PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Progress and Possibilities of Irrigation Development in the West.

ROAST ON THE WARREN BILL

A short Chapter on Black Hitts Tin-Another Race for Land-Sloux Fails Municipal Saloon-Summary of Northwest News.

The adjournment of congress places irriga tion measures on the snelf till next Decem ber. It is exceedingly doubtful if any action will be had during the coming short session on the main proposition—the transfer of the arid region to the respective states and territories. No legislation is better than bad legislation. A measure of such vast importance, involving the future welfare of the great arid west, demands careful discussion. A year and a half may be profitably employed by the friends of the movement in spreading the light among the unenlightened and in devising measures which, if enacted, will solve the problem in a | manner beneficial to the masses of people interested.

Senator Warren's bill, proposing the transfer of the arid lands by the general government to the states and territories, was drawn on the lines laid down by the Salt Lake convention. A like convention in Montana, influenced by Senator Thomas Power, pronounced against the principles of the Warren bill. Various correspond-ents of The Bee have at different times pointed out serious delects times pointed out serious delects In the measure and charged that, if enacted, it would create a monopoly, the effect of which would re disastrous to settlers on the arid region. The Rocky Mountain News, a stanch advocate of irrigation methods, re-ferring to Senator Warren's recent speech in the senate, declared the measure requires radical reconstruction. It asserts that the history of the nation, without hope of a vestige of the public compensation that fol-lowed the immense railroad grants. The latter opened the way to the settlement of the far west, built towns and cities over an area great enough for an empire, and promoted production on a scale that regulates the markets of this country and England. Warren's bill seeks to divide the bulk of the remaining unoccupied territory of the United States among a combination of land monopolies. In its present shape the passage of the bill would be a public calamity. much monopoly constitutes the peril of our me. Legislation should take another tack. "While this swindling bill provides as a

cloak to its real purpose that such lands as shall be reclaimed—that is supplied with water for agricultural use—shall be sold only to actual settlers under the homestead law, the design of the combination for which Sen-ator Warren is acting is disclosed in section 3 of the bill, which authorizes the states and territories respectively to mortgage or sell the granted lands, or any portions thereof, in order to raise the necessary funds for recla-mation. That section opens the way to corporate greed for the absorption of immense tracts of land, the acreage of which will aggregate hundreds of millions. It was publicly stated at Minneapolis, in connection with a proposition commending Senator Warren's bill, that sixteen wealthy corporations were ready, upon its passage, to com-mence operations in the region possessing these lands. The benefits that would accrue to the people from the measure would be less than nothing when compared with the era of legislative corruption and wholesale land

stealing that would follow.
"The News will hall any honest project for conserving irrigation by utilizing the waste waters of the mountain streams—not more than an eighth of the volume of which is now applied to agricultural purposes. But Warren's bill needs ironbound safeguards against land grabbing before it should be-come a law. Thus eliminated, its promoters would lose all interest in its passage."

Irrigation's Future. The matter of the transfer of the lands is not of such pressing importance as legislation that will prevent water monopolies under existing conditions. The great arid empire is controlled by the general government. All streams penetrating the country have their source is the mountains. The distribution of the water is properly within the purview of national legislation. To secure the greater good for the greater number, legislation should be had preventing the rapidly multiplying ditch companies from monopolizing the head waters. Realizing the profits to accrue from irrigating ditches, capitalists are making heavy investments, securing valuable rights which in the near future

mny, unless checked, prove injurious to the settlement and development of the country. "The possibilities of irrigation in this country," writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, reviewing the statistics collected by the census office, "are beyond guessing. The probabilities are almost beyond credence, The actual accomplishments to date are cause of aston:shment to those whose duties have made them investigators. Two years ago the census office gathered statistics of irriga tion. There is an outery now against the correctness of the figures. Doubtless the information then collected is out of date. is only valuable for comparison with the immediate present, and to show what strides irrigation development has shown in twice twelve months. The irrigation inquiry of the department of agriculture brings the in-

