the sergeant-at-arms.

Ten pages are drawing salaries for work that two active boys would go to sleep in deing. Even the senators concede that the pages are too numerous by half.

The lieutenant governor feels the position he has been placed in by the outrageous sys-tem most keenly. He has endeavored to resist the pressure brought to bear by senators and politicians, but he has not succeeded. He is the victim of a system against which he has either lacked the courage or the strength

With the senators the tendency has been to increase the length of the pay roll rather than it impossible for the Heutenant governor to

Nor can the independent senators immolate themselves upon an altar of superiority. Their extravagance two and four years ago was equally marked, and in the present session beyond a protest against the voting of newspapers and stamps to members they have remained quiet, forbidden to protest by their own party's record in the past.

John Steen, ex-state land commissioner, is hustling for the position of deputy land commissioner under Russell. It is stated that Steen's chances are fairly good.

It is reported that Church Howe has offered his Nemaha county farm of 1,100 acres for sale and expects to move his residence to Lincoln or Omaha.

#### GALE ON THE ENGLISH COAST. Heavy Snow and Intense Cold Delay Inland

Trame.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, prevailed throughout the country Saturday night. The cold was intense. The snow drifts in some places were twelve feet deep and the mail carts were stopped. The drivers who attempted to make their trips suffered terribly The highways are blocked and railway traffic is delayed. The telegraph lines are down in all directions and all the cross channel steamers were hours late. The Cunard line steamer Lucania, from Liverpool yesterday for New York, arrived at Queenstown three and a half hours late. Several vessels are ashore on the coast of Wales. The bark Brilliant, from Cuba for Bremen, was driven ashore in bay, Dorchestershire. Her crew were rescued by a lifeboat. The vessel will probably become a total wreck. It is reported two ships foundered on the Humber and that pany's ferry at Erie, opposite Hull, caught fire during the storm and was destroyed. A barge was wrecked off Sandgate, Kent, and the rescue of her crew was accompanied by exciting scenes. The lifeboat men attempted to launch their boat, but the craft got stuck in a snowbank and it was found impossible to get her into the water. At this juncture a heroic coast guardsman sprang into the boiling surf. Swimming with powerful stroke, he after a severe struggle reached the wreck. Then a heavier line was drawn aboard and soon the crew and their gallant rescuer were safe on shore. Vessels are putting into the roadsteads for shelter. Several skuting acci-dents and a number of deaths from exposure are reported. The snowfall continues.

#### DESTITUTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Unemployed Demand the Government Af-ford Relief.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 13.-Advices received by the Miowera, from Sydney, N. S. W. W., state that a great spirit of unrest is felt in that colony, owing to the depression of trade. The number of unemployed men is daily increasing and the increase is followed by renewal of agitation in the form of meetcessions of unemployed through the principal streets of Sydney, besides num-

erous deputations to parliament.

The Mail, the weekly edition of the
Morning Herald, says the discussion has begun to assume threatening tones and the government must take action at once to sleviate the distress or serious consequences are threatened. The revenue for November last showed startling decreases. Though the intentions of the government are not yet definitely known, the ministers have hinted that they will shortly raise a loan for the purpose of carrying on public works to afford relief.

Manchus Will Defend Themselves LONDON, Jan. 13,-A dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin says the Manchuria princes have taken the defense of the counprinces have taken the defense of the country into their own hands in order to prevent the intrigues of the Chinese officials. The central government is bewildered and helpless. Li Hung Chang, although he has been relieved of all his functions, except the governor generalship of his province, still exercises indirect influence over the various officials. Chinese who have arrived from Manchurla bring ghastly reports of the desolation of the country between the Yalu river and the Lia Hao, recalling the worst horrors of the Taiping rebellion.

Conditions Favor the Challenger. LONDON, Jan. 13 .- The Times this morning prints the text of the mutual agree ment clause of the deed of gift governing contests for America's cup, and adds that the condition now ruling the races appear to be more favorable to the challenger than those governing Vigilant-Valkyrie matches in 1833. It annuonces the new Valkyrie will be able to strae for America at the end of July.

Dervishes Attack the Egyptians LONDON, Jan. 13 .- A dispatch from Cairo to the Daily News says the Dervishes at-tacked the Egyptian outposts 100 miles west of Wady Haifa yesterday, several Egyp-tians being killed. The corps under Captain Treadway is pursuing the Dervishes.

# HEAVY SNOW IN NEW YORK.

Ice Formed as Far South as Savannah Georgia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-The storm which oming this way from the northwest has dissipated, and at 10 o'clock tonight the mercury began to rise. The heaviest snow-fall reported today was at Buffalo, where ur hours eleven inches had failen. The fall in temperature along the Atlantic coast today ranger from ten to thirty degrees, ex-tending from Boston to Tampa. Fla., and the freezing point extended as far south as Sayannah, Ga.

Savannah, Ga.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 13.—The weather all over the south and east of Texas has been colder than for years, with thin ice on the ponds. The freeze has stopped the growth of the second crop of cotton.

