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WATERS OF THE ARKANSAS.

Preliminary Reports on the Proposed Reservoir System.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a communication from the director of the geological survey regarding the flow of the Arkansas River, especially at points near the Kansas-Colorado state line. The cause which led to the inquiry is the alleged action of the State of Colorado in conserving the waters in Colorado for irrigating purposes, and the alleged consequent deprivation of the farmers of Western Kansas of the supply to which they have a natural right. It is claimed that great injury has been done to farm lands in Western Kansas by reason of the lessening of the volume of water in the Arkansas River, through the tapping of the river in Colorado.

In his report to Secretary Hitchcock, which the secretary sent to Congress, Acting Director Riser, of the geological survey says: "From an examination of the fact it has seemed that the Arkansas River has a certain regularity of behavior, with floods culminating in May or June, such that they are depended upon for the irrigation of large tracts of land. The waters of these floods, although occurring with regularity, are, for the most part, not used in irrigation, but pass off down the stream out of Colorado and through Kansas. The low water discharge of Arkansas River is wholly used for the purposes of agriculture, and during a considerable part of the year the river bed is dry above the Kansas-Colorado line. From this vicinity, easterly through the greater part of Kansas the channel is often dry, a small amount of water being supplied by a few tributaries, such, for example, as Little Arkansas River, at Wichita, Kan.

"The consideration of the fact relating to reservoir sites show that a large amount of water which might be saved goes to waste, and leads to the conclusion that it will be possible to conserve the waters of this river so that they will ultimately reclaim an acreage far greater than that now watered. This can only come about, however, by pursuing some systematic plan by which the floods or excess waters are held at points of greatest advantage to all concerned. It is not probable that all of the land suitable for irrigation, especially that in the lower valleys, can be watered; but the increase in the available supply will result in notably augmenting the prosperity of this important region as far east as the irrigated areas of Kansas.

"The total area of the Arkansas River drainage basin in the Kansas-Colorado line is estimated to be 24,600 square miles, an extent larger than the aggregate area of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. At Hutchinson, Kan., the drainage area is increased by about 10,000 square miles—a little more than the area of Vermont. Most of this country should be rapidly examined for possible reservoir sites, although it is known that the more important of these are within the 5000 square miles of mountain area.

"On the basis of the cost of work recently completed, and of the operations already carried on in the Arkansas basin, it is estimated that \$10,000 a year for three years will be needed to make a complete report showing the location, capacity and cost of all reservoir sites and the practicability of conserving the flow of Arkansas River for the benefit of lands in the states of Colorado and Kansas."

The Waters of the Nile of America.

The demonstration being made in behalf of the vested rights of the original settlers in the Arkansas valley in Kansas to the waters of the river as originally found flowing when these settlers bought their lands of Uncle Sam in good faith, seems to be bearing fruit already. The secretary of war, who has charge of all riverways, as also the secretary of the interior, has become interested in the proposed motion to be made in the supreme court. In response to Senator Harris' resolution, the secretary of the interior has sent to congress Acting Director Riser's report of the geodetic survey made by him of the watershed of the upper Arkansas. He reports that the Arkansas river is very reliable in its flow and very regular in its floods, the greatest annual flood occurring in May or June. He finds that for the past few years during the crop season Colorado irrigationists have appropriated most of the water, the river often practically disappearing from the west line of the state down to Wichita, where the Little Arkansas river, a stream which never fails nor varies, comes to the rescue. The director reports that it is feasible to save in vast reservoirs the greater per cent of the water which goes to waste during the flood times. But

it will take \$10,000 a year for same years to pay for the necessary engineering survey already in progress. How long after that before the reservoirs can be completed, or at what cost, is not stated. In the meanwhile these officials should not forget that it is the present generation which is desiring relief.

The Pension Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Wichita Eagle says: "The Grand Army pension bill, as it is known, is now a law. It was passed last week by the house and has been signed by the president. This bill shows effectually that the national administration and congress are still the friends of the soldiers of the Civil war. It shows that another pledge made by the party has been fulfilled. The bill is called the Grand Army bill because it was asked by that order. It met with the full approval of the pension committee of the national G. A. R. Men like General Daniel Sickles came here to advocate it, and that one-limbed old hero is as pleased as a person could be at the prompt passage of the bill. The bill amends the act of 1890. The act of 1890 provides pensions for those who can not, or find it too difficult, to prove origin in the service of their disabilities. It was passed by the Fifty-first congress, and is sometimes known as the Morrill bill, the former governor of Kansas being at the time chairman of the committee on invalid pensions of the house. Its maximum limit is \$12 per month and the minimum \$6. The two prominent features of the amendment are: Aggregating disabilities, making it possible, where a soldier is found to be disabled by reason of one thing at the rate of \$2, in another way at the same rate, and in a third at \$2, also to be given pension of \$6 per month. Formerly, a disability, of itself, had to show a \$6 rate or no pension could be granted. The minimum limit of a widow's income to enable her to have the benefits of the act of 1890, is now raised from \$96 per annum to \$250. This is a very just and fair provision, and will enable many deserving widows to obtain their pension of \$8 per month. It is worthy of note that not a single vote was cast against this bill when it passed the house. This shows that it was deemed an act of justice was being done, and is a tribute to the house.

