War Has Not Caused Any Great Hardships

in that Country. TAXES, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN INCREASED

In Spite of These Conditions Deposits in Both the Savings and Commercial Banks Have Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The State department has received an interesting report from Mr Griscom, the American minister to Tokio, dealing with the present economic conditions in Japan and its trade relations with the United States. Mr. Griscom, in several statistical tables, compiled from official sources, for the first nine months, comparing with the same time last

The present year shows an increase in exports of \$6,424,150 and an increase in imthe increase of exports in specie and bullion amounted to \$41.402 394, and the in-

crease in imports to \$1.842.870. During the period in review exports to the United States were valued at \$33,898,622. and imports at \$19,719,486, showing, as compared with the same period of 1903, an increase in exports of \$3,819,277, and an increase in imports of \$2,702,538. Raw silk was the principal item of export, showing a marked increase. Kerosene oil, leather, rails, flour and sugar were imported from the United States in larger quantities than during the same period last year, while raw cotton imports declined.

Mr. Griscom describes the readiness with which the Japanese government's domestic loans have been floated. With the proceeds of the foreign loan of \$48,665,000, for which the customs receipts were pledged as security by the government, the latter repaid the money borrowed from the Bank of Japan, from which the amount of specie has been given in the past. This comreserve held by the Central bank was augmented and the expansion of convertible bank notes was checked.

The total amount of the national debts of Japan at the end of September stood Grimstead of Richardson county, C. \$444.215,000, making a debt per Parker of Nemaha county, John Meeks of calpta of about \$9.46.

Taxes Are Increased.

War taxes have been increased on land. incomes, business transactions, sugar, mines, sake, bourses, customs, consumption of woolen textiles, consumption of kerosene and stamps, while a new source of considerable revenue is found in the tobacco monopoly.

The official estimate of the anticipated net income to be derived from that source the year ending March 31, 1965, is \$12,-966,212, and \$16,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1906. The government-owned railwhereas It has come to the knowledge of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growestimated to bring a net income of \$4,750,000 for the coming year. This item and the tobacco monopoly are assets upon which, it is generally supposed, further foreign to ask congress by joint losses will be relied at the hostinging of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate on fruit discriminates against the rate of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight to the control of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate of fruit discriminates against the fruit growers of Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate of fruit discriminates against the rate of the Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association that the interstate freight rate of fruit discriminates against the rate of fruit discriminates a roads, likewise, which are valued by the loans will be raised. At the beginning of the war the specie reserve in the Bank of Japan fell quickly from \$58,481,600 in De-shall find that the rates charged by any comcember to 534,045,500 in May, when the first foreign loan was doubtless responsible for an increase to 58,645,000 in August, the normal condition.

Owing to the abandonment of local public works and improvements, there has been a failing off in taxes officially estimated in round numbers at \$10,000,000.

in round numbers at \$10,008,000. The reports from the Tokio and Osaka cers for the coming year; President, Colo-clearing houses for October, 1904, show an nel W. G. Swan of Johnson county; secincrease of \$21,157,811 in the value of bills retary, Hon. G. H. Christy of Nemaha houses indicate the trend of business in Granstead; Nemaha county, O. P. Dovel; the country. The metallic currency circus lation of Japan for October, 1904, shows a decrease of \$2,791,600. The Japanese Department of Finance estimates that at the end of October, 1904, Japanese bank notes of the value of about \$958,395 were circulating in Manchuria and Corea.

Increase in Bank Deposits. During the entire year of 1803 postal sav- the entire association: O. P. Dovel of Ne-

ings deposits in Japan increased \$1,446,977, maha county, C E. Blessing of Nemaha while during the first nine months of 1904 they increased \$2,588,725. The increase of \$19,630,944 in deposits in

the leading banks of Japan from January 1908, to August, 1904, Mr. Griscom says has been entirely free from fluctuations. Mr. Griscom is informed by the Japanese

Department of Communications that on December 31, 1903, Japanese registered steam gages filed, 227; amount, \$192,505,96; released, vessels above twenty ions numbered 1,088, 341; amount, \$468,049.10. City mortgages with a gross tonnage of 657,269 tons. In filed, 179; amount, \$106,225; released, 169; September, 1904, they had increased to 1.133 amount, \$85,787.30. Chattel mortgages vessels of 753,148 gross tons. During the filed, \$56; amount, \$226,459.02; released, 755; nine months ended September 30, 1904, there amount, \$210,820.89. were added to the Japanese mercantile fleet 146 steamers of 161,805 gross tons, and there was a loss, mainly due to casualties of war, of forty-one steamers of 66,034 gross tons, showing a net increase of 105 steamers of 95,768 gross tons.

