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cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

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Best for Horse ailments.

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cures Frostitis and Chlilblains.

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cures Sprains and Strains.

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cures Spavin and Ringbone.

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heals Old Sores quickly.

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Best for Cattle ailments.

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penetrates to the very bone.

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Best thing for a lame horse.

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Mustang Liniment
Is a positive cure for Piles.

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Mustang Liniment
cures all forms of Rheumatism.

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Mustang Liniment
cures Caked Udder in cows.

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Mustang Liniment
Best for Sheep ailments.

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment
always gives satisfaction.

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment
drives out all inflammation.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA

GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOWING ACRES AFFECTED.

GOOD YEARS RETARD SYSTEM

Because When the Farmers Get Fine Crops They Don't Want to Take the Trouble to Irrigate—Streams Carry Plenty of Water.

Washington, May 6.—The United States census bureau has given out the following preliminary statement concerning irrigation in the state of Nebraska in 1902:

Nebraska is situated within the drainage basin of the Missouri river. It is drained by the tributaries of the Kansas in the south; the Platte and tributaries in the central part, and the Niobrara and White rivers in the north. More than two-thirds of the state is in the Platte river drainage basin. The rivers generally flow east and southeast in almost parallel lines, being wide and shallow, with many distinct and shifting channels.

The western third of the state is semi-arid. The mean annual precipitation for the entire state is twenty-three inches, but it ranges from thirty and sometimes fifty inches in the east to as low as twelve inches in the west. The greatest rainfall usually occurs during the months of May and June, and nearly three-fourths of the yearly amount falls during the five months of the growing season, April to August, inclusive. In 1902, the mean precipitation was twenty-nine inches, or 5.6 inches above the normal. With few exceptions, the rainfall for all sections of the state during this year was above the normal, so that the need of irrigation was less imperative than in other years.

In Nebraska, as in Kansas and other semi-arid sections, the farmers, as a rule, have not been willing to make the necessary investments of either time or money for irrigation plants, preferring to risk the return of a wet year. In fact, the occasional recurrence of years of plentiful harvest without irrigation has retarded the development of irrigation enterprises. The farmers are, however, beginning to realize the great benefits derived from even a limited use of irrigation and co-operative associations or districts have been formed in many parts of the state.

Water Supply of State.

The streams, many of which are dry during the time water is most needed, carry a sufficient volume, if properly stored, to water thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands. Without storage of the flood waters, however, a large per cent of the irrigation from streams must be confined to forage crops.

Ground water is found in large quantities throughout the state. In the eastern part are several deep artesian wells; near the central part are many shallow flowing wells, while in many other sections a few artesian wells of varying grades and characteristics are reported. Most of the artesian wells are within the humid belt, and are, therefore, but little used for irrigation. Others are in the valleys where the land to which the water may be applied is very limited in extent. Wells of this character are quite numerous in Seward and Johnson counties, in the southeastern part of the state. Wells in the central and western portions, varying in depth from fifty to 150 feet, furnish a supply that cannot be exhausted with the machinery now in use. The expense of pumping water is still so great and the lifting capacity of the best machinery so limited that irrigation by this means is restricted to small areas, principally gardens and orchards.

While Nebraska lies within the Missouri drainage basin, it is treated under seven divisions, which are determined by the different drainage basins within the state. Chief among these are the North Platte, the Platte below North and South Platte, and South Platte Rivers. The basins of the Republican, Big Blue, Niobrara and White rivers and Hat creek are minor drainage basins. More than four-fifths of the total irrigated area of the state lies within the basin of Platte river and its tributaries.

