MORSE'S

Ladies' and Misses'

\$1.98

LADIES'

Jersey Jackets

Come in black only in all sizes from 32 to 42. Our former price was \$5.00.

LADIES' Worsted Suits \$5.00

LADIES' Cloth Jackets

An accumulation of odd sizes and qualities ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$7.00, all at one price 98c.

LADIES' White India Linon Wrappers. \$1.50

The balance of our stock of these \$2.50 wrappers, we offer this week, all at \$1.50

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

MEN OF THE ROUND HOUSE.

Toilers in the Engine Stables of the Missouri

Pacific in Omaha.

FAITHFUL EMPLOYES OF JAY GOULD

How the Company's Locomotives Are Carefully Cared For at Cut-Off Lake-Labor News.

While the main shops of the Missouri Pa cific railroad system are not in Omaba, shops and round houses of more than ordinary isnportance are located on the banks of Cut-off lake, just east of the fair grounds.

The plant, which, by the way is the larges division plant of any this side of Kansas City consists of a round house with nine stalls, blacksmith shop and repair shop, giving con stant employment to nearly one hundred men. all of whom are looked after by W. E. Wonn, and his able assistants. The round house is a low, rangy affair, on

story high. In front of it is a perfect net work of tracks, all leading out onto one of th main switches. The round house, properly speaking, is a stable where the iron horses are taken in and cared for after coming in from a hard day's trip, and where they receive as careful attention as the finest steed to the city.

When an engineer pulls his train into the depot, be steps down from the foot board and turns his machine over to a bostler and his helper. He gives the hostler a note, showing what repairs are needed before the out going trip, and then pulling off a suit of oilbesmeared clothes the engineer is at liberty until an hour before it is time to take out another train.

The order of the engineer is copied into a book kept for the purpose in Foreman Wonn's private office in the round house, where it is called to the attention of Assistan Foreman G. W. Smith, who instructs his men as to what is needed.

If the train arrives during the day tin Charles Sherman, the day hostler, takes the engine to the round house, but if it arrives by night it is taken there by John Barr, the night hostler. Just below the round he the machine comes to a halt, over the cinder pit, a long shallow excavation between the tracks, where it is turned over to the wipers who draw the fires from the furnace with long iron rods. Then the engine is pushed upon the turn table and sent to its stall where for two hours it is in charge of the wipers, who work in two gangs. The day gang consists of Dan Murphy, T. D. Bailey and Nick Kratch, while the night gang con-sists of M. Ruby, W. H. Blackson, William Rigg and J. W. Martin. In the stall the grant

the stall, the engine goes over a pit, four feet deep and twelve feet long, and ses scen as the water is drawn out of the boiler, the wipers, with bunches of cotton waste, go over every part of the machinery below the foot-board, removing the dust, dirt and oil that has accumulated while running along the dusty road. The brass is polished, new pack-ing put into the boxes and the cab swept. The fireman then commences his work, which The fireman then commences his work, the consists, in addition to shoveling coal, in keeping clean and bright every portion of the keeping clean and bright every portion of the keeping above the foot-board. When he has completed his labors, the boiler is opened and water forced through the flues to remove the scales that have formed. In the nine stalls of the Omaha roundhouse forty engines are cleaned and kept in repair by the little gang

Jay Gonld's treasury.

Besides the roundhouse there are the car repair shops, in charge of J. B. Wilkinson, who has thirty-five men in his employ, who are constantly kept busy putting in new wheels, springs, bumpers, air-brakes and such other improvements and repairs as may

be necessary.

The repair shops are not very pretentions "Tairs, consisting of two one-story buildings,

MORSE'S.

LADIES'

75c.

To clean out the balance of our large s'ock of Waists, that we have sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50 we offer the lot, on separate tables, at 75c

Ladies', Misses' and Boys'

BlouseWaists 98c.

We find we have numerous odd sizes in the above Walsts-odd lots-ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$1.00. We make one price (8c.

FINE FRENCH GAUZE

Flannel Waists, \$2.98.

LADIES'

Bl'k Netted Capes, \$2.98.

Infants' Gloaks, \$1.50.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

Run in connection with the car shop, there s a blacksmith shop, where J. W. Cline pro sides over a forge, assisted by his helper, B. S. Manoney, and there two men make the bolts, repair the breaks in the iron work about the cars and engines, and are kept busy from early morning till late at night.

