LATEST FROM THE CAMPS

FOUND RICH GOLD ROCK

Stampede to Sheep Rock Gulch in Montana.

THE MINES OF TINTIC

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE EUREKA DEMOCRAT.

The Ore Atomic-Process—A New System For the Treatment of Gold Ores—Something of Interest to Mill Men—In Alder Gulch—Large Body of Fine Gold Ore Uncovered In the Kennet Mine—The Cracker Creek Mines—Properties in Oregon that Are Coming to the Front—Meadow Lake District—B. A. Cardwell Operating In Nevada County, California—A Mountain of Quartz—Mining Notes and Personals.

There was a regular old-fashioned miners' stampede over in Anaconda yesterday, according to the Butte Inter Mountain, caused by the discovery of some rich gold rock in a gorge of Sheep gulch, about a mile from the Smelter City. Pat Hannon, an old-time Montana and Nevada prospector, spent several days in that locality recently and returned last Saturday with several samples. A brownish-looking piece of rock was sent to the assay office and he was more than surprised when he found that it assayed about 80 ounces in gold and high in silver. He returned to the hills Sunday and made several locations, and then told some of his friends of the discovery. There was an immediate stampede for the new district, and the whole country was located by sundown yesterday.

Visitors from Anaconda today state that the ore is similar in appearance to the liver-colored rock found in the Mayflower in Madison county, and quite as barren-looking. The ledge extends many miles and crops out in various places, and it is not unlikely that some rich pockets of gold ore will be discovered.

THE MINES OF TINTIC.

Items of Interest From the Eureka Democrat.

Workmen on the Buckeye in Death canyon are spending the holidays at their homes, but will return to the mine to continue work next week.

The Homestake company is considering the advisability of putting in a steam or gasoline hoist as the workings are getting too deep to be conveniently operated by a horse whim.

County Selectman Christopherson came out from Salt Lake last week to investigate the rumors of recent strikes at the Bullion-Beck tunnel, in which he is an interested stockholder.

Development work is being continued on the Fisher property adjoining the Buckeye at Silver City. The shaft has attained a depth of 130 feet and several cross-cuts have been made to the vein which show excellent indications of mineral.

The vein in the bottom of the Sunbeam shaft has widened out to ten feet, but the ore is hardly rich enough for shipment. It is anticipated that the vein will soon begin to contract and the value of the ore be increased.

Martin Harkness has been out making an expert examination of the Yankee Girl. After a thorough investigation he reports the property to be very promising and development will in all probability soon be resumed.

Assessment work on the Yankee was completed last week. The tunnel is in about 600 feet and the indication in the face is very encouraging. This property adjoins the Humbug, and with a little more development will undoubtedly prove to be a bonanza.

Assays from the Buckeye in Cottonwood canyon show 47 per cent lead, 8 per cent copper, 27 ounces silver and $1.24 gold. The value of the ore increases as development progresses and it is the intention of the company to begin shipping in a short time. Ore will be hauled to Ironton, the nearest railroad point.

Toll and Daniels have secured a contract for sinking 500 feet on the shaft of the New State, which is now down 100 feet, and will commence work in a few days. Assays show several dollars in gold and prospects are good for the property to develop into a paying gold mine.

A rich strike has just been made in the Mammoth, assays showing 227 ounces in gold. It is impossible at this time to ascertain the amount of this rich ore in sight.

The new boarding house at the Alaska has been completed and the first meal was served today. All the material is now on the ground for the new shaft house which is to be erected.

Water in the Undine is still causing considerable annoyance, but in spite of this the shaft has been pushed down over 300 feet. Material has been ordered for a new shafthouse, which is to be erected at once.

Jackson McChrystal has purchased the Rising Sun mine, lying north of the Gemini group. It is understood that the consideration was $20,000. Active work will be commenced on developing the property at once.

The brick foundation for the machinery at the new Mammoth hoist is being laid and the task of elevating the heavy stone and iron parts up the tramway to the shafthouse will soon begin. The donkey engine now in use is only of sufficient power to elevate two tons, and as some of the pieces weigh over six tons, it will be necessary to use extra pulleys.