The report says that the necessary abandonment during the war by several leading Japanese steamship lines of their services to foreign countries already has had considerable effect in changing the channel of trade, as, for instance, a large falling off in the importation of raw cotton from India, which was the principal source of Japaness supply, and which trade has gone to

A striking feature in the industrial history of Japan during the last year is the unusual abundance of nearly all agricuitural products, and especially the unprecedented yield of rice, the yield of which is estimated to be about 248,145,000 bushels for 1804, an increase of about 17,494,223 as compared with the yield of 1903. The average annual yield of rice since 1891 has been PAPILLION, jun. 15.—The Sarpy County Partnership are Edward Burke and Albert Schatz, two young men of this city. The purpose of the partnership is to engage in an egeneral clothing business at this place and they have opened in the Schatz building their store. Both of these young men have been engaged in the clothing business in North Platte for several years, and are well and favorably known. Their capital stock is \$3,000, paid in full. annual yield of rice since 1891 has been 199,758,794 bushels. Other cercal crops, especially barley and wheat, show considerable increases as compared with previous years. On the basis of the present market value of rice, Mr. Griscom estimates that the increased income of the country from this source will be \$22,820,850 over last year.

COSTA RICAN MINISTER REPLIES Benies Complainant Company Has

belonging to Panama, but at one time under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica. The company asked damages in the sum of \$2,220,000 Mr. Calvo said:

"The contents of the dispatch do not explain where the said company obtained a

Rich sense of comfort when well made

> hot, crisp, delicious goes with the meal

There's a Reason.

JAPANESE ARE PROSPEROUS in wful title to claim any right to any part | MORE LAND TO HOMESTEADER tains that it has obtained it from Colombia, Nearly Half a Million Acres Near North

ways recognized the jurisdiction of Costs

Rica thereon Even if the claimant main-

is well known that under the laws of

that republic no concession of this nature is

valid unless ratified by the national con

gress, and no congress at Bogota has ever

granted any such concession, the territory

nentioned ever having been under the juris

the concession was granted by Panama, the

government of the new republic denies the

explicitly declared by resolution No. 28 of

eign Relations, dated August 2, ultimo, and

been and will continue to be within the

jurisdiction of Costa Rica as long as the

Costa Rican sovereignty and no person of

ompany can invoke ownership, possession

or usufruct in the said lands except upon

some title emanating from the Costa Rican

Southenstern Schraska Association

Asks for Relief from

Freight Rates.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Jan: 15 .- (Special.)

The Southeastern Nebraska Fruit Grow

ers' association met in Auburn Friday

vening with the best attendance the asso-

The meeting was called to order by Colo

nel W. G. Swan of Tecumseh, who is pres

Nemaha county acted as secretary.

dent of the association. G. S. Christy of

On motion the following committee was

appointed to confer with the railroad and

express companies of the state in secur-

mittee was also charged with the work

of looking after the fruit growers' inter-

ests in the present legislature: R. E.

county, W. G. Swan of Johnson county.

Statistics show that in the year 1897

there were shipped from Nemaha county

alone 500 cars of apples, to say nothing

of other kinds of fruit. Better rates were

thousands of bushels of peaches rotted on

the ground in that county, while within

100 miles there were families who went

not permit of their buying it, owing to

The following resolution was unanimously

dopted by the fruit growers assembled:

resolution to support an amendment to the interstate commerce law which provides that

The association elected the following offi-

to do the buying of crates and boxes for

county and Davies & Son of Nemaha

county. This committee will report to the

Mortgage Record of Jefferson County.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Jan. 15 .- (Special.)-

Jefferson county mortgage indebtedness

record for 1904 is as follows: Farm mort-

News of Nebraska.

vice presidents of the several countles.

the high shipping rates.

Barnard.

sociation.

ng better rates on fruit shipments than

finally settled.

