Available Means for Banishing the Daugers of a Drouth.

Storage of Storm Water and Tapping Underground Streams-Experiments Demonstrate Their Reliability and Value,

In the current Issue of Harper's Weekly Mr. H. bert Hay makes a forceful and valuable contribution to the discussion of irrigation of the arid and semi-arid west. The subject is considered in all its bearings, and the conclusions, fortified by experience, are that now ahandoned as useltss. Mr. Hay

"A part of the United States amounting to nearly one-fifth of the whole area is very imperfectly understood in the other parts of the country. It is that regi n east of the Rocky mountains, stretching to the eastern frontier of the Dakotas, east central Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and including a large part of Texas. It forms the greater part of the slope of the western part of the Mississippi valley, and has parts of the Gulf and the arctic slopes. A large proportion of this great area is deficient in rainfall, and so the whole has been condemned as an arid descrit or a semi-arid waste good only for pasturage. If to be arid means that there is less than ten inches of average annual rainfall, then no part of this region is arid. But much of it comes near that definition. In east ern Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming the annual average is, in large areas, from cleven to fourteen inches, while further east there are limited areas where in 1882-3 there were not three inches in thirteen months, and in 1894 from four to seven inches in nine month. That there are such great deficiences sometimes, and yet that the average keeps well in the teens, and in some parts west of the 100th meridian exceeds twenty inches, indicates that some years there to a much greater amount. fourteen years' average at Dodge City, Kan., was a fraction over twenty inches, but the range in those years was from over thirty-five to below eleven inches.

"The term semi-arid may be properly lowed, then, to describe this region, and as the deficient years are more numerous than those of excessive rainfall, as a matter of time it may be conceded that the region is more than half arid. But this is more than ought to be said of the whole region. It will be mainly true west of the 100th meridian, but east of the 39th neither as a matter of time nor area is it correct to say that it is semi-arid. Crops of some kinds can there be had three years in five with ordinary farming. The agricultural experi-ment stations are showing that some crops are better than maize and wheat, and when the lesson has been well learned the strip between 97 and 100 will cease to be considered as part of the arid region in any sence. In this paper general expressions will not faclude anything east of the 99th meridian, though to some areas always, and to other areas cometimes, the points made may be

THE ARID TERRITORY. "The region under discussion in its widest dimensions is, as already mentioned, nearly one-fifth of the area of the United With our constantly increasing population it cannot be seriously contemplated that this vast area shall be used only for a precarious pastoral industry, which will be as disastrously affected by the irregular rainfail as would agriculture. In 1880, and again in 1894, cattle were driven over one dgain in 1894, cattle were directly of the hundred miles to obtain the grass due to local showers. This semi-arid region is a fighting ground. The white race is here having a contest with the forces of nature. years of abundant rainfall have shown that the soil, in color and texture unlike the soils of other regions, is of unlimited feryielding as much as fifty-five bushelo of wheat to the acre on the 101st meridian, will win! The road may be devious and strewn with the fallen, but a knowledge of the conditions of the struggle and persever-ance in its application will make the victory sure, and that at no distant date. struggle may be considered as having three

a. Acquisition of knowledge of the con-Utilization of the favorable conditions.

Circumvention or modification of the conditions Mr. Hay gives a detailed account of the topography of the country, the sources, volume and peculiarities of the rivers, and summarizes the general facts in these words: The region under discussion is a vast rolling plain, rising from its eastern elevation of less than 2,000 feet to western altitudes of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. Deeply trenched by the great rivers and canons of the tribu-taries, the plains are varied by "bad lands" in different parts, and also by areas of sand hills. The rainfall generally increasing easterly, it is only from twenty to twenty-five inches in the best parts, and in the drier regions drops to twelve or fourteen. The irregularity of the rainfall is also great, the average being everywhere largely in-creas I and diminished. This irregularity is also greatest where the average is least. The sol is everywhere fertile, and there are grasses suited to the climatic conditions. Can the reproach of aridity be removed from this region, or from any large part of it? Can such a region be made to support a dense population? Such are the questions that confront us. An affirmative answe will be a factor in the prosperity of th

