Interesting Expression of Opinion Pro and Con Penitentiary Industry.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FREE WORKMEN

They Claim their Interests Are Injured by the Prison Product at Lincoin-Criminals Might Be Kept From Idleness

in Mashing Macadam Material.

The state of Nebraska pays 40 cents every day for each of its prisoners in the penitentiary at Lincoln. This is for the clothing, feeding, lodging and guardianship of the convicts, and the money has been paid to C. W. Mosher, to whom the state has subcontracted the labor of all its felons. The governor of Nebraska appoints a warden and a physician as its agents to stand between the senvict and the contractor to see that no

hardship is perpetrated. Under the terms of the contract the state practically delegates to the contractor the maintenance and guardianship of all its law breakers sentenced to state prison are awards him as subsidiary payment, in add tion to the 40 courts per capita per diem, the controlling and owning of the duly labor and the whole profits from the exercise of such toll of every prisoner who is entered upon the warden's books. A short time are. Mosher ostensidy resulted his contract, but the straw contractor's bonds have never been accepted by the state and Mosher is the only party to the contract recognized by

the state government.

The contractor, who is in no sense a manuor any portion of the convicts to such firms or any portion of the convicts to such firms
of different industries as may choose to put
in the peniterthary a manufacturing plant
and hire the labor of the prisoners. The
price paid by the subcontractor to the original contractor, with whom the state has
alone to deal, is generally 40 cents per working day for such prisoners as may be employed. So that the contractor receives 80 bents per day for every able convict within the prison walls, out of which sum he has to assume the entire charge of maintenance of the stote prison, including even the payment of the doctor's and the warden saniaries.

There are in the penilentiary 386 prisoners, seven of whom are women. Out of this 306 there is a daily average sick list of eight men in hospital who are not required to work during the continuation of acute ill-ness. This list is extended in a medified degree by the doctor, who in cases of slight or convalescing sickness orders a decreased amount of daily labor, though the subcon-tractor has to pay the 40 cents per diem just as if the man was able to work a full do no hard labor-not even washing-they being employed in little lobs about the household, such as darning socks and mending clothes. There are no children in the penitentiary, they being sent to the reform school at Kearney

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary is fair and the espionage not oversevere. The morale of the prison is distinctly educational and reformatory, and the mon are as obedient and contented as the exigencies of the situation admit,

Industries at the Penltentlary.

There are four distinct trades and kindred branches thereof in operation in the peni-tentiary at this time, viz. cooperage, iron and wood working, saddle and harness making and the manufacture of brooms. In the cooperage department ninety-five

convicts are generally employed making pork barrels and lard tierces. The most im-proved machinery is in use and these works have a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day when in full swing, every one of which is sold to the packing houses in South Omaha. No whisky or beer barrels are made though the impression prevails among labor circles to the contrary. The subcontractor for this de-partment is the Western Manufacturing company, which has no other working plant outside of the penitentiary, except a branch office at Little Rock, Ark, which is merely the supply house for raw materials. The firm is composed of Messrs H J Waish president; M D Welch socretary and treasurer. and W. W. March, superintendent of shops.

The Western Manufacturing company has put into the penitentiary at its own, expense what is claimed to be as complete a co age plant as is to be found anywhere in the United States and employs fifteen free first from \$100 to \$60 per month. Their business s to supervise and instruct the convict laborers. The making of a lard tierce or perk barrel is subdivided into three separate

staves, and third, the hooping which finishes The convict laborers are put on a daily stint. The stave makers must turn out staves for, and the hoopers must hoop, twelve barrels, at the completion of which he convicts have finished their daily task After this is done all extra work is overtime and is paid for at fixed rates. No labor, however, can be performed after 6 p. m. when the state through its warden steps in

preliminary gathering and shaping of ma

nd, making and finishing the

kinds of labor. First, there is the

At the completion of his daily stint it is absolutely optional with the prisoner whether he will work overtime or not, but invariably he seizes the opportunity, work is preferable to confinement in his sol-linry cell. Besides, with the money thus earned he can and does subscribe for weekly newspapers and purchases candles by the light of which he can read, and feel in a modified degree the pulse of the outside world and the life his sins have sacrificed.