vestigation and returns down to date, and a

wonderful revelation is made. This revolution in conditions forces upon the government new land problems. The law which gives each settler 160 acres and no more does not work well in the development of great irrigation systems. The government has been running a hard race for a couple of years with the speculators to keep the latter from gobbling up all of the best reservoir sites. It is a question now which side has so far had the best of the contest. Reservoir sites are none too numerous. A good site commands the ariu land lying below its level to the extent of its water supply. That land is worthless without the reservoir's contents and valuable with the water. How shall that land be disposed of! There is another feature which has ted to a species of blackmailing, The smart plainsman seeing an irrigation company begin to lay out canals and laterals to utilize a river canals and laterals to utilize a river or a lake on a large scale slips up, files upon 160 acres of the most valuable land and demands that the water company and demands that the water company shall buy out his right at his price. This has been practiced to such a degree in the state of Washington that capital has been ohecked in some of its plans for irrigation works. The states of the arid region, quick works. The states of the arid region, quick to feel the change of conditions, have within the past two or three years added more or less elaborate irrigation laws to their statutes. The general government, moving more deliberately, has been overtaken by these growing problems. And now the question is, what shall be done with the 558,141,374 acres of public lands in the arid region! A com-mittee of the house has split upon the policy. The majority has reported a bill in favor of lurning this vast bady of land over to the states and territories within which it lies. Phis would transfer the problem to local iolution. It would make these states and territories rich for all time to come, if the gift was rightly nandled. But they would be open to all the dangers attendant on disposition of such a magnificent inheritance. The question is still an open one."

The Colville Reservation, The Colville Indian reservation in eastern Washington, toward which land hunters are aow directing their steps, is the greatest reservation thrown open to settlement on the Pacific coast for many years. It comprises 1,500,000 acres, rich in agricultural, mineral, grazing and timber resources. Thousands of people have been looking forward to its opening with great interest. A mere handful of Indians, under the loadership of Chief Moses and Chief Joseph, not to exceed 600 in all, have been holding this from settlement for many years. This is not all of the Colville reservation. There are in the whole of it 2,500,000 acres, so that the amount to be thrown open is only the whole of it 2,500,000 acres, so that the amount to be thrown open is only a little more than half. The 690 Indians have been holding not only the 1,500,000 acres, but all the rest of it for these years. The reservation is bounded on the north by British Columbia (that is, the mainiand), on the cast and south by the Columbia river and on the west by the Obanogan. The part to be thrown open stretches for thirty-eight miles south of the boundary. Much of it is rolling plateau and nearly flat prairie land

It is covered with inxuriant grass and well watered. A few industrious Indians have been raising wheat, oats, barley and vegetables on little farms there, enough to demonstrate the richness of the land, but in all the eignteen reservations of the state of Washington, comprising 7,120,593 acres, per-haps not 30,000 acres are farmed by them.

A Municipal Saloon, Several progressive preachers down east have evolved schemes designed to paralyze the saloons. One urged the opening of billiard halls in the basements of churches, coupled with a supply of temperance drinks minus winks. Another advocated a plan whereby the attractiveness of the saloons might be transferred to the churches, but this suggestion died a-borning, because none of the brethren could determine whether the decorations, the outer pictures or the liquids were the magnet. A third struck a new lead. He insisted that the indian method was just the thing. Poor Lo's tender spot was his stomach. Make him "heap full" and he is tractacle. The pale face is tender

in the same line. Therefore the true remedy was to open gorgeous free lunch houses, and thus check the race to perdition. It takes the progressive west to originate and execute. A blooming genius in Sioux Falls, S. D., shocked by the evils of prohibition, suggested a municipal saloon. The authorities gravely considered it. They saw the joint, the drug store and the speakeasy wax fat and arrogant, while youth and adult writhed, blear-eyed, in the threes of fortyrod. A race of one-eyed people was being reared by the universal evil of winking. In matters liquid, truth took to its heels and fabrication reigned. If a tippler was hauled up as a witness against a dispenser of budge, he displayed such a weakness of memory and itiated taste that he could not tell fusil

from the seductive "pop," nor distinguish a schooner of beer from a modern man-of-war. The city fathers, realizing that something must be done to rescue the people and relieve a vaccuum in the city treasury, bave decided to inaugurate a municipal saloon. The council committee reports in favor of the establishment of six city saloons in Sloux Falls, one for each ward; that there be appointed a saloon superintendent, under whom the working force of bartenders will operate. The saloons are to be open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. Nothing is to be sold ex-cept that which can be bought of Sioux Falis wholesalers or manufacturers. Beer is to be disposed of at 5 cents a glass, while whisky shall command 25 cents a drink. The possibilities of this innovation its ad-

on the metropolis of South Dakota, are matters to be developed later. The experiment will be closely watched. Meanwhile, what's the matter with the corkscrew as a symbol of Sloux Falls' gettherativeness!

