PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Present and Former Movements of Real Estate in California.

HELD ON AND REALIZED A MILLION

Progress of Irrigation in the West-The Burlington Extension to Montans-Rich Finds in Nevada-Summary of Happenings in the Northwest,

The earthquake spocks experienced in porthern California during the past week were particularly disastrous in the town of Vacaville, where a large number of buildings were wrecked. The damage at other points was slight. No lives were lost as far as known, but the old fright was vitalized anew. The fear of earthquakes is universal among the older, and especially the timid residents of the state. One-half the buildings of San Francisco are monuments to seismic apprehensions. To a stranger the number of massive blocks of wooden buildings is astounding, and if he enquires the reason why, the invariable answer is "fear of earthquakes."

Low buildings and fire traps are characteristic of California cities, due to a well-founded fear of an upheaval. For twenty years the people enjoyed immunity from earthquakes. During that period fear had almost vanished, and hundreds of mag nificent buildings were reared in cities north and south.

The record of California earthquakes begins with the opening of the present con-tury. On the 11th of October, 1800, a shock was noticed, and two more on the 18th. In 1808, from the 21st of June to the 17th of July, twenty-one shocks were noticed at the Presidio of San Francisco. Since that date, and prior to 1850, only two years are men-tioned in which earthquakes occurred. The most important shocks mentioned in the Jesuit archives occurred during the month of September, 1812. It overthrew the build of September, 1812. It overtares the bullet ing at the missions of San Juan Capistrano in Los Angeles county, and that of Puris-sana, in Sauta Barbara county. The num-ber of persons killed is variously estimated at from thirty to forty-five. Many of the buildings destroyed were of stone and ce-ment. A number of lives were lost and buildings destroyed at the mission now known as Mission Vieja.

From 1850 to 1855 sixty-six quakes were

felt in the state, but no serious damage was In a shock in Sacramento on the 11th of

church bells to toll. One of the severest shocks noted in San Francisco, was on October 8, 1865. Many of the buildings were fractured, but most of these were evidently insecure, built upon made lands on the city's front. The shock was followed by a condition of continuous vibration which lasted for about ten hours.

One of the heaviest and most disastrou guakes had in modern times occurred March 6, 1872. It destroyed the town of Independence in Invo county, and there was a great loss of life. The shock was general through the state, although it seemed to center at Independence. Since that time there have been a great number of shocks, but they did no further damage than loosen plaster and make dishes dance and stop clocks.

Rich Prospecting in Wyoming. The San Francisco Chronicle reports that J. A. Deneen of that city is \$1,000,000 better off as a result of a sale of mining claims in Wyoming, which be had regarded as valueless. They are located in the Wood River mining district, Fremont county, Wyoming, and were taken up by Deneen and Billy Thompson, an old-time prospector, in the the spring of 1885. About that time Deneen was superintendent of a large cattle ranch in Wyoming, the property of Harry Osirichs, a brother of Herman Osirichs. As Densen now tells the story, he located the claims as a mere "lark," and never expected to realize anything from them,

Deneen says that Billy Thompson was a frequent visitor at his ranch house, and was continually sighing about the wealth that was higden beneath the surface in the Wood River mining district, about 300 miles north of Oelrichs' ranch. Thompson bemoaned his fate that he had no one to stake him so that he could strike a mine.

One day, partly from commiseration for Thompson, Deneeu informed him that he would not only grub-stake him, but would accompany him on a prospecting tour. Old Thompson would not accept the proposition unless Deneen would agree to accept onehaif the proceeds of the expedition. They set off together and were gone for severa months, during which time the twain iocated about a dozen promising claims. The expense of holding them all was something more than Deneen had bargained for, so he released those that gave the least promise and retained six of the claims.

Thompson, with the eye of an experienced prospector, declared that "thar was a furtun in them claims." Deneen, however, on several occasions, was on the eve of releasing the claim to the locations, but he had a su-perstitious feeling about letting them go. On several occasions Deneen had been offered \$5,000 for his mines, but he did not thing that was a sufficient inducement for him to part with them, although he admits that if the offer had been doubled he would have gleefully accepted it. The claims are rich in copper, silver and gold-bearing ore, but as the district has not as yet been developed to any great extent, to properly work the mines would require the invest ment of large capital.