Connell or his associates."

ciation has ever had.

the Department of Government and For

Platte to Be Opened. EACH SETTLER MAY TAKE A SECTION

diction of Costa Rica. If it is contended Lands Withdrawn from Provisions of Kinkaid Law to Be Thrown Open Next Month-Climate Mild existence of the alleged concession and has and Rainfall Sufficient,

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 14.-(Spe officially preclaimed, that Gandoka has ial.)-On February 14, 1905, the United States government will throw open to entry under the one-section homestead law. oundary between the two countries is not known as the Kinkaid act, 400,800 acres of "Where, then, do the alleged concessions land, located in Lincoln, Keith and Mc-Pherson counties. The strip in which this ome from? The Gandoka region is under land is located is sixty-six miles long and from seven to twenty-four miles wide, and from the city of North Platte, Neb. It is all on the north side of the North Platte government, and no concession of any kind miles of the river. There are by actual count four hundred and eighty-two whole | 6 per cent interest on that part yet due. sections, besides many subdivisions of sec-FRUIT GROWERS AT AUBURN

tions. The land embraced within this tract was subject to the act of congress of April 28. 1904, amending the homestead laws as to contained a clause that if the secretary of ject to this law irrigable he might withdraw the same from entry, and just before open the secretary withdrew from entry the land which is not returned. At the time ing a telegram was received from Washington withdrawing about 80 per cent of the land in the jurisdiction of the North Platte land office from entry under the one-sec-

tion homestead law. Irrigation Not Practicable. The reason for the withdrawal was that the lands might be irrigated under the national irrigation law. Soon after the withdrawal engineers and surveyors were sent | 2 " ro. Otoe county, C. H Barnard of Pawnee out by the government, who carefully surveyed and inspected the land, and made their report, soon after the receipt of which the secretary of the interior announced that the lands withdrawn, except a small part should be restored to entry, given at that time. In 1904 thousands and for the reason that it would be impracticable for the government to irrigate the land. The secretary wrote the register and receiver of the land office at North should be restored to entry and accordingly the register and receiver set February 14, 1905, as the day and it hardly need be said that within ten days after that date nearly all land within this district will be taken by homesteaders.

With the whole section of land, which the law allows, for the first time in the history of the United States, a homesteader will be able to earn a living, and be able to get the start that otherwise he might never get.

Land in Three Countles. The land lies all in Lincoln, Keith and McPherson countles, and all this land is in the jurisdiction of the United States land office at North Platte, Neb. No part of it is farther distant from the main line of the Union Pacific railroad than thirty-five miles, and much of it is within ten miles of the Union Pacific. The city of North Platte and the towns of Hershey, Sutherleared over the same month in 1902. Al- county; treasurer, O. P. Dovel of Nemaha, land and Paxton are within about the same though other clearing houses exist at county; one vice president was elected distance of the untermost parts of the land Kloto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, Mr. from each of the five counties of the dis-discount believes the Tokio and Osaka triet, as follows: Richardson, county, R. E. and the land is on every side and within a mile of Tryon, the county seat of Mc-Quoe county, Hon. Jeseph Cassell; Johnson Pherson county, and Lilec, a village in county, E. G. Jury; Pawnee county, C. H. the same county. The following synopsis was carefully made from the government It was decided to make an annual plats at the United States land office and charge of \$i for membership fee in the as- will show the location of the lands and the number of tracts containing one sec-The following committee was appointed

tion and	lesw:			
Tracts	No. in	No. in	No. in	
Contain-	Lincoln	Kelth	McPherson	
ing	County.	County.	County.	Total.
40 ncres.		11.0	11.72	15.0
80 acres.		1	ä	2
120 acres.		8	3	- 97
160 acres.		2	.1	
200 acres.		6	18	20
240 acres.		1	. 9	- 25
280 acres.	2	2	8	12
330 acres.	9	1	- 8	. 5
200 acres.	0	11	25	367
400 acres.	1	0	3	3
440 acres.	1	2	4	- 7
480 nc. es.	33	0	. 3	- 4
DEU RC es.	9	23	37	103
560 acres.	1	0	. 9	0
600 acres.		1	10	12
640 acres.	47	0	2	2

Total number of acres subject to entry for one section homesteads: In Lincoln county; 55,120; in Keith county, 75,000; in McPherson county, 270,680.

Total number of acres subject to entry in the North Platte United States land office district, which 'includes these three

no doubt be as valuable as other lands

which years ago had not yet yielded to the

influence of civilization. This, of course,

takes time, and cannot be accomplished in

a year, but the zealous homesteader will

rightly appropriate his land; part to pas-

ture, part to hay and part to cultivation

The land at present is covered with prairie

FREMONT, Jan. 15.—This was the cold-st morning of the season. The mercury implied to 22 below. It has moderated con-iderably during the day, and at noon eached 5 above. reached 5 above.