It is reported that Jesse Knight of the Humbug has purchased the Uncle Sam, adjoining the Godiva. This is a valuable property which was owned jointly by Mrs. McChrystal and the F. H. Auerbach estate. It is understood that the consideration was $25,000 in cash. Active work of developing the claim will begin at once, and the indications are that the Uncle Sam will prove to be another Humbug.

The assessment work on the Mountain View has been completed for 1896, but it is probable that T. D. Sullivan will arrange to continue the work. The Mountain View is one of the most promising properties in the district and would prove a first-class investment for capital. Situated next to the Humbug, the prospects are very favorable for the claim to become as famous as its neighbor. Miners who are acquainted with that portion of the district speak in flattering terms of the prospects of the Mountain View. The Humbug dump is located on this claim.

A Mountain of Quartz.

F. A. Fenn has returned from a trip to Rapid river, says the Statesman, of Boise, Ida., where he went to inspect some mining properties. Mr. Fenn reports the country free from snow, with grass growing in some places.

Speaking of the outlook for the mining district on Rapid river, Mr. Fenn said it was very bright. It gives every indication of being rich in gold. In this connection, he tells of one of the most remarkable gold-bearing ledges, or deposits, that has ever been found in this or any other state. It may fairly be characterized as a mountain of quartz. Whether it is a ledge or something in the nature of a blanket formation has not yet been determined, but it contains a great belt of gold quartz running up the mountain from Rapid river. In places the quartz shows free gold.

Assays of the rock run from $2 to $7 a ton in gold, one that Mr. Fenn saw returning $7.50. The ledge or deposit is so wide that it is necessary to lay two claims abreast to cover it. It has been traced over 3,000 feet and altogether some eight locations have been made on it. So far nothing has been done beyond sinking ten-foot location holes. The property is owned by William W. Irwin and others.

Chris Hildebrand is the owner of a ledge that has been considered developed. Mr. Fenn did not visit it, but reports made to him concerning it indicate that it makes a very fine showing. There are some 25 men now at work in the district and all feel much encouraged over the prospects. This camp is about 25 miles from Salmon Meadows.

THE ORE ATOMIC-PROCESS.

A New System For the Treatment of Gold Ores.

The New York Tribune gives the following interesting account of a new process for the treatment of gold ores:

There are two general methods of separating gold from the rock with which it is associated in a vein. In both the ore is crushed to a certain degree of fineness, greater or less, according to circumstances. The stuff is then washed with water over a layer of mercury, with which the gold amalgamates, or else, (perhaps after a preliminary roasting), mixed with a chemical solution which dissolves the precious metal. Subsequently the gold is recovered from the amalgam or the solution by further treatment. In the system in which quicksilver is employed there is always a certain loss of the precious metal. Inasmuch as the rock is exceedingly hard, usually quartz, it is subjected to heavy hammering in the final stage of pulverization, and in consequence some of the particles of gold are flattened into tiny plates or saucers and float away with the wash water. Then, too, the mechanical separation is not quite perfect, and a little of the gold still remains imbedded in the minute bits of rock which go off as refuse, or "tailings." As it is usually a rather high-grade ore which is handled in this way, the loss is apt to be disregarded. But there has been a great tendency toward more economical methods of late years, and some of the chemical processes now in vogue are well adapted to the treatment both of "tailings" and low-grade ores.

Attention has recently been directed, in England and Australia, to still another plan for insuring the recovery of a very large percentage of the gold originally existing in the ore. The main idea involved, that of breaking up the quartz by alternately heating and cooling it, is old; but some of the details of the process are new, and it is claimed for the so-called "ore-atomic" system that it is more successful than previous attempts in the same direction.

In the preliminary crushing the rock is brought down only to small lumps of convenient size, and not to actual powder. The material is then inclosed in a chamber from which the outside air is carefully excluded, and the chamber is placed in a furnace in which, beside the fuel, there are pieces of red-hot iron. A jet of steam is thrown upon both the coal (or coke) and iron, and the result is the development of water gas and hydrogen. These gases have access to the chamber, and prevent the oxidization of the metal. Indeed, if there be any oxide in the ore it is reduced by the hydrogen. Any sulphur which may be present is also eliminated, passing off in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen. After the ore has remained in the heated chamber for a time, whose length varies according to the composition of the rock, it is suddenly "quenched" by the injection of cold water. Inasmuch as the fragments to which this first chill breaks up the quartz are not as small as could be desired the water is drained off and the series of operations is repeated several times. Finally the contents of the chamber are dumped into a tank. When the ore is cool enough to be taken between the fingers, it crumbles into powder easily. No heavy stamps are required to pulverize the substance now. It is alleged that there is absolutely no loss in the form of "float gold" and no oxidization, and, therefore, that all of the precious metal originally in the ore may be recovered.

