WATER'S WORTH IN WEST.

How the Union Pacific Can Unload Its Surplus Aqua and Fructify the Land.

MONTANA TAKES KINDLY TO WATER.

our freight rates.

Such being the case, we feel it is better

Court d'Alene country \$900,000 worth of ore and concentrates and at least \$250,000 in gold builion and gold dust. Development work has been carried on, and the great ore bodies have been uncovered, extending all the way from the head of Prichard creek to Milan and from Milan to Warrang country.

Milan and from Milan to Wardner, embrac-ing an extent of territory difficult to realize without a personal knowledge of its bearings. During the year two large new mills have

been added to the concentrating capacity of the district, and nearly all the other mills

have been enlarged and improved. There are three milis at Wardner, two at Milan,

seven at Canyon creek and one on Mile, making a total of thirteen mills in the Court d'Alene, which have a reducing capacity of

The Montana Congress.

Detailed reports of the proceedings of the

Montana irrigation congress give a different

color to the action of the convention than

that indicated by the dispatches. It is true

the convention declared against the Salt

Lake platform favoring cession of the arid

inds to the respective states and territories.

This action was not delicerative. It was had under pressure of a clique under the

ead of Senator Power, who delivered him

refused a place on the senate irrigation com-mittee because he did not endorse segrega-

ion, so he took his revenge by inducing the

convention to pronounce against the Sait Lake plan. The action does not represent

Great Falls and Butte papers criticise the convention and ridicule the assumption,

pretty general in the convention, that the national government will undertake a gen

Resolutions were adopted urging "the creation of a state irrigation and immigra-

tion commission, which shall be appointed

other works of any district, to have sole con

legal voters of such district of five trustees

who shall exercise the control of such capals

reservoirs or other works after construction

ssue bonds of such districts for construction

evy taxes and otherwise provide sinking

fund, interest and repairs, subject in al cases to the laws of the state."

To Transfer Fort D. A. Russell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17 .- Mr. Clark of

Wyoming introduced the following bill in the

ouse: Granting the state of Wyoming cer-

tain lands in the Fort D. A. Russell military

reservation for agricultural fair and indus-

trial exposition grounds, and for other pur

and empowered to set apart 160 acres of lands

that may no longer be required for military purposes, in the Fort D. A. Russell military

reservation, in the state of Wyoming, for the use of the said state for agricultural fair and

ndustrial exposition grounds, and for other

public purposes. That the lands so set apart are hereby granted to the state of Wyoming

Provided. That if the said state shall at an

ime permit the said lands hereby granted t

this act, the said lands shall revert to th

Talking Out in Meeting.

In the heat of icoate in the San Jose, Cal.,

common council over the granting of a fran-

chise for a street railroad, Hon. Dr. Brev-

ogle intimated his suspicions that the appli-

cant might sell the franchise to the Southern

Pacific railroad and "give it a chance to bring the scum and riff-raff of San Francisco

the idea as "too ridiculous to talk about.

"The Southern Pacific," he exclaimed, "controls the politics of California (striking the

railing with his fist). I dare any man here t

that it would try to buy this council? sir. It would elect its own council."

deny it; control—you bet they do. If the Southern Pacific wants a road do you think

coming more calm later on Mr. Shively made

"an earcest appeal for the franchise and begged his brother legislators not to be silurian clams!"

Sugar Beets in Wyoming.

Systematic experiments with the growth

and value of sugar beets will be made in

Wyoming this year. In 1891 trial fields were

grown on the six experiment farms. Seventy

analyses yielded an average of 15.79 per cent

of sugar, with a maximum of 22.18 per cent. In view of these results, Prof. McLaren of

the State university proposes an extensive system of co-operative field trials in all parts

of the state. Circulars descriptive of sugar

beet culture will be sent to all who take an interest in their cultivation. It is expected

that the experiments will result favorably

Nebraska.

The Merna Valley bank has suspended

The Wells-Fargo express office at Rlair

The Brewster News has been purchased

from William F. Brewster by Radle L

Material for the construction of the new Missouri Pacific bridge over the Platte at

Martin & Claurens, implement dealers a

Union, Cass county, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

While herding cattle near Hardy, August

Finted had a leg broken and an ankle dislo

Dodge county's fair will be held Septembe

R. E. Barker of Gordon claims to be the

champion checker player of the northwest,

A "Jack the Peeper" is making himself

umerous around the bedroom windows of

Liberty ladies, and if he keeps it up a shoot

Madison county's agricultural society will have a four days' fair this year. September 20 to 23. There is \$20.68 left in the treasury

An objectionable character at Pierce was

given a ride on a rail and threatened with ;

ducking in a pond if he did not reform by a crowd of indignant citizens.

