TO PATENT ATTORNEYS The constant and rapid increase of the in dustrial and mercantile relations between

dustrial and mercantile relations between the United States and Mexico make it not only advisable but imperative for inventors of all classes, who have patented their inventions or registered trademarks in this country, to have same registered at once in the Republic of Mexico, as their businesses are now being seriously injured by the use in that country of many United States inventions, whereas in the rest of the world such inventions are cheerfully adopted. Therefore, we will be pleased to correspond with patent solicitors in the United States and to undertake the registration in Mexico of patents and trademarks of American inventors.

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thereto, we are in position to offer our correspondents the rates mentioned below, which are beyond competition, as we save 50 per cent of unavoidable expenses incurred by others in order to secure patents and trademarks in Mexico.

Total charges for patent attorneys corresponding with us, covering all expenses, taxes and fees, for patents, \$70.00; for trademarks, \$30.00; payable in each case when the patent or trademark duly registered in Mexico reaches the interested party.

party.

EMETERIO DE LA GARZA, JR.,

ERNESTO CHAVERO,

AURELIO D. CANALE,

Atorneys and Counselors at Law.

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City of Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

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long-standing, supersisting and valuable in-supersisting vegetable, safe, sure, harm-less; by mail; particulars and valuable in-formation absolutely free. Dr. Mead formation absolutely free. Dr. Mead Remedy Co., 216 State St., Chicago, III. —264 5* LADIES-Regular health, guaranteed; no medicine; send loc. Gem Rubber Co., Kan-sas City, Mo.

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LADIES' JACKETS made, altered and remodeled. Joe Yousen, 1411 Farnam f

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STREET IMPROVEMENTS.
Bealed bids will be received by S. E.
city auditor of the City of Lead, Sou
kota, until 6 p. m., October 15th, 19
paving with brick, stone or asphalt,
theb. concerning 1902, for concrete base, together necessary grading.

Approximate estimate:
16,000 square yards paving,
8,200 lineal feet curbing.
Specifications and plans can be obtained
of J. P. Crick, city engineer, Lead, South
Dakota.

—Octdd0tM

RAILWAY TIME CARD.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & Pacific Railroad—"The Great Rock Island Route"—City Ticket Office, 1323 Farnam street, Telephone 428, Depot, Tenth and Marcy streets.

S. Leave, Arrive, Leave, Arrive, 1988.



UNION PACIFIC-"THE

Chicago-Portland
sectal a 8:40 am a 7:30 i m
Fast Mull a 8:50 am a 3:25 pm
Mail and Express ali:30 am a 3:40 am
coin, Beatrice and

Biromsburg Express... b 4:0s pm bil:35 pm

The Pacific Express... a 4:25 pm

The Pacific Express... a 4:25 pm

The Atlantic Express... a 4:25 pm

Grand Island Local... b 5:30 pm

b 2:35 am

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday.

Included that it can afford to expend as ever way you travel, you tare worse. It much as \$500 for a buffalo buil at this time. has snowy mountains and sunny plains.

When the summer heats scorch the praintenance in the mountains are not consider that it can afford to expend as much as \$500 for a buffalo buil at this time. When the summer heats scorch the praintenance in the mountains are not consider that it can afford to expend as much as \$500 for a buffalo buil at this time. When the summer heats scorch the praintenance in the mountains are not consider that it can afford to expend as the constant of the summer heats scorch the praintenance in the mountains are not consider that it can afford to expend as ever way you travel, you tare worse. It much as \$500 for a buffalo buil at this time. Only a few weeks ago the board purchased when the summer heats scorch the praintenance in the mountains are not consider that it can afford to expend as the constant of the summer heats scorch the praintenance in the mountains are not consider that it can afford to expend as the constant of the cons



CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE
& St. Paul Rallway—City
Ticket Office, 150: Farnam
St. Telephone 284. Depot,
Tenth and Mason Streets.
Telephone 629. purchase him in the spring. deago & Omaha Ex. b 7:40 am b 3:40 pm leago Limited Ex. a 6:00 pm a 7:50 am Daily b Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME CARD-Continued.



Believue, Piattsmouth & Pacific Junction...... a 7:50 pm a 8:27 am Bellevue, Plattsmouth & Pacific Junction a Daily, b Daily except Sunday

KANSAS CITY, ST. JO-seph & Council Busts Railroad—"The Burlington Route"—Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam Street, Telephone 250. Depot, Tenth and Mason Streets. Telephone Burlington Route

Kansas City Day Ex. . . a 9:20 am a 6:06 pm Kansas City Night Ex. a 10:30 pm a 6:15 am St. Louis Flyer, for St. Joseph and St. Louis . a 5:10 pm all:15 am a Daily.