In some experiments recently made with the ore-atomic system in London, samples of Cripple Creek and West Australian ores were treated. An English weekly publication, Invention, declares that disinterested experts were present and assisted in the tests. It adds: "In every respect the results were most satisfactory, and unquestionably demonstrated the correctness of the principle involved. It is announced that the West Australian (gold district) corporation has bought the right to use the ore-atomic system.

IN ALDER GULCH.

Large Body of Fine Gold Ore Uncovered in the Kennet.

A correspondent from Virginia City, Nev., to the Anaconda Standard says: Contrary to expectations the Kennet mine is to resume operations about the first of the year. The mine has been practically closed for nearly two months, only a couple of men working. A large body of high grade ore has recently been uncovered in the north end of the 235-foot level. No assays have been made, but the ore shows free gold in large quantities. Wood contracts have been let, and as soon as a sufficient quantity has been delivered to start the hoist a force of men will be put on. All work for the next two or three months will be from the 235-foot level toward the surface.

John Couch, an employee of the Revenue mine at Richmond Flat, says that the Revenue is working a force of about 20 men and is taking out ore regularly, and the mill is kept running constantly. The ore output from this mine has been from near the surface for two years or more, and no ore has been uncovered in the bottom of the mine. This is the first mine in the state to use the MacArthur-Forrest cyanide process for reducing ores, due to the peculiar adaptability of the ore for that process. The leaching capacity of the mill is not sufficient to keep the Cornish rolls crushing but 12 hours per day.

CRACKER CREEK MINES.

Properties In Oregon That Are Coming to the Front.

A visitor in this city at this time, says the Democrat of Baker City, Or., is Mr. Thomas Evans, superintendent of the North Pole Consolidated Mining company, with basis of operations at Bourne, the center of what is known as the Cracker Creek district, in which is located such extensive mine properties and producers as the North Pole, Eureka and Excelsior, Ohio, Columbia and others. Mr. Evans was called to Baker City on important matters, chief of which was the filing of papers of annual assessment work, etc., as required by law. He will return to Bourne this morning.

Mr. Evans was met by a Democrat representative and asked concerning the mining outlook in his section. He responded with considerable enthusiasm, saying:

"The Cracker Creek district is certainly one of the best from a point of mineral wealth in the northwest. The North Pole, which I have the honor to represent as its superintendent, is developed 3,000 feet or more, one tunnel being 1,700 feet in length. An upraise of 500 feet in height is about completed and during the progress of the work not a single accident has happened, making a record seldom equaled in mining. In the lower, or Baring gold, tunnel, the ore vein is six feet in width in the face and the ore is of high grade and concentrating in character. In the stopes the vein is eight feet in width. In the upper levels the vein varies from 6 to 12 feet in width. Few properties in the west can make such a showing.

"The mill and furnaces are kept running night and day and the North Pole is now a handsome dividend payer. Recently Mr. Baring purchased the Ten Strike, an adjoining claim, and that is to be consolidated with the North Pole.

"Then there are the E. and E. mines in close proximity to the North Pole, two of the most promising properties in the west. They have immense bodies of ore and handsome dividends are being declared monthly.

"Other good properties are the Columbia and Ohio, upon which mills have recently been placed and which are making good returns.

"I have been engaged in mining many years, and in various parts of the country, but nowhere does there exist a better mineral belt or more extensive deposits of ore than in Cracker Creek district."

OUTPUT OF THE METALS.

Increase In Gold Production—Decrease In Silver.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Engineering and Mining Journal tomorrow will say: The production of minerals and metals in the United States for the year 1896 is given at a total value of $653,311,468, showing a decrease as compared with 1895 of $24,689,266, or about 3½ per cent. This decrease was largely in values rather than in quantities, and in no chief articles was there any marked decrease, while in several there were considerable increases.