In winter the rule is to ring the bell not later than 4 p. m., and even this allows the men to make more or less overtime. Even with extra time the convicts seldom work more than eight hours per day. Generally, all over six hours work is overtime and paid for accordingly. This will surprise labor for accordingly. This will surprise labor organizations, which are struggling for an light-hour day.
It is claimed by Mr. R. M. Welbh, assist-

ant superintendent of the shops that the daily alloted task at Lincoln is much lower than in other penitentiaries, and he cites Joliet, Ill., where fifteen barrels is the daily For overtime work the prisoners are paid 6 cents for hooping and the stave makers get 8 cents per barrel. Those who are not on piece work, but who choose to work overtime when it is required, are paid for such overtime at the rate of 40 cents per

This money is credited to the account of each prisoner and is drawn upon by him as he sees fit. During the last three years the contracting company has paid out to the men in lobacce and candles the sum of

Stintl and \$2,449.59 in cash.
It is claimed by Mr. Welch that the labor of these convicts does not compete with honest labor from the fact that there is no large cooperage in Nebraska, and he states that their nearest competitors are in Kansas City. Omaha Central Labor union is of the ominion though that "if prison labor could be stopped there would be a cooperage working 200 men established in Omaha inside of two

Making Saddlery.

In the saddle and harness department forty-five men are employed, twenty-three on harness, twenty-one on horse collars and one on saddles. The subcontractor of this branch is the Buckstaff Manufacturing com-pany of Lincoln and all the product of the works is sold in Nebraska. During the last onths \$108.56 has been paid to twenty-

The system of making horse collars in the the system of making horse collars in the penitentiary is what is known among the trade as the team plan, which means that the labor is subdivided into parts such as cutters stuffers and sewers. This method of manufacture is also in vorue in the fac tory at Blair, the only large collar factory in Nebraska besides Marks Bres, of Omaha. The daily stint for stuffers and sewers is

twelve collars each, after which the men get paid for all the work they choose to do. which is limited only by the prison rules and regulations. The average daily production is four and one-half dezen borse cellars, all which are disposed of to the retail trade

in Nebraska. The Lee Broom and Duster company, Davenport, Ia, has contracted for the labor of thirty-three convicts and uses them in the manufacture of brooms and dusters. No overtime is employed in these works, so that the prisoners cannot earn anything for them-selves, but at the completion of their daily task they must be taken immediately to

cells.

leasening taxation by the results of lanor they cause no pain. They will save you the ironmolding and wood working which does not compete with honest work.

they cause no pain. They will save you money as they economize doctor's bills.

branch stoves and farming implements are the sole product. It includes corn shellers, mowing machines and hay rakes. These goods are disposed of in near-by cities. The convicts take kindly to any and every kind of work, and some become first class mechanics, especially when it is considered that from the nature of things they can take

For continued evasion of work a prisoner

is declared refractory and punished, it is claimed, intelligently, kindly, but effectively. The dark cell or "black hole" is the

usual thing, and two and a half days is the longest confinement, while one day generally fixes him. The food served to prisoners is

Effect on Free Labor.

Organized labor claims that if the convicts

The bill now before the legislature, sent

thither by Omaha Central Labor union pro-vides that all convict-made goods shall be conspicuously and legibly labeled as such.

been sold to the consumer.

It is the expressed intention of organized

set of harness or a horse collar so branded in preference to the production of free labor when a few cents is the only consideration

Still the necessity of some wind of labor is idmitted, but how best to solve the convict

labor question so as to reduce its competi

tion with free labor to a minimum is in everybody's minds. With this end in view Tue Bue has obtained the following opinions

Improve the Highways.

Mayor George P. Bemis-I do not think

the convicts in our pentitentlary should be allowed to remain in idleness: common

humanity requires that they be provided with work of some kind. The work done by

them should be of such a character as not to come in competition with honest labor. I would suggest that they be put at breaking

stone to be used in macadamazing the public

roads of the state that would otherwise remain unimproved. It is an indispartable

fact that our roads are in a neglected condition, and this convict-broken stone could be utilized it such a way that the

taxpayers who support the penitentiary would reap the benefit of the convict's work.

brand on the goods he turns out, and I think it is but just to honest labor that the manu-

Protect Honest Labor.

W. J. Connell-The law, as well as organ-ized effort, should give to honest labor every

protection possible. The improvement of the

and maintaining the wage standard. The

constant employment should be furnished

reasonably object to this being required.