John D. Cormley has resigned his office as

postmaster at Butte City, the capital of Boyd

ounty. John C. Santee, editor of the Free

It has been decided to hold the Fillmore county fair September 13 to 16. Fifty new

stalls will be built by the county agricul-

ural society and the speed track will be re

A backing train struck a wagon at Wilson

ville. The young man driving the team jumped out and liberated the horses, but the

wagon was crushed and the coach nearly

Lance, is after the vacant place.

brown from the track.

paired.

cated by his horse falling with him.

president of the Agricultural society.

ng may be looked for.

and is willing to meet any professional.

to the cultivation of sugar beets.

Oreapolis has begun to arrive.

operations because of a lack of funds

ine the adaptability of the state

San Jose every Sunday. Thereupon on, R. O. Shively indignantly denounced

be used for any purpose not contemplated by

rol of construction, to cause the organization

he sentiment of the state, by any

eral system of irrigation.

400 tons of concentrates a day.

Great Railroad Projects on Paper-Cour d'Alene's Idle Mines-Sugar Beet Culture in Wyoming-All the News of the Northwest.

Council Blurrs, Ia., Jan. 16,-To the Editor of THE BEE: Several years ago I traveled considerably through the arid region and came back thoroughly convinced that if left to individuals it will take generations to reclaim it by irrigation. Each individual out there seemed to have his own idea "on how to go it." There is really but one practical way if we in our day wish to see it accomplished. That is, the general government must undertake the job, reserving all water rights to itself. The system should be to build storage reservoirs to catch and hold the waters running down the mountain sides. In valleys like the Platte, the Snake, and the Columbia, these reservoirs should be be built on the elevated lands, and the water pumped into them from the rivers and running streams. You will find this system in vogue in Colorado, Arizona, and in Australia. In Egypt the water is dipped up from the Nile and passed from hand to hand until it reaches the higher land, when it is then distributed from the watertight rush baskets. You can see by this how Moses came to be nid in the ark of bulrushes. If you will get Prescott's Conquest of Peru, volume I, you will find how the Peruvians first prigated the land

and then planted colonies on it.

Now then, we have the land, the water and the systems before us. The question is, will the general government do the work! I think not. Consequently asubstitute for the government must be found. It is needless to say, you have this under your nose, in the Union Pacific so far as it covers the arid regions. The tracks of that company traverse nine states and territories. It owes the general government between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. What will be easier and more practical than for congress to authorize the company to set aside annually a stated sum of its earnings as an offset to its indebtedness and proceed at once, under the super-vision of government engineers, to build irrigating works and branch lines and plant colonies on the lands so irrigated? The government owning alternate sections will be benefited by the by the governor, together with a state or engineer, which shall have power to divide the state into districts according to natural slopes; to prepare plans for the construction of the necessary canals and reservoirs or enhanced value of the land, and the company will develop settlement, etc., secure greater of any such districts by the election by the earnings and pay off its government debt

The details of such an arrangement can be made simple. That is, whenever the gov-ernment engineer finished a set of irrigating works let him certify to it, and then the government can give the company a receipt for the money expended. With the branch lines, the same method can be used—the government either accepting the branch road and leasing it to the company or accepting a first mortgage on the branch road, so the government can sell it in open market for the credit of the company. This is my notion of the thing and you can enlarge on it. The ultimate effect of such a plan will be that it will be the mightiest movement in the material development of the country, opening a tremendous market for the products of our farms and manufac-tories. E. F. Test.

Ogden and Salt Lake City are fruitful of railroad schemes. It is a rare week that some great project is not developed and turned loose for the enlightenment of the public. So far the rivairy has not called for great resources, other than the grey matter

expended in making them on paper.
Ogden has finished on paper a project that casts a shadow on the threatened Rio Grande extension from Salt Lake City to the coast. It is 'nown as the Ogden & San Francisco Short Line. Local and foreign capital is said to be interested. The route is all sur-veyed. It is to cross the Great Salt lake a few miles west of Ogden, thence across the American desert, through the Sierra Nevada by tunnels and on to the coast.

The first 100 miles out of Ogden will be perfect air line, gaining sixty-eight miles over the present line from Ogden to Loray, a point on the Southern Pacific When construction work begins on Salt lake, heavy timber for piles will be forwarded from Oregon vin the Oregon Short Line. These will be delivered at the lake shore, where steam barges constructed for the purpose will receive them and the work of driving will begin by means of pile drivers attached to the barges this way the line across the east arm of the lake to Promontory will be constructed a distance of five and one quarter miles, and flat cars loaded with drift and stone from Little Round mountain will be constantly kept busy dumping into the lake until a causeway is built to Promontery point. Passageways will be left open at regular in-vervals in this great causeway to allow passage for the Bear river currents into the south side of the lake. The dyke will be of sufficient width to allow of a double track

being laid the entire way across. From Promontory westward to the far shore, a distance of twenty-que miles, the same method will be pursued in the construc-tion, and when finished the work will be one of the most substantial and stupendous on the American continent.

The names of those who are to furnish the money to build this new line to the coast will not be divulged at present. Beyond the assurance that the road will be constructed nothing can be learned as to the financial backing. Several of Ogdon's leading citi-zens who are on the inside of the deal assert that it is a sure go.

