GOLD WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

Holmes Was Very Generous to His Victims.

CASE OF MISS CIGRAND.

FORGED LETTER WRITTEN ON A TYPEWRITER.

Lock of Hair Found Among Keepsakes Corresponds to That Found in the Cellar of the Castle—The Web Woven Closer Around Holmes and Another Victim Added to the Long List.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Developments into the investigation of the criminal deeds of H. H. Holmes in Chicago closed the net still tighter around Pat Quinlan and added still more proof to that already existing that he was an accomplice of the arch-murderer and fully cognizant of most, if not all of his deeds.

The name of Milford Cole, formerly of Baltimore, Md., was also added to the list of Holmes' possible victims, as was also that of another woman who was for a short time a resident of the "castle" in Sixty-third street.

The date of the disappearance of Mrs. Julia Conner was today fixed as Christmas day, 1891. This information was obtained from Mrs. John Crowe, who occupied rooms in the Holmes castle from early in 1891, to September, 1892, and whose name in connection with the case has never before been mentioned.

Important Witness.

Tonight Officer Fitzpatrick arrested a man in Englewood who is believed to be H. S. Mack, who worked for Holmes during the last six months he lived in the Sixty-third street house. Mack's identification with the druggist's operations was furnished by Railroad Detective Young, who used to live in the castle. The police have been looking for him since Friday and now that they have him in the toils they admit unreservedly that they have the most important witness they have yet rounded up. Whether he can tell anything about Holmes personally they are not certain, but that he knows all about Pat Quinlan and his wife and their connection with Holmes, they feel sure from certain admissions he has made to friends.

The whole trend of the present investigation is not only to fasten the crimes upon Holmes, but also upon Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan, so they can be arraigned for murder. Chief Badenoch says he does not believe the Philadelphia authorities will ever surrender Holmes, and therefore he is determined that Illinois justice shall be meted out to his accomplices here.

The police are satisfied that the skeleton, which is now safe in the vault, is that of Annie Williams, sister of Minnie. They have no means of proving that this is so, because all evidences have been destroyed and the jaw broken. But, nevertheless, they are satisfied that their conclusion is correct. Today's revelations have also convinced the police that the house at Sixty-third street was the scene of all of Holmes' murders and that the mysterious office on the third floor was employed exclusively for the butchery of his victims.

Articulated Skeletons.

Charles M. Chappell, of No. 100 Twenty-ninth street, is the man who gave the police Saturday night information that he had articulated skeletons for H. H. Holmes and has had bodies taken away from the "castle." Chappell is a machinist, a carpenter, a painter and an engineer—a sort of jack of all trades. From the information which Chappell gave to the police Saturday night and yesterday, they learned that Chappell had been an all around mechanic for Holmes and had built two tanks in the basement of the "castle" for the destruction of bodies which Holmes might wish to get rid of. These tanks will be opened in the morning. In them went the bodies of that long list of women, once tenants of the "castle" and now numbered with the dead.

Chappell's admissions are the most remarkable and damaging yet received by the police against Holmes and his confederates. They reveal the existence of a complete system of machinery in the "castle" for the commission of murder, commencing with the steel chamber vault, the dissecting table and ending in the acid tanks, where all evidence of the deed but the bones were removed.

Confessionso f Chappel.

In addition to the confessions of Chappell the police also located some of the clothing of Minnie Williams and Julia L. Conner, which Holmes gave away after they disappeared. The combination to the steel vault has been found in the possession of Chappell. It is now believed by the police that Howard Pitzel was killed in Chicago and his remains disposed of.

Tomorrow Chappell says he will lead Inspector Fitzpatrick to the place where the skeleton of Annie Williams will be found. He has told the police that it is in the possession of a West Side medical student, who does not suspect the identity. It was feared if the location was published, the young man might be led to dispose of it. Chappell was hired by Holmes to extract the flesh off this body, and "rig up" the skeleton, as he had others, but failing to get his pay he kept it. It was the last work he did for Holmes.

In another place Chappell will recover to arm and hand bones of Mrs. Julia L. Conner. They are articulated, and doing service also for the science of surgery. From the same place came the skull, which was taken into Central station by Detectives Fitzpatrick and Norton Saturday. The police thought at first that this was part of the remains of Annie Williams. Chappell does not make plain just how he knows to the contrary, but in fact the police do not see how he will do so without bringing suspicion upon himself. But he says unequivocally "that head belonged to Mrs. Conner."

Secured a Trunk.

Besides these matters, the police have secured the trunk which Holmes said he had used in sinking Annie Williams in the lake. There are plenty of signs that it once held a body, freshly mutilated, and Chappell says Holmes brought the trunk to his house with the remains of Annie Williams in it.

