MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS

Imperial Company Contracts for New Cyanide Plant at Deadwood.

STOCK OF CLEOPATRA ABOVE PAR

Permanent Improvements at the Uncle Sam—Hidden Fortune Cutting Tunnel Near Central City—New Shaft at Lizzie Mine.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 16.—(Special.)—The Imperial Mining company of this city has let a contract for the erection of a 100-ton cyanide plant, which will be built immediately in the First ward. It is to be the most complete plant of its kind in the Black Hills. The Imperial company is a reorganization of the American Express company. It holds a large acreage of ground in the Black Tail district west of this city. Four shoots of ore have been opened up on lower quartzite, which run from $10 to $20 per ton gold. It is amenable to the cyanide process, a test run on several thousand tons of the ore having been made.

It is the belief of the company that there is a free-milling bearing formation beneath the quartzite, on the ground, and the new cyanide plant will be built with the expectation of some day putting in stamps. The stock of the company is held mostly in Pennsylvania. This will make the third cyanide plant for the First ward of Deadwood. It is now expected that the Dakota company's plant will be ready for operation by the first of August. It will have a capacity for treating 100 tons per day and it is being built almost entirely by money furnished by Deadwood business men.

Cleopatra Mine Sells High.

The stock of the Cleopatra Mining company has gone far above par value. This is a good thing for South Dakota investors, since most of the stock in the company is held by men living in the eastern part of this state. At the annual meeting of the company, which was at Aberdeen, S. D., this week, it was voted to place the remaining stock in the treasury at $1.50 per share and most of it was subscribed for by the officers and stockholders of the company at the meeting.

The Cleopatra company has one of the finest mines in the Black Hills, which is located in the Squaw creek district, adjoining the Ironsides mine. The latter property was bought some time ago by Colorado Springs people. The Cleopatra mine has a large amount of $10 ore, which is found in the upper contacts. The lower ore contact on quartzite has not been touched yet, although a shaft has been put down nearly to that level. It is believed that ore shoots will be found on quartzite the same as in the other producing districts farther south. It is the intention of the company to sink the shaft deeper this season and $20,000 will be expended in development work. The company has a fifty-ton cyanide plant in operation, which will probably be doubled in capacity this summer. For several months past monthly dividends have been paid to the stockholders.

Mammoth Steel Hoisting Plant.

The Uncle Sam mine, twelve miles south of this city, is now one of the richest producers in the Black Hills. Permanent improvements have been added to the property in the past two years by the Clover Leaf Mining company of Montana, it being stated that not less than $250,000 has been the cash outlay. A mammoth steel hoisting plant is nearly completed at the old stamp mill and underground, the old workings have been cleared and extensions made, which have opened up a large, as well as rich ledge of free-milling ore. Three months ago it was announced by the management that the crosscut had penetrated fifty feet of ledge matter and since that time the development work has been continued uninterruptedly. Twenty of the sixty stamps have been dropping on ore for several months and it is said that the cleanupa are very heavy. Twenty stamps will be added to the mill, making eighty, and all of them will be in operation as soon as the new hoist is completed. This mine has been opened by Nick Treewek, who was for a number of years mine foreman of the Homestake company. The success of the Homestake is said to have been brought about greatly through his management of the underground work.

The Uncle Sam mine is undoubtedly a rich shoot of ore that has been made on the southern end of the Homestake ore lode. The principal backers of the company are rich cattlemen of Wiebaux, Mont. There are rich streaks of ore in the mine that are rivals of any of the bonanza finds in the Black Hills.

Tunnel for Hidden Fortune.

Three shifts of men are working on a tunnel near Central City for the Hidden Fortune company. H. J. Mayham of Denver has been here to settle a few things pertaining to the development of the large property that the company has acquired. Two tunnels are to be run, the first one, upon which work has already begun, to be 3,000 feet long and the second considerably shorter, it being the plan to run the latter across the formation toward the east, intersecting the first tunnel. Besides these tunnels, the company will sink a shaft on the old base ball park in about the center of the block of ground. The shaft will tap the long tunnel about 400 feet below the surface. It will be continued to at least the 1,000-foot level. The company is working eight-hour shifts at present on all of the development work and as soon as possible machine drills will be used.

New Plant at Redwater.

