

GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

Progress of Preparations for the National Encampment.

DEATH OF THE HERO OF TWO WARS

Anniversary of the Attack on Sumter—Confederate Strength in the War—The Coming Iowa Encampment—General Gordon and the New Era in the South.

Preparations for the national encampment in Washington are progressing favorably: The books of the committee on arrangements show that more posts have been booked and quartered than at any previous encampment so far ahead of the date of meeting. The number disposed of so early presages, in the opinion of the committee, an attendance of 300,000 people. One of the features of the parade will be the unusually large number of mounted officers. In this respect the encampment will eclipse anything ever seen in the history of the Grand Army. The staff of the commander-in-chief aggregates fully 300 men and all of them well mounted. The same can be said of the various deputy commanders. Another feature of the parade will be the addition, for the first time, of the national association of naval veterans. This body contains a membership of several thousand and their yearly meeting will be held in Baltimore the same week of the encampment. The day of the parade they propose to come to Washington in a body and participate. A statement has been sent throughout the country from Chattanooga to the effect that owing to the conflict of the date of the encampment, and the celebration attending the opening of the Chickamauga park, the encampment has been postponed to the week of September 27. Similar statements relative to other gatherings have also been circulated, but there is no truth in them. The twenty-sixth annual encampment will be held in this city during the week of September 25.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of the encampment passed the senate. The measure is opposed by members of the Grand Army in many sections, on the ground that Washington expressly promised to provide the necessary expenses, and it was upon that condition the national capital secured the prize. The annual session of the Illinois department, just closed, passed a resolution requesting senators and representatives to the city of Washington to carry out the pledges made by the citizens of that city to the Grand Army of the Republic boys at Detroit when they secured the national encampment.

A Hero of Two Wars.

Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sweeney, United States army, retired, died at his home in Long Island City April 9. General Sweeney was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1822. In 1832 he came to America and was apprenticed as a printer. While serving his time he enlisted in the "Baxter Blues," a military organization of the day. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he went to the front as second lieutenant in Ward B. Burnett's first volunteers, and served under General Winfield Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Churubusco. In the latter engagement he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right arm. Upon his return to New York he was made captain by brevet by the governor, and a silver medal was presented to him by the city of New York.

He next saw service in California as second lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry. He was made commander of that organization as commander of Fort Yuma. The breaking out of the civil war found him ready for service, and he was placed in charge of the arsenal at St. Louis. On May 20, 1861, he made his first campaign, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's creek. His next service was as adjutant-general under General John C. Fremont. He was then placed in command of the Fifty-second Illinois volunteer infantry, and commanded a regiment of volunteers on November 28, 1862. After seeing some arduous service he was placed in command of Nashville, where he remained until mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865. When the Fenian invasion of Canada occurred in 1865, General Sweeney was one of those who took part. Later, however, he was reinstated by the president to his rank in the army and assigned to duty in the regular army. On May 11, 1870, he was retired from service, with the rank of brigadier-general.

A Memorable Anniversary.

Philadelphia Press: Thirty-one years ago, April 12, at 4:30 in the morning, the first gun of our great civil war was fired against the starving garrison of Fort Sumter, and the echoes of that gun have been heard, and are yet heard, in every land and clime. The shell from one of the guns of the mortar batteries near Fort Johnson, as it rose in the dim twilight and hurried on its mission of destruction, sounded the attack on slavery, although fired in its defense. At 2 p. m. of the 11th of April, 1861, General Beauregard, commanding the confederate forces at Charleston, demanded the surrender of Major Anderson and his gallant and half-fried garrison, offering to remove the troops with arms and private property and permit them to salute their flag as they hauled it down from Sumter, but every officer in the fort scouted Anderson in his positive refusal. At 11 p. m. of the same day, Beauregard proposed that Anderson should fix the time when he would evacuate Sumter, to which he replied that if not otherwise instructed or reinforced or supplied by the government, he would evacuate Sumter at noon on the 13th. The response to this reply on Anderson's came at 3:30 on the morning of April 12, 1861, informing that Beauregard's batteries would open on the fort in one hour. In one hour and ten minutes thereafter, the fatal gun was fired that summoned nearly 40,000,000 of people to fraternal conflict.

Thirty-one years have passed away since the first gun of the civil war was fired against Sumter, and nearly all of the actors in that prelude to the bloodiest of wars have passed away, but the dreamless dead, Beauregard yet survives, but only two of the gallant officers who joined in the hopeless defense of the fort are now among the living. General S. W. Crawford, whose heroism was displayed in many battle fields, and General Doubleday, who rendered conspicuous service in the war,

are the only names we can recall as the survivors of the fearful and bloodied bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861.