Kansas Flour Mills.

There are few states which have a greater milling industry than Kansas. The mills of the state will make enough flour this year to supply 6,000,000 people with bread. Last year 44,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the state and 20,000,000 bushels were ground up by March 1 of this year. Six million bushels was used for seed and a part of the remainder was exported. Only the inferior grade was shipped out of the state.

There are about 300 flour mills in Kansas. These mills have a combined capacity to grind 40,000 barrels daily, or 10,500,000 per year. Their actual output amounts this year to nearly two-thirds their possible production, which means Kansas mills do not remain idle long at a time.

Six of the largest mills in the state and their daily capacity is as follows: Topeka, 3,500 barrels; Coffeyville, 1,940 barrels; Atchison, 1,450 barrels; Arkansas City, 1,350 barrels; Lawrence, 1,350 barrels; Salina, 1,200 barrels. The other important milling towns are: Winfield, 950 barrels; Leavenworth, 850 barrels; Great Bend, 850 barrels; Enterprise, 800 barrels; Newton, 775 barrels; Oswego, 750 barrels; Wellington, 600 barrels; Independence, 575 barrels; Abilene, 500 barrels; McPherson, 425 barrels; Junction City, 400 barrels.

About 80 per cent of Kansas wheat is hard wheat and makes the best flour. Most of the wheat exported goes to Germany. The number of Kansas mills is increasing constantly, and this year's wheat crop is expected to exceed last year's crop by several million bushels.

Mr. Anderson, the Twin Springs ranchman recently sent to his old home in Missouri for a pair of thoroughbred, pedigreed hounds, and in due time they arrived by express. After a few days residence in Garfield township, the dogs got dissatisfied and left. Mr. Anderson offered a reward for their return, and one was restored to his owner. The other disappeared completely, and no trace of him could be found until this week when Mr. Anderson got a letter from Missouri stating that the dog had returned home. The mystery is how the dog ever found his way back over 500 miles of territory that he passed over in an express car, but he did. It is certainly a remarkable trick in the dog.—Garden City Herald.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Exercises at Bucklin on May 30th, 1900.

It will be only for a few more times that veterans of 1861-65 can be present on succeeding memorial days, for the final muster is not far off. Let us be true to the spirit of valor while we live as comrades, and next memorial day every Post of the Grand Army of the Republic should endeavor to make the occasion one of solemn and worthy patriotic observances.

Let the children in their youth and beauty, aid in the ceremonies of decorating our soldiers' graves and thus fill their hearts with deathless love of country so that in coming years they will lead the way to a higher and nobler Christian civilization. (Extract from Commander-in-Chief Shaw's observations of May 30th. Bucklin Post, G. A. R., extends a cordial invitation to all old soldiers and all Sunday schools and day schools, and all secret orders and all citizens to join with us on this memorial day. And join with us in strewn flowers in memory of our noble dead.

A column will form at 10 a. m., and march to the Bucklin cemetery, where the memorial services prescribed by the ritual of the G. A. R. will be observed; after which we will return to the place of assembling at 11 a. m., to listen to the oration by Col. J. W. Tout. At 2 p. m. the general exercises will be continued per program.

PROGRAM.

Song..... Bucklin choir
Another year is past to G. A. R..... May Davis
Song..... Bucklin choir
The Last Charge..... Nellie Dellinger
Song..... By Bucklin children
Memorial Day..... Della Simpson
Both sides of the line..... Carri; Hammer
Honor them all..... Rena Buttolph
Recitation..... Stella Hammer
Song..... Mr and Mrs H Seacat
America's answer to Kipling..... Octa Fisher
Decoration Day..... Hazel Haynes
Song..... W F Elland and others, Ford
What our maidens use to sing..... Zora Guerin
Sherman's March..... M L Sweeney
Song..... Bucklin choir
Veterans dead..... Clarence Sevens
The boy that died..... Nellie Taylor
Song..... Fairview children
The little button..... Mabel Cass
The gray haired vet..... Roy Stofor
Song..... W F Elland and others, Ford
Memorial..... Ella Board
Address to the W. R. C..... Ada Cook
Song..... Bucklin choir
Memorial sermon will be delivered at Bucklin on memorial Sunday, May 27th, at 11 a. m., by Rev. P. O. Davis, of Annelly, Kansas.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY AND DECORATION DAY.

