



**THE
Eagle
Bird**

Won't be in it on
THANKSGIVING DAY

Grand Turkey Shoot

Under the Supervision of

Lewis Romey

Match will take place at the Militia
Range, Virginia City.
Madison Cracks not barred.

POPULATION OF HELL

A PRESUMPTUOUS MAN HAS TAKEN
A CENSUS.

Curious Statistics in an English Free-thinkers' Magazine as to the Number of Souls Saved and Lost Since the Days of Father Adam.

In a late edition of an English Free-thinkers' magazine we find some curious statistics on the relative number of souls that have been saved and lost since the creation of the world. They are very faulty as well as rashly presumptuous (this latter remark refers to the probable number of souls lost between the date of the birth of Adam and that of Christ), but are queer and interesting nevertheless. The following is a synopsis of the article:

In round numbers the earth has a population of 1,300,000,000, of whom 300,000,000 are professed Christians, the other 1,000,000,000 being Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews, pagans and heathens. The whole race was condemned to eternal punishment for the sin of Adam. This was the fall of man, and for which there was and is no redemption save through the death of Christ.

Biblical chronology gives the earth a period of 6,000 years. From Adam's time down to the date of the birth of Christ was 4,000 years, during which time all human souls were lost. The population of the globe during that 4,000 years averaged, we will say, 1,000,000,000. Three generations, or 3,000,000,000, passed away each century.

Forty centuries, therefore, consigned 120,000,000,000 human souls to eternal fire, and, if we are to believe the doctrine of eternal punishment, these souls must still be in hell. In the 1,900 years which have elapsed since the birth of Christ 57,000,000,000 more of human beings have lived and died. If all the Christians, nominal and real, who have ever lived on the face of the earth have been saved, they would not number more than 18,000,000,000.

Now, if we deduct the latter number from the grand total of 177,000,000,000, the number which have been born since the creation, we find that 159,000,000,000 of souls are now suffering the torments of hell fire against a possible 18,000,000,000 who have escaped. But this is not the whole truth. No one believes that over 10 per cent of professed Christians are really such. The Calvinists say that the elect are very few. Say that 10 per cent of the so-called Christians have been saved, which is very doubtful, then heaven contains a population of less than 1,800,000,000, while that of hell aggregates upward of 200,000,000,000.

Two Canal Projects.

There are two great transportation undertakings engaging a good share of the attention of the American public at the present time. One is the Nicaragua canal across the isthmus and the other is the proposed ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean. Congress has made provision for a scientific investigation of these two great commercial problems.

The Nicaragua canal has been surveyed, and the result will be reported to congress in December. The president is now considering the appointment of a commission to consider and report upon the feasibility and route of a deep water channel from the lakes to the seaboard, and it is said that one of the questions that Secretary Lamont went to Gray Gables to see him about.—Washington Star.

To Raise Drowned Bodies.

A St. Louis inventor has patented a device for the raising of drowned bodies from the beds of rivers and lakes, which has been applied with marked success in many places in the west during the present summer.

The old plan was to fire cannon over the surface of the water near where the drowned body was supposed to lie, the concussion causing the body to rise. The apparatus of the St. Louis man utilizes from four to eight sticks of dynamite in a machine box connected by fine wire to the electric battery on the shore, from which is communicated the spark that fires the heavy charge resting on the river bed.—New York World.

DOES ITSELF PROUD.

ONTARIO'S WHITE TENT CITY AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

The City of Charlotte on the Lake of Ontario, Near the City of Rochester—Has Electric Lights, Shade Trees and Other Advantages—Ideal Summer Resort.

If a person were to look carefully at a map of Monroe county, N. Y., he would see north of the city of Rochester, at the mouth of the Genesee river, if the map were large enough, a small dot labeled Charlotte. If he were to look in the list of villages and cities of the state, he would probably find the name of the village of Charlotte. But he would little think that just across the river from that village there is a city with a full municipal government, well laid streets, with shade trees and in some parts electric lights—a city with all the advantages of any other city, to say nothing of several advantages which many cities have not. Its name is the White City.

This municipality is of comparatively recent date, which accounts for the fact that it has not been mentioned in any of the official guides or maps of the state. It is a city of nomadic type and would offer many chances to a scientist making a specialty of ethnological research, for its inhabitants are constantly changing and people are giving place to newcomers.

All along the front is a high sea wall, giving a wide view of the sparkling surface of the lake with its varying humors and its calm, dignified repose. This wall or bluff rises to a height of 50 feet, beginning a short distance beyond the pavilion at Summerville and extending beyond the point where the little wooden tower stands, a refuge for flirtations and a blot upon the landscape. The tents of the White City extend back from this bluff in serried ranks a distance of a quarter of a mile to the railroad track.

There are several streets running parallel to each other and due north and south. They are named after the presidents of the United States, beginning from the west and ending on the east. The tents are for the most part double—that is, there is the sitting room for the reception of callers on dark days and a secondary tent for cooking purposes and for sleeping apartments. The tents are the usual government "A" tent, and all are white and clean, presenting a beautiful appearance from the lake.

The supplies are brought down from the city each morning, and everything is fresh and good as if the inhabitants were at their own city homes. Even if the tents do leak when it rains and the occupants feel like ungreased lawn mowers when they get up in the morning with the blankets as wet as dish rags; even if the butter is warm; even if red ants have a habit of getting mixed up with the cake frosting when company is expected, and there is no chance to get any more, what difference does it make? Not a bit. Such things have come to be recognized as the unavoidable accompaniments of camp life, and no camp would be considered as first class unless these things could be had at a moment's notice. The cooking, as has been said, is done in the back tent with little oil or gasoline stoves which do smoke fearfully sometimes.