Hundreds of thousands held before the grim reapers in the harvest of death during the war that followed, and the millions of the dead and the gray-haired have gone to the unknown beyond, but the echoes of the first gun fired against Sumter are yet heard in every land where the bondman then bowed under the yoke of the master. Slavery has been abolished in every civilization of the world, and a generation of unexampled progress in industry, in commerce, in trade, in science and in everything that ennobles man, has testified to the deathless echoes of the first gun fired against Sumter.

Good Enough, General.

Washington Post: The remarks of General John B. Gordon on occasion of the reception of the confederate veterans at New Orleans were replete with patriotism and loyalty, and no one who knows the distinguished Georgia senator can for a moment doubt the sincerity of his sentiments. Coming from one of the most conspicuous soldiers of the lost cause, who did his best and bravest upon the battle field to make that cause an accomplished fact, they cannot fail to remove whatever lingering doubts there yet may be as to the cordiality and good faith with which the south has accepted the arbitrament of arms and the supremacy of the union.

"The old order has passed," said General Gordon and a new era has come; and amplifying the thought, he continued: "Blended now in one common citizenship and in one American brotherhood are the brave veterans of those vast armies which once met and grappled each other in deadly combat, now forever united in the unobscured pursuit of peace, and with their faces turned to the promising and pregnant future, they are resolved by their joint efforts to achieve a destiny higher and grander, if possible, than was ever anticipated, or even hoped for by the founders of the republic."

And the tumultuous cheering which greeted these utterances showed that they found response in the hearts of the multitude, who with him had shared the fortunes and fate of the confederacy.

Real Strength of the Confederate Army.

Colonel A. B. Casselman contributes to the March number of the Century magazine a valuable article upon the strength of the confederate army during the rebellion, showing quite conclusively that the south had in the field at least 1,500,000 men instead of 600,000 or 700,000 as usually stated by southern writers. As compared with this total he sets the union army down at 2,200,000 men, counting each soldier but once and making due allowances for re-enlistment.

Colonel Casselman makes the important point that southern statements of the confederate strength are entirely unreliable for the sufficient reason that their muster rolls never have been enumerated. In but a single state, North Carolina, has any effort been made to compile and publish the names on its muster rolls, with the result of showing a considerably larger number of enlisted men than had been estimated for that state in official reports and by confederate historians. If this were the case in North Carolina, there is every reason to infer that the same understatement has been made in the other states. In the case of the three border states—Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland—Colonel Casselman says the people were divided about evenly and gave about an equal number to each army. This, however, is hardly correct, says the Chicago Tribune. Those states furnished fully 1,000,000 men for the confederate army, and the local home guards who were at home and on their farms during the war to protect their property from rebel and guerrilla raids. The federal government was obliged to maintain in those three states whole armies of northern soldiers to keep their rebels down and prevent them from formally joining Jeff Davis' confederacy. The overwhelming confederate political majorities given in those states since the war shows on which side they were during that struggle. Not counting the negro votes cast solidly for the republicans, two-thirds of the white vote is confederate to this day as it was during the rebellion. In the same manner the negro vote in the two-thirds majority of its white population, and it sent several thousand soldiers to the confederate army to help Jeff Davis and his democrats dismember the union. Like some other states, it had a large number of home guards, and was garrisoned with northern soldiers to keep it in the union.

Admitting that the northern forces outnumbered the southern by 700,000 men (2,300,000 against 1,600,000), the excellent reason for the success of the confederate forces at Charleston, and in guarding thousands of miles of southern rivers and railroads necessary for the transportation of men, munitions and food. The rebel commanders did not let the waste of their men, and the cost of this way. The rebels claim that Lee only had 60,000 men in the Wilderness campaign, and yet General Grant had the proofs of over 80,000 men sent to the front, and the cost was enormous and deplorable. There is no question about that. They came from a fighting stock, but they fought no better and no more bravely than the northern troops of the same fighting stock. Though 1,500,000 of rebel soldiers were at home and generally fought behind defenses, they were driven back steadily until they were all killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or dispersed, and this too though they occupied an area of 1,000,000 square miles of fertile country for the north to invade and march over. These are the cold facts of history. Undoubtedly the real object of southern writers and military men in underrating their forces engaged in the war has been to bring to the north a plausible reason for their overwhelming defeat and to magnify their bravery and fighting quality as compared with the soldiers of the north. It should not be difficult, however, to determine the real facts in the case. The rebel muster rolls are in the archives of the War Department. The government has all the data and a mere counting of the names would give the actual strength of the rebel army.