GENESEO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The most terrific blizzard that has visited this section for years is now on. Twelve inches of snow has fallen on the level, and it is blowing a gale, with no signs of an end. Traffic through the country will be impeded for several days.

usquehanna Out of Its Banks. PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 13 .- The Susquehannah river rose steadily during the night and this morning the water front of the town was subferged. The ice from up the river broke up, broken by a heavy rain, and was packed in a solid mass in front of the town, and much property was endangered.

Children Frozen While Their House Burned. JEFFERSON, Ia., Jan. 13,-Nine children of J. H. Balridge, aged from 1 to 16 years had their feet and hands frozen last night and are in a critical condition. Their home in the suburbs burned to the ground, and they were compelled to stand in the snow with the thermometer below zero.

Ohio River Stationary. CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.-At 11 o'clock to night the water in the Ohio became sta-tionary with forty-eight feet six and one-half inches above the low water mark.

improvements on the River at Pierre. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Preliminary arrangements are already being made for the commencement of the work of improving the Missouri ready being made for the commencement of the work of improving the Missouri river at Pierre and Fort Pierre, for which \$50,000 was apprepriated by congress at its last session. The specifications call for 3,361 cubic yards of stone to be placed on either bank of the Missouri river at points designated by the chief engineer. On the Fort Pierre side the improvements are to be made within two miles of the north bank of Bad river, and at the boat landing on the east side of the Missouri. Also 250 oak piles, thirty-four to forty feet long, a part of which are to be placed on the Fort Pierre side. The west side of the river is where most of the work is needed and will be done. Part of the work will begin the last of next month, and will be pushed rapidly until the improvements are completed.

Attempt to Reconcile Divergent Opinions on the Currency Question.

HAS A BILL READY FOR SUBMISSION

Provides for a Bond Issue to Retire Green backs and Treasury Notes and Free Columns of Silver the Owner to Receive Its Bullion Value.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The probabilities are that the beginning of the week will see the introduction of still another currency bill in the senate. Senator Jones of Arkansas to shorten it. Instead of uniting to assist the lieutenant governor in breaking down a disgraceful system, they have united to make tion took that matter in hand and harmondefinite results out of a chaotic condition, is the author of a new bill and he comes to the front this time as a compromiser and harmonizer. There has been objections made to the bills prepared by Senators Vest and Mc-Pherson on the ground, in the case of the Vest bill, that it leans too fuch toward silver: and in the case of the McPherson bill, that it is too exclusively in the interest of bonds. Senator Jones realizes that silver and bonds are the two antagonizing elements in this question and his effort has been to prepare a measure which will, perhaps, not be all that the friends of either cause would naturally demand, but will in the end secure the support of both elements. He has been in cor sultation with many of the leaders of both these contending elements in the senate and it is understood that his bill as outlined to them has received very favorable endorsement from the representatives of all of the conflicting interests. It is also understood that the terms of the bills are not unfamilian to leaders in the house. Furthermore, it is probable that it has been brought to the attention of the proper authorities in the executive branch of the government.

bill will first provide for the issuance of 21/2 per cent bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000, which are to be paid for in gold and are to be used both for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the governand treasury notes. The bill will also provide for the issuance of bank notes to take the place of the treasury notes in such a way as not to produce a contraction of the cur rency. Another provision is that the national banks shall be allowed to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds and the tax on national bank circulation is fixed at onefourth of 1 per cent.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. In the interest of silver the bill provides for its unlimited coinage, under the condition that the holder of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it comed into silver dollars, the government retaining as seigniorage the difference between the coinage value of the bullion and its market value on the day that the bullion is taken to the mints. The bill also provides for the withdrawal from circulation of all greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes below \$20 and the substitution of silver certificates in denominations of less than \$20, which are to be payable in silver. The bill will contain pro-visions against either undue inflation or con-

There is no definite program for the house this week. There is a bare possibility that a new currency bill will be thrown into the arena of debate, but it is only a possibility. concensus of opinion now seems to be that any proposed currency legislation, to be successful, must be instituted at the other end of the capital. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day, and on Tuesday the house probably will take up the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which was reported vesterday which is the only appropriation bill on the calendar. If the sundry civil appropriation bill (the most important of the bills not re orted) is not ready before the Indian appropriation bill is disposed of, the committee or rules probably will give the evening time business from various committees. may be given to the consideration of the find-

#### ings of the court of claims. HEAVY DOSE OF REFORM.

Japanese Administer Heroic Treatment to the Corean Body Politic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Late newspaper advices received at the Japanese legation are to the effect the reform program presented to the Corean government by the Japanese is making satisfactory progress. This program, according to the Kigi (newspaper), was presented to the king of Corea on the 20th of November and was approved by him. The propositions included among others the fol-lowing: That the administrative power should center in the hands of one man court affairs should be distinctly separate from the general administration of the country-the court and state affairs have hitherte en mixed up. A sovereign is bound to ey the laws of his own country; the court should be systematically organized; the func-tions and competence of the cabinet and the various departments of state should be determined; taxes should be unified by the finance department; a military system should be established, and, after this has been placed on a sound footing, the adoption of a navy is expected; useless and extravagant display should be done away with, it being a stand-ing fault in Corea from the court to the owest officials to indulge unnecessary display and useless ceremonials; a criminal code should be enacted; the police authorities should be unified; the discipline of govern-ment functionaries should be rigidly enforced and any such practice as that in vogue of selling government offices must be abolished. The authority of local officials should be limited by statute and the power centralized; appointment or dismissal of government officials should be arranged according to a fixed system; promising youths should be sent to study in Japan; and the unification of the national policy is requisite in order to establish the independence of the country on a sound basis and effectively to reform home affairs.

