CITY OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block "K," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 6.80
Lot 1, block "L," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lot 7, block "L," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lot 12, block "L," Lowe's addition 4.25
Lot 6, block "M," Lowe's addition 2.55
West ½ lot 7, block "M," Lowe's addition 2.55
North 24½ feet lot 6, block "N," Lowe's addition ..... .85
South 24½ feet of north 74½ feet of lot 2, block "N," Lowe's addition ..... $ .85
South 24½ feet lot 6, block "N," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lot 7, block "N," Lowe's addition 5.10
Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, block "N," Lowe's addition, at $0.85 each 3.40
Lot 12, block "N," Lowe's addition 1.70
Lot 1, block "O," Lowe's addition 4.25
Lots 6 and 7, block "O," Lowe's addition, at $5.10 each 10.20
Lot 8, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
West 40 feet lot 9, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
West 20 feet lot 10, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
East 52 feet south ¼ lot 11, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
North ½ south ½ lot 12, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
South ½ north ½ lot 12, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
North ¼ lot 12, block "O," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lot 1, block "P," Lowe's addition 5.85
Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block "P," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 6.80
Lot 6, block "P," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lot 7, block "P," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, block "P," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 6.80
Lot 12, block "P," Lowe's addition 5.95
Lot 1, block "Q," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lots 2 and 3, block "Q," Lowe's addition, at $0.85 each 1.70
West ½ lot 4, block "Q," Lowe's addition ..... .85
West ½ lot 5, block "Q," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lot 6, block "Q," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lot 7, block "Q," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lot 8, block "Q," Lowe's addition 1.70
East ½ lot 9, block "Q," Lowe's addition ..... .85
West ½ lot 9, block "Q," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lots 10 and 11, block "Q," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 3.40
Lot 12, block "Q," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lot 1, block "R," Lowe's addition 5.95
Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block "R," Lowe's addition, at $0.85 each 3.40
Lot 6, block "R," Lowe's addition 1.70
Lot 7, block "R," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lot 12, block "R," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lot 1, block "S," Lowe's addition 5.10
Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block "S," Lowe's addition, at $0.85 each 3.40
Lot 6, block "S," Lowe's addition 5.10
Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, block "S," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 6.80
Lot 12, block "S," Lowe's addition 3.40
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block "T," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 8.50
Lot 6, block "T," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lots 3 and 4, block "U," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 3.40
East ½ north ½ lot 5, block "U," Lowe's addition ..... .85
West ½ north ½ lot 5, block "U," Lowe's addition ..... .85
North 75 feet lot 6, block "U," Lowe's addition 2.55
Lot 3, block "V," Lowe's addition 1.70
West ½ lot 4, block "V," Lowe's addition ..... .85
Lots 5 and 6, block "V," Lowe's addition, at $1.70 each 3.40

To cover the cost of tearing down walls at Nos. 1403 and 1405 Douglas street, done under and in pursuance of the provisions of Section 59 of Ordinance No. 4658, the cost thereof being as follows:

Middle ½ lot 1, block 119, City ..... $ 33.70
West ½ lot 1, block 119, City 9.60

The "usual scaling-back process," to which reference is made in this notice, is as follows:

One-third of such pro rata cost upon the one-sixth part of the whole amount of the ground to be assessed first abutting upon the street line along said improvements;

One-fifth of such pro rata cost upon the second one-sixth part of the whole amount of said ground next adjacent;

One-sixth of such pro rata cost upon the third one-sixth part of the whole amount of said ground next adjacent; and

Three-tenths of said pro rata cost upon the adjacent or remaining one-half of said ground.

You are further notified that said proposed plans of assessment are now subject to the inspection and examination of any of the owners of said lots or pieces of real estate, or of any other person interested in said proposed assessments, at the office of the City Clerk; and that it is proposed that, unless for good and sufficient cause it may be otherwise ordered and determined, the cost of said improvements, respectively, shall be assessed on the several lots, parts of lots and pieces of real estate, as shown by said proposed plans of assessment.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified to appear before said Board of Equalization at the time and place above specified, to make any complaint, statement or objection you may desire concerning any of said proposed levies and assessments of special taxes.

Omaha, Nebraska, June 7, 1904.
W. H. ELDBOURN,
City Clerk.
J167tE

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

It is said that thousands of factory hands in Great Britain are leaving their homes and emigrating to Canada at the rate of more than 2,000 a week.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor is now stronger in the anthracite than in the bituminous coal fields, and has affiliated with it about 200,000 men.

Japan furnishes one-twelfth of the raw silk consumed in the world—about 9,000,000 pounds. The war is not likely to affect the production, as all the work is done by women and girls.

