INCIDENT OF PIONEER DAYS

Recollections of Chase of Mule Thieves

Down Thousand Feet or Co, Bringing Water to New York.

GREAT TASK IS WELL ADVANCED

Engineers Who Are Building a Huge Aqueduct from the Catakilla Find the Hudson Mighty Deep, but They're Going Under.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Because no one ever took the trouble to measure and record the depth of the Hudson river, the slightly less height on the opposite face of of bringing the water of the Catakills to be a dip of some 1,500 feet. New York City were put to considerable extra trouble. Mapping out the course of but it was not expected that the crossing of the Hudson would be more than an in-

It turned out differently. Chief Engineer Waldo Smith and his assistants first went hunting for some record of the depth of the Hudson to bedrock. They found

from Storm King to Breakneck mountain, companying illustrations give an idea of the northern gateway of the Highlands. the course the aqueduct will take.

RIVER TO CROSS HUDSON This would necessitate a tunnel of excep- York. Chief Engineer Smith has under tional strength

A third scheme suggested was to build a bridge from mountain to mountain. Such a bridge would have to be 140 feet high. a large force is kept busy at the offices This would be all right, as far as getting of the commission at 399 Broadway. It's the water across is concerned, for the by far the busiest of the city offices. aqueduct is some hundred feet above the such a bridge in repair would be great.

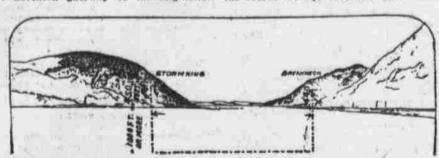
Therefore it was decided that a tunnel through the bedrock of the river was the Cariton Davis, who is on the job at Ashobest way to solve the problem. It was the cheapest, Mr. Smith said, but, more of his force. He says he has the finest than that, it would be everlasting. The rock was solid granite on both sides of the river, which would insure permanency.

All this seems very wonderful to the lay mind. The aqueduct is to go through Storm King at a height of 450 feet above the river and take up its course at only a engineers who have undertaken the job Breakneck. Between the two there must

Mr. Smith had to smile when the unscientific reporter expressed his incredulity an aqueduct which will deliver daily that such a thing could be done. He 600,000,000 gallons of water from a point called attention to what the reporter 100 miles away was a big undertaking, learned in his schoolboy days, but had forgotten, that water finds its own level and does run up hill when it is so inclined. The present aqueduct crosses under the Harlem at a depth of 300 or 400 feet, and 1,000 feet or more extra didn't' make the

This is what will happen when the aque duct strikes the Hudson: Coming down Mr. Smith said he didn't believe the from the Catskills through a tube sevenriver had ever been measured. If it had teen and a half feet across and seventeen there was no record that he could find. feet high, the mighty underground stream Of course it had been measured at the will shoot through a vertical tube to 1.000 shores, and maybe many persons had feet or so below the surface of the Hudfound out how far it was down to the son cross the river through a short horimuddy bottom, but what he wanted to zontal section, force its way up another know was how far down the bedrock was. vertical tube and then on to New York The plana called for crossing the river through the main tube again. The ac-

least difference in the world,



PLAN OF THE CONDUIT UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER.

The engineers began to probe for the bed-They went down some hundred feet and then called in the geologists. The geolo gists assured them that the bedrock was down there somewhere if they only went

deep enough. The Hudson, it was explained, had been eating its way through the rock for some centuries, as geologic time is reckoned. Contemporaneously with the making of the river the territory through which it ran had gradually subsided, possibly an inch or two a century, thereby making the Hudson the extraordinary river it is. The ancient mouth of the river used to be somewhere out by Sandy Hook; what is

now Long Island sound is but a tributary. All this being so, said the geologists, it was easy to see that the Hudson was a mighty deep river. They didn't know why there was no record of the depth of the bedrock, but they were ready to assert that it was there.

