

CANADA'S CANAL TO THE SEA

Final Plans for Georgian Bay Waterway for Ships.

WESTERN SHIPPERS' NEW ROUTE

Twenty-One-Foot Canal from the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence Will Shorten the Route 350 Miles.

Many thousands of years ago the great lakes are supposed to have discharged their waters through the French river, Lake Nipissing and the Mattawa, Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers into the Atlantic. This is the very route that Champlain followed when he reached the inland seas and gazed over their vast expanse.

Over this route for centuries passed all the traffic between the Canada of the early days and the western outposts of the Hudson Bay company, and this is to be the route of the Georgian Bay Canal.

The project has been in the air for years, but not till now has it taken definite shape. Many questions have been involved and among them the form the canal should take.

It is to be a ship canal, providing a continuous and easily navigable waterway, with a minimum depth of twenty-one feet, from Georgian bay to tide-water. The cost is estimated at about \$105,000,000.

The fact is, there is very little canal to build. Some long stretches in the rivers must be canalized at large expense and about thirty miles of rocky barrier and a few mud and sandbanks must be removed.

Not a dollar will have to be spent on the route from the St. Lawrence, the great gateway into Lake Superior, to the Georgian bay.

From Lake to Ocean. This river drains the waters of Lake Nipissing to Georgian bay, the lakes and the summit level seventy feet above the bay.

East of the lake is the divide, which is only about two miles wide and a few feet above Nipissing. Then the descent begins through two small lakes and the Mattawa river, which drops 150 feet into the broad bosom of the straits Ottawa.

When the Georgian bay canal is completed, it is predicted that grava will be carried to Montreal for 24 cents a bushel, and refrigerator ships drawing fifteen or twenty feet of water could load direct from the packing houses at Chicago and sail to any port in the world during the season of open water over the 30 days.

It is thought that the plans proposed by the Canadian commission will enable powerful wheelbarrow steamers, over 200 feet long to carry in their holds and in towed barges about 15,000 tons of cargo at an average speed of about 10 miles an hour.

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REAL THING IN FISH STORIES

Seven Yards of Shark, Weighing 900 Pounds, Whipped and Benched.

The seagoing town of Amagansett, L. I., came to the front with another deep sea fishing story the other day which even outranked the story of the Captain John E. Ward and his four brothers, all captains, landed a seventy-one-foot whale last February and gave a big bull a hot chase across ten miles of ocean in March.

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GOLDEN STREAM OF GAS CASH

Surplus Still Pours Into the Coffers of the Court.

EFFECT OF CHEAP GAS IN GOTHAM

Some Consumers Now Fear They Will Never Get Their Rakeoff—Masters' Report Jars Many an Air Caster.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Probably no one will ever know how many air castles were shattered and dreams dispelled by the report of the findings of Special Master Arthur H. Masten that the 80-cent gas law is probably unconstitutional.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN COATS

Graceful Lines of Drapery in Cape Effect is the Striking Feature.

In chevrons, tweeds, etc., the variety for motor coat purposes is endless, and the makers succeed in obtaining originality through peculiarities of cut, strapping, etc.



STRIPED WOOL TRAVELING CLOAK.

pockets, caps, hoods, etc.; but unless the unusual model is very graceful the planer type of mannish motor coat, skillfully tailored and finished with a leather collar, has really more distinction than the more fanciful model, the latter adapting itself more practically to traveling uses than to motoring.

Many of the coats already discussed are suitable for steamer wear and general traveling, as well as for motoring, but there is another type of coat, differing from the motor coat in line rather than in materials, which finds favor with the fashionable woman for traveling.

Such cloaks are often worn over summer frocks for driving as well as for traveling, but in such cases the models are usually of the dressier style, such as fine chiffon broadcloth, while the traveling cloak is likely to be of tweed or cheviot when not of shantung or other soft silk.

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50 CENTS DOWN SALE

This week we open our big 50 CENTS DOWN SALE. Select any article in the Furniture, Carpet or Stove departments and pay us 50 cents down—the balance we will permit you to pay over 12 months. It will certainly save you 50 cents, and we know that it is going to be the biggest sale in Omaha. Anticipate your wants and buy now.

50c Down on This China Closet

50c Down on This Beautiful Pedestal Table

50c Down on This Big Dresser

50c Down in All You Pay on this Iron Bed Outfit

Made of solid oak, highly polished, the ends are of bent glass, has adjustable shelves. Our special price (without top mirror) is \$13.75

This outfit consists of a fine iron bed, a guaranteed Spring and a soft mattress. This entire outfit only \$15.00. Our special price \$9.50

Remember, 50c down on all you are asked to pay.

These Dressers are finished in golden oak and are substantially built; have four good sized drawers, the top two being well shaped. They are elegantly finished and are offered at the special price of \$10.75

No matter what price others may charge you, we will find ours is lower.

MENS AND WOMENS CLOTHING ON CREDIT

UNION

OUTFITTING CO.