Co-operation has proved a great success in England. The co-operative societies did a business in 1902 that aggregated $446,081,115, and the net profits were $49,300,000, or 86½ per cent of the share capital involved.

Thorium, which gives the light from a gas mantle its intensity, was a curiosity twenty years ago, but hundreds of persons are now making a living digging it in North Carolina, and the annual output is worth $500,000.

Statistics collected in Germany have shown that 28 per cent of the accidents caused by machinery used for industrial purposes, such as manufacturing, were due to defects in the machines and to lack of proper safeguards.

Unique among the various international unions in the country is the Journeymen Barbers' International union, with headquarters in Boston. The special interest in this international lies in the fact that, since 1896, there have been only two strikes of the local unions that compose it.

An effort will be made to bring in a bill before the next Pennsylvania legislature, by which each coal company will be required to pay $100 for each man or boy killed in or about its mines. This will provide the deceased's family with funeral expenses and money to meet its urgent needs.

Iowa drunkards will be forced to work in coal mines, according to present plans of the State Board of Control. It is planned to buy extensive coal land at the new inebriate hospital near Knoxville and put the men sent to the institution at work to supply all state institutions with fuel at actual cost of production.

United States Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris follows up the advance notice of his annual report by asserting that the tangible effect of education is observed in increased incomes. Persons with a high school training average $1,000 a year, while those with a common school education only half as much, and the illiterate about $200. The college graduate averages about $2,000 a year.

The total number of workmen thrown out of employment in the last twenty years on account of strikes is esthated at 8,105,694, and a loss in wages of over $250,000,000. More than 127,000 establishments were involved. There was an average loss of $46 to each person involved. New York came first in the number of strikes and Pennsylvania second, the former having over 20,000 and the latter having over 18,000 strikes. The coal industries experienced more strikes than any other.

A Great Architect.

One day the great architect Richardson was approached by a man who had only $1,500 to spend on a house. The difficulties of the problem appealed to Richardson so strongly that he took hold with zest. It put him on his mettle to produce an artistic result from purely structural conditions. But when the client announced that he could afford $3,000 he was dismissed with a wave of the hand. The great man's interest was gone.—Country Life in America.

Told at Last.

"A woman can't keep a secret," declares the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorts the fluttery lady, "I've kept my age a secret since I was 24."

"Yes, but one of these days you'll give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

Well, I think that when a women has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."—Judge.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD EAT

Something Also About What Women Had Better Not Eat.

OBSERVATIONS THAT MAY PROFIT MAN

Rather Be Called a Crank Than to Ruin One's Health Through the Misuse of the Stomach.

Nannette Magruder Pratt contributes to Health-Culture some critical observations on the eating habits of women. In a few words she says her remarks are directed to women alone, "But the cap will fit many a man who pokes fun at women for eating all kinds of things at unseasonable hours. I have watched men's eating habits as well as women's, and I have come to the conclusion that it is a tie." Continuing she says:

Eating between meals is one of the greatest evils of the day, and should be one of the first steps in health reform.

The stomach needs a rest just as well as we do. Nibble, nibble, nibble; so many people get into that awful habit. Eat your two or three meals a day and stop there. Clean your teeth beautifully after each meal. That may help to break the habit. Let the stomach have time to get rid of all the food put into it at meals, and then drink a lot of water to help clean it up. Eat nothing else for at least five or six hours. Your stomach will be duly grateful, and your health and complexion be improved.

Just because a man invites you out to dinner, do not feel that you must order everything on the bill of fare. Order a simple, digestible dinner, and let him order what he likes. Some men are very courteous and nice, and let women have just what they want. If a woman is a vegetarian he will not insist upon her eating meat. If she does not care for wine he will respect her wishes. Then there are men who act grumpy when a woman does not fall exactly into their ideas of eating and he wants her to eat what is ordered regardless of her wishes. That is selfishness, pure and simple. Women are becoming more accustomed to dining out, and they should be independent. A man should invite a woman for her company, not to stuff her with a lot of indigestible things. If you are on a diet for any reason, if you are trying to reduce your weight, improve your health, tell him so and ask him to let you have just what you want if it is only a glass of milk and a shredded wheat biscuit. It does not pay to eat a big dinner and feel mean for days after.

Recipe for Clear Complexions.

Receptions have a good deal to answer for in the way of encouraging women to eat and drink between meals. Just think how digestion is taxed by innumerable cups of tea, coffee, cake, ice cream, bonbons, etc. How can a woman enjoy a simple home dinner after an afternoon of indiscriminate eating and drinking?

If you do not indulge in refreshments, you are put down as a crank. Better to be a crank and possess unbounded health than to be a "good fellow" and ruin your digestive organs.