Favors the Present System.

paid by workingmen, mechanics and persons of small property. These taxpayers have

to foot the bills incurred for keeping prisoners in custody. The best way, therefore, to relieve these workingmen and mechanics

of the burdens imposed on them by the criminal classes is to set the criminal to work at whatever kind of employment will

prove most remunerative to the state and thus lessen the cost of keeping prisoners and

wages to support the convict in idleness. Make Lawyers of Prisoners.

are monopolies or can be made monopolies

was adequate compensation for all those who desired to labor. Under ex-isting conditions, however, I would start

a law school and make our tails reformator

and women who are sent to jail a higher

onception of their duties as citizens, and to

this end would have them study law, and if

their adaptability was proven to be in this direction I would have them graduate and become lawyers, thus lifting them to a

higher social scale, and that would prevent them returning to the haunts of their former vice. By making lawyers of them we would

also prevent the competition of their labor

Select Noncompetitive Industries.

kept at work without interfering with or-ranized labor. My idea is that this could be

wise manufactured in this state. Some of the people who are making the loudest pro-

test against convict labor do not stop to re-

flect that while the convicts of Nebraska are not working we are helping to support the

onvict labor of other states. For instance

some of the furniture which we buy here is manufactured by the inmates of the work-house in Detroit. Work is almost a necessity

f any measure that would conflict with the ights of honest labor, I believe that a work-

Give Convicts no Machinery.

ilies, or I would not have their labor produc-

value, but if they must work, producing arti-

des of utility, let such methods prevail as

shall dispense with the aid of machinery. No doubt this is false economy, but we are

living under a talse system, and where we cannot find a remedy to heal a parent wrong we must adopt a plaster to relieve a local

The Elmira Reformatory Plan

Elmira, N. Y., which divides the pris-into two classes. The first class is fill

Michael Nelson - All prisons should be re-ormatory and I would suggest the copying f a system in force at the reformatory at

those prisoners who have not yet become grounded in the vice of sin, but those who have made their first misstep. These men and women are hired out to farmers of the

role of nonor not to escape. This removes the prisoners from continued association with those of greater vice, and puts the

young man or woman who has not yet be

young man or woman who has not yet become inured to vicious habits in the company of cleanly, honest folks. If they
should break faith with the authorities and run away they would
upon recapture be put into the second
class, but as a matter of fact few think of
escape. This method builds up pride in the
keeping of one's word suggests a new second

keeping of one's word, suggests a new sense

of honor and has a direct tendency to make better men and women of them. The second

class of prisoners are put to work at some alacent quarry breaking stones which are used in the construction of country roads and the making of good turnpikes, thus lessening taxation by the results of labor

ounding country and put upon their pa-

with anyone.

with the hatter, tailor, cooper and other

Judge Berka-I think that convicts can be

complished by setting the convicts at the anufacture of articles that are not other-

T. J. Mahoney-The bulk of our taxes is

from men in every walk of life:

no real interest in it.

homes cannot be found are employed in farming and producing food for the rest of the prison community thus making the prison absolutely self-supporting; but in no case would allow convict labor to be assisted by machinery or any of the inventive arts. Prisoners Too Comfortable.

W. S. Sebring-I am, have been and always shall be an enthusiastic worker for and amongst organized labor. I would not have prison labor compete in any shape or form with free men. I would not have the prisons made so comfortable and self-satisfying as would induce lary men to go said to be clean and wholesome, dished up like this: For breakfast, bash, bread and pot of coffee; for dinner, meat, bread, pot of rice or bariey soup for suppor, a kind of pudding with bread and coffee. there in preference to making an effort out-side. Society should not revenge itself upon its criminals by unusual punishment, but she ought to see to it that the prison shall be a prison and all that the word implies. As a matter of fact the prisoners in the peniten-tiary at Lincoln are much better off than were employed at making permanent state highways, for instance, the industries now thousands of men struggling for a living in Nebraska. They are well fed, well clothed, well housed and lightly worked, baying affected by convict competition would spring into greater activity to the extent that prison labor in those trades was decreased. neither responsibility nor care. There not afraid of losing their neither is it necessary for them agitate amongst themselves to organize a strike against a reduction of wages. They will never be locked out. They obey the inflicts a penalty upon any one removing facing such tag before the article has eight hour law of Nebraska and work less than eight hours a day, which should point a moral to some of the labor organizations out-side. They carn enough by overtime to buy tobacco, subscribe for newspapers and send labor in suggesting this scheme to make the product of convict labor unsalable, and, so far as prison manufactured goods can be money to their relatives. Christmas presents to their sweethearts, etc. About as good a way as any is to set these convicts to work. made obnoxious, to that extent will the bill fulfill the wishes and intentions of its pro-moters. The burning of a brand into a peak barrel or larg there would instantly destroy its sulability, as the packing houses could breaking stone and have them make good and bermanent roads in Nebraska so that farmers may come to town all the year around and thus give Omaha and other cities whether it was the barrel or the contents which were convict-made. The same ap-plies to horse collars, for it is claimed that very few people would select a convict-made the benefit of cheaper farm products. Con-vict and slave labor was the only kind used at one time and the old Roman roads, made entirely in this way, remain in good shape to this day. Heades, this form of working convicts will compete less with free labor

A Detective's View.