The bed, as a general thing, sloped gradually from source to mouth, buried under the mud and slime of centuries. Along through the highlands there was no fault in the bedrock; so if the engineers just kept on going down they would find it.

The engineers went at the measuring job again. It isn't an easy task probing through the muddy bed of an old river; your measuring instrument soon gets stuck and you think you've hit the rock

when you haven't. But it can be done, and the engineers of the water board are doing it. At last re ports they had gone down 480 feet. Chief Engineer Smith said they would go down 1,500 feet if necessary, but he expected they |

would find it at about 1,000 feet. The crossing from Storm King to Breakneck, he said, was by all odds the most desirable on the river. When the depth of the bedrock was ascertained then would come the planning of the method of crossing. It had already been decided that a

tunnel through the rock was the most feasible method. The crossing could be made in four ways.

permanent. The pipes would require frequent repairs and would often have to be renewed entirely, thereby partially interrupting the water supply of the city. Altogether it would be an infernal nuisance, Second, a shield tunnel could be built through the clay and silt. The construction of such a tunnel would be expensive both in life and money. One had only to read the record of accidents in tunnels now building around the city to appreciate

how dangerous the work was. The cost, too, had to be reckoned. Furthermore, such a tunnel was not practica-It couldn't be constructed as tunnels for traffic are built because of the internal pressure of the huge flow of water.



the squeduct and by making it round. The

This work of crossing the Hudson seems to be tremndous, but it is really only a small part of a gigantic undertaking. The preliminary work has been well advanced and contracts for certain sections of the

or bids. The first section to be built is a stretch

boring water sheds. miles long and from one to four miles wide. It will be known as the Ashokan reservoir. The water will be confined by a

The aqueduct from Ashokan eighty miles long. It will start at an elevation of 510 feet and slope gradually to an elevation of 500 feet. That will bring the water to New York 170 feet above the

adequate pressure. The system will be independent of the Croton system. One curious part of the plans is that the new aquduct will pass

constructed along the surface, but at several points siphons similar to the one under Hudson, though on a smaller scale, will have to be built. Hills will be pierced the reports had come could he find the by tunnels and some valleys will be crossed pair, but after long search he was successon embankments.

fonkers near the city line. The storage ance the man would have dropped into a eservoir will be at Kensico and will cover drunken stupor, while the horse would have nearly 2.500 acres. It will have a capacity fallen from sheer exhaustion, and both of 40,000,000,000 gallons and will have its possibly have frozen to death, unless some wn filtration plant,

not otherwise engaged in making over New | and took Angeston with him to jail.

him more than 500 engineers. They are scattered over the line of the system from the Catskills to this city and

Mr. Smith talked to the Sun reporter river, anyway. But the cost of keeping from behind a small mountain of blue prints. From First Assistant Albert K. Flinn, at the office in New York, out to kan, every one is busy. Mr. Smith is proud

body of young men he ever saw. This new water system will be completed when it is completed, and that is about as near as one can estimate the time when the city will get the benefit. One thing is certain, New York will be more than ready for the water when it does come.

The scheme was begun none too soon. All the boroughs will share the output. The height at which the water will enter the city will not only make distribution easy, but will insure getting water up to the tops of the skyscrapers.

A trunk system will cross under Hell Gate to Queens borough. Then it will wander through Brooklyn and dive under the Narrows to bring wet joy to the people of Staten Island. Staten Island is getting pretty dry aiready, owing to the failure of efforts to get a temporary supply from New Jersey, which opined that it could use all the water it had.

All this water is going to cost the city comething. It has been figured that it will take at least \$162,000,000 to foot the bill, but \$200,000,000 is probably nearer the

The undertaking will be financed by the ssue of 4 per cent water supply bonds. Experts figure that the system will pay for itself in twenty wears.

PETIT JURY FOR LINCOLN Federal Court Panel Drawn for Term to Begin Twenty-Second of Month.