Progress of Irrigation.

An important report will soon be issued by the agricultural department detailing the result of investigation of the arid region. A line drawn north and south through the middle of North Dakota to and through the middle of Texas forms the eastern boundary of the arid regions. There are millions of acres which need only to be irrigated to

plan. In the last seven years the United States has increased the area of Irrigable

cres of land that within the last decade has een declared by learned authority as wholly rreclaimable.

making in all as now reclaimed or in proces f reciamation not less than 25,000,000 acres. At present California is at the front in the matter of borticultural products, but the rapid growth of fruit culture as stimulated by irrigation and the active profits are causing the rapid planting of large orchard areas in Colorado, New Mexico, northwest Mon-tana, castern Washington, southwestern

Idaho and south central Amzona. Moving on Montana.

A large number of prominent officials of

the Burlington have been skirmishing about Montana during the past ten days. Their Miller, General Westeru Agent Sheidon, General Superintendent Hastings, Passenger Agent Kenyon, and several subordinates from Omaha and Lincoln. The object was to look at the lay of the land and plan for right of way into cities on the Montana extension. That the Burington will tap Montana before the close of ISE is no ionger in found. It is more than probable the road will cross the Montana line this year. The duly mystery is, what city is the objective point. The Great Falls Leador asserts that the company will outlid to that city, and point. The Great Falls Leader asserts that the company will build to that city, and that the work of construction is about to begin at that point. This would indicate that the Billings route is a go. It is asserted with equal positiveness at Butte that the main line is headed for that point by way of Virginia City. This tailies with information given Tax Bax by a gentleman connected

with the construction force. Butte would seem to be the most advantageous point for the new road to strike. It is the business center of the state, and the route to it would open up a section of country now wholly dependent on stage and wagon for transportation. But these are matters of which the company is well informed. What directly interests Montana and Nebraska is the certainty that they will have direct rail commu-nication within two years—a consummation that must prove decidedly profitable to the commercial interests of both.

Big Find in Nevada. Probably not since the big strike on the Comstock lode has such excitement and activity been witnessed in Nevada as is now prevalent in Pioche over the exceedingly rich gold and silver discoveries reported from Ferguson, Lipcoln county. The first big find was reported in November, 1891, but it received little credence owing to the many previous similar reports which had only proved a delusion and the ruin of many seeking to acquire riches in a short space of

The first mine located was the Monkey Wrench. This claim has been sunk to a depth of sixty feet. The ledge is five feet grade sliver ore, which continues the full depth of the shaft. The eight-inch streak contains horn silver and runs up into the thousands of ounces to the ton, while the average of the five-foot ledge is sixty-four ounces of sliver to the ton.

The next claim is the Thistie. The shaft

is down 140 feet, and very high assays have been obtained from it, while the average of the ledge, which is fifteen feet wide, is 142

unces in silver per ton. Next comes the Hunter, owned by Cassedy, Rocder & Conway. In this the shaft is four feet wide and has been suns to a depth of thirty-two feet. The ore assays ninety-six ounces of silver and \$14 in gold per ton.

The Magnolia, the richest mine of the dis-

trict, and the one which has caused the createst excitement, is owned by Ferguson, Manning & Cohn. They have attained a depth of forty-three feet and a four-root ledge continues the full depth, which aver-ages \$600 ir gold and 1,184 ounces of silver per ton. Picked samples from this mine have gone \$3,000 in gold and 1,500 ounces of sliver. At present there is a standing offer of \$100,-000 for this property, but it has been refused by the owners. These new diggings, in addition to the al-

ready developed resources of Lincoln county and southern Nevada, it is believed will result in the construction of the proposed exension of the Union Pacific from Milford to Los Angeles.

