Some Results Attained by Using Artesian

Cost is Comparatively Small and the Returns, as Compared with Non-Irrigated Farms, Demonstrate Its Utility.

sufficient natural moisture, the state, outside of a few counties, cannot support its present various fields and make them yield to their population. The time has arrived when this fact must be looked squarely in the face, and Dakota cannot be surpassed for productiveness anywhere in the United States. All it lacks and has lacked to make this section one of the most prosperous in the union is sufficient moisture-certainly a serious question,

a thorough system of irrigation there is ample from and no good reason why the state should not support a population of 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 happy and prosperous people. And the writer maintains that the solution of any problem looking to this end is of deep of any problem looking to this end is of deep concern to the business interests of Chicago, the Twin Citles, Omaha and Sloux City, for the reason that the prosperity of South Da-kota will add in a substantial manner to the prosperity of the cities named by enlarging the field for their products and manufactures. and that encouragement should be given to the present earnest agitation of the irrigation

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

During the past few weeks the writer has made a careful investigation of the irrigation question, and during this investigation it was natural that the famous Hunter farm, near natural that the famous Hunter farm, near the town of Mellette, Spink county, should be visited. This is at present the only practi-cal illustration in the state of what system-atic irrigation will do. The results have been more than gratifying. As this farm is a model of its kind it will be carefully pat-terned after by others who are sinking wells for irrigation purposes, and for this reason a brief description of it and what was ac-complished this season may be of interest and contain valuable information for those interested in freigntion. At this juncture it might also be added that Mr. Hunter is so well satisfied with what has been and can be accomplished that his farm is positively not for sale. "Neither am I a candidate for any office." said he to the writer, "but am trying to demonstrate what South Dakota can do. I would be ungrateful did I not say that the railroad company has in every way done everything possible to aid the experiment."

The farm is composed of 800 acres of elightly rolling prairie, and is about the average of South Dakota land. The artesian well, which supplies sufficient water for irrigating a tract of 1,200 acres, has a very heavy eight-inch pipe down to sand rock. There the diameter was reduced, and a sixinch pipe reaches the remainder of the distance down to the artesian basin, 1,065 feet. below the surface. The normal flow of the well is 1,200 gallons per minute, but it is not permitted to flow its full capacity—only from 650 to 780 gallons per minute. The well was put down four years ago and cost \$3,500. The same well could now be sunk for \$3,000.

STORING THE SURPLUS WATER. Adjacent to the well is a circular reservoir covering five acres of ground. It is con-structed on the highest point of the farm, at an elevation of two and one-half feet. Three feet to the mile is a good fall for irrigating. The banks of the reservoir are formed by earth, thrown to a height of five and onefeet, and twenty-two feet thick at the bottom and five feet at the top. The inside of the wall thus formed has a slope of two feet to one. This season a breakwater constructed of lumber prevented the water from washing the banks, but workmen are at present engaged in rip-rapping the inside of the reservoir with stone. This will reach to a height of four feet from the bottom of the reservoir. The stone wall will add greatly to the appearance and permanency of the reservoir, and make it sufficiently substantial to last a lifetime. The original cost of the reservoir all work hired by the day, was \$650. The cost of rip-rapping the interior with stone will be about \$600 additional, as the stone had to be shipped in. Where the be obtained on the farm or on adjoining land an expenditure of \$300 would

ditches are large enough to permit a volume of water two feet square to flow forth when a full head of water is on. Each of the ditches follow ridges or slight elevations. and the fields on either hand can be flooded without difficulty. The ditches are about six and one-half feet wide and two feet deep. It has been stated in newspaper ar-ticles that the ditches should be kept full of water, but this is incorrect. While the land on either side is being irrigated is the only time the ditches should be well filled Otherwise the water would soak through the earthen banks of the ditches and crops would, as a result, be drowned out. After the adjoining land is irrigated the water in the ditches must be kept below the level of

The mode of irrigating which experienhas demonstrated to be the best is to divide off a field designed to be irrigated by throw-ing up lateral ridges—not ditches, as some writers assert and then making a break in the ditch opposite the land to be flooded. permitting sufficient water to run over the field to thoroughly soak it. Then the break in the ditch is repaired and another made opposite the land embraced within the next lateral ridges, and so on until the entire field or farm is carefully irrigated. These ridges are so low that they do not interfere in the least with the proper cultivation of the land.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVOIR The principal thing is volume of water, and this is the advantage of the reservoir. system. When the reservoir is full of water, the entire ninety acres. Of course, the and the gate, two feet square, which leads to ground near the ditches became so saturated the ditch is opened, a volume of water two with water that it was feared the corn there test square, of course, burats forth into the ditch. The opening in the ditch should be case, and the corn there is the best of all. about four feet long, and as the ditches are about two feet deep, a solid volume of water four feet wide and two feet deep rolls out.

Two or three weeks ago the corn staks averaged over ten feet high and were as thick as a man's arm. Conservative estimates four feet wide and two feet deep rolls out, as a man's arm. Conservative estimates and the force of the water behind it will place the yield at 100 bushels per acre, push it clear across an ordinary sized field. Alkali hay on irrigated land stands over The well on the Hunter farm will fill the five feet high, and some blue point and red five-acre reservoir in eight days, while this amount of water can be used in thirty-six hours. Still the well would easily trigate 1,200 acres of land, for when the ground is once thoroughly soaked it takes very little

perionce that there should be four of these ditches to a quarter section of land. The cost, therefore, of the ditches would be \$224

It was natural that Russian thistles should grow luxuriantly this season along the ditches, but grass has been sown along them and is already crowding out the thistles. By another season the thistles will be entirely crowded out, and the banks of the ditches will be a sea of waving grass.