If a woman wants to have a good clear complexion, she must be out of doors as much as possible, exercise quite vigorously, drink two quarts of water a day (distilled preferred) and eat clean, wholesome food, avoiding pork, sweetmeats, stimulants, hot bread, welsh rarebit, iced drinks, etc.

Try eating only fruit for breakfast, nothing else; a raw vegetable salad at noon with a slice of whole wheat bread toasted, or a shredded wheat biscuit; fruit and one cooked vegetable for supper. Try that diet for a week, drinking plenty of water between meals and see what an improvement there will be in your complexion. Do not eat any meat during the summer months. Eat vegetables, fruit and whole wheat bread with a bit of fish or game occasionally. Drink plenty of water and fruit juice, but do not drink ice water, iced tea or coffee. You will pay the penalty if you do.

I have watched women eating at summer resorts, and to me it was a pitiful sight. Several have said to me: "I pay a good price, and I am going to get my money's worth." All right, go ahead, get your money's worth and undermine your health.

When people return to their home in the autumn and fall an easy prey to "grip," appendicitis, nervous prostration, typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., they never charge it to their over-eating during the summer. Children are allowed to gorge themselves during the hot months, and then the poor dears are not well enough to attend school during the winter.

Hints for Vacations.

If summer vacations were health vacations, what a difference there would be when offices, schools, stores and homes got back their own during the fall. Abstemious eating, calico dresses, hair braided down one's back, no hat, sleeves rolled up, all kinds of athletic games, out in the open air sixteen hours out of twenty-four, will put a woman squarely on her feet in a health way. Stay away from the hotels at summer resorts. Live in a tent if you cannot live in a cottage. Take a room if you can, and take one hearty meal a day, and buy fruit and nuts for the other two meals.

The woman who eats three meals a day in the dining car, while traveling, makes a serious mistake. When one is closely confined all day in a car which is not any too well ventilated, the stomach should be given very little to do. One meal in the dining car is sufficient; it is better to eat that meal at noon, and eat fruit for breakfast and fruit and nuts for supper.

Every time the train stops get off for a breath of fresh air. Inhale as many deep breaths as you can.

I tell you the eating houses on the various railroads will have a lot to answer for some day. Have you ever noticed what they serve at the first-class places, and how fast men and women eat so as to stow away as much as possible in twenty minutes? Have you noticed them drinking one or more glasses of water with a meal, and one or two cups of tea or coffee? Have you seen the worried look in their eyes as they bolted the numerous dishes set before them, keeping a sharp lookout for the conductor, so as not to get left? That is a dreadful way to eat. The dining cars are much better, for one can eat slowly, taking plenty of time for mastication; but take my advice and eat as little as possible while on the cars.

Tips on Traveling Food.

It is different on a steamer, for one can stay on deck most of the time and keep the lungs full of fresh air and walk about.

When husbands are away from home wives are too apt to neglect themselves on the eating question. They nibble and pick and live principally on white bread and tea. It is necessary to eat nourishing food when one eats at all. It is better to miss a meal entirely than to eat white bread and wash it down with tea or coffee.

It is often amusing to see what business women eat for their lunches. I have noticed the worst combinations. Coffee, sandwiches and pie seem to be the favorite dishes. Whole wheat bread, apple sauce or any kind of stewed fruit is so much better, and a soft boiled egg can be added if one is very hungry. Anything but white bread sandwiches, coffee and pie. If sandwiches could be made of whole wheat bread and chicken, roast beef or tongue used, they would be all right. Eat a raw vegetable salad when you can with the whole wheat bread or shredded wheat biscuits.

Don't go to supper after the theater. That is the worst thing that you can do. You need that hour for sleep and your stomach has already "put up" for the night.

Peanuts are considered a perfect food, but must be thoroughly masticated. Lemonade is said to be a most healthful drink.

FANCIES FOR JUNE WEDDINGS

Everything Depends Upon Knowing How, When and What—Read and Learn.

Good old Dame Nature does much to aid the summer bride in providing settings and decorations that are at once exquisite and inexpensive. In winter the bridal decorations suggest luxury and hothouses. In summer they should breathe simplicity, fields and dales. Hothouse plants are distinctly out of place, artificial lights absolutely obnoxious and heavy food an abomination.

A bride who carried a dowry of many thousands of dollars selected June as her wedding month, calmly informing her family that she intended to depart as far as possible from the conventional city and church wedding. The invitations were sent out from the country home, and when the guests arrived at the village depot, instead of conventional omnibuses and drags they found awaiting them a number of hayracks, gay with green and white streamers. No gay canopy led to the house from the entrance, but a bower of greenery, and instead of bamboo or matting screens on the porch, there were swaying curtains of woodland vines.