PECULIARITIES OF THE PLAINS. "There remains to be mentioned one othe fact in the topography of the plains which has a bearing on the water supply afterward to be discussed. It is that on the high in-terfluv'al spaces—the plains proper—there are numerous basinlike depressions, varying in size from one or two acres to a thousan For long distances the 'rolling' form of the surface is nothing but the var ation from the bottom to the rim of suc ceeding shallow depressions. In wet seasons many of these are lakes, and the cattle formerly the bison—tramp them. In dra measons the wind sweeps them, and their lepth is maintained or increased. northwestern Nebraska these basins are a conspicuous feature; they are noticeable in Colorado, Kansas and Texas. They are semetimes found to form a line in the direction of the general slope of the country, south of east, and the lowest one has its lower rim broken, so becoming the head of a drainage channel—a sandy arroyo, to become in its turn a river bed further down Sometimes the highest of a series of basins has its rim broken by head-water erosion of a ravine having its outlet in the opposite direction, thus giving one of the phenomena interlocking drainage. Most of these basins have no surface outlet for the waters that they may hold in wet seasons, and some are of great size and bave drainage channels running into them. One, the most notice able, is that marked on the maps near Scott Kan., into which the channel of the venuan, coming 100 miles cut of Colo-

and busins, and its deficient rainfall, is to become to any large extent an agricultural Republican and its tributaries the work done region and support a reasonably large popu-lation, it must be by irrigation. The question then becomes very pertinent, "Where will you obtain the water, and, when obtained, will it be sufficient for a large part acres, a few of ten acres or over. The of this area?" It seems to be a natural solution to say that the streams fed by the from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter to melted snows of the western mountains will give a large supply, and this is what is to of the ground has its contents run rapidly be depended upon for the reclamation of the over one or two acres, is refilled, and next plains. This is, however, erroneous. The time is emplied on other land. Where supply of mountain water, though furnishing the pump is large, and the windengine has the immense volumes that course down the been made purposely for irrigation, the rechannels of the Big Horn, the Missouri, the suit is also large, and pecuniarily successful two Flattes, the Arkansas and the Rio Where the pump and windmill are what Grande is relatively small. When it is were put in merely for domestic purposes all utilized it is doubtful whether any of it. and only a garden patch has been irrigated, except in the mountain river valleys, will the result is also highly satisfactory. In reach lands more than fifty miles from the foothills. The usually dry channel of the South Platte in Nebraska and of the Arkan-Bas in K-mans testify to the amount of water crease in the number of reservoirs put in

REDEMPTION OF THE PLAINS used for irrigation in Colorado within a short and strong windmills built. The state of

"For the plains region, then, the problem gated from the water that is beneath it. IRRIGATION BY WELLS AND RESERVOIRS is three-fold, relating to parts having marked topographical features. These are the bottom lands of the valleys, the slopes of the valleys and ravines, and the rolling prairie of the uplands. Of the second it may be said that a comparatively small portion only will ever be irrigated. The more the lands approach the "bad-iand" type the less area can be utilized; but even here some will be utilized, as we shall see further on. THE UNDERFLOW.

will mostly come from underground. What has been called "the mighty enderflow of the plains" will have to be tapped and raised conclusions, fortified by experience, are that the living streams, supplemented by wells and reservoirs for storing storm water will render truitful a large per cent of the area now abandoned as useless. Mr. Hay face and extends downwards as much more, in some cases to a depth of fifty or 100 feet. There is also in many of these valleys a secthe Arkansas, 100 pumping plants are now irrigating orchards, gardens and fields of some of the luxuries if life. ace county, Kansas, half a dozen small areas are being irrigated in the same way; and both in Colorado and Nebraska the South Platte has illustrated its possibilities by productive orchards and alfalfa fields thus irrigated. In the valleys of the mountain rivers some of this underflow is certainly from the mountains. In the valleys of the plains rivers this is not the case. The water has

"West of the 100th meridian, particularly the mid-plains region-eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, with northern Texas—the lains proper, the rolling uplands vastly exced in area the valley lands, and it benes a much more important question whether any large part of these areas can be made productive by irrigation. In a large part of the uplands, probably 80 per cent of the whole, there is a great sheet of underground water, or rather series of sheets, that in places approach in thickness and volume the underflow of the great river val-