Every piece of work turned out by the blacksmith is inspected by C. J. Corkhill, the day machinist, or by G. W. Merrill, who is in charge of the machine shops at night, and if found perfect, is used, otherwise is goes back to be remodeled and worked over. The sand pit is a separate department, and is a pit only in name, as it consists of a huge pile of yellow sand, brought here on cars from the sand banks of Louisville, Sand plays an important part in the matter of run ting trains, as each engine carries its saudbox, a large conical shaped affair, in front of the cab. In going up steep grades, or in passing over the line after a heavy rain, it is necessary to use sand upon the rails, to prevent the wheels from slipping, and this Louisville sand is for this purpose. After reaching the yards it is brown into a pile, screened and the fine sand put into a drying furnace, where all of the moisture is removed, after which it is taken to the store-house, ready for use.

All of the supplies, material and articles used upon the Omaha division are looked after by Quint Ware, Foreman Wonn's genemanly clerk, a young man who has be be employ of the company since boy company since beylood He has a complete clerk system with every epartment, and so accurate is he in his acmaterial that has passed through his hands during the past year has been accounted for, his book balancing with those at the general

supply house in St. Louis. The nostler, while his title would indicate ne occupies an inferior position, is, in fact, the most important personage about the nons or yards, as he is in the direct lin promotion. A man becomes a wiper, and a wiper he may continue for life; but now and then one is promoted to the position of fireman and works about the yards on the switch engines. If he is faithful, he becomes a hostler, ranking above a fireman. The climax in the round house has then been reached, and the first time a very second of the limit in the host in the limit. me a vacancy occurs on the line, the hostler s given an engine and coes onto the road as a ull-fledged knight of the throttle.

All, or nearly all of the engineers on the Dunha division have served time and graduted from the ranks of the hostlers. The "callers" occupy an important posi-tion. There are two of them, young men, whose duties are to look after the engineers. Every engineer, before starting out on a run. is given notice one hour in advance. When an engineer is detailed to take out a train, two hours before leaving time a caller is sent to hunt his whereacouts. If he is found he signs his name in the caller's book and the report is sent to the foreman of the sho hould the caller fall to find the enginee another is hunted up, and the first man sent for loses his trip. Another rule prevails, and is rigidly enforced. If the caller finds the engineer in a disreputable resort, he so reports to the foreman of the shops, and the engineer loses his trip and another man takes his run. In regard to men dring-ing or associating in bad com-pany the Missouri Pacific does not draw apply to all employes, from the "canaries.

the line on engineers, but made the same rul which is the railroad name given to section men, up to the highest efficials of the road. If a man seeks employment, no matter for what position, he must present an applica-tion, which must recite his history from the day of his birth. Should this receive favorathe consideration, the applicant is notified. He then goes into the "sweat box." or small room or effice, where the foreman who will be over him if he passes master takes him in and and interrogates him regarding his hab its, inclination to pay his debts and gameral prospects for the future. If the answers are satisfactory the name of the applicant goes on to the books, and when a vacancy occurs or more help is needed, the man is duly installed. If the answers to the numerous questions are not such as the control of the same of the s

questions are not such as come up to the idea of the foreman, the applicant is notified and his case is disposed of without more ado and he is informed that he will have to look elsewhere for a position.

By pursuing this course the officials of the company claim they are enable to secure the MORSE'S

SALE

Between now and moving time. September 1st, we will sell goods from every department at any price in preference to moving them.

EVERY :-: DEPARTMENT China Silks, 15c.

Wash Silks, 69c. These beautiful Striped Wash Sliks that sold at \$1.00 a yard, reduced to 60c.

Surah Silks, 45c.

25-inch Colored Surah Silk (notice the width) that sold at 75c and 85c; reduced to Surah Silk, 69c.

All the new shades in our \$1.66 24-inch fine Surah Slik on this sale at obe.

Black Silks, \$1.25, Black Silks, \$1.50, Reduced from \$2.00

Black Silks, \$2.00, Reduced from \$3.00 Black Armures, \$1.50, Reduced from \$2.0

Black Surahs, \$1.28. Reduced from \$1.75. Black Surahs, \$1.68,

Black Velvets

27 INCHES WIDE, \$1.75.

Reduced from \$3.00 and \$3.50. It will pay you to anticipate your wants for a year on anything in our slik department.

LADIES' CONNEMARA CIRCULARS, \$2.75.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

best class of employes for the various posi-tions they have to offer.