The Iowa Encampment.

The annual encampment of the department of Iowa will be held at Ottumwa, May 9, 10 and 11. Preparations for the event are well advanced. The two great camp fire events will be the reunion of the Army of the Potomac veterans and the reunion of prisoners of war. It will be the first time the former have ever gotten together in Iowa, and the probability is that the latter's reminiscences will be indulged in. Among the camp fire speakers who have already promised to be on hand are Colonel J. J. Steadman of Council Bluffs, who was distinguished in many battle fields, and General Doubleday, who rendered conspicuous service in the war,

Hull, Phil Schaller of Sao City, Captain J. S. Lothrop of St. Joseph, Captain J. E. Wilkins of Des Moines, Captain J. Des Moines, C. W. Neal of Stuart, D. B. Daily of Council Bluffs, Judge Josiah Given of Des Moines, Colonel Al. Swaim of Okaloosa, George B. Hague of Des Moines, W. T. Babo of Mount Pleasant, Fred O'Connell of Dubuque, Postmaster Consigny of Avoca, J. T. Muffley of Des Moines, and a host of others. Secretary of the Interior Noble, General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and half a score of department commanders have promised to attend.

Notes.

The Sixth Massachusetts, known as the heroes of the nation, celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of their march to Baltimore on the 19th inst. at Stoneham, Mass.

The confederate reunion in New Orleans closed on the 18th with a parade of 25,000 men. A resolution to hold the next confederate reunion in Chicago during the World's fair and that the veterans attend the fair in a body, was voted down on the ground that the delegates did not care to go anywhere that they could not march with the confederate banner. Birmingham, Ala., was decided upon finally.

The Minute Men of '61, an association formed three years ago by the Boston patriots who so promptly rallied to the defense of the national capital at the call of President Lincoln, April 15, 1861, and hurried to the front, giving the government time to catch its breath, celebrated the 31st anniversary of that memorable event by a reception, a parade and banquet in Boston on the 18th inst. In 1861, the minute men, many of them, merchants, mechanics, business men and students went down from their places of business to Faneuil hall, thence to Washington, not in gray uniforms, but in their own attire, some armed with double barreled shotguns, sporting rifles and various weapons of defence, to protect the flag and the national capital. Many of these men did not have time to see their wives or children before hastening away; some were school boys, and left school books and dinner pail in their haste to get to the front. They numbered 3,805.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The pastor of a Congregational church of Somerville, Mass., distributes a neat printed sheet containing the church members in the year ending 1891. This was one of the recent notices: "It may not be inappropriate to call attention of the audience to the fact that they have fallen into the habit of coming in late, especially those who have children. The late comers are modest people and it must be a serious annoyance to have their raiment a subject of remark. They wear it unconsciously, and prefer that you would not notice them. The Son says evening services at 10:30, at 7:30, for the benefit of all who desire to spend an hour in worship; but for all those who have recently visited the tailor and milliner, and dressmaker, the morning service begins anywhere from 10:30 to 11 and the evening service ten minutes before 8. For the benefit of the very tardy ones the announcement is hereby made that the benediction will be the only portion of the service in which they are respectfully invited to participate."

Bishop Cox, in his lecture at the Young Men's Christian association, says the Buffalo Courier, told this story: "When I was rector of a church in Baltimore, I used to hear a lady in the garb of a Quaker very often in the congregation of the church. One of the wardens said to me: 'Mrs. — is a great friend of yours.' I am glad to hear it," said the warden. She said to me: 'I have a great deal to say for the Quaker cause, but I should like him so much better if he did not receive money for it.' 'But,' said the warden, 'he pays \$20,000 a year for the privilege of preaching to us.' 'Does he, indeed, and how so?' asked the lady. 'Well, he and both were educated at the same time, were of the same age—and I earn \$25,000 a year at my profession, while he only receives \$5,000.' 'I tell thee,' said the dear old Quaker, 'I shall always love him hereafter with a great deal more pleasure.'"

MODES FOR MEN.