The total production of metals in the year 1896 was valued at $242,311,481, an increase of $1,694,111 over the previous year; while the value of non-metallic substances was $410,999,987, a decrease of $26,383,377 from 1895. A large part of this was due to the lower value of coal, stone and a few other important substances, very little resulting from the smaller quantities.

The increase in copper has been extraordinary, the total amounting to 76,370,150 pounds.

The production of gold reached the great total of $57,000,000, a gain of $10,169,800. This is an extraordinary advance, which far surpasses the gain reported from any other country in the world and puts the United States far in the lead of gold producing countries. Our output in gold was no less than 26 per cent of the total reported for the entire world.

The production of pig iron has been 8,768,869 long tons. The decrease from 1895 being only 677,439 tons, or about 7 per cent.

The production of lead from domestic ores amounted to 175,777 short tons, showing an increase of 20,863 tons over the preceding year. In addition to this there were 79,000 tons produced from imported ores or refined from imported bullion.

The output of quicksilver was 23,012 flasks of 76½ pounds each, showing a decrease of 966 flasks from the previous year.

The production continues to come wholly from the California mines.

The production of silver from domestic ores reached a total of 45,465,173 fine ounces, showing a decrease of 865,062 ounces. There were produced or refined from foreign ores and bullion by our smelters and other works no less than 40,000,000 fine ounces of silver, making the total quantity refined or put into final marketable form in this country 85,465,173 fine ounces.

The total production of spelter or commercial zinc for 1896 amounted to 77,044 short tons, showing a decrease of 4,774 tons from that of 1895.

The output of bituminous coal was 141,770,099 tons, showing a gain of 4,371,752 tons. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 6,782,057 short tons in the anthracite production.

The total coal production was, therefore, 193,351,073 short tons, or the total decrease as compared with 1895 was 2,410,305 tons.

MEADOW LAKE DISTRICT.

B. A Cardwell Operating in Nevada County, California.

San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 30, 1896: B. A. Cardwell, a prominent mining man of Salt Lake City, who bonded a number of claims in Meadow Lake district last October, has given formal notice to the Nevada county board of supervisors that he will appear before them on Feb. 12, 1897, to ask for a franchise to build a toll road from the town of Truckee through Meadow Lake to Cisco, Placer county. Mr. Cardwell, says the Colfax Sentinel, represents capitalists who have secured satisfactory results from tests made of the ore. After the ore has been put through a certain process at Meadow Lake, it will be shipped to Salt Lake. In order to do this it will be necessary to build a good wagon road from some point along the railroad to Meadow Lake.

The proposition for a smelter at Colton has been advanced by the directors of the Cement company, says the San Bernardino Sun. What they propose now is to put in a plant, or so modify the one now standing idle, that the cyanide process can be used, and also that ores may be roasted. Superintendent Speer, who is thoroughly in favor of the enterprise, placed the proposition clearly before the directors. By the two processes named, three-fourths of all the rebellious ores in southern California can be treated, leaving only the copper and lead ores to be sent away. In talking with Mr. Purdy, who is pushing the plan, along with Speer, the latter stated that not only himself but all of the directors with whom he had consulted were in favor of the plan of spending the necessary amount of money to make the changes and proceed to the treatment of ores, providing there seemed to be enough in sight to keep the plant at work.

The Anchor Reopened.

Park City, Jan. 1.—The Anchor mine was re-opened this morning, a force of 23 men being put to work at prospecting and stoping.

Thursday's shipment from the Ontario mill was 29 bars containing 23,449.63 fine ounces of silver.

Mining Notes and Personals.

W. F. Mellick, of Pocatello, who is interested in mining at Butte, Mon., is in the city on business.

Lode, De Lamar, Nev.: Several orders for lumber have been sent to our saw mills to be delivered in Helene. With another mine like the Magnolia we may see a second De Lamar there in six months.

E. E. Crooks, the well known mining operator has returned from a visit to his old home in St. Charles, Minn. Mr. Crooks is heavily interested in the Northern Light mine, in Ophir hill, and is well pleased with reports he has received from this property.

It is reported that the Champion mine at Grass Valley, Cal., has been offered to the Exploration company of London, through Bratnober, and has for several weeks been under examination by Wartenweiler and Browne. It is probable that a sale will be made.