It has been definitely decided to erect a 200-stamp mill and a 1,000-ton cyanide plant on Redwater, about fourteen miles due north of this city. The ore will be hauled from the mine by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway for, it is stated, 30 cents per ton. The machinery for both of the plants has all been ordered and the site for each is being surveyed. The ore will be treated the same as at the Homestake mine, the free-milling ore being saved by amalgamation and the tailings immersed in a cyanide solution. The management of the company figures that it will be at least a year before the mine will be producing ore.

The Newark Mining company is settling up its old indebtedness preparatory to starting work again on the property west of Custer. A ledge of free-milling ore is being followed down which gives good values. The May Mining company is also about to resume work on a deep shaft at the Carr mine, on the south fork of Lightning creek.

A new shaft is being sunk by the Willow Creek Mining company of Lemars, Ia., at the Lizzie mine east of Custer.

Saginaw Strikes Rich Lead.

The Saginaw Mining company of Yale, Mich., has encountered a rich ledge of free-milling ore nine miles north of Custer which is creating considerable excitement in that district. The ledge of ore is about four feet wide and it averages about $70 per ton gold. An assay was made this week that went $860 per ton gold. There are four separate ledges running parallel within a radius of fifty feet and they all carry free gold. It is one of the richest strikes ever made in the southern Black Hills. It is to be thoroughly developed and a mill and cyanide plant will be installed this season. The company has a large amount of additional ground adjoining bonded. The mine is located immediately north of the North Star, which is owned and is being operated by an Omaha company.

Machinery is to be installed at the Crown Mica mine, located three miles northwest of Custer. This is one of the heaviest producers of mica in the Black Hills. The mica ledge was located by Prof. Rothwell, a clairvoyant. The New York mica mine is still producing regularly and the Black Hills Porcelain Clay and Marble company will soon begin shipping mica to Chicago. Fifty tons are ready for shipment.

Allen Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., says: "People come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spero of Helmer, Ind., says: "It is the medical wonder of the age."

NEW KIND OF MISSION WORK

Mr. Waggoner Closes a Week's Lecture Engagement at First Christian Church.

W. H. Waggoner of Eureka, Ill., closed a week of missionary lecturing at the First Christian church last night. Mr. Waggoner is not a missionary, but an instructor in missionary work. This is a field which he has himself originated, and he is the sole representative of such work the world over. Mr. Waggoner is a graduate of Yale college and has gone to the very depths of his subject. Since 1894 he has devoted his whole time to this work.

The lecturer's work consists of an exhaustive treatment of religions the world over, this being the base for a discussion of the headway Christianity has made in all parts. His talks are illustrated and enhanced by the use of large charts showing the comparative followings of the different religions, the numerical extent of the different races, the strength of Christianity in the various empires, etc. Stereopticon views are also used.

Mr. Waggoner's work is interdenominational, he having lectured to churches representing nineteen different creeds. He lectures constantly, having been on the rostrum for sixteen weeks so far this year. From here he goes to Elliot, Ia., for one week. In Omaha he has had small audiences, but those attending have always shown intense interest in the subject and its presentation.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Miss Maude Dickens, Parsons, Kan., writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief."

SENT OVER TO UNCLE SAM

Chief Hitchcock Shows Agricultural Imports Since 1896.

TOTAL VALUE IN 1900 WAS $420,139,288

That Was Banner Year for Produce Marketing Here by the Foreign Growers. Annual Average Being $376,369,368.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural department, has prepared a bulletin showing the sources of the agricultural imports of the United States for the period from 1896 to 1900. It shows that the total value of agricultural produce imported into the United States in 1900 was $420,139,288, that year being the record year of the five. The annual average was $376,369,368.

Europe was decidedly our most important source of agricultural imports, we taking from that country in 1900 $129,000,000 worth of farm products, being the largest in recent years except 1897, when we received $152,000,000. Asia in 1900 sent us $101,000,000 in agricultural produce, a rapid rise from $66,000,000 in 1896.

Our farm produce imports from Oceanica also rose rapidly, being $31,000,000 in 1900, against $22,000,000 in 1896, while on the other hand there was a falling off of two millions in our imports of farm products from North American countries, there being $83,000,000 in 1900, against $85,000,000 in 1895. The imports, however, in the three years preceding 1900 were larger than this.