EXPERIMENTS WITH WELLS. "It must be remembered that the whole of this region has been taken up by settlers. The dry years have caused much of the country to be abandoned, thousands of quarter section having reverted to the government, and millions of acres going into the hands of loan companies which do not want the land. This former settlement has sup-plied evidence that the country can be settled, not temporarily, but permanently. Thousands of wells were dug or bored all over the plains. It was found that there was abundance of water below the surface. The depth at which it is found varies considerably, but is practically the same on each interfluvial space. That is, the upland be-

tween any two rivers will have wells of the same depth, or they may become gradually deeper as you go east or west. Thus wells on the Platte-Frenchman divids in Colorado and Nebraska increase from a little over 100 feet in the west to over 300 in the east. On ome divides also the wells are deepest near the north edge of the plateau, as there the plains marl is thickest over the water bear- walls which water bear walls of wheat to the acre on the 101st meridian, plains mark is thickest over the ward of the acre on the 101st meridian, plains mark is thickest over the ward of the acre on the 101st meridian, plains mark is thickest over the ward of the backs will probably be extended west of the Miscouri probably be extended west of the Mis

> having their water lifted by wind power, have for years supplied herds of cattle and heep with water. Some town communities nd railway division stations have been supolled by steampumps with all the water they These places are scattered. equire. These places are scattered. Grant and Imperial in Nebraska, Cheyenne Wells, and Imperial in Nebraska, Cheyenne Wolfs, Flagler and Holyoke in Colorado, Goodland, Sharon Springs, and St. Francis in Kansas, all testify that there is a large supply of wa-ter in the wells of the plains or of the val-

eys of the plains rivers.
"Within the last four years the question has been raised, cannot this water be used for irrigation? It is being answered in the affirmative by actual irrigation. We have before said that areas of five to twenty-five acres are being irrigated in the rger valleys by pumping the underflow, but the mechanical difficulty is greater on the plains, where the water has to be lifted over one hundred feet vertically. Yet there are now hundreds of farms where several acres are being irrigated by water lifted over 100 feet. The entire problem of irrigation from deep wells is being grappled with, and the essful solution has begun.

SOURCE AND SUPPLY OF WATER. 'Without going further into details it may affirmed that the visible water of the streams, with the underflow beneath their beds and under the adjacent bottom lands, is sufficient to irrigate in the great valleys of the plains an area probably larger in proportion than is accomplished in the irrigated districts of California or Utah, and whole country, a blessing to the rising that without carrying the water far. These great valleys may become permanent gar-dens in the desert. This is also true of the smaller valleys to a great extent. The Running Water the Chugwater, the Lodgepole, the Frenchman, the Republican, the Prairie Dog, the Smoky Hill, the Cimarron, the Medic'ce, the Canadian, and the Red River will all have long lines of permanent fertility assured by the artificial application of water. Much of this will be done by lifting the with ordinary pumps, centrifugal water pumps, and water elevators. It is shown that it can be done. There are examples in nearly all these valleys. It is a marked

feature of the Arkansas valley in western But the sum total of these areas, though perhaps amounting to 25 per cent (a very large proportion) of the bottom lands and second bottoms, rescued thus from frequent dearths, would be, after all, inconsiderable, as compared with the whole plains region. The high prairie of the interfluvial spaces. notably from the 100th to the 104th meridian can be supplied with water only from wells from eighty to 300 feet deep. Fortunately the districts where they are over 200 fes are not many nor extensive. areas where for scores of miles the wells are less than 100 feet deep; there are others where the depth is between 100 and 200 feet. Engineers of repute confidently state that mechanical difficulties in the way of lifting the water sufficient for five or ten acres from these depths are all overcome and that at a cost that will leave a margin of profit for the careful cultivator. There are isolated experiments showing this in "If this region, with its valleys, ravines many parts of the plains region, but in the d busins, and its deficient rainfall, is to spaces included between the forks of the is a demonstration. In Sherman county, Kansas, and the neighboring parts of Colo-rado, there are upward of a 100 areas of irrigation, from a few rods square to several acres, a few of ten acres or over. The reservoir on the top 150 feet square.

distance of the mountains. The construc-tion of vest reservoirs in the mountain val-iers and vast ditches just cast of the footbils will make that region a productive area, but scarcely fouches the problem of the steam, and wind in different situations, with plains, except to make sure that no water of the mountains shall be available for irber of acres of an upland farm can be irri-