Chief Detective Hayes-In my opinion there is no form of human industry that we could put them to work at but what would conflict with free labor, and while this competition may be triffingly injurious to the welfare of organized labor such injury is more than offset by the great good to the commonwealth by the teaching of these unfortunate people to earn their living honestly and respectably. I have had many years experience in this line and am sure that many young men who get convicted have never been taught a trade. This may probably count for the traces it which draw bly account for the necessity which drave them into crime. If our system of criminal laws be responsible to act as father or guardian and teach them a practical trade with all the latest im-provements of machinery, so that when they ame out of prison they could step into a like business alongside of another man and hobody know the difference Because a man has been to prison once is no reason why he should be hounded to the death.

The Contract System Wrong.

I take it that the purpose of working the convicts is not so much to have the work done at a profit as to furnish some occupation for them. Regarding the branding of goods I think no manufacturer should be assumed to put his Rev. John Williams-You ask for my 'solution' of the convict labor question. He is a presumptuous man who offers any solution of so vexed a question, with the feeling that he has sounded all its depths facturer of convict-made goods be compelled to designate those goods in such a way that they may be readily recognized. and difficulties. Still there must be a solu-tion somewhere of every problem of human life, if men will only honestly seek it out. With regard to the convict labor question, these principles I think must be allowed: First. Every man shouldbe made to earn condition of the working classes who seek by daily toll to support their families is the his own bread. The criminal should not be allowed to eat the bread of idleness at the me thing above all others most to be tesired. This can only be done by raising cost of the law-abiding.
Second. Punishment should be both penal

and remedial. Many criminals have simply fallen by the way, the victims of hereditary or wrong education. Some of them are restandard of wages can only be raised and maintained by protecting honest labor against paper labor, convict labor and other unjust competition and dis-criminations. From the humane standpoint claimable. It is the duty of society to re-claim and restore them. All criminals should be made to labor for self-support. convicts in our penitentiaries should not re-main in idleness. I believe that regular and All should be taught habits of obedience and usefulness, so that they may be able if they will constant employment should be furnished convicts, but such employment should be of such a kind as would not come in competition with honest labor. I have not given the matter sufficient consideration to determine d stry when they step out into the world again free. If they know no trade or occu-pation they should be taught one, that they the character of employment which would be best adapted for this purpose. All articles may have a fair opportunity to begin the Third. If these principles be just and fair. manufactured in penitentiaries should be properly branded. I think no one could

then it follows that what they produce while under duress should find a fair and equitable market, just as the products of free labor should find it, without opposition from work-

But then it is utterly absolutely unjust and injurious to the state to use convict labor so as to depress free, law-abiding labor outside. The products of convict labor should not be thrown upon the market to de-press it. No private contractor should be allowed to employ convict labor to depress free labor or underbid it. The state should erect its own manufactory and employ its own wards, first for self-support, then for fitting them to live houest lives, if they will, when they stand as free men once

the consequent taxation of honest laboring men for their support. The honest laboring man can better afford to have the convict in competition with him than out of his honest more.

If this course were pursued it would be a shortsighted as well as an utterly unjust policy for labor organizations to oppose themselves to convict labor or its products. The T. B. McGuire-I would remove the cause convict should not be supported in idleness. He ought to be allowed the chance to recover of crime by having the government own and control all industries which by their nature himself by learning some useful trade or occu thus giving to labor all that it produces. Ex-treme poverty would then cease and the as a man among men, instead of being forced to steal again. causes of crime would thus disappear. There would be no incentive to avoid work if there

But labor organizations are justified in resisting that use of convict labor which un fairly, unjustly serves to depress the labor market, either by the contract system or by underbidding the market by cheap labor

Dr. Gluck treats catarrh, Barker block. CRACKS OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Chauncey M. Depew's son Buster is decloping into quite a numorist, much to his ather's regret. Mr. Depew asked the boy the other morning how he was getting along with Latin and Greek.

"Yes," said Mr. Depew.
"Do you know what I think!" continued "Not always."
"Well, I think they must have been killed

They're dead languages, aint they?"

by being studied too hard. "Mamma," asked little Frances, "is it wight to put glass in your mouf?