There was a large falling off in agricultural imports from South America, they being $83,000,000 in 1896 and only $64,000,000 in 1899 and $66,000,000 in 1900.

Our African farm produce imports declined from $10,400,000 in 1896 to $6,700,000 in 1898 and rose again in 1900 to $10,600,000.

Coffee Mostly from Brazil.

Brazil, owing to its heavy coffee trade, holds the foremost place in the ranks of countries sending us coffee supplies, its total for 1900 being $39,287,000. Our imports from there, however, have been steadily decreasing. In 1896 they were $60,668,000. The United Kingdom ranks next to Brazil, with $32,606,000 worth of farm products exports to the United States in 1900, a gain over the two immediately preceding years, but a loss of $15,000,000 as compared with 1897. In Dutch East Indies the rank was third in 1900, with $27,500,000 in agricultural products sent to us, the five-year period showing a steady gain, the figures for 1896 being only $14,598,000. Cuba in 1900 sent us $27,226,000 in farm produce, the war resulting in such fluctuations in the statistics as $36,386,000 in 1896 and $13,158,000 in 1898. Germany comes next with $26,049,000 in 1900, against $22,523,000 in 1896 and $41,358,000 in her record year of 1897. Japan and China made large gains during the five years, Japan sending us in 1900 $24,767,000, against $18,382,000 in 1896 and China $24,131,000 in 1900, against $18,649,000 in 1896. France sent us more in 1900 than in any one of the other years given, being $21,052,000, as compared with $17,758,000 in 1896. Hawaii, likewise, made a record in 1900, with $20,638,000 worth of farm produce, exported to us, against only $11,710,000 in 1896. Italy's gain was from $15,958,000 in 1896 to $20,529,000 in 1900, and Mexico's from $12,751,000 in 1896 to $20,000,000 in 1900. Other countries sent us less than $20,000,000 annually.

The leading articles of farm produce imported by us in 1900 were, in the order of their importance, sugar, hides and skins, coffee, silk, vegetable fibers, woods, fruits and nuts, tobacco, tea, wines, vegetable oils and cocoa, the value of each of these exceeding $5,000,000. Our chief sugar imports came from the Dutch East Indies, $24,170,000 worth, Hawaii, $20,392,000; Cuba, $18,244,000, and Germany, $12,347,000.

Following these countries at very considerable distance were the British West Indies, British Guiana, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico in the order named. The British West Indies surpassed themselves in 1900 in sending us hides and skins, we taking $10,031,000 from them, besides $7,253,000 from the United Kingdom, $5,380,000 from France, $4,714,000 from Germany and $4,236,000 from Argentina. Lesser amounts came from Europe and Russia, Brazil and China. Brazil was far and away our best source of coffee supply, sending us $33,000,000 worth.

Some Lesser Ones.

Below the $3,000,000 mark were the Dutch East Indies, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia in the order named. Japan led in silks. Italy and France sent a little over $2,000,000 worth. Vegetable fibers came principally from Mexico, the figures being: Mexico, $12,113,000 worth; Egypt, $6,157,000, and the Philippines, $5,019,000. Our wool imports came chiefly from the United Kingdom, aggregating $7,688,000, British Australasia, $2,968,000, and Argentina, $2,675,000. China and European Russia followed in the order named. Italy is our principal vendor of fruits and nuts, sending $5,400,000 in 1900, against $2,330,000 in 1896 from the British West Indies and $2,000,000 from Spain.

Costa Rica, Colombia and France each exceeded the $1,000,000 mark. Cuba and the Netherlands sent us practically all the tobacco received, their figures being $7,616,000 and $4,569,000 respectively. China sent us $4,573,000 worth of tea and Japan $4,372,000 worth. France, Germany and Spain furnished wines to the respective amounts of $4,845,000, $1,179,000 and $529,000 in 1900. Vegetable oils originated in 1900 in the United Kingdom to the amount of $1,299,000; France, $1,235,000; Italy, $1,147,000, and the British East Indies, $1,605,000. The British West Indies exported $1,575,000 worth of cocoa to us in 1900; Dutch Guiana, $818,000 worth; Ecuador, $771,000; Brazil, $707,000, and Portugal, $540,000.

Seasonable Fashions

Hints by Mary Lamb.