SATISFIED WITH RESULTS. During the past three seasons Mr. Hunter has experimented with irrigation, but with- visible in all directions, and every farmer

IRRIGATION IS PROFITABLE out the knowledge necessary for success until this season. He has been an object of ridicule for the surrounding farmers, who jeered at the idea of successful irrigation. But Mr. Hunter, although many other men would long ago have become discouraged, Wells in South Dakota.

Wells in South Dakota.

Was more determined than ever that he was on the right track, and that he would eventually succeed. How well his faith has been rewarded can be seen by the returns this season from his land. He was also fortunate in securing the services of H. W. Meserve, an irrigation expert from Call-When he came to the state, a few months ago, he had little faith in successful irrigation here, but this season's experience has proved to him that there were prospects and possibilities here of which he had never dreamed in California.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 28.—(Special.)

The question considered of the most vital interest to South Dakota is the irrigation question. While, perhaps, not a judicious statement to perhaps, not a judicious statement to the perhaps of the perhaps make, it is nevertheless true that in a considerable portion of the state reliance in the future must be placed largely, if not solely, in irrigation. Otherwise, with the comparatively by the close of two or three more seasons few favorable crop seasons by reason of that still better results can be expected, as various fields and make them yield to their

This season was an unusual one, frosts mere idle sentiment must be cast aside. It is having been experienced nearly every month, admitted with truth that the soil of South averaged seventy-eight and one-half bushels to the acre and weighed forty-three pounds to the bushel; early corn that was not in-jured by frost averaged forty bushels; late corn was caught by frost and will average about twenty bushels. Had frost held off as late as usual this fall the Iowa corn on were it not for the vast artesian basin underlying the state. But with the unlimited supply of water within reach of the farmer of even ordinary means there is nothing to prevent this state becoming as prosperous as any in the union, and easily supporting five or six times its present population.

South Dakota has an area greater than that of all New England, and its population in round numbers is placed at 330,090. With a thorough system of irrigation there is ample

and other improvements. EXPECT BETTER RETURNS.

But this is much less than is expected another year after the experience of this season. Irrigation experts anticipate that the judicious use of water will result in this climate in like proportion.

One of the interesting features on the

Hunter farm was the exeprimental grounds. Hunter farm was the exeprimental grounds. Here all sorts of things were grown for the purpose of determining those best adapted to this climate. Among the things tested were eighteen kinds of trees, eighteen of clover, six of barley, three of rye, five of peas, thirty-nine of grasses, seven of wheat, thirteen of oats, fourteen of vetches, twenty-one of onions, fifty of lettuce, fifty-three of beans, nineteen varieties of beets, twenty-one of the control of the contro thirteen of oats, fourteen of vetches, twentyone of onions, fifty of lettuce, fifty-three of
beans, nineteen varieties of beets, twentynine of turnips, seventy-two of corn and
cane, twenty-two of carrots, twenty-seven of
cabhage; also all kinds of vegetables in addition to those mentioned, vines of various
kinds, forage plants, etc. The result of the
experiment shows in a practical manner the
kinds adapted to this section, and the information gained will be very valuable when
putting in next season's crop. The tests
show that with sufficient moisture South
Dakota can grow anything that an Illinois
or lowa farm can.

or lowa farm can. A farmer owning land adjoining the Hun-ter farm early in last June, when much moisture had fallen, said he would certainly beat the yield of wheat on the Hunter place. In the middle of June, the weather having continued dry for ten days or so, the farmer said he would at least equal the yield of wheat on the irrigated farm. The destructive hot winds of July 4 and 5 practically ruined his crop as well as that of many other South Dakota farmers, while those two days were the making of the wheat crop on the Hunter farm. Result: Wheat on the Hunter farm with irrigation yielded thirtyfour bushels per acre, while on the adjoining farm without irrigation it yielded but twelve bushels per acre.

OTHERS FOLLOWING THE LEAD. It is estimated that during the past sum per 1,000 practical farmers alone visited the tion. The visits have borne good fruit, as it is only a question of time until the well is known that fully 100 farmers on one line of railroad alone have decided to sink artesian well can usually be controlled sufficiently to weils of their own and depend in the future on irrigation. Hundreds of letters are also being received by Mr. Hunter asking for in-

This is certainly an ideal farm can develop thirty-five-horse power, and the time will come when practically all the work on the farm will be done by electricity, generated by power from the well. The water can, of course, be used for irrigating after being used for power, and thus serve two purposes. As a preliminary to plans looking to this end the owner of the land is preparing to put in a dynamo, which will be used to furnish electricity for heating and lighting the buildings now on the place. A telephone line is also to be put in at once between the farm and the town of Mellette

two and one-half miles distant.

Teams are now at work building a grade across one end of a natural lake bed, ing to make a fine fish pond of about six aeres, which will contain five and six feet of water. The farm is also being fenced with wire. The posts are of steel. As fast as Russian thistles lodge against the As ast as Russian thisties long against the fences they will be burned without injury to the fence, instead of being permitted to through the country and scatter their

broadcast. Mr. Hunter states that a total of ninetytwo carloads of products will be shipped from the farm this fall. During the winter 100 head of young cattle will range over the

The above is an outline of what can accomplished by scientific irrigation by the reservoir system. Now let us consider the crude method by which considerable irrigation has been done by individuals who have not yet, for various reasons, adopted the reservoir, or flooding system. These have depended upon ditches to carry the water direct from the well to their fields. WELL PAID FOR IN ONE SEASON.