GREINA, Jan. 15.—The Degree of Honor of Gretna has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: P. C. of H., Mrs. Ella Langdon; C. of H., Theresa Spethman; L. of H., Mss Oille Ackerson; C. of C., Oille Allington; financier, Mrs. D. LaBorde; receiver, Miss Carrie LaBorde; L. W., Miss Eliza Nelson; O. W., Maude Wainwright; recorder, Minnie LaBorde; usher, Miss Emma Euberg.

NORTH PLATTE, Jan. 15.—Artices of concounties, 400,800. The land in this area, which is to be thrown open to one-section homesteads February 14, 1905, is at the present time used mostly for grazing by parties who have had free use by simply herding their stock on the land. The soil is virgin, and, like the land of the eastern end of the NORTH PLATTE, Jan. 15.—Artices of co state and of other regions in years past, must be subdued and when subdued will

stock is \$3,000, paid in full.

PAPILLION, Jun. 15.—The Sarpy County
Plattdeutscher vereen elected the following
officers for the year: August Bolling, presdent: Fred Busskist, vice president; alike
Zweble, treasurer; Emil Grothe, secretary;
Charles Delis, financial secretary; Jacob
Busskist, keeper of library: Peter Timm,
Fred Evers and Ed Bloedel, finance committee. Herman Bolling, Feter Timm, Gustave Schlunsen and thris Elsasser were
chosen to represent Sarpy county at the
annual bund convention to be held in
Omaha. The vereen is a solid German
organization in Sarpy county.

FREMONT, Jan. 18.—The county com-

Any Concession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Calvo, the Costa Rican minister, today made a statement regarding the dispatch from Mobile, Ala., saying that the American Banana company, through H. L. McConnell, had asked the State department to intervene to its behalf on account of alleged interference by the Costa Rican government with the company's operations in the territory new belonging to Panama, but at one time vinder.

Organization in Sarpy county.

FREMONT, Jan. 15.—The county commissioners adjourned yesterday, after a rather exciting afternoon session. The county printing was awarded to the Hammond Printing company by a vote of 5 to 2, although another bidder was lower on some of the work. The lowest bidder protested the awarding of the contract, and the vote was reconsidered and the printing divided, the same as last year. Assessor was the company's operations in the territory new belonging to Panama, but at one time vinder.

FIRE RECORD.

Residence at Perry. PERRY, Ia., Jan. 15 .- (Special Telegram. The residence of Engineer J. H. Wasson burned at 8 this evening. Loss on house and contents about \$2,500. The house, being two blocks beyond the nearest hydrant, the fire department could do nothing. Part of the contents were saved from the ground floor, but nothing from the second story An empty house owned by W. M. McCammon, next south, was saved, and Wasson's greenhouse was saved. It is not known it there was any insurance or not.

HYMENEAL.

Thompson officiating.

Moore-Treft. DUNLAP, Ia., Jan. 12 - (Special.) - At the Methodist Episcopal parsonage last night at 8 o'clock occurred the marriage of Perry A. Moore and Rada M. Treft, Rev. A. A

DISFIGURING ULCER

People Looked at Her in Amazement, Pronounced Incurable. Face Now Clear as Ever.

THANKS GOD FOR CUTICURA

Mrs. P. Hackett, of 400 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I wish to give thanks for the marvelous cure of my mother by Cuticura. She had a severe ulcer, which physicians had pronounced incurable. It was a ter-rible disfigurement, and people would stand in amazement and look after her. After there was no hope from doctors she began using Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and now, thank God, she is completely cured, and her face is as smooth and clear as ever."

grows there and which always brings a good price in the hay markets of Denver and Omaha. There are sections of this

land, half of which can be put to crops. Experiment Farm Grows Grain. The University of Nebraska recently established an experiment station not far from this land, and on land of a similar character, and various grains have been successfully raised. Last year, on the tableland at this experiment farm, a yield of fifty bushels per acre of Kerson cats was had. This tableland of the experiment farm is no better and even is worse than much of the land which is now subject to entry. Other crops were also raised

uccessfully at this farm. It is a hard matter to estimate the value of this land. Some who have homesteads and own land in this region declare that it is worth \$10 an acre if it is worth a cent. The fact is, that the Union Pacific railroad every odd numbered section for twenty miles on both sides of the road, has thousands of sections of land in the western portion of the state for sale and offers it located between eight and eighty miles all at low figures. Thus the homesteader can buy in many cases land next to that which he files upon at \$2.50 per acre and ports of \$10,080,587. During the same period has ever been made by the same to Mr. Me- river, and within between three and thirty pay one-tenth down and one-tenth each year thereafter until paid at the rate of