Tain-Won-Kun, until recently the aged regent of Corea, and who was deposed for sending letters to the Chinese generals in Phyong-Yang, has apologized to the Japan-ese representative and declared, by way of showing his repentance, that he should not take any further part in the stive politics

of the country. A difficulty at present on the horizon of Corean politics s said to be the insatiable ambition of the queen to interfere in state affairs. Obliged to curb her ambition while her inveterate enemy, Tal-Won-Kun, was at the head of the administration, she is now watching an opportunity to regain her former position, and such an opportunity has presented itself in the gradual wane of the old statesman's power and his ultimate re-

A correspondent describes the intense distress that the Japanese army is laboring under in the province of Shin-King, China. The army of over 30,000, the correspondent says, is almost on the point of dying from starvation, thirst and sold, as there is no wood to cook their rice with, or water to drink. Many have been frozen to death drink. Many have been frozen to death from their inability to face the cold with an insufficiency of food and clothing, the greater number of these being coolies.

#### ABOLISHING SECTARIAN SCHOOLS. Legislation Attached to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Representative Holman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, has prepared a report to shows the total Indian appropriation bill. It shows the total Indian appropriations for 1895 were \$663,589 less than for 1894, while this bill, providing for 1896, carries a total of the state of the second of provisions for 1898 a reduction of \$238,172 below the Salary and \$6,496,820, a reduction of \$238,172 below the appropriation bill for 1895. Many of the reductions were made upon the rec mmendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Rep-

resentative Holman says:
"While there is a material reduction from the estimates, especially as to contingent ex-penses, it is understood by the committee on Indian affairs that the reductions will not embarrass the Indian office in providing

not embarrass the Indian office in providing for the Indian service.

"Most important of the legislative features incorporated in the bill is a plan by which it is proposed to solve the vexed problem of governmental relations with contract schools, so-called, most of which are under church central and which have been the cause of sectarian contentions. The secretary of the interior is authorized to make contracts.

Shart at the Spanding house, sharts the spanding house, shart at the Spanding house, shart

JONES TO PLAY PEACEMAKER for the education of Indian pupils in these schools for the next fiscal year to an extent not exceeding 80 per cent of the amount year, and with each succeeding year the amount is to be reduced 20 per cent, so that at the end of the fifth year the expenditures will cease. This amount does not include public schools with which arrangements exist. It is explained the reduction of \$15,000 from the amount of the estimates for the transportation of Indian CANALS BUILT AND MANY PROJECTED children to schools is in pursuance of a policy of gradually concentrating them in schools on their own reservation in the be-lief that the education of children among the tribes tends to elevate all the Indians in the tribes."

#### WILL WIND UP THIS WEEK.

Senator Cockrill Hopes to Wind Up Debate

on the Deficiency Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The prospect is that the time of the senate will be divided during the week between the discussion of the income tax, based upon the urgent deficiency bill, and the continuation of the deized the different elements so as to bring bate on the Nicaragua bill. Senator Cockrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations, is very hopeful of being able to dispose of the income tax question by the time the week shall be half gone, and if he should succeed in this, Senator Morgan, who is in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, thinks there will be no difficulty in securing a vote on the canal bill before the close of the week, thus leaving the way clear for the bankruptcy, territorial admission and other bills, as well as the other appropriation bills Chairman Cockrell does not regard seriously the prospect of the prolonging of the incom-tax question. There will be several speeches which, while based on the deficiency bill will be directed to the discussion of general financial questions. There is no disposition on the part of the appropriations committee to curtail these speeches, but there has come to be some talk of night sessions should they get to be numerous or the disposition to filibuster should now appear. Senator Gorman will probably find oppor tunity tomorrow to make the speech which he

had intended to make yesterday. So far as known there are only three mor general speeches to be made on the Nicaragua bill, but it is possible others will yet Senator Turple will speak again on the bill and Senators Vest and White have announced a desire to be heard before the vote shall be taken. Saturday will be given up to eulogies on the character of the

Patents to Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- (Special)-Patents have been issued as follows: braska-Philip H. Dubols, Waterloo, horse

braska—Philip H. Dubois, Waterloo, horse collar fastener; David L. and S. C. Dunlap, Dawson county, tool handle fastening; Philip Fowler, Wayne, spike puller; George B. French, Fremont, hammock.