Nation Carpenters. W. B. Musser will depart for Chicago Tuesday evening, where he will represent Omaha, as a delegate to the sixth annual convention of the union carpenters of the United States and Canada. The convention will be held in the Auditorium building and will consist of between 2,000 and 3,000 delegates, as

every town and city having an organization of union carpenters, with a membership of fifty, is entitled to representation. The convention will be in session two weeks, and, besides electing the regular officers, the constitution will be revised n many respects. It is believed that a section requiring a more rigid examination, in order to arrive at the competency of applicants for membership will be incorporated before the convention adjourns, as the members of the unions admit that under the present rule, too any saw and hatchet carpenters are admited as full fiedged workmen.

The question of strike benefits will be brought up for discussion and undoubtedly ome changes made in the present law.

Jubilating Clerks. The clerks of the city stores are in high glee over the successful termination of the early closing movement. They attribute their success to the creation of the united elerks' assembly, and so well are they pleased with the outcome that they are talking of an excursion and plenie to Arlington and Wateroo in order that they may properly celebrate the victory they have won. Should arrange ments be completed, the affair will be in charge of the clerks' assembly and will prof ably take place the latter part of the present moath.

Anticipating Labor Day.

The members of every labor organization is now busily engaged in making arrange ments for the Labor day parade and picnic, which will be held the first Monday in September. At the last meeting of the Central labor union the subject was discussed at some length and the matter referred to the labo assemblies with instructions to at once ap point committees and notify them to report t the Central labor union, at the meeting to be held this week. When this work is completed the time and place of holding the pic nic will be determined.

Central Labor Union. The Central labor union held its semi-annual election at Gate City hall last Fally evening at which the following officers were elected Presidedt, J. Willard: vice-president, Wil liam B. Musser; secretary, William Sebering; treasurer, Julius Meyer. The election was simply a re-election of the old officers, Reports from the various labor organizations were presented and read. They all showed the orders to be on a good footing, in good shape financially and rapidly increasing membership.

Another Carpenters' Union.

Last Friday evening the Danish carpenter of the north side met at Wolff's hall, Twentysecond and Cuming streets, where they or ganized a union with a membership of forty This is the fourth carpenters' union in the city and increases the total membership to nearly 400, with a prospect of nearly doubling before the end of the present season.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg. Pretty sixteen-year-old Mand Carll, the youngest daughter of Jesse Carl, a retired ship builder of Northport, L. I., eloped with and married Arthur Wright, a bookkeeper in the Havemeyer & Elder sugar refinery, Brooklyn.

Announcem at.

C. B. Moore & Co. have been appointed wholesale agents for the celebrated waters of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Drink Excelsior Springs Missourl waters. W. R. Hayden, Stuart Robson's manager, accompanied by his whe and daughter has gone to Europe. He goes to see Sardon in reference to a new comedy for Mr. Robson.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

MORSE'S

Portiere Curtains \$1.50

\$3.50 quality. Moving wale price \$1.50

Chenille Portieres \$5.50.

FIGURED

\$11.00

Chenille Portieres \$15.00

100 pairs imported Chenille Portieres, worth from \$2 :.00 to \$30.00 a pair. Mov-ing sale price, \$15.00.

Curtain Scrim 3c.

5,000 yards fancy colored Scrim, desirable for Bedroom Cartains, marked down to Sc

LADIES' Dressing Sacques 68c.

All sizes in both Cambric and fine Lawn, neck and sleeves trimmed, with embroidary and tucked down front. Price out from \$1,25 to 68c each.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

PATIENT, USEFUL, PRACTICAL. The Qualities for Which the Telephone

SHE WORKS AND

Girl is Distinguished.

The Method of Conducting Long Distance Talking-What It Costs and Those to Whom It Gives Employment.

Perhaps you know the telephone girls. If you don't you are entitled to sympathy, that's

Away up on the top floor of the Ramge block they may be found in all their glory at any hour of the day or night, and every day in the year. There are just thirty-one of them, and they are among the busiest mor

tals in this busy city of Omnha. There are day girls and night girls, girls tall and slender, girls short and plump, some pretty, some plain, some in their teens and some out of them; in fact, there are girls of all ages, sizes and descriptions, but they are all telephone girls, which, in itself, means the personification of patience, usefulness and eneral assistance to the world at large. To the average individual the telephone