PUMPING WATER PROFITABLE. "The two questions involved in the irrigatically answered in the affirmative. Can water be lifted 200 feet at no low a cost that it will pay to irrigate with it from that depth? and is there water enough below the surface to irrigate any proper proportion of the large area of the semi-arid uplands? Saying yes to both these queries, it may also be said that where water is even at greater depths enough may be raised with compara-"On the upland plains and the smooth river tively small expense to irrigate so much land as in dry years will be a material addi-

tion to the means of subsistence of the farmer's family.
"The writer has no doubt of there being enough water in the tertiary formations pre-viously mentioned to irrigate 5 per cent of the land of large parts of the western plans. The mechanical devices for raising the water less smooth bottom lands, composed of are becoming better and cheaper every year, sandy alluvia, capable of holding a large. There was never before such activity among sandy alluvia, capable of holding a large quantity of water, and underlaid by beds of the manufacturers of water-lifting appligravel holding much more. This water is ances as is the case at the present time. The volume of water and the means to lift it being assured, the redemption of the plains from the stigma of aridity is also

certain. "In saying this it must not be underthe water-bearing gravel extends under this, stood that irrigation of the uplands means giving abundant supply to pumps at a depth of fifty to seventy feet. Practically there is solid areas. It is absolutely true that under water to irrigate all the bottom lands of these valleys. The Arkansas valley, three to five miles wide, from Hutchinson to La Junta may be one large garden; the valley of the Smoky Hill and the two Republicans each even hire some help, competence and comfor over 100 miles; and that of the South parative wealth will be certain in a com-Platte, from Sterling to its confluence with paratively short period. The owner of 160 the northern stream, may be strips of green-ery by means of using the underflow. Many-smaller valleys may add to this effect. This plus. The rest of his acres for pasture, for is not a theory based on imperfect observa-tions. Its value lies in what has been al-ready demonstrated. Near Garden City, on the Arkansas, 100 pumping plants are now the Arkansas, 100 pumping plants are now

> power. It is abundant on the plains. These facts all suggest that small holdings, say the standard 160 acres as a maximum, worked by the owner and his family, are those that will most economically operate

in the redemption of the plains.
"There is, however, much land on the plains owned by great corporations—rail-ways, mortgage-loan companies, town-site companies, and by individuals who have bought the land for speculative purposes. It is notorious that most of these would be the recent investigations and experiments which have demonstrated the possibility of the redemption, give these corrections and experiments.

There is no other under 40 except Prichard, also of North Carolina, who is 33.

Of the redemption, give these corrections and experiments are proposed to the redemption. the recent investigations and experiments which have demonstrated the possibility of the redemption, give these corporations and individuals the opportunity they desire. They have, however, a duty in the matter. It is their business on their own lands to complete the demonstration. Let them show water used for irrigation on one quarter section, and persons will not only offer for that land, but for the neighboring lands similarly circumstanced. Thus, from nuclei thus established, irrigation areas will read among smaller colleges. Seventeen report themselves as having received an "exademic" education, thirteen as trained quarter section, and persons will not only offer for that land, but for the neighboring lands similarly circumstanced. Thus, from nuclei thus established, irrigation areas will slowly extend over all the plains. It is only fair to say that some corporations with enlightened self-interest have begun to work in this direction.

ARTESIAN WELLS. "In referring to the irrigation of the plains by water lifted by mechanical appliances have not been unmindful of the desire for obtaining water from artesian wells. There are areas where the conditions are favorable and where the driller has been rewarded by a splendid outflow of water. In the central part of the Dakotas there is an area of 10,000 or 12,000 square miles where, from several hundred feet deep, water comes to the surface with great pressure and in enorpermanent lakes, mous volume, forming turning mills and irrigating thousands of acres. A similar area of deep artesian wells of great volume is found in the Fort Worthtepublican divides wells are from 200 feet deep. The lesser depths obtain are actes and the smoky Hill and the Arkansas, setween the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas, their supply of water in the gravels of the their supply of water in the gravels of the their supply of water in the gravels of the state of the their supply of water in the gravels of the state of the their supply of water in the gravels of the state of the their supply of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the state of the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the their supply of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the Red River of the Red River of the North Carlon are acted to the Red River of t there are also some shallow flowlittle further south, near the 102d meridian, there are a few feebly flowing wells from cretaceous rocks at from 300 to 600 feet deep. There is also an area of barely wenty square miles in Meade county, Kansas, in which a good supply of running water is given to a large number of wells from fifty to 150 feet deep. The water is used for irrigation. This is the only area so far known where the water of the ter-tiary rocks of the plains exists in artenian nditions. The deeper seated rocks have been drilled to various depths at Oberlin, Kan., Cheyenne Wells (1,770 feet) and Akron, Colo., without giving encouragement to the expectation of finding deep-seated artesian water on the plains. The main reliance of the semi-arid uplands must be on he abundant sheet water of the plains ter-