Mount Hood as a Public Park. The Alpine club of Portland, Ore., wants the government to reserve Mount Hood for a public park. The lands included in the plan March, 1869, it is recorded that there was a most violent shock, the vibration causing the needed for settlement. It is true the sides of this fine mountain are heavily timbered, and therefore extremely valuable to speculators, but it is mainly because of the existence of the forests that the demand for reserving the land has arisen. Mr. S. F. reserving the land has arisen. Mr. S. F. Blythe of Hood River says on the subject: "The people of this valley are much interested, or should be interested, in having the lands surrounding Mount Hood re-served from saie by the government. We have a noble river flowing through the valley, which rises in the heavily tim-bered country surrounding the mountain The river is capable of supplying water for irrigating purposes to the whole valley, say afteen miles long by about five mile in width. We have a climate here unexcelled for health, and the fruits of Hood River valley are of superior quality. All of these conditious ight be changed if the lands at the head of he valley and surrounding Mount Hood are allowed to be denuded of their forests." Special Agents Savery and Loomis have in-spected the lands that have been mapped out

> re prepared to make a favorable report to the government. The National Park.

> by the Alpine club for a public park, and

Senator Carey of Wyoming has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease tracts of grounds in the rel owstone National park, not exceeding three acres in extent for not more than fifteen years, on which may be erected hotels and outhouses and such other buildings for the use of the public, but the leases are not to include the geysers, the Yellowstone falls, the grand caryon of the Yellowstone river or the mammoth hot springs, nor any land within a quarter of a mile of any of the great curiosities of the park. Steamboat leases are also provided for.

The secretary of the interior is given authority to fix rates at hotels, etc. He may also rescand leases, subject to the approval of the Wyoming district court, and is also authorized to negotiate with the Yellowstone park commissioners for securing the tracts of and for leasing purposes.

Montana Mineral Lands. An amicable settlement of the disputed

rights of the Northern Pacific and miners to certain mineral lands in Montana now seems certain. Under the railroad land grant the company claims title to valuable mineral land within the twenty-mile limit. Known mineral lands were excluded from the grant, but limits of the grant were defined and before the road was completed, mineral was discovered on the disputed land. Efforts were made to convey title to the company through the Interior department, but the opposition of the miners prevented final action. The matter is now before congress. The company agrees to compromise by taking other lands in lieu of the mineral land in controversy, and an early settlement is expected.

In the process of development, no one factor at the present time is attracting more attention to central Wyoming than the Alcove hot springs, about thirty miles southwest of Casper on the North Platte river. They are attracting attention in the west as well as the east, from the fact that the temperature of the water is so hot that eggs can be boiled and meat cooked, the temperature being 165° fahrenbeit, and the volume of the water, flowing from thirty or forty springs, would make a good sized creek The springs are surrounded on all sides by wild and picturesque scenery. At this point a company of capitalists are about to erect one of the finest hotels in the west.

Wyoming. Wyoming is a rustler and no mistake. Saratoga has organized a flour mill com-

The state building at the World's fair will be adorned with Laramie made glass. The Bianchard smelter deal with Chevenne people hangs fire and is liable to fall through. The Big Horn war did not disturb the current of life at the Gold Hill diggings. The

esidents kept right on digging. During the year ending March 31 the Laramie postoffice did a business of \$10,697, au increase over the preceding year.

Natrona county is looming up in the sheep and wool business. It is estimated by those in a position to know that at least 2,000,000 pounds of wool will be clipped here and shipped this spring.

Funds for the proposed Episconal cathedral at Laramie are pouring in it sufficient volume to insure success. The building will cost \$50,000. Of this Laramie is expected to put up \$10,000. The re-from friends in the east. The remainder will come

South Dakota. The Monitor property was sold to the Homestake company for \$20,000. Municipal elections in Hill towns were in gely in favor of the democrats. The mid-month shipment of bullion from

the Homestage and associate mines amounted Ex-indish Agent M'Gillicuddy was snowed under as a candidate for mayor in Rapid City.

The completion of St. John's Episcopal church a few days ago adds another place of worship to the number now in Deadwood. E. M. Kerso, a machinist in Deadwood, soid a mineral claim in Montana to the Anaconds company for \$35,000. He took the claim two years ago in exchange for a loan of \$300 mane to a friend.

Every candidate for municipal office in Sioux Palis in sympathy with prohibition, was enthusiastically defeated. Water has its uses, but it won't work as a political irrigator in a divorce center.

582,000 tons, an increase of 69,016 tons over

the preceding year. A large body of copper-silver ore was un-covered in the Lexington mine in Butte. It is estimated that the Chinamen who worked the Lost Guich placer mining district last year cleared \$55,000.

