THE HRRIGATION PROBLEM.

The People of Northwest Nebraska Want More Water.

SOME INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

A Very Emphatic Appeal Also Goes Up from a Citizen of Wyoming on This Important Subject.

HAIGLER, Neb., Feb. 12 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The experience of the last three years in this semi-arid region has demonstrated the fact that the "rain belt" theory, as far as agriculture is concerned, cannot be depended upon in this part of the state. There are but few persons remaining in this section who will not concede that the only way of successful farming is by Irrigation. The lands that can be irrigated upon each side of the streams will produce bountiful crops, which can be harvested in absolute safety under the clear skies of western Nebraska, and the farmers will grow rich, the same as they have about Greely, and in the San Luis valleys of Colorado. Those who are not "under the ditch" will have no means of livlihood except that of grazing, and seed put in the ground is so much labor and capital thrown away, unless you can irrigate the

ground. One reason of the great depression of farming interests in the west at the present time, is the fact that so many people of moderate means have been deluded by the rain belt theory, and invested their all, perhaps the savings of a lifetime, in lands in this region, thinking that the rains would come, crops would grow and that they could by turning over the earth raise the same crops that they did in Iowa, Illinois and the eastern part of the state. But the rain has refused to fall and they have seen their savings of years melt away and they are now on the verge of bankruptcy. This is not a very palatable theory, but it is the truth, and it is the cause of discontent of the people in western Ne-braska. Their only relief is by irrigation where it can be carried on. In this part of where it can be carried on. In this part of the state there are numerous streams that can be utilized, if the laws of the state are only framed so as to encourage irrigation. Unlike a great portion of the semi-arid region, southwestern Nebraska has numerous small streams that flow a large amount of water the year round. They do not depend upon the snew of the mountains to derive their supply of water, but they are fed from springs and keep up a good supply of a water the whole year. Hundreds of thousands of acres in this section can be planted under irrigation and the farms can be made the most prosperous of

tion can be planted under irrigation and the farms can be made the most prosperous of any portion of the state, if the present legislature will do its duty.

In the first place, the law limiting appropriation of water to streams over fifty feet in width should be repealed. Most of the streams in the western part of the state are less than that in width, and although they flow hundreds of cubic feet of water per second, yet no one with safety, can utilize their waters for irrigation, because the old common law of riporian rights attaches to them. mon law of riparian rights attaches to them. The legislature should also refrain from any hostile legislation against loan companies, be-cause it is only through their agency that ir-rigating ditches can be built, and farmers can procure the means to procure water rights. The fact that it has been proposed to extend the stay law upon the purchase of mortgages to three years, has already suspended opera-tions upon two large irrigating ditches in this tions upon two large irrigating ditches in this vicinity, which have been surveyed and companies organized to build. The parties contemplating building them state that if the legislature does not legislate against capital coming in, by extending the stay law as proposed or otherwise, they will build the ditches, but if it cuacts any law as threatened, they will lose what they have already expended, and will operate after this in states that are friendly to capital.

The legislature should also appoint a competent man as state engineer whose duty it should be to divide the state into water districts, and investigate as to the water sup-

tricts, and investigate as to the water sup-ply, and submit a report to the next legisla-ture, suggesting the best methods of encouraging and controlling irrigation. Colorado undoubtedly has the best law relating to irri-gation of any state in the union. Its consti-tution provides that the water of its streams belongs to the people, and on this hypothesis its laws are framed. The old common law as to riparian rights will not do in this country. It must be changed to meet the necessities of the people, and the state of Colorado is legislating upon that theory, and this state should pursue the

This letter is already too long, but permit me to say a word what the people about Haig-ler are doing. An irrigating ditch of ninety-one cubic feet per second capacity, has been commenced at Laird, and extending a distance of thirteen (13) miles. It takes its water from the north fork of the Republican river, and does not seem to dimmish the flow of water from that stream when the headgates are open to its fullest capacity, of 150 cubic

feet of water per second.