Iowa—Charles Closz, assignor to Closz & Howard Manufacturing company, Webster City; Pascal P. Cupim, West Bend, apparatus for separating precious metals from sand, gravel, etc.; Hans P. Egedal, Thor, whiffletree hook; Charles J. Holman, Sergeant Bluffs, brick kiln; Warren C. Johnson, Oskaloosa, hot, water furnaee; Edwin G. Lufkin, Glenwood, stovepipe retaining device; Eli H. Morrman, Winterset, steam generator; Joseph B. Morrison, Fort Madison, harrow; Marcus L. Reeves, Webster City, assignor to A. W. Reeves, Indianola, shipping crate for poultry; Nick Weller and R. O. Stutsman, Des Moines, said Stutsman nassignor to said Weller, level lifting Jack. lifting jack.
South Dakota—Willam J. and A. Harnots,
Chedl, animal poke; Goodferd Laube, Huron,
assignor one-half to J. Hymans, Del Rio,
Tex., vehicle wheel; William McNames,
Northville, car coupling.

Cattle for the Indians. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The secretary of he interior has asked the commissioner of ndian affairs to invite proposals for the delivery of cows and other live stock at the Fort Hall agency, Idaho, and the Blackfeet agency, Montana, the aggregate cost of which will approximate nearly \$95,000.

### WORLD WITHOUT THE BIBLE.

Eloquent Reply of Archbishop Ireland to

Colonel Ingersoll. Metropolitan opera house in this city last night and tonight at the Cathedral Archbishop night and tonight at the Cathedral Archbishop Ireland delivered a most powerful sermon on the same subject. After an eloquent eulogy of the book and an argument in support of Utah, and also in the vicinity of Greeley and Utah, and also in the vicinity of Greeley and its inspiration, he said:

"Scoff, then, you who dare, at Jesus and His bible; scoff at all that is his; at Christenlom and Christian civilization; scoff at the human family regenerated; at woman; scoff at sacramental marriage and holy virginity; scoff at the charity that has peopled the nation with asylums and hospitals; scoff at the fatherhood of .God and the brotherhood of man; scoff at the enfranchised slave, at the most sacred principles of your American constitution

"Unbelief would take from us our bible and "Unbelief would take from us our bible and our Jesus. What does it give us? Where Christ is not there is barbarism; there is servitude of the weak; despotism of the strong; inhumalty and immorality unbridled and unrebuked by public opinion. Where Christ is not the family, with pure woman as its queen, is not; sacred matrimony is not. "What will unbelief give us? It replies: "A scientific, rational world beginning with

itself and ending with itself.'
"Let us first be consistent and from this world eliminate what Christian principles and practices it fain would retain. The words most glibly repeated by unbelief, the family dignity of woman, liberty, fraternity are Christian words and without Christianity they would be meaningless. Take them out of your world of unbelief. You give us a of your world of unpeller. You give us a scientific world, that is, you give us a material world, a humanity without a soul, without wings on which rise to the skies, a humanity with no urpose in life but to seek satisfaction for bodily appetites with a leaden sky over it, through which peers no love, no hope, no consolation; where the strong assert themselves and the weak are crushed under foot pleasure is the form of action, where there is no power above man himself, who voice calls to duty, whose memory stills "In this world entwine around your brows

the laurel and the rose, and when they wither, as they will, seek repose—in suicide. Unbelief has been for once consistent, it has proclaimed suicide as the sole prop of its unchristian world." Blew Out the Water Back.

Yesterday afternoon at Thirty-third and Mason streets a lady attempted to thaw but a water back which had been frozen n a cook stove. The result was an ex-plosion and the lady was scalded, but not

Train Load of Supplies for Nebraska. BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.-S. H. Edmonds s advised that nearly a full train of rice, sugar, molasses and other products has been made up in Louisiana and will leave At lanta Tuesday for the Nebraska sufferers. Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Jan. 13.

At Bremen-Ems, from New York. At Havre-Arrived-La Gascogne, from New York. At New York-Arrived-La Normandie, High Diver Zeino Injured.

WILLIS, Tex., Jan. 13.-Frank Zelno, professional high leaper, in making an eight-foot leap, missed his mark and struck on his foot, breaking both legs and sustaining other injuries.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for a railroad from Florence to Silver City. Nebraska. Governor Waite of Colorado Saturday paid a visit to Eugene Debs in the Wood-stock, Ill., jail.

The St. Louis Merchants exchange has dunated a carlood of provisions to the Nebraska sufferers.

John A. Mackenvie of Duluth was killed Saturday night by falling down the elevator shaft at the Spaulding house.

#### IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA

Considerable Progress Made in Balking Periodic Drouths.

Sources of Water Supply. Their Extent Capacity and Accessionity-Instructive Facts from the State Labor Bureau Report.

ing plants.

of the rainfall

electricity

Pumping plants operated by the different

means for supplying power will some day be seen on every farm in Nebraska where the supply cannot be obtained by surface canals.

These, in connection with a reservoir system, will guarantee a given supply of food

products to our people annually, regardless

omes next, and if practical and available

MEASURING THE SUPPLY.

desirable power for pumping purposes.

depth of eight feet, 1,255 acre feet.

ESTIMATED COST.

These figures are for the main canals

Platte. It is claimed that the same con-

altitudes have been taken on lines running

north and south from the Platte valley. St.