The Great Northern western extension is now completed ninety seven miles west of Kalispell, and within ten days trains will be running to Bonner's Ferry. The Davis will contest did not come up for

trial in the Butte courts last week. By agreement of counsel the trial went over this the next term. So far efforts to effect a compromise have not been successful. The Supphire & Ruby company of Montana limited, which is to work the sapphire

fields on the Missouri north of Helena has filed its articles of incorporation with the The capital stock of the secretary of state. company is £450,400 in £1 shares.

A gold ledge was discovered near New-One of the burglars who participated in the Boise postoffice robbery confessed the The Mine Owners association in the

Cour d'Alenes is going to pieces. The effort to reduce miners' wages from \$8.50 to \$3 is doomed to failure. Idano Falis is to have an Odd Fellows' orphans home, a government experimental sta-tion and a weather bureau station. Buildings for all of these are to be erected this summer. And in addition to these public buildings the town is to erect a \$7,000 school house.

The lessees of the Star mice, near Halley, are jubliant. They have run 56 feet on a vein of ore 6 to 10 feet wide, 10 to 22 inches of which is clean 170 ounce galena ore. The soon as the roads are in condition shipping

A clean up of \$22,000 was made at the Gold Hill mill at Quartzburg week before last. The Gold Hill is undoubtedly one of the greatest gold mines in the west. It is by long odds the greatest paying property in Idano. The lowa ten-stamp, at the same place, will resume work this summer.

A large number of placer mines on the banks of Snake river at Glen's Ferry will be worked this year. For the past two years several claims have been worked. Two men in one of them took out \$1,000 per month by the slow rocker process. Mining will, however, be carried on now with improved machinery for working the gravel rapidly.

Creameries are multiplying rapidly in the Pioche is excited over rich discoveries in

Eureka expects to celebrate the giorious Fourth with snow balls. There are 106 students at the Stewart in tute near Carson-Shoshones, Washoes and

the cellurs of Battle Mountain to the depub Indians have been holding a big fandango at Elko. A large number of red men from California were in attendance.

The Nevada prohibition party is making a brave struggle against the universal demand that all water available be used for land irri-The remains of soldiers buried at Camp

Independence are soon to be disintered and the bodies shipped to San Francisco, where they will be buried in the National cemetery where the graves will be properly marked and cared for. Although there is less than the usual

stock of show up in the Sierras the cutlook for the ranchers in Nevada is by no means The frequent showers have so saturated the ground that crops of all kinds will get an early start and will therefore be of a height to pretty thoroughly shade the ground before the hot weather of summer comes. Along the Coast.

Portland had a slight touch of the seismic

The old time greeting, "Shake, pard," is aboved in California society. Eugene, Ore., offers a purse of \$100,000 for railroad from that city to the sea.

At a railroad meeting held recently in Grangeville, Wash, the farmers of Camas prairie agreed to give \$150,000 worth of wheat to the first railroad company that would build to Camas prairie, provided it built within two years.

The life of a policeman is not a happy one. cop who attemp disorderly fellow had a narrow escape from being sidusped. The lough picked up the policeman and ran away with him. He was escued by citizens after a lively chase. The site for the Great Northern bridge over the Columbia has been finally selected,

near the Voice place, nine miles below Wenatchee, Wash. Engineer Haskell has been ordered to select a site for a temporary bridge across the Columbia, to be used while the permanent bridge is being constructed. Three boles have been bored on the proposed postoffice site in San Francisco. The result has been a convincing demonstration that a bog formerly existed there, and that

no safe foundation could be secured without

driving piles and filing the space between with cement, work that would cost at least \$700,000. In Spokane the farmers allience and Industrial union have consolidated, and arrangements are nearly complete for the establishment of an agricultural implement house at Spokane. It has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, divided into \$50 shares, and \$25,000 has been guaranteed by

the alliance. The inst few days have seen an end of the shipments and planting of olive trees in southern California for this year. The season of olive-orchard planting began in January and there have been shipped from Pomons alone since that time between 450,000 and 470,000 young olive trees, while there has been a large demand for trees that could not be filled.