The White and Niobrara rivers and Hat creek, with their tributaries, drain a comparatively narrow strip along the northern boundary. The upper tributaries of White river have a catchment basin of 1,500 square miles in Nebraska. In 1902, 101 systems heading in these streams irrigated 9,370 acres belonging to 148 farms. The irrigation systems, including 100 miles of main canals and ditches, cost \$151,186, an average first

cost of \$16.14 for each acre irrigated. The two systems supplied with water from springs irrigated sixty-five acres on two farms. The systems cost, initially, \$500, an average of \$7.69 per irrigated acre. Eight farms with an irrigated acreage of fifteen acres were supplied from wells. The eight systems cost \$917, an average first cost of \$61.13 per irrigated acre. Niobrara river rises in Wyoming and flows 300 miles east to the Missouri. For 180 miles in western Nebraska it passes through a canon with precipitous walls of rock. In 1902, forty-six systems, with ninety-eight miles of main canals and ditches, were supplied with water from this stream and tributaries, and 6,910 acres on sixty-six farms were irrigated. The construction cost of these forty-six systems was \$68,900, and the average first cost per irrigated acre was \$9.97. Two systems were supplied with water from springs and irrigated fifteen acres belonging to two farms. The systems cost \$225, an average first cost of \$15 per irrigated acre. Seven farms, with an irrigated area of ten acres, were supplied from wells. The seven systems represented a first construction cost of \$847, an average of \$84.70 per irrigated acre.

MONDAY MENTION.

Otto Tappert has returned from Fremont.

W. E. Reed was over from Madison yesterday.

H. E. Bruger was a Sunday visitor from Winside.

James Roschborough was down from Tilden yesterday.

F. H. Free came down from Plainview this morning.

Mrs. Geo. Brooks of Bazille Mills is a city visitor today.

L. Hageman was a Sunday visitor to Norfolk from Randolph.

O. J. Palmer was down from Plainview on the early train this morning.

Doc. O'Shea is in the city from Humphrey to visit his brother who is ill at the Norfolk sanitarium.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hays entertained a company of friends at a six o'clock dinner Saturday evening.

The small boy—and the older ones—have but a week more to wait for the first real, live circus of the season.

At the grand council of the United Commercial travelers in Fremont, the seventh annual convention, Otto F. Tappert of this city was elected grand junior counselor.

The cement walk industry is a growing one in Norfolk and it is keeping the men engaged at the business on the hustle this spring to keep ahead of the demand. Most of the work is being done in the residence portion of the city.

The temperature last night and this morning was so near to the freezing point, apparently that some took precautions to protect tender vegetation. The government thermometer, however, shows this morning that the temperature stopped within nine degrees of a frost. It may have been nearer than that on low ground, but there evidently was not enough to do any damage.

The determination of the city council to place some new cement crossings in the city is welcomed by the people who have noted the desirability of that sort of crosswalk which are proving far more satisfactory than the stone crossings that have heretofore been placed. On Norfolk avenue, especially where there are cement payments to connect up the cement crossings should be especially desirable, and when these are placed the street and alley committee will undoubtedly see to it that they are wider than the walks at present in use. On the narrow walks now used it is almost necessary for two people in passing for one to step out in the mud, and it is absolutely necessary when a woman with a baby perambulator comes along. Wider crossings in the business section of the city are a necessity, and it is to be hoped that the committee has such a change in view.

Dr. N. J. Hoagland went to Grand Island today, where he expects to locate in the practice of his profession. His family will remain here until school is out, when they will follow him. He will be succeeded here by Dr. O. R. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, a graduate of the Still college. Dr. Hoagland knows him personally and recommends him very highly. Dr. Hoagland has been here about three years, coming the first of June, 1901, and has built up a good practice and made many friends who will be sorry to have him leave Norfolk. He expressed regret this morning that he was going away, but feels that Grand Island will afford a larger field for his work. Dr. Meredith will take the house now occupied by Dr. Hoagland, when the latter's family goes to Grand Island.

NORFOLK CAN'T HELP IT

OUTSIDE TOWNS WILL MAKE IT A CITY, ANYHOW.

NEW NORTHWEST IS DOING IT

The Most Excellent Location of the Gateway to the Gold Mines of the Black Hills and the Rosebud Territory, Appeals to Visitors.