"In this way," said Inspector Fitzpatrick, tonight, "we are told four victims of the Englewood house were disposed of. This witness took away the skeletons partly cleaned, and asked no questions, $36.50 for each job. One of the bodies was that of a man. We have not been able to conclude who he was. There is only a supposition that this was Robert E. Phelps, who was supposed to have married Miss Cigrand. Holmes said he wanted him to take care of the bodies of two children, and was so anxious about it that he offered to pay him $250 for the job. Our witness says he refused to mount the bones of any children, but he does not say anything to explain what distinction he saw between children's bodies and any others, if his business was legitimate, and he had no knowledge of foul play. You see, it's all very suspicious."

The Crimes Go On.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 28.—Peter Cigrand, the father of Holmes' victim, was seen this morning and shown the morning papers. He denies very positively the story given out by Holmes that Miss Cigrand was a party to the insurance swindles, and she held $75,000 worth of stock in the company. He is positive of this from many reasons.

He is becoming worked up over the matter and is liable to give some very good pointers on the case before long. He is a man of slow action and very conservative. He says that Holmes and Phelps gave his daughter a gold watch and two diamond rings. She said they were both very kind to her. The fact that they were to have gone to Michigan to be married and that no point was given by them is, in his mind, conclusive evidence that Holmes made sure of erasing the very clue. Even though she was married it would be impossible to find her marriage record. From the descriptions she gave in her letters and, to her sister, when the latter was in Chicago on a ten days' visit, he is quite certain that Phelps was Pitzel. She never spoke of a man by the name of Pitzel. Another thing that adds greatly to their discomfiture and makes them believe that the daughter has been dealt foully with, is the fact that although Miss Phoebe Cigrand was in Chicago visiting her sister ten days less than a month before Phelps was to marry her, he never showed up. She never saw a picture of him and her sister but seldom spoke of him. While she called at Holmes' office in the "castle" almost daily and stayed some time with her sister at work there, she never saw Holmes, who always, it seems, was in his private apartments or had just this moment dodged out. She never got beyond the first floor and knew nothing of what was going on in the "castle."

Miss Emma Cigrand, the victim, she says, was very confidential with Holmes and attended to all of his work in the office. She was very close-mouthed, and had but little to say of what was going on. She thinks that her sister was getting too familiar with the workings of the place and was best out of the way for Holmes' good. She is quite confident now and has thought for years that her sister was murdered. She, however, never fastened the crime on Holmes, for he was always described as "such a nice man." The parents thought that she had really gone to Europe, and were awaiting her return. A close inspection of the letters shows that the one signed Emma, and supposed to be from her three weeks after her marriage, is not her writing on the typewriter. It was done by some one that was by no means an expert, and there are traces everywhere that would indicate it is not the work of a proficient typewriter. It, however, was written on a Yates-Campbell notehead, and told that her husband was a drunkard and a gambler, and that they would leave immediately for Europe, where he had business. It is the last ever heard from her.

A lock of her hair was found today in some old keepsakes. It was taken from her head in 1892, nd is about a foot long, is brown and very fine. It corresponds with some of the hair found in the cellar. The detectives at work on the case at Indianapolis are expected to arrive today or tomorrow morning.

WEAVING A WEB.

Another Victim Is Charged Up to Holmes.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Inspector Fitzpatrick was today put into possession of facts which weave closer the web of proof around H. H. Holmes and adds another victim to the already long list. This information was furnished by Attorney George W. Chamberlain, general manager of the La Fayette mercantile agency.

This murder is shown to have been prior to or during 1891. B. F. Pitzel, who later fell a victim, was a participant in the murder of this man and Attorney Chamberlain says, equally guilty with Holmes. The crime was committed in Chicago in 1891 or early in 1892. Again the victim was traced to the Holmes building in Englewood. There it was, Mr. Chamberlain gives the impression, that the crime was committed. The police do not think that this body has been found. The skeletons that were fixed up were furnished a year or two years later. It is the belief that the body was dissected and cremated, or buried deep in quick lime in the bottom of the basement.

The name was kept from the public, the attorneys say, to allow the police to work up further evidence. It is believed that this is the first victim of H. H. Holmes.

MAY BE THE MEANS.