Immigration is so heavy into the Palouse country in Washington this year that the acreage will be increased over that of last year by 20 per cent. Computing from last year's production, which was 12,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain in Whitman county, and allowing for the increase, to-gether with an increased production per icre, it is a conservative estimate to place the yield of 1892 at 20,000,000 bushels. Fruit is also in prime condition, especially around Colfax and on Snake river. Near the mounnins it is a little backward, and may hurt some by frosts. Early vegetables are on the market.

One Minure. One minuto time often makes a great dif choking up of the throat, lungs, etc., of curse is a blessing. Cubeb Cough Curs is such a remedy. For sale by all druggists.

Cubeb Cough Curs—Oneminute.

FATAL FALL OF AN IRON GIRDER. Death Takes Part in the Laying of a Corner-

stone at Holyoke, Mass. HOLYOKE, Mass., April 23.-A shocking accident occurred during the exercises attending the cornerstone laying of the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium this afternoon. An iron girder, weighing a ton, held in place temporarily by a brace, gave way under the weight of the crowd which had climbed up to get a good view of the ceremonies. It fell without a moment's warning, carrying with it a lot of timbers.

George Merritt, a wealthy young man, was crushed to death. Mrs. H. B. Terry, wife of the cashier of the South Hadley Falls National bank was burt in the back and head.

H. E. Nash of this city head and beck in-

ured severely. Twelve others were more or less seriously

President Gates of Amberst college was speaking when the accident occurred and there was instantly a panic in the crowd. Women fainted and a force of police was when the injured had been extricated from the ruins the flev. W. G. Wince closed the ceremony with a prayer for the injured. He as sed divine blessing on the building and propounced the benediction.

Dr. Birney, nose and throat. Bee bidg

Drunkenness. A disease, treated as such and permanently cured. No publicity. No infirm-ary. Home treatment. Harmless and ary. Home treatment. Harmless and effectual. Refer by permission to Bur-lington Hawkeye. Send 2c stamp for The coal output in Montana for 1891 was Burlington, la.

comes mainly from the small property owners, men who have invested the little means they men who have invested the little means they possess in one or two lots with the idea that the advance in property would enable them to sell out at a moderate profit and invest their money in a home. I have invariably told these people that an active real estate market in Omaha was not probable until important public projects of a sufficiently large ature to concentrate the attention and attract constant investors and manufacturers. in the Prohibition State.

attract eastern investors and manufacturers to this city were under way.

"There is no general wave of real estate prosperity sweeping over the west at the present time. There are dozens of cities each trying in its own way to attract the sttention of outside investors, and the city that forges to the front and assumes a lead

ing position from now on must develop from within her own borders large local or public "The Nebrosia Central railroad proposition, if put through at once, will come neare to causing a general revival and advance in

to causing a general revival and advance in real estate than anything that has been contemplated here during the last ten years. "East of Jefferson square and extending from Dodge street north there is a large amount of valuable property that has been dormant for years. The owners do not know what to do with it. They cannot sell, as there is absolutely no market for it, it cannot be improved to advantage, as it is neither residence nor business property. The Nebraska Central proposition contemplates the condemnation and use of a large share of this property. The establishment of a splendid union depot with rallway terminals on the ground taken for that purpose makes a mar-ket for the surrounding property and settles for all time the future of this portion of the

The money realized from the sale of all this ground and from the sales that will neces-sardy be made of the adjoining property. will all find its way back into other channels of business. One man will build a bone, another will take the money realized from the disposal of his property here and erect a business block on some vacant lots he may own, or invest in some other portion of the

"The purchase of the necessary right-ofway through the city will throw a large amount of money into the hands of nundreds of small property owners. While the build-ing of the bridge and a double track railroad through and around the city into South Omaha will give employment to hundreds of our laboring men

"The benefits (important as they are to the real estate interests of this city) that will result directly from the acceptance of the Ne-braska Central proposition, are all dwarfed, however, by the still greater good that wil result from the building of a new competi-tive railroad bridge, with 100 miles of track to the northeast, connecting and bringing several different lines of railroad into this city, and one here, out into the state, making Omaha the greatest railroad center in the west, attracting capitalists and manufac-turers and causing a prosperity in business circles generally that will result in just such rienced from 1880 to 1886.