Builington

& Quincy Railway—"The Burlington Route"—Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam Street, Telephone 250. Depot, Tenth and Mason Streets.
Tatachone 128. Arrive. Telephone 128. Daylight Chicago Speayinght Chicago Spe-ctal a 7:00 am all:00 pm hicago Vestibuled Ex. a 4:00 pm a 7:30 am hicago Local Express a 9:30 am a 4:06 pm Chicago Limited Fast Mail



FREMONT, ELKHORN &
Missouri Vailey Raiiroad
— "The Northwestern
Line" & General Offices,
United States National
Bank Building, S. W.
Corner Twelfth and Farnam Sts. Ticket Office, 1401 Farnam St.
Telephone 561. Depot, 15th and Webster
Sts. Telephone 1458.
Leave. Arrive.

Leave. Arrive. no Black Hills, Deadwood, Hot Springs a 2:00 pm a 5:00 pm Wyoming, Casper and Douglas 4 3:00 pm a 5:00 pm York, David Norfolk,



CHICAGO & NORTH-western Railway-"The Northwestern Line"-City Ticket Offide, 1401 Farnam St. Telephone 561. Depot, Tenth and Marcy Streets. Tele-phone 529. phone 629. Leave. Arrive.

Fast Omaha-Chicago. a 8:00 am a11:20 pm
Local Carroll-Omaha, b 4:00 pm a 9:50 am
Local Chicago-Omaha a10:55 am a 5:10 pm
Fast Omaha-Chicago. a 4:55 pm a 4:06 pm
Fast Mail a 8:00 pm a 2:45 pm
Omaha-Chicago L't'd. a 8:10 pm a 9:20 am
Fast St. Paul 2 7:55 pm a 8:15 am
Fast Mail a 7:50 pm a 8:30 pm
Cedar Rapids Passenger a 5:30 pm a Daily b Daily except Sunday.



CHICAGO, ST. Minneapolis & Omaha
Railway — "The Northwestern Line"—General
Offices, Nebraska Division, 15th and Webster
Sts. City Ticket Office,
Telephone 561. Depot,
Sts. Talenbore, 1458



Leave. Arrive. 7:35 am a 5:10 pm icago Express a 7:50 pm a 8:05 am a10:35 pm sapolis & St. Paul Express Express 57:53 am 510:35 pm Minneapolis & St. Paul Limited 57:50 pm a 8:05 am Fort Dodge Local from Council Bluffs 56:50 pm a10:00 am Fort Dodge Local from Council Bluffs 58:00 am a Dally. b Dally except Sunday



ket Office, 1601 Farnam Street, Telephone 222 De-pot, Tenth and Marcy Sts. Telephone 628, Leave. Arrive.

a 5:55 pm a 8:30 am



road-General Offices and Ticket Offices. Southeast Railwo: Sts. Union Statio...
Leave. Leave. At Louis and Kansas al0:00 am a 6:25 pm
Express al0:50 pm a 6:15 am Corner 14th and Douglas Sts. Telephone 194. Depot, Union Station.

City Express ... A. C. C., St. L. Express ... al Leave from 15th and Webster Streets: Nebraska Local, via Weeping Waterb .b 4:10 pm a10:45 am a Daily. b Daily except Sunday.

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CANNOT AFFORD TO PURCHASE Park Board Will Have to Let Buffale Bill Have Buffalo

Chicago Express. ... billib am a 5:26 pm bil:50 am Chicago Fast Express. a 5:20 pm bil:50 am Riverside park about a year ago and was mounted at the expense of the park board by J. E. Wallace, taxidermist, will be issued upon payment of \$1.25 per acre.

Denver, Pueblo and West ... bil:50 am a 4:50 am Lincoln, Colorado Spigs.

Denver, Pueblo and Lincoln has been at Riverside park for the last five years were loaned to the board by Colonei Rhode Island. The adventures of Captain Cody, "Buffalo Bill," before the exposition. Colonel Cody values the bull, which is con-

> The board, while desiring to own the bull and feeling deeply grateful to Colonel Cody | The Great Spirit has put it exactly in the for his generosity in having allowed the right place. While you are in it you fare buffalo to remain here all this time, does well. Whenever you are out of it, whichnot consider that it can afford to expend as ever way you travel, you fare worse. It there was shipped with them a young buil, which will be kept here over the winter fresh, and bright streams come tumbling

To Issue Japanese Lonn.

LONDON, Oct. 4.-The Japanese loan of price will be 510.41.

Opened to Bettlers.

John Francis of the B. & M. Writes of Farms and Farming in

Nebraska, Colorado and

Wyoming.