Associate of Holmes May Add Another Murder to the Many.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—It is probable that John C. Allen, alias John H. Caldwell, the associate of Insurance Swindler H. H. Holmes, who is serving a 15-year sentence in the penitentiary here for horse stealing, may be the means of fixing upon Holmes the responsibility for another murder. Sheriff McRae, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was in this city last week, had a long talk with Allen and during the conversation the disappearance last year of Milford Cole, a wealthy Baltimorean, was mentioned. Cole came here a year ago last spring as the representative of a Baltimore lumber syndicate. He at once became prominent in lumber circles, buying a saw mill near Beebe, north of here on the Iron Mountain road, and contracted for the purchase of 25,000 acres of timber lands in southeastern Arkansas. In July, 1894, he spent two weeks at Fort Worth, Texas, becoming well acquainted with Holmes who tried to interest him in some business enterprises. These facts Cole mentioned to friends on his return to Little Rock. About three weeks afterwards he was summoned to Chicago by a telegram from Holmes, so the story goes, and has not been seen or heard from since. Both Allen and Sheriff McRae, it is said, recalled Cole's association with Holmes at Fort Worth last year and Cole's subsequent disappearance.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Coney Island Jockey club announced that the value of the futurity, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday, Aug. 24, will be $67,800. Among the probable contenders for this stake are: Handspring, Hastings, Applegate, Crescendo, Damsel, Axiom, Beau Ideal II, Nimrod, Requital, Bonaparte, Wishard, Merry Prince, Jefferson, Refugee, Hazlett, Sonata and The Native.

The following autumn handicaps are also announced:

The fall handicap, $1,500, for three-year-olds and upwards, futurity course; the ocean handicap, $1,500 for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile, the omnibus handicap, $2,000 for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a furlong.

MISSISSIPPI LYNCHING.

A Negro Who Was Implicated in the Former Outrage.

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 28.—Charlie Burwell, colored, about 45 years of age, was lynched near here last night. It was thought he was concerned in the Farmer outrage, which occurred within a stone's throw of where he was hanged. On the night of the Fourth of July, Lewis Farmer and his wife, who run a small store about two miles from here, were murderously assaulted and left for dead, after which their store was robbed.

Later developments seem to fasten the lynching on the real culprits, since it is learned that this old negro Burwell was promised a reward of $250 to ferret out the guilty parties. This became known to these concerned in the Farmer outrage and they are thought to have made away with Burwell.

CLOTHING MAKERS ARE ON A STRIKE.

New York Hebrews Observe the American Sunday.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND OUT

GRIEVANCES PUT FORTH BY THE WORKING MEN.

Contractors Allege That Work Is Slack, and Deny Any Intention Not to Live Up to the Agreements—It Will Be a Very Pretty Quarrel Ere It Is Settled.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Hebrew clothing makers of this city today for the first time observed the American Sunday. They were on a strike. The trouble has been brewing between the tailors and the contractors for some time and today culminated in the general strike of workers which was forecasted yesterday. It is claimed by the strikers that 15,000 workers have responded to the call of the United Hebrew Order of Tailors, and not only this city but Brooklyn, New York and Brownsville suffered. The number of strikers out in this city is 3,500. The United Brotherhood of Tailors had hoped the strike might be averted until September, when the agreement between the workers and contractors would expire, and when it would naturally cease until a new agreement had been arranged. The workers assert that the contractors were unwilling to wait, and now, when there is plenty of business they will force a strike. They claim that the contractors broke their terms of the existing agreement by refusing to lay their hands on the day specified, and that better to insure the success of their scheme to force a strike, they locked out several hundred of their employees.

The contractors allege that work is slack and that so few were new orders that they were compelled to knock off some of their men. They deny having any unwillingness to live up to the terms of the agreement and that they were anxious to force the men to the action taken today. But however as things may be, one thing is certain, the tailors were dissatisfied, and they demonstrated this by responding instantly to the call issued by the United Brotherhood, the spirit of which is Mr. Choppel, who styles himself "official organizer of the United Garment Workers of America."

Their wage demand is, for operators, $15; hasters, $13; pressers, $10; trimmers, $10; twisters, $9.

They also insist that all members of the brotherhood must be reinstated and that representatives of the brotherhood have access to the shops to investigate grievances and see that their employees have their "due books" as proof of their membership in the union.

CABLE CARS COLLIDE.

Four Persons Seriously Injured in New York.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A collision occurred on the Washington Heights Cable line last night at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue in which at least four persons were seriously injured. They were:

Frederick Gittler, 25 years old, bruised about body and internally injured, may die.

Moses Simon, 28, injured about knees, hips and back.

Fanny Pauline, 21, cut on head.

Jennie Lindley, 13, arms injured and cut on the face and head.

The cable car was going down the steep hill at One Hundred and Thirty-first street when the grip broke and the car with a trailed started forward at a lively pace. The gripman promptly tried the brakes but they would not work. With each moment the two cars, which were crowded with passengers, were increasing their speed. Some who were near the steps leaped off to safety. The others, when they realized what had happened, became a struggling mass of humanity in their endeavors to get to the doors.