Disastrous Effects of Booms. The collapse of various real estate booms in California has had a disastrous effect on real estate values in San Francisco. At a recent meeting of the Real Estate exchange a prominent member deciared that the assessed valuation of city property was 30 to 40 per cent too high. His assertions were denied by others. The discussion developed the fact than there were 8,000 empty houses in San Francisco, and rents were at the lowest point. The development of the loan and homestead associations recently has been very great and every house built in this way for a nome icaves a vacant dwelling for rent. One cause of the depression in San Francisco and throughout the state that is generally iguored is the drain of treasure by the Chi neso. The Chinese of all classes send their savings to the Flowery Kingdom instead of spending them in this country. The census gave 71,000 Chinese in the state ten years ago. Their earnings amount to not less than \$20,000,000 yearly of which three-quarters is sent home to China. For the thirty years that this has been going on we thus have the coormous sum of \$450,000,000 deported. This huge amount put into productive industries would have made the state twice as wealthy

and populous as it is today. Black Hills Tin. The officers of the Harney Peak Tin company tarried in New York before their departure for England and gave a reporter information regarding the mines and the com pany's plans, although while in the hills they

were as mute as an oyster.
"This country," said Lord Thurlow, "will not need to import any tin two years hence, for your mines will produce enough tin to last for centuries. The production will says \$75,000,000 a year, which this country is paying
for tin plate. This enormous sum will go
into the hands of the people of this country,
"This company, of which I am the chairman, and in which New York or American capitalists are equally interested, has already built two of the largest and most thoroughly equipped mills in the world. Each has a capacity to produce 500 tons of tin a day, and this will be increased to 3,000 tons daily

should necessity demand it.
"Two or three other mills of similar proportions have been planned. We expect to begin to work the two mills already con-structed by October I and to put tin on the market in commercial quantities. I have intin-making properties in various countries, but I countries, but I never yet saw such re-sources as I found in South Dakota."

Captain Whitman of Ericson, a veteran of the Mexican and civit wars, is dead. The force of teachers at the York college will be increased for the next school year.

The Plattsmouth Herald has been enlarged and O. M. Peterson has become the editor. Olaf Alexanderson has arrived in Wahoo, having waiked all the way from New York. The young ladies of Lyons quarrel over whose nose is the longest. The champion length so far found is 4% inches.

Ira S, a trotting stallion valued at \$1,500 cut a tendon in a runaway at Geneva and was ruined. The animal was the property of L. Stelger

John H Mohrman of Syracuse is dead at the age of 74 years, and was buried by the side of his wife, who died May 19 last. Mr. Vohrman was born in Germany in 1818 and came to America in 1836. He was married in 1840 and celebrated his golden wedding just two years ago. Improvements costing \$15,000 have been

made in the Crete flouring mills. The new plant is the largest and most complete flouring mill in Nebraska and will have a capacity for turning out 400 parrels of flour every twenty-four hours. It is expected to start up the new machinery about August 15.

Speaking of the Nebraska Development company, the Silver Creek Times says: "It is the intention of the company to establish a is the intention of the company to establish a supplementary exhibit in the Nebraska buildings at the World's fair. The promoters of this scheme have undertaken it for the reason that the World's fair appropriation by our legislature was, as everybody knows, entirely inadequate, and their principal object is to advertise the products of Nebraska and to demonstrate on the ground the uses to which they may be put. The enterprise to which they may be put. The enterprise seems to be a most laudable one and deserves encouragement."

Wyoming.

There are 490 licensed insurance agents in Wyoming. Laranno sandstone is in demand for

The case against the cattlemen will called in the Cheyenne courts this week. The Saratoga Sun has been sold to I. F. Crawford and will hereafter be run as a re. publican paper.