Attempting to Head Off Lewelling.

using the water.

ration is decreased.

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody, s a truism which is certain of fruitful realization in Nebraska. The hot, burning winds which blighted the major portion of last year's crop brought home to the farmers in the semi-arid region the folly of depending on natural 'moisture. The alternating well and dry seasons of preceding years encouraged the belief that the advancing settlement of the country brought with it a material increase in the rainfall. It was claimed that the plowing of the virgin soil and its cultivation retained what rain fell, thus increasing the humidity of the atmosphere and supplying the necessary conditions for periodic rainfalls. Statistics were not wanting to confirm this belief.

Experience, costly taskmaster that it is has virtually exploded the belief. It is conseded by all competent to judge that artificial moisture is essential for the permanent cultivation of western Nebraska, and the question of ways and means is receiving the thoughtful consideration its importance merits.

The fourth annual report of the deputy commissioner of labor of Nebraska deals with the question of irrigation, and is acompanied with a man showing the sources of supply and the length of canals already constructed, and the area supplied by them. These statistics have already been published. The striking feature of the map is that it shows at a glance the progress of irrigation in the western half of the state. From the southwest corner of the state to Harlan county the Republican river and its tributaries have been tapped to supply moisture for a double tier of counties. The North Platte river to and through Buffalo county is paralleled with canals. The White and Niobrara rivers and other streams in the northwest have been liberally tapped, and also the various branches of the Loup river. In all, 689 miles of canal have been completed, supplying water for 364,200 acres of land. Nearly 1,500 miles of canals are pro-jected, which, when completed, will remove 1,422,000 acres of cultivable land from the

langers of future drouths. The report presents a table showing the annual rainfall for the past twenty-three The highest rainfall was in 1881, 31.92 inches, against 12.78 for the first ten months of 1894. The mean average is 24.67 inches. In view of the exceedingly fluctu-ating character of the rainfall, the conclu-sion is reached "that Nebraska will continue in the future, as in the past, to have years of plenty and years of drouth, and that, as heretofore, the years of abundance greatly outnumber the years of want." AVAIIMBLE SUPPLY.

"Admitting," says the report, "that all portions of the state can be generally irrigated, the first and most important question is as to what is our present available water

The extreme western portion of the state lies directly within the arid portions of America as per the United States senate report for 1889 on irrigation and the reclama-tion of the arid and sub-arid lands of the United States. This report divides the state ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—Colonel Ingersoll de-livered his lecture on "The Bible" at the point about five miles west of Sidney, Neb., or the 103d meridian. West of this line the

"The sub-arid or partially dry and partially humid region lies within the lines of the 103d and 97th meridians, the 103d running west of Sidney. The 97th meridian passes through the eastern portion of Jefferson county on the south, through Colfax in the immediate vicinity of Schuyler in the Platte valley, and through Cedar county in the northeastern portion of the state.

IRRIGATION A NECESSITY. "All that portion of Nebraska included within these lines would be benefited by irrigation. In the western portion of this territory irrigation becomes for the farmer an imperative necessity, for, accepting the reports of experts on irrigation as being correct, we find that the least amount of rainfall as a mean average upon which the farmer can depend to grow crops successfully is twenty-four inches. The rainfall in Ne braska is influenced largely by altitude, for we find that the rainfall of the Republican A scientific, rational world beginning with the rainfall and temperature of Nebraska for 1890, is greater than the rainfall for the Platte valley on the same line running directly north and south. We therefore find that the line of twenty-four inches of rain-fall passes through Beaver City on the south, thence in a northeasterly direction through Elm Creek in the valley of the Platte in Dawson county, thence north-easterly to the town of Niobrara in Knox Between this line and the line of wenty-eight inches of rainfall that can be located at Superior in Nuckolis county, thence running northeasterly and terminating at Covington, Neb., or Sloux City, Ia., the farmer can have for the years of average rainfall a fair assurance of a good return for his seed, time, labor and capital invested.

"East of the line of the twenty-eight inch limit the farmer of the control of the twenty-eight inch." lmit the farmer can feel assured of crops for the great majority of years, although years of severe drouth may, and always will, occur and reduce the yield per acre to a very light amount. Between the lines of twenty-eight and twenty-four inches of rainfall it is not only advisable, but will pay to irrigate, as no complete reliance can be placed upon the varying annual rainfall.

SOURCES OF WEALTH. "Nebraska is peculiarly fortunate in respect to water supply. We have flowing into our state the waters coming from the great drainage basins of Colorado and Wyoming. The area drained by the North and South Platte rivers, the Republican, Niobrara, Keya Paha rivers, and by the Beaver and Sappa creeks, would include an area fully as great as our entire state. With the exception of the heads of two rivers in the north and west portion of the state, in Dawes and Sloux counties, all the water falling in Ne-Platte rivers, the Republican, Niobrara, Keya branka is carried through its arid or semi-arid portions. The Republican and Blue arid portions. The Republican and Blue rivers do not leave the state until they have passed through all fix semi-arid portions. We have therefore, a large amount of water available coming from other states that seem destined for the use of the Nebraska farmer. Add to this supply the rainfall of Nebraska that can be made available by means of canals, reservoirs, tanks, artificial lakes, by pumping plants of various kinds and meth-ods.