Rainfall is Sufficient. The rainfall in this belt as given by the United States weather bureau reports, one of whose stations is located at North Platte, has during the last year been certain lands in Nebraska, but this law greater than in castern portions of the state. The total rainfall in 1904, as registhe interior deemed any of the lands sub- tered by the government weather bureau at North Platte, was 23.17 inches and the snowfall 3.1 inches; in 1908, rainfall 18.38 the date when the lands were to be thrown inches and snowfall 21.9 inches; in 1902, rainfall 25.27 inches and snowfall 19 inches. The snowfall is measured in this report of the other opening last June many had by actual depth of snow. This moisture arrived at North Platte to make filing at was well distributed at the times when the land office here, and soon after arriv- most valuable, and at no time during the years covered by the report just given were

The temperature of this region is tenr-perate, and probably on account of the mountain regions to the west, the winters are exceedingly and peculiarly mild. There is many a day during the early winter, as well as the late, that the thermometer during the day reaches 70 degrees above The lowest temperature reached during the year 1904 was 8 degrees below zero, and during 1903 11 below. The highest temperature during the summer of 1904 was 97 degrees and during 1903 98 degrees.

Requirements of the Law. Every person who is the head of a family and every single person over 21 years old may take a homestead in this region, provided he or she does not own more than 160 acres of deeded land. Those who have without the fruit, as their means would Platte, Neb., advising them to give the had a homestead and have proved up. public ninety days' notice that the land abandoned or disposed of the same, may formerly withdrawn, or nearly all of it, under the provisions of the law make entry of such a tract, which, together not exceed 640 acres. Thus, one who has had 160 acres in a former homestead may file on 480 under this law.

The filing fee is \$14. This is all the expense connected with the filing, except that a small fee will have to be paid to an attorney to make out the proper papers to secure the filing. The law, however, also requires before proof is made that the entryman shall put \$1.25 worth of improvements for every acre homesteaded on the land. Thus a homestead of one section would have to have 2500 worth of improvements on it, when proof is made These improvements may consist of dwell ing house, stables, sheds, fences, etc. And, of course, if the settler performs work in making said improvements he will be en titled to add to the cost of the material used the reasonable value of the labor ex-Proof may be made five years pended. after taking the homestead, or if the settle desires any time after the expiration of five years and before the expiration of years. The settler has six months after taking the homestead in which to establish his residence on the same; thus but four years and six months of actual residence is required.

Settlers Should Have Capital. The seitler who takes a homestead in this region should be prepared to expend few hundred dollars in stocking and improving his claim six months after filing on the same. A thousand dollars would not come amiss, yet with less one can ge a good start on the homestead and increase his stock from his earnings of various kinds on the claim. Probably dairying would be the most profitable for the least money expended. A few cattle and a cream separator and the homesteader can secure enough separated cream to defray his necessary expenses. Creamery stations are maintained for the receipt of cream in every small village and good prices are

paid for the product. Last June the following system for filing was adopted and probably will be used in February. On the morning of the opening the applicants formed in line in front o the land office and at 9 a. m. each appli cant was given a number. The one nearest to the door of the land office was No. 1 the next No. 2, etc. An officer called the first ten numbers, and as these made their entries the next ten were called, and se on until all had made their filings or found out that the land had been previously taken.

Grip Colds Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W Grove. 25c.

DOUBLE CRIME OF EMBEZZLER Kills Man Who Checks His Accounts and Then Commits

Suicide. grass, which grows abundantly. Home-VEEDERSBURG, Ind., Jan. 15 .- John steaders have settled years ago on some Brant, one of the publishers of the Veeportions and have made a living on 160 dersburg News, and Charles Eckburg, a acres, and have put some to crops and barber, were found dead this afternoon in have had success. The surface of the soil a barber shop, where they had gone to is in some parts as sandy as can be de- balance the books of the Odd Fellows sired; yet there is much of it, many seclodge, in which both held official positions. tions, which has a good brown soil, which On Eckburg's body were found three letis productive. Spring Creek and Birdwood ters. One was addressed to the public Creek, flow nearly across the whole width and in it Eckburg declared his intention of the land. These streams have water the of killing himself because of his financial year 'round, being fed by springs. The troubles. He admitted that he was short land in some places is very hilly, but the in his accounts. The second letter was hills are not abrupt, but sloping and in written to Harry Wertz, the dead man's some places the incline is gentle. There best friend. In it he said that he had are, however, many large and long valleys, determined to take his life and that he and here the homesteader will put in such would "take Brant with him." The third crops as he thinks best, or reserve them letter was addressed to his wife. The corfor the abundant hay, which voluntarily oner's verdict charges that Eckburg shot and killed Brant and later killed him-