The federal petit jury for the Lincoln erm of the United States and district courts was drawn Saturday afternoon by District Clerk Hoyt and Jury Commissioner Berrien Springs, Mich, last Friday. There Tilden. The jury is ordered to report at Lincoln January 22. Omaha is represented and properly armed. A bunch of four mules on the jury by Dr. R. D. Harris, retired, had disappeared and about the same time and by O. K. Scoffeld, merchant, living three men were missed from their haunts. at 316 South Twenty-sixth street. There are forty jurymen on the panel. Of this number eighteen are farmers, one a photographer, seven merchants, one real estate dealer, one law student, one grain lealer, one stock buyer, one stenographer, one lumber dealer, two with no occupation given, one miller and one editor. Following is the list of jurors in detail:

Victor Anderson, Minden, farmer; John Burge, Ulysses, farmer: James E. Brown, Stanton, farmer; Frank M. Brink, Ponca, farmer; Samuel Coffman, Genoa, farmer; William H. Campbell, Clarks, photographer; Oscar Carlson, Axtell, farmer; George E. Chilcote, York, merchant; Herman Diers, Gresham, merchant; William B. Eastham, Broken Bow, real estate: John Fee, Beatrice, farmer; H. K. Frants, Havelock, banker; George W. Frissen, Henderson, banker; Leonard Flansburg, Lincoln, law student; William Gilbert, Strang, farmer; J. A. Gilbert, Waco, grain dealer; Dr. R. D. Harris, Omaha, retired; Thomas Hammond, Nelson, stock buyer; William P. Hager, York, farmer; Charles Hobbs, Fairbury, stenographer: Frank M. Hughes, Schuyler, grocer; James Jack, Rochester, implement dealer; Sam Johnson, Avoca, farmer; Henry Kersten, Wisner, farmer; A. King, Tekamah, farmer; Gus Linn, Kimbell, lumber dealer; Isaac Murphy, Stanton, farmer; J. A. Miller, Arlington; Ernest Meyer, Oak, miller: James Maloney, Pender, retired farmer; Peter Nelson, Davey, implement dealer; Harley Nettleton, Benedict, farmer; Berlin, farmer; F. J. Pratt. Plum Creek, editor; Joseph Ramsey, Filley, farmer; Charles Rodin, Clarks; S. D. Ross, Grand Island, banker; O. K. Scoffeld, Omaha, merchant; Fred H. Schultz, Stanton, merchant; Roy Whitney, Springfield,

Appoint Committees, but Defer Selection of Time and Place of Function.

The committee of arrangements for the first annual social of the Douglas County bers of the committee on the selection of location for the social and propositions of the different caterers to furnish supcommittee empowered Chairman Yost to You've no timbering to do, he went on, made these selections: B. E. B. Kennedy, just keep on boring through the work long Joseph Redman, A. N. Yost and Mrs. Alice Quann.

Mrs. A. Sorenson and Mrs. Haney were

tables.

The reseption committee and those in charge of the tables are requested to report at 1 p. m. on the afternoon of the social at the hall of the association. The Ice Bids Are All of Them Rejected location of the hall for the social has not yet been decided upon, nor has the exact date of the social, that being left to the next regular meeting of the association early in February. Provision will be made for 300 or 400 people at the social.

There being no further business before it the committee then adjourned until 1:30 p. m. Thursday, February 14.

HORSE AND MAN EXHAUSTED Officer Samuelson Comes to Rescue and Takes Charge

of Both.

Himself hardly able to walk or even stand because of drink and his old horse in much the same predicament because of the of items. The latter company offered, in slippery pavements, and weak from fre. case the entire bid was given to it, to make quent falls. Fred Angeston, 1980 South a contract at the low price in any of the Forty-ninth street, and his suffering animai were rescued by Police Sergeant Samuelson from a possible night out doors unable to reach shelter, Saturday night. Sev- pull prices down. Other contracts were eral reports were sent in to the police station during the evening from different locations in the north part of the city, stating a drunken man driving a horse and light wagon was having a serious time. falling out of the vehicle at times and being unable to get back unaided. It was also said the horse was falling frequently and was getting weak from exertion

Samuelson went out to find the wanderers and at none of the points from which ful. He found the reports to have been chance passerby in that sparsely settled make the 1907 assessment. section should happen along.

from Missouri to Omaha. TRACKED BY IMPRINTS OF NEW SHOES

The Capture, the Keturn Journey and Reception at Home-Death of the

> Lender of the Merry Chase.