Irrigation in Montana. An advance proof-sheet of a special census

builetin on irrigation in Montana says: This bulletin, the fifth of the series devoted to irrigation in the arid states and ter-ritories, has been prepared under the direc-tion of Mr. John Hyde, special agent, and relates to the state of Montana, in which there are 3,700 farms that are irrigated out of a total of 5,664. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 350,582 acres, in addition to which there were approximately 217,000 acres irrigated for grazing purposes. The average size of the irrigated farms, or more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised, is ninety-five acres. The aver age first cost of water right is \$4.63 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the self for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is \$9.54 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the state, including buildings, etc., it reported as \$49.59 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$35.33 per acre. The average annual cost of water is \$5 cents per acre, which, deducted from the average annual cost of water is \$5 cents. acre, which, deducted from the average an

nual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of \$12.01 per acre, "The tendency throughout the entire arid region to describe as irrigated all land to which water has been applied within any recent period by artificial means, lands to which ditches perhaps so far destitute of water have been constructed, and even land for which water rights merely are claimed, has placed the census office under the neces-sity of absolutely restricting itself in its official bulletins on irrigation to land on which crops were actually raised by the artificial application of water during the year 1889. The farms or stock ranches in Montana irrigated merely for grazing pur-poses have therefore not been taken into

account in this bulletin beyond the foregoing statement as to their approximate total Cour D'Alene Suspension.

owners to stop shipping ore unless the rail

roads reduced the rates on ore. It was inti-

guated that possibly the railroads might

listen to a compromise if the time was ex-

tended. So the miners changed the date to January 15. But the railroads refuse to

make any corcession, as the following letter from General Traffic Manager C. S. Mellen of the Union Pacific shows. The letter is

dated December 28 and is addressed to the

One of the cold mornings of last week Kearney people witnessed a mirage. The cities of Holdrege and Minden could be distinctly seen reflected upon the clouds, the mirage appearing best immediately after sun-Great hardship is likely to follow the closing of the big mines in the Cœur d'Alene district, which was set for the 15th. January I was originally the date fixed by the mine

The Nebraska land and cattle company, doing business in Buffalo county, has been dissolved. The assets have been divided among the creditors and the real estate among the directors. The company owned a large tract of land in Buffalo county, com-monly spoken of as Poolo's ranch.

The Burt county alliance has elected S. A. McDowell president. The other officers are: Vice president, J. T. Blackstone; secretary, Frank Roth; treasurer, C. M. Viles; lec-turer, George Osborn; assistant lecturer, Robert Hanson; chaplain, George F. Good-

ell; doorkeeper, Charles Averill; assistant doorkeeper, J. W. Patterson; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Gallup; executive committee, T. J. Minier, George Osborn, G. A. Crannell, A. K. Leurs and E. M. Benton. Cour d'Aiene Mine Owners association. It is as follows:
"I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th; in which reply has been delayed, owing to a desire on our part for reliable information as to the conditions surrounding the disposition

Iowa. of the output of your camp.
"From such information as we have been James Wood died in the Union jail, where able to obtain, there appears to be no good reason why any reduction should be made in he was locked up for drunkenness. The charge is made that wolf farming is ommon in lows for the sake of the bounty. 'Our information is to the effect that the Ex-State Superintendent Sabin's biennial product of your camp is contracted at the present time for the coming year, and on a basis of the rates now in effect, and that your product both can and will move on these eport to the governor makes a book of 500

Dr. J. S. Roon of Calmar is suffering in tensely from blood polsoning in his hands, the result of attending an erysipelas patient. to submit to the temporary loss occasioned by your shutdown rather than unnecessarily reduce our income permanently." Sand token from the Des Moines river bed s said to be the finest obtainable for building , and a Keokuk man ships many car The Northern Pacific has given an answer very similar to the above.

During 1891 there were shipped from the

loads of it every year. The captain's commission given by President Madison in 1812 to Robert Lucas, who was the first governor of Iewa, is still pre-

served by his family in Davenport. Some of the Cherokee people are hinting in pretty plain language that they want a re-port from the relief committee who distrib-uted the flood contributions last summer. A discussion brought up by the Philadel-

phia Press develops the semingly indisputa-ble fact that Frank Carberry, now editor of the Dubuque Times, was the first man to enist on the morning after Fort Sumter was fired upon.

Alfred W. Townsend, 15 years old, left his home in Hamilton township, Franklin county, on December 5, and has not since been heard from by his parents. His father's name is Thomas Townsend, and his ddress Dows, Ia.

Uncle Chamberlain of near Spencer is 75 years old. He killed and dressed a hog last week which weighed 350 pounds, alone and unaided. He also owned a cat 17 years old, which the day before its death caught and killed a jack rabbit.

