



# "Get it for Him" at Brownie Kings

Open Evenings This Week

## By Way of Suggestion

Here are some hints for the Holidays that ought to be helpful to

Mothers Shopping for Their Sons  
Sisters Shopping for Their Brothers  
Wives Shopping for Their Husbands  
Aunts Shopping for Their Nephews  
And You Shopping for Him.

SMOKING JACKETS	\$5.00 to \$20.00	HANDKERCHIEFS	25c to \$1.50
LOUNGING AND BATH ROBES	\$3.50 to \$50.00	FANCY SUSPENDERS	50c to \$4.00
BAGS AND SUIT CASES	\$5.00 to \$32.50	FANCY VESTS	\$1.50 to \$10.00
UMBRELLAS AND CANES	\$1.00 to \$10.00	COLLAR BAGS	\$1.00 to \$3.50
PYJAMAS	\$1.00 to \$5.00	TOILET SETS	\$3.50 to \$22.50
NIGHT ROBES	50c to \$7.50	HOSIERY	25c to \$3.50
GLOVES	50c to \$15.00	NECKWEAR	50c to \$2.50
SHIRTS	\$1.00 to \$3.50	SWEATERS	\$3.00 to \$6.00
SCARF PINS	50c to \$3.50	MUFFLERS	\$1.00 to \$5.00
LINK BUTTONS	50c to \$22.50	FULL DRESS PROTECTORS	\$1.00 to \$4.00
SILK HATS	\$6.00	UNDERWEAR	\$1.00 to \$10.00
OPERA HATS	\$7.50	FULL DRESS SUITS	\$40.00
FUR LINED OVERCOATS	\$70 to \$200	TUXEDO SUITS	\$38.00
		SUITS AND OVERCOATS	\$15.00 to \$50.00

Our showing for the Little Fellows is the most complete we have ever made—Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Caps, Blouses, Robes, Pyjamas, Night Robes, Suspenders, Mufflers, Neckwear, etc.

# Browning, King & Co.

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### NO JAPANESE EXCLUSION

Prominent Member of House Committee Expects No Legislation.

### INDIANS PRESENT A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Determined Effort Being Made This Year to Cut Off the Appropriation for the Free Distribution of Garden Seeds.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Representative James Brock Perkins of New York, who is regarded as one of the most level-headed members of the committee on foreign affairs, was asked today what are the prospects for the enactment of legislation looking to the restriction or exclusion of Japanese immigration.

Mr. Perkins was opposed to opening the door to the Chinese and naturally it has been assumed that he also believes in treating the Japanese in the same manner. "I do not think," replied Mr. Perkins, "that there is any great danger to American laborers. We hear from the Pacific coast that they are coming in at the rate of 1,000 a month, or 12,000 a year. Why, there are nearly as many immigrants as that admitted to the port of New York in a single day. We enacted legislation to exclude the Chinese because they were coming to our shores in hordes and swarms and they threatened to become a serious menace unless their coming was stopped. But I see no present danger of a Japanese invasion, and I regard the newspaper talk of a possible war with Japan as without any basis. I see no prospect for the enactment of any legislation by this congress to curtail or prohibit the immigration privileges now enjoyed by the Japanese—our committee has shown no disposition to take up the subject for consideration."

"What is your opinion as to the president's message, so far as it relates to the educational facilities afforded the Japanese in the San Francisco schools?"

"I have not gone very deeply into the consideration of that subject, but I am inclined to believe that Congressman Hayes of California was right when he said to me today that it is not within the power of the president or the senate to make a treaty which will compel the state of California to extend free educational facilities to aliens or their children."

### Report on Indian Lands.

Within a few weeks a subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs will submit a report upon the subject of the Indian land holdings in the new state of Oklahoma, which will show a very peculiar state of affairs. This subcommittee consists of Senators Clark of Wyoming, Clark of Montana, Brandegee, Teller and Long. For nearly two months they have been making a personal inquiry into existing conditions and it is doubtful if there ever was before a party of "visiting statesmen" who worked so industriously as did the five senators from the committee on Indian affairs. They positively refused everything in the way of entertainment during their stay in the embryo state, but devoted their entire time to a careful inquiry into conditions existing and to the necessity of a change in the law.

When the United States first undertook the task of making citizens out of the aboriginal population it became the policy of the government to divide land holdings in severally among the various tribes. In order that the newly created citizens might not be robbed of their simple holdings it was provided that the alienation of land should not pass from the original Indian patentee for a specified period, usually twenty or twenty-five years. In the meantime these homesteads were exempted from all taxes during the period

of what might be termed incubatory ownership.

The North American Indian is a born gambler. In this he differs very little from members of the Aryan or even the Mongol races. But the Caucasian legislator for a reason of the forest and the plain proposed to protect the holdings of Lo and all his brothers, even if he pauperized the Indian in doing this. The theory upon which the lawmakers, backed by the philanthropists, proceeded was altruistic, but it has not met the results expected. Every western state in which there is a large body of Indian citizens has appealed for relief from its taxation burdens, and practically every Indian begged to be released from the utopian conditions which "his friends" have tried to force upon him.