3852 Seven-Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 32 Waist

Seven Gored Skirt. No. 3852. To be made with or without circular flounce outlined for dip at top of front. The short skirt has become an accepted need. The sort that places freely is apt to be most becoming and most graceful. The smart model shown has the added merit of requiring the minimum of cloth when made without the flounce and can be made with it preferred. The original is of home-spun in soft mixed grays, but cheviot, serge and canvas cloth are equally suitable as well as pique linen and duck.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and fits smoothly at the upper portion while it places about the feet. The flounce is circular and can be seamed to the edge, the material being cut away beneath, or applied over the full length skirt, as preferred.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size, 8 yards of material 32 inches wide, 5½ yards 44 inches wide, or 5¼ yards 50 inches wide, will be required for the full length skirt with flounce; 5¾ yards 32 inches wide, 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, or 3½ yards 50 inches wide, when skirt is made plain.

The pattern 3852 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

For the accommodation of The Bee's readers these patterns, which usually retail at from 25 to 50 cents, will be furnished at a nominal price, 10 cents, which covers all expense. In order to get any pattern enclose 10 cents, give number and name of pattern wanted and bust measure. Allow about ten days from date of your letter before beginning to look for the pattern. Address Pattern Department, Omaha Bee.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of June 1:

Nebraska: Original — Ebeneger Lusk, Carns, $8. Increase—George Decker, Bentrice, $10; special, June 3, Lemuel Doane, North Bend, $12. Original widows, etc.—Minors of Giles Palmer, Pauline, $16.

Iowa: Original—Lander C. Terrill, Redfield, $6; Joseph B. Jackson, Albia, $6. Additional—Joseph Consadine, Hitesville, $12; Horace B. Allen, Wall Lake, $8; Charles Leversee, Cedar Falls, $6. Increase—Martin Kirfman, Eddyville, $14; Caleb Crotzer, Davenport, $14; Marcus L. Branch, Denison, $12; Henry Brown, Ottumwa, $10; Charles R. Vaughan, Volney, $10; Thomas A. McConnell, Lenox, $12; Wilberforce Coles, Chariton, $10; Andrew J. Shill, Council Bluffs, $10. Original widows, etc. (special accrued, June 3)—Virginia A. Downey, Monroe, $8; Florence M. Glasford, Charleston, $8; Hulda Hollands, Sibley, 28.

South Dakota: Original—Alonzo Macomber, Hudson, $6. Reissue—Charles G. Stowell, Langford, $16.

North Dakota: Increase—Nathan Dunkelberg, Bismarck, $8. War with Spain (original)—Carl J. Rustad, Kindred, $6.

Banker's Union of the World

Grand Lodge Meeting.

The Grand Lodge of the Bankers Union of the World will be organized in Myrtle hall, Continental Building, corner Fifteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, Wednesday, June 19. The first session will be held at 11 o'clock a. m. Mayor Moores will welcome the delegates to the best city in the west and Judge E. P. Holmes of Lincoln will respond.

Delegates and visitors will be present from every lodge in the state. All members of the order will be cordially welcomed to the meetings and many prominent men and women will be present from all over Nebraska. A ride over the city in the afternoon for all members of the Bankers Union and a banquet later at the Millard hotel constitute a part of the entertainment provided. It will be "Bankers Union Night" at the Bellstedt concert. Admission, 25 cents, including reserved seat, but tickets must be purchased Monday at the Bankers' Union office, 205 to 211 Paxton block. Dr. E. C. Spinney, supreme president, will use about ten minutes in explaining the plans of the Bankers Union—the best on earth. The Bellstedt band will play its sweetest music, including the B. U. W. odes, and the entertainment will be enjoyed by thousands.

The Bankers Union is the great fraternal organization in Nebraska, having more members in this state than any other Nebraska association, and June 19 will be a great day with them. All Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs members are expected to come out and stay all day, to become acquainted with their brothers and sisters from other places and to assist in making everything as pleasant as possible. The greatest satisfaction will be sure to attend all the efforts of the day, for what the B. U. W. attempts is always a success.

"Rah-rah-rah—
Who are we?
B. U. W.,
Don't you see?"

Political Life in Hawaii

Loud Talk of Warring Parties.