The fashionable fashions of spring are three-button, single-breasted, the upper button being placed so as to show a good sized neck, and the lower button the same time a glimpse at the shirt front. A new wrinkle in handkerchiefs in summer is the decreased smaller size, made of soft, elastic material, guaranteed to wash, in colors, even in the dark solid backgrounds of the new blue with wheel pattern. There is a noticeable tendency in standing collars toward the uncomfortable. It is claimed that the sharp-pointed high-in-front types that are the preferred stock of the fashionable men are not uncomfortable, though they may look so. There is, as a matter of course, a new wrinkle in the necktie, which is a new colored tulle borrowed by masculinity from the realm of feminine wear, and with that one exception, the necktie is growing against all ye dazzling flurries of "Ye Maydays of Easter."

The summer waistcoats are in the double-breasted styles out of the west, which is calculated to insure their ready acceptance. The waistcoat for summer has long been the one that has a very light and comfortable, but with the tropical air, the new pattern for the waistcoat is an elegant and seasonable fall. The double-breasted waistcoat is growing in favor in the spring suitings. The waistcoat is put in an unbuttoned-up manner, so as to afford but a trifle more of an open and airy feeling. The coat may be worn open, whether scarf or outwair, with the double-breasted waistcoat; and one tie in the ample DeJongh scarfs or wide Ascots, tied in front, may then be worn at their best advantage.

How Waterloo Was Lost.

Detroit Tribune: The Waterloo had been pounding on our left-of-course it was Bonaparte's left, but we were pleased to call it ours—for two hours and it was getting tiresome. The little corporal had just finished breakfast and was picking his teeth in the reading room of the hotel when he noticed the condition of affairs. "Send some artillery over here," he thundered, without a moment's hesitation. "After ten minutes later an officer with mud in his hair dashed frantically into the presence of the great captain. "Sir," he exclaimed, "the artillery is stuck in the mud." The emperor bowed politely. "And, sir, if you have no dislodged unless the teamsters are allowed to swear at their horses." His majesty looked interested. "Sir, are they permitted so to swear?" Bonaparte shook his head. "No, I think not," he quietly observed. "Guess they'd better not. It would excite unfavorable comment. I'd rather be right than to keep my job, don't you know. Death before dishonor, so to speak." And Waterloo was lost.

Pastor First Baptist church, Pleasant Grove, Ia.: Dr. B. Moore, Dear Sir: My wife has been afflicted with a very complicated case of kidney and liver troubles. Your "Tree of Life" has been of great benefit to her. She has been able to eat and express the wish that others suffer from similar cases may find equal relief. Yours, Rev. J. W. Carter, Pastor C. T. Church. For sale by all druggists.

NEBRASKA FACTORY NOTES

A Few Words About the Men Who Create Wealth.

VISIT OF AN EASTERN MANUFACTURER

The Committee of the Manufacturers Association met and Allot Space for the June Exposition—Only a Few Spaces Remain Untaken.

Since The Bee started the home patronage movement the Beatrice Starch company has sold in Omaha starch to the value of over \$7,000. Previous to the commencement of this movement they were never able to sell a pound in this city, the starch consumed here coming entirely from the east. This shows that Omaha is willing to help the industries of other cities of the state as well as her own.

A peculiar case has arisen between two flour mills in the state. A mill which has spent thousands of dollars in building up the reputation of its flour under a certain brand which has a large sale in Omaha, has discovered that another mill near Omaha is putting cheap flour on the market in sacks bearing identically the same brand. Unless the party guilty of the offense voluntarily agrees to cease using the trade mark of the other mill there will probably be a very hot and long fight in the courts which may bring out the rights of a firm to the use of its own trade mark. The Omaha flour market has at last assumed its normal condition. Minneapolis having given up the fight. As the smoke of the battle clears away it becomes very apparent that the Nebraska mills are not only selling their flour, but are also selling flour in Omaha than ever before. A prominent retail dealer says that Minneapolis, which has the largest output of flour in the world, has lost her grip on this city.

A. J. Vierling of the Paxton & Vierling Iron works, accompanied by his wife, left on Thursday for Chicago. They will probably continue the trip to Washington, D. C.

The bids for the iron work on the new postoffice building will be opened on the 25th of this month.

In the vicinity of Cook are fine flowing artesian wells, only eighty-five feet deep. It is probable that a well will be built to be run by artesian water power.

Ben Taylor, a Quaker writes: The assertion made by a secretary of the Nebraska Canning company in a recent issue of The Bee that the trouble with hand made mackerel is the shortage of mackerel during the packing season, when they are most needed, and the necessity of their being idled all winter, also in not having patent caps, etc., is a very serious matter. Unless the death rate among the canners has been made frightfully great, it is probable that the mackerel supply will be found to be sufficient to supply Nebraska. The fact of their being idled all winter does not justify the necessity of having mackerel packed in Nebraska. As pointed out before, the great majority of the employees of those factories are girls, who are not so much interested in their own families as the men are. The work is pleasant and not overly hard and the girls are apparently contented with their lot.