No palms or hothouse flowers were in sight, but in the drawing room an altar had been improvised and covered with white cloth. At the back were massed ferns, transplanted from woodland dells not a mile from the house, and the carpet of the altar was wrought from field daisies sewed on coarse netting. This virginal altar on the cool white and green matting was an exquisite study in simplicity.

The bride wore the finest of French batiste, trimmed in real valenciennes, and carried a shower bouquet of pure white rambler roses gathered that morning from her grandmother's porch. Her bridesmaids were gowned in palest green organdy and carried field daisies.

Another city girl, whose wedding occurred at her father's country place, could not yield so much to the law of simplicity, but she, too, adopted a novelty for carrying her guests from the depot to the house. Her father possesses a fine stable and string of horses, and the village livery could have complemented their private equipment, but as a trolley line ran directly past the lodge entrance of their home the bride hired a special trolley car and had it decorated in green and white.

When the city guests arrived they found a car draped without in streamers of white ribbon and great bunches of ferns, and presided over by a motorman and conductor clad in white duck. Within, the ceiling of the car was studded with white roses set in smilax, the window curtains had been removed and swaying smilax substituted, great bows of white ribbon were tied on the arms, and a small pillow or cushion of white roses and ferns was hung on the back of each seat.

Where the grounds are absolutely private an al fresco wedding can be easily managed, always providing for a sudden adjournment indoors should the weather prove unpleasant. A wide spreading tree forms the background for the wedding party, and chairs should be provided for the guests. The musicians should be stationed in a secluded corner or summer house, and the bridal party should be simply dressed.

Wedding refreshments for these semi-outdoor weddings should be simple. Heavy made dishes should be avoided. As the guests may have come some distance, one warm dish may be provided, but it should be delicate, on the lines of creamed sweet breads or chicken in paper cases to match the decoration scheme. This, with coffee, a variety of dainty sandwiches and cakes, ices and punch, is ample for the summer wedding feast.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

"Where do we get the most valuable furs from?" asked the teacher.

"From the fir tree," answered the small boy at the foot of the class.

"Your sister is a long time coming down," said the young man in the parlor. "Perhaps she has made up her mind not to see me."

"Oh, it ain't that," replied her small brother. "She's making up her face."

Little Ethel had just finished celebrating the fifth anniversary of her birth.

"My goodness, mamma," she exclaimed, "how time does fly! Just think, yesterday I was a whole year younger than I am today."

Harold is 6 years old and has several cousins for playmates, but the little folks are all girls, and he would very much like a boy cousin. The other day he was told that he had a new cousin, Aunt Hattie's baby girl.

"What, another girl!" he said. "Shucks! But then it may turn out a boy, after all. You never know what a girl will do."

One afternoon little Johhny happened to look up and see the moon, and as he had never seen it before in the daytime he ran into the house and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I've got a good joke on God."

"Why, what do you mean, dear?" asked the astonished mother.

"He forgot to take the moon in this morning," explained Johnny.

The neighbor had been requested by Eddie's mother to no longer furnish him with candy, as had been her custom. So it happened that on the occasion of the next neighborly call Eddie's disappointment was great.

At last he remarked: "It seems to me I smell candy."

Importuned so indirectly, Mrs. A. presented him with a diminutive portion.

Looking at it long and earnestly, Eddie was heard to say: "Could it be possible I smelled so small a piece?"—Lippincott's.

Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco called on President Roosevelt recently. Afterward, in talking about calls generally, the archbishop said:

"A friend of mine in San Francisco called, with his wife, one afternoon, at the house of an estimable woman. The woman's little daughter answered the bell, and my friend said to her:

"'Won't you please tell your mother that Mr. and Mrs. Smith are here?'

"'Certainly,' said the little girl, and she departed. In a moment she returned.

"'Well, did you tell your mother?' said my friend.

"'Yes,' the child answered.

"'And what did your mother say?'

"'Why,' said the little girl, 'she said, "Oh, dear!"'"—New York Tribune.

Southern Golfers at Work.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Finals in the championship matches of the Southern Golf association were played today. For the championship the contest was between William Hill and A. H. Manson of Darien, Ga.; for the Dixie cup, between C. L. Nelson of Louisville and H. R. Phillips, and for the consolation, H. S. Washburn and Mr. Withers matched their skill.

POWER OF THE HOODOO SHOWN

Strange Doings, Fears and Whims in Various Parts of the Country.

FAKIRS WORK THE GAME FOR COIN

Prevalent Notions of Black Art Among Blacks—Superstitions Aroused by a Doctor—Medical School Feared.

The superstitious at South Chattanooga, Tenn., have been frightened by the hoodoo doctors, one of whom has recently grown wonderfully in convincing powers, and has secured a large following.

Among the superstitious he is believed to have full knowledge of the black art, and his system of securing patients would more appropriately have been followed in mediaeval times than in this modern age. His curative powers are said to lie in a large black spider, while another smaller but equally black spider is reserved for his enemies.