Services will be observed at the Christian church in Dodge City on Sunday, the 27th of May. Rev. E. M. Carr will preach the sermon. All churches in town are requested to join in the service.

The members of the Grand Army and all Old Soldiers, members of the Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans are requested to meet at G. A. R. Hall at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day and march in a body to the church. All having uniforms and badges please wear them.

DECORATION DAY.

Meet at Post Room at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp. All Soldiers, members of Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, and Citizens generally are cordially invited to join with us and march to Grand Army Cemetery and assist in decorating the graves of the defenders of our country in its greatest need.

All are requested to bring flowers to G. A. R. Hall by 8 o'clock a. m. on the 30th of May where a committee will make them into wreaths and bouquets.

At 2:30 o'clock will meet in Glicks Opera House where there will be exercises appropriate to the day.

Oration by Col. J. W. Tout. Music by Beeson's Orchestra.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

After a test of quite a number of years serious objections are being raised against wire nails. It is claimed that the cut nail will greatly outlast them and that after a time the wire nails rust off, owing to an acid used in annealing them before they are drawn. This is especially noticeable on roofs where shingles that are fastened with wire nails blow off after a period of about ten years, whereas those fastened with the cut nail stand the test as long as the shingles last. Carpenters, however, will not favor any movement tending to bring back the old-fashioned cut nail, as the wire ones are much cleaner, neater and more easily driven into the wood.

A curious winch will shortly go into effect in Winchester, West Virginia. The city council of that place passed a law requiring every citizen to pour kerosene oil on every open pool and that every open rain barrel shall have the spigot at the bottom. The town is infested with mosquitoes, and the law was passed in order to make the place an attractive resort for summer boarders.

A Catholic Mission.

Rev. Bernadine, C. P., of St. Louis, will open a mission at the Catholic church next Sunday at 10 a. m. A special invitation is extended to non-Catholics. An opportunity is offered to all to hear a fair presentation of Catholic doctrine and practices. The following subjects will be treated during the course of the mission:

Sunday 10:00 a m—The Voice of God.
7:30 p m—The design of God in creating man.

Monday 9 a m—Duties of parents to children.
7:30 p m—Instruction; Confession. Sermon—The last hours of the wicked.

Tuesday 9:00 a m—The law of charity.
7:30 p m—Instruction; sorrow for sin. Sermon—Is the Bible the foundation of faith?

Wednesday 9 a m—The Law of Justice.
7:30 p m—Instruction; The purpose of amendment. Sermon—The church established by Christ.

Thursday 9 a m—The Blessed Sacrament of the Altar.
7:30 p m—Instruction; Sacraments. Sermon—The Virgin Mother of Jesus.

Friday 9:00 a m—The Sacred Heart of Jesus.
7:30 p m—Instruction; Holy Communion. Sermon—The Victim of Calvary.

Saturday 9:00 a m—Christ our model.
7:30 p m—Instruction; Sermon—Matrimony as instituted by God.

Sunday 8:00 a m—Short instruction.
10:00 a m—Merit.
7:30 p m—Persuasion.

CLOSED ON SUNDAY.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessy, D. D., will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation June 1st, at 10 a. m.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Twenty-two of the largest locomotives ever brought into Chicago are being put into service by the Rock Island road. These new locomotives are to be used in the fast passenger and freight service between Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, and are constructed for both speed and power. It is estimated that they will be able to easily pull a train of from 12 to 14 heavy Pullman sleepers, at an average speed of 50 miles an hour.

These locomotives weigh about 290,000 pounds and are of the compound ten wheeler type. The drive wheels measure 78 inches over tires. They have high pressure cylinders of 15½ by 28 inches, and low pressure cylinders 26 by 28 inches. From the pilot to the draw-bar it measures 64 feet. The tender carries 5500 gallons of water and 10 tons of coal. It becomes necessary to use these large locomotives on account of the heavy trains being hauled. These locomotives are of late pattern and are equipped with all modern safety appliances, including electric headlights, which will plainly reveal an object a mile ahead of the train.