tiary formations.
"Where the slopes from the uplands to the valleys are steep there is abundance of material and numerous sites for the construction of dams to retain water in reser-voirs. The eastern part of the arid region has more facilities of this sort than west of the 101st meridian, and the rainfall is greater. In this region the storage of storm waters in reservoirs will be an important factor in the irrigation of slopes and val-

methods of application of water—the use of stored storm water, the use of such ar-tesian wells as exist or may be found, the mechanical lifting into reservoirs on the surface of the deep sheet waters of the upands, the lifting of the underflow of all he valleys, diversion into ditches of the the springs and streams-from and by all these as large a proportion of the area of the plains can be irrigated as that of any irrigated country in the world, and so it may support a large population that before many decades of the twentieth century have run out will be counted by decades of millions. There will be pros perous and happy and civilized rural com unities, many thriving towns on every meridian, and several large cities, in all of which all the forces of civilization will have full play, and the states of the plains will be the focus of the power and wealth of the country. The eastern states will not be less wealthy or populous than now the western slope of the great central val ley will be vastly more so."

Don't neglect that cough, it leads to con-imption. One Minute Cough Cure possesses double virtue. It cures and cures quickly

Taking Immediate Action. Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Strongmind (rising o make an inaugural address as mayor o Stronghurst)-"Ladies of the City Council Called to the high responsibility of adminis tering the government of this municipality enter upon my duties with a full sense their magnitude and my own inexperient n the conduct of public affairs, yet with a unfaltering trust in the friendship and sup port of the people who have placed in m port of the people who have placed in my hands the reins of office. We enter tonigh upon a new era in the history of our city For the first time we have a mayor an council composed entirely of women. We have been elected on an issue of decency and reform. The people will hold us rigidly to the piedges made in our platform and ou public utterances during the exciting cam hairs of that closed with our triumphant elecpaign that closed with our friumphant election. There must be no halting, no hall way measures in the work of reform which ere and now we inaugurate. The duty cleansing and purifying the politics of Strong hurst presses upon us. We must face without fear. The reforms must be radica thorough, and immediate. There is not moment to lose. Janitor, remove those cusp

"Brown's Bronchia! Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for bron-chitis, hoarseness, coughs, and throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PUBLIC MEN

Nativity, Age and Attainments of Persons house are lawyers. in Official Station.

GENERAL FACTS IN REGARD TO THEM

Social and Political Conditions Reflected in Their Careers-Supremney of Lawyers Among Office-

holders-Instructive Data.

When men have come into positions of crominence and responsibility, by force of Weekly, it is instructive and interesting to learn general facts in regard to them which also serve to illustrate social and political conditions among us.

Let us take the president and cabinet first, numbering nine. They are all native-born; their average age is about 55, the oldest being 65 and the youngest 45. The president received an academic and Mr. Carlisle a common school education. Hoke Smith was trained at private schools; the rest are college graduates. Mr. Olney at Brown, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Morton at Union, Mr. Herbert at the University of Virginia, Mr. Wilson at the Columbian university, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Harmon at Dennison university, Ohlo. Two are widowers, the rest married, those without wives being Mr. Herbort and Mr. Morton.

The president and the cabinet are all law-

vers except Mr. Lamout and Mr. Morton, who are editors.

We come next to the supreme court, consisting of nine members. They are all native-born; their average age is 63, the oldest, Justice Field, being 80, and the youngest, Justice White, 51. This average is eight years higher than the senate or cabinet. Justice Peckham was educated at the Albany academy; the rest are college-bred—the chief justice having graduated at Bowdoin, some of the luxuries if life.