John Francis, general passenger agent of the B. & M., contributed the following article on chances for homeseekers in the west to last week's issue of The Twentieth Century Farmer, from which paper it is reproduced:

It was Mark Twain who said, "Once ! could have bought St. Louis for \$6,000,000, but I foolishly let the opportunity pass. Now it could not be bought for hundreds of millions."

A gentleman from Texas is on record with this remark, "When I first went to Texas I could have bought the whole of one hand for the purpose. county for a pair of leather boots. But I didn't have the boots."

Most of us are familiar with experiences similar to these, but, perhaps, not so exterritories.

Immigration is the most striking feature and the most efficient agency in the development of the United States. Colonization of new territory has ever been a wonhunting tribes were necessarily migratory. lettuce and califlower come to perfection at In a more advanced state of civilization 5,500 feet altitude and are of unsurpassed ized bodies. The lost tribes of Israel moved across the entire continent of Asia. Phoenicia and Greece sent forth colonies. A Alfalfa produces two good cuttings, some-European population has been drawn across the Atlantic, and the greatest fact in mod-City, Superior, Geneva,
Exeter and Seward. b 3:00 pm b 5:00 pm orfolk, Verdigre and
Fremont. b 7:20 am bie:25 am with the fact that the son do move—likeern history is the peopling of this hemidieval or modern history, we are impressed forty-two to forty-five pounds to the bushel, with the fact that the son do move-likewise the daughter. Immigration Always Heads Westward.

Where do homeseekers go? The answer might be completely expressed in one word-west. Immigration columns have always headed westward. The advice of the great journalist, "Go west, young man." is as sound today as it was when first written. The thing today is to locate the portions of the west that are most likely to be made more productive in the near future and secure land there. It would be impossible in this article to name all sections of the west that invite attention of the homeseeker today and that promise good returns for investment made. Every state in the transmissouri territory offers the while of the homeseeker to consider. By way of illustration attention may be called to the North Platte valley in Nebraska and the Big Horn basin in Wyom-

Development of a New Country. A new line of railroad for 100 miles in orthwest Nebraska has made the North Platte valley accessible to the homeseeker. Starting at Bridgeport, Cheyenne county, Neb., if you will follow the line of the new railroad through Cheyenne and Wyoming state line, thence northwes through Wyoming to Guernsey, you will have traversed a section of new country, containing nearly 400 square miles, offering inusual inducements to the farmer, to the stock raiser and the business man. The east end of the Bridgeport-Guernsey line west. The west end enters a country rich furnish consumers for all the surplus products of the valley. The leading crops grown in the North Platte valley and yield

of each follows: Corn, 35 to 60 bushels an acre. Wheat, 20 to 40 bushels an acre. Oats, 40 to 85 bushels an acre. Barley, 40 to 50 bushels an acre. Flax, 8 to 14 bushels an acre. Alfalfa seed, 5 to 12 bushels an acre. Potatoes, 150 to 300 bushels an acre. Native hay, 1 to 21/2 tons an acre.

Alfalfa, 4 to 7 tons an acre. Vegetables do well. Sugar beets do well, yielding from twelve to twenty tons an ily: acre of good test beets. Fruits or all kinds, so far as they have been grown, are of superior quality. In this same valley apples and other fruits have taken premiums at a number of state fairs. Alfalfa is destined to be one of the best paying crops grown in the valley. Three crops may be cut every season and sold at home for good

prices. I know of one man in the North Platte valley who last year had the use of 100 acres of land for the breaking. He put it all into corn. The crop was sold to stock men at \$1.10 a hundred and brought him nearly \$2,000. A. B. Fowler, near Guernsey, Wyo., raised 4,000 bushels of potatoes on twenty acres, and from ten acres be raised enough garden truck to bring him \$800 cash. This was in addition to what his family used and what he stored for winter use. His total income last season from thirty acres was nearly \$4,000.

Grazing Lands Open for Settlement. The government lands to be had in the North Platte valley are mostly grazing able for agriculture. Cheyenne county, Nebrasks, has 280,000 acres of free government lands; Scottsbluff county, 120,000 acres, and Laramie county, Wyoming, 2,892,293 acres. Filing fee for 160 acres is \$14, and within six months after filing Chicago Daylight Lotd. a 5:00 am a 5:45 am Chicago Daylight Lotd. a 7:00 am a 5:35 pm Chicago Bayress. ... bli:15 am a 5:36 pm whereby the buffalo cow which died at Des Moines Express. ... a 5:20 pm bil:50 am Chicago Fast Express. ... a 5:20 pm bil:50 am Riverside park about a year ago and was mounted at the expense of the park board mutation proof can be made and patent issued upon payment of \$1.25 per acre.

than the entire area of Massachusetts and Bonneville in 1832 and a few succeeding Overland Route General Offices, N. E. Corner Ninth and Farnam Streets. City Ticket Office, 1224 Farnam St. Telephone 318. Depot, Tenth and Marcy Sts. Telephone 629.