Eckburg was financial secretary for the ocal Odd Fellows lodge for several years. About January 1 an auditing committee composed of Brant, John Labaw and Charles Pugh, was appointed to audit the books, and in this Brant took the initiative. He has since been persistent in trying to discover the alleged irregularities."

Soldier Killed by the Cars. JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Jan. 15.—The frozen body of Artificer Frank Fie of the Seventh field battery, stationed at Fort Riley, was found on the Union Pacific tracks a mile from here today. The head was badly crushed, indicating that Fie was struck by a train while walking on the track from here to the fort. He had been in the service a long time, having only fitteen days more of his present enlistment to serve. He was given a military funeral today.

Didn't Know it Was Loaded CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—While cleaning a re-volver today, which he supposed was not loaded, Frank W. Welch, a well known attorney with offices in the Monadnock building was accidentally shot and killed. The bullet entered his abdomen and, taking a diagonal course upward, pierced his

Statehood Bill Occupies All the Time of the Senate.

COMPROMISE ON THE MEASURE LIKELY

Swayne Impeachment Matter the Most Important Measure Before the House Next to Approprintions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.-The intention s to keep the statehood bill to the front in the senate during the present week, with the hope on the part of its friends that which owned under the government grant, by the end of the week they may be able to get an agreement to vote on it. Thus been carried on since by Jeremiah Abern. far the opponents of the measure have held out stubbornly against naming a day for t is evident that unless a compromise can present session.

On this account there is coming to be Arizona and New Mexico, or that sug- ing up to 15,000 cubic feet per second or gested by Senator Bard, confining the more in the early summer, and running Oklahoma and Indian Territory, entirely tween the maximum and minimum flow cratic member of the committee on terriwillingness to accept the Foraker or Bard amendments, but said that each of them five feet wide at the bottom, and at an stiffly, and some say frankly that they created by the dam will have a storage would feel liberally inclined toward the capacity of 580,000 acre-feet. Owing to the if the bill is confined to those territories.

Pure Food Comes Next.

The pure food bill will become the unfinished business when the statehood bill is disposed of, but time is rapidly slipping away and with only one of the appropriation bills passed there probably will not be much opportunity to consider the pure food bill if it is not taken up quickly. The hundred feet below the dam. The capacity with the former homestead entry, shall friends of this measure are discussing the advisability of a vote to displace the state- second, ample to carry the largest floods of hood bill with the pure food bill. Nothing, the stream. The outlet works will have a and in no event will it be undertaken in discharge being through a tunnel excavated the absence of Senator Beveridge.

Senator Martin on Monday will make an effort to secure consideration of the bill stream bed. The tunnel will be fourteen providing a cross-town railroad for Wash- feet square, discharging under pressure ington. The lines are sharply drawn on this and will be controlled by a series bill and if the senate decides to take it up at the intake end. As originally designed, there will be much debate over it. The bill 150,000 acres on the north side are to be rould come up only during the morning supplied through a simple high line cohour so long as the statehood bill is the having a total length of about seventy-five unfinished business. Saturday the senate will receive officially

the marble statue of the late Senator Ingalls of Kansas, which has been presented main canal will be through the canyon and to the nation to occupy a place in Statuary hall. Senator Long will make the presen-

Work of House.

The important work before the house of epresentatives this week is the disposition the Swayne case. It can not be foretole just how much time will be consumed before a conclusion is reached as there are a number of members who desire to speak on the subject before final action is taken on the articles of impeachment reported by the select committee. As this is a question of the highest privilege it will have precedence over all other business ungisposed of.

Tomorrow being suspension day the prob ability is that some time will be given to the consideration of minor business under suspension of rules, after which argument will be resumed on the Swayne case.

The army appropriation is also pending pefore the house. General debate bill is closed and the bill was being read by section for amendment under the fiveminute rule when it was laid neide for the consideration of the impeachment case It is the intention to resume consideration of the army bill as soon as the penaing matter is out of the way.