A company has been organized that has purchased this ditch and its franchises, and will enlarge it and extend it a distance of twenty-five miles farther east, running south of the town of Haigler and then east of there. They propose to have it completed so that by spring it will water 10,000 acres of land. The only thing that will defeat it is hostile legislation by this legislature, as I have suggested. The land is very fertile in this visuality is the state of the transfer of the land is very fertile. twenty-five miles farther east, running south gested. The land is very fertile in this vi-cinity, the climate all that we could ask, the supply of water unlimited the whole year, and supply of water unlimited the whole year, and the promoters expect to build up another town like Greely, Colo., at Haigier. Mr. D. Zimmerman, formerly of Colorado, an engineer of many years' experience, who has built a number of irrigating ditches in Colorado, is president of the company, and is the engineer in charge of the work. Back of him are a number of engitalists, who are enthusiastic. number of capitalists who are enthusiastic over the prospects. They have already bullt the ditch, as I have stated, thirteen miles, and having organized a new company, propose to extend it and enlarge it unless their hands are tied up by the legislature. A. C. W.

Another County Heard From. WILLFORD, Scott's Bluff Co., Neb., Feb. 12 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: All the people of northwest Nebraska rejoice to learn that THE BEE has become really alive to the subject of irrigation, and so much the more so because of the fact that they know that THE BEE is a newspaper of wide circulation and can wield a large influence in molding public sentiment on this important question. The subject is one of so great import it can not be well overestimated. The and district to which you refer is great in extent, and great in its possibilities. You state truly, it is already settled by many thousand homesteaders, who have come into it for the purpose of making homes for themselves and families. These homesteaders hoped to be able, through their industry and persever-ance, to make this country productive. They found the country rich in soil, and all that could be desired in climate, and yet withal so dry that it is altogether unreliable for ag-

ricultural pursuits.

There is no question of the fact that the people now here will be compelled to go out of it unless it can be redeemed by irrigation. Many of our people have already become discouraged and gone away, and many more will move away shortly unless they are assured that carnest effort will be made to redeem the country from its present barren. will move away shortly unless they are assured that earnest effort will be made to redeem the country from its present barren condition. I came into this North Platte valley in February, 1888. I found it a vast level valley of rich soil, beautiful scenery, healthful and congenial climate, and almost sverything one could desire to make a pleasant home. With hundreds of others I have been trying to make a farm here. We have built comfortable though not elegant houses, stables, corrals and other buildings. We have fenced and broken large quantities of land, and have fone all we can to make the land productive, but have learned from actual experience that this cannot be done without water. Here in this part of the North Platte valley there have been sufficient experiments made already with irrigation to convince us that the soil and climate are all that is necessary to become wonderfully fruitful under irrigation. On the north side of the river, within a few miles of where I reside, George W. Fairfield, assisted by his neighbors, constructed a small irrigation ditch several

miles in length, and have had it in operation two years, and the result has met their most sanguine expectations. Excellent crops of all kinds that are adapted to this latitude all kinds that are adapted to this latitude were raised last year under irrigation, on the line of this canal, and on the line of other canals near this locality. Nothing of any consequence was raised in this locality without irrigation. We in this valley now have several new lines of canals projected, and in the course of construction, which, when completed, will water quite a large area of country. The work of which is a gigantic undertaking, considering the force, and the means at command.

A few of my neighbors and I have organ-ned what is known as the Castle Rock irri-gation company. The project contemplates building a canal on the south side of the North Platte in Scott's Bluff county; main line about seventeen miles long, with a six-teen foot bottom, covering about 20,003 acres of land. We commenced work on this canal about eighteen months ago, and have done a large amount of work. We are building this canal for the benefit of our farmers, knowing we cannot live here without irrigation. There are only about fourteen of us to do this work and we are compelled to do it all without money, and without much to eat either for ourselves or teams, and without any other capital except will and muscle, and are now in midwinter still prosecuting our work, tearing up eight inches of frozon ground, hoping to get water on some of our farms this year. It is a great enterprise under the circumstances in which we labor, but it is a case of do or die, and we want to live

it is a case of do or die, and we want to live as long as hope lasts, and are "toiling on." And let me say here, this is just what all of the men engaged in all our local irrigation enterprises in this part of the country are doing, and represents the embarassments under which they all labor.