The senate committee found in that portion of Oklahoma designated as the Indian Territory literally hundreds of Indians who are virtually starving to death because they cannot dispose of their surplus lands. Under the method of land distribution which was generally followed each Indian family of, say five persons, has been given about 130 acres of land. Under the regulations of the department of the interior the Indian family, or its head, is permitted to lease his lands only from year to year and never for a period longer than five years. He or they cannot sell an acre and of course cannot borrow on mortgage. The committee discovered that thirty acres is about the absolute limit of the amount which can be cultivated by the average Indian family, and unless he has animals and tools Papa Indian cannot handle even so much.

The committee is trying to formulate some plan which will assure the Indians adequate protection for their homes against the rapacity of the whites and will at the same time permit them to sell or lease their surplus holdings. The lands in question are those of the five civilized tribes, Indians who have for twenty-five years lived as white men, and who, it is asserted, are as well prepared to take care of themselves today as they will ever be in this world.

### Hearings on Copyright Law.

The committee on patents of the house of representatives is not usually a very active body of law framers. But every year or two some one gets busy on the subject of copyright laws and then this particular committee has to "get busy for fair" as one of the members slangily put it today.

Next week the committee will join with a similar body from the senate and will sit in the handsome senate reading room of the congressional library for the purpose of hearing arguments for and against the proposal to extend the copyright laws to cardboard rolls used in self-playing pianos, etc. Naturally, the man who composes a march or a song or any other musical work and who takes the trouble to copyright his production does not care to hear it played by hand organs, street pianos or gramophone pianos without his consent. Consequently he comes to congress and asks that he be given the protection of the copyright laws to a greater extent than he enjoys.

On the other hand, the manufacturers of mechanical piano players resent that one or two concerns have fastened upon every artist in the world and that the extension of the copyright law to pieces of perforated cardboard will simply place in the hands of "the trust" another Othello-like pillow with which to smother the suffering people who are dying for canned music.

### War on Seed Distributions.

Once more an effort is to be made to induce congress to abandon the practice of distributing each year a few million packages of comparatively worthless seeds

On Wednesday next the house committee

of agriculture will hear all who are interested in the subject and who choose to come to Washington for the purpose of expressing their views. Of course the principal speakers against the "free seed" distribution will be the representative seedmen of the country. But on the other hand there has been a great awakening among the farmers from Maine to Oregon and during the past few months hundreds of local county and state grangers have expressed themselves as opposed to the continuance of the practice of distributing annually tons of the commonest kinds of garden and field seeds.

When congress first provided for the distribution of seeds among the rural constituents of the members it was with the idea of testing "new, rare and valuable" varieties. And then the idea was a good one. But the original purpose of the seed distribution was long since abandoned and for a score of years the sole object, apparently, has been to give each senator and representative just as many packages as possible. It is true that in recent years the Agricultural department has succeeded in introducing valuable varieties of sugar beets, Kaffir corn, macaroni wheat, and some other agricultural products. But this has been done through the agricultural experiment stations and not through the indiscriminate parceling out of the "quotas" of such seeds as are annually distributed through members of congress.

Everyone who knows anything at all about the matter is fully aware of the fact that no possible good is accomplished by sending out 10,000,000 packets of turnip, carrot, melon, onion and parsley seeds (and that as a sample package), especially when the varieties are of the commonest sorts and the cheaper kinds, can be secured "from the lowest bidder."

### The action of grangers' and farmers' organizations all over the country in urging congress to cease the practice will, it is believed, bear fruit this year, and as a result the annual appropriation for this purpose will be diverted, it is hoped, to some more useful channel.

### Stockmen Want Help.

Representatives of the stock-growing interests of the west are here to urge congress to take some action looking to a reciprocal arrangement with Germany whereby American meat products may be admitted to the Kaiser's empire upon more favorable terms than at present. Said J. C. Cowan of Texas, attorney for the Live Stock Growers' association: "The stock-growing industry has by no means recovered from the blow which it received last summer. It is true that the demand for heavy beef cattle keeps up and that the prices are, on the whole, satisfactory. But there are thousands of steers on the range today which would have been sold during the past few months but for the black eye which the canning industry received. These cattle, while perfectly healthy and wholesome, are too thin for fresh beef. Heretofore such animals have been shipped to Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago in August and September. But this year there has been no demand for "canners" as such animals are termed, and in consequence they are either left upon the ranges or slaughtered for their hides. This means a loss to the stock growers of from \$5 to \$2, or even more on thousands of head of cattle."

"Germany is buying a great deal of salted beef of the poorer grades. This salted stock costs the German dealer \$4 to 5 cents per pound. That price includes the German tax, which is about six cents per pound. But after the cost of packages, freights, preparation and handling is deducted there is left for the packer only about 1 cent per pound for the meat itself. This means that the stock grower can get practically nothing for his low-grade animals, and it is one of the reasons why the stock growers are so deeply interested in the negotiations now pending for a reciprocal arrangement with Germany, which will afford us a better market for our surplus cattle."

### WATER READY FOR THE LAND

Pathfinder Project Able to Supply Twenty Thousand Acres Next Year.