The pension bill has been reported from the appropriation committee and is ready for the action of the house, while the currency bill is still a pending matter

SPRING SESSION NOT LIKELY

(Continued from First Page.)

dors of the house and senate the weather bureau maintains enormous maps of the United States covered by sheets of ground glass. Upon the surface of this glass the men in charge indicate the location and course of all storms, the temperature, precipitation and condition of the atmosphere at every place where a weather station is naintained. These graphic maps show at a glance just what the weather conditions are all over the United States and the greater portion of Canada.

Thursday these maps exhibited the prevalence of a storm more widespread than has been recorded before in the last twenty-five years. The snowfall was particularly remarkable. In fifteen states and territories the congealed moisture covered the ground on Thursday morning to a depth of from six to thirty inches. In Northern Texas there was upwards of a foot recorded. Arkanus had from fifteen to twenty-five inches and even in New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma the fall of show was very heavy.

Such a storm is ordinarily accompanied by great distress, but in this instance there were no complications, and so far as reported no damage was done. On the contrary, the moisture was welcomed nearly everywhere, as the drouth which has prevailed throughout Ohio and Minsissippi valleys has been so severe that wells and streams have dried up and the earth was parched. The record storm of January, 1906, will accomplish more good in a wider area than any precipitation has ever before accomplished. Colonel Crosby's Pocket Picked.

Colonel John Schuyler Crosby, formerly governor of the territory of Montana, and later first assistant postmaster general in the Arthur administration, was the victim of a pickpocket in New York last Tuesday and has advertised for his lost property. Colonel Crosby has not been in the public eye to any great extent lately, but twenty years ago he was a prominent figure in the social life of Washington and as such became the target for one of the most vindictive female correspondents who ever wrote from the capitol. This woman accused him of a crime of which he was in no sense guilty. Her screed was published in a New York state paper, owned by one of Arthur's warmest friends. Crosby sued for \$20,000 and the case was finally compromised by the payment to him of a very large sum. He left Washington shortly after that, and, although he has made occasional visits here since, he has dropped out of the minds of most of his old associates until the publication of his

WEEK'S WORK OF CONCRESS advertisement offering a reward for the guished commission to King Menelik, with Describes Shoshone Project.

Supervising Engineer H. N. Savage gavan interesting description of the Shoshon Irrigation project in Big Horn county, Wyo ming, at the recent meeting of the enengineers of the reclamation service in this

On the main thoroughfare leading into the Yellowstone National park from the east, in a region of wild and wonderful topography, the government engineers are engaged upon an irrigation project which is destined to convert a vast area of desert into fertile and productive farms The main area of land to be irrigated is located in the northern portion of the socalled Big Horn basin, on the north side of Shoshone river, seventy-five miles cast of the Yellowstone park. Field investigations and surveys were be

gun on this project in May, 1903, and have district engineer. The reclaimable area is approximately 200,000 acres, located on a vote, and while they do not say in ex- both sides of the Shoshone river below the plicit terms that it is their intention to canyon. The land is of general good qual fillbuster against the passage of the bill, ity, and, as shown by large areas already under cultivation in the immediate vicinbe reached for the elimination of Arizona, ity, will be highly productive when irrifrom the measure they will make an effort gated. The Shoshone river, which furnishes to prevent a vote before the close of the the water supply, has a drainage area of 1,350 square miles, extending into the mountains to an elevation of over 12,000 more or less discussion of plans for the feet. Measurements and gaugings of the modification of the bill, and most of the river have been maintained since 1892, and talk gravitates toward the suggestion by show a mean annual run-off of about 1,000,-Foraker for the separation of the votes of | 600 acre-feet, with maximum floods reachoperation of the bill to the creation of the down to 250 cubic feet per second or less state of Oklahoma out of the territory of during the winter. The great variation be eliminating New Mexico and Arizona from | necessitates impounding the flood run-off the bill. A number have announced them- to secure a regulated supply for the irrielves favorable to each of these modi- gotion of large areas. An excellent storfications and the hope is expressed that age reservoir site has been found on the the democratic senators may be brought to main stream at some distance above the accept them. In the meantime the debate land to be irrigated, the dam site being will go on. Senator Bate, the senior demo- in a granite canyon. Just below the junction of its two main forks the Shoshone tories, said that a number of democratic river enters a very narrow canyon, four senators would be prepared by Monday to miles in length, one mile of which is in take the floor in opposition to the bill in solid granite walls rising nearly perpenits present shape. He would not admit a dicular several hundred feet. At the point selected for the dam the canyon is sixtywould be debated. Other democrats do not elevation of 240 feet, the height of the manifest a disposition to hold but so proposed dam, 180 feet wide. The reservoir union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory perpendicular canyon walls it will be necessary to design a tunnel to provide for the discharge of a wasteway for excess floods to pass the dam.