At One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street the crash came. Men and women were thrown or jumped over the low railings of the trailers and cars, and to those witnessing the accident it appeared as though many must be killed. It was found that many were more or less injured. The four most seriously hurt were seated in the trailer on the forward car, the rear platform of which was completely demolished.

LONDON STOCKS.

Reason to Believe They Will Soon Be Strengthened.

LONDON, July 28.—The return of the strong unionist parliament must sooner or later have a strengthening influence on the stock market, but for the present this feeling is overborne by the desire to close accounts for the holidays and by the anxiety respecting the situation in eastern Europe and the plethoric condition of the money market which will be increased by the decision of the Japanese government to have the indemnity from China paid to its London account. Prices have experienced a slight setback almost all around. Colonial securities were depressed on banking difficulties in Australia. Bulgarian and Turkish securities were rather heavy. The new Brazil loan has fallen rather flat, being quoted at slight discount. Rumors of the passing of the next dividend on Canadian Pacific preferred and the consequent heavy selling depressed all Canadians. Mines have been irregular. Americans, without being very active, have been only strong, the market showing an advance all around on favorable Atchison reports. The advances were: Atchison mortgages ⅜; Atchison shares 2; Lake Shore 1⅞; Wabash preferred 1¼; Illinois Central 1¼; New York Central and Northern Pacific preferred 1.

AND ON SUNDAY.

Cleveland Entertained Visitors at Buzzard's Bay Yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special to the Press from Buzzards Bay says: President Cleveland has been entertaining visitors today. They included several members of his cabinet. It is believed here that the presence of Secretary of State Olney, Secretary of War Lamont, together with the later arrivals, Attorney-General Harmon and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, signifies a conference in relation to the sugar bounties and a discussion of the wisdom of sustaining the position of the department in refusing to pay the bounties in the face of the appeal on the constitutionality of the act.

BALL AND CUE

CHICAGO, July 28.—Jacob Schaefer may not be a factor in the great international billiard tournament which the manufactureres intend to arrange between the experts of the world. The injury to the famous player's arm is more serious than at first supposed, and it is now feared that not only may Schaefer be out of the tournament, but that his billiard career may be ended. Three physicians examined the broken arm today in a consultation, which resulted in an operation. The fracture is within an inch of the old break of several years ago and three pieces of bone were taken out.

THE RING

DALLAS, Tex., July 28.—Today articles of agreement for the O'Donnell-Maher contest and the Ryan-Smith contest were received in this city. They have been signed by all parties except President Stuart. He will affix his signature tomorrow and return the documents to New York. Tommy Ryan and "Mysterious" Billy Smith have been substituted for Dixon and Plimmer. The latter found it impossible to get down to weight and the match has fallen through. These three contests form the greatest programme ever offered by an athletic club in the world. Marquis of Queensbury rules will govern and soft gloves will be used. The two lesser events will take place on Friday, November 1, and one ticket will admit the holder to both exhibitions.

Blood purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use, but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

SUNDAY IN MISSOURI.

MACON, Mo., July 28.—An attempt was made here today to strictly enforce the ordinance providing against the opening of any kind of business on Sunday. As a result forty arrests were made. Among those who will appear in the police court tomorrow are some of the city's most prominent grocery and dry goods merchants and butchers and bakers.

The statistics show that Ohio has the largest number of farms of any state in the Union, 256,261; Illinois comes second, 252,953; then Missouri, 250,332; Texas, 248,782; New York, 226,632; Pennsylvania, 211,472; Iowa, 205,435; Indiana, 205,331. No other state has more than 200,000. The percentage of ownership in farms is largest in the north and west, as is the percentage of homes also. Without including Oklahoma, where the conditions were scarcely settled enough when the census was taken to make a fair comparison, Maine stands first as a free-farm state. There ninety-two out of every 100 farmers own the places on which they live. Utah is second, with a percentage of 90.67.

NEGRO COLONISTS.

THEY TELL AN AWFUL STORY OF DECEPTION.