Inasmuch as the rules of the camp, the unwritten law of a nomadic people, make it a heinous offense to go to bed or, in technical terms, to turn in later than 11 o'clock, the time for breakfast is generally set at 8 o'clock, so that the men who have business in the city—that is, in the suburban city of Rochester—may be able to get the dishes wiped in time to catch the early car. The mid-day meal consists of a light luncheon shared for the most part between the women and children. The great meal of the day is at night, usually at 7 o'clock, for then the men come back from the city hungry and tired. It is generally eaten al fresco.

The reporter had the pleasure of partaking of one of the dinners and can say that if all the dinners in the White City are as good as that it is a most delightful place to live, for beside the excellence of the menu the view of the lake and the yachts, and the points of land was delightful and added sauce to the meat.

As in the case of all intelligent and civilized communities, the first thing done after the organization of the city was to elect a mayor and aldermen. After a fierce and exciting struggle, the like of which had never before been known in the history of the city, Henry Granville was elected mayor and L. C. Jones, J. H. Lewis and Mr. Westervelt were chosen to the enviable position of aldermen. It is hinted that this election was in reality a great triumph of the Woman's Rights party, which is said to be extremely strong in the city, but this could not be verified by the reporter, owing to the shortness of the time allowed him for research into the city archives. So far the government has given excellent satisfaction. The inhabitants of the White City all say that they are the most happy and the most contented body politic in the world.—Rochester Post-Express.

A Musical Trick.

If a man writes or composes a song in Paris and is able to get it sung at one of

these **ORANGE CONCERTS** or **ORANGE CHANTANTS** of that city, he is sure to get financially rewarded in proportion to the taking quality his work has with the public and the number of times it is given, for a society is now in active operation, covering the provinces as well as Paris, known as the "Musical Authors, Composers and Publishers' Society," which deals directly with the places of amusement themselves and collects the royalties from first hands.—New York World.

GOLD THEORISTS IN A PANIC.

Lightened by the Popular Cry, "Restore the Silver Dollars of Our Daddies!"

Exchange editors of all newspapers—that is, those of the staff charged with the delicate duties of daily examining the whole press of the Union and clipping from journals of all shades the tone of public sentiment regarding politics, finance, education and topics of passing interest—agree that not the old slavery question nor the tariff question has so aroused public attention in all sections of the country as the pending questions concerning the future of silver coinage and the restoration of a joint metallic standard.

It was the action of President Pierce and his cabinet toward territorial slavery that really intensified the feeling which six years later resulted in the election of Lincoln, and it is the action of President Cleveland in regard to gold monometallism that has intensified public attention to the great national wrong which was perpetrated by the demonetization of silver and by the fresh attempt to still further discredit that metal for coin. Like as the rising feeling of the north in favor of antislavery excited the southern press and orators to angry recrimination and threats, so the rising feeling in favor of the constitutional rights of silver currency seems to excite the alarm and threats of the advocates of the Cleveland gold standard. So that of late newspaper organs of gold monometallism have turned their original insolent and contemptuous tone used toward silver advocates into threats and some pretense of argument, which demonstrates that they begin to appreciate the courage, logic and precedents of their silverite opponents, and to be alarmed at the increasing opposition among the electoral masses to the specious plans of the gold interest for "sound money."

Already political banners at the west echo the popular cry, if homely, yet eloquent, "Restore the silver dollars of our daddies!" There are yet living merchants and tradesmen who knew the financial times preceding 1873, when silver coin stood on equal terms with gold coin, and yet scarcely one of those veterans is a follower of President Cleveland and his foreign allies in promotion of the single gold standard and single affirmation of legal tender money.

In the revolutions of the whirligig of time the Republican party has gone back upon the financial plank of the last Harrison platform. That plank is now returning to plague the Republicans. And it will do no harm at the threshold of a new political campaign for Democrats to remind their opponents of that plank, which was stolen from Jeffersonian and Jacksonian books, and which constituted the only popular leaf that the Republican campaign book of 1892 had. It was as follows:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallicism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provision, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."—New York Mercury.

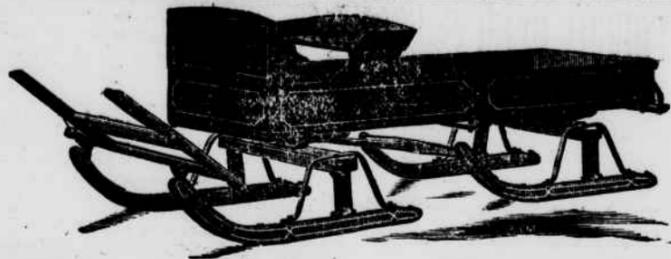
Case of Financial Chills.

Under the financial derangement we are now going through the country must suffer as a patient with chills and fever. The demand on gold will rise and fall as the markets for gold alternately loosen and tighten. Prices of property will rise and fall accordingly, but ever with a tendency downward. Like the progress of a fatal disease, the impulses of nature at intervals resuscitate the patient and hold out a deceptive promise of improvement.

Each time a government gold loan is made with, say, the Rothschilds behind the treasury temporary confidence will be restored and prices will advance. The government supplying itself with gold causes the gold hoarders in the United States to let their gold out. But as the golden sand in the hourglass at Washington runs out again, as it must, a scare returns, gold hoarding begins again, the demand for gold increases, and prices correspondingly fall. The end is national bankruptcy. To correct this system is national prosperity. Every moment's delay endangers the safety of the republic.—Harvey in Horr-Harvey Debate.

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Notice to Stockholders

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Buford Horse & Cattle Company, held at the office of the company at the City of Virginia Nov. 30, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY ELLING, President
S. R. BUFORD, Secretary

J. P. WINTERS,

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