Tunnel Through Granite.

This tunnel will be constructed from the surface of the proposed reservoir through the solid granite of the mountain, and will discharge the water into the river several of the tunnel will be 25,000 cubic feet per however, is determined on in that direction capacity of 2,500 cubic feet per second, the in the solid granite walls of the mountain at an elevation of sixty feet above the miles, decreasing in carrying capacity us distributory canals are taken out. The first three and a half miles of the

> mostly in tunnel, the remaining distance by canal, which at the head will be sixty feet wide on the bottom, with water eight feet in depth. Diamend drill borings were begun at the dam site in August, 1903, to determine bedrock conditions, depth, etc. The preliminary investigations seem to into the surface, but the diamond drillers discovered an altogether different condition From the very first large boulders and heavy gravels were encountered, and the drills penetrated to a depth of eighty-eight feet before bedrock was reached. This unexpected depth to foundation will increas: the expected time to finish the storage dam by at least two years, since the loose material at the bottom of the canyon will all have to be excavated in order that the maconry work of the dam can be creeted on bedrock throughout. As the canyon is exeedingly narrow it will be feasible to inlose the entire area to be covered by the dam, and including the dam itself. This nclosure can then be heated so that the work may be carried on during the winter eason. In order to handle the water which will be encountered by excavating the foundation for the dam, an unusually large con struction power plant will be required. sparsely settled community.

> Exceptionally good local conditions for uch power development exist here by using the water in the stream and natural channel through the canyon, or by the use of a steam plant, the fuel for which recently has been found with ten miles of the work. The reclamation of 150,000 acres of land through the construction of this work will add a population of approximately 5),-660 inhabitants to-what is now a very

WILLIAMS QUITS HIS OFFICE President Expresses Regret in Ac-

cepting Resignation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- William Wit liams, commissioner of immigration, has endered and the president has accepted his resignation of that office, to take ef-

fect February 10 next. In his letter accepting Mr. Williams' resignation the pres My Dear Mr. Williams: Most reluctantly

ident says;

My Dear Mr. Williams: Most rejuctantly I have come to the conclusion that I shait have to accept your resignation. In accepting it let me repeat to you writing what I said to you by word of mouth in endeavoring to get you not to insist upon it. I feel that you have rendered a service of real and high importance to the whole nation in your management of the office under you. When asked you to take the position I realized that I was asking you to do what meant genuine self-sacrifice on your part; and I realize that your consenting to stay in so long has meant further loss to you. But, surely, you must feel recompensed by the knowledge of the value of your work. You have set a standard of unceasing industry, of untiring energy, of high and of single-minded devotion to duty which your successor will find it difficult to cause in matter how good a man he may be.

Thanking you most heartly for what you have done and with profound regret that you were unable longer to serve, I am.

Sincerely yours.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ABYSSINIA IS A GOOD CUSTOMER Results of American Expedition Are Already Apparent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.-How rapidly the good results of the American commercial expedition to Abyssinia, which brought about the commercial treaty between the United States and that country, are brg nning to be felt, is seen from a report to the State department from rer. Skinner. the American consul general at Marseilles. n which he says that many American or ders are being shipped direct, and that trade between the two countries is increas ng steadily.

Tower, the American ambaseador at Berlin, has reported to the State depart ment that Germany, following the example of this government, is sending a distin-

Always Remember the Full Name Oxative Bromo Quining Cures a Coldin Cas Day, Orlp in 2 Days

return of his jewelry on Wednesday last. a view to increasing Germany's trade with Abyrsinia.

Cause of German Success. NEWCASTLE, Jan. B.—The monthly re-port of the Bollermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders association, commenting on the world's output, attributes Ger-many's success in shipbuilding to its free on the world's output, attributes Cor-many's success in shipbutiding to its free ports and free admission of raw and manu-factured material for shipbutiding. The report adds that should the United States adopt the same free policy it would soon dispute with Great Eritain the maritime and commercial supremacy of the world.



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