Treatment That Must Have Caused the Blacks to Sigh for the Good Old Days of Slavery.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—A special to the Republic from Ciudad Porfiro Diaz, Mexico, says: One hundred and seventy negro colonists arrived this morning from Mexico in a boxcar. Quarantine Officer Evans has isolated them in cars under guard, where they will be held until all danger is past. Consul Sparks has wired for more rations, as several hundred more are expected to arrive of the 700 who passed through Torreon last February to make their fortunes through the aid of a colonization company. Nearly 400 of them starved, half naked and diseased, have been camped for the last few days near Torreon. Such a miserable, hungry, barefooted lot would be hard to find. They tell a pitiful story of deception. They were assured the place was on a railroad, a good house to live in, five acres of land to cultivate, their own vegetables, etc., plenty of game, and all were given a blank contract which was to guarantee them half a crop of sixty acres which each was to take care of, 50 in cotton and 10 in corn. After their arrival they vainly tried to get the contracts signed, but it seems the contracts were never signed or fulfilled. The houses were miserable adobies. The water was vile and killed a great many with a species of malaria and swelling of the limbs. The death rate averaged five a week and they claim nearly a hundred died there, owing to the water and lack of medicine and medical attention. Finally the negroes were told that the company said they (the negroes) had no interest in the crop, but that the company would pay them 50 cents a day. This was done for about two weeks, when it was cut to 37 cents a day. If they were sick they received nothing, and if what they say is true, many are crying for something to eat. The manager about this time, it is alleged, told them the company had broken its contract and he could do nothing, and advised them to "git." This, after planting and raising one of the finest crops of cotton ever grown in the state of Durango. Then they left. Many of them in order to do this had to sell their personal effects, bedding, furniture, etc. They were received with sympathy by the population of Torreon and the sick were attended to and the hungry fed while there. Many could have secured work but for the unfortunate appearance of the scourge. The patients are all doing well and are expected to recover, and the Mexican International railway is hauling them free to this place. It is estimated that there are about a hundred more at Tahuahuilo and twenty-five at Mapimi station, awaiting transfer.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

The small number of well-pruned and trained orchards to be found in a farming community is surprising, almost painful, to see, writes R. E. Connet, in Form, Field and Fireside. Having been raised in a large apple and peach orchard, naturally I very much admire a beautiful fruit tree.

The common method of going into an orchard with an ax in one hand and a saw in the other, and then cutting right and left, almost any way, just so as to get done by dinner time, will never make a beautiful orchard. I have trimmed all day, many a time, and never had any use for anything larger than the pruning shears, but it is needless to say that that orchard had been trimmed every year of its existence.

For trimming apple trees, first cut off all the water sprouts, unless the tree be too open, when one or two may be left; then all dead limbs, and if any two rub, cut the poorest one out, or tie it away if it can be done without injury to the tree. Then, if there is a limb inclined to run out too far, clip the ends back a little, and it will thicken up remarkably.

In a windy country we endeavor to head our trees out, about two feet from the ground, and train them to close, compact top, about pear shaped. A small step ladder is handy for this.

Too much canot be said about keeping a tree from sprangling all out of shape. I have seen my fahter work hard for half a day to get two trees into proper shape, and cords and stakes are an every-day requisite during trimming time. It is best to put a piece of old carpet next the limb where a cord is used, to protect the bark from being bruised.

For peach tree, we trim when the buds begin to show pink, and use the same method to obtain a shapely tree. If the bloom is heavy, clip back about half of each of the last year's growths, and your fruit will be a great deal larger and finer, and there will be almost, if not quite, as many bushels. This method may be used to some extent with apple trees also, but they do not, as a rule, bloom a great deal more than they can bear.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Never before have I had such good success in making kerosene emulsion as this season. The secret seems to lie in the fact that last summer we made a lot of old-fashionued soft soap from the fat of a cow that was killed by our veterinarian. This soap, when used with kerosene and soft water, has given an emulsion that remains permanent. This soap has a large amount of free alkali in it, and takes up rather more kerosene than I have been accustomed to use. I have bought many kinds of cheap soap, but never had any the equal of this for the purpose.

Lice of all sorts are very abundant this year, and those who began to use remedies early, will be most successful in combatting them.

DENVER TO SALT LAKE.

A VISITOR RECORDS HER IMPRESSIONS OF THE TRIP.

Along the Arkansas—On Marshall Pass—From Beautiful Utah Lake to Salt Lake City.

It was the morning of the 17th of July our party started from Denver on a trip to the city of Zion.

Dark clouds veiled the skies of Colorado. We had been in Denver nearly a week, each day hoping the next would be a clear day that we might view the mountain heights and scenes of Denver illuminated by sunlight.

But only occasionally the sun showed his face, giving us a glimpse of glory, then withdrew again behind the clouds, as the curtain is so quickly drawn on a scene or tableau which we have not "half finished seeing."

Thirty miles from Denver we came to Castle Rock, which resembles one we had seen near Golden on a trip over "The Loop," only on a much larger and grander scale. Looking like a large moss covered feudal castle, it towered above the village, which is itself 6,220 feet above sea level. Between here and fair Palmer lake is Cassa Blanca, the white castle of limestone, every stone of which nature has so carefully laid, that we might think this beautiful structure was the work of man.

Along the Arkansas.