1315-17-19 FARNAM ST.

The Union's Famous Easy Terms

On a bill of \$50, \$6 per week, or \$2 per month.

On a bill of \$100, \$12 per week, or \$4 per month.

Larger bills on equally small terms.

3 Rooms Furnished Complete for \$59.50

In the Building formerly occupied by Miller, Stewart & Beaton.

DAYS OF THREE CARD MONTE

How the Game Was Worked in the Pioneer Days.

OLD CARD SHARP TELLS OF TRICKS

Some of His Early Haunts on Trains and in Towns—Side Partner of Canada Bill Loves the Play at \$2.

John Kingston a quarter of a century ago was one of the noted three card monte men of the western country. He is 32 years old and was at Atchison the other day on his way from New Mexico, where he lately conducted a gambling house.

Canada Bill's Trick. Kingston tells of a trick Canada Bill turned in Atchison. An Englishman came here to buy a farm. Some one steered him to Bill, who beat him out of \$50 in English sovereigns.

He says he is well fixed financially at the present time; that he never had as much money when he was gambling the country. Now that he has gambled only as gambling is countenanced, he has twenty years and the same of his old days has run on him.

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He is related that John A. Martin once denounced him bitterly in his newspaper. Kingston called on Martin and complained that he had made no protest against the man who conducted faro and kept losses in Atchison while he was attacked for dealing three card monte.

Known as A No. 1, the most interesting as well as most autocratic tramp that ever trod the ties, visited Philadelphia recently.

It is just about to start on will be his last, and therefore selected a tombstone to be placed on his grave at his death.

Not until I die," said A No. 1, "will my identity be known, and then all these persons to whom I have been such a mystery will hear something interesting, as well as my name."

A No. 1, as he is called, since he has never revealed his right name, has the reputation of being the champion train beater in the world. He earned this unique title by running on the Pennsylvania without spending a cent in the short time of eleven days and six hours.

A No. 1 is different from the ordinary tramp, and keeps himself well dressed at all times and does not beg for alms. In fact, he looks more like a clerk than a tramp.

A memorandum book which he carried through all his journeys shows that since 1888 he has traveled 41,115 miles, 96,000 of which was by water.

holding his lantern while the cards were being dealt. Kingston says that he and Billy Bright once won \$15,000 from a sheep raiser who was returning to his home in the west from Chicago.

"We tried to give him some of his money back," said Kingston, "but he was game and wouldn't take it. He said it was a clever trick."

In those days the penalty if convicted of working a three card monte swindle was the same as for ordinary gambling, a fine of \$50 or thirty days in jail or both. Of course some of the victims were sore, but Kingston says he never used a gun in his defense and wouldn't "work" with a man who would use one.

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He is going to the land of the big ditch to engage in the same business with his partner, a man named Markle, who has preceded him there. The gambling house, once permitted all over the west, has been forced to the very fringe of civilization.

Atchison was Kingston's headquarters for thirty-five years, and he told a reporter of the Globe that town that he had stopped there to make friends with the past; that he was going on a long journey and may never return. He has relatives in Atchison, too, who will be among his heirs if he has anything left when he meets his finish.

Nearly twenty years ago John Kingston was a gambler and such games as roulette, faro, the wheel and such games are played, and depending upon the percentage of the house for the profits.

Kingston tells of two or three more Atchison tricks. A man was beaten out of \$70 at the fair grounds and Kingston picked the dealer up after he had made his getaway and drove him to Leavenworth. This party made a roar and the authorities had Kingston on the carpet upon his return from Leavenworth, but the victim had never seen him before. A cattle dealer from Topeka bet \$5,000 he could pick the card; the dealing was done on a log in the Missouri Pacific yards near the river bank.

THIS TRAMP IS AUTOCRATIC

Knight of the Road Who Has Covered 500,000 Miles and Dresses Well.

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which was by water. The most remarkable feature of his travels of all these miles is that he spent for transportation \$756 which is a verification of his title, the champion train beater.

He has been to Europe seven times, Cuba four times, twice to Alaska and once each to Ceylon, Calcutta, Venezuela and Colombia. In fact, there is hardly an important place in Europe or this country that a No. 1 has not been. When 12 years old he walked from Belize, in British Honduras, to Guatemala City, and then to the City of Mexico, a distance of 1,200 miles.

This interesting character has not been in Philadelphia in ten years, and says that of all the cities he has ever visited he likes it the best.

During his career on the road A No. 1 has been the means of averting numerous train wrecks by discovering broken rails and other breaks on the road which would surely cause a wreck. Only recently, while bound for Philadelphia, he stopped a runaway freight which broke away from the engine on the Erie railroad just as a passenger train approached.