Santa Fe Engine No. 763 Said to Be Haunted.

Santa Fe engine No. 763 had been uncoupled from the train and while she was panting in the semi-darkness in the Union depot yards last night, her fireman and engineer, with flaring, smoky torches were looking her over and closing the oil cups, says the Denver Republican. With his flickering light the fireman was well under the great machine when suddenly the silent black thing gave a little shudder and began to move slowly forward. In a moment the engineer was at the air lever, jamming on the brakes.

"She often does that—takes steam even when the throttle is closed," said he, as he climbed down out of the cab. "Close call for you, Jim," to the grimy fireman who crawled out from underneath the wheels. "You aren't hurt, are you?" The fireman was not—and went on with his work, tapping bolts and feeling bearings.

"That is a bad habit—she is a vicious machine, and you dare not trust her," continued the engineer, turning his remarks toward the person who had been watching him before the little incident.

"She has killed her two men that way, and is likely to kill more before she is put in the scrap heap. In her young days—and that is not so many years ago, she did not show her failings often, but when she did it was with results. I can tell you."

"In fact, she has a reputation of being haunted, and she comes well by it. It was some years ago, down by La Junta. I was a fireman on a freight train at that time and we had stopped on a siding. No. 763 was up ahead. Frank Barker was engineer, and a fellow named Perkins was fireman. For some reason the two had scrapped and in dead earnest. It was over a girl, I think, and only because they could not help themselves they went out together on that trip. Perkins was fixing the air between the engine and the train, and Barker was taking it easy on the grass, up the slope of the cut, when all at once 763 gave a little puff, and slid forward, yanking the cars with her. She puffed again, and it was all up with Perkins, for he had a leg and an arm cut off, and his skull crushed. No one was in the cab, but we all knew of the trouble between Barker and Perkins, and we knew Barker. 'Ghost at the throttle,' said Barker, and we let that explanation suffice.

"It was scarcely three weeks after that that practically the same crew, with 763

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low priced, imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

RETRIBUTION FROM ABOVE.

The Fate of Brakeman Myers, Who Deserted His Wife and Children.

From Albuquerque Citizen.

Perhaps the saddest case of retribution The Citizen has learned of for many years, recently overcame the late Charles Myers, brakeman of the Santa Fe road.

A short time ago he was a resident of Albuquerque, with a happy family of a wife and two young children, living at No. 203 Tijeras avenue. His run was to San Marcial, where he generally laid over a day or two. There he met one of those fallen "angels" of the opposite sex, that soon caused him to neglect his happy little home in Albuquerque. His case was reported to the railroad officials, and he soon lost their good will and his position on the road. He was compelled to leave for other parts and look for a job. Taking his paramour with him he reached El Paso where he passed her off as his wife.

In the meantime his little wife in this city was washing and sewing to support herself and two small children. At El Paso, Myers succeeded in making friends of several members of the railroad lodge, who proposed that a donation of money be made to help a brother member and his "wife" along.

At a meeting held for that purpose there was a member who knew Myers' real character and exposed him then and there as a fraud and a rascal, who had left a wife and family penniless in Albuquerque. It is needless to say the donation was not made, and the lodge made it so hot for Myers that he crossed the Rio Grande bridge at El Paso to Mexico, taking his fallen "angel" with him.

After wandering homeless and penniless for several weeks in Mexico, he succeeded in getting work. Three days after he was taken down with small-pox of the worst form.

This was the beginning of the end of a false husband.

He received medical attendance, but his case was hopeless. His ravings were like those of a wild man. He cried again and again for his wronged and outraged wife and children in Albuquerque, begging their forgiveness. His sufferings were equal to "Dante's Inferno" until death ended all. Two days after his paramour died with the same terrible disease, and they both now fill a pauper's grave down in one of Mexico's bleak and almost forgotten graveyards.

C. M. Beeson, C. A. Milton and C. M. Shain.

Kansas State Mutual Mail Association, McPherson, Kas; Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned farmers of Ford county, having last year insured our growing wheat with your agent, J. B. Milford, received at the end of the season a rebate draft for 41 per cent of the amount we paid, and cheerfully recommend this company to all that need insurance on their growing grain, and want a straight deal and fair treatment.

C. M. BEESON.
C. A. MILTON.
JAMES JANES.
C. M. SHAIN.

Pneumonia follows la grippe, but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and lung remedy. W. S. Amos.

Science has found that rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. This poison should be excreted by the kidneys. No rheumatism with healthy kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure always makes them well. W. S. Amos.

WM. R. ROGERS,
ALMYRA PATTERSON.