A child was bitten by a dog and the parents of the little sufferer called in the worker of charms. He made several passes, introduced the espider, and extracting the poison from the child, declared that as he did so the dog had a fit and died.

The neighborhood is terrorized by the mysterious knockings at night at the doors of this man's patients. The fakir is said to be making a small fortune and will probably continue to do so until some of his patients use a shotgun on him during a period of these mysterious knockings.

The building of the Missouri state university medical school at Columbia is regarded with superstitious fear by the negroes of the town. Not one of them, it is said, can be induced to go into it for any purpose, even in the daytime.

All the other university buildings have negro janitors, but no black man has ever been induced to work in the medical building. Probably if an attempt should be made to force a negro to enter it at night he would give up the ghost on the threshold.

The surgical and post-mortem work done in this building is the ground of the fear and the basis of the hoodoo.

Hoodooed House.

Deputy Constable Frank Fenn of Houston, Tex., went the other afternoon to execute a writ of forcible ejection against a negro woman. He took with him two negroes who were to carry away the furniture. Fenn was absent a few minues, and when he returned his negroes were not to be seen. He got a glimpse of them about two blocks away moving at a very swift gait.

Thinking that perhaps the men had stolen something, he took after them. When stopped the negroes said that they would not work in that house, that it was hoodooed. Being urged they told him they would return if he would go into a certain corner of the house and remove the hoodoo, which he would find tied up to a bag hanging from the ceiling.

The officer found the bag. It contained bones tied up with kinky wool and hairpins. The woman said she could cast a spell over her enemies with it, because the bones were those of a black cat, while the wool was that shaved from the head of a negro born on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month.

The negroes would not return to work until the officer had taken the bag of bones about a block away from the house, and even then they had misgivings as to whether or not it would be safe to touch anything in the house.

There has been a strange competition recently among residents of Sparta, Tenn. Appreciating the superstitious character of the negro, who makes life a burden to chicken raisers and watermelon growers, several enterprising citizens have been bidding for privilege of furnishing the spot on which Henry Oliver, a negro murderer, should be hanged.

They realize that if they could have the condemned man executed on their premises his ghost could easily be induced to frequent the place, to the terror of every prowling midnight visitor to henroosts, watermelon patch or woodpile. Accordingly the owner of a large flock of fowls which has often suffered at the hands of some African proposed to the sheriff to furnish all necessary material for the scaffold, on condition that the execution take place in his chicken lot.

While debating the propriety of accepting this offer the sheriff received one even more liberal offer from the owner of a lot upon which for many years watermelons have been grown. The owner of a large lumber yard, hearing of the course which these two men had taken to pre-empt for private use the ghost of the dead man, not only offered to furnish free of cost to the county all materials for the erection of the scaffold and enclosure, but proposed to erect them and bear all expenses, provided the sheriff would let the execution take place in the middle of the lumber yard.

The sheriff has as yet made no announcement of his decision with reference to these propositions.

Photos on Window Panes.

A curious phenomenon that has caused the superstitious no little fear is the appearance of photographic impressions on the window panes of the jury room of the court house at Yorkville, Va. One of the tracings represents a ghostly figure, apparently a skeleton, with his bony, ragged fingers clasped tightly around a telescope poised, mariner like, before the eye, intent on discerning some distant object.

This is pronounced by those informed on the subject to be nothing less than the shade of Old Blackbird, the pirate chief who once had his headquarters at Temple Farm, and that even now haunts the vicinity of his old hiding place.

After receiving a miniature coffin, Henriette Graham, a wealthy negro woman of 306 Fraser street, Atlanta, Ga., dropped dead.

About a month ago Mrs. Graham found the coffin, which was made of pasteboard, and which had been left at her front door during the night. In the coffin was a letter, which said:

"Someone has been seeking to kill you for a long time, and now your days are numbered. The person who is to cause your death has paid $100 for a recipe with which to end your life. The writer of this note will go to your funeral in a very few days."

The woman died four days afterward. The police and the coroner are investigating the affair to find out whether or not the coffin and letter had anything to do with the woman's sudden death.

The Bethel family of 1218 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., believe that they are all hoodooed in the right leg. Five members of the family have been injured in this limb and three of these injuries have been fatal.

The last to suffer was Hugh Bethel, who fell from a pile of flour sacks and broke his right leg and his nose. His injuries, however, are minor as compared with those that have befallen other members of the family.

Warren C. Bethel, a farmer in Hardin county, was thrown from a horse, had his right leg broken and died during the resulting operation.

Charles Bethel, while inspecting a motor car at Jacksonville, Fla., was run over and his right leg cut off. He died from the injuries.