"The position and volume of the subterranean waters point to the desirability of numerous pumping plants scattered over the plains—not large ones with expensive machinery. Wind is the cheapest motive tice Harlan graduated at Center college, West token and Agrica Williams, Justice Braving graduated at Bowdoin, Justice Field at Williams, Justice Gray at Harvard, Justices Brewer, Brown and Shiras at Yale, the two former having been class—mates in '56, Shiras graduating in '53; Justice Harlan graduated at Center college, West taken graduated at Center College. Kentucky, and Justice White at George-town college, District of Columbia, They are all married. This brings us to the senate. All but six of the senators are natives of the United States. Three were born in England, one in Ireland, one in Canada and one in Nerway. Their average age is a little over 55, ranging about with the president and cabinet. The oldest is Mr. Morrill of Vermont, who is 86, and has just made a vigorous speech on the silver question, the youngest is Marion Butler, the populist of North Carolina, who is 33. There is no other under 40 except "academic" education, thirteen as trained only in the common schools, and eleven give no educational data in regard to themselves. Twenty-three report themselves as unaccompanied by ladies, and most of these

resumably have no wives The vocations followed by senators are indicated as follows: Lawyers, 64; business men, 13; farmers, 3; doctors, 1; editors, 2; clergymen, 1; no data given, 6.

We come now to the house. Out of a total

We come now to the house. Out of a total of 365, all but ninetcen are natives of the United States. Of the foreign-born, Michigan hao 4; Wisconsin, 4; Minnesota, 3; and Illinois, 2, making 13; the rest heing scattered among the other states. The average age of the house is 49, sik years below the senate. The speaker is 57. The oldest is 73, and there are only two others over 70. Thirty-one is the lowest age, and it is noticeable that New York sends more young ticeable that New York sends more young men than any other state: Bennet of Brook-lyn in 33; Sulzer, 33; McClellan, 31; Quigg, 33; Fairchild, 31; Southwick, 31; Foote, 32; and Mahany, 32. There are only seventeen members under 35, and of these eight, or nearly a half, are from New York. Massa-chusetts has Atwood, 33; Pitzgerald, 31; and Simpson, 34. Poss of Chicago 33, and Little of North Carolina and Mozely of Mis-scuri are 31. The young men, almost with-Montana there are also some shallow flowing wells from sandstones of late cretaceous age. In the Arkaneas valley, and also a sive evidence of the absence of female members. One hundred and sixty-eight are col-lege graduates; eeventy-six report themselves as having received "academic," and sixtyion school education; thirty-five eight common

Ohio probably fairly illustrates the average conditions. Of the senators, one received an academic education, and one was college bred; of the representatives, two received academic, four common school, and fifteen college educations. In New York the condiions are the same 20 to the senators, but not as good as to representatives, of whom are college bred, nine academic and eight common school. The only states all of whose senators and

court Dakota and Virginia. Wisconsin shows one senator and two representatives college, one senator and two representatives academic nd sixteen representatives common school.

The colleges where more than one repre ntative have graduated are: Harvard, 9 Yale, 8; Princeton, 5; Uuniversity of Vir-ginia, 6; University of Michigan, 6; Asbury university, Indiana, 5; Virginia Military in-stitute, 5; Washington and Lee, 5; Hamilton ollege, 4; Center college, Kentucky, 4; Mc Kendrae college, 4; University of North Carolina, 3; Georgetown college, 3; University of West Virginia, 3; University of Vermont, 3; University of Tennessee, 3; Cumberland university, 3; Mercer university, 3; Hampden-Sidney college, 2; Trinity, North Carolina, 2; Knox college, 2; Jefferson college, 2; Wit-tenburg, Ohio, 2; Washington and Jefferson college, 2; University of Kentucky, 2; University of Ohio, 2; University of Alabama, 2; University of Nebraska, 2; University of 2; Pennsylvania college, Pennsylvania, 2; Western Re Waynesboro,

erve college, 2; Randolph-Macon college, 2; Columbia, 2; Williams, 2. The most striking things in connection with men in public life, so far as their colleges are concerned, are the presence on the preme court of three men who were in Yale at the same time, and the fact that the chief justice, the speaker and the president pro tem of the senate are all graduates of Bowdoin as well as Maine men. Thirty-four members of the house fata as to their educ hundred and forty-three are unaccompanied by ladies, and are doubtless most of them without wives, the proportion being much larger than in the ornate. The occupations followed by representa-

Where is the woman who does not like to have her baby fat and chubby and cunning? And where is the woman who does not like to have rosy cheeks and plumpness herself? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is for both, but its merit is "peculiar to itself" and its effect cannot be had by using any substitute tor it.

tives are as follows: Lawyers, 248; business men, 71; farmers, 19; editors, 9; doctors, 6; preachers, 4; printers, 3. Five give no data en to vocation. More than three-quarters of the senate and more than two-thirds of the

DON'T NEGLECT.