"The interest on the bonds voted will be more than repaid to the city in the first year by the consequent advance in valuation and taxes received."

Ladies, ladies, think of the engagements

you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to vourselves, all on account Bradycrotine will cure you in fifteen minutes

FOR THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING How Nebraska Will Raise Her Share of the

Funds Needed to Erect It at the Fair. Mrs. Briggs, one of Nebraska's representatives on the board of lady managers of the World's fair, has issued, with the approval of the proper state officials, the following address to the superintendents, principals and teachers of the Nebraska public schools: To the Superintendents, Principals and T achers in the Public Schools of Nebraska: I have the honor to inform you that the com-mittee on grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian exposition have granted

space for the erection of a building to be known as the children's building, and to be located between the woman's and horti cultural buildings at the exposition grounds, Chicago the same to be erected by the honorable board of lady managers of the World's Columbian commission. The space indicated by the chief of construction is to be reserved for sixty days, dating from April 1, 1892, on condition that by that time they (the lady managers) prove to the satisfaction of this committee that they have building and to maintain the same.

It is estimated that the building will cost \$20,000. Fue anyount of this sum apportioned to our state to raise is \$400. The children's building will contain all that will contribute to the comfort and happiness of young peo ple, and also such an exhibit as will tend to disseminate the newest and most vita dren, both in the home and at school, their proper diet and clothing considered from a scientific and hygenic standboint, their liter ature, games and amusements, and all that may conduce to the natural and happy de-velopment of the physical, moral and mental natures of the men and women of the future Mothers whose children cannot otherwise be cared for can leave them in the children's building, where Creche and other associa tions will assume the care of the young visit ors, furnishing suitable refreshments and nistering to their wants with the tenderest of care.

Older children will be under the direction of kindergarteners.
Groups of children of suitable ages will be entertained by stories and exhibits. In the playroom toys and games will be provided in short, this building will be devoted entirely to children

Your representative as lady manager from Nebraska has been invited by the honorable board of lady managers of the World's Columbian commission to assume the re-sponsibility of raising the above amount as Nebraska's share.
It seems to me to be emmently appropriate

and fitting that the children of this great common wealth be invited to furnish this means. They can do no better than to enrage in this laudable work of patriotism, and with the permission of the proper authority of the state of Nebraska, I do herewith most cordially invite every scholar in at-tendance at our public schools to contribute 1 cent for this and hereby name Wednesday, May 11, 1892 as the day set apart by the state superintenuent of public instruction for making this collection, and I would also invite the hearty co-operation of the teachers in this matter. With absolute confidence in the result, I am most cordially yours,
Mas. John S. Briggs,

This movement and the means adopted for securing the funds necessary to carry it out have the approval of the State Department of Education. A. K. Gourt, Superintendent Public Instruction.

Lincoln, Neb., April, 1892. I heartily endorse the above plan and shall be glad to co-operate in any way.

FRANK A. PITZPATRICK, Superintendent City Schools OMABA, April 22, 1892.

A circular letter embodying the above facts, containing the additional information as to the manner of collecting and forwarding all moneys collected, together with a guarantee for the sale dispursement of the funds for the purpose for which they are raised, will be issued and sent out to teachers throughout the state as soon as the same can be printed.

> On the mendthe consumptive who's not bereft

scrofula. For Scrofula, it its myriad forms, and for all Liver, Blood and Lang diseases, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It's the only guaranteed one. If it doesn't banefit or cure, you get your money back. You only pay for the good you get.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE

.. FOR MAY ..

this Number. The novel is entitled with especial interest to her sketch of Jane Field, and will run through the Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Brownyear. So thoroughly has Miss Wilkins ing, which is the literary feature of the retained in this longer story the peculiar May Number. Portraits are given of charm which has given her short tales. Mr. and Mrs. Browning, and of their a foremost place in the esteem of American and English readers, that each Mrs. Browning's tomb in Florence. chapter has an independent interest, as I it were a short story in itself, while at the same time it is a part of a dra- Black Forest to the Black Sea, illusmatic movement as relentless as that of Destiny in a tragedy of Æschylus. The and ALFRED PARSONS. novel is a story of New England life, and is illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY. The frontispiece of the Number is a

full-page illustration to this story. German Army, fully and strikingly ilauthor is an officer in the German serv- in an important field of education is ting, and equipment.