William H. Bethel was caught under an engine in a wreck near Central City, Ky. His right leg was cut off and he, too, died from the injuries.

James Bethel lost his right arm by falling under an engine near Cecilia, Ky. Later his right leg was broken in a wrestling bout with a friend.

Sally Bethel fell out of a cherry tree and, as she said, "escaped with a few bruises. A little while afterward I fell out of a second-story window and got off with a sprained ankle—the right ankle, too."

The Seven Whistlers.

"Whinnying horses" have made their appearance in parts of North Carolina and Virginia. They are the most dreadful of hoodoos, and by many of the negroes are called the "Seven Whistlers."

They sail through the air with a peculiar distressing sound that cannot be distinguished from the neighing of a drove of young colts. The superstitious among the people are filled with forebodings and consider them the forerunners of death and disaster.

An aged colored man, Silar Shellman, living near Green Bay, Va., says that he heard them nearly sixty years ago for the first time, and that three times since then they have visited the community, and each time plagues and disasters have followed in their wake.

Among the colliers of England the Seven Whistlers are always boileved to presage ills. The superstition, in fact, seems to be more particularly a miners' notion than that of the negroes of the south.

If the British miners hear the warning voice of the Seven Whistlers, birds sent, as they say, by Providence, to warn them of an impending danger, not a man will descend the pit until the following day.

The Morfa colliery in South Wales is especially notorious for its uncanny traditions. The Seven Whistlers were heard there before a great explosion in the '60's, and before another in 1890, when nearly 100 miners were entombed.

In December, 1885, it is said that they were heard again, whereupon the men struck work, and could not be induced to resume it until the government inspector had made a close examination of the works and reported all safe. In July, 1902, another instance of a colliers' strike founded upon the same superstition occurred in England.

It is one of the superstitions of the gambler that he must relieve distress. But it is a popular belief that a hoodoo attends the free hearted giver in case his money, imparted in charity, is played against himself. The case of the noodoo of Whitey Rupp, one time proprietor of a prosperous faro bank in Wichita, Kan., is cited by gamblers in illustration.

Rupp one afternoon was descending the stairs which led to the lair of his particular tiger when a broken down sport, named Bill Chenault, asked alms. Rupp was in a good humor; his bank had piled up the ingots the night before, he had just eaten a comfortable dinner and he paused long enough to give Chenault $50.

Chenault, an inveterate gamester himself, ate briefly and sparingly and then hastened back to Rupp's bank with the balance and began to play. Had the dealers known the source of his wealth they would have barred him.

Chenault won again and again. He then divided his possessions among several of his cronies looking on. They were Tom Arnold, who long dealt monte in El Paso; Sam Arnold, who was subsequently shot to death in Oklahoma City, and several others. They blithely shoved the money about Rupp's layout in a way to insure the widest action. Never had such luck attended so diminutive a raid.

Rupp was absent only an hour and twenty minutes. He came back to his rooms and as soon as he discovered what was in progress, with maledictions, stopped the play of Chenault and his friends, not, however, until they had rolled their bundle of plunder up to the neat outlines of $2,700.

His bad luck, invoked by the treacherous turning of his gift against himself by the unprincipled Chenault, never flagged nor faltered in its stride until in less than two months Whitey Rupp, loser over $70,000, left Wichita ruined.—New York Sun.

A VETERAN OF MANY WARS

Amazing Matrimonial Record of a Soldier Who Seeks a Pension.

According to Commissioner of Pensions Ware, Peter West of Iowa, soldier, saddler, lawyer and farmer, who fought beside Mr. Ware in the Seventh Iowa cavalry, in a recent application for a pension on the ground of old age, rheumatism, diabetes and various other things, admits that he has been married ten times and divorced eight times. The reason that his marriages and divorces do not match more closely is due to the fact that one of his wives died before a legal separation was obtained. In the records of the pension bureau are the names of many old comrades who were married two, three, four, five or half a dozen times, but West's performance puts them all in the shade.

Comrade West tried to write all the information about his wives in the single line provided for that purpose on the official blank. He gave it up as a bad job, however, scratched out that part of the record he had managed to crowd in and attached a separate slip of paper with this comment:

"The government when printing blanks did not contemplate for a soldier to have so many consorts, or they would have provided more space to the answer required. Hence this addition."

Mr. West's remarkable matrimonial record follows:

Eliza Hubbard, in Waterloo, Ia.; divorced there 1863.

Bertha Meirs, married December 7, 1868, in Independence, Ia.; divorced in Waverly, Ia., in 1873.

Emma Dixon, married in Sacramento, Cal., October 14, 1876; divorced January 18, 1879, in Iowa City, Ia.

Elizabeth Bray, married July 4, 1879, in Winnemucca, Nev.; divorced December 19, 1881, at same place.