### AMOUNT TO BE DOUBLED BY NEXT FALL

Work on Belle Fourche Dam Stopped for the Winter by Cold Weather—Project to Be Completed in Another Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—"The condition of the work on the North Platte irrigation project at present is well advanced," said Engineer Field. "Storage facilities at the Pathfinder reservoir are sufficient for the demands which will be made on it during the coming season, and the contractors are in a position to keep up the estimated progress on construction and will be able to meet the demands for the seasons of 1908 and 1909. The interstate canal is completed and ready for use on the first fifty miles and will deliver water to some 20,000 acres in 1907. This land is entirely in Wyoming. The settlers on the tract are now preparing for a full season and the entire tract is taken up."

"The second fifty miles will be furnished early in the spring of 1907 and the lateral system, covering some 30,000 acres, will be completed by fall. At least 40,000 acres should receive water for beneficial use and the entire tract should be ready in 1908 for a full season's irrigation. All the land on this 80,000-acre tract is now either deeded or has been filed upon and substantial improvements are being put on the land, such as fences, buildings and wells. Considerable of the land is being broken, some of which will be dry farmed during the coming season."

"The particular crops at present are oats and wheat, alfalfa is being put in and in a short time the planting of potatoes and sugar beets will begin."

"During the season of 1906 under existing ditches some 2,000 acres of each of these crops were grown, the beets being in quality and yield equal to the tested districts in the Intermountain country, which is noted for its yield and quality."

### Cold Stops Work.

Owing to the cold weather work on the dam embankment, Belle Fourche irrigation project, South Dakota, has been discontinued and probably will not be taken up again before April. The total progress on this embankment to date is 29,000 cubic yards. The closing down of work on the dam made available a large force of men for other work. The men employed by different contractors, as well as those under direct supervision of the government engineers, have been placed on canal excavation, finishing structures, etc., as soon as unfavorable weather made concrete and embankment work impossible. In many respects this is one of the most remarkable irrigation projects yet undertaken by the government. It involves the construction of one of the greatest earth dams in the world, a structure over one mile long, 300 feet high in the highest place and twenty feet wide on top. Its outlet contents will be nearly half that

of the pyramid of Cheops, which is estimated to have occupied 900 years in construction. The Belle Fourche dam will be completed in less than one year. This dam will create a reservoir sixty feet deep with a water surface of about 9,000 acres when full.

More than 1,000 new farms will be created by its project in a valley where the principal product has been low grade range cattle, and the value of lands, which now range from \$5 to \$10 per acre, will be increased to \$15 and upwards.

With assured forage crops the ranchmen can greatly increase their herds, and with winter feed the quality of the stock will be materially improved and the prices correspondingly better. Small grains, such as oats, wheat, rye and barley, and such fruits as apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits can be raised. Sugar beets will also probably prove a profitable crop. The demand for farm and garden products is great on account of the proximity of the mining regions of the Black Hills. The mining industry will undoubtedly undergo a fresh boom, as food supplies at a reasonable price and increased transportation facilities make the working of low grade ore profitable.

### Ground Waters of South Platte.

The results of study of the underflow in the South Platte valley between Sterling, Colo., and North Platte, Neb., have been published by the United States geological survey as water supply and irrigation paper No. 131. The investigation showed that while the total amount of ground water passing between the bluffs at Ogallala does not exceed 10 feet, a considerable quantity of ground water can be safely removed from the gravels, because the supply is renewed at frequent intervals by floods in the river and rainfall on the adjacent land. As there is an ample supply of ground water for a large number of small pumping plants, there have been included in this publication, which may be obtained on application to the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C., some valuable suggestions for the construction of small pumping plants. The best adapted wells, pumps and fittings are described, the best arrangement for such plants is indicated, and the cost by pumping is discussed. The paper contains also a description of the value of underflow ditches and some analyses showing the character of the ground water along the Union Pacific railway.

### Artesian Waters in Black Hills.

With the rapid increase in settlement in western South Dakota, especially in connection with the Belle Fourche reclamation project, the question of local water supply has taken on much interest. The surface water in many portions of the area is not satisfactory in quality or quantity, so that the deeper seated and artesian waters will have to be extensively utilized. The United States geological survey has been investigating these underground waters for several years, and a report now in preparation by N. H. Darton will set forth the results. It has been found that the entire plain region adjoining the Black Hills is underlain by Dakota sandstone carrying a large volume of water under considerable pressure. This water lies at depths of 500 to 2,000 feet, or even more, and in many districts, especially along the valleys, will afford large artesian flows. The investigations have been carried on with the view of ascertaining the precise depth to the water-bearing sandstone at all points and the limits of the area in which an artesian flow is available. This area has been found to be much more extensive than was originally supposed, and artesian waters may be obtained at many localities where local supplies are greatly needed.

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Special sale this week on pictures in special designed frames with closed doors—a lot of new ones—prices from \$1.25 to \$4.00. Don't miss seeing them.

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Genuine Artist Proof Etchings at One-Third Off.

### Pyrography Outfits From \$1.50 to \$5

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### Artist's Materials

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