Being aware of these facts, you will not wonder that we feel a deep interest in all the efforts being made to obtain aid in redeeming this whole district of drouth-stricken country and making it fruitful.

Thousands of your readers will know just the locality of which I am writing when I tell them that it is that particular part of the North Platte valley that lies east of the Wyoming line and west of Court House rock, and particularly the country in the vicinity of Scott's bluff and Chimney rock. This part of this great valley will average fully fifteen miles wide for over fifty miles, and fully three fourths of the whole amount of territory embraced can readily be placed and can be a sea of the way and can be a sea of the way and can be a sea of the whole amount of territory embraced can readily be placed and can be a sea of the way and can of territory embraced can readily be placed under actual irrigation from the water flow-ing in the North Platte. This river here is ing in the North Platte. This river here is not the "shallow stream, an inch deep and a mile wide," as stated by the eccentric Nye. It is what we call shallow, but for three months in the spring and early summer it has an average depth of about three feet, with a fall of six and one-half feet per mile, and the flow of water in the flush season is simply immense, far more than than would be necessary to irrigate the val-

1f this surplus water could be stored and poured down over, the rich table lands of northwest Nebraska at the season when needed for crops it would be of inestimable value. As a matter of certainty, all of us homesteaders feel a deep interest in all the efforts that are being made to obtain assistance or aid in releasing, this whole district. ance or aid in redeeming this whole district from its drouth stricken condition but we who are in the midst of this great struggle, and who are pioneers in the development or this country, naturally think that our big government might and ought to condescend government might and ought to condescend to noticeus its humble subjects, and whilst having its eye upon the great and mighty enterprises that are being presented for its consideration, reader us a little aid in help-ing us in demonstrating the feasibility and practical value of its endeavors to make this country fruitful. A few thousands bestowed by the government in aid of these local pro-iects of these worthy homestaders would jects of these worthy homesteaders would not only be a great blessing to them, but would within a few years add multiplied mil-lions to the general wealth of the country, and in all probability the information gained by the government in these local enterprises would prove of great value to it, in its further and much greater efforts in the develop-ment of this country. If we only could have financial aid to the extent of one-half of the financial aid to the extent of one-half of the value of labor necessary to complete our local enterprises, we could have them all finished within the period of one year, and have a very large portion of this part of the North Platte valley under satisfactory and profitable culture, and our people lifted out of poverty intoplenty at once.

Cannot The Bre create interest in quarters where it will do the most good, towards helping our local enterprises, as well as the great undertakings contemplated? Our staying in this country will be of vital impor-

ing in this country will be of vital impor-tance in the development of these great enrises. If we are compelled to move out of the country in consequence of its arid condition, as surely we will be unless we can the wheels of progress in northwest Ne-braska a half century. Besides which, it will impoverish and pauperize all these homesteaders who have risked their all in trying to make their bornes here and redecese vast plains from their barren and deso late condition.

The fact, too, ought to be borne in mind that a large proportion of these settlers have actually paid the government at the rate of \$1.25 per acre for these lands, that are not worth 10 cents per acre without water. Is it not a matter of policy, mercy and justice to help us under the circumstances? We wish THE BEE unbounded success in

J. M. KING.

They all Want Water. HEMINGFORD, Neb., Feb. 12.—Owing to the great scarcity of running streams and the high altitude of the country in the northwest part of the state, there being deep canons from ten to twenty miles in length, that never in the last five years had any running water in them, and in many places they are from 200 to 300 feet below the top of the table lands, which have an immense rich soil, and would be enormously productive if prop-

erly irrigated. Now there is an abundance of pure, good water under the surface, from twenty to 150 feet, if it can be systematically drawn up from dug wells and stored in basins, for future use, at proper seasons of the year, to irrigate all of the best lands that may be above canals or ditches. This is the destiny of our country, and it will always remain so. Now the best way out of the dilema is what we are after. Our country being special from other portions of the state, it will require special attention of our law makers.