Leave Article. years, given to the world by Washington

"The Crow country is a good where the air is sweet and cool, the grass with the understanding that the board may out of the snow banks. There is no courtry like the Crow country. Everything beyond. good is to be found there."

Big Horn Basin.

FARMS IN THE NEW COUNTRY opinion of the country, for their uses are absolute necessity. Nearly sli of the gov- different. But it is historically true that ernment lands that lie under rainy skies JACK A SAD SEA DOG NO MORE and the lands where the flashing surgest and the lands where the lands where the flashing surgest and the lands where t In nearly every case the white man has are now occupied. Yet there is an immense in time agreed with the savage estimate area of rich soil in the far west that wants Chances for Hemes in Regions Recently and finally occupied the land. The Big Horn only water to make it the most fruitful Cultivates Graces of Seciety When Ashere ming, the northern boundry being the state irrigated country has many advantages line of Montana. On the west lies the over the one who has to depend upon the RRIGATION WORKS WONDERS IN WEST Vellowstone national park. In many re- capticlousness of the weather. spects it is one of the most remarkable water available in his ditch or reservoir, we consider its great area, the lofty moun- and in such quantities as experience has tains enclosing it on all sides except the taught him will produce the best results north, its equable climate or the fertility No crops rot in the field; the irrigator has of its soils. On the east looms up the Big complete control of the water, and other Horn range, some of its peaks rising 12,000 things being equal, a crop is assured befeet above see level; on the west tower the youd all doubt every season. equally high peaks of the Shoshone range, spurs of the great continental divide, connecting it with the southern end of the Big | man and the influence of the irrigating business in every land. Irrigation is scien-

Roots Thrive Exceedingly Well. land is plenty and population sparse. It coedingly well up to 6,500 feet of elevation. for sale. does not take a prophet nor the son of a The Irish potato yields well and the quality prophet to forsee the developments of is unsurpassed anywhere. Being large, western land and the consequent change in smooth and mealy, they market at the 802.3 per cent, and the number of acres values from almost nothing to prices cor- highest price and are a profitable crop. It irrigated from 11,744 to 148,538, or 1,164.8 responding to those of other productive is not uncommon for beets and rutabagas, per cent. The ditches in operation in 1899 ten to fifteen pounds, being solid to the and irrigated 147,695 acres. There were 843 Reciling down the Ratcliff Road, drunk and core. Of melons, the cantaloupe matures of acres irrigated from wells. The irrigated raising Cain." ages man constantly shifted his abode. The and peas do well at all altitudes. Radishes, 18,812 acres. quality and flavor. Within the belt lying between 5,500 and 6,500 feet elevation timothy and redtop do exceptionally well. times three. Oats yield from forty to fifty bushels to the acre. On ranches in the vicinity of Cody a yield of from eighty to is not uncommon. Wheat has been known to exceed fifty bushels, and an average of thirty-eight bushels to the acre would be a conservative estimate. Barley runs from forty to sixty bushels to the acre and rye from twenty-five to fifty-five bushels. In speaking of the corn crop in the basin, the state report says: "Corn yields from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, and is as sure a crop as in Iowa." Alfalfa in the lower belt yields three to seven tons; other grasses two to four tone per acre.

Ideal Stock Country. For many years live stock raising was no doubt it will always be a leading industry, as it is an ideal stock country. Its mild, open winters, abundance of nutristreams, make it nature's stock country. year and go from the range direct to marcountry are of course subservient to the stock interests, and always will be, but Scott's Bluff counties to the Nebraska- anywhere, both for the farmer and stockman. All the grain and hay necessary to feed and fatten the stock raised on the work of irrigation in each of these surrounding ranges will be grown in the and fruit for the mining towns that will be opened as the country develops.

These are two points of vital interest to the homeseeker. Coal has been developed with mines, which are expected to give reach by team at \$1.25 to \$2.00 per ton. years. Wood can be had for the cutting and hauling, and can be obtained along all the road stations at \$20 to \$30 per thousand, per thousand.

Earning Power of Lands.