"And now take into consideration that in ; semi-arid country not over one-half the water is required for irrigation that is necessary in an arid country, theo that our evaporation with the exception of the extreme western portion of the state is not so heavy, and Nebraskans have every reason to congratulate hemselves over their water supply for irriration purposes. The underground or suberranean supplies are great. The earth is a natural impounder of water. Were it not all its surface would become arid, its rivers and streams would become merely ravines down which would rush the rainfall to the seas, and its whole surface would be similar in character to the canyon region of the Colorado river. Springs would be few and weak, marches and lakes would be

ADVANTAGES OF WELLS. "Where artesian wells have been sunk and deep wells have been bored or dug in this state, it has shown that underlying nearly all of Nebraska are great beds of sandstone, as well as deep deposits of sand and gravel. Accepting as true the statement made by French irrigation engineering exmade by French irrigation engineering to perts, we have an inexhaustible reserve of water for future use that is being annually replenished. One French site at states replenished. replenished. One French sele at states that a body of sanistone 100 feet thick and

# one mile square will, when once thoroughly saturated with water, discharge one cubic foot of water per minute for thirteen years TOOK THEIR BREATH AWAY foot of water per minute for thirteen years before the original supply is exhausted. The same engineer claims that sandstone will absorb about 37 per cent of its bulk in water, and different kinds of sand and gravel from 23 to 33 per cent. As the underlying beds of Nebraska are of great depth, we have here an immense body of water that could be called upon as a reserve in case of necessity. But this supply must be obtained by pump-

Action of the Iowa Railroad Commission Astounds the Various Companies,

GET NO CONSOLATION IN THE DECISION But this supply must be obtained by pump-

> Formally Notified that They Have Utterly Failed to Make the Case They Atleged in Their Petition for an Advance in Rates.

Wind power is today the cheapest power on DES MOINES, Jan. 13 .- (Special.) -- Manearth in Nebraska.
"Following the windmills we have the gasagers of Iowa trunk lines are feeling just a trifle blue over the decision in the rate hearoline engine, that would seem, from the claims set forth by its agents, as a cheap and ing given out last night. They relied on a favorable opinion, feeling that Commissioners Perkins and Dey were sufficiently friendly to the roads to grant the request for an increase "The easiest way to ascertain how much ater can be secured for irrigation is to esin rates, even if not to the full extent asked. Results have been very disappointing in conmate the amount by cubic feet, about seven sequence. In fact, the optnion has fairly and one-half gallons making a cubic foot. This amount would cover one surface foot taken the breath of the railway people. The majority opinion of the board of comone foot deep. A cubic foot of water per second flowing through a 12x12-inch opening with a four-inch pressure would cover two acres one foot in depth in twenty-four hours. Divide this was to cover the contract of the contract of the cover two acres one foot in depth in twenty-four hours. missioners, which is signed by Mr. J. W.

to grant the advance in rates petitioned for by

Divide this so as to cover the land to a depth the railroads, quotes Mr. E. P. Ripley an of six inches on a level and four acres would be irrigated. Where there are large bodies voicing the position of the railroads in statof water engineers estimate the amount for irrigation in acre feet. That is, 160 acres of land covered with water to the ing that the railway campanies only desire from the commission such an advance in Iowa rates as will then approximate the rates in lepth of one foot would be 160 acres of water surrounding states, especially in Illinois. The while covering the same area to the depth of four feet would make 640 acre feet; to the commission states further that its members cannot be expected, therefore, to grant the advance unless the railroads maintain their a rapid and easy way to estimate water in large amounts. For a reservoir for a wind-mill containing an acre foot of water probably those in other states, particularly Illinois the best way is to lay off a quarter of an acre for the interior dimensions. Two hundred and nine feet on each side make one that the railroads failed to prove that the Iowa rates are actually lower than the real Illinois rates, although admitting that the interested companies did file schedules of maximum square acre. Reducing the amount to 140½ feet on the sides, or say 418 feet, interior size, then filling the reservoir to the depth of four feet we have one acre foot; to the depth of six feet one and one-half acre feet. rates which appeared to be higher than the Iowa rates. It is held that it is a fair inference from the evidence submitted that the people of this state, upon a local and interstate As the depth is increased the rate of evapo-ration is decreased. Now allowing that business combined, are paying and have paid ever since the present een in force their full and fair proportion with the ice cut in winter time and allowing of revenue to the railroads in this for say four feet of water evaporated annuing, as compared with the other through which these roads run. ally, you can figure about the amount of through which these roads run. It is insisted that the railroads should have shown that the strictly proper local you will have to apply to your land. The seepage can be reduced by careful construction of the bottom and sides of the business subject to the present s subject to the present sched-not paying its proper share of the ncome that should be derived from the same. "Canals in Nebraska can be constructed and that fairness to all interests required that much to be done. In the opinion of the by the farmers themselves at a cost varying from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. This will not include the right-of-way, that in many cases commissioners the railroads failed to do this. The opinion concludes that an advance of can be secured or obtained at a very low rates in Iowa will seriously affect vast business ost, as the right-of-way for canals comes interests aside from the railroads, and inevitably lead to the forcing of men out of business ander the head of public improvements in our statutes, and it and can be appraised and condemned by the same means used by railbecause of a changed basis of competition, and that until the railroads come forward and adequately maintain their position that their road companies and for other public purposes. In the construction of small canals or laterals the reversible scrapers are largely lows lines are not bearing their share of the used, and where the width does not exceed sixteen feet dirt can be moved at less than actually lower than the rates in surrounding states, an advance of rates cannot be granted.
While the members of the commissioners' 4 cents per cubic yard. These reversible road scrapers are peculiarly adapted to the construction of laterals and are now largely board admit that they have the right to go outside of the evidence submitted to them on used in Lincoln and Scotts Bluff counties this hearing and to revise the schedule of for this purpose. The farmers claim that dirt can be moved with these machines for The farmers claim that rates in Iowa on investigation wholly inde-pendent of that followed and suggested by the 2 cents per cubic yard. The cost of mainrailroads, they do not regard this as an optaining and keeping in repair the irrigation portune time to do so—therein differing ma-terially from Mr. Dey, the dissenting member canals of this state will vary, owing to the