Democrat, Baker City, Ida.: Superintendent Al Geiser, of the Bonanza mine, and who several months ago planked down his check for $15,000 and thereby became the owner of the Pyx mine, will operate that property the coming season, and before the year is out will have a mill plant running.

The Herald is informed that in the South Swansea shaft which is now below the 400-foot level, sinking is being pushed on a two-foot body of solid high grade ore, while the vein also carries large quantities of second-class mineral. Now that the holidays are over, it is the intention of the company to make matters lively in the development of the property and also in the way of ore shipments.

Bulletin, Mountain Home, Ida.: Cy Doom was here Saturday from Dixie, where he is employed at Dan Reber's Gold King mine. Under the supervision of a gentleman named Bryant about ten men are employed erecting the new hoisting machinery at the shaft. The Eddie company is employing six men sinking a winze on the ledge in their tunnel about 250 feet from the surface. Cy predicts that the coming summer will bring Dixie to the front as a gold mining camp.

Lode, DeLamar, Nev.: The Sunbeam Mining company has commenced work on its Docklestich property. This is the north extension of the Sunbeam, and Mr. McDonough, one of the owners, was interviewed yesterday and said it was the intention, after the annual work was performed, to let a contract to continue the tunnel for considerable distance. These two claims, lying as they do, immediately between the De Lamar property and the Magnolia, are, since the recent development in the Magnolia, looked upon as most promising.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. ***There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.*** It cures.

Assay for silver 50c., gold and silver 75c., gold, silver and lead, $1. J. H. Korty & Co., assayers, 217, 219 South West Temple.

A MODERN MUNCHAUSEN.

Gen. Porter Tells of a Romancing Indian-Fighter in the War.

An old officer who was passing by, an acquaintance of the general's, now stepped up to the group. He had recently been ordered in from the plains, and his wild tales of red-handed slaughter in the land of the savages had already made him known in the army as the "Injun-slayer." An aide remarked to him, "Well, as you've been spoiling for a fight ever since you joined this army, how did yesterday's set-to strike you by way of a skirmish?" "Oh!" was the reply, "you had large numbers engaged and heavy losses; but it wasn't the picturesque, desperate hand-to-hand fighting that you see when you're among the Injuns." "No; but we got in some pretty neat work on the white man," said the aide. "Yes; but it didn't compare with the time the Nez Perces and the Shoshone tribes had their big battle," continued the veteran. "Why, how was that?" cried all present in a chorus.

"Well, you see," explained the narrator, "first the Nez Perces set up a yell louder than a blast of Gabriel's trumpet, and charged straight across the valley; but the Shoshones stood their ground without budging an inch, and pretty soon they went for the Nez Perces and drove 'em back again. As soon as the Nez Perces could catch their breath they took another turn at the Shoshones and shoved them back just about where they started from. By this time the ground between 'em was so covered by the killed and wounded that you couldn't see as much as a blade of grass. But still they kept on charging back and forth across that valley, and they moved so fast that when their lines of battle passed me, the wind they made was so strong that I had to hold my hat on with both hands, and once I came mighty near being blown clear off my feet."

"Why, where were you all this time?" asked several voices.

"Oh," said he, "I was standing on a little knoll in the middle of the valley, looking on."

"Why," remarked an officer, "I should think they would have killed you in the scrimmage."

Then the face of the veteran of the plains assumed an air of offended innocence, and in a tone of voice which made it painfully evident that he felt the hurt, he said, "What?—the Injuns! Lord, they all knew me!" The general joined in the smiles which followed this bit of sadly mutilated truth. Similar Munchausenisms, indulged in from time to time by this officer, demonstrated the fact that he had become so skilled in warping veracity that one of his lies could make truth look mean alongside of it, and he finally grew so untrustworthy that it was unsafe even to believe the contrary of what he said.—"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, in the January Century.

Grant's Reticence About His Military Work.