As an illustration of the earning power of these lands when put under water and cultivation, we quote from a report on crops of 1901 of a few farmers under the Bench canal. These are new lands and Nebraska's population in the next two only partially cultivated, yet it will be seen that the returns on these new farms are sufficient to amply provide for a fam

1,200 bushels of oats...... 0 tons of hay
hogs at \$6 each
bushels of potatoes 160 acres of pasture..... Total V. G. LANGTRY, 100 tons of hay...... 125 bushels of potatoes. 120 acres of pasture ... Total

Total.

J. H. KATHMAN.

2,020 bushels of oats.
ier bushels of wheat
75 bushels of poratoes
50 bushels of corn. bushels of bromegrass seed. lands, although there are some lands suit- der his direction has been made profitable

is made the applicant must establish a from them. In neither the North Platte must live there for five years, and it must road company which constructed new lines

Such was the Indian's eulogium upon to homeseekers. Americans are slowly \$25,000,000 will be issued October T. The the Big Horn basin of today. All white men growing accustomed to irrigation, because may not agree with the savage in his they are beginning to appreciate it as an of an acid nature.

basin lies in the northwest corner of Wyo- and valuable of land. The farmer in an basins situated on either side of the great the irrigation farmer can turn it on and ontinental divide. This is true whether distribute it when and where it is needed,

> Removes Element of Chance Irrigation is one of the oldest of arts. It

Horn range. The usual elevation of the the Assyrians, the Babylonians and the month to pour themselves into the streets divides connecting these peaks is from 9,000 Chinese. Irrigated land in Spain is worth of New York and rest a while from their to 11,000 feet above the sea level. Nestling from \$600 to \$2,500 an acre. Irrigated land labors. Old ideas and old superstitions among these grand old mountains lie over in California, planted to oranges, has sold die hard, and none seems more gifted with 500,000 acres of the most fertile land on for \$2,500 an acre for soil, trees and water a baleful and persistent life than the boarding house, used to be the abject slave this continent, awaiting only the hand of right. Dry farming is seen to be precarious stereotyped idea of "Jack ashore." It is of the boarding master, who would keep ditch to make it one of nature's garden spots. There is an abundance of water at spots. There is an abundance of water at the soil out of the realm of chance, and in the band, here comes a sallor," Jack ashore The greater part of the irrigable lands irrigation concerns itself with small tracts. have an altitude varying from 3,400 to 4,400 It means the day of small farms, and large feet. On these lands grow oats, wheat, holdings must be broken up. They are untensive. When to seize the opportunity in barley, rye, corn, timothy and alfalfa. All profitable. This explains why lands are been in the past, today he fulfille none of as he could and then take what he had the land buying business is a problem. To- the roots, such as potatoes, carrots, ruta- low; why great, level, productive acres in the requirements of the popular picture trusted him for out of his advance wages day there are sections of the west where bagas and beets, of all kinds, thrive ex- the finest regions of a wonderful state, are

In Nebraska the number of irrigators in creased from 214 in 1889 to 1,932 in 1899, or where well cultivated, to attain weights of had a length of 1,701 miles, cost \$1,276,978 core. Of meions, the cantaloupe matures of acres irrigated from wells. The irrigated excellent quality; so does the water melon, area in crops was 129,726 acres, yielding

Government Irrigation Work. Immediate results from the recent act of congress looking toward irrigation of arid lands in the west should not be expected. Reports from Washington are to the effect that before the general work can Jack" and "Hanging Johnny." And the ashore today is not the Jack ashore of be undertaken there will have to be a great amount of preliminary work. An extensive 100 bushels to the acre, weighing from series of surveys will have to be made and other preliminary work done before the actual construction of irrigation works can be expected.

The first object of the government will be that of determining the extent of the available water resources for the various districts, and in doing so one of the facts to be ascertained will be the amount of flow which may be expected at different seasons of the year. Until those facts are tion as a whole has changed, but it is an known it will not be possible to determine what area of land any particular stream is capable of effectively irrigating at the time when irrigation is most needed.

Another important subject to the enterprise which will require careful study is almost the only industry of Wyoming, and the extent to which the waters of various districts may be conserved by the construction of reservoirs. Where the conditions are favorable for the erection of dams and some good opening that would be well worth tious, natural grasses, and pure mountain barriers the surplus waters of the rainy season can be stored for use during dry There is no more favored spot in the state seasons, and thus the supply for irrigation than the Big Horn Basin. Hundreds of be much increased over that which is now head of stock never have a mouthful of available. To determine where such reserfeed other than grass during the entire voirs are practicable and where they should be located so as to most effectively serve The agricultural interests of the the desired purpose will of course entail extensive surveys and a great deal of time. It is of interest in this connection to when the tillable lands of the basin are know that the work of irrigation by the under the ditch it will make one of the government, while it will eventually mean most profitable combinations to be found a great deal for the west, will not have to be waited for to develop the North Platte valley and the Big Horn basin. tions is now extensively and systematically country, besides grain, poultry, produce carried out. The best proof of this fact is the report of crops and yield for lasseason given above.