I am deeply interested in this matter, and find plenty of other tillers of the soil just

like me in this part of the country.

Mr. Purnells of Perkins county has introduced a bill in the house which provides a system of irrigating districts, under the con-trol of a board of supervisors. This may be all right for ditches and canals, but is not necessary where irrigating from wells by wind or steam can be operated more successfully and with less expense to those who use

We, in this country, believe the better plan to be, to extend corporation rights to counties and county commissioners in official capacity, confined to the boundaries of their ow county, or they may co-operate jointly with other counties in the matter of connecting

other counties in the matter of connecting canals or ditches.

If there is money to be made by corporation control of irrigating plants, the same can safely be said by the counties having control. When counties have control, it will be much more satisfactory to the tillers of the soil to know that, the money he pays for the use of the water, will be expended at home instead of being sent away to swell the already rich of being sent away to swell the already rich capitalists of some way off country.

If counties are given authority to bond themselves and receive state and government aid, and use the money in constructing and operating irrigation plants, they will be oper-ated in the interests of the tillers of the soil, while foreign corporation control would be right the reverse; and the farmer is so op-posed to that method that he would take but very little interest in farming for that kind of

a boss, because he feels that his farm and all his labor will soon pass out of his hands, and he would be a tramp or a tenant. The counties to reimburse and secure them-selves against loss, may have a lien on the selves against loss, may have a lien on the lands wherever the plants may be established, and charge enough for the use of the water tomake everything secure against loss, and give the owner of the land a right to purchase his own control of a local steam or wind pumping plant whenever he may feel it to his best interest to do so, from the county, after it has been completed.

HARVEY H. TOMILSON.

Irrigation in Central Wyoming. Douglas, Wyo., Feb. 12.—To the Editor of THE BEE: It is very true as THE BEE declares, that people who in agine that wyoming is a barren desert, susceptible of very little improvement, are greatly mistaken. Every man in Wyoming as under obligations to Tas Bes for precipitating the present

widespread discussion of irrigation. It has given us an audience, and we can now make t apparent to the world what we possess. No state in the arid region has a greater supply of water than Wyoming. Under the new dispensation water is wealth, not land. The Platte valley will in time equal the finest valleys in Utah in agricultural wealth. The Big Horn basin will be an empire of itself, hemmed in as it is by mighty mountains, possessed of an abundant supply of land and an inexhaustible supply of water. The valley of Powder river is today a perfect garden. It was here that the famous #3 bushels

den. It was here that the famous 973 bushels of potatoes were last year produced on a single acre, taking the prize offered by the American Agriculturalist.

In Platte valley in Wyoming, the next twelve months will witness great progress in the matter of irrigation. The Bridger's-Perry Ditch company will soon have completed a ditch covering 5,000 acres of land, taking water from the Platte near the old overland ford. The La Prelle Ditch company will take out a ditch near the head of La Prelle covering 10,000 acres. This in addition to 5,000 already under cultivation lower down, will make this creek the site of a very down, will make this creek the site of a very prosperous population. The Douglas Ditch company is constructing a ditch which will water the famous Fort Fetterman bottom, containing about six thousand acres. Sev-eral small ditches are being taken out by in-dividual farmers on Deer creek and Box Elder creek. Elder creek,

One of the greatest ditches in the west will be constructed in the Platte valley, taking the water out at Bessemer, running north for a distance of seventy-five miles, covering 200,000 acres of fertile land. The advantage of our situation lies in the fact that we have an abundance of water and the fall of the land is sufficient to make it easy to divert streams and throw the water where desired. Fetterman,

Dr. Birney cures catarrn, Bee bldg. HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Wine shades are popular. Hemstitched black and surah silks of triple varp are entirely new.

It is said that stripes will be preferred to plaids for summer dresses. Wide flaring collars of thick silk with velvet applique are very pretty.