The Dakotas-North and South-is Girls. he subject of an important and interesting article by IULIAN RALPH. talment of W. D. Howettas's new the Number is one of exceptional novel. The World of Chance.

THE great novelty of the season in periodical literature is the new story by THACKERAY RITCHIE'S personal Miss Mary E. WILKINS—her first nov-sketches of Tennyson and Ruskin in the early chapters of which open the pages of this Magazine will turn friend Mr. Milsand; also a picture of

> F. D. MILLET contributes the fourth article in the Danube Series, From the trated from drawings by Mr. MILLET

The other fiction consists of a humorous short story by Mrs. RUTH Mc-ENERY STUART, entitled Jessekiah Brown's Courtship, illustrated by A. B. Lieutenant-colonel EXNER contrib-Sketches, illustrated by C.S. REINHART. What Americans are accomplishing

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often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inatientlon of the atternays employed to obtain their patents. Too much cars cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable soluctors to precare natients, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the atterney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worth less or careless atterneys, and of assing that inventions are well protected by valid patents. THE BEE BUREAU has retained counsel expert in patent structure, and is therefore prepared to

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Render opinions as to scope and valid-

resecute and defend infringemes

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BUREAU a sketch or photograph thereof, together
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and you will be once advised as to the best course to
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In the last ten years enough progress has been made in irrigation in California, Utah.
Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho and

land by 8,500,000 acres.
But the greater activity is seen in the growth of important hydraulic works. The land under "ditch" is reported for 1891 an estimated area of 18,286,207 acres. The able for use in the next year, and by the time of the opening of the World's fair the by means of irrigation of at least 17,000,000

Under projected works or partially con-structed nearly 5,000,000 acres may be added,

movements did not escape the attention of the press, but the fact that they omulated the clam indicates that the trip was not one of pleasure. Among the number were General Manager Merrill, General Freight Agent

"LOST" IN BLEEDING KANSAS

An Omaha Traveling Man's Observations

HOW KANSAS LADIES READ MILE POSTS

A Casual Comparison of Kausas and Nebrasks - A Novel Sign on a Black. smith Shop-Reversal of Political Sentiment.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., April 20 .- Special to THE BEE. |- Two years ago when Nebraska was struggling with the question of prohibition vs high license was an attentive listener and careful reader of all the discussions of the "Kentucky colonels" and Mr. Rosewater, and while I was not fully convinced by Mr. R. that prohibition in Kansas was a failure, peither was I of the Kentucky opinion that it was a howling success. It has remained for a personal examination extending over one-half the state and taking in fully 100 towns and cities to establish in my mind that prohibition, as exemplified in Kansas, is a most extraordinary travesty of the name

The first town I made in Kansas was Padonia, a village of 100 inhabitants. It has a barber shop which contains a looking giass, a regular barber's chair several common chairs, two small round tables, and about twenty cases of beer and, incidentally, two packs of well worn cards. This barber shop (1) runs day and night and especially

Sundays.

Another town of 500 people, not fifty miles from there, was happy in the possession of a drug store, the proprietor of which assured me that he sold twenty cases of beer a week, and the sight of eight or ton empty beer cases at the depot awaiting the train was as-surance that the statement was not over-Another druggist kept a bottle of "glycerne" uncorked on his prescription stand all day. I asked its use and he told me to watch had see for myself. In twenty minutes fully

five persons handed in pint or half pint bot-ties. A tenspounful of glycerine and the balance whisky made an absolute remedy for sunstroke in winter and the same decection also cured cases of freezing in summer. I have made it a point before leaving a own to inquire: "Can I get anything to rink here!" I have yet to be introduced to drink here! the Kansas town that liquer could not be obtained in—and in a large majority of the towns in a number of places, and with the

full knowledge of a large portion of the in-From now on whenever I shall bear any lecturer, male or female, descanting on the advantages and glories of Kansas under the beneficent and fostering care of the probibitery law, I shall believe that either they simply lie or are fools and consequently to be