A German who works for Lawrence Foell, in Hayes township, accidentally shot and al-most instantly killed his 6-year-old daughter. They were getting into the wagon to go visiting when the gun in some unaccountable way was discharged,

self of many reckless statements in his speech. Among other things he said he was B. A. Dolan, a prominent Keekuk attorney, has instituted a suit against the Pullman Palace Car company for \$1,500 damages. He claims he was damaged to that by reason of contracting a severe cold while riding from Denver to Paeblo, Colo., on the efendant's cars. J. M. Lee of New London exhibited an ear

of corn in Burlington that weighed one pound and six and one-half ounces, and se-cured a prize of an overcoat against fiftyeven other competitors. The corn shelled rom the cob weighed one pound and one and ne-half ounces. The winter term of the : tate university has

opened with a full attendance. The past year has been the most prosperous one that the school has ever had. The chair of English is at present vacant, Prof. Simpson having accepted that position in the Leland Stanford university of California. A country editor in Missouri, it is said, has returned to Mr. Williams of Rush park fame a complimentary ticket to the races, donated

last year, with this note: "Dear Sir-I used this 'comp' last year at your track during the August week. Accept thanks for same. It is all that I have to show for \$1,200. Happy new year! You need not send me one for Yours truly, Retired Sport." A Sheldon man sent his little son to New Jersey a year or two ago to live with an aunt. He wrote to his father recently for the money to buy a gun to kill ground hogs with. He could sell the scalps for 10 cents with. He could sell the scalps each and soon pay for the gun. The other day the father sent on a draft to pay the aunt's neighbor \$25 for a likely heifer

which was a victim of the boy's marksman Major Andrews of Davenport, in a letter to the Woat Cheer Patriot, explains how the name "What Cheer" originated. He says: When the Puritans came to America to get rid of religious intolerance they settled here as the 'Massachusetts Bay colony,' and they became as intolerant of these who held different religious views as those they had left in old England. Hence, in 1636 Roger Williams, being driven out of the colony, landed from his canoe on the present site of the city of Providence (which name he gave it). Here he was soon joined by some of his followers, and here was formed the first Baptist church in America. At the time of his landing he was accosted by the Indians with 'What cheer, Owannux?' (the last word meaning Englishman). This is history; and wing myself been born and brough the city of Providence, it very naturally came to my mind. I could not find any other postoffice of that name in the United States, and so I named the office What

Cheer. South Dakota. Pennington county has a cash balance of A racing circuit has been formed in the Black Hills.

It costs \$100 a year to run an auction shop n Sioux Falls. Negotiations are under way to group the granite quarries at Sioux Falls in a trust.

The Eikhorn Railroad company paid \$20,-000 taxes into Black Hills treasuries last Chamberlain proposes to bridge the Missouri this year if congress passes the pending

South Dakota newspaper men have organ ized a company for the purpose of supplying each other with ready made interiors. A Spearfish doctor is said to stand in for a divvy of \$350,000 -- one of the many promis cuous "fortunes" awaiting heirs in England Two Boston capitalists have taken hold of

will erect a six story building costing \$150. A strike of silver-bearing rock in a hitherto entirely unexplored section of Bear Butte district is reliably reported, and will create something of a stampede to the lo-

A rich silver strike was made in the Margaret tin mine near Harney City. The vein is said to be five feet in width and yields fifteen to eighteen ounces of silver and some gold to the ton.

Exploration of the Inter Ocean property continues with most satisfactory results, and by the time the twenty-stamp mill is completed there will probably be enough ore on the dump for some months' operations.

A call has been issued for a meeting of stock growers, to be held at Rapid City, February 20. The intention is to bring the different organizations under one head and so work unitedly, and in this way effect protection more thoroughly. George M. Johnson, the new owner of the Caleboga property, is sinking an incline shaft, following the ore on its dip, and has

already taken out several car loads of high-

galena, which will be shipped to the Deadwood or Omaha smelter. The Hawkeye company, a recently organized Iowa corporation owning free milling property, is advertising for proposals for building a forty-stamp quartz mill at Pluma Station, on the Burlington railroad. Con-

tracts are to be let at Des Moines. The Burlington railroad has just definitely located a line from Deadwood to Hurricane and Rawlins district, both in the ills, partly in South Dakota and partly in Wyoming. The railroad will hasten devel-opments of the district, where what work has already been done proves the existence of large veins of tin, besides magnetic and hematite iron ores, which carry generally enough gold to make them valuable for the most precious metal.

Wyoming. Gold Hill mines are doing well. There are fifty boarders in the state pen. Building and toun associations are becom-

ing popular in Laramie.

The Downey stamp mill at Gold Hill crushes fifteen tons of ore a day. Railroad tickets to the value of \$23,562.23 were sold at Rock Spring during 1891. Laramie's Hotel company squeezed its capital stock from \$75,000 down to \$17,500. Ranchmen have donated right of way for the Horse creek extension of the Burling-

Saratoga is hemmed in with snow, but none has fatten within the corporation limits.