A very successful sample of what this sor of irrigation can do is to be seen on the farm of O. Turgeon, located south of this city on the Missouri river bottom. Early in the present year Mr. Turgeon sank an eight-inch artesian well. It is 686 feet deep, with a nineteen-inch flow. The well cost exactly \$2,000. The owner never previously had any experience in irrigating. He put in ninety acres of corn on a field which has a gradual slope from the point where the well is located. Two ditches, four feet wide, were constructed along one end and one side of the field. When Turgeon was ready to apply the water to his growing corn, or thought the corn needed it, he tapped the ditches, letting the water run in small fur-rows between every other row. It took but five days for him, working alone, to irrigate

Another farm that has attracted a great water to keep it in a moist condition.

The ditches, when all work is hired done.

Cost about 35 cents a red, but when once concost about 35 cents a red, but when once constructed are easily kept in good condition for furnishes power to run the electric light years. Mr. Hunter has learned from explant for a nearby town, a sixty-bushel perience that there should be four of these feed mill, and water to irrigate the farm. Men had their doubts of irrigating being a success, but no one can see this farm and and. The cost where the farmer did the convinced. The binders were crowded to their utmost capacity. An oat field irrigated a year ago and again last May yielded from eighty to 100 to the process. The small ditches are easily made, being only a matter of plowing a couple of straight tagos. There are thirty-six acres of tagos that acres. There are thirty-six acres of po-tatoes that are worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, besides millet, timothy, cabbage, onions, flax, or in all about 225 acres under irriga-tion. By a proper rotation of crops it is believed this well will successfully irrigate

> MANY WILL TRY IT. In some parts of central South Dakota which is a fair indication of the irrigation feeling in nearly the whole of the state. the derricks of artesian well machines are

either has a well dug, is digging one, or is getting ready to dig one. In most localities in that section artesian water is found at a depth of 360 to 400 feet, and there the contractors are putting down two-inch wells for 35 cents per foot, the farmer furnishing

his own casing.
Well drillers have just struck a strong Well drillers have just struck a strong flow in a well being sunk on the farm of Lee Eicher, in Hutchinson county, at a depth of 150 feet. This is probably the cheapest artesian well in the state, having cost the owner only \$75.

Guy W. Crawford is going to harvest from irrigated five-acre patch county more stuff than many farmers will get from 160 acres. He will have over 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre; 300 or 400 bushels of onions to the acre, and more corn on twenty short rows than many farm ers without irrigation will have on 100 In the southern part of the state in a

number of instances the water for irrigating is supplied by drive wells, from which wind mills pump the water into small tanks. But even in some of these cases large reservoirs will be constructed on the highest points of land, to take the places of the tent. the tanks. The reservoir system will in the future be

more generally used, as it appears to be gaining in favor among those who own arte-sian wells and propose to do systematic irrigating. On a tract of more than 320 acres ten-acre reservoir is much better than a lve-acre reservoir, as the greater the five-acre volume the better, where a large tract is to be irrigated. In various portions of the state townships

have sunk artesian wells, but these are not designed to be used for irrigating. They, designed to be used for irrigating. They, however, serve their purpose of supplying the farmers with an abundant supply of water for stock purposes. An instance is known where 2,100 head of cattle are supplied with water from one of the ditches that lead from one of these township wells. By reason of this stock interests are increasing

One farmer and ranchman in Charles Mix county has an eight-inch artesian well and proposes next year to irrigate 200 acres of land. He is but one of scores who will de-pend on irrigation next season.

LESSENING THE EXPENSE. There are various easy methods for farmers with limited means to secure artesian wells. The plan that will probably meet with the most general approval is for four farmers owning land which corners, to sink a well at the point where their quarter-sections join, place the reservoir an equal point on each man's land, then ditches could be run from the reservoir through each of their farms, so that each would receive an equal of oats, 100 bushels of barley, 350 bushels from the reservoir through each of their farms, so that each would receive an equal of potatoes, and other products adapted to on good terms there would be no oppor-tunity for petty bickering over the water. This plan is certainly feasible and would

advantages to be considered by those con-templating engaging in irrigation. Ecpe-cially in the northern part of the state there cially in the northern part of the state there are some few artesian wells which have become choked up by sand settling around the bottom of the pipe, causing the water to cease flowing. These wells can be cleared and the water again caused to flow, but to do this requires an expenditure of several hundred dollars. All these things must be taken into consideration by those intending to sink wells, but to narries having the means to sink wells, but to parties having the means or where they club together and pay an equal proportion of the cost, a better investment could not be made. With the facts gained by the experience of the past few years there is at present smaller chance of the wells become the control of the con there is at present smaller chance of the wells becoming clogged, as the proper sinking of the well casing will materially lessen the chance of such a contingency. It is found that a well should be permitted to flow only so much as it will flow clearly. Hunter farm, and all of them returned home when a well carries sand or sediment it is working itself out at the bottom, and then tion. The visits have borne good fruit, as it it is only a question of time until the well

COST OF THE WELLS:

In the southern part of the state there are numerous two and three-inch wells which can be procured there at nominal cost. The The usual cost of a three-inch well is \$1.25 per foot, four-inch, \$1.50 per foot; five-inch, \$2.25; six-inch, \$2.85; eight-inch, from \$4 to \$4.50 per foot. These are the maximum prices and can be lowered considerably where farmer is prepared to pay cash for his well or do some of the work himself.