girl is a rather vague and unknown quantity She is a strange somebody in an unknow somewhere, who meekly answers to the euphonious name of "Hello, Central," and In some mysterious manner established auricular connection between the subscriber and the party wanted. She is always the same quiet little miss, strictly attentive to business-that is she should always be strictly attentive to busi-ness, but if perchance there is something very interesting being said and she is listening so intently that she does not notice you ing so intently that she does not notice your call, just let it pass and call again, because you would have done the same thing if you had been in her place. You may think you wouldn't but that is where you are mistaken. There is such an irresistible temptation to "cut in" when you know that a fellow is talking to his best girl, or that a long suffering wife has just assumed telephonic. ing wife has just secured telephonic convec-tion with her husband at the club, that it is lmost too much to expect of frail human nature combined with woman's curiosity to even hope that she will refrain from breaking he rules in this respect and playing caves

dropper.
True, it is exasperating when one is in a burry and moments seem like hours to have to wait for the answer that is so slow in oming, but infinitely more annoying if the connection is carelessly maile and the wrong party is called up. Then forbearance ceases to be a wirtue and the angry subscriber in-vokes the most diesful imprecations and huris the bitterest maledictions at the blissfully unconscious telephone sprite as she hastens back to resume her interrupted chat with the good looking young fellow with the persuasive voice in the railroad office blocks away. In vain does the subscriber dance about the room or rattle away at his 'phone until the nickle-plated bells are at a white heat Thep don't begin to be as hot as he is, and he lossn't care who knows it. Then he lays or the girl and when she answers again he proceeds to deliver a blast that would incen erate asbestos. Poor, delided mortal! Ho might as well rave at the Missouri river for canning down stream. The telephone girl has put up the proper connection and turned away, and the vigorous orator is talking for the benefit of the pollabed instrument on the

Yes indeed, the telephone girl will have many things to answer for in the world to come, but with all her faults we love her still. In the office and among themselves the

girts are known as operators. There are twenty-one of thom on day duty, two at night, and eight are known as "relief operators" The latter are on duty at noon and in ors. The latter are on duty at noon and in the morning and evening while the regular operators are at their reals, and are always in demand when one of the regular force is MORSE'S.

75c.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

Chenille Portieres NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS

100 pairs 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, taped cages, imitation real lace, regular price \$6.50; moving sale price \$5.00.

Regardless of Cost

All of our Sash Cartain muslin, polka dot muslin, and Madras Lace, during this sale at prices regardless of cost.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS,

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

on the sick list. When at work they are ranged along in front of what seems to be a partition about six feet high, but what are really the combined sections of a multiple switchboard.

How is a multiple switchboard to be described, with its scores of plag holes and its labyrinth of wires, so that the reader will have the faintest conception of its intricacy Suffice it to say that each section is the termious of the wires for 200 subscrib ers, but by simply inserting a ping perfect connection is at once secured with any one of the other 1,650 subscribers of the exchange. There are nine sections which will accommodate 1,800 subscribers. There are two operators at each section, each operator having charge of 100 subscribers. The boards are so arranged that it is possible for forty persons to talk at the same timethat is twenty connections. This is regulated by the ability of the operator, rather than by the capacity of the board, as an ordinary operator cannot handle the business which keeps more than twenty connections 'up" at the same time. If it exceeds that the operator at the right or left of her can . from the next board and help attend to the

iumerous calls. The chief operator is a young lady, Miss Lizzie McClure, who presides over a little domain of her own in one corner and keep 'cutting in' on the various boards to see hat all connections are properly made and the lines are all working as they should It is possible to have 360 connections up at t the same time, allowing 720 persons to con erse over the bundle of wires that enter th filding in cables in which are grouped from forty to 100 wires each. Ordinarity, however ess than 400 persons are talking by telephone same time.

One man is kept busy taking care of the switchboard, and the average individual would not think it at all unreasonable if told that it kept 100 men busy, as the network o wires is so intricate as to be very bewilder ing. It occasionally happens that in making charges, a few of the wires are "lost," that is they become mixed up and their number is ost and an aggravating task of several hours

duration is the result.
This force, together with the manager and his assistants, are at work inside the building, while another force, equally as large, is busy outside, building new lines and keeping the old ones in repair. To do this thirty-two linemen are employed. There is a little over ,200 miles of wire to be looked after, as s the lines are constantly wearing out and having to be replaced. The wire ordinarily used is No. 14 and its ifo varies from two to ten years. Out brough the suburbs, where there is little

smoke and the atmospheric conditions are not

o unfavorable the wire lasts longer than in

the heart of the city. About two years ago new No. 12 wires, one size larger than is ordinarily used, were strung over the Union Pacific crossings on Tenth street, but a recent examnation found them badly corroded and abs lutery worthless, and new ones were again necessary. The damage was due to the con-stant passing of engines underneath. Owing to the rattle and rour it has been found necessary to make a full metallic current with return wires on all lines cast of Sixteenth street. The same has been done or will be done along all streets on which electric cars are running, in order to do away with the trouble experienced by induction. Return wires are being put up on the I in-coln and Plattsmouth lines, and the same work has already been done on two of the lines between this city and the Bluffs. Altogether the telephone exchange gives imployment to about seventy-five witchboard in the central office alone cost thout \$15,000, and its plant complete has cost nearly twice that amount. It is one of the inree business enterprises of the city and its agined even by those who rely most upon its

