

HAMILTON WON'T BE BLUFFED.

Educator Wehrer Finds a Man He Can't Easily Bulldoze.

WHAT THE SUPERINTENDENT WANTS.

He Thinks He Can and Will Look After His Official Duties—About an Assistant School Board Secretary.

There was a merry war of words yesterday afternoon at the board of education rooms. The committee on buildings and property had a meeting to pass upon several matters, and an effort was made to adjust a dispute which had arisen between Mr. Hamilton, superintendent of buildings and property, and Mr. R. D. Duncan, the plumber, over the repairing of the Webster school water closets.

Mr. Duncan was present and stated the case. He said that Mr. Hamilton had ordered him to do a cheap job on the repairs, and that he had refused to do it. He wanted to do by the board of education as he would by a private citizen, he said, and do nothing but what was right. He stated that Mr. Hamilton had ordered him to simply repair a cracked flush pipe and bowl the old bowl and a part of the pipe should have been put in new.

When Mr. Hamilton's turn to speak came he put the matter in a very different light. He said: "The difficulty with Mr. Duncan is right here: He wanted to run up a bill of \$200 for new material, while I had the old pipe mended for 50 cents. It was a pocket book, but I was looking out for the interests of the school board and not the size of his bill. There was no crack in the flush pipe and no project in the bowl and it was a very easy matter to mend it at slight expense."

"That shows that you know about plumbing," said Mr. Duncan bitterly. "I ought to have had you arrested for tampering with the water pipes."

"You can have me arrested yet if you want to, and I dare you to do it," rejoined Hamilton very energetically. "I have been in the school board for some time, and I know the side of Mr. Duncan in a very aggressive manner, going so far as to say that it was not the business of the superintendent of buildings to interfere with the board of education. I know the side of the board ordered work done. He thought that Mr. Hamilton knew very little about plumbing, and that the superintendent of buildings was not to be trusted."

"I have been elected as superintendent of buildings and property," said Mr. Hamilton, growing indignant at Wehrer's allegations. "I propose to see and direct every man who works about these buildings, and I know the reason why I am paid for this work and I propose to do it."

"You have no business to interfere with work that the committee are looking after, and that you don't know anything about," growled Wehrer.

"The question is just this," said Mr. Martin, "are you going to do anything about the school officers of the board attend to the work that they are supposed to look after or shall we let every committee and member of the board say and do as they please for work as they may think best? For my part I think the superintendent of buildings should have no authority to direct the work ordered by the board."

"I have no objection to Mr. Hamilton's speaking if he has anything to say," said Mr. Hamilton. "There is another thing I want to speak of. There are bills coming in for work that I have never been consulted about or informed of. I have never been consulted about the bills for work done at the Mason school that I do not propose to pay for. I was not informed that any such work was being done. He then drew up a bill, which was for \$12.70, in favor of R. D. Duncan.

set of new bright red wheels for his buggy.

The new running gear was fitted to the buggy yesterday and the chief hung close to the buggy all day waiting for an alarm so he could try the wagon, but the wheels would not run and Charley went to bed disappointed.

BROKE THE RECORD.

Longest Case Ever Tried in the County—Court Notes.

The case of David E. Thompson against the Omaha National bank was finished and submitted to the jury yesterday. The trial of this case has occupied more time than any other within the history of the courts of Douglas county.

On May 25 the jury was empaneled and sworn. On that day the taking of testimony commenced and since then Judge Ferguson, before whom the case is being tried, has been on the bench every day, with the exception of Sundays. The amount involved reaches about \$20,000. The litigation grows out of the Edholm & Aikin failure.

In the case of the state against George K. Morehouse, charged with embezzling \$1,770 from the Omaha National bank, the jury returned a verdict as charged in the indictment.

Yesterday the case of the state Harry Rousche is on trial before Judge Estelle. The information charges that Rousche opened a letter addressed to the Omaha National bank, and extracted therefrom a \$50 draft. This draft he took to the store of Brock & Hyman, where he endorsed it for \$50. He then bought a suit of clothes and the balance of the proceeds of the paper he received in cash.

In the case of George Warren Smith against the Omaha National bank, the jury returned a verdict finding for the bank. The information charges that Smith caused the Omaha National bank to be damaged to property alleged to have been caused by the construction of the bridge.

Today the following cases will be called for trial in the criminal court. State against S. G. Stevenson, tearing up pavement; state against J. E. Corby, changing the plans of a building; state against J. B. Kitten, failure to tear down and remove the dangerous wall of a building.

Charley Maloy, charged with the crime of petit larceny, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail. George Williams, charged with stealing \$155 worth of jewelry from James M. Hutchins. He pleaded not guilty.