Dr. Hammond says that thin soles are the

worst propagators of disease among women Turquoises are being extensively worn, especially in necklaces, mingled with dia monds. Undersleeves of chiffon are put in all slik gowns and robes made with hanging or ange

sleeves. The popular sleeve is a compromise be-tween the very plain and the very full

Close woven gold and silver ribbons are worked in sequins, and are used for belts and trimmings. About the only piece of jewelry worn on the street is the jewelled bonnet-pin which se-

cures the strings. For everyday or school-wear suitings che viot, serge, homespun, camel's hair and flan-nel are preferred. Many delicately tinted ginghams are striped with gay Roman stripes in a medley

of many soft colors. The newest thing in sweets is a bonbon frappe or a very delicate piece of candy dipped in cream and frozon like an ice.

Girls of twelve to fifteen years comb their hair back from the forehead and braid it to hang its length or tied in a low loop. Deep cuffs, or half sleeves, are braided or embroidered, and in some cases are made of fancy material with embroidered cuffs. The first importations of spring dress good are rough-surfaced Scotch woolens of right weight in small blocks or large plaids, in nar-

row lines or in broad stripes. Three Paris gowns, consigned to Mrs. Astor, are detained at the New York custom house, it having been discovered that the value placed upon them is much too low.

A noteworthy feature of the new ginghams is the use of cheae or "printed yarn" effects, so called because such lines and figures are printed in the yarn before the goods are With hooks and fastenings under cover and buttons not tolerated at all, the question that puzzles the woman who does not wear the French made costume is, how did she get

At no time in the last dozen years has fash-ion been so long waisted and as uncomfort-ably fitted as now. It isn't the corsets that make the mischief but the fearfully tight bodices and basques.

The high Medicis collars of open passementire do not afford the best protection to the neck and throat in midwinter, and as a precaution against exposure small boas or necklets of down and feathers are worn in-side the stiff, towering lattice work.

In the way of hair ornaments silver and gold are quite as cheap and vastly more serviceable than feathers. A very dainty fillet of silver may be had for \$3, and gold bands, though reaching up into the hundreds, are made in \$10 designs.

If no girls wore corsets under the age of twenty-five the chest would have a chance to acquire its full development, the habit of proper breathing would be established and proper fitting corsets could then be worn with impunity, says Mary Putnam Jacobi in the New York Herald.

In hosiery the latest novelties are silk stock ings with foot and ankle in one color and legs another. Some black feet exquisitely embroi-dered in red or gold are buckled to the right uppers; others are black with pink feet and the combinations of lavender or black, green or gold, mauve or orange are intended to match the creations of the modiste. For car-ful usage some stockings are embroidered with pearl and gilt beads intended to be worn

The latest fad in bonnets is the "Cleo-paira." It is a small toque, shaped like a Marie Antoinette, and is made of gold braid, heavily and richly embroidered with pearl beads. A large gold snake with jeweled eyes lies colled between a dainty and fluffy pompon, and ivery white velvet strings give a dainty finish to this charming head-dress. In Paris everybody who is a "somebody" has a "Cleopatra." It is Sara who wears the 'Cleopatra'' very much and has set the

In wearing apparel a comparatively new claiment for feminine favor is a dainty and becoming cape, desinged principally for evening wear. The unique feature of the cape is a wide flaring collar, composed entirely of is a wide haring collar, composed entirely of flowers, and equally effective worn turned up or down. The length of the garment va-ries; it reaches to the waist line or some incnes below, and it is made of lace, embroidered mousseline de sole, gauze or crepe, pleated or gathered to the collar and fastened in front at the neck with ties of rib-

Velvet calf is one of the favorite leathers for dressy half shoes and boisots. It to be had in various colors, but all goods are made to order to match the toilet for which the shoe is intended. The heels are covered with satin of a contrasting tone, the effect being to the foot height and lightness. Many of the black French kid shoes are covered with jetted stars, the twinkling effect of which is quite pleasing. White stitched heels are put on all sorts of low shoes, and a white kid rim is often introduced between the uppers and the sole as a finish to the gold, silver or bronze trimming of a tie or slipper.