Above the mists of time and the haze of romance enveloping the story of ploneer days looms the figures of horse and mule as helpmates of the pathfinders. Possession of one or more were prime essentials in obtaining a livelihood. They were letters of credit for the newcomer, giving him an immediate standing in village or camp. Ownership made him a person worth while Constituting the sole means of conveyance, the passenger locomotive as well as mail carrier, freighter and cultivator, horse and mule were as good as gold and readily exchangeable for coin or dust at a high figure. The great value of the animals and their importance in the scheme of progress caused them in many cases to be prized as highly as human life. Theft of the animals was a high crime and was punished with the rude, but effective specific of rope or gun, or both. Yet so readily were they convertible in money that scores of desperate characters followed the risky business of horse lifting along the pioneer highways, and many a tragic adventure was enacted in their pursuit and capture. Two Market Towns.

In its infancy Omaha and Council Bluffs were quite a market for animals of questionable ownership. Horses were brought from the east and mules from Missouri From the latter state quite a business was marked up and carried on so boldly that the authorities decided to get busy. One of the many expeditions sent in pursuit of mule thieves to Omaha and beyond started from Lockport, now Kansas City, in the Wilbur F. Bryant Scoffs at the Antisummer of 1858, and was in command of Thomas Mars, who died at his home in were five men in the party, all mounted The pursuers struck the trail above St. Joseph and followed it along the Missouri valley until it was lost on the well worn road below Council Bluffs. Somewhere in that vicinity one of the mules was disposed of and driven inland. "We reached Council Bluffs," said Mr. Mars, in relating the adventure to the writer, "without any definite idea as to the direction the thieves had taken. We did not get a trace of the party in Council Bluffs, as they had skirted the town and crossed the river to Omaha. We were only two days behind them, though we did not know it at the time. On the way to the river we discovered on the moist soil of the road the imprint of new mule shoes, and as one of the stolen animals had been shod recently in your editorial columns the following parwe felt confident we were on the right agraph; trail."

Capture and Subsequent Events. The pursuers pressed on with greater energy, stopping in Omaha only long enough to feed and water their animals and replenish their saddle-bags. Some twenty miles west of Omaha, near what was then known as Elk City, they came upon the thleves, who surrendered without resist-

"One of the three," said Mr. Mars, "was an itinerant preacher, and he was only was in Oniaha at the time on professional craven in the party. Before we had decided to give evidence against his fellows."

on the west side of the river, in order to igation. The speakers so assigned were avoid possible legal complications at Omaha Hon. L. T. Genung of Iowa, Hon. G. M. or Council Bluffs. Near Nebraska City the Hitchcock of Omaha and Hon. Warren preacher escaped during a night camp. The Switzler of Omaha. I am not at all in remaining pair reached Missouri.

Mars, "we were met by a reception com- as I do with the editor of The Bee, and mittee, which, finding us weary and hun- perhaps even more. These gentlemen all gry, gave us refreshments and took charge stand for mossback democracy. They want of the prisoners. We did not see them PIONEERS PLAN BIG SOCIAL again. They did not reach town. Local tradition had it that the formalities of a ernment ownership of railroads. They be trial were dispensed with. One thing we were sure off-the pair we brought back did

not resume business." Typical Frontierisman.

