wanted was to have some definite knowledge as to when hydraulic mining was to cease absolutely. There was no desire on their part to hurt anybody nor to be unnecessarily vigilant, but they intended to protect themselves. He then asked Mr. Sprague if he would agree to stop hydraulicking on the 1st of June, 1892, provided the injunction against him was raised until that time.

Mr. Sprague said he could not make any such promise. If he was sure he could get ninety days' water before that time he would promise.

Mr. Rossi of the Homeward Bound mine said thirty days' water would do him, but he did not want to agree to close down for good until he had used that amount of water.

Mr. Devlin objected again because he thought this arrangement would be too indefinite.

Supervisor Bates, however, did not agree exactly with the attorney. He said that nobody but the Almighty knew how much water would be available this winter, and he did not think it fair to ask a man to take chances of that kind.

J. F. Brown thought the whole matter very easy of solution. There need be no limit to the time for cleaning up. There was just so much work to be done in each mine and he did not see what difference it could make whether it was accomplished in one year or three.

FAVORABLE TO THE MINERS.

There was quite a discussion on the point, and, while no positive conclusion was reached, the general understanding seemed to be that that the miners' propositions were fair ones.

Mr. Gleeson said he would want 120 days' water on his claim, and the Orient mine would want about the same amount. The DeKruse mine needed 100 days' water.

Mr. Gleeson explained that he and his father owned the ditches that supplied the water to the mines and, of course, were doubly interested. They had no reservoirs to store the water in and had to depend upon the winter storms for their water. As a rule, only three months in the year furnished a sufficient supply. They supplied seven claims. One ditch carried 800 feet and the other 400, making 1,200 in all. This was light, when it was taken into consideration that one nozzle alone in the North Bloomfield mine (Grass Valley) carried 1,800 feet. He assured the Supervisors that the Iowa Hill miners were honest in their intentions and would not take advantage of any leniency shown them.

There was a general exchange of obligations for courtesies and hospitalities shown during the visit, after which the meeting adjourned.

The committee left Iowa Hill early yesterday morning for home, arriving here safely in the afternoon.

While no promises were made to the miners, the committeemen undoubtedly left the impression there that they would report favorably to the board on the petition.

Taken in on Suspicion.

Yesterday Officer Shellars arrested a man whom he found trying to sell to Indians for $5 what appeared to be a gold watch. The peddler was a rough-looking creature, but had, beside the watch, $21 in money.

In his pocket was found an express receipt for a grip-sack which he had forwarded to Salt Lake, and the police believe it to be filled with stolen articles.

Prisoners for Folsom.

Deputy Sheriff Costello of San Francisco came last evening, en route to Folsom Prison, with Joseph Cantur, sentenced to one year for forgery; also, Ernest Collins, sentenced to five years for burglary.

Two Sure Crops.

The Folsom *Telegraph* remarks: "Folsom gravel for street work is in great demand at the county seat and cobble stones from here are as eagerly sought for."

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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.—Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

MARRIED.

WOODS-CASWELL—In this city, August 26th, by the Rev. M. S. Bovey, J. Thomas Woods to Miss Irene Caswell, both of this city.

BORN.

GAMMON—In Courtland, September 12th, to the wife of Ernest A. Gammon, a son.

DIED.

GILMORE—In this city, September 27th, Jennie M., youngest daughter of Samuel and Jane Gilmore, a native of Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Funeral private.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Quality X, Mixed Feathers, 50c a pound.
Quality XX, Prime Mixed Geese Feathers, 75c a pound.
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Feather Pillows, three pounds weight, $1, $1 50 to $2 50, according to the quality of the feathers.

DR. JEROME'S TOOTH POWDER, 14 CENTS.

This new tooth powder is excellent for cleaning the teeth and absolutely pure. The label on each bottle states: "This powder contains no acid. It will do all that is safe for a tooth powder to try to do. Its steady use will prevent decay. Any good dentist will tell you to be shy of too strong powders. Depend on the brush. Every now and then use a piece of pine stick with pumice. Nothing but the dentist's tools will take off tartar, not even the pumiced stick." Price, 14c.