That northern Nebraska is willing to aid in the building up of a city in its own territory, rather than in the district to the south, is evident from the spirit with which the suggestions of The News have been received all over the new northwest, with the exception of Norfolk, itself. And in spite of itself, Norfolk is fast becoming known as a central point which has such excellent railroad advantages that it is bound to attract hundreds who now pass through to Omaha and Sioux City. The following from the Atkinson Graphic of last week tells a tale of its own:

Last Friday representatives of the Graphic paid a visit to Norfolk. There have been rumors to the effect that Norfolk is becoming the equal of cities of larger size and pretensions as a trading and distributing point for north Nebraska, and during the day spent in the town the Graphic found these rumors are all true. A few years ago Norfolk was a sorry excuse for an overgrown country town, now it is a modern little city with metropolitan airs and advantages. Its stores are as large and complete as those of Omaha or any other western city. People of this vicinity are rapidly learning that when it becomes necessary to go to "the city," Norfolk is much handier than Omaha, Lincoln or Sioux City. In the first place the trip can be made in one day and give twelve hours time in the city, which is more than can be had in Omaha even by staying over night. People who go away from Atkinson to do any buying whatever are very foolish, but they are doubly so if they pass by Norfolk to get to some other town not as good in commercial features. There are various good reasons why north Nebraska trade which won't stay at home should go to Norfolk in preference to Omaha. Omaha's sympathies are not with north Nebraska, financially, politically, socially, or any other way. She has always considered that she had a "cinch" on trade from this section and has consequently made no effort to treat us even respectfully.

All good things in Nebraska go to the south Platte country, and Omaha always throws her influence in that direction. "Friendship" and "business" usually have little in common, but there are exceptions. Norfolk is part of north Nebraska. If north Nebraska expects to cut any figure she must be independent and keep her money at home. We owe nothing to the eastern and southern portion of the state—except our share of the odium for their cussedness. Let us stick together.

BATTLE CREEK.

Battle Creek, Neb., May 9.—Special to The News: C. T. Haman had the front of his store painted last week.

Charles Flores was down to Norfolk, E. F. Hans to Tilden, H. Barnes and F. E. Martin to Madison last week.

Miss Stasia Severa who has been confined to the room for about three weeks on account of illness, is getting along nicely and will be able to be about again soon.

Frank Plouzek lost forty-two head of hogs with cholera. The hogs were almost ready for market. He lives in Schoolcraft precinct and is the father of Mike Plouzek.

Filiden Brewer, who lives west of here on Deer creek, has been seriously sick for some time.

James Clark the old republican war horse of Highland precinct, had the carpenters at work at his place again, fixing up everything in a modern way.

Charles Ulrich, Jr., is running a dray line for Pete Newerk, who has been sick for three months.

Mrs. R. T. Avery is putting a new roof on her residence. W. W. Craig is doing the work.

Reject License Applications. Bassett, Neb., May 9.—Special to The News: The petition for a saloon which was filed by William Bruce was considered Saturday night but was not granted because of an error in the bond.

Battle Creek, Neb., May 9.—Special to The News: At the village board meeting Charles Hacker's saloon license was rejected. The vote stood

one for and four against. The opinion of the board was that two saloons are enough for this burg, otherwise Mr. Hacker complied with all the requirements of the law. A permit for selling liquors for medicinal purposes was granted to Thomas Morris and to Charles T. Haman. A number of bills were read and allowed. Frank Flood was appointed marshal and Fred Miller, sr., street commissioner. Charles Hacker, the disappointed applicant who had been to an expense of \$400, left for his home in Fremont.

RISKS LIFE AND LIMB.

Does a Famous Troupe of Aerialists With Campbell Bros' Circus.

Risking life and limb daily in Campbell brothers' circus is the lot that betfalls the famous troupe of aerialists that will be seen here on Monday, May 16, the date of the big show in Norfolk. The act is a thrilling one and to the audience seems an impossibility for the body to do. Its perfection is the result of training and hard work of both brain and brawn and has its foundation in physical culture and this trio of artists applied themselves to in their native home across the sea as a means of regaining their health which in the periods they were following before they decided to enter the circus arena was failing. The thoughts of such an act came to them during their daily drills and was successfully done by them. Campbell brothers feared of it and their wonderful performance and secured them to make this their first tour of America with their show.

MADISON FEELS THE LOSS

CITY WILL MISS MR. MEMMINGER VERY KEENLY.

PUBLIC SPIRITED TO A DEGREE

Madison Papers Join in Congratulating President of Citizens National Bank of Norfolk, But Express Regret in Departure from County Seat.

Concerning the departure of Hon. T. F. Memminger from Madison, in order to accept the position of president in the Citizens National bank of this city, the papers of the county seat express regret in behalf of the citizens.