There are two sides to the controversy raging in political circles in Hawaii. The home rule party represents four-fifths of the people; the remainder comprise the territorial administration party, with Governor Dole at the head. The former lacks experience, but has the numbers, and is supported by two of the three newspapers published in Honolulu. The Evening Bulletin and the Morning Republican champion home rule, and the Advertiser upholds the administration. Besides the Advertiser, the administration has a well-equipped literary bureau, which regularly entertains the mainland with laudatory stories of the administration's patriotic work in raising the native to a higher plane of civilization. The Associated Press correspondent and a writer in the Boston Transcript recently regaled readers with partial reports, in which the home rulers and their supporters appeared in the light of cheap grafters striving to sell their heritage for a mess of pottage, while the territorial officers were pictured as protectors of the people's rights. The reason for this outburst was the action of Territorial Judge Humphreys in forcing an investigation of charges of legislative bribery made by Governor Dole. The governor's supporters refused to answer questions propounded by the grand jury. Some of them were punished for contempt and a few lawyers who appeared in their defense used such insulting language to the judge that the court punished them also for contempt. On the 28th ult., the local Bar association, or rather, thirty-five out of a total membership of eighty-four, arraigned the judge for corruption and demanded his removal.

There is another side to the story which should be read in order to reach the facts at the bottom of the wrangle. The Honolulu Republican, published by Edwin S. Gill, editorially reviews the situation brought about by the family compact which controls the executive offices of the territory.

"When the family compact," says the Republican, "controlled the courts, the judges were pure and undefiled. The fact that a judge on the circuit bench, less than three years ago, refused to permit the filing of a motion in a case because by so doing he would give opportunity for appeal to the supreme court, was not wrong; it was right and proper, because his refusal was directed against men who were not within the holy circle of purists. But when a member of the family compact was employed at a fee of $2,500 to come into the case and he went to the house of the judge in question and demanded that he, as counsel, be permitted to appear and file a motion and present argument on it the next day, and his demand was complied with, that was all right, because it was all within the family compact.

"For a circuit judge now on the bench to sentence men to jail for the most flagrant case of contempt of court ever seen in a civilized country is infamous. The judge is an unjust judge, a marplot, a trouble-breeder, a protector of the vicious and everything that is bad. But in the days of the oligarchy of the family compact the suspension of the civil law and the substitution of martial law, with its attendant evils, was all right. There could be no wrong committed by the members of the family compact. Men were arrested in those days of martial law on mere suspicion, and confined incommunicado for days. Others were sentenced to long terms in jail without a scintilla of legal evidence. Still others were confined in jail for months merely because they had been under suspicion and finally turned out without any trial or without any redress, there being nothing whatever against them, only that they had displeased the family compact. But then there was nothing wrong in that; there could be nothing wrong in that, for had not these men been punished for daring to think that the 'best government on earth' was not what it claimed to be?

"Because one of the best men that ever trod these islands refused to turn traitor to the sovereign he had sworn to support, even after the bribe of the presidency had been temptingly held out before him, he was set down for ruin and every machination that evil genius, that devilish trickery, that hellish fiendishness could conjure up to injure him has been done and by whom? By the members of this family compact who hold themselves up as the only pure and undefiled people on earth.

"Mainland politics which they decry as so wicked and vicious are examples of heavenly virtue compared to the conduct of politics in Hawaii by these human vultures who call themselves the purists of Hawaii. Hinky Dink of Chicago and Dry Dollar Sullivan of New York are novices in political manipulation and political corruption compared with these sycophantic hypocrites of Hawaii. Tammany in its worst days never was guilty of such favoritism, such open and vicious corruption as the members of the family compact of Hawaii. Last fall furnished an illustration of it when, with a registration in the entire territory of less than 11,000 voters, nearly $40,000 was raised for a corruption fund by the family compact.

"This same family compact is the one that has subsidized correspondents sent here to tell the truth. This family compact is the same that has paid for columns of matter in the mainland intended to create a false notion of Hawaii and Hawaiians throughout the country. Yet there was no wrong in any of this because it was all done by the very pure people who make up the family compact.

"Judges left their sacred duties to wallow in the mire of Hawaiian politics and they laid aside their ermine to appear as prosecutors in the police court while justice was dead in the land, but that was all right, because Mr. Thurston, the devil's partner, as he boasted himself to be, demanded it, and the family compact endorsed his demand.