After leaving the city of Pueblo, our route lay along the Arkansas river. The current, though rapid, is not so swift as that of Clear creek, and its waters, which flow from the surrounding mountains, bear down with them a burden of silt, making the waters quite muddy. The river is from four to six feet deep and runs over a bed of rocks.

Passing through Cannon creek, after having traversed through a rich valley, we plunged into the Grand canyon of the Arkansas. For eight miles on either side of us extended the walls of granite, sandstone and limestone, with numerous castle rocks, hanging rocks and towers rising to dizzy heights above us. Here so swift was the roaring, foaming waters that it defied all power of resistance.

Higher and Higher.

Higher and higher into the air rose the mountain peaks to the north and the south until in the distant horizon we discerned the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies, land of eternal snow. The grandest peak of all the canyon is the Royal Gorge, where the perpendicular walls of stone rise 2,600 feet above us. We are reminded of Sir Launfal's castle walls, for here in many places the sunlight has besieged the rocky walls for ages but has never entered.

Emerged from this we viewed varying scenes, now the fertile valley and the towering rocks, and again the peaks of the Sangre de Christo mountains, whose snowy tops are just visible above the clouds which filled the valley.

At 5 o'clock in the evening we came to Salida. Here we awaited the light of day on tomorrow's scenes of wonder.

The depot lays at the foot of Tenderfoot Hill, to whose summit we climbed just in time to see the splendid mountain sunset. The city lies in a beautiful valley encircled by pine-covered mountains whose peaks rise higher and higher as we look toward the horizon until at last they seem to touch the sky. Here Harvard, Yale and Princeton are commemorated in rocky heights whose summits are over 14,000 feet above the sea.

Marshall Pass.

At daybreak we set out from Salida and soon were ascending the mountains by Marshall Pass. The winding path of the railway—a grand triumph of engineering skill—passes over massive rocky heights, curving again and again as it crosses and recrosses from one side to another of the great mountain ranges, making several perfect horseshoe bends in its course.

When we first began the route over the pass, the clouds were thick above us, but in the distance we could see clouded vallies, with the mountain tops extending high above the clouds. Soon we ourselves were among the clouds, and in a few moments more, blue sky was above us and the sun was throwing its mantle of gold over rocky snow ridged peaks, while just below us were the gray clouds. Then it was we stood and sang "America." Never before did we sing with so much feeling, "I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills, My heart with rapture thrills, Like that above."

Again the sun had hidden his face behind the approaching cloud and in another moment, snow was falling thickly about us. We had reached the highest point of Marshall Pass, nearly 11,000 feet above the sea. Here the train stopped and we ascended the highest summit of the observatory, 1,000 feet more, and there breathing the rare air of the Rockies, and shivering with cold, we sent up a hearty yell for our own Iowa.

Before us lay magnificent Mount Ouray and the snowy Sangre de Christo ranges.

The descent of the pass was more rapidly made, and at last we were in the mining and fishing town of Gunnison, with the great Black canyon, twenty-five miles ahead of us. No scene in all the route can rival this in grandeur. Here the path of the railway is hewn out of solid rock, which, on both sides of the Gunnison river and the track, reaches an altitude of 2,000 feet and over.

Volcanic Action.

The proof of the power of volcanic action is written here with letters of stone. For a height of perhaps 2,000 feet, the strata of the rock lie obliquely, from the bank to the summit, with here and there a seam of dark, solid lava, which, when a red hot fluid from the center of the earth, had melted its way through this bed of stratified rock. In some places the strata run perpendicular, and in still other places, we find long walls of rock where the strata lie horizontally, as though no power had disturbed them since first they were laid there by the water.

Beautiful Scenes.

For sixteen miles we traveled through this mighty canyon. Occasionally a stream of water rushed headlong from some cliff, and fell into the foaming river below it. Here and there the canyon widened into a valley or the walls for a short distance were broken, giving one a glimpse into long, beautiful green valleys, lying between the towering mountain ranges, to the north and the south. Much of the distance the granite walls glistened with mica, but there runs also an abundance of other rock constituents.

From here to Grand Junction we traveled through a valley in the surrounding mountains, in which were rich beds of anthracite coal. From Grand Junction to within seventy miles of Salt Lake city, is the land of the sage brush, of limestone castles, towers and quarries, and cliffs of red sandstone.

Occasionally there is an oasis in the great sage brush desert, which looks like a delightful Eden. These, we learned, were once like the surrounding country, but they have been transformed into these fertile gardens by means of irrigation. There is every reason to believe that irrigation would transform all of this great desert into one of the finest farming countries of the world.

The Wasatch.