The fishn Peak placers are said to be panning out rich. The greater part of the ground lies in Colorado, but some rich claims have been found over the line in

The Elkhorn Horse and Land company has purchased all the stock of the Douglas-Willae-Sartoris company. There are supposed to be about 4,000 fread of cattle and between 200 and 300 head of horses. The

cattle were bought at an average of \$16 p.r. head and the horses at \$13. Reports from the Rock Creek mines are outte lurid. Samples of ore bave been seet east for assay. It is said a local test showed 782 per cent of gold and 193 of silver. Carbon is the outfitting point for the camp.

The proclamation of President Harrison ordering lawiess bands to disperse and not obstruct officers of the law created much feeling in Johnson county. It is asserted that the president has been deceived, that there are no bands or assemblies opposed to the law in the country. One of the so-called rustlers sent the following saucy dispatch to the president: "Referring to your proclamation of July 30th commanding all citizens of Wyoming district to repair to their respective abodes, I would respectfully submit that my home, the K C ranch, was burned by the invaders on April 9th, and I have no other nome or place to go to. Please say what I shall do."

South Dakota Huron and the adjacent country is afflicted nth an army of tramps.

Great activity prevails in the construction of the Yankton & Norfolk railroad. Over 400 teams and nearly twice that number of men are now at work along the line. The monthly cleanup of the Homestake and associate mines was valued at \$300,000. The semi-monthly cleanup of the Golden Reward works and several cleanups from minor works make the total amount shipped in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

A handsome gold brick, weighing 1,240 ounces and valued at something over \$24,000, is on exhibition at the Deadwood National bank. It was the result of the cleanup at the Golden Reward chlorination works for the last fifteen days in July. The works are producing nearty \$50,000 every month.

The Victoria mine at Carbonate shows 'up in good shape. The ore is almost solid galena and, although no assays have as as yet been made, experts say it is very rich and one of the best finds of the season. The strike was made in a drift which was ran into the hill from the north, only twenty feet in. Indications are that it is a true fissure

The Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling company have issued a mortgage to Henry Clauson, jr., of New York, Frank Crisp of London, and Samuel Uttermeyer of New York, as trustees, to secure the bonds issued by the company to the amount of \$4.888,000. The mortgage includes all tin, both placer and quartz, and all other property owned by

Captain Wondern, the locating engineer of the Dakota & Wyoming railroad from Rapid to Mystic, states that \$40,000 had been eccived at Rapid, the first payment on the conds recently issued by that city in aid of the railroad project, and work would be resumed at once. Five miles of the road has been graded and ironing is to be com-menced, while the remainder of the grade vill be completed.

Montana.

Butte plunges at a lively pace into the ace for the state capitol. The wool clip of the Judith basin for the

year 1893 is estimated at 15,000,000 pounds. A nugget valued at \$300 was washed out on one of the Diamond City placers one day this week. The cleanup in that camp is expected to be very heavy.

The Golden Star in Jefferson county re-

cently yielded a 22-inch vein of \$35 ore near the surface. The company has a mill at work and is handling twenty tons a day. Last year the total receipts of wool Great Falls amounted to 1,700,000 pounds.
Besides this amount 1,000,000 pounds were shipped from Armington. This year the Armington wool all went to Great Falls.
Up to August 1 there had been received

about 1,000,000 pounds. Castle is agog over the report of a strike of great richness in the Jumbo, being a fine ody of rich gray carbonate nine feet long and three wide, which appears to be in place and solid. Another place in the same contact, 250 feet away, they are running in a tunnel and have found the same ore there, indicating that the ore is an immense body.

Several rich gold discoveries have been reported from the vicinity of Phillipsburg during the last few days, all in different sec-tions of the country. If these reports prove to be half as good as many claim them to be and their owners show up ledges of any reasona-able extent, the greatest sliver producing district in the United States will soon earn the reputation of being a wonderful gold pro-

Utah and Idaho.

ceived during the month of July 235 deposits of gold bullion, amounting to \$172,488,20. This is the largest business done in any one month since the office was established in 1871.