Frances Wendall, married August 29, 1882, at Rye Patch, Nev.; divorced June 10, 1885, at Winnemucca, Nev.

Mary Pendleton, married November 24, 1886, at Oakland, Cal.; divorced December 19, 1890, at Reno, Nev.

Lucy E. Johnson, married December 31, 1890, at Reo, Nev.; divorced February 13, 1896, at Pendelton, Ore.

Melinda E. Hanley, married July 2, 1897, at Pendleton, Ore.; died May 17, 1898, at same place.

Laura F. Bargets, married August 28, 1898, at Pendleton, Ore.; divorced April 4, 1899.

Pauline Miller, married October 29, 1899, at Pendleton, Ore.

The above record shows that the average period that elapsed between West's divorces and marriages was about five months. In one instance, however, he was in a hurry and cut the interval down to twelve days. Despite West's wonderful record he does not appear to be interested in preventing race suicide, as he has only four children, all of them over 16 years of age. He began marrying at the age of 28 and has kept it up ever since. Commissioner Ware hasn't decided as yet whether the much-married West is entitled to a pension, but he is wondering if the nine widows will attend West's funeral when the record-holding comrade leaves the marriage bureaus and divorce courts behind him and joins the silent majority.—New York Sun.

Commercial Travelers at Denver.

DENVER, June 11.—About 150 members of the United Commercial Travelers held a parade here today and later were entertained with a variety of sports and amusements. The visitors come from all parts of the west on this side of the Missouri river. The grand council, which is holding secret sessions, will elect two delegates to the national convention to be held at Columbus, O., next fall.

KEEPING OUR RIVERS AT HOME

Project to Prevent Montana Waters from Flowing Into Canada.

ARID MONTANA TO GET THE BENEFIT

Immense Irrigation Project for Idaho—Huge Dam and Canals at an Estimated Cost of $1,200,000.

Plans for two huge irrigation projects are being prepared by the engineers in charge of the irrigation bureau of the Interior department. One contemplates keeping the waters of rivers in northern Montana from wandering off into Canada instead of staying at home and nourishing the thirsty plains. The second contemplates a dam and canals in southwestern Idaho at an estimated cost of $1,200,000. The secretary of the interior has tentatively approved both projects.

The Montana project has been talked of for the last four years, and it is now intended to carry it out.

Careful study of the problem has shown that it is feasible to control the waters so that they may be spread over the arid plain of northwestern Montana east of the Rocky mountains. Stream measurements have shown that the supply of water is ample for the thorough irrigation of about 350,000 acres.

The average size of the irrigated farms in Montana is 100 acres, and this proposed improvement will add about 3,500 farms to the state and increase the acreage of its irrigated lands about one-third.

Most of our rivers rising on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains carry their waters into the Missouri or other tributaries of the Mississippi. Two important streams, however, rising among or near the snows of the Rockies, some way south of the international boundary, meet barriers of glacial debris after they have started on their eastern course and are turned to the north into Canada.

Ignoring Boundary Lines.

One of them is the St. Mary river, which enters Alberta and finally reaches Hudson bay through the Saskatchewan. The Canadian Northwest Irrigation company is now diverting its waters to the adjacent dry plains of southern Alberta and much land is being turned into fertile fields.

The other stream is the Milk river, which is more patriotic than the St. Mary; for after circumventing the glacial barrier by entering Canada and flowing eastward through parts of Alberta and Assiniboia, it turns homeward again and joins the Missouri.

The Canadians as yet have turned very little of its waters over their plains, for the reason that it flows there between high and steep banks and can be lifted to the level of the plain only by expensive pumping; but they are awake to the possibility of using the water that now escapes them, and plans to this end were being made last winter.

The plan of our government proposes to carry out was devised by Engineer C. C. Babb. A canal will be dug tapping the St. Mary river a short distance below the chain of St. Mary lakes into which the mountain drainage is collected.

A large dam at the mouth of the lower lake will turn it into a storage reservoir and the canal will carry its waters eastward into Spider lake, one of the sources of the north branch of the Milk river.

Spider lake will also be made a storage reservoir and the mingled waters of the two rivers will then be led along the canal almost due south to the southern branch of the Milk, which will be tapped in its turn, and practically all the water of the two systems will then be led along the plain some sixty miles to the east, turning a wide strip of land on either side of it into fertile fields.

Cost and Benefits.

The cost of the whole work is estimated at nearly $5,000,000. The land to be reclaimed is now worthless.

It is fair to assume that the farms thus created will have the same value as other irrigated lands in Montana, or an average of $5,375 per 100 acres. At this rate the increment to the wealth of the state from these new agricultural lands will be $19,000,000 in land and not less than $10,000,000 in live stock, or a total of $29,000,000 brought into existence by an irrigation enterprise costing one-sixth of that sum.