A Chicago syndicate has secured options on several copper claims in the vicinity of Casper. Thirty-five hundred voters registered in Cheyenne. Less than 1,500 voted at the city

Cheyenne democrats are happy. They elected three of the four councilmen at the city election last Tuesday. Three men were recently arrested for

with a sail and venturing out on the Union Pacific line with the craft. Laramie county receipts for 1891 amounted to \$244,776.33; expenses, \$124,407.91. A snug balance of \$86,356.75 remains in the treasury.

Casper has imported a heavyweight male teacher from Nebraskal His dukes are moderate hams, with knots that agitate the cuticle of unruly kids through several thickpesses of leans.

During 1891 there were unloaded at Rock Springs 53,463 cars of eoal, weighing 1,100,-355,192 pounds and yaelding in value \$3,101,-565. The expenses of Rock Springs station were \$7,567, and of the yards \$8,699.

Merchants of Chevenne and Rawlins have ramed for future reference a number of handsomely engraved checks for which they paid sums ranging from \$20 to \$110. The checks were bogus, but a smooth psuedo "miner" with great expectations induced hem to cash the paper.

There were 102 deaths in Park City last A seven-foot vein of coal has been uncov-

ered ten miles northwest of Manti.

The wife of one of the counterfeiters arrested in Salt Lake has given away the whole history of the gang. In granting a franchise to the Natural Gas

company, the Salt Lake City council fixed the price at 40 cents per thousand feet. According to the Salt Lake Times, "the first democratic legislature in the history of Utah is now in session." Three-fourths of the members are Mormons.

The way the snow is filling up in the mountains causes the farmer to wear a broad smile these days. It means plenty of water for irrigating purposes next year, and also is a sure guarantee of an abundant harvest next John Anderton, a Union Pacific employe of Echo, was shot and almost instantly

killed near that place last week. He and his brother were out hunting and in some manner the brother's gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering the victum's leg. He bled to death in a very few moments The total revenue of Salt Lake City from

its census for the year 1891 is placed at \$161,-424,40, of which amount the saloons paid \$110,500 and the other callings \$50,924.40. Last year the receipts from saloons were \$83,850; other callings, \$38,462.45; a total of \$122,312.45; making a gain for the past year

Montana. Every loyar Montanian wears sapphire lowerry

Butto vies with Cheyenne in the matter of The Jay Gould mine near Helena has paid

\$459,000 in dividends. The Racing association of Butte will hang up \$20,000 in purses for the summer meeting.

An ore body eight feet in width has been struck in the Blue Cloud lead, near Helena. This is another evidence of the fact that there

s a great deal of rich mineral land lying near It is thought probable that the Union Parific will build a branch line from Meirose to the mining section known as Camp Creek in The district is twenty-five miles south of Butte.

Twelve Chinamen are in jail in Butte for clipping the ears of another celestini. The latter was thus punished for appearing as a witness against a Chinaman arrested for attempted murder.

The Springfield mine, north of Walkerville, continues to produce rich ore. Returns from the last shipment of twenty-eight tons to the Colorado smelter averaged 125 ounces silver and one ounce of gold to the ton.

The Union Pacific Coal company of Chey enne has been incorporated in Butte. Capital tock, \$20,000. The purposes of the company are to carry on the business of prospecting and locating coal and stone mines and dealing in real estate.

An extra session of the legislature is Two men lost their lives on the drifts near De Lamar.

Idaho,

Boise is to have a five-stamp mill and a small smelter. A. J. Crook's Gold Ledge on Salmon river, runs from \$8 to \$10 per ton.

It is said that the Seven Devils railroad is a sure go. The chief stoker has not been named.

The Poorman mine, in the Cour d'Alene last year and paid dividends aggregating 895,000. Albert Yearian, a fifteen-year-oll residing at Junction, Loudis county, is a musica

genius. It is said he is a phenom on the Dr. R. W. Marshall of Bellevue stepped into the office of the Snoshone Journal and enquired if the editor was in. He was. The Loctor expressed a desire to become ac

quainted, and struck a Sullivanesque atti-tude, but before ne could make an expression the editor drew his artillery and invited the medic to gaze into the bore. The doctor acknowledged the call and retired. Nevada.

It is said that two-thirds of the miners on the Comstock are idle and are anxiously waiting for spring to open in hopes of secur-The burned district in Truckee is being

gradually rebuilt. Several buildings have aiready gone up and more are in course of The Chinese quarter of Virginia City is said to be the liveliest section of the whole

town. It has fare games that are well patronized by both white and yellow suckers. The recent dividend of 10 cents declared by the Standard Consolidated of Bodie is its seventy-seventh, aggregating \$3,615,000, or