We came in sight of the Wasatch mountains, some covered with green grass, some with pine trees and oak brush, some made up of masses of limestone. Gradually and gently they sloped from low foot hills to lofty peaks, making a most picturesque scene.

From beautiful Utah lake to Salt Lake city, along the Jordan river, the country was indeed a beautiful valley, with cattle grazing along the stream, and flowers, fruits, grains and vegetables promising a bounteous harvest.

At last we had reached Salt Lake city, and, useless to say, all our dreams of a beautiful city were fully realized in the fair vision before us.

MAY E. POLLEY.

THE WHEEL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Pedestrians on Broadway, near Fourteenth street, last night saw a bicycle rider faint and fall off his wheel. Just behind him came a dusty and travelstained rider on an old wheel. It was George W. Wolfe, who had ridden from Chicago since 3:10 p. m. Monday. The young man who fainted had been piloting him from the city limits into town but he could not stand the pace. Wolfe arrived at the city hall at 7:15 p. m., having covered the distance from Chicago in six days, three hours and five minutes. He had broken the record, it is said, just forty-five minutes. The rider looked remarkably fresh after so long a ride. Wolfe said he struck heavy rain storm at Waterloo, Ind., which lasted six hours. At Bowling Green he was sent in the wrong direction and had to ride thirty miles in the sand, losing fully six hours. Continuing, Wolfe said: "I had started in to beat the record ten hours and should have done it but for the delays encountered. I arrived at Cleveland twelve hours late but I rode from there to Buffalo, 220 miles in twenty-two and one-half hours and left the latter city only five hours behind. I reached Albany 180 miles further on, three hours ahead of time and reached Poughkeepsie ten hours ahead of the record. Then I ran into an awful rain storm. I had to walk to Tarrytown, reaching there at 2 Sunday morning. After one hour's rest I started for New York. I was almost asleep on the wheel, having had no rest for two nights to speak of, when I met a young man out for a morning spin. He volunteered to pace me, but I'm afraid it was too hot for him, for he fainted, as you know. I did not ask his name."

Wolfe rode from Chicago to New York last fall, breaking the record at that time.

IRRIGATION BY WINDMILL.

Windmill irrigation has come to stay and keep company with canals in Lincoln Co., Neb. Mr. S. J. Koch, who resides about three miles southwest of Hershey on the South Platte river, furnishes us with a description of his plant. He has a sixteen-foot wheel, working a direct stroke eight-inch pump, with eight-inch stroke in light winds, pumping from a 40-foot well. The water is conveyed into a reservoir made by puddling the earth, with dimensions 214x10, with five feet of water. He has now already irrigated twenty-five acres that is planted to oats, barley and alfalfa, and will irrigate a five-acre garden. The cost of the plant complete, not including Mr. Koch's labor, was $225. By putting in a winter crop Mr. Koch will be able to irrigate over fifty acres. Although the late rains have helped the appearance of things the irrigated tract is 50 per cent. ahead of his other crops.

As the secret of windmill irrigation is the reservoir, and this is all labor, we may expect to see every farmer in the county have a plant of this kind in a few years. Pumping from a depth of 200 feet a sixteen-foot mill will irrigate over ten acres, and ten acres irrigated will always keep want and hunger from the door, and the average of crop raised will be greater on ten acres of irrigated land than on forty acres by the old or dry farming plan.—Independent Era.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism; his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug department

TWO DAYS' BOARD FREE.

The Rio Grande Western railway agents will, beginning on July 1, sell excursion tickets to Glenwood Springs and return via the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at $19. These tickets will be good three days from date of sale, and will include two days board at the Hotel Colorado and two baths in the famous Glenwood Springs. The Hotel Colorado at Glenwood Springs is the finest and best hotel in Colorado.

The Rio Grande Western agents will also sell excursion tickets to Glenwood Springs via the famous Denver & Rio Grande railroad, good thirty days for $22, or sixty days for $25.

The Peddler Tells You, possibly, that Pearline is too good for ordinary uses; he says, "of course it's nice enough for delicate things, but what I have is just as good for scrubbing, scouring, etc., and is cheaper." Now, we say this: Pearline is the best to use for everything, and the best is the cheapest, in the end. It does its work better—more easily, more quickly, more satisfactorily, more safely. Pearline is cheap enough for any use. These imitations are dear at any price and for almost any purpose. Compare the value of the things ruined with the small amount of money saved by the use of cheap powders.

Send it Back When peddlers or unscrupulous grocers tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline," IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 384 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Rest Your Feet.

WEAR

GOODYEAR WELT SHOES

All Shoe Dealers Sell Them.

ON ONE ACRE.

Intensive farming is the order of the day everywhere; the more intensive the greater the profit. Throughout New England and in other parts of the country the farmers are reducing the cultivated area and concentrating all labor and fertilizer upon it; and the result is that larger product comes to make reward.