A COMMON CASE OF PILES.

It May Lead to Serious Results.

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissures, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treattheir own character and attainments or by ment for the first appearance of the trouble the selection of their fellows, says Harper's in this quarter. The Pyramid Pile Cure Weekly, it is instructive and interesting to will certainly cure every form of piles, itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles, and hundreds of lives have been saved by using throw light upon their careers, and which this cheap but effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pack-age will effect a cure, while in the old, chronic, deep-seated cases several packages are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected.

Physicians are using the Pyramid Pile Cure in preference to surgical operations, and with uniform success. The remdey is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Albion, Mich., and for sale by druggists every-

This firm receives hundreds of testimonial letters from cured patients and publish a fresh list every week. This week we take pleasure in presenting the following from Mr. M. A. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas: Your Pyramid Pile Cure received, and I have received more benefit from two applications than from all other medicines I have ever tried. I have been troubled with piles for 30 years. They would come down every day and have to be worked back, but have not been down since the first application of the Pyramid. I am a convert to the merits of the Pyramid Pile Cure.

From C. D. Edgerton, attorney-at-law, Northfield, Vermont: Send me two pack-ages of your Pyramid Pile Cure, My father, who has had piles for 40 years, say your remdy is the best he has found, and he has tried everything. From W. H. Goodman, Greenville, Texas: Gentlemen— I have had wonderful relief from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I would not be without it. From Ira Shockey, Lon, W. Va.: The Pyramid Pile Cure has cured me. I have

bene wa'ting to see the result before writing, and I can honestly say I am well of the piles and feel under many obligations to you. Fresh letters will appear from all parts of the United States, all testifying to the wonderful effects which invariably result where this plendid remdy is used. It is thec heapest, safest and most effectual pile remedy ever placed before the people, and if you are subject to piles in any form this It is on sale at all drug stores at 50 cents. Each package also contains a treatise on the cause and cure of piles, which will in-terest and benefit any one so afflicted.

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avoiding transfer by trader.
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4:35pm. Denver Express. 4:35pr 7:35pm. Nebraska Local (except Sunday). 7:45pr Lincoln Local (except Sunday). 11:25ar 2:45pm. Fast Mail (for Lincoln) daily... Leaves CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL. Arrives Omaha Union Depot. 19th & Mason Sts. Omah eaves CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts.; Omaha ... Eastern Express... .Vestibuled Limited. Leaves CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC Arrive-Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sis. Omah EAST. 0:49am Atlantic Express (ex. Sunday) 6:25pm Night Express 4:55pm Chicago Vestibuled Limited 4:55pm St. Faul Vestibuled Limited

eaves C., ST. P., M. & O. Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omah 8:15am. Sioux City Accommodation. 8: 12:15pm. Sioux City Express (ex. Sun.). 11: 5:33pm. St. Paul Limited. 8: 6:15pm. Sioux City Acc'm'n (ex. Sun.). Leaves P. E. & MO. VALLEY. Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha
 2:15pm
 Fast Mail and Express
 5:35pm

 2:15pm
 (ex. Sat.)
 Wyo. Ex. (ex. Mon.)
 5:35pm

 7:50am
 Norfolk
 Express
 (ex. Sunday)
 19:25am

 5:55pm
 St. Paul
 Express
 9:10am
 caves K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Danaba Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Leaves MISSOURI PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha 8:40am St. Louis Express 9:30pm St. Louis Express 5:00pm Nebraska Local (ex. Sun.) ... Leaves SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC, Arrives Omaha Depat, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha 5:55pm......St. Paul Limited... 9:10am Leaves SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster St

Ston Stone City Passenger Stopp St. Paul Limited....

eaves | WABASH RAILWAY. Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason

UNION PACIFIC

eaves UNION PACIFIC Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Uspir manat mon beger, gen & sines etc.

20um Keeney Express 4:10pm
23um Gverland Limited 4:5pm
23pm Beat'ee & Stromsby Ex. (ex Sun) 1:30pm
15pm Grand Island Express (ex. Sun) 1:30pm
20pm Fast Mail 8:40am

4:30pmSt. Louis Cannon Ball11:55am

Leading Business Men of Grand Island, Neb.

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