\$36.15 per share. After paying this dividend the company will have a surplus of \$30,000. A strike of rich ore is reported in the Con idated New York mine on the 600 level. t has been tapped by four crosscuts, and th last of these has developed richer ore than its predecessors. The ore in the last crosscut

is said to go \$500 or \$600 per ton. A Carson dispatch says that a small meteoric fragment passed through the back window of George Vonderbyde's harness shop last Saturday. It fell from a cloudless sky about 4 p. m., at an angle of sixty de grees. Under a glass it shows metal resembling nickel, crystalized in places, with smooth cavities and indentations all over. It weighs half an ounce, and is about the size and shape of a big bean. It will be sent to

the Smithsonian institute. A certain lady in Soda, who thought her husband spent too much time down town, one day last week took a walk to find him As she passed a saloon she saw her liege lord seated at a table near the stove engaged n a game of seven-up. So she walked right in, drew a chair near the stove, put her fee on the fender and drew her knitting from her pocket and began to knit. Her husband told her to go home, but she said she was quite confortable and would wait until he

was ready to go. Finally the old man quit the game and they departed. Two hundred and three applications for he purchase of state lands embracing 36,-70.02 acres, situated in the several counties of the state, were flind in the Nevada state land office during the year 1891. Of this amount there was selected, out of the 2,000,000 acre grant, 32,648,37 acres. One thous and and eight contracts were issued and completed in duplicate, covering 334,310.88 acres at \$1.25 per acre, representing \$334, 210.88 drawing interest at 6 per cent pe annum. One nundred and fifty state land patents were issued, embracing 23,532.29 acres. The net cash pald into the treasury for account of state lands sold in 1891 was

Along the Coast. Seattle is flooded with bogus money. The Walla Walla penitentiary is overrowded.

The filbert is being profitably cultivated in Washington. The North California Citrus fair is in full blast at Auburn. An eight-foot vein of coal has been

red in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon, Wash. The cable road company in Los Angeles attends to convert the horse car lines into electric roads, thereby making a saving of \$50,000 a year. The snow fall throughout southern Oregon during the past two or three weeks has robably been as great as ever known during

the same period. Forty counties have signified their Intention to be represented in the state miners' convention, which meets in San Francisco ext Wednesday, A dairy company has been formed in San

lose with a capital stock of \$10,000. One of ateaning a handcar at Cheyeane, rigging it up | the directors is named Weils, but it does not necessarily follow that the stock will be

watered The otter is said to be growing very scarce in Washington. Very few sains are being obtained this season, and all along the coast the fur-bearing animals seem to be rapidly disappearing.

The proprietors of the quarries at Tenino Wash, have set their machinery at work to get out a block of stone which is four feet square at the ends and 100 feet long, to be sent to the World's fair.

Over \$80,000 of the capital stock of the Port Townsend Steel Wire and Wire Nail company has been subscribed, and it now looks as if the stock will command a premium before work is begun on the buildings. A man in Oregon looks so much like Governor Pennoyer that W. H. Biggs, a politician of that state, poured into his ears a lot of party secrets before discovering that he was not talking to the governor. Big sell on Biggs.

The city of Ellensburg. Wash, is in a re-markable predicament. It has had a munici-pal election, and both candidates for mayor received exactly the same number of votes, but the law provides no way to settle the

The placer mines all over Oregon will have plenty of water next spring. From every district most promising reports are received. Owners of quartz claims are putting in the winter developing their properties, and with the opening of spring many new mines will be added to our fast increasing bullion pro-

ducers. A phenomenon is observed in an artesian well near Ellensburg, Wash. The well spoken of is down about 200 feet, but the water in it is still 160 feet below the surface. The pacification se peculiarity consists in the fact that when there is no wind the water is that distance elow the curbing; when there is a high wind flowing water pours out of the pipe

MILITARY MATTERS. lossip from the Forts Which Will Interest

Army People. There are 378 soldiers now in confinement the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. Hereafter the colors of a regiment are to be

daced in mourning only in obedience to or lers from the War department, The desertion problem, says the Rank and File, seems to be working itself out in a very satisfactory manner in the army.

War department orders announce that the

ten first class sergeants of the signal corps will rank at posts with first sergeants of the line. The remaining sergeants of the corps will rank with sergeants of the line. The significance of this should not be lost on the powers that be. There is no reason why desertions cannot be much further reduced.

From January 9, 1867, to June 30, 1891, 88,475 soldiers deserted from the army, the estimated loss thereby to the government being \$2,500,000. This makes an annual average of more than 3,600 for the period of twenty four and one-half years, nearly two and one-half times as many as took place during the year ending June 30, 1891, in which the total number was 1,503. For the year 1890 the total was 2,344, and for the pre-ceding year 2,835. The remarkable decrease in desertions, as shown by these figures, is no doubt, due, in part, to the exercise of greater care in the selection of recruits, but principally to the wiser policy that now pre valls in the government of the army.