location of the canal, the character of the of the board. WHY PETER A. DEY EXCEPTS. used, but it is safe to assume that the cost will be between 15 and 18 cents per acre, Commissioner Peter A. Dey, who wrote allowing that the entire capacity is made available by the use of the water, which corresponds with the report of the Utah the dissenting opinion, has been a member f the commission ever since its formation n 1878, having been appointed by Governor J. H. Gear, and having served continuously on the board since that time, with the exfarmers, who state that 5 to 25 cents per acre per year is the cost of maintaining and keeping in repair their irrigation canals. The Colorado farmers, where they own and ception of two years. He says in his opinion that although a member of the board in 1888, he took no part in promulgating the use their own canals, report the same figures. These figures will be exceeded if there are any lengthy expensive flumes or present Iowa rates, differing with the com-missioners at that time, and he has never regarded the Iowa rates as fully compensapipe lines to be replaced every five or seven years, but in the great majority of cases this will not be the case. On low line canals. tory, or rather, that the lowa traffic has not borne its due proportion of all operating expenses. He says that his present convic-tion that there should be an advance in rates is formed partly from testimony, but largely from observation and study of the with the present improved methods of construction, canals can be constructed at about the original cost of breaking the prairie. conditions of traffic, particularly in investi-gations into the cost and earnings of carlaterals can be constructed by the farmer load and less than carload rates compared. He justifies himself for going outside the "Just how far the canal system will be extended in Nebraska is a question of time record of proof submitted at the hearing by and engineering, as our state has entered a new era in her development. Topographical difficulties now deemed insurmountable will quoting section 19, chapter xxviii, of the laws of the Twenty-second general assembly which authorizes the commissioners be overcome and the high lands of Neupon information secured from any source whatever. Commissioner Dey prepared braska will be generally irrigated. We have another advantage in our favor that will greatly aid the people of the Republican and Loup river valleys. The Platte river flows rate sheet to accompany his dissenting opin-ion, which expresses in applied figures his theory—which he holds to be the true printhrough the state on the summit of a great divide, the land sloping from the river, both north and south. McCook, Neb., which lays eight miles east and seventy-two miles south ciple of inflexible rates—that the incremen in the first hundred miles should be greater than in the second and third hundred "A divergence from this general rule," North Platte, is 290 feet lower than North

says Commissioner Dey, in his opinion, "may Platte, Valentine, on the Niebrara river, twelve miles east and 140 miles north of North Platte, is 217 feet lower than North be justified when special rates are given or the theory of protection, but not, in my judgment, when the rate is absolute and unyield This theory Mr. Dey applies to the intermediate rates between the starting point rate of five miles and the longest distance haul in the state of 290 miles, as charged

lition exists on the Loup river, where the Paul, on the Loup river, twenty-five miles north of Grand Island, is sixty-four feet lower than Grand Island." from the east on the trunk lines that hav termini on the Missouri river. Mr. Dey's opinion, while favoring the interests of th railroads, is regarded as a decided slap in the face for the railroad attorneys, for whose TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13 .- It is authoritatively stated that a delegation of repubmanner of presenting the case of the rail roads Mr. Dey plainly had no sympathy or senators called upon Governor-elect mean senators called upon Governor-elect Morrill and urged him to take the oath of office tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, an hour before the senate convenes, in order to head off a batch of appointments which Governor Lewelling proposes sending to the senate for confirmation. The matter has been kept very quiet, and the gentlemen who are in a position to know about the visit will not talk. Major Morrill could not be seen tonight, and his private secretary pleaded ignorance. respect.