While sitting at the mess-table taking breakfast, I asked the general-in-chief: "In all your battles up to this time, where do you think your presence upon the field was most useful in the accomplishing of results?" He replied: "Well, I don't know;" then, after a pause, "perhaps at Shiloh." I said: "I think it was last night, when the attack was made on our right." He did not follow up the subject, for he always spoke with great reluctance about anything which was distinctly personal to himself. The only way in which we could ever draw him out, and induce him to talk about events in his military career, was to make some misstatement intentionally about an occurrence. His regard for truth was so great that his mind always rebelled against inaccuracies, and in his desire to correct the error he would go into an explanation of the facts, and in doing so would often be led to talk with freedom upon the subject.—"Campaigning with Grant," by General Horace Porter, in the January Century.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Decatur Republican: The attempt of certain leaders connected with the Federation of Labor to have adopted a resolution declaring that the right of the supreme court of the nation and of the states to declare a law unconstitutional is a perversion of the right of self-government and is only another evidence that certain men who become leaders in labor organizations do more to injure labor than its worst enemies, if labor has any enemies.

HOTEL AND CORRIDOR.

New Year's day around the hotels was, as usual, devoted to well-wishing and feasting. At all the leading hostleries elaborate dinners were served and the menus were arranged in a manner artistic.

The Knutsford particularly had a very attractive menu card. The outer cover was a pleasing effect in steel engraving, showing Father Time passing the hour of 12 o'clock, while a boy seated upon the dial flashed out the salutation, "Happy New Year," from a lamp containing the figures "97."

The menu was as follows:

Canape, Martha.
Rockaways.
Celery.
Green Turtle. Consomme. Princess.
Olives. Salted Pecans.
Oyster Crabs.
Broiled White Fish.
Potatoes Duchesse.
Bouchee a la Reine.
Roast Beef, Demi Glace.
Roast Young Pig, Baked Apples.
Roast Turkey, Oyster Dressing.
Frog Saddles, Bearnaise.
Prairie Chicken, Cassolettes.
Browned Mashed Potatoes.
Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Cauliflower au Gratin.
Asparagus, Brown Butter.
Lalla Rookh Punch.
Broiled Quail, Cress.
Cutlets of Buffalo, Madeira.
Crab, Mayonnaise.
Dressed Lettuce.
Mountain Grouse, Aspic.
Fruit Pudding, Rum Sauce.
Lemon Meringue Pie. Apple Pie. Meringue Glace. Charlotte Russe.
Assorted Cakes, Confectionery, Fruit, Nuts, Figs, Coffee.

* * *

At the Templeton, dinner was served from 6 to 8 o'clock. The menu was printed in two colors and was very attractive. Here is a list of the courses served:

New York Counts.
Puree of Game.
Consomme aux Croutons Souffles.
Planked White Fish, Maitre d'Hotel.
Potatoe Croquettes.
Chili Sauce. Celery. Sweet Pickles.
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef.
Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Larded Leg of Mutton, Macedoine.
Strawberry Florentine.
Punch a l'Andalouse.
Roast Prairie Chicken.
Home-made Plum Jelly.
Lobster Salad.
Mashed Potatoes. Browned Potatoes.
Stewed Tomatoes, Sweet Corn.
Apple Pie. Lemon Pie.
Steamed Sewit Pudding, Brandy Sauce.
Ice Cream a l'Anisette. Fruit. Assorted Cake. Edam and American Cheese.
Nuts. Milk. Tea. Coffee.

* * *

The Cullen saluted its many patrons as follows:

New York Counts.
Puree of Patridge a la Montagnard.
Consomme a la Dubourg
Baked Winnepeg White Fish a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Potatoes Parisienne.
Queen Olives. Celery. Dill Pickles.
Sucking Pig, Apple Sause.
Roast Ribs of Beef, Dish Gray.
Young Turkey Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce.
Calves Sweetbreads Saute a la Machale with Small Pastry.
Compote of Apricots with Rice a la Conde.
Shrimp Salad en Mayonnoise.
Mashed Potatoes. Cauliflower in Cream.
Green Peas. Sugar Corn.
Home-made Mince Pie. Raspberry Tart.
English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce.
Jelly Fanchonettes.
Fruit Cake Glace.
Vanilla Meringues.
New York Ice Cream, Lemon Flavor.
Duchess Cake.
Fruit. Nuts. Cheese. Crackers.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.