Private Ernest Koenig of the Eighth in fantry band was discharged on the 10th. Lieutenant R. F. Ames, Eighth infantry, eft the post on the 7th inst. on a four

month's leave. Chief Musician Carl J. Carlsen. Eighth infantry, returned on the 9th after having enjoyed a six months' furlough in San Fran-

Mail facilities in this part of the world are not much to brag about, and the postoffice authorities should stir themselves a little and give us botter service. We have been having extremely cold weather for the past week, the thermometer

registering for several days from 159 to 249 elow zero, and it is still very cold. The band at this post is being reduced by discharge to such an extent that before long, inless it is recruited up again we will have only the drum major and the bass drum for parades and guard mounts.

Quartermaster Sergeant Will Edwards, Eighth infantry, returned to the post on the sth inst., after having enjoyed a visit to Cali-fornia, where his family resides. He reports having had stormy weather on his ourney to California and also on his return

Work is rapidly being pushed at the ice nouse, and there is no doubt but that the ice now being stored will prove sufficient in quantity and also in quality. Last year, gathering the crop was delayed until it was so late that there was not enough for the vants of the garrison. Besides it was of a ery inferior quality, more snow than ice. Justice is administered very queerly in Buffalo. For instance, a few days ago two cavalry soldiers were in town having their photographs taken and upon starting for the post found they had only a very short time to reach it in, so they put spurs to their mounts in order to be in time for urill. They

were promptly arrested for fast driving ne vigilant marshal of the town, tried and sentenced to confinement. Private Andrew Keiser, troop H, Sixth he crack shot of the Sixth cavalry, and one the best shots in the army, has been languishing in the county jail of Johnson county on account of not being able to tell the differ-ence between a horse and a deer. He was out hunting a short time since and seeing herd of horses in the mountains mistook them for deer and elk, at least he says so. He hred and killed two horses and shot a colt in the leg. He is now at liberty under \$300 ounds, which were kindly furnished by the

Fort Sidney Notes. Major Daniel N. Bash, paymaster U. S. A., arrived here and paid the post on the

ntizens of Buffalo.

Dr. A. L. Stowitta of Sidney is performing the duties of post surgeon during the illness of Dr. Tesson. Assistant Surgeon Tesson, Lieutenant

Brooke, Post Quartermaster and Liqutenant

tamper, are all on the sick list. John Moran enlisted for company E. Twenty-first infantry, has been appointed orporal, vice Portens, discharged. Private Holland, company B, Twenty-first infantry, was discharged on the 6th inst. and left on the same day for Salt Lake City. Corporals W. H. Morford and Michael Kelley have been promoted sergeants, and Artifleer William Marienhof and Private Ludwig "C." Grimmnitz appointed corporals

in company C. Twenty-first infantry

Great preparations are being made for ball masque, to be given on the evening of the 13th by the enlisted men composing the base ball nine of this post, the proceeds from which are to be used in buying uniforms. Captain J. W. Duncan arrived from David's Island, New York Harbor, on the 12th with twelve recruits for this post. While passing through Omaha he turned over to Lieutenant Butts, who had been sent from Fort Randall, S. D., to meet him, fifteen recruits for companies of the Twenty-first infantry

stationed at that post. Fort Niobrara. Sergeant Julius Reinke, company B.

Eighth infantry, was discharged January s and re-enlisted the next day. Leave of absence for one month, with pernission to apply for an extension of nonth, is granted to First Lieutenant B. H. Cheever, jr.

Chaplain Orville J. Nave is not expected here until January 15. His stay at Wash-ington has been in connection with the annual meeting of the United Christian com-Private Aifred Boone, troop G Sixth

cavalry, will be discharged from the service of the United States for having enlisted under false pretenses. Boone is a good operator and as long as he attends to his usiness is sure to get along outside of the army any where.

Where No Water, Nob., Oct. 28, '90.—Dr. Moore: My Dear Sir—I have just bought the third bottle of your Tree of Life. It is indeed a "Tree of Life." Doctor, when you so kindly gave me that first bottle my right side was so lame and sore and my liver en larged so much that I could not lie upon my right side at all. There was a soreness over my kidneys all of the time, but now that trouble is all over. I sleep just as well on one side as on the other, and my sleep rests and refreshes me, and I feel the best I've felt in fifteen years, and I know that it is all due to your Tree of Life. Yours very truly.

For sale by all druggists.

WHAT THE EFFECT WOULD BE.

Senator Pettigrew's View of Electing Senators by the People Direct.

IT WOULD BE LITTLE IMPROVEMENT.