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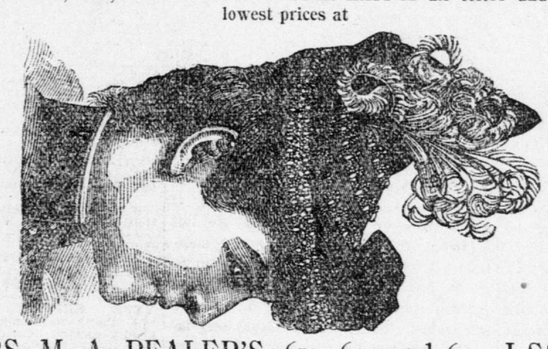

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All the Latest Novelties in Millinery.

EMA SWEENEY.

COOL! COOL!

You have most likely heard the remark quite often from your acquaintances that this is cool weather. You know it as well as anyone, for you can feel it in your bones, that the weather is changing and that we are approaching winter-time. On the subject of the change in the weather we desire to say a few words to all readers. A change in weather necessitates a change in clothing, and we wish everyone to know that we have a very large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., that we are selling at very low prices. THE PAY CAR is in, and our REMOVAL SALE is still in force, and by our having to vacate soon to make way for the contractors, who will receive the contract for our new building, the purchasers are the gainers. The public is invited to visit our store, inspect our goods and examine our prices.

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Men's Fancy Worsted Four-button Cutaway Suit, worth $15, now	$8 00
Men's Fancy Silk-mixed Cassimere Four-button Cutaway Suit, worth $16, now	$10 00
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Men's Fancy Cassimere Suits, worth $8, now	$4 00
Men's Fancy Cheviot All-wool Suits, worth $10, now	$5 75
Men's Extra Fancy Cheviot All-wool Suits, worth $12, now	$6 50
Men's Fine Worsted All-wool Broadwales, worth $17 50, now	$12 50
Men's Fine French Imported Black Corkscrew, worth $22 50, now	$15 00
Men's Fine French Imported Worsteds, in broad and narrow wales, worth $25, now	$17 50
Boys' Sailor Suits, worth $1 25, now	45c
Boys' Suits, long pants, union cassimere, 13 to 18, worth $4, now	$2 25
Boys' Suits, long pants, all-wool cassimere, worth $5 50, now	$3 00
Men's Cotton Pants, worth $1 25, now	60c
Men's Cassimere Pants, worth $2, now	$1 00
Men's All-wool Fine Cassimere Pants, worth $3, now	$1 75

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N. ZEMANSKY, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

The Great Lottery

IT IS A DANGEROUS THING NOWADAYS to write anything about a lottery, as the Postmaster-General may see fit to exclude the paper from the mails, and thus deprive thousands of our readers from learning of the prizes won. The editor of this particular department is going to take chances, however.

Life is nothing but a lottery—the best prizes are those who win good health. Mr. W. B. Triggs, residing at 616 K street, this city, is a living demonstration of what medical ability can accomplish. He tells the story over his own signature.

MR. W. B. TRIGGS, 616 K street, states: I realized that I was a sick man. I would arise in the morning feeling tired; my nerves were unstrung, and there was a perceptible absence of ambition. I could not eat or sleep well and began to go into a decline. I preferred good health to sympathy, and instead of waiting until I was past human aid I visited the Doctor Williams' Dispensary. My case was one of general debility. I took four weeks' treatment and was discharged a perfectly cured man.

If the staff of physicians at the Doctor Williams' Dispensary cannot cure you, you will waste your time and money trying elsewhere. Every character of disease treated.

CATARRH, Catarrhal Deafness, loss of taste or smell, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung diseases permanently cured.

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URINARY AND KIDNEY troubles, painful, too frequent, difficult or badly colored urine, pains in the back, stricture, varicocele and all private diseases cured for life.

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Our business is conducted with the greatest secrecy, and we publish testimonials only at the request of patients. Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. only.

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