In a recent editorial your paper states "By consolidated effort Nebraska can runs through one of the richest farming, the homeseeker. Coal has been developed "By consolidated effort Nebrask a can dirying and stock raising sections of the in all parts of the country, and can be without question add 100,000 inhabitants of the average." had at several different mines within easy to its population within the next two Some of this population crement is bound to come of its own accord, but we cannot get the full streams. Lumber can be had at the rail- benefit that belongs to us unless we do something to bring the unexampled opand at the mountain mills at \$14 to \$15 portunities afforded by this state to the attention of those who may be induced to join our citizenship." With the upbuilding of the North Platte valley and other sections of the western portion of the state there is no reason why the hope thus expressed that 100,000 inhabitants be added to

> years cannot be realized. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Five generations of one family are living in the town of Pillow, Dauphin county. Pa. They are Mrs. Henry Feagley, aged 31; her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Leuker, aged 69; Mrs. Leuker's daughter, Mrs. Frank Snyder, aged 4; the latter's daughter, Mrs. A. R. Deibler, and her son, Russell, aged 3 months. months.

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may say, "But that land is east of the Missouri river. No such advance could be shown in the west." Nebraska is filled with just auch examples.

Going further west let us take the irrigated farms near Fort Morgan, Colo., for example. Ten years ago land was worth from \$12 to \$15 an acre. Today it is held at \$30, \$40 and \$50 an acre, with very little for sale. These remarkable increases in value of farm lands show placed to the soundly thrushed."

A civil war record of the height of Indiana soldiers shows that out of 118.25 feet 11 inches. 6,679 6 feet tail. 2,814 6 feet inch. 1,357 6 feet 2 inches. 6679 6 feet tail. 2,814 6 feet inches. 6679 6 feet tail. 2,81 for sale. These remarkable increases in value of farm lands show plainly enough why there is a steady demand for cheep lands that will grow staple products, and accounts for the steady movement of homeseekers to lands in western Nebraska and beyond.

Reference has been made to irrigation in both of the new territories recently opened to homeseekers. Americans are slowly growing accustomed to irrigation, because they are beginning to appreciate it as an of an acid nature.

Brazil, the shores of the Spanish Main,

and Belengs to Y. M. C. A. Branches. 'BLUE RIBBON" MEN ON NEARLY ALL SHIPS

Sailors Save Money, Laugh at Boarding House Keepers and Pick Out Their Ships at Their Ease.

(Copyright, 1902, by Irving King.)

Up from the shining paths of the sea, from the fields of foam and the watery was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, steeps, come 20,000 merchant sailors a a land of sunshine like this makes farming is pictured as a reckless, irresponsible in- ditions now are vastly improved and Jack or fruit growing a staple business. But dividual, whose first act on striking the waits in his boarding house for a ship as beach is to get drunk, get into a fight and any other skilled workman would wait for seek lewd company, the devil and all his a job. The boarding master used to enworks. Whatever Jack ashore may have courage Jack to drink up his money as fast of him. If he did, these 20,000 merchant when he got a ship. Today there are no sailors a month would make New York howl advanced wages allowed, and Jack, instead and keep it howling. As it is, their pres- of drinking up his money in a hurry, is ence in port is unnoticed except by those whose business brings them into contact with the invading army of the sea.

It is probably because Kipling's "Seven men from all the world back to port again,

appeal more to the imagination than "Seven though to less extent. Such garden vegeta- products valued at \$982,615. The area irri- men from all the world" looking over the Jackey sometimes will forget his shrewdderfully important fact. In the earliest bies as radishes, lettuce, cauliflower, beans gated in pasture and immature crops was recent periodicals in a seaman's reading ness. But with the close supervision which room, that the world refuses to give up its is kept over sailors' boarding houses now,

old idea of Jack ashore. timbers, damned his eyes and dashed his civilized, like the foudal system and the lished. wampum age.

He hasn't quite gone yet, though. The old-time improvident roystering sailorman is still with us occasionally, and can be found by looking for him, sometimes without. It would be too much to say that the character of the world's scafaring populaindisputable fact that it is rapidly changing.

Sailors as Skilled Workers. When he is ashore he is taking his pleasure and the arrests among the 20,000 seamen likes his beer, but he takes it in moderasomething about which differentiates him from a landsman, and he will have till sailor sails no more, but morally he has become just about what most other men are the average.