Land that is thoroughly soaked in the fall

needs very little water during the growing season. When the soil is once saturated down to the blue clay it will come to the surface fast enough to furnish plant life with all necessary moisture. Too much water is fully as disastrous as none, and extreme car be taken not to injure the land by

wetting it too much. By the reservoir system one man can, after has become familiar with the topography of his fields, irrigate say twenty acres in five or six hours. Any sort of land can be irri-gated, whether it is level, slanting or a hillside. If the ditches have to cross hollows the low places can be graded up similar to railroad grades, and the water can be carried

The planting of willows along the banks will be found to be a cheap method of strengthening the sides of a reservoir by means of the roots, besides acting to a cer tain degree as a wind break. A very simple device for damming a ditch beyond the point where water is to be taken out on a field is a semi-circular shaped piece of iron or steel plate, with a wooden bar bolted across the widest part and projecting sufficiently each end to serve as handles. If a ditch is six and one-half feet wide and two feet deep the plate should be somewhat larger, and when it is driven into the soft earth across ditch it makes an effectual dam. Such an instrument can be as easily removed and placed without delay at the next point where it is desired to dam the ditch. This saves considerable time compared with the old-fashioned method of damming a ditch by throwing earth into it, which must afterward be removed at the expense of much time

and labor. Subject to Attacks of Cholera Morbus While staying in the Delta (Miscissippi Bottoms) last summer, E. T. Moss, repre-senting Ludlow, Saylor Wire Co. of St. Louis, suffered from malaria and became subject to attacks of cholera morbus. In every instance by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I regard it as the 'ne plus ultra' of medicines."

A Queer Occupation

The German emperor recently paid a visit to King Oscar of Sweden, and in accordance with royal eliquette on such occasions both monarchs conferred a number of knightly orders upon the members of each other's suites, says the New York World. Among the lower grade of the emperor's retinue King Oscar distributed the insignia of the Order of the Wasa, without knighthood.

Among those thus honored, the Royal Gazette mentions a cectain functionary whose mysterious office in the imperial retinus was described as "Buchsenspanner," for which no translation could be found in Swedish. Much curiosity was felt, which gradually gave place to indignation when it was noised abroad that the mysterious "Buchsenspanner" was none other than the empiror's "pants stretcher." A report rapidly gained ground that the em-peror had brought 108 uniforms with him, so that a "pants stretcher" was an important aid to his personal appearance. But the Swedish Knights of the Wasa were much annoyed at what they regarded as a descration of their order, and if the unhappy "Buchsenspanner" had presented himself for brotherly recognition his reception would not have been characterized by any undue warmth
Fortunately for the peace of mind of the
Swedish kulghts, "Buchsenspanner" was found to be the official who attends to the loading and cocking of the emperor's gun

when his majesty is out hunting, considering the emperor's disabled arm. A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affecte by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent his jumping out

AMUSEMENTS

The local theaters have made two notable offerings since the last Sunday review in these columns. Ohe a dramatization of a novel which, evel before its publication in book form, had attracted such attention and attained such popularity with all classes of the star. No artist has appeared in a long time better fitted to win and adorn the stellar position to which Miss Wallis aspires than this latest Fanchon. She will always be restricted by her slight future to roles. American readers as have been bestowed upon no other new work of fiction in the last twenty years; the other a revamping of an old drama, which, in its day and in hands now the complete of the last inactive, was perhaps the most widely known and fondly loved play presented upon the of the highest honor. Delicious as her per-American stage. "Trilby," at the Creighton, formance of Fanchon is—and one confesse having for its central motive that yet half- to feeling more varied and delightful emounderstood and mysterious force the manifestations of which are thrusting themselves more and more importunately upon the attention of scientists, but which has rarely been successfully handled in a play; "Trilby," presented by a company of artists the general excellence of which was only accentuated by the remarkable achievement of two or three Mr. Paulding, who played Landry to Miss of its members; "Trilby," played to standing room throughout its engagement here, repeat-Wallis' Fanchon, has many friends in Omaha ing its experience in the half-dozen other cities where it has shown, and at the matinee crowds were turned away. Those disap-pointed scores could have found good accommodation in the gallery, which was scarcely occupied at all; but they were dressed all in their best, as becomes patrons of the mati-nee, and by no means willing to waste their

sweetness on the air of any gallery.

Without attempting to account for the prac tically universal and quite inexplicable popularity of Du Maurier's book, it must be admitted that that popularity is a fact. It is more; it is a fad, and it pervades all strata of society, being carried to lengths surprising, in ways nauscating and unmentionable condition, in its turn, goes far to explain the great success of Mr. Potter's play. Intrinsically clever and interesting, it may be doubted if it is strong enough to hold the boards for long after the present craze shall have died away and the delightful story assumed its rightful place among those viands which are "caviare to the general." The play, however, is sure of a hearty reception so long as the book is cherished by the masses, and for like reasons; it may be a little longer, for the play affects the Philistine mind, as book, in the nature of things, cannot.

book, in the nature of things, cannot.

All the foregoing is of the play "Trilby" as it comes from Mr. Potter's hand; a bold man, Mr. Potter, who rushed in where angels might have feared to tread, but who has fared vastly better than they commonly fare who fire Ephesian domes. Much more might be said. might be said in commendation of the play wright's work if time and space were available. The last scene of all, the passing of Trilby, has been the subject of adverse criticism from certain theater-goers who must have their plays end happily, with a wedding or at least a propitious betrothal; and from certain others more progressive, who accept the sad finale but find fault with the technical means of its representation. It is conceived that the dramatist meant to symbolize, by the pathetic isolation of Trilby at the supreme moment of her life, that loneliness which, in consequence of her gradual yielding up of her separate existence, was Svengan's legacy; her solitary death being the epitome of a life which, however full of companionship of the ordinary life was former denied the consistence. nary kind, was forever denied the consolation of eatisfying love. If you grant the hypnotism at all, you must not stagger at hypnotism at all, you must not stagger at any strange phenomenon which may be attributed to it. Just why the photograph should have been sent to Zouzou, of all others, is not quite apparent. He is too good a fellow to have been made even indirectly responsible for Tribyie death. Perhaps Mr. Potter made it come to him because of the dead musician's undying hatred for "les trois Angliches," and for all their race; but then, Svengali hated all mankind and loved nothing, except his art. Herein may, per-haps, be found the only human attribute of this portentous Jew; it quite escaped one at the first view of the performance, although it was there of course. Svengali spared neither himself nor others, employing all neans of good and evil for the advancement of his art. Such devotion to an ideal is not without its claim upon respect and even sympathy, though the paths it treads toward the attainment lead through squalor and