Members of That Body Favor the Plan Generally but the Present House Could Not Be Induced to Endorse the Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17 .- | Special to

THE BEE. |-"I wouldn't give a toss-up between the present system and the proposed law to elect by a direct vote of the people, said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota in speaking today of the bill now pending in the senate which proposes to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people instead of through the state legislatures. "There are advantages in both systems," continued the senator, "and there are serious objections. The most serious objection under the present system is the thwarting of the will of the people now and then. It is very provoking for the majority of a state to want a certain man for senator and get some one they do not want. Yes, i the bill proposing an amendment to the federal constitution making it competent for the people to elect senators at the polls should pass, I have no doubt the various legislatures would ratify it and it would be-come law, for it would not do to defeat an opportunity for the people to have more men to elect to office. I don't believe the senators themselves would seriously object to it. But there are, as I have said, two sides to

meeting or 'lix' a primary than it is to over come a legislature. That is my judgment of the matter. I never tried either, but I have seen the workings of all sorts of political bodies. In any decent state it is almost im possible at this age of the world to use money in electing a United States senator. It is more dangerous, too, than it is doubtful, i possible. Senatorial contests are also fought out at the polls now, the same as they would be under a law providing for election by the people. Candidates in the first place out up their men at the primaries or in convention, and the contest for election to the legisla-ture when a senator is to be elected is drawn sharply upon personal lines. It is political, social and business death for a member of the legislature to violate his instructions at the polls or in convention. Few intelligent men will risk it, even if we do not consider the moral question involved in receiving a bribe. So far as I am concerned, I would rather try to improperly influence a people at the polls or in convention than in a state legislature. Besides, when one is elected at the polls there is a multitude of machinery and intricacy which will cover up misgivings and intrigue, while at the legislature the chances are few.'

'It is easier to 'set up' a convention or mass

"Do you think the bill will pass!"
"I doubt it. If it got through the senate I don't believe it would pass this house. I bave found little objection to it in the senate, and the objections raised to it I find come from the constituents of the senators. They themselves can have no objection. In fact I do not see that the senators themselves have the right to say how they shall be elected That is a prerogative which belongs to the voters.

Their Outlook Rather Gloomy. Now that the democrats are moving to set aside the silver issue, and they have already shelved "tariff reform" and given notice that they do not propose to indulge in any legislation contemplating expenditures of money, it becomes apparent that the present session of congress will be very short, unless the majority in the house chooses to waste the time of the people in useless and nimless political discussion rather than real work. At present the outlook is favorable to another campaign on the part of the democrats with nothing in view but promises and complaints. A party that does absolutely bothing but complain at those who do accomplish something and tries by blockaging to stop those who would accomplish something can conduct nothing out a defensive campaign.

It was believed that when David B. Hill came nere that the proposed plan of choosing the presidential electors of New York by the egislature of that state would make democratic success easy, providing they could hold their own in the south and west; but now that that politician has said it will not to to overthrow popular policy and tradition n that way all plans of legislation by the emocrats have been upset, and the outlook for that party is indeed gloomy

Dispensing Political Patronage. It is a pity that everyone who seeks an ap-pointment at the hands of the president for himself or a friend cannot see both sides of the question. If he could less blame would attach to the appointing rower. The fact that official patronage is the greatest misfor-tune that can politically befall an office dispenser has never been so palpably apparen s during the present and last administrations. This is probably due to the fact that the civil service law is just getting a firm foothold, and those who have been trying to most consistently assist the new law to be come popular have had to stand the burden of the seen and unseen work in this connec tion. Not half of the circumstances which move the president to make an appointment or refuse the appointment of those who are strongly recommended ever become under-stood by those most directly interested. Probably the hardest part of appointment troubles with the president grows out of the fact that he is compelled by custom and for policy to remain silent at the end of a fierce ontest for office and make no explanations. n every other position the appointment can se explained; this and that one can have th status of the contest at the close and know something of the reasons which led to the

vindication the power which made it must carry the odium in silence. Caution is Necessary. Reflections against character are magni fied as they travel; motives are magnified for personal interests; revenge is keener and swifter than gratitude. It therefore be switter than gratitude. It this to be not only cautious in what he does, but in the words of explanation he utters. He has even more disadvantage than the court or jury? He

preferment of the successful man; but if the appointment itself does not carry sufficient

cannot defend his own action, either pub icly or privately.

It is not any more natural for an aspiran to judge of his own qualifications than it is for him to weigh the requirements of the office he see's. Naturally he thinks he is the ideal for the place. The president must draw the line of wisdom, reach the conclu-sion as to the demands of the place and the fitness of the applicant. It is a serious insul-to tell an aspirant that he is not fitted for the place he seeks, unless the thing can said in general language. If the positi requires a lawyer or physician and the appl cant is not, he may be told so; but if his temperament, age, size, education or what not is not right and he is so told, he is mortally offended. The applicant or his en-dorsers seldom know what comes to the president or cabinet officer in this direction: cannot always know that a disqualifying point has been raised, although he may i some instances. The graceful man always withdraws his application under such cir cumstances. Generally he conceals the fact

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HOW TO CURE LA

Go right about it. Don't waste a minute. For the splitting beadaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and toins, rheumatism of muscles and joints, chilis and fever nausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills he first night, and after that a sufficient number to insure a daily and free action of the

lowels. Keep this up for some time, and where chills and fevers are stubborn quining in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with free the Pills. These pills set your gorged liver cleanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've scored a big point.
Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live, and give tone and strength to your system, you must take a tablespoon-Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

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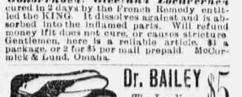
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