The Oriental mine on Rock Creek, Idaho, has now in sight the largest ore body ever encountered in its workings. It is owned by two industrious, hard-working miners, who are quietly developing their property. As a rule very little is said about this mine in the press, aithough it has produced about \$40,000, and most of it taken out near the grass roots. Statistics of Ogden's prosperity show the

total assessed valuation to be \$13.500,000; city debt, \$386,000, and population 18,000. During the year ending June 30, 1892, 165 houses were erected at a total value of \$296,-210. The number of business houses erected during the year was twenty-nine, with five schools and four city buildings at a total value of \$501,086. Five hundred people attended the laying

of the cornerstone of St. Mark's Episconal hospital in Salt Lake City last week. The building is located on a knoll opposite Warm Springs. The size of the building is 74x91 feet, three stories, pressed brick front with Kyune stone trimmings. It will cost \$35,000 and accommodate 200 patients. The institute will be ready in December. Along the Coast.

Nevada ranchmen are gathering a huge

crop of hay. The assessed valuation of property in Seattle is \$49,288,050. A fire in Portland last week destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

Washington state will send 100 carloads of exhibits to the World's fair. The low price of silver has caused a ma-terial reduction of miners' wages in Nevada. A large congar, measuring six feet from tip to tip, was caught in a beartrap at Sat-

Ore running \$1,000 in silver to the ton, and called by the miners "azurite," is the latest development from the May Day mine in Ne-

A San Leandro (Cal.) paper mentions as a long needed public improvement that has been made that a hotelkeeper there has provided his barroom with a new deck of cards. Two out of three of the militia companies of Nevada have decided to disband. The use of militia in labor strikes is the cause assigned. Most of the members of the Nevada militia were members of or in sympathy with labor organizations. There is still complaint of considerable de-

struction of grain by the armies of so-called rats, which this season for the first time made their appearance in several places on the ranches in Nevada. This little animal, from descriptions given of it, appears to be a species of lemming or vole. At Pullman, Wash., the agricultural At Pullman, Wash, the agricultural college regents have given out contracts for the erection of dormitory, college hall, residence, farm house and barn. About \$17,000 has been expended out of a total appropriation of \$50,000, and contracts now on band call for the expenditure of about \$23,000 more.

W. G. Scott, who has charge of the mining exhibit at the state fair, has traced the first bit of gold found by James W. Marshall in the mili-race at Sutter's mili. The precious nugget is no larger than a Lima bean. It is in possession of W. W. Allen, a lawyer who

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



got it from Mrs. Elleabeth Wimmer, who, with her husband, Pater, crossed the plains in 1848 and cooked a mest for General Fre-

ment at Sutter's Fort in Sacramento. Amos Barton started to cut a tree at What-com, Wash. An Sw-pound female bear came out at the roots just then and secured a "half-Nelson" on Mr. Barton. His buildoz came to the rescue, and when her bearship released the man to pay some attention to the dog he started for town. He has not yet

peen back to look for the canine, The articles of incorporation of the San Francisco & Denver railroad company, fied in the former city, set forth that the railroad is to be a broad gauge. The capital stock is \$17,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 has been subscribed. The new road has nothing to do with the Southern Pacific and will be built by nearesident cantalists. built by nonresident capitalists.

Ranches in Nevada are beginning to grow a good deal of wheat. This year the crop will be much larger than will be needed for home consumption. At the one settlement of Lovelock over 100,000 bushels will be produced, and in Mason and Smith valleys, as well as in all the valleys lying along the eastern base of the Sierras, there will be large crops of wheat.

Oakiand is making great efforts to secure the establishment across the bay of the Fulton iron works. It offers a bonus of \$53,-000, and from present indications the city will secure the works. The republican papers have made good use of this incident to demonstrate the failacy of the free-trade proposition that no artificial stimulus should proposition that no artificial stimulus should be given to the iron industry.

The California State Board of Equaliza tion fixed the following rates of assessment on railroad proparties: Catifornia Pacific, \$2,500,000; Central Pacific, \$13,000,000 Southern Pacific, \$15,800,000; Northern California, \$35,000; Northern Railway, \$3,082,-000; South Pacific Coast, \$1,300,000; San Francisco & North Pacific, \$1,900,000; Southern California, \$2,850,000; Carson & Colorado, \$230,000; Nevada, California & Oregon, \$05,000; Nevada County Narrow Colorado, \$230,000; Nevada, California & Oregon, \$95,000; Nevada County Narrow Gauge, \$95,000; North Pacific Coast, \$490,-900; Pacific Coast, \$390,000; Gualala railroad, \$55,000; California & Nevada, \$75,000; Pajaro Vallev, \$130,000; Atlantic & Pacific rolling stock, \$125,000; Pullman company, \$208,000.