Mr. Memminger had been identified with the interests of the city so long and had become so well known among the business folk and patrons of the town that his departure must come as a severe loss to the community. His arrival in Norfolk, on the other hand, has met with sincere cordiality on every hand. Today is the first Monday of his work in the city. He has been so well known in Norfolk for years that he was counted among the leaders even before his position brought him permanently here.

His work in the last session of the state legislature toward securing the appropriation for the new state hospital for the insane, gave him a warm place in the hearts of the people of this city as well as northern Nebraska generally.

The Madison Star-Mail says: Hon. T. F. Memminger, who for the past fifteen years has acted in the capacity of vice president and cashier of the Madison State bank has been elected president of the Citizens National bank of Norfolk to succeed the late Hon. G. A. Luikart. It was after much thought and deliberation that Mr. Memminger accepted the position at Norfolk as he regretted to leave Madison where he has many warm personal, political and business friends. Mr. Memminger's successor in the State bank has not been elected yet. Mrs. Memminger and children will remain here until fall when they will remove to Norfolk. While the writer feels that Mr. Memminger has been honored with the position in many ways of much more importance and a much larger salary, we are selfish enough to admit that we regret his fortune in the fact that Madison cannot afford to lose such men as Mr. Memminger and his very estimable family.

The Madison Chronicle says: While many friends in this city congratulate T. F. Memminger upon the fact that he has accepted the presidency of the Citizens National bank at Norfolk, at the same time they regret to learn that this will mean the removal of Mr. Memminger and his estimable family from our midst. He went to Norfolk on Tuesday to enter upon his new duties and for the present, and possibly until fall his family will remain here, and he will make frequent visits here. The place made vacant in the bank here by his retirement has not been filled yet, but will be in the near future.

LINCOLN TRADE JOURNEY

MORE THAN FIFTY BUSINESS MEN ON EXCURSION.

GUESTS OF NORFOLK FOR NIGHT

Arriving Shortly After 6 O'Clock. They Were Received at the Elk Club Rooms—Heart to Heart Talks, a Glad Hand and Bouquets.

Norfolk played hostess last night to the Lincoln Commercial club. More than a half hundred strong, by devious ways, which told where they were from, garbed in pleasant smiles for the people of northern Nebraska and anticipating the benefit which they must derive from their journey throughout this new northwest, they arrived in Norfolk at 6:20 o'clock, ten minutes behind schedule, and at the hotel, were received at the Elk club rooms and left at 7:30 o'clock this morning upon their journey northward.

But upon an expedition which is to increase their acquaintance with the people of the northern part of Nebraska, thus paying tribute to the ever increasing importance of the land that lies north of the Platte, the business folk of the capital city of Nebraska, seeking to strengthen their commercial interests and to broaden the lines into which it may distribute, have taken full four days off of their home ties and are visiting every town and hamlet along the Northwestern system between Norfolk and Fremont, Norfolk and Bonesteel, Norfolk and Long Pine and finally upon the Scribner branch between Scribner and Oakdale.

Yesterday's Trip.

In their own special train, consisting of a half dozen palace sleeping cars, the visitors from the Salt creek district left Lincoln yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, stopped at every town between this city and their own, chatted with the people whom they knew along the route and not acquainted with those they didn't know, were met at several stations with great big brass bands and ferris wheels and arrived, after their day of travel, at the gateway to the gold mines of South Dakota, the entrance way to the new northwest and the metropolis of northern Nebraska.

After the crowd left Fremont they found a warm reception. Between their home city and Fremont they met the lay nit at every sidetrack. In Norfolk they reached the climax of it all, they said, but they knew not what might happen today.

Glad Hand Here.

After their dinner last evening at the Oxnard and the Pacific, the southern men were received at the Elk club rooms by the local business people. During the evening the crowd assembled in the lodge room and talked it all over, pro and con, transferring bouquets that ought not fade away, stretching out the glad hand, one to another, from this side of the Platte to that, recalling incidents of times gone by and quitting with a smile that won't come off.