Sailors' Clubs Ashore. Not many years ago there used to be a

score of places along the water front patronized almost exclusively by sailors, where they caroused and danced with their painted partners, reckless, abandoned, a prey to land-sharks, careless of God and man. Now there is not a real old-time place of the sort in the city. On West street, Charlton street and Pike street there are free reading rooms exclusively for sailors, and these rooms are filled all the time, every day, by Jack ashore. In these places Jacky reads the papers and magazines, plays checkers or other games and meets and talks with men of his calling from all over the world. These are the sailors clubs, when ashore, and no other club in the world can show such a cosmopolitan gathering as one of these sailors' reading rooms. For when the sailors of New York's shipping come all the "Seven Seas"-the Swede, Finn, Dane and Norwegians, all differing from each other in politics (for they talk international politics), but all agree in their hatred of the Russian-men of swarthy face and bearded lip from Genoa or Oporto; perhaps a swart West Indian or a lithe and wiry Malay or Kanaka; sailors from Spain or Buenos Ayres or a man from Rio longing for a sight of the sugar loaf and to see again the paim trees touch the skies; all these and more, too, make up the 20,000 saflors who rest from the sea every month in the greatest port in the new world.

There is, of course, a large number of Irish, English and Scotch; nor is the Yankee sailor as extinct as is commonly supposed. The Swell Yankee Sailor.

One type of your Yankee sailor comes in, say from Maine, being engaged in "the heavenly trade of coasting." The captain is a person of the first importance in his own town and his crew is largely made up of his sons and nephews, or the sons of his neighbors. When this sort of a sailor comes ashore he seldom frequents the places where other sailors congregate. "The boys' put on their "store clothes"-some of them have patent leather shoes which they bought the last time "they was down to Bawston"and pay a visit to some theater, where, if they keep their huge rough hands out of sight, they may be mistaken for golf players or yachtsmen returned from a cruise except that their clothes are not exactly of the latest cut and are badly in need of pressing. There are many other American sailors, too, not in the "heavenly trade of consting" among the monthly twenty thousand, and these, like their brothers, may be seen in force in the reading rooms.

A good sample sailors' reading room is the one at 399 West street. This place. which opens early and closes late, seldom has less than 100 sailors of all nationalities in it, and the manager says, in talking with a man, it is no uncommon thing to find that he is a member of the Young Men's Christian association. Fancy that, ye whose "Jack ashore" is of the old-time variety.

Not all satiors ashore patronize the readprefer to go to a concert hall, where they can bear some music and drink a few glasses of beer, or to visit some cheap theater. Then they return to their ships, seldom the worse for liquor. Stand in Furman street, Brooklyn, some night with the towering cliffs of Columbia Heights above you and see Jack ashore returning late to his floating home from an outing of this sort. The steamers to which they are bound are laden with the products of munity went to hear the case. ing rooms, of course. There are those who are bound are laden with the products of munity went to hear the case.

break upon the coral reefs of the Antilles. The air is heavy with the odor of raw sugar and green coffee and a thousand other tropical scents. Hardly a sound is heard in the long, dim street but the footfalls of the returning sailors. Now and then you might see a man whose walk is unsteady, and who talks excitedly, but there are not many of them. As a rule they walk quietly in groups, hurrying aboard, apparently none the worse for their night's pleasure. The increased pay which the sailor gets nowadays has done much to change his character for the better.

be his. Following the sea is not the old dog's life that it was. Jack, the Slave.

He is now able, with economy, to send a

little money each time he is paid off to a

little home across the waves or to start

a little bank account against the time

when "the lass that loves a satior" shall

Jack paid off, and living ashore in his "Get up, Jack; let John sit down." Conrather inclined to be careful of his currency while he is without a ship. He likes to be able to pick and choose when he takes to the sea once more, so that he need not take the first ship the boarding master told him to.

Boarding masters are not all as perfect as they should be today and the modern and the many societies which stand ready The old-time sailor who shivered his to aid the sailor, the toiler of the sea is "on easy street" compared with those of tarry toplights is almost as extinct as the his kind who lived before him. One society dodo-gone with the Black Ball Line to even will furnish him with free legal advice dance on Fiddler's Green with "Liverpool if he thinks he is being wronged. So Jack sailor who considers it his first duty on tradition, though in all his essential chargetting ashore to get drunk and "paint the acteristics he is still a different being from tows" is fast following him into the limbo the man whose home is on the shore-a of things which were picturesque but un- being for whom the oceans were estab-

That those who have no pleasure to serve the Lord by measure May enter into galleons and serve Him on the sea. TRVING KING.