DeWitt's Sarsaparitis cleanses the blood increases the appetite and tones up the sys-tem. It has benefitted many people who have suffered from blood disorders. It will

THE DALTON GANG.

Leaders of the Train Robbers in Indian

Territory. Train robbery and highway bandits have been themes of general discussion in St. Louis for the past day or two, says the Globe-Democrat. The bold hold-up et a Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train in the Indian Territory Phursday night has occasioned renewal of a subject which a few years ago would not have attracted much attention in the west on account of the frequency of the occurrence, but since the breaking up of the James, the Younger and other desperate gangs that infested Missouri and Kansas western secure from felt comparatively secure from character. Three or four years ago Texas was the favorite arena for the exploits of the freebooters, but the constabulary of the state became so vigilant and merciless in the pursuit and punishment of the scoundrels that they have all apparently been killed or driven out of lexas, as no train robbery has occurred there recently. The Indian Territory seems to be now the only rendezvous left to the gentlemen of the mask and Winchester, and when the conditions there are considered it is no little wonder that outlawry of this nature is not even more rampant than it really is. The Daltons, who robbed the Pacific Express car of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at Adair Thursday night, are by all odds the boldes most audacious bandits who have ever plied their calling in the Territory. There are four the Dalton brothers who are known

to have committed train robberies in past. Only desperate resistance and convicted of | dared "peach" on the boys, for if they

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DAMAGES FOR GRADING.

DAMAGES FOR GRADING.
To the owners of all lots and parts of lots and real estate along 34th street from Farnam street to Dodre street:
You are hereby notified that the undersigued, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appionted by the wayer, with the approval of the city council of said city, to assess the dismage to the owners respectively of the project of the owners respectively of the project of Dodge street declared a seessary by ordinance 3,173, passed July 21st, 1, 22, approved July 21rd, 1892.

A.Tal. passed July 21st, 1.22 approved July 21st, 182.

You are further notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the lith day of August, A. D., 1822, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the foremon, at the office of T. B. McCulioch, room 84? New York Life building, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said grading, taking into consideration special benefits, if any, You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and make any objections to or statements concerning and assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

T. R. McCULLOCH, R. W. GIBSON,

Omaha, July 29th, 1802.

Jandiot

robbing a Wells-Fargo Express car on the Southern Pacific railroad at Toulare, near Los Angeles. They were sentenced to life in the California penitentiary and are now serving their terms. All four of the boys were in the California robbery, but Ed and Charley eluded capture and made their way back to the Indian Territory. They had been driven out of the Territory only after a bloody war between themselves and their sympathizers on the one hand and the officers and cattlemen on the other. This war was inaugurated three years ago and cost the life of many a

marshal.

yous than had anybody before or since. He succeeded in penetrating far into the bushwhacker country, right among the friends of the Daltons, and came out unscratched, though emptyhanded. Prior to this time the Daltons were not known to have committed any train robberies. They had confined their rascality to stealing cattle and driving them through the "public lands" into New Mexico and selling them along the route. Then when they got ready to return to the Territory they would steal a bunch of cattle in New Mexico and bring them home to sell always returning by a different route. It did no good to indict them. Their friends dominated the local courts, and even if they were ever brought to trial they got off scot free. Honest cattlemen of the territory finally grew so exasper ated at their thievery that they or ganized to rid the country of the Dalton and waged bitter war upon them. It was then that the cattle thieves perforce quit their old practices and turned their attention to train robbery, It is ever so much easier anyhow to rob a train than to steal a few head of cattle. So they found their new business incomparably safer and more re munerative. Situated as the Daltons were, the business was especially attractive to them. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Santa Fe railroads ran right through the country over which they had ranged ever since emigrating from Arkansas when only mere strip lings of boys. They knew every Indian trail and deer path in it. Not a man or voman unfriendly to them had been allowed to live in the section they claimed for their own, and so every circumstance was most propitious to them in their new calling. They lived for the most part on a bald prairie east of the road in an uninhabited country between Pryor Creek and Chou-