He has the signature of nearly all the officials of all the large roads between Philadelphia and San Francisco. After seeing that his tombstone was safely shipped away, A No. 1 started on a trip across the continent, which, he believes, will be his final jaunt. He is an expert carver and makes a living by carving heads of ugly old men from potatoes with his penknife, and when dry, are very grotesque.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Few Jots on Man. He comes into this world without his content, and goes out against his will, and the trip is full of ups and downs, rocky, the rule of contraries, and the most important features of the trip.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a man's life full of crosses and temptations. He comes into this world without his content, and goes out against his will, and the trip is full of ups and downs, rocky, the rule of contraries, and the most important features of the trip.

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CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND

Britons Have Carried It to a Degree of Perfection Attained Nowhere Else.

"In no country in the world has co-operation been carried to the degree of perfection that it has attained in England since it was started in the town of Rochdale fifty years ago," said Mr. James Hodgkinson of Manchester, England, now visiting Washington.

Just half a century ago a beginning was made of co-operative stores, a hospital of \$50,000, and the total amount of cash turned in in the various co-operative stores of Great Britain reached \$200,000,000. This stupendous growth, in my opinion, attests the correctness of the principle, for if it had not been eminently practicable it would long ago have perished.

The co-operative principle is that it has taught the British workingman to be thrifty in the easiest kind of a way. He knows that when he goes to a "co-op" store and makes purchases to the extent of \$5 that 75 cents is placed to his credit, that is to say, a shilling in every 20. In the course of a year this amounts to a sum of importance to a country where a wage-earner pays only about one-half as much for his clothing and one-fourth as much for his rent as American workmen expend for the same necessities.

"I know personally a cotton mill operative on a very small salary who began saving in this way some thirty years ago, until he had \$100 to his credit. Then the association lent him \$500 at 4 per cent interest, and he used the money to purchase a cottage. Before he had paid for it he bought another, and kept buying with his savings until he had a row of small houses of his own. Finally he settled down to the job, and today still under 30 years of age, he has retired from work in receipt of a weekly income of \$15 from rentals, which is equivalent to twice that amount in the United States."

"The three towns of Rochdale, Bolton and Oldham, in Lancashire, the center of co-operative stores and the central house in Manchester is bigger by far than the biggest of your department stores in New York or Chicago. Besides this, the association owns its line of merchant ships that ply to all the ports of the world. It sells to Englishmen everything that the human animal wants in the way of food and clothing, whether necessities or luxuries. It is also largely engaged in manufacture, and eventually will make as great a success in producing goods as it has hitherto achieved in their distribution."—Washington Herald.

When it Becomes a Personal Loss. "George, the cook has gone." "Get her, I never liked her." "But she look all my currant jelly and both my best table clothes."

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AWFUL SCENE AT GETTYSBURG

One of the Distinguished Participants Tells of Harrowing Experiences.

The wounded—many thousands of them—were carried to the farmsteads behind our lines. The houses, the barns, the sheds and the outbuildings were crowded with moaning and wailing human beings, and still an unceasing procession of stretchers and ambulances was coming in. A heavy rain set in during the day—the usual rain after a battle—and large numbers had to remain unprotected in the open, there being no room left under roof.

The surgeon examined the wound and resolved upon cutting off the injured limb. Some ether was administered, and the body put in position in a moment. The surgeon snatched his knife from beneath his teeth where it had been tucked, his hands were busy, wiped it rapidly once or twice across his blood-stained apron, and the cutting began. The operation accomplished, the surgeon would look around with a deep sigh, and then—"next."

And so it went on, hour after hour, with the numbers of the wounded patients seemed hardly to diminish. Now and then one of the wounded men would call attention to the fact that his neighbor lying on the ground had given up the ghost while waiting for his turn, and the dead body was then quietly removed. Or a surgeon, having been long at work, would put down his knife, exclaiming that his hands had grown unsteady, and that this was too much for human endurance, hysterical tears not seldom streaming down his face. Many of the wounded men suffered with almost insupportable thirst, and their determination in the knitting of their brows and the steady gaze of their bloodshot eyes. Some would even force themselves to a grim jest about their situation or about the "skeddaddling" of the rebels. But there were, too, heartrending groans and shrill cries of pain, and the Lord's and despairing exclamations, "Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord!" or "Let me die!" or softer murmurs in which the words "mother" or "father," or "home" were often heard.—Carl Schurz Reminiscences in McClure's.

Stained Hands. If lemon juice and cornmeal were kept on the kitchen sink and the hands thoroughly wet with one and rubbed well with the other immediately after preparing vegetables and fruits, and before soap is applied, the hands could always be kept clean and smooth.

When you have anything to buy or sell advertise it in The Bee West Ad columns.

SURE PRESERVER OF YOUTH

Plenty of Sleep, Fresh Air and Exercise is the Secret for the Desired End.

Is one of the great preservers of youth. Eight hours of regular sleep at night and a short nap during the day will do much to keep the face free from wrinkles. Always sleep with the bedroom window open a few inches at the top, both in summer and winter. A daily morning bath, tepid in winter and cold in summer, with a brisk rub to follow, will be found to keep the skin fresh and clear. At least a couple of hours must be spent in the open air, either in walking or playing games, as circumstances permit.