Mr. Lackaye's Svengali leaves a profound impression. The excellence of the perform-ance on its ethical side has already been hinted at. There is not space even for at doing full justice to it, no It is not alone the make-up, striking as that is, nor the obscene outside of the man. nor the masterly "business" with the hands, which speak the same noxious language as falls from his lips, which give this achievement its most valid claim to greatness. It is all these and other attributes combined and infused with the soul of a true artist which can build of even mean and sorbid things a structure which endures. Mr. Lackaye's dialect was perhaps the best presented. It is a question whether it is not too like that of the ordinary German speak-ing French, and whether he could not have made it more truthful if less intelligible, by made it more truthul it less intelligible, by
tudying the strange tongues spoken in some
of the swarming districts of the East Side
of New York. He could have found there
a patols congruous with Svengall's origin,
wherever "out of the mysterious east" that

unlovely character is conceived to have Dialect is not the strongest point of the Paimer company. Mr. Canfield especially gave a notable exhibition of how the Scotch brogue should not be spoken. As for French, there were as many shies at it as there were speakers, and, at it as there were speakers, and, at it as there were speakers, and, and mattinetti and Simmons and Jennie Reifferth, none of them were conspicuously successful. The name Gecko was pronounced by Svengali with an indication of the soft g; all the others spoke it hard. Du Maurier makes Svengali call the little violinist "Checko," which would seem to vindicate Mr. "Checko," which would seem to vindicate Mr. Some of the characters dropped to go to Cuba. At the man of mrs. Billings and her mother decide to accompany him, and just as the vessel is about to start they appear at the gangplank and he is compelled to go. Worst of all, the French woman's husband, who has learned of the flirtation, follows him on board and Billings the name of Mms.

Billings owns no plantation and knows nother a plantation, but when he was a stumbling-block to almost everybody. So generally agreeable a performance as these people give should not be marred by faults like these, in themselves small, but of a nature to grate upon sensitive ears.

An entirely pleasant feature of the "Trilby" performances was the appearance of Ignacio Martinetti as Zouzou. This ambitious young artist, the name of whose friends, gained by years of conscientious and ever-improving work on the variety stage, is legion, is winning fame of a more permanent character by his more recent ventures in the higher walks of the mimic art. It is al-ways good to see a man put away childish things, and although Mr. Martinetti dances better than most men, he gives promise in his later endeavors of doing things which will appeal to the understanding as forcibly as his agile legs formerly impressed themselves upon the eye. In "Trilby" he is equally felicitous in his indication of the character of the madeau zouave and of the duc de la Rochemartel, with the weight upon him of centuries of ancestry. One looks for even better things than these from Mr. Martinetti, who has qualifications of a very high order for certain eccentric roles

Another gem, which only missed its purest ray by reason of certain lapses in dialect, was the performance of Mr. Morrison as Gecko. Many put it next after that of Lackaye, whose supremacy no one contests. Lackaye, whose supremacy no one contests.

Mr. Morrison is another who will be heard from, unless one mistakes. If he overacts Gecko a trifle at present, especially in the speechless, head-hanging matancholy of the arrier scenes, his; work is conscientious throughout and he shows a fine reserve power in his outburst of the pent-up emotions of years. Likewise the Trilby of Miss Crans seems altogether admirable. She looks the "Old Hoss" Bill Hosy, Aubrox Bourdeant. years. Likewise the Trilby of Miss Crans seems altogether admirable. She looks the part, being beautiful of face and figure, and having about the stature of Miss Elien Terry, company, with an entire new outfit of scenery which Du Maurier thinks is the ideal height and costumes: DeWolf Hopper. In a new for woman. This Trilby has as well a speaking voice of exceeding sweetness, such as her prototype may have had, which yet peared in it here last scanon; David Hendertakes on a note as of one lost when she son's American Extravaganza company, in breaks out into Svengali's laugh in the foyer of the concert hall. She is lovely, lovable and intensely pathetic, as she should be. The

"Fanchon," at the Boyd, which divided patronage with Mr. Potter's play and got much the worst of it, although it did not suffer in artistic excellence thereby, de-

tions at the sight and sound of it than ever visited one's breast in the days when good old Mitchell shook her ancient limbs in the shadow dance—she has that in her which will bring her to far higher planes, ambition and the divine spark of gentus, without which ambition is cheated of its best attain-

among the older settlers by reason of his residence here during the '70's, when his father, the late General Dodge, was in com-mand at Fort Omaha, and he has made many others among the thousands who have seen him more recently in various roles when he has appeared here professionally. His Captain Absolute in the Jefferson-Florence representation of "The Rivais" is still re-membered with pleasure, and those who saw him two years ago in a repettory at Boyd's when he was starring jointly with Miss Maida Craigen, will not soon forget the satisfaction afforded them by his finished work. He is a man of fine intellectual endowments and of many gifts. He has a baritone voice of unusual compass and flexibility, the natural excellence of which he has improved by persistent training. He is a playwright of no mean ability, one of the most horough stage managers alive and an actor of wide experience and great versatility those who complain that the role of La is unworthy of him, he replies that the man makes the role, not the role the man, and that he finds his present surroundings quite congenial and happy.