A New York broker a few ago called at one of the police stations and made complaint of a scoundrel who, he said, made a practice of lying in wait for unprotected females and hugging them. He said his wife had witnessed the scoundrel's conduct on one occasion, and a gentleman who accompanied him said his wife, too, had been in suited by the man. The police captain at once summoned his detectives and sent them to Madison avenue to hunt for the man. He was descrided as good-looking and wearing an ulster reaching to his feet.

Massage, Mrs. Post, 319% S. 15th street.

Like Most Pointers. Germantown Telegraph.
Wagley-Pil tell you how to make a lot of

wooden-How? Wooden-How? Wagley-Buya lot of thermometers and sell them next July.
Wooden—I don't see how I can save money that way. Wagley-Why man, they're sure to go up

80 or 90 points. Uncertainty may attend business ventures and enterprises; but it never attends the prompt administration of Dr. Buil's Cough prompt administration of Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

"Mys ore ran in the night, and my soul re-fused to be comforted." "Poor fellow! of course it did. Pity, he couldn't get Salvation Oil. Only 25 cents.

SURE TO HEAR THESE AGAIN.

Fresh Crop of the Wits Some One Will Try to Palm Off as His Own Bye and Bye.

niggers and now they've freed the mules. What'll happen next?"

Missing a Chance.

Indianapois News.

If Robert Ray Hamilton has any regard for the valuable newspaper space that is being wasted he will state at once whether

An Unreasonable Girl.

"A penny for your thoughts," she said; And then he deemed it strange, After his inmost thoughts she'd read, That she should ask for change,

May Go in England.

May Go in England.

Europe in Edition Naw York Hould.

It is well known that the goat is not subject to tuberculosis. Can this be due to a diet of tomato cans, eight stumps and dress improvers! If such is the fact we may yet find that the true remedy for consumption is a compound tincture of tin cans, steel springs and tobacco.

Measuring by the Eye.

Young Lady-I want a pair of shoes, large and comfortable. Two will do. New Boy (glancing at her foot)-Mr. Leather, the lady wants two shoes, large and comfortable. Where's that box of

He Escaped.

Miss Antyque—That is my birthday book-case. I have received one book every year since I was born. Her Fiancee (after counting the books)—

Our engagement is off; for the bible says a man may not marry his grandmother.

A Wise Resolve.

Continent.

As some one who I ain't.

Plenty of Fun.

Cape Cod Item.

Mabel—This is the season of amusements.

Ethel—Yes; we had a hop and a small circus at our house last night.

Mabel—Indeed?

Ethel-Yes; pa stepped on a tack when he was going to bed.

Self-Conscious.

New York Journ L.

"I fear I spoke too harshly, my dear; I really forgot myself."

"Never! You are too self-conscious for

A Maiden's Bliss.

How glad a sight to see a man Come kneeling at one's feet I often dreamed that one would come,

I hoped and prayed that he would come

And the dream was very sweet.

And he has come and he has knelt, And if the thrill I've missed,

'Twas very nice to have him there— The old chiropodist.

He Wasn't Responsible.

En ch.

"Here's another victim of your poison," said a man to the proprietor of "Rough on Rats." "A poor woman has just died from a dose of it at her home in Jersey City."
"If she died at home it wasn't from my

preparation; for when rats take it, they do not

A Cautious Player.

New York Heraid. Wife (reading old romance)—John would

you like to be a seer! Husband—Not if it cost much, unless I held

She Was a Walking Delegate.

Boston Herald.

Wife (from the upper window at 1 a, m., to tipsy husband)—Well, what's your excuse for coming home at this hour!

Husband—Let me in, M'ria, Just (hic) come from meeting of labor union. Been considerin' what (hic) we'd do about the recent strike.

cent strike.

Wife—Well, you just sit down on the door-

step and consider what you'll do about the

Knew Better.

An Atchison doctor has the rheumatism,

Freeze Out.