From careful observation, I do not think it would be an excessive statement to say that there are today more places in Kansas where liquors are dispensed that there is in Ne-Those people who read this state braska. ment and who have been brought up to be-lieve that all Mrs. Gougar and the colonels claim is absolute truth, will assert at once that the statement is false. To all such I have only this to say, that I am an absolutely temperate man and no liquor of any kind has passed my lips in years. I have the good and welfare of the temperance cause as much at heart as some others I could name who go blathering around over the country doing as much evil as they do good by their persistence in statements, the correctness of which they have no actual knowledge of and which when questioned.

they only answer with abuse and tirades against character and business bosor. Between prohibition and the opening up of the Indian country southern Kansas is baving a hard time. The people have left everything and flocked to the border in the hope of securing a farm or tewn lot in a future city and business has largely suffered thereby. Except on the extreme southern surin and bordering on the "nation" you meet with few towns that can be called prosperous. Undoubtedly, however, with the settle-ment of these unoccupied strips there will come a reaction. People will become more settled and Karsas, like the traditional rose, will blossom, and with the relegation of prohibition to Kentucky and the adoption of wise laws for the control of the liquor dealers

there is no reason why Kansas should not become second to none of the states. "Traveling on the rail" one meets with odd incidents. The other day two ladies looking out of the car window observed the mile posts on the Missouri Pacific railway On this road they are marked like this:

105.3 MILES TO ONABA.

These ladies failed to realize the significance of the decimal point and their remarks convulsed the car, but wholly oblivious they finally decided that Omaha was 1,353 miles and St Louis 4,852 miles, and the ladies confidentially informed us that they had no idea that Omaha was so far off. Southern Kansas possesses a curiosity that Omaba should buy and place in the city hall to remind our councilmen that brovity (as well as silence) is colden. This cur losity consists of a sign board placed over a blacksmith shop. The owners name is A.

Plack and that he run a blacksmith shot he finally evolved this production:

Black. In order to save expense and fully

to utilize space and also to convey in as few

words as possible the fact that his name was

A. BLACKSMITH SHOP. I could not ascertain whether Mr. Black had received any assistance from either "Our Jerry," Ben Clover or Funston, but

judging from their productions they undoubtedly gave him aid. I am no prophet, but if the opinions of hundreds of people I have talked with go for anything, you will see a radical change in the representation of Kansas in congress. Few of the western states have had as fine a lot of men to represent them as Kansas, and white the people feel keenly that they are not wholly to blame for being new the laughing stock of the United States, yet when they have another chance, and send again the men who have heretofore been an honor to the state, that the difference will be appreciated by thinking men and greater honor will redound. Kansas will again take its place far in the van as an intelligent, progressive and influential state.

As if its cup were not already full to over-

flowing, Kansas is unfortunate in having a backward spring. Winter wheat is not on backward spring. Winter wheat is not on an average high enough to hide a meadow lark, and the acreage is 30 per cent less than This is not intended as a "bull" argument but simply to illustrate the old saying that "misfortunes never come singly" (vide

Jerry, et al). The time is at hand and in fact has aiready come, when it can no longer be denied that Omaha is the largest, busiest, most go ahead and enterprising city on the Missouri river. We will admit that now, and for the next twelve months. Kausas City has and will have more hogs and eattle than Omaha, but after that we will claim the "whole hog," second only to Chicago and right after it with a sharp stock, and only a question of time before we write first, "top of the heap" and sundry other expressions to show that Omaha is the largest five stock market

Now is the time to take a good tonic medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the great-est merit, and is a popular favorite. Dr Birney cures catarrh. BEE bidg

NEBRASKA CENTRAL.

Benefits That Will Result to the City from Its Building. Without doubt the subject that is attracting the most attention from business men and real estate owners is the Nebruska Contrai proposition. Wherever three or four are gathered together the matter is sure to be brought up and discussed in all its bearings and to a degree that proves how important it is regarded by property owners. George N. Hicks comments on this subject in a letter to THE BEE as follows: "I am constantly asked by property owners when we will have an active real estate market in Omsha. This inquiry is not confined to the larger real estate owners, but of judgment and good sense. He's taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If given a fair trial

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.