To hark back a moment to "Trilby," was ever a more artistic "fake" achieved than the duet of Svengali and Gecko in the first act? Probably the bulk of the audience never doubted that Messrs. Lackage and Morrison were producing that concourse of sweet sounds on the instruments which were in sight, but the fact remains that neither of them played a note. The dust was performed by other fingers off the stage, while the two outensible players went through the motions in almost perfect accord with the music. That "almost" is the saving word. If they had been in perfect time the illusion would have been perfect. It was not far short of it There will be a gay vision of idealized spanish life at Boyd's theater tonight, when

Sam T. Jack's Extravaganza company, just returned from its successful tour of Spanish America, takes possession of the stage. The burlesque is styled "The Bull Fighter," and deals with the life and adventures of one Don Pedro Escamillo, a Spanish matador, who vanquishes numerous rivals, and finally slays a huge bull single handed as the climax of the play. Don Pedro is represented by a girl, the pleadores and other assistants women, and the heavy villain is the raging taurus himself. The living pictures are said to be marvels of beauty, and the spe-cialty bill comprises every variety of entertainment.

At the Creighton theater, commencing with a matinee today, and continuing for four nights, William A. Brady's much-talked-of production, "The Cotton King," will be presented with the same cast and scenic environments which were seen during its run of 100 nights at McVicker's theater, Chicago, last summer. It was also successfully produced at the Academy of Music, New York City, and remained in Boston for four months, receiving excellent patronage, and equaling the success of "The Silver King." "The Cotton King" is said to be a revelation in stage effects and realism, showing the workings of an extensive cotton mill in Manchester. Eng., a practical elevator, and other effective scenes. The play is by Sutton Vane, who has written a number of successes, and contains a story of human interest. Mr. Brady aw "The Cotton King" in London, and his adgment dictated that it was a good thing for the American play-goers. Its success has proved he was right. Although an English play, it was written for Americans as well, fortune in cotton fabrics.

occupied on Wednesday and Thurz-evenings of the present week day for the first time by a farcical comedy, Mr. Gillette will play the role of Gus Bil-lings, a married man with a home and a wife pretty little French woman. Flirtations take time as well as ready money, and Billings has to lie a little at home to explain his frequent absence. He tells Mrs. Billings and her mother that he has purchased a plantareaches Cuba he borrows one.

The first man he meets on the dock mis takes him for his intended father-in-law and greets him as such. This man is Johnson, who owns an immense plantation. He is delighted to see Mrs. Billings, also-Johnson is. Mrs. Billings is his fiancee. Billings tells his folks that Johnson is his overseer. Johnson is engaged to Miss Faddish and he has been expecting her and her father. The Faddishes do arrive latter, but that does not disconcert Billings. He introduces them to Johnson as poor relations, and Johnson, draw-ing the line at poor relations, insists that they shall work for their keep, which Billings says is only fair. Everything is mov-ing along emosthly for this Ananias until the Frenchman crosses his path again. The Gaul demands satisfaction and a duel ensues. This forms a mass of complications which never are untangled until the disclosure of the true state of affairs, which curtain fall.

Following the "Cotton King" at the Creigh ton theater comes Charles Callahan's big scenic production, "Coon Hollow." Among scenic production. the many unique features of the production is the realistic boat race between the Natchez and the Robert E. Lee, which is a part of Mississippi river history.

The list of attractions for Boyd's theater "All Baba;" Tim Murphy in "A Texas Steer; Steve Brodie, in the up-to-date melodrama, "On the Bowery," one of the greatest of last beautiful of American actresses, in the cast.

"Burt" Dasher, the popular representative

dennly ill almost three weeks ago, just after the new piece had been produced in Buffalo, with brain fever, and has been at his home at Indianapolis ever since, but is now convalescing. It is quite doubtful if he will be able to be here, however, to attend to the preliminary work for the engagement of "A Contented Woman," which comes to the Beyd past week. Mr. Hoyt, the author, is Boyd next week. Mr. Hoyt, the author, is with the company, and may possibly come in advance himself.

Fitzgerald Murphy, the bright young play wright and orator, who recently wrote the drama, "The Silver Lining," was for soven years private secretary to John Boyle years private secretary to John Boyl O'Reilly, the noted Irish poet and patric Mr. Murphy will be seen in the cast of 'Th Silver Lining," when it comes to Boyd's next week

Tim Murphy's tour in Hoyt's "A Texas Steer" began September 9 at Kingston, N.

Amy Busby will play in Gillette's "Secri-Service" the role originated by Mary Hamp-

Of course Henry Irving will not use the "Sir" in this country. In point of fact, there is no Sir Henry Irving. He was knighted Sir Henry Broadrib, as that is his real name.

It is worth noting that "The Widow Jones," the title of McNally's play for May Irwin, is the name of an imaginary character in "The Love Chase," of whom the heroine. Constance, is made jealous.

Marie Wainwright has decided to continu er revival of "The Love Chase" in the period of Charles II., which is more picturesque and ess familiar than the later fashions in which the comedy has been dressed.

"The Great Diamond Robbery" has settled down to a run at the American theater, New York. Katherine Grey, as the heroine, and Mme. Janauschek as a "fence," have the best

Nalette Reed, a young woman who recently gave an effective performance in al fresco performances, says she will never wear or ose a diamond. There is a career for this actress

Modjeska will begin her farewell American four at the Garrick theater, New York, on October 7. She will open probably in "Measure for Measure"—not in Clyde Fitch's 'Mistress Betty," as had been announced.