RAILROADS SORE AT PERKINS The railroads blame Commissioner Perkins for the result. He has always been regarded as friendly to the railroad interests and they undoubtedly relied upon him in this case. His action is a decided disappointment from more senses than one. One little incident of

the hearing, in which he was concerned, is worth relating. Solicitor J. W. Blythe of Burlington and Arrested for Cutting Timber on Indian Lands CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Spe-cial.)—For years many parties living near of the case for the railroad interests. During cial.)—For years many parties living near the Indian reservations have made a practhe Indian reservations have made a practice of cutting and selling wood from the Indian lands. Officers propose to put a stop to this practice, and one of the parties charged with this crime has been brought here by a deputy United States marshal and lodged in jail to serve a sentence of six months' imprisonment. His name is James B. Frink, and he hails from Charles Mix county. These is no intention or disposition on the part of the officers to molest any settler who finds it necessary to cut the timber when it is for his own use. the debate upon the freight schedule on coa Commissioner Perkins called the atention of

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\$1.25

\$1.75

\$2.00

\$2.50

\$3.00

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To accommodate customers,

our salesmen have sold coats

and vests, from suits so many

times during the past six

months, that we find an un-

usually large number of odd

pants from cheviot, cassi-

mere and worsted suits-all

cloths-all styles-stripes,

plaids, plain, etc - none

worth less than double-to

be so'd this week for the

cost of the cloth and making

of the Pockets.

quire about it so particularly, stating in effect that Kewanee was not a coal center, and therefore not a criterion in the discussion of coal rates. Now it happens that Mr. Perkins, the commissioner, came from Kewanee, visits there every season, and has innumerable relatives in that vicinity. He was aware, therefore, that the mines had started up and that they were of considerable importance so far as the coal industry is concerned, 200 men being employed and a strike of some magni-tude being enjoyed there last summer. Their points of view being different, the two mea differed materially in respect to the matter, the result being that Commissioner Perkins came to the conclusion after a remarkably, warm discussion that Mr. Ripley was simply

FALL OF BLACK SNOW IN INDIANA.

One Expert Pronounces it to Be Star o Meteorie Dust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.-From all parts of Indiana are coming in reports of a singular fall of black snow that covers to the depth of from one-thirty-second to one half inch the eight to ten inches of anow under which the state is buried. Years ago there was a similar phenomenon in Indiana, there was a similar phenomenon in Indiana, and it was explained as a meteoric deposit. In this city this morning the coat was observed, but it is of a dusty brown color, and not black or gray as some reports make it. In some places here the deposit is one-quarter of an inch thick. As the ground has been covered with snow for two days all over Indiana it is apparent that the dust must have been carried many hundred miles from the west. The dispatches detailing the occurrence are from all quarters of the state, so that the fall must have been general. At Greencastle it is described as one-half inch thick. At Spencer it is one-thirty-second of an inch, at Wabash and Fort Wayne it was thick enough to be scraped up by the handful. Down near the Ohio river it is as heavy as in this part of the state. The phenomenon has caused much speculation here, where various explanations are offered. City Chemist Hurty pronounced it star or meteoric dust. Several examinations have been made, but no analysis. Another expert who raked up several ounces of the deposit says it is apparently rich soil split into particles fine as dust. It is gritty, but contains little sand. The last storm of this sort in this section deposited a similar coat, but at that time it was red or reddish brown, and by some was claimed to be not a mineral, but an animal deposit, spoken of in some places as a red bug, almost microscopic in character. and it was explained as a meteoric deposit, Luke and Mr. George W. Perkins, and refuses

Litigation Over an Electric Light Plant. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 13.-(Special.)-P. J. Gerin of this city has been appointed receiver of the Chamberlain Elecnointed receiver of the Chamberlain Electric Light company. The plant had been advertised for sale by virtue of a chattel mortgage, but other creditors of the company began proceedings, which resulted in Judge Haney issuing an injunction preventing the sale. There are several liens against the company, and the foreclosure of the mortgage would have shut out these claims. There now promises to be a legal battle between the mortgagees and miscellaneous creditors as to the preference right to the property. The troubles of the company were not brought about by lack of patronage, but by lack of capital at the inception of the enterprise. It is believed that the troubles will be adjusted shortly and the plant again put in operation. and plant again put in operation.

Quarreled Over Hack Fare. Pat Keys, a hack driver, arrested Thomas McGrath last night and took him to the police station. Keys reported that McGrath had refused to pay him for a hack ride. This statement McGrath denied, and claimed that Keys had demanded \$6 for a four-block ride. Sergeant Cook ordered them beat leaked as

Johnson Breaks His Own Record MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13 .- John S. Johnon broke the world's mile standing record his race with Ostlund, the Norwegian today, making the mile in 2:45 flat. Ostlund came in thirty feet behind. Johnson's best record for the mile previous to this was record for 2:45 3-5.

four-block ride. Se them both locked up.



# An Afflicted Child Painful Salt Rheum Covers

Her Head

Happy and Healthy Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "My little daughter, Birdle, now two and onehalf years old, has been a great sufferer from

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# the eruption had disappeared, and now none remains, while the child's general health is HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

much improved. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from this disease." Mrs. Lizzie Buchholz, Atchison, Kansas. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation

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