Continent,
Oldsport—How did you catch such a cold

Hicaid—Opened a jack-pot and ran against a draft from a cold deck.

Willing to Forget.

Atchison Globs,
When married women go away from home

they take great pride in announcing that they are married. The man, on the contrary,

Paying Business.

Qu ensbury Sparks.

Patient (wofully—Oh, doctor! I'm all twisted up with the rheumatism and neuralgia. Oh, do you think, doctor, you can

get all the pain out of me!
Doctor (kindly)-Well, I will try to get all

What Spoiled It.

All spoited. How was that? The floor was so slippery and none of us

Harper's Bazaar.
Miss Mervilleux = What is the longest

word in the English language, Mr. Pon-

Ponsonby (promptly)-Disproportionable

Miss Mervilleux (pouting)—Do you know? Tell me, then, which is the most difficult to

Ponsonby-When with you? Goodby.

Could Afford a Mask.

A Kiss in the Dark.

"'Tis sweet," he said, "and tastes like more,"

As in the dark hallway he kissed her; the scooted out and slammed the door When he found it was only his sister.

Great Facilities for Playing Cards.

Aunt Jane (passing fashionably dressed lady)—Deary me! Where can that girl pos-

sibly keep her pocket in that tight skirt.

Bessie—She doesn't, I guess; there's room for haif a dozen, though, in those big sleeves

What Could He Expect.

McClammy-Mrs. Dingbatts doesn't seem

to have common sense, Tomdik-Of course not. There's nothing

common about her, she'd have you know.

That Nose.

New York Journal

"Her worst trait is her habit of snubbing

"But how can she help it, dear, with that

Euchred.

"Yes, sir, he is an honest man. He calls a

New York Hersld.

Chicago Inter-Ocean

Harpers Bazaar

even richer than she is.

What do you think of Mrs. X! She is ugly and ill-manered enough to be

Soft Enough to Excite Wrath.

How was the ball at Vandergilt's?

seems to think the admission of marriage i an admission of weakness. They take pains when they are away from home to pass off as

And she slammed down the window.

me an hour every night."

single men.

out of you I can.

nad our skates.

And at my feet would kneel. And I've imagined many times

The thrill that I should feel,

die in the house."

a full house or better.

Ono, I'll never suicide, Because in makes me faint To think I'd be identified

sixesi

THEY'LL BE CHESTNUTS LATER ON.

Fads and Foibles, Bad Habits and Manners, Selfishness and Avarice Hit Off by the Anti-Physic Society.

> Will They? New Topical Song.

Will the women go wrong when they get women's rights! Did it ever occur to you!
Well they buy up the front row to see men in tights!

Did it ever occur to you? Will they stand in the street cars without a will the feminine senators powder and paint, Should the speaker say "rats!" would the women all faint!

Did it ever occur to you.

With Modern Improvements. Dashaway—Miss Summit, I would suggest that your younger brother be asked to leave the room, as I have something of the utmost nportance to say to you.

Miss Summit—I am afraid he will have to

stay, Mr. Dashaway. In affairs of this kind I find that Temmy's services as a shorthand writer are absolutely indispensable. No Doubt of It.

"Is this a sleeping-car!" asked a commercial traveler, as he stuck his head out of his berth.

"Yes, sah."
"Well, wake it up, won't you, and see whether it won't move!"

It's English.

Mirror.
The skirt-dance girls from London's shores Would here be classed variety;
But just because they're English born We speak of them as "galety."

Just Showed Him.

Epoch.
Chicago Judge-"Upon what grounds do you ask a divorce, madame:"
Mrs. Lakeside-"Your honor, my husband loes not believe in divorces."

Chicago Judge—"Divorce granted,"

> What a Pity. New York Journal.

Captain Bitters—Duce take it! my dear judge. I don't know what alls me this morning. I can't eat a morsel.

Judge Jaggers - Perhaps, captain, you have taken something that does not agree with

Captain Bitters—By jingo! I did. I got a swallow of water while I was brushing my teeth. Waiter, give me a double brandy cocktail, quick, and fetch the Tobasco sauce.