Mrs. Lily Langtry is suing her husband for a divorce. The fair, frivolous and fairy, to say nothing about forty. Jersey bud has had everything else in this world except a divorce. There is at least one thing to add to her already very full calendar.

It may interest those who are charmed by Mary Hampton's impersonation of the role of Rosamond in "Sowing the Wind" to learn that the actress never saw the part played before she essayed it. Her conception and before she essayed it.

Otis Skinner has opened his second season with marked success at the Grand opera house, Chicago. The illness of Richard Mansfield is more serious than was originally believed.

was supposed to be malaria is typhold fever, and his opening at his Garrick theater, New York, has been still further postponed until some time in November. Modjeska has some time in November. Modjeska has taken his time at the Garrick, and will begin her engagement there on October 7, immediately following the Hollands. Charles Frohman, who has often been called he "Young Napoleon" of managers, resembles

his famous prototype in at least one important particular—his quickness to take advantage of a success and his equal promptitude in recognizing a failure and taking steps to avert its consequences. When one of his plays makes a hit all possible means, new and old, are taken to exploit it, and when the reverse is the case he doesn't waste good 'time' and valuable efforts in the endeavor to Before "The City of Pleasure force it. was many days old, managers of combination

Never Cry. Every woman in Japan above the age of 15 arries it around on her back. babies never cry-they never get impatient or discontented, but they stay where they and the hero is a "Yankee," who went to are put and enjoy it, writes a Yokobama cor-England with American ideas, and made a respondent of the Chicago Record. You can see hundreds of women at work in the The stage of Boyd's theater will ways very high, and the work is very hard. going through their twelve hours of labor with hables three or four weeks old strapped upon their backs, and the babies never whimper entitled "To Much Johnson," which has en-joyed marvelous success both in New York and San Francisco. The play is an adapta-tion by William Gillette of a French play, called "Le Plantation Thomassin." refreshments, baby gets his. He is un-strapped and nursed while the mother is and mother-in-law in Yonkers and an office dipping into her little rice can with a couple in New York City. In some way or the of chop sticks, and then, when the whistle other, which no married man will be able to find out, he has fallen into a fliriation with a three hours, without opening his lips except to yawn or say "goo" or make some other

> When he gets a little older his mother puts him in a tea box with some little play-thing, and he will stay there all day, safe from harm, and grow and enjoy himself. can exercise his arms by pulling himself by the sides of the box, and his legs by treading around in that limited space, and can assist in the development of his dental apparatus by chewing the edges of the boards, but he never seems to get tired or hungry or dissatisfici, although any live American baby that ever existed would be howling like a drove of blue devils in five minutes after his nother had gone to her work.

Toward noonday, when the sun gets hot and the little ones feel sleepy, they lie down on the floor like a cat or a dog. It may be a payement of brick or stone, it may be a coard floor, but they need no cradle blanket, or pillow, only a sheltered corner out of the sun where they won't be stepped upon, and they do not have to be rocked or sung to sleep. They take care of themselves. Their mothers are busy earning 8, 10 or 15 cents a day by twelve or thirteen hours of hard labor in a warehouse where the temperature is often up to 100 degrees all day long, and the odor of tea is so strong that it almost strangles you; so that they do not wish to bother them or add to their cares, and have the good sense and self-control to find their own amusement and look after their own comfort, just like a puppy or a kitten. That is the kind of baby they raise in

He Bought a Home.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8, 1895.-Mr. George W. Ames, City: Dear Sir-I have been all over Orchard domes and must confess 1 was agreeably surprised at the beauty of your land and its pleasant surroundings. visited a number of peach orchards in the

for his work. The Illinois Central railroad runs fas fruit and vegetable trains to Chicago on about passenger schedule time, getting the Orchard Homes region stuff into market 6 to 20 hours ahead of any other locality. A man raised at Orchard Homes a crop of early Irish potatoes and got 200 bushels to the acre, which sold in Chicago at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel. A crop of corn is now growing on this same ground that will bushels to the acre, which sold in Chross at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel. A crop of corn is now growing on this same ground that will go from 50 to 80 bushels to the acre.

Wilderness and the solitary place will be wilderness and the solitary places blossom as Have been all over this country, but think made glad the rose." and soil together, the finest place I ever saw

critain, in its final fall, shuts out the dead soason's money makers; the rattling farce where a man with so little capital and labor can make so much money. I bought 20 acres in the cast; Charles H. Hoyt's new in Orchard Homes for myself and zelected wife, Caroline Miskel-Hoyt, one of the most truly.

A. B. COLLINS, 36th and Curtis Avenue, Omaha.

A Minnesota girl of 15 can distinguish no suffer in artistic excellence thereby, depended partly for its attractiveness upon still active memories of Maggie Mitchell, Hoyt for a number of years, was taken sud-

TAPPING NATURE'S MEDICINAL STORES

Fountains of Hot Refreshment for the Halt and the Weary in Picturesque Settings-Joyful Periods of the Rejuvenated.