Exalted Ruler Salter turned over the meeting to W. M. Robertson, who presided for the heart to heart talks. He told the visitors he was glad that they had come, that the city was theirs during their stay and that he hoped they'd come again. "Lincoln and Norfolk—Lincoln and northern Nebraska have common interests socially, commercially and politically."

Col. Kennard was called upon. He remembered coming to Norfolk when there was no Norfolk. He was elected secretary of state and went to Lincoln. He thinks this is a great country and that the railroads of Nebraska should run north and south, as well as east and west. Lincoln has earned her prestige, he said and wants to get acquainted with here.

Nebraska Will Live.

H. M. Bushell, of the Trade Review, said he had urged this trip. Nebraska is a great state and this a big factor. Nebraska produced \$273,000,000 worth of crops last year, says he, while Colorado only produced \$43,000,000 worth of gold and silver. No matter what happens, Nebraskans can live—can feed the world. Speaking of Lincoln as a wholesale point, he said: "For years Lincoln has fought to get a rate. I can't see why some towns think they ought to have discrimination in their favor just because they happen to be situated on that muddy, dirty, filthy, unbearable Missouri river. I can't see why they think they're any better than the rest of the west. I hope to see Norfolk a wholesale point some day. It must be. And when that time comes, she will find Lincoln clean in rivalry and ready to assist in a rate."

Supreme Judge J. B. Barnes said he liked Lincoln. It had endorsed him and voted for him. He thought that the Platte river was an old story—ought to be wiped out.

Compliment The News. J. C. Seaverist of the Nebraska State Journal and Lincoln Evening News, responded to a call. "I am proud," he said, "of Norfolk's newspaper. And I want to tell you people that it is the finest newspaper in the state of Nebraska, outside of Omaha and Lincoln."

"Let us hear from Mr. Gale as to whether it is the best newspaper," said the presiding officer.

"As I have remarked before," said Mr. Gale, who is managing editor of the Star, "there is no doubt in the world but that Norfolk's newspaper is by far the best newspaper in the state of Nebraska outside Lincoln and Omaha."

Both these newspaper men told of their pleasure in visiting this territory and spoke of the reception tendered.

Can Trade With Norfolk.

Postmaster John B. Hays spoke in an exceedingly happy vein. "We want home industry," said he. "I believe in buying Norfolk goods, hiring Norfolk labor, and standing up for Norfolk wherever we can. I think the young men here ought to marry Norfolk girls and all of that. We are willing to go to Lincoln when we have to go away. But in return, we expect some trade. When you need flour, come to Norfolk. When you need sugar, come to Norfolk. That's a fair exchange."

Superintendent C. H. Reynolds had wondered why the commercial club never came before. He thought Lincoln knew where the Northwestern street on the Lincoln proposition.

Insane Hospital Proposition.

E. C. Rowick, secretary of the club, spoke of Lincoln and Norfolk in the past. "We have always stood together," he said. "After your asylum burned here, some of the patients were moved to Lincoln and Hastings. Norfolk thought Lincoln was trying to prevent reconstruction. This was absolutely unfounded. We wanted that asylum put back. We helped you get it back. No doubt your minds are disabused of that impression now. Further, in this insane hospital problem, I think the patients should be kept here and not sent to the chronic institution at Hastings. There are degrees of insanity. They have feelings as other human beings. They should be kept here tenderly, where their friends can see them, and this should be their home until they are laid to rest in the cemetery on the hill."

E. P. Hovey said he was a democrat and they wouldn't believe what he said anyway, but he emphasized the cordial feeling between Lincoln and the north. J. H. Prindle said he just had sense enough to keep still. R. W. McGinnis thought he was doing enough to help boss the trip.

J. L. Teeters, regent of the state university and wholesale jeweler, was called for but had not come to the club.

After the speaking, the club rooms were thrown open to the visitors, refreshments were served and the social session ended shortly before 11.

Among Norfolk men who accompanied the train to Bonesteel today were John R. Hays, C. S. Bridge, J. B. Maylor, W. N. Huse, Superintendent C. H. Reynolds and General Manager C. C. Hughes.

The party returns tomorrow morning, leaving here for the west at 7:30. They arrive at Long Pine at 5:40 and return to Oakdale next morning at 6:30. They leave Oakdale at 7:30, arriving at Lincoln at 7:30 that night.

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