"Laws, justice, right were set aside and a reign of terror, as atrocious as ever disgraced any Spanish-American state inaugurated in Hawaii; but all that was right and proper, because it was done by the family compact.

"The people here have long had their eyes open to the real state of affairs and they hoped one year ago that President McKinley would relieve them by appointing someone governor from without the pale of the family compact. But the compact had not yet run its course. It deceived the president, as it has deceived others, and the cry of the people again went up, 'How long, oh Lord, how long.' But at last the truth is permeating the United States. Facts about the psalm-singing, sycophantic, hypocritical family compact are becoming known and the people and the newspapers of the mainland are beginning to look into the true state of affairs here. Official circles at Washington are slowly opening their eyes to the truth. Already the pillars of the family compact temple are tottering and soon they will be leveled to the ground. When that time comes, as come it must very soon, the people of this territory will be saved from further wreck and vengeance by the most dastardly, cowardly, cold-blooded and brutal organization ever found among civilized people—the family compact of Hawaii."

UTT SUGGESTS RAILROAD

Commercial Club Secretary Reviews Need of North and South Line.

SHOWS HOW IT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED

Sentiment Among Business Men, It Is Said, Is Strongly in Favor of Opening Relations with South.

The business men of Omaha are not content to let the failure of the scheme for the building of the proposed Omaha-Emporia railroad discourage them, but are bent on securing a line that will open up the territory which that road contemplated traversing to Omaha trade. Secretary Utt of the Commercial club is responsible for the statement that representations are now being made by Omaha business men to the authorities of the Rock Island road favoring the construction of a line through the rich territory which it was proposed to enter with the Emporia line. Discussing this movement, Secretary Utt said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the Rock Island people are expending several millions in extensions and improvements. Their line between Liberal, Kan., and El Paso, Tex., will soon be completed and the company is proposing to build a cut-off between Belknap, Ia., and Trenton, Mo., and another between Cameron and Kansas City to shorten the line between Chicago and Kansas City. These are but parts of the work contemplated.

Would Fill the Gap.

"An idea has been entertained that when the El Paso line is completed this road would certainly build a cross line between its northern and southern systems, and it now seems possible that it may be induced by proper representations to do so. Omaha men who were interested in the recent project for an Emporia line can certainly see that there is an opportunity to secure a line through nearly the same territory, which would be of more advantage to them than the Emporia line would have been.

"If the Rock Island were to build such a line it would best conserve the interests of the company and of Omaha to have it tap the present main line at South Bend, Cass county, and travel almost due southward through Pawnee City to McFarland, Kan. This line would traverse practically the same rich agricultural section as that contemplated in the Emporia project, a section of which is now almost devoid of adequate railroad facilities, and would be given the advantage of a trunk line instead of a short, isolated road. The building of the Rock Island to El Paso makes this connection almost imperative, and if built it would be a through route from Chicago to El Paso.

"It would give Omaha a direct route to Fort Worth and all Texas points and reduce the distance so that they would be only about eighty miles farther away from this city than from Kansas City, and only about sixty miles farther than from St. Joseph. It would give to Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joseph rates to the southwest and would afford the Rock Island system in Iowa a direct connection with its southern system, avoiding the long and indirect route by way of Belleville, Kan. The Rock Island would only have to build about 180 miles of road to effect this seemingly essential connection."

GOVERNOR SAVAGE COMES

Chief Executive and Party Will Take Ak-Sar-Ben Initiation Tonight.

Governor Savage and a large party of state officials and employes, with a considerable number of citizens of Lincoln, will arrive in Omaha by special train at 6 o'clock this evening to undertake a trip through the frozen regions of the aurora borealis to a rendezvous just at the golden base of the north pole, under the guidance of a large escort of old and well-tried Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. Upon his arrival Governor Savage will be escorted at once to the Omaha club, where he will take dinner as a guest of the board of Ak-Sar-Ben governors.

Arrangements have been perfected to impart a distinctly luminous and lurid tinge to the festivities at the den tonight in honor of the distinguished character of the guests and in recognition of the city of their residence. The chivalrous membership of the knighthood will bear in mind, however, that the festivities at the den of Samson will not begin until 9 o'clock, as the visitors will first be entertained at the royal pavilion by Bellstedt's band, where all who come from Lincoln will be assembled at 7:30 and from which point they will be taken to the den. Samson has reserved 200 seats in the pavilion for his visitors from the Nebraska capital.