Mr. Mars was a splendid type of American frontiersman, strong, rugged, forceful, Pioneer association met Saturday at 2:30 quick to see and act, as clean and straight placed in the hands of the administration p. m. The reports of the different memhars of the committee on the selection of
Michigan where the greater part of his life was spent. His parents settled in that section in 1831 when he was a babe of two plies were submitted and discussed. The years and he grew to manhood there. The opinion. The public ownership of railroads western fever took him to Missouri in the is going to break up party lines as no other plans with a mining engineer from the contract with the caterers. Mrs. John F. fifties. When the civil war came on his question has broken them up since the Briggs was appointed as chairman of the strong union sympathies made him an uncommittee on program, she to select the desirable resident. Several times he was the westerner, or words to that effect, remainder of the committee. Mrs. Briggs urged to leave the country, but did not will naturally be found in whatever party move until the raiders burned his saw mill. Returning to his old home near Benton Harbor he engaged in farming and fruit raising and continued it almost to the end appointed as the reception committee to of his 78 years. He was repeatedly elected enlarge its membership at their discretion. a member of the Michigan legislature, Mrs. Sorenson was also appointed chair- served a term as state railroad commisman of the committee on music. Man- sioner, president of the state grange and dames Haney, Quann and Sorenson and was counsellor, confidant and executor for Messrs. Redman, Lockner, Feenan and most of the rural families in St. Joseph Yost were appointed a committee to select county. Mrs. Mars, who died four years two young women each to wait on the ago, was a near relative of Dr. O. S. Wood of Omaha.

COUNTY CONTRACTS ARE LET

On Ground That They Are Too High.

The board let the annual contracts for the furnishing of most of the supplies, but not only in this case, but in many others, rejected all bids for supplying ice, as they were considered too high. The bids ran from 35 to 40 cents per 100 pounds, and for filling the county hospital icehouse \$1 per ton. The bids were accompanied by a proin case of a short crop. The board will ad-

vertise for new bids. The contracts for printing, stationery lithographing and blanks are divided among a number of bidders, the Omaha Printing company and the Klopp-Bartlett company being low on the greatest number bids on the different items, but the board rejected the offer, holding it would not be fair to the smaller bidders who had helped awarded as follows: Cement, sewer pipo, sand and brick to Sunderland Bros. company; lumber, to the H. F. Cady Lumber company; piling, to the Chicago Lumber company; meat for county hospital and Detention school, to A. Thomsen; greceries, for the courthouse, Detention school, county hospital and county store, to Weinstein & Greenberg and Johnson Bros.; bread, to Z. K. Keeder at 2% cents per loaf of one pound; prescriptions, to Haines Drug company at 16% cents each; grocertes and meats for the county store, to Allen Bros., J. P. Mallender and Sommer Bros.; drugs, to for he can't. Myers-Dillon company and Sherman & Mc-

The board selected John L. Hobbs as a member of the Soldiers' Relief commission. County Assessor Reed was granted permission to appoint fifty deputy assessors to

Store Guaranteed as to Price and Quality. consideration of the matter of her par-

Complies with all requirements of the National Pure Food Law, Guarantee No. 2041, filed at Washington.



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Arbuckles' was the first roasted pack aged coffee. The pores of each coffee berry are sealed

after roasting with fresh eggs and granulated sugar to hold the goodness in and make the coffee settle clear and quickly; an actual application by machinery, of "Mother's" methods as patented by this firm.

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don, let alone analyzing and weighing it | himself not to give her a new trial but

ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

LETTERS FROM BEE READERS

M. F. Harrington Te'ls Wherein He Differs fron Omaha Jacksonians.

JUDGE HASTINGS DISCUSSES LILLIE PARDON

Lobby Law and Instnuates that Some Legislators Do Protest Too Much,

Contributions on timety topics are invited from readers of The Bes. Communications should be written legibly on one side of the paper only and accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. Unused communications will not be returned. Correspondents are advised to limit their letters to 300 words or they will be subject to being cut down to that limit at the discretion of the editor. Publications of views of correspondents must not be taken to respondents must not be taken to commit The Bee to their endorse-

Harrington Not a Jacksonian. O'NEIL, Neb., Jan. 11 .- To the Editor The Bee:

In your issue of yesterday you publish

agraph:

One of the guests prominently in evidence at the Jacksonian feast was M. F. Harrington, president of the recently organized Public Ownership of Raijroads league. Either the invitation to Harry Brome as vice president of the league miscarried or he neglected to send the usual letter of regrets.