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg. A Notable Report.

"For disordered mensturation, anarmia ad sterility, it may properly be termed a Extract from Dr. W. P. Mason's report on the waters of Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Stuart Robson will spend his entire summer vacation in Cohasset, Mass. He is in the best of health. His tour begins September

22 ln Brooklyn. Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg. MORSE'S

DRESS GOODS

Our entire stock of finesilk finished colored Mohairs, all wool French Suitings, Armures, Beiges, etc., our finest good sthat have

\$1, \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50.

Remember these are the finest fabrics in our dress goods stoc

Mohairs, 21c.

20 pieces of the finest 27 inch wide Mohair Brilliantines goods, all colors, reduced to 50c.

40-in. Mohair Brilliantines

These are the finest made and sold last April for 75ca yard, besides dark shades we have green and brown mixtures in these

All Wool Tamise, Our Finest Clote

Odds and Ends China Silks, 50c.

Dress Goods, 39c. 40 pleces finest medium weight double width all wool dress goods,40 inch de Beiges, mixtures, stripes and checks that were 60c, 75c, 90c a yard. Beautiful quality; all 89c:

Sale begins Monday. No samples sent. The Morse Dry Goods Company

A Soldier's Visit to the Chief of the Cheyennes.

POOR LO LOVES NOT TO LABOR. The Agricultural Ventures of the Noble Red Man Meeting With Very In-

different Success-The White

River Country. CAMP OFLERIORS, S. D., August 2 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-A small detachment, comprising Captain A. B. Wells, Eighth cavalry, "Sloux Bob" an interpreter and scout, thre packers of troop A, Eighth cavalry, and myself, left Camp Oelrichs at 5 p. m. on the evening of July 25 enroute to White River. All baggage and camp equipage was packed on two mules, and as we were in light marching order we moved out of the camp at a rapid gait. Passing through the quiet viliage, over the bridge which spans Horsehead creek through the long lanes on the east out on the grassy plain, we soon reached Small Butte which towers upwards from the Bad Lands a landmark which can be seen for many miles. The sun's rays fell slantingly, yet the

heat rising from the parched vegus was in tense, and before we had gone three miles our horses were covered with foam. The tal prairie grass which but a short time since presented a radiant vista, was dry and scorched, no rain having fallen for some weeks. A ride of a little more than an hour brought us to the Brookfield ranch on the edge of the Indian reservation. Here we went into camp for the night on account of vater, the small streams being dry after the ong summer's drought. Brookfield ranch was located about five cars since by Mr. Burt Brookfield, one of

the pioneers of this section. Little Black Pail creek meanders through his domain fur ishing his stock with water the greater par of the year, and when drought sets in a well of ice cold water, tasting of alum, yields an abundant supply. With his permission we encamped inside of his inclosure near the well, unsaddled our horses, unpacked the nules, picketed them upon the luxuriant grasand then made preparations for the evening repast. Soon a camp fire was blazing and the steaming coffee, together with the odor of frying bacon, perfumed the air. Supper over we took a look over the ranch and found a one of its appurtenances an Indian tepec, oc-cupied by Wild Hog, a Cheyenne, with his squaw and papposes. Here was an example of the noble red man going back upon all of the traditions and precepts of his progenitor and actually laboring on the farm for a liveli hood. Such incidents are as scarce as the shekels of a soldier a week after pay day

Taking extra precautions that our stock was properly tethered we laid us down upon the green sward to pleasant dreams. At o'clock on the morning of the 28th we area from our dew-laden couches, did ample justice to the camp catables prepared by the defi hands of our scout, fed horses and male in nose bags and at 5 o'clock visited into the saddle and cantered away toward the rising sun. The madway traversed a rolling prairie country, and not a house met our gaze at any point of the com-We were in full realization of "a he pass. We were in full resilization of "a home in a vast solitude," the monotony of the land-scape relieved only by an occasional bosque bordering a lagoon. In the hazy morning light rose the "Silm Buttes," so near and yet so far, standing like sentinels against the eastern horizon overlooking thousands of acres of virgin soil. From the base of the outtes could be seen a zig-gag line running is a northerly direction, marking the creek bank of the same name, bordered on either side by large cottonwood trees, whose shade tempted us to dismount when we finally reached the creek about 10 o'clock.