Saved From the Waste Basket. Could the things be printed that are rejected by editors and that find their way to the waste basket, that modern Gorgon of the newspaper office, what a motley array of wasted talents they would be. The reading public can form an idea of how unsteady the head is of him who passes upon the merits of contributions which fall upon the waste basket. As a fair sample of what usually finds its rest down in the waste basket, the following rhymes are printed without so much as the suggestion of a blue pencil mark upon them.

WORK FOR ALL. There's a work for me and a work for you. I'll smoke this cigar and here's gun to chew.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD. Her cheeks are painted a rose red, And another's hair is on her head, Her teeth are false and her heart is too, She mimicked me and she'll madden you.

VERY STRANGE. She smiled when the moonbeams kissed her face, I thought 't'd do so too, Strange is it not, when she felt my lips there, In a rage she flew!

A MORE DIFFICULT TASK. You told me once you'd fight a dragon for my dear sake, Pray get up and light the fire, I know that you're awake.

TWO CANDID. In the shelter of the rock, where the wind did not blow, There sat a blushing maiden right close beside her beau.

"Tell me, dearest," he said, taking her hand in his own. "Why is it that of ugly me, so fond you have grown?"

Then up spoke that precious maiden with an air of truth, "I mean to marry for money, not for looks or youth."

HOW ELSE? The eggs at our boarding house were odd, When I got two I was badly sold. "They were empty," I heard my neighbor say, "Of course, by the smell."

THE MORAL SUASION. Viciously I whipped the horse and told it to go. Perhaps you think it started off, but oh! There it stood, just as still as if I'd said "whoa."

'TIS SWEET TO BE REMEMBERED. "You'll remember me won't you, love?" I said. "Yes, I can't forget that your hair is red." "And you'll think of me, won't you, every day?" "Yes, perhaps I will, now do go away."

HARD TO ANSWER. Said the monkey to the dude, "No doubt, you'll think I am rude, But I'd really like to know Where is your brain all gone?"

BRIGHT YOUNG BODS. New York Tribune: Walter B., very bright and many 6-year-old boy living in the City of Churches, on being compelled by his nurse to find "a better pronoun than the street gutter (a favorite place, by the way, for boys of that age), immediately looked himself up to the residence of Father W., rang the doorbell, and asked to see his reverence. Upon the appearance of the priest he inquired of him if he knew Katie Connor. Father W. assured him that he did not have that pleasure. "Well," said Walter, "Katie is my nurse, and I want you to tell her, because she will mind you, that she must let me walk in the water when I wish to."

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Mrs. Sanger—What were you laughing at while papa was saying grace? Edith—Just a joke. Mrs. Sanger—Why, Edith! what sort of a joke? Edith—A private joke. Mrs. Sanger—Can't you tell me about it? Edith—No, it was just a private joke 'twixt me and 'n' Dod.

Good News: P. P. Boy—Why does everybody look so glum? Second Boy—'Cause there ain't going to be no war.

First Boy—Did everybody want to go to war? Second Boy—No, everybody wanted to

ATLANTIC HOME INDUSTRIES. ALL GOODS WITH THIS LABEL GUARANTEED TO BE MADE IN NEBRASKA MANUFACTURE. By Purchasing Goods Made at the Following Nebraska Factories. If you cannot find what you want, communicate with the manufacturers as to what dealers handle their goods.

Table with columns: AWNINGS, BASKETS, CIGARS, OVERBALLS, OATS, etc. Lists various manufacturers and their products.

Table with columns: J. H. RICHARD, H. BESELIN, FRED KRUG BREWING CO., etc. Lists various manufacturers and their products.

Table with columns: KATZ-NEVINS CO., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS, RUBBER GOODS, etc. Lists various manufacturers and their products.

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Kate Field's Washington: Little Mary—What's the difference between my mother and my uncle? Little Flossie—I don't know. Little Mary—Well, one is my brother's mother and the other is my mother's brother.

MILITARY MATTERS. Talk About the Removal of the Bodies of the Seventh Cavalry. Captain C. S. Humphrey, assistant quartermaster United States Army, has sent the following letter to all the bidders for the removal of the bodies of the Seventh Cavalry men from the Wounded Knee field to Fort Riley:

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