KETCHUM, Idaho, Sept. 22, 1895 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Just beyond the broad open in front of the modest hotel at Guyer Hot Springs, but a few miles as it ooks in this deceptive atmosphere, stands Hindman's peak, the highest point in this mountain-crowned state. Nearly 15,000 feet in elevation, snowcapped the whole year through, it presents a magnificent picture from this viewpoint. It is the columnar figure represented by an exclamation mark or the still more aggressive I that most properly pictures the position this well outlined peak makes on the eastern tourist looking for the first time upon the glorious beauties of this intermountain country. From this ideal summer resort, located on

a branch of the Union Pacific and the ter-minus of the road, a panorama stretches away to the horizon's rim not excelled in all the world. The Guyer Springs, famous for their medicinal properties and the great warmth of the waters, could have no more picturesque setting, holding out to the weary worker from the city's heat an irresistible invitation to spend the summer here in the midst of Nature's art gallery. Each year thousands of tourists avail hemselves of money made through park

hemselves of money made through pork orners, wheat gouges, stock speculations and other questionable transactions to tour Europe. They go into spasms of rapture, after consultation of guide books, over Italian skies, frog ponds, mole hills and other "show" places while the wonders of their wn country remain to them a sealed book It was Byron who, mexing a typical American tourist in Florence, eagerly exclaimed: "Tell me of Niagara Falls! Describe your great cataract to me." The American representative of a large class of people who annually make pilgrimages to the shrines of the old world shamefacedly confessed he had never seen the falls. Byron could hardly believe his ears. Turning abruptly on his heel he was heard denouncing as "a d-n fool" any man who without having seen Niagara would come from America to Europe to sham ecstacy over pigmy mountains, lakes

A COUNTRY WITHOUT A PEER. Earth has no other land like ours. Here is half a hemisphere with soils and climates as varied as the tastes of men and with Interpretation of it are entirely original.

It is now announced that Charles M. Skinner, an editorial writer on the Brooklyn Bagle, and a brother of Otis Skinner, is the author of "Villon, the Vagabond," with which author of "Villon, the Vagabond," with which was it only in age and ruins and Time, if the wait long enough will reward them. we wait long enough, will remedy these defictencies.

While in camp one night on the banks of

the Big Wood river near where the Malad adds its waters to the swiftly flowing river, Attorney General Parsons sang the song of "Idaho," a song full of the beauty of this wonderful young state and descriptive of the chivalry of its men and comeliness of its women. The chorus was supplied by men's voices in which a justice of the supreme voices in which a justice of the supreme court, a member of the state legislature, a former delegate in congress from the terri-tory, two or three Oberlin students, a United States senator and a big hearted miner, figured most prominently. There was a swing and dash about the rendition of the song which set the wild echoes flying, sung with the enthusiasm of brave hearts, with only the vaters, the battlemented rocks and the trees as an audience to listen to the praise of Idaho.

But this is another story In fine contrast are Hailey Hot Springs and Guyer Springs as summer resorts. the former a large, well appointed hotel affords luxurious living, the grounds around the hotel being laid out on generous lines. was many days old, managers of combination houses were informed that it would not be sent on the road.

BABIES IN JAPAN.

Infants That Never Get Cross and Infants That Never Get Cross and Guident Cross and Guid Guyer Springs there is little pretension dress upon the part of the women. B these resorts are supplied from the same subterrancan streams, the water coming out of the earth at a temperature of about 196 degrees, containing soda, iron, magnesia and other destrable in-gredients, while alongside these streams of hot water are many almost ics-cold founts, which, uniting with the hot waters, afford unsurpassed bything facilities. To the people west of Wyoming both these resorts are favorably looked upon, but they are destined to have much wider constituency as their merits become known. But these are not the only resorts-not alone the healing waters. From he strange Deity-wrought alchemies of the mountain sides all over the state burst forth nagical fountains potent in their health

giving. NATURE'S MEDICINE FOR THE WEARY. Within the past few years Soda Springs has become one of the great resorts of the west on account of the remarkable medicinal property of the waters. The Spaniards knew of these springs long ago and looked upon them with special favor, making pilgrimages to them often in search of increased health, and even going so far as to believe that within their depths was the fountain of youth. The Indians, on the other hand, look upon the waters with the utmost veneration. regarding these bubbling miracles as "bla medicine," refusing to drink from them ex cept in cases of acrious illness. The springs occupy a valley in a depression of the Wah-satch range at an altitude of about 6,000 feet. The region is full of interest, not only to the geologist, but to the ordinary sightseer, number and variety of wild flowers, conformations which nature has on display making this a wonder spot for the tourist.

Next year a new resort will be added to these and others equally well known, it being I. B. Perrine's intention to build a hotel at Blue Lakes, spoken of in a previous letter, upon the plan of the Idaho state building at the World's fair. It will be lighted by electricity from power furnished by the Snake river. This should be a most delightful resting place, the surroundings be-ing of the most picturesque nature imagi-

nable RAILROAD AND THE PEOPLE.

The Union Pacific is a power in this section of the footstool and the people as a rule are loyal to the company which, in the midst of troublous times, has maintained its reputation for enterprise. During the fight over the application for a separate receiver on the part of the American Loan and Trust company for the Oregon Short Line, the newspapers and public were almost a unit in cutspoken hostility to the divorcement of the road. We who live in the east sur-rounded by many railroads can know little of the helplessness felt by people who have but one road to depend upon; for the whim or caprice of a general manager may make vital differences to those living along the line, an advancement of freight rates, the decrease in the number of passenger trains vicinity of Orchard Homes and found all the being easy of accomplishment when desired early varieties had been shipped and sold at to whip a people into line. In this case, good figures. Of later varieties, the trees however, the Union Pacific is looked upon were loaded down.

A 20-acre truck or fruit farm, with the fered on account of the transfer of the shops Homes, is the best purchase a man with a little money can make. He not only buys a home, but gets a lasting job and good pay for his work. The Illinois Central railroad ment of the Union Pacific has enthusiastic made glad and the desert places blossom as

> Troubled with Periodical Dysentery, Henry P. Silvera of Lucea, Jamaica, West lindia island, says: "Since my recovery from an attack of dys attery some ten years #go. it comes on suddedly at times and makes me very weak. A teaspoo ful of Chamb rlain's Colle, Cholera and Darrhota Remedy taken in a little water gives me relief I could get a dozen testimon als from people here who have been cured by this remedy."