Refreshed by a halt, saddles and packs re djusted, we again took up the line of march The roadway now merged into various Induan trails, and following the scout at 11 o'clock we espied from a high point the winding

THE CAMP OF STANDING ELK. stream called White river. Along its banks were scattered many Chevenne tepees, the forest homes of about six hundred people of short ride now brought us to the river, which was much swollen, recent rains in Nebraska having raised it. Cross-ing the river at the ford, we rode through a dense growth of cottonwood, box elder and willow, and finally reached the lodge of Standing Elk, which is perched upon a high

plateau overlooking the river and wood, and from it diverges down the slopes a hundred paths to the tepees of his followers. Standing Elk, a chief of long standing, is now an old man and badly crippled. Once tall and erect, with the fire and spirit of his race, leader in the wars once waged by these Southern Cheyennes, he is now a semile war-rior who will ere long be gathered to his fathers. The lodge comprises a log hat, an arbor made of willows and several surround-ing teepees. He was expecting a visit from Captain A. B. Wells, commanding the battalion of the Eighth cavalry at Oelrich, and was environed by the principal men of the tribe, sitting beneath the arbor in dignified silence. Upon the arrival of the detachment, a prolonged grunt of welcome was uttered, and the captain was seen cagaged in a pow-wow which lasted for several hours. They seemed anxious to be removed from their present heation to Tongue river in Montana, to be united with their northern brethren. They have been furnished with farming implements and seed. but do not take kindly to manual labor, and their offorts to till the soil and cause it to fructify have not been crowned with success. The Cheyennes are a fine looking lot of Indians, being well formed and strongly built, but are opposed to exertion and do not care to carn their bread by the and do not care to care their bread by the sweat of their brows. There is no game on the reservation, and as the government ration is scanty, they are poorly fed and as a rule badly clad.

The detachment encamped at the foot of the hill, on which stood the lodge of Standing Elk, beneath the shade of the broad spreading trees. The water in the river was very muddy, but we were forced to drink it mud and all. It was so thick with white clay hat it would not run through a seive, as the sediment settled too rapidly. Our preparation for the noon day meal brought a host of hun-gry squaws and Indian maidens, clad in flaming red called, their faces decorated with chrome yellow, and their hands, arms and ars covered with brass ornaments

Squatting upon the ground in small groups hey watched us with open-cyed wonder, as we sliced off steaks from the side of baand cooked "a son-of-agun" with the aid of hard fack and bacon grouse. In the evening we visited many of the tepees in search of trinkots and got an insight into the squalor and wretchedness of the tribe. The squaws are more deft in making beaded work, and seated on the Turkesh plan minus the oriental russ—they ply the seedle and sinew and manufacture many a curio for sale to the

Finally the shades of evening gathered, the moon showed her bright face low in the doudless western sky and a myriad of Indian dogs formed un orchestra loudiess western say of Indian dogs formed un orchestra about our camp and discoursed a variety of the face unknown. Thus surrounded by tunes before unknown. Thus surrounded by all that exalts and embellishes the Indian camp, the soldier spread his blanket upon the grass, fished out from his saddle pockets his pipe and tobacco, stretched his weary limbs at full length, and, looking up at the ulet stars, bethought him of the many beau-iful stories read in his beyhood about the free life of the plains, of the sparkling eyes of fair Indian damsels—and of the realization of the ideal. The muddy water of the moon-litriver murmured by, the doss changed the tune which ers while they had song, the pipe went out as fancy took wings and soured aloft, and at midnight's holy hour the soldier slept the sleep which know an awakening at early dawn, at the call to boots and addles" and return to his camp at Oelrichs, a distance of twenty-cight miles in a July sun SEBURANT MALLORN O. ESPECIERT.

Troop A. Eighth Cavalry. Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg,

The Cost of Queen Victoria. It costs the English government \$2,-962,000 annually to support Queen Vic-torir and her immediate family. Whenever the queen visits Balmeral eastle it takes \$5,000 to defray the railroad ex-

penses of the journey. Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bidg,