* * *

Many of the bachelor residents took their New Yeor's dinner at the Vienna, where the Manca Bros. made a special effort for the entertainment of the homeless. The menu was as follows:

Norwalk oysters on the half shell, with celery chutney.
Singualis olives. Stuffed mangoes.
Pickled walnuts.
Cream of asparagus a la Reine.
Blended Westmorland a la Grisini.
Planked transplanted shad. Rock bass.
Anchovie butter. Red snapper, a la Beaufort. Brook trout, maitre d'hotel.
Potatoes en surprise.
Young Berkshire pigs' jowels, with Brussels sprouts.
Diamond Back terrapin a la Epicurienne.
Rognons de Coq, a la Financiere.
Croustades of oysters, a la Rogente.
Cutlets of chicken, a la Perigourdine.
Salmi of Missouri squirrels au Chasseur.
CREAM OF ROSES.
"To the succes of the Semi-Centennial celebration."
Boney turkey with aspic jelly.
Individual shrimp, mounted.
Imported asparagus, iced, with French dressing.
"Give me a good cold bottle and a nice hot bird."
Broiled breast of wild Red Head duck, with crabapple jelly.
California quails with water cress.
Young Utah squabs, a la Crapandine.
Baron of prize steer, demi glace.
Young Nebraska turkey, Quaker dressing, cranberry jelly.
Glazed genuine Westphalia ham, sauce madere.
Parisienne potatoes in cream.
Croquettes of sweet potatoes.
Stuffed cabbage, a la St. Denis.
Boiled Bermuda onions, a la Bechamel.
BABA AU RUM.
Mince meat dumplings, hard and brandy sauce.
Peach short cake, with whipped cream.
Old fashioned pumpkin pie.
Cream pie, steamboat style.
Frozen fruit salade.
Roquefort butter, with toasted water crackers.
Imported Belfast club soda.
Coffee Vienna—Pousse cafe.
Cigars.

* * *

There were very few new arrivals at the hotels yesterday, no doubt as many of the traveling men as can preferring to spend the holidays at their own firesides.

* * *

Cullen Arrivals—V. S. Wolff and J. H. Jones, traveling men of New York; W. N. Jennings, Omaha; Samuel King, civil engineer, Rio Grande Western, Eureka.

* * *

Knutsford Arrivals—John D. Halliday, Galveston; S. H. Thominger, Chicago; E. B. Schwartz, New York; James P. Molloy, E. Lowritz and Joseph C. MacIrmes, Chicago; J. Nathan, New York, and Mrs. T. E. Frazer, San Francisco.

New Utilities to be Devised From the Kite.

Some very notable advances have been made in the science of kite flying during the past year. The great utility of the kite for military purposes has been conclusively proved. In the line of signaling especially, the kite has shown its adaptability even more than the captive balloon. Our recent feat at Bayonne, N. J., of carrying a telephone wire through the air on a kite string and dropping it to the earth 1,000 feet away from where the kite was anchored, so that signals could be transmitted back and forth, is another distinct advance in the science. Its practical utility is great and could I have been in the rear of General Grant at Vicksburg for instance with such a device I would have been able to have exchanged messages with the Confederates pent up in the city. It could be accomplished during any siege in fact and during the night time when its presence would not be known to an enemy.

However, the advances of the past year have been in a measure conclusive and I think the next development will be in the line of midnight air photography. By this I mean the taking of pictures in cameras suspended from the kite string at night. Large city districts have been accurately photographed during the daytime, but no midair kite photographs have been taken at night. I am experimenting in this direction and I am convinced that very satisfactory and useful results will ultimately be reached. With a highly sensitive plate manipulated in midair I am confident of being able to photograph objects on the earth below which could not be distinguished by the human eye. If this condition actually exists, midnight kite photography will have a wide military application. Fortifications and hostile camps could be accurately pictured, and the condition of an enemy become known to a general whose foe need not know he is in the neighborhood. The idea would be useful also in time of peace in photographing large assemblages, celebrations, multitudes of people, or exhibitions.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

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IN SHOES.

Men's best Satin Calf shoes, latest styles in congress and lace, were $2.25 for - - - - - - $1.47

LADIES—The remainder of our stock of Felt Slippers sold for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. all go at - - 88c

FOR BOYS.

French Percale Shirt Waists, unlaundered, ages 4 to 14, worth 90c, sale price - - - - - - - 69c

FOR MEN.

Tan colored ribbed wool shirts and drawers, worth 75c per garment, today's sale - - - - 49c

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

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Offer from now until January 1, 1897, Coal from the celebrated

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