One Advantage. Somerville Journal.

In the dressing room:
Miss Gotham: - Say, girls, one of you has
got on my rubbers and has left this horrid worn pair in their place."
Miss Chicago (proudly)—"I am glad that I at least am above suspicion.'

The New Way. Philadelphia Times, As sly as a fox was he, and sho
As soft as the dainty dove,
And so he wrote her a bushel of notes
That spoke of his deathless love. But he wrote them all with a fading ink,
And thus she had been deceived
If she hadn't, in fact, photographed them all As fast as they were received.

Chicago is Tired.

Trusty Henchman—Our blil for the improvement of Goose river won't go through. I've counted noses, There's a big majority against it. What'll we do?

Eminent Statesman (grinding his teeth)—
Dot 'Sdeath! Boycott the world's fair

Just Reflect.

Somerville Journal Don't grumble because the cold weather is and when asked what he was taking for it, said: "Nothing; do you suppose I would take medicine! I hire a colored man to rub making the coal settle in the bin. Think how the files bothered you last summer.

Won't Down. New York Journal.

Where are those congressmen who fight Wih such determined will? They are the advocates of that Much pounded silver bill. The more they're whipped the more they

The same opinion still."

Go Thundering Down, Etc. Philadelphia Press.

We were the prophets of the rise and de-line of sateens.

John Wanamaker. Poetry and Garbage.

Savannah News. The following is one of the many legends o be found on the empty barrels of the adies' improvement association of Green

My name is Empty Barrel, I'm hungry for a meal; Pray, fill me full, stranger, With trash and orange peck

The Bare Truth. Chicago Mail.

The Cherokee strip just now is attracting nore public attention than "The Clemenceau Back Number Restaurant.

Chancey Depew says: "I lately got a letter praising my speeches and saying: 'So much have they impressed me that I have but one grand wish. I wish to listen to the speech you—' Here I reached the end of the page. On turning the sheet over I read the rest: 'would make after a dinuer in your railway restaurant at Poughkeepsle.' "

Married for Money. On the promenade: Flora Lightly—Who was that gentleman

who bowed as he passed us? Laura Flightly—He? Why, I declare. It

Laura - Highty—Her Wuy, I declare, It looks like Augustus.
Flora—And who is Augustus!
Laura—You silly goose. Why, Mr.Flight-ly, to be sure. There must have been a fire at his club. This is only the third time I have seen him away from it since we were married.

Are You In It? Puck.

Arklight—I see that you have shut off all the gas in your house and are using nothing but candles. What is that for!

Darklight—Merely out of curiosity. I want to see if it will make any difference in the bills.

A Paradox. A woman rarely cuts her hair, And yet we often find, With ribbons gay and laces rare, To trim it she's inclined. She Wasn't.

She told him "No," and it made him glad, For he wanted to know if she was mad. An Excellent Substitute. New York Herald.

Bloober—Maisel has refused me! I am desperate! O for a war cloud, that I might become a soldier of fortune and bare my breast to pitiless lead! Van Leer (yawning)—You might get a job as electric light lineman.

Jealous Terrier. San Francisco Examiner Two millionaires were fighting in the Nevada bank, when a terrier which had been

Good for the Wives. calmly regarding the fray from beneath its eyebrows turned to the president of the bank and said: "It seems a pity that they should be worrying one another in this way. Have you no rats about the place? Mrs. Stuypend—Don't you think that women should receive regular money allow-ances from their hunbands! Mrs. Kirby Sione-Why, yes, of course; that is er-providing they could also call for Freed the Mules. Colonel John C. Calhoun tells a good story of the first visit of an old negro to Atlanta, Ga., when the electric cars were first introduced there, says the Continent. The old negro stood for a long time on the street corner watching the electric cars go by and then to an acquaintance remarked in a wondering way: extra ones when needed!

then ?"

her friends."

Atchison Globe. Those who say that boys know nothing bout economy never saw them when they way: "My goodness! The yankees freed the

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