I am satisfied that the editor of The Bee

believed it to be true that I attended the Jacksonian banquet. But it is not true. I was invited by several of its members to attend but declined to do so, although business. I assumed that the speakers at on a course of action the preacher offered the banquet, who were assigned political subjects, really represented the political Pursuers and captives started homeward sentiment of the managers of that organharmony with the political ideas of these "Some distance from home," related Mr. gentlemen. I differ with them just as much no progress. They want to go back to the old rut. They are all opposed to the govlieve in the existing system. I have it from Mr. Hitchcock personally, on the very day that we formed the league that he as opposed to public ownership of railroads and feared the "centralized power" thereof and regarded the power that would be as "dangerous." As he regards this power as "dangerous." of course we must figure him as one of our stalwart enemies. The other two gentlemen evidently are of like republic was formed. In that new alignment, the orators at the Jacksonian club stands for the system of Rockefeller, Hill, Harriman, Ryan and Morgan. The rest of us will be found in another party. Where the Jacksonian club generally will be when this division arrives, I cannot foretell. If they were forced to take a etand on the question today the members of the Jacksonian club would fight as badly as the famous Kilkenney cats. Influential in that club are those who stand for the existing system. But there are also in that club many courageous, honest, intel ligent men who are not afraid to take the people's side on the railroad question.

> Hastings on the Pardon. DAVID CITY, Neb., Jan. 11 .- To the Editor of The Bee: What do I think about Mickey's action in pardoning Mrs. Lillie? Well, what I really think about Mickey and his exercising of the pardoning power would not look well in print. It would be more emphatic than elegant. He committed many infamous acts in his exercise of the pardoning power, but that was the most infamous of all. There is no excuse tempted excuse for it is so without merit that it brands him, in the minds of all right thinking people, as either a fool or a knave. In my judgment, a man who so abuses the authority placed in his hands by the people is a greater enemy of and more dangerous to organized society than any criminal he pardons. Such acts as his brings public officers into disrespect. People lose confidence in them. It brings about a disrespect and disregard of the law, and if those placed in office and given the supreme power in such matters violate the spirit of the authority why should not the ordinary fellow think he can? Such acts breed anarchy. The man invested with authority who does such things is as much an anarchist as the man who carries a red flag in one hand and a bomb in the other for the destruction of organized government. His unlimited exercising of the pardoning power is a disgrace to our great state. Every man who voted to help place him in power shares, to a certain extent, the disgrace with him. To that extent we who voted for him must blush for shame, In the Lillie matter he says that he read

M. F. HARRINGTON.

Yours truly,

the evidence and considered some new evidence, and that he had some doubt, as to her guilt. Now, any one who knows anything about the evidence taken in that case knows that there was about 1,500 typewritten pages of it, and that it would be a physical impossibility for a man to All goods sold at Hubermann's Jewelry read it in the time that he gave to the