Thomas H. Brown, charged with the jewelry of the value of \$144, was arraigned before Judge Estelle this afternoon. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary.

The trial of the case of C. N. Dietz and half a dozen insurance companies against the Omaha National bank was commenced before Judge Ferguson yesterday. The plaintiffs are suing to recover \$7,000 from the defendant.

The case of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county, a suit brought in which the plaintiffs sued for the value of certain alleged to have been used in the construction of the county hospital has gone to the supreme court, where the case will be argued.

The case of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county, a suit brought in which the plaintiffs sued for the value of certain alleged to have been used in the construction of the county hospital has gone to the supreme court, where the case will be argued.

The case of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county, a suit brought in which the plaintiffs sued for the value of certain alleged to have been used in the construction of the county hospital has gone to the supreme court, where the case will be argued.

The case of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county, a suit brought in which the plaintiffs sued for the value of certain alleged to have been used in the construction of the county hospital has gone to the supreme court, where the case will be argued.

The case of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county, a suit brought in which the plaintiffs sued for the value of certain alleged to have been used in the construction of the county hospital has gone to the supreme court, where the case will be argued.

The case of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county, a suit brought in which the plaintiffs sued for the value of certain alleged to have been used in the construction of the county hospital has gone to the supreme court, where the case will be argued.

THE MOUNTAINS RENT IN TWAIN.

Cause of the Flooding of the California Deserts Explained.

AN EARTHQUAKE LET IN THE PACIFIC.

The Sea Sweeps Down Over the Lowlands and Transforms the Alkali Plains Into a Vast Salt Water Desert.

Sax Jose, Cal., July 2.—The wonderful lake that has formed in California is the result of an earthquake. A correspondent who has just returned from the scene of the flood that covers many thousand square miles of the alkali lands five to eight feet deep, says: "I had unusual opportunities to observe the water's ravages. Two terrific earthquake shocks shook all southern California last Monday morning. They first were felt shortly before 3 o'clock. The motion was from southwest to northeast. There were two distinct periods, lasting about twenty seconds, the first period being the most severe. With some Yuma Indians I had been hunting on the coast range of mountains just to the west and south of the great California desert. On the night of the earthquake the party camped in a canon midway between Salton, our nearest railroad point, and the shores of the Pacific ocean, about fifty miles distant from either. The earthquake was felt with great violence in the mountains. It was preceded by a loud rumbling, as of thunder, and then came a slow upheaving of the ground and then a dropping back with a violent shock. A half dozen similar motions followed, each one more violent than the last, and succeeding each other so rapidly that the movement could be likened to nothing but the rocking of a cradle on an uneven floor."

The shocks were followed by intervals of a few seconds of calm, during which the sea of the Pacific ocean was visible in all directions. Then came another wave of the earthquake of even greater oscillating violence. One of the Indians was violently sick. As soon as the quaking had ceased other sounds were distinguished that continued several seconds. Chief among these were the rattling of the mountains, which were dashed to the bottom of the gorge from the adjacent mountain sides and the peculiar straining sound which emanates from themselves being rent in twain.

The canon where the camp was pitched was a very dry place on Saturday evening, but at daylight, on the morning of Sunday, showing that it could not have come from the ground, as if a heavy rainfall had occurred. The water, however, had a brackish taste, and reported that some great changes had taken place in the appearance of the mountain, pointing to the southwest there was seen a huge gorge, apparently fathomless, and which he said, had a depth of several miles. The earthquake had done this, he said, and similar ruts were seen in other places, all caused by the early morning convulsions.

All along the route toward the Pacific the party reached about midnight, were indications of a violent upheaval and pools of water were seen in the desert. The water was known to be dry springs. At Salton, which is 200 feet below the sea level, a great desert had been formed. The water, which had been experienced the two days before, but it was from an overflow from the Colorado river. The water is now very high. The river is separated from the desert land by a high bank of sand nearly two miles wide, but whenever the Colorado river overflows the bank is broken and this bank and partially floods the great basin. Nothing like the present flood was ever known, however, and no such quantity of water as now threatens to engulf the alkali lands could have come from the Colorado.

The conclusion is inevitable, based upon the experiences in the canyon already related, that the water now covering the low plain comes from the Pacific ocean through the Salton river, and was fully as enjoyable as it was intended to be. There were 300 of the children present, and notwithstanding the fact that the attendance was smaller than on some previous occasions, there was no perceptible diminution in the fun, noise or amount of sandwiches and lemonade dispensed. It might well be called a model picnic, and the youngsters behaved exceedingly well. Of course some of the boys were a little vociferous when the waters lagged in the discharge of their water pistol etiquette allows a little latitude.