Attention of the general public is called to the fact that the Bellstedt concert opens at 7:30 o'clock this evening. This is for the convenience of the governor's party.

Mr. Hospe had Bellstedt as his guest yesterday at his fruit farm six miles west of the city. Arriving at the farm, Mr. Bellstedt became a boy again. He climbed cherry trees, picked and ate the fruit, enjoyed the ripe currants, drank lemonade and left a souvenir inscription in pencil on the tall flagpole that stands on the highest point on the farm. He was hugely pleased with his few hours' outing in the country and said he felt like a new man.

The lack of energy you feel, the backache and a run down condition generally, all mean kidney disorder. Foley's Kidney Cure will restore your strength and vigor by making the kidneys well. Take no substitute.

QUESTION IS NOW SETTLED

Collector of Internal Revenue Receives an Official Ruling on Tax.

J. E. Houtz has received word from the commissioner of internal revenue which sets at rest his contention that the agents of members of the Chicago Board of Trade operating branches in Omaha are subject to assessment as operators of bucketshops. The decision comes in the regular reports and briefly states that where an agent of a member of a Board of Trade operates an office in another place, he is not subject to the terms of the law governing bucketshops.

By this decision is ended a matter which threatened to cause considerable work in the department of Nebraska. Out of ninety brokers, probably twenty claimed exemption from payment of tax under this provision of the law; other operators paid the tax under protest, and the collector returned all who refused to pay, to the commissioner for assessment. Had the decision sustained the collector, the managers would have been required to pay a penalty of 50 per cent of the tax in addition to the regular tax.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES.

Via the Milwaukee Railway.

June 12, 13, 14 and 15, Omaha to Chicago and return, $14.75.

July 4, 5 and 6, Cincinnati and return, $22.50.

July 5, 6 and 7, Detroit and return, $22.

July 20, 21 and 22, Milwaukee and return, $14.75.

Low rates to summer resorts.

City ticket office, 1504 Farnam st. Tel. 284.

TREE PLANTING IS URGED

Secretary Brown of Aboricultural Society Visits Omaha.

MAKES AN APPEAL TO RAILROADS

General Effort to Promote Forestry Throughout the Country, in Which J. Sterling Morton is an Active Factor.

John P. Brown of Connersville, Ind., secretary-treasurer of the International Society of Arborculture, is in the city on his return from Denver, where he has spent several days in the interests of the society. The international society is the outgrowth of the Indiana Forestry association. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City is the president and C. A. Schenck of Biltmore, N. C., is the vice president. Its object is to create a wider interest in the growth of forest trees, not only in the United States, but in the entire continent of North America. It corresponds with the societies for the propagation of forest trees in the different countries of Europe and is in the van of the movement.

At the present time the secretary-treasurer is working to interest the railroads and other large corporations in the movement, as these corporations will soon find that they cannot secure ties and poles, which they require in construction. Mr. Brown says that he is meeting with considerable success and some of the roads have set out plantations. While desiring the planting of all sorts of forest trees, Mr. Brown especially urges the claims of the hardy catalpa to recognition. Speaking of this tree he says:

"The hardy catalpa originated in Indiana and spread over Illinois and parts of Missouri. It is a tree of rapid growth and much value—can be used for ties and telegraph poles and, in fact, anywhere where timber of small size is required. There are two varieties of catalpas and it is hard to distinguish the difference. The southern catalpa was sent out by careless nursery men for the hardy variety and many plantations are now valueless as a result.

"The government made a mistake in the application of the 'timber claim' law and refused settlers the right to plant some of the best trees known, notably the Osage orange or bois d'arc, and the result was that settlers went to the nearest stream and secured cottonwood or box elder trees, valueless wood and poor shade trees, so that as a means of increasing the area of forests in the country, the timber claim laws were practically valueless."

Reported Hurt in Brawl.

Rumors reached Omaha early this morning that a policeman had been hurt and a man named Bush had a leg broken in a free fight at Ruser's park last night. This resort is outside the city limits and no officer was detailed there, so if one was hurt he must have been there as a visitor. The Omaha police could not verify the report, and owing to the lateness of the hour when the rumor reached the city no facts were obtainable.

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