The yearly income from irrigated lands in Montana is about $25 an acre in products fed to live stock or sold in the markets. The annual income from the new lands is, therefore, expected to be about $5,750,000, or much more than the estimated first cost of the work.

What will the Canadians say about the enterprise? They are already profiting by some of the water, and are preparing to use more of it; but it would cost them more than it would us to get the same value from the water, because the Milk river, in their territory, is from twenty to forty feet below the general surface level.

There is no international commission to control these little rivers, as is the case with the great Danube; and no nation has ever been known to abrogate the right to use as much as it pleases of the water originating in its own territory.

The Idaho Project.

The Idaho project comprises two features—a masonry dam in Payette river and works for the diversion of water from Boise river. Associated with the dam in Payette river is a canal on each side of the stream, that on the south side connecting with a large pumping plant.

The dam will be 90 feet high, 450 feet long on top and 125 feet long on the bottom. The capacity of the reservoir will be 190,000 acres.

The north side canal will have a length of twenty miles, the south side forty miles. The estimated cost of these works is $1,200,000. By means of them 1,000 cubic feet of water may be diverted every second for the irrigation of 150,000 acres of land.

The works for the diversion of waters from the Boise river consists of a dam 10 feet high, 400 feet long on top and 400 feet on the bottom, constructed of concrete, steel and timber. The capacity of the reservoir will be 150,000 feet. Two diversion canals, one on each side of the river, will have a combined length of 135 miles and a bottom width varying from 45 to 90 feet. The estimated cost of this section of the project is $2,000,000, making the cost of the entire project $3,200,000.

An Attractive Field.

No other region of the United States presents a more attractive field for the engineers of the reclamation service. The lands in these valleys lie at an elevation ranging from 2,100 to 2,800 feet, and the climate is pleasant the year round. The winters are moderate, as the thermometer rarely falls to zero, and the valleys are protected from winds. The summers are long and warm, and with the help of irrigation, promote the most rapid vegetable growth. The soil is rich and productive, adapted to all the fruits and cereals of the temperate zone. All deciduous fruits and berries produce abundantly. Large quantities of apples and prunes are shipped to eastern markets, where they bring the highest prices.

Since the government withdrawals were adopted under this project, intending settlers have filed on more than 15,000 acres. An especially interesting feature in connection with this great work is the fact that its construction means not only a vast increase in the cultivated area of this part of the state, but also the final settlement of those vexed questions that are now continually rising in these valleys from the effort to make a limited amount of water do service on what is practically an unlimited amount of land. It means the passing of the promoter and ditch manipulator and the coming of the irrigator and business man. It means ultimately improved agricultural conditions, better transportation facilities and industries of every kind. Above all, it means homes and living for 250,000 people.

SAVED FROM INSANE FURY

Perilous Adventure of a Lineman in the Grounds of a Lunatic Asylum.

"We all meet with strange adventures in this world, I guess," said an old lineman, "but I think I had an experience that beats many a one. While engaged with the Bell Telephone company, I was sent out one day to find the trouble between the office and the insane hospital at Indianapolis. 'Shooting trouble' is what we call it. I followed the line all the way out and found the difficulty lay between a forty-foot pole and the 'phone in the men's building.

"An attendant escorted me from place to place, but while I was in the hall examining the telephone he was called away. I was busy with my work when a hand was laid on my shoulder and a voice at my elbow said:

"'Say, is that the safe where you put my money?'

"Astonished, I looked up into the face of an elderly man, who looked every inch the gentleman, being neatly and carefully dressed. For a moment I was too much surprised to answer, for his appearance at first belied the inference I drew from his question, but a closer observation revealed an unnatural expression in his eyes, so, remembering where I was, I knew he was a maniac. Thinking to humor him, I said:

"'Yes, I put it there; it's a good place for it.'

"Quick as a flash he caught up a heavy stool that was standing near and brought it down with all his might on the telephone, crushing it.

"'Give it to me, quick—quick!' he gasped, but I didn't stop to give him anything, but just started on a run for the door, and there met the attendant, who soon quieted the poor fellow and led him away.

"I had to make another trip to the city for another telephone, and as it was late by this time I didn't go back until the next day. When I got out there I found several 'trusties' guarded by their keepers working in the garden. I saw my friend of the day before busy with a large knife topping turnips. He glanced up at me, and I saw a quick, angry gleam shoot into his eyes.

"I had to climb a tree in an isolated part of the yard to unfasten a wire that had in some way caught on a limb. I connected my test set and called up the wire chief and explained the case to him, so with the work I had done and talking to him twenty minutes must have passed. I started to get down, and when I reached the lower limb I looked for a place to drop. But I didn't