A Traveling Man's Story. "There is a certain city down toward the center of the state of Illinois which is very proud of its brand new court house,"

said a traveling man for one of Chicago's big wholesale houses. "I had to stay over Today the sailor is simply a skilled work- night in that town one night last week, and man employed on a vessel instead of ashore. as I had some time to kill after supper, I thought I'd go around and see the new building. It certainly is a very imposing who monthly come ashore in the port of structure, built of granite and occupying New York are less in proportion than a great big square in the center of the among any other class of workmen gathered block, with lawns running up from the in considerable numbers for an outing street to the different sides of the building Twenty years ago a sailor who was a total I found the janitor and he took me all abstainer was as bard to find as "roses in over the place, turning on the incandescent December, ice in June," but today he is not lights to show me the handseme frescoes at all uncommon. Scarcely a ship comes and finishes of the different rooms. What into port but has a few "blue ribbon" men particularly caught my attention was the on board of it. As a rule, Jack ashore still spotless cleanliness of everything. The mosaic floors, the quarter-sawed oak woodtion. It would be absurd to allege that work, the staircases, the rotunda railings. Jack has turned angel all at once. He still the roomy elevators-all were as bright is very human and liable to fall by the way- and free from dust and tarnish as the side. And when he does fall he makes so proverbial new pin. Just fancy court much row about it, after the bad old model, rooms and offices looking that way at the that he helps to keep alive the traditions ordinary county seat. "How do you do I asked the fanitor. He smiled, but "Ben Bolt of the salt sea wave" still has said nothing until he reached his store room. Then he showed me a whole case of Gold Dust which he kept in stock. "there shall be no more sea" and the last "This washing powder," he said, "is the only thing that will be used around this place as long as I am janitor. I have been doing this kind of work all my life and have never had such a snap keeping things clean as since I began using Gold Dust. You can imagine what a job I would have here without it."

The Other Fellow, Terre Haute Gazette: "What do you think of these 'ere trusts?" asked Farmer

Bootjack. "All wrong-tur'ble things," replied Farmer Sweetflag. "Gov'ment hedn't orter allow them to exist. By the way," added, with a chuckle, "I guess that milk association has got the pesky milk dealers right where we want 'em now. They'll hev to come down with our price for the

milk or else quit sellin'." CONNUBIALITIES.

The date set for the wedding of Bishop Potter to Mrs. Clark is October 14. The ceremony will be performed in Christ church, which is within a stone's throw of

Mrs. Clark's elegant country house, Fernleigh. leigh.

Hector Stephens, aged 71, and Mary Samuels, aged 55, were married Saturday evening at Apalacon, Pa. Forty years ago Stephens loved Mrs. Samuels. He later went to Nevada and married. Mrs. Samuels also married. Recently both lost their early partners in life. Correspondence between them followed and they decided to marry. Stephens drove a team from Nevada to Pennsylvania to meet his affianced.

Not often is love of a business carried so Not often is love of a business carried so far as that cloping Denver maker of artificial legs has carried it. He married a woman for whom he made one of these simulations. So great was his pride in his workmanship. Now he has run away with another-female client.

another female client.

Miss Neilie M. Brown, for some time a teacher in the government Indian school at Crow Creek agency. South Dakota, has just been married to Fred Medicine Crow, a full-blooded redskin belonging to the Crow Creek reservation. The bride hails from Washington, which also was the home of Cora Belle Fellows, the sociaty belle who married Chaska, the Sioux—a union which turned out deplorably.

What Milwaukee and St. Joe are to Chi-

turned out deplorably.

What Milwaukee and St. Joe are to Chicago in the way of elopements Jersey City is to New York, and Justice of the Peace Roe of the last named place has tied a great many hurried knots. He has just announced, however, that when he has the slightest doubt as to the legal age of high contracting parties he will require them to make affidavit. "There are too many silly, thoughtless marriages," says the justice, "and I don't propose to cater to such madness."

It has remained for a Chicago bank, It has remained for a Chicago bank, according to newspaper reports, to fix not an age limit but an income limit for young men contemplating matrimony. It has set the mark for its clerks at least \$1,000, and the young men have protested and threatened to strike. They think it unjust and cruel that an employe should jeopardize his position if he ventures to take himself a wife before he has "raised" to \$1,000, especially when the "raises" are slow and long coming.

coming.

Judge M. M. Sheldon of Macon, Mo., married a young couple last week and left out the word "obey" in the ceremony. In order to make sure that both parties should be aware of the omission he called attention to it. The happy groom said he had been so occupied in thinking of what he had agreed to himself that he had given no thought to what his wife promised, and he didn't care a cent anyway, so long as she agreed to marry him. The judge says that husband and wife form a partnership. Therefore their interests are mutual and neither should be called upon to "obey" the other.