an absolute pardon. The action is an out-Twelve as good men as could be found in rage and should be condemned by all dethis county heard the evidence as it came cent people. from the lips of the witnesses, saw the It also seems that the present warden witnesses on the stand, noted their con of the state penitentiary is too active for duct and demeanor, and, under instruc the benefit of good government in his tions from the court, found that the evieffots to obtain pardons for criminals dence proved her guilty of the crime under his charge. The present governor charged beyond reasonable doubt. should appoint some one else in his place trial court sustained that verdict, and I who will perform the duties imposed upon want to say right here that if any person him by law and not spend his time enever had a fair and impartial trial it was deavoring to obtain pardons for crimin-Mrs. Lillie. All that has been said about als under his charge. Judge Good being unfair in the trial of Let us pray. that case is absolutely false. When there was any doubt about the admission of any CHECKS DID NOT LOOK GOOD evidence that doubt was resolved in her favor by Judge Good. It will not do to As a Consequence Joseph A. Lafferty try to excuse the disgraceful act of Mickey by maligning and abusing Judge is Lodged in the City Good. The supreme court examined the Jatt. record upon which her conviction was With the charge of forgery opposite his based, said that she had had a fair and name on the police blotter, Joseph A. Lafimpartial trial, that there was no prejuferty, who said he halls from Orange, N. dicial error in the record, and that the J., occupies a cell at the city jail. Acevidence was sufficient to sustain the verdict and affirmed the judgment and sentence of the lower court. And now this man Mickey sets himself up as superior to the twelve men who heard the evidence, to the trial judge, and to the suprem court of this state and says that they were all wrong. Great is Mickey. We hope there will be no other like him. What the new evidence offered before him was ing used on two. I am not advised. It was wholly ex-parte

have entitled her to a new trial the courts

been sufficient she would have been

granted a new trial. The state would have

had an opportunity to have examined her

witnesses and the truth would have

newly discovered evidence was sufficient

a new trial, took the responsibility upon

cording to the evidence of the police, Lafferty attempted to get money in an easier way than working for it, by first providing himself with a number of blank checks. Several of these he filled out for \$20, signed by different persons, the names of Peter Bolan, a street railway timer, and Patrick Johnson, with Hayden Bros., be-Lafferty then went to Hayden Bros. store and offered the Bolan check in payhearing, based upon affidavits, one of the ment for some articles he ordered. When poorest procedures imaginable for the questioned as to the man whose name was ascertainment of the truth. If she had newly discovered evidence which would

L. S. HASTINGS.

attached to the check, Lafferty became uncertain and said he had some more checks in his pocket, one from a man whom were open to her, and if the evidence had the salesman would probably know. He then presented the Johnson paper. being somewhat intoxicated and otherwise acting strangely, Johnson was shown the check, and denied having given any to the been ascertained whether the alleged man of plenty checks. Detectives Drummy and Maloney were then summoned from to give her a new trial. Mickey, instead of relegating her to the courts to obtain the police station and Lafferty placed

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> Conte, J. B., 31st Ave and Farnam.
> Crissey Pharmacy, 24th and Lake.
> Carmak, Emil, 1262 S. 13th St.
> Eastman Pharmacy, 4046 Hamilton,
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> Pacific. Green's Pharmacy, corner Park Ave and Pacific.
>
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> Schmidt J. H., 24th and Cuming Sts.
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> Walton Pharmacy, 16th and Grace Sts.
> Walton Pharmacy, 15th and Grace Sts.
> Wirth, O. H., 46th and Hamilton Sts.

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Mr. Smith was talking over the tunnel west and asked him if he didn't think it was a pretty big job. Child's play, replied

enough and the job's done. Nevertheless, the task isn't the work of month or so. Tunnel boring through solid granite costs money and takes time. Some time and money will be saved by making the boring in this nuge siphon smaller in diameter than the remainder of

emainder of the tunnel is arched in shape. masonry will soon be ready to advertise

eleven miles between Peckskill and Croton. Most of the work to date has been done on the Esopus and other heigh-Here is to be constructed a lake twelve

asonry dam 220 feet high and by a string To keep this lake full an area of 1,000 square miles in the eastern part of the Catskills will be drained. Four streams, the Schoharie, the Esopus, the Rondout and Catskill creek carry the water from fourteen separate water sheds. Small aqueducts will be constructed to help to

collect the water for this mammoth reserlevel of existing water systems, insuring

under the Croton reservoir in a deep tunnel. No pumping stations will be required. Wherever possible the aqueduct will be

The terminal reservoir will be back of true, and it is likely but for his appear-

The planning of this great water system has used up about all the enginering talent



First, by a number of pipes laid on the surface of the muddy bottom. The trouble with this method was that it wouldn't be AQUEDUCT.

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