The crops referred to below were raised in Massachusetts within fifteen miles of Boston. They were not exceptional crops, the crops of a series of years might be more and they might be less. On one acre were 800 bushels of onions, and were sold for a dollar a bushel. If they had been kept a while, they might have been sold at $1.50 a bushel. The cost of the crop was $155.80, and the profit at $1 a bushel was $644.20. Another crop of onions yielded 644 bushels and were sold for $1 per bushel; the cost was $191.50, and the profit $452.50.

On one acre has been raised 1,600 bushels of potatoes, and a thousand bushels from an acre has been reported often, but such yields are exceptional. They show, however, what can be done (in spite of bugs), when industry, soil, judgment, fertilizer and climate form a practical working combination. One acre produced 328 bushels of potatoes, and they sold for $1.25 a bushel, or for $410; the cost of raising was $60; net profit, $350. Another crop of potatoes of 502 bushels sold for 80 cents a bushel, or $401.60; cost of raising, $119; net profit, $282.60.

Of carrots, 650 bushels, sold for 50 cents a bushel, or $325; cost of crop, $109; profit, $216. Of parsnips, 550 bushels, sold for a dollar a bushel, or $550; cost, $123; profit, $457. Of cabbages, 7,500 heads, averaging six pounds a head, or 45,000 pounds, or 450 barrels, giving one hundred pounds to the barrel. When the cabbages were gathered the price was $1 a barrel, or $450; but they were kept and sold later for $3 a barrel, or for $1,350. The cost of the crop was $102; profit, $1,248. The cabbage plants were in rows three feet apart and the plants in the rows eighteen inches apart.

The man who knows how, who has the right kind of soil and uses the right kind of fertilizer, can make every cabbage plant produce a salable head. A cabbage crop is sure of sale, especially if near the city. On one farm where cabbage is a special crop, the heads are sold sometimes in the field by the row. The Irish part of the population is the great cabbage consumer. A family of five put into the cellar last fall three hundred heads. The Irishwomen go to the farm mentioned, walk up and down the rows of cabbage, feel of every head, and take their choice; and the Irishwoman is usually a close buyer, or has that opinion of herself, never intending to pay the price asked if haggling will reduce it. And thus in cabbage time on this farm the field resounds with brogue and with denunciation of the cabbages, which the buyer declares are the worst they ever saw. "The lolkes av some av which they wouldn't throw to a dacint pig."

But the farmer gives no heed, goes about his work and lets them walk up and down and talk all they want to, knowing that they will come to his price at last. The price includes delivery in the city. Some of the buyers are so careful or suspicious that they demand to see the row of cabbages they have selected on the wagon; They hardly dare take their eyes off it till the wagon comes, literally, they sit down upon it and wait for the team. Then the buyers help load. Most of them keep a cow, or at least a pig, and hence every loose head, every stray leaf is gleaned, and when the row of cabbages is on the wagon, not a bit of cabbage leaf an inch square can be found where the row stood.

But the crop of an acre—squashes. In some parts of the country, in New England, anyway, especially the firm flesh, hard shell kind, like the Hubbard, the squash is more and more in favor as an article of food. It is served on aristocratic tables in the city in the shell—half shell—as it grew, with the addition of any spices, condiments or seasoning. Some of the modern cooks proceed to spoil a squash as soon as it is cooked. When it comes to the table no one would know by the taste what it was; the squash flavor has all been knocked out of it; it is not squash; it is something else.

On one acre, 24,210 pounds, or 10 tons and 410 pounds of squashes were raised. The cost of raising was $24.75. The selling price of squash varies from $20 to $80 a ton, according to the season of the year; they are now at $20 a ton, but usually before the winter is over bring $80 a ton. The squashes from the acre in question were sold for $55 a ton. An acre that yielded $204 worth of early potatoes produced the same season, after the potatoes were dug, 350 bushels of turnips, sold at 50 cents a bushel; the turnips cost $5.35, and the profit was $159.65; with the potatoes that acre produced $463.65.

From an acre came 4,613 boxes of strawberries, sold for $618.60; cost $244; profit, $374.60. Another strawberry acre produced 4,687 boxes, and sold for $609; cost, $244; profit, $365. Another, 4,844 boxes, sold for $657; cost $259; profit, $398. An acre of raspberries yielded 3,314 quarts; sold for $330.20; cost, $144; profit, $386.20. Blackberries, 769 quarts, sold for $76.79; cost, $18.27; profit $58.43. As stated the crops given are not exceptional; they are obtained year after year in the regions where they are specialties.—George Appleton, in Farm and Fireside.