The occupants of the old ladies' home just disposed of a party of 100. They were driven to the park in one of Jim Stephenson's livery coaches, which was furnished by the company, while the merchants and the citizens generally united in donating provisions for the outing entertained.

In this connection, it may be noted of place to mention the plan that is just being put into effect by the city of Omaha, to extend the work of the school so as to include branches of industrial work that will be of benefit to the lower portion of the state, which is at present a great desideratum. The plan is to have something of the duties of every day life, hoping that the effects of such teaching will be manifested in the homes of the children and the present as well as the rising generation benefited. It is proposed to have the children do the duties of housekeeping, including dishwashing, as well as setting and waiting on the table, and the habit of neatness that is desired to foster will give the field for practical illustration and operation.

The sewing school now numbers 130 pupils, but is lacking, and it is proposed to branch out and secure a larger number of scholars. The ladies have secured an option on a lot at Eleventh and Capitol avenue for \$12,500, and are raising money to purchase it. They desire to raise by subscription, and \$1,400 has been secured as a starter, almost with no work whatever. They will give a party, hoping that generous responses will meet their calls for this deserving and commendable charity.

Use Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock, the great blood purifier.

Doctors Will Picnic. The board of directors of the police relief association held a meeting last evening and decided to hold their annual picnic July 15 at Arlington. Music will be furnished by the Ancient Order of Hibernians band.

Parties Desiring Privileges on the grounds should apply to P. Avery, secretary of the association.

Tickets will be ready Sunday night and will be distributed at 8 o'clock. From present indications the picnic this year will be larger than that of last summer.

"I do not believe that I would be alive today had it not been for Regent Ferro Mangan Water." Coffeyville, Kan., F. H. Mahan.

Person's Educated Pen. Sam Peterson forged the endorsement of Gustav A. Jones to a certificate of deposit for \$30 some time ago. Yesterday the prisoner had a hearing before Judge Healey and was committed over to the district court in the sum of \$1,000.

Furniture. Visit S. A. Orchard's special sale department, as you may find that what you need in the furniture line at very much reduced prices. Continental block, 15th and Douglas street.

assertion that the lake is filling up from an underground channel, inasmuch as the whole region is filled with Miocene sand to a great depth, and there are no formations that would be likely to form a channel.

My impression is that under a temperature of 145° the new lake will disappear and the old one will be formed again. It is not impossible that the whole channel of the Colorado river may be shifted. The wind and the drifting sand agents fully competent to effect such a change. This depression below the sea level being in line with the axis of the Gulf of California as far north as the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole channel of the Colorado river was formerly an arm of the sea. Such might have been the case, but all the evidence shows that the depression and whatever has been the origin of the depression it is now filled up almost to the level with a distinct, massive rock from the granite ridges, which here and there protrude above the level of the valley."

Replying to the question whether the Southern Pacific would be likely to change its location to the mountain region, Prof. Rodway said: "About fifty miles of the track of the Southern Pacific railway lies in the portion of the depression that is to be inundated, but it will be some time yet before the road will be in danger. It requires a distance of from one hundred to two or three days, so rapidly does the sand drift. The wind forms them today and today they are gone. The sand drifts about a foot deep have been formed in twenty-four hours. June is the season of high water in the Colorado river, owing to the melting of the snows of the mountains. This season a racing torrent throughout its entire course it is a wonder to me that it has not long ago parted its banks long before this year. Yuma is said to be about four thousand people, but after the completion of the railway, freighting, which was done by the Indians, has been destroyed, and early this spring the water washed away a good part of the city, and now has nearly five hundred inhabitants. I should not be surprised if Yuma suffered the fate of Coquilt, at the head of the Pacific coast, which is now a deserted village but now absolutely deserted and in ruins."

Engineers Investigating. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2.—The Southern Pacific sent out today from Yuma an engineering party to investigate the appearance of the newly formed "dry lake" to the southwest of the city. The latest information from Yuma is that the waters have not only flowed along the old channel but what is called the sink, but they have broken out a little to the north of the point where they usually overflow, that is nearer to Yuma. The water, however, is not so deep as it was, and it is believed that the water is gradually evaporating and subsiding as the dry passes and the waters of the Colorado river are being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood. To the north of the sink and to the southwest of Salton, there is some maps of the state, a "dry lake" between it and the sink there is a high ridge of clay. This ridge is about 100 feet high, and is a narrow area of thirty miles in length and twelve miles wide. It is only 20 inches deep, however, and the ground when the water is high is very soft. The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the Colorado river is being held up by the sand channel and ten months in the year no one would know why such a bridge had ever been built. The water is now very high, which has been used during the annual flood