teau, stations on the railroad. Adair, the scene of their latest deprelation, is only twenty or thirty miles to the north of them and Leliaetta, where they held up a train last September and secured \$1,600 in booty from the Pacific Express company, is but a few miles south of them. A little southwest of these two stations begins what is known as, the Coweta district. It is heavily timbered and abounds in deep ravines and serpentine paths. They know every foot of it better than the oldest inhab itant knows St. Louis, but if a stranger enters it without a guide he is liable to get lost after a few hours' travel and never get out again. Through the Coweta district they dash into the Fox and Sac country, and then leisurely make their way down to the Canadian river and cross to the Seminole reserva-tion, until they feel like venturing back to their prairie home. Since their holdups at both Red Rock on the Santa Fe and Leliaetta on the "Katy," they have been bold enough to ride into Woagner Charley-were in Thursday night's buy supplies for their ranch. Hunhold-up. The other two boys a year dreds of people at Wagoner knew perago were captured in California after feetly who they were, but none of them

did they well knew their lives would pay the penalty sooner or later. It is considered entirely useless and actually foolhardy for any posse of men to go after the Daltons now. They are perhaps by this time many miles in the Coweta district, and are so safely en-sconced that they could shoot the officors from ambush 'as fast as they entered. Then, too, the country around them is full of spies who will keep them

posted as to the movements of their pursuers. In fact, no marshal or other officer who is known in that country ought to attempt to follow them, for good citizen and deputy United States their every movement will be shadowed and reported to the bandits. It will re-It will be remembered that the posses quire the very shrewdest detective skill to catch up with them, and then the Daltons will never be in pursuit of the bandits were led by Deputy Marshal "Hee" Thomas, one of the most intrepid officers who has ever taken alive. They are much more desperate than the James had to deal with the lawless elements of the southwest. Various times he was boys, and Charley, especially, is perhaps reported killed, but ne always managed to show up, smiling, about the time his the quickest man on the trigger who ever carried a pistol. Ed, though the friends had ordered crape. He pursued older of the two, is not near so nervy as the Daltons farther into their rendezhis brother and Charley has really been the leader of the gang since its organization. Somehow or other he picked up a smattering of education which none of the other boys possess and when occasion requires it he can be as genteel and mild a manuered man as e'er cut a throat or scuttled a ship. his other crimes of murder and theft is added polygamy. There is no telling how many times he has married and his wives are all intelligent, good looking A small incandescent lamp now made

for ordinary surgical use in examining cavities is mounted on a thin stem containing a spiral resistance, by means of which the brightness of the light can be controlled. This is used with a small dynamo, with storage or with Leclanche battery. One form of endoscope for searching the more inaccessible cavities of the body is in the form of a catheter, or a rod about 5-16ths of an inch in diameter and between 8 and 9 inches ong. "At the tip is a minute incandescant lamp, and at a slight bend close to the end is a reflecting prism which, in con-junction with a focussing arrangement of minute lenses in the shaft of the in strument enables the surgeon to distinctly see the illuminated part. Thus the bladder, and even the stomach, may be thoroughly looked over for diseased spots.

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To the owners of all lots and parts of lots and real estate along 40th street from Burt to California street.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city council of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by changing the grade of said street, declared necessary by ordinance number 182, passed July 21st, 1822, approved July 23rd, 1892.

You are further not field that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law we will, on the 13th day of August, A. D., 1892, at the hour of 19 o'clock in the tornoon, at the office of Shriver & O'Donahoe, 1423 Farnam street, within the corporate limits of said city, most for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said change of grade, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

You are notified to be present at the blue and piace aforesaid and make any objections to grathen and piace aforesaid and make any objections to grathen and piace aforesaid and make any objections to grathen and piace aforesaid and make any objections of damages as you may consider proper.

W. G. SHRIYEE,

T. B. MCCULLOCH,

R. B. GiBSON,

Committee of Appraisers,

Omaha, July 30th, 1802.

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