'Oh, no, baby, it isn't," replied mamma, Why isn't it?" You might swallow it and it would kill ru if you did.

"But a little boy at the kindergarten put lass in his mouf dis morning." I hope you will never put glass in your uth, will you, Frances!" But, manima!

use can be so conducted as not to interfere "The little boy at the kindergarten put glass in his mouf so he could dwink out of W. A. J. Goodin—I recognize the fact that convicts must be employed, but let the value of the produce of their labor go to their fam-

wise little boy whose Sunday school teacher distributed slips of paper to scholars and asked each to write thereon a New Year's resolution decided to make a resolve which he would be able to keep and secure the prize offered to the boy who, at the be-ginning of another year should have come the nearest to keeping it. He wrote. Resolve, That i wil tri too bee a yeer older by nex noo years.

Parson Jones (returning from church, to small boy with a pole)—Do you know where little boysgo who go fishing on the Sabbath? Small Boy (with pride)—You just bet I do, and I ain't a goin to give the snap away,

Sunday School Teacher-Now, Tommy what are you going to give up during Lent? Tommy (thoughtfully)—I think I might as well give up trying to be good.

Fond Father—My son, you should never put off until tomorrow that which you can do today Smart Boy-In that case I'll eat the rest

Johnny, what are you going to do when you get to be a man!"
"I'm going to be a boy preacher," replied
Johnny, confidently.

There are three things worth saving— Time. Trouble and Money—and De Witt's Little Early Risers will save them for you. These little pills will save you time, as they act promptly. They will save you trouble as

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE-ROOM [Legion," as the name indicates, is a union of ingmen, and proving of great benefit to the farmer community surrounding. Such of the prisoners of the first class for whom

> A Review of the Improved Order of Red Men.

With the Union Veteran Legion-Why &

Kansas Society Disbanded-Whisper-

ings From the Vestibules of

Other Fraternal Orders.

article which appeared in THE SUNDAY

BEE of February 19, under "Echoes

Waiter A. Rice, his subject being fra-

ternal societies and benefits to be derived

from them. He says if one desires to enjoy

the fraternal advantages of a society, im-

pressive ceremonies, royal regalias, uni-

ance upon his life, he may venture to knock for admission at the doors of the Red Men.

If, however, he seeks pecuniary benefits

only, some protection for his home in case he is unexpectedly taken away, he will look carefully over the lists of insurance orders. He will, of course, prefor the society that furnishes the largest amount of protection

at the lowest expense per annum. He tells us what grand orders these are, all except the Red Men.

does not wait for the brother to express his needs, but seeks the brother out; that friend-

ship, which illustrates the hospitality of the

Indians which is so characteristic of the race, is what we are striving for in dispens-

ing the charity of our organization.

I need only say that the benevo-lent work, since its foundation, can be estimated only in millions. During the last fiscal year more than \$1,000,000 has

been given in charity.

We have still another feature. We visit

the sick and relieve the distressed, bury the

dead and educate the orphans.

The name seems strange and peculiar.

You might say all this good work could be

done and patriotism stimulated without the barbarous name, but to the lover of the order

that is one of the best parts of it. We are an American institution, existing in America, and with American ideas. The teaching of our order is the bringing and elevating of

good thing that there by a national organization, national in its inspirations, patriotic

in its influences, loying the flag and teach-ing patriotism to the children? Because on

that flag.

Just twelve years ago there were 300 tribes

In the reservation of Nebraska there are

sixteen tribes, with a membership of 2,000, with a prespect of doubling that number before another year. In Omaha there are two

invited, as they can always find our latch-string on the outside door. G. W. Ollis.

Knights of Pythins.

At a special meeting of Custer division No. 24, Uniformed, Rank of Nebraska City the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Captain, E. F. Ware: lieutenant, H. H. Fass; heraid, I. N. Phifer; treasurer, J. E. Conley; recorder, J. W. Butt;

Tuesday evening of last week occurred the

annual ball of Planet lodge No. 4 of this city. The membership of Planet lodge is composed

of German citizens and includes some of the

of Omaha. The ball was an unqualified suc-

cess, the attendance large and the enjoy

The Omaha Knights are working to mas-

ter the new ritual. The old ritual was dis-carded February 22, and all lodges were pro-hibited from its further use after that date.

For the past three weeks the members have

been wrestling with the new and are coming out victorious. There are many things in

this world easier to accomplish than master-ing a new ritual, and this is particularly true in the present instance. The new secret

work is described as being something grand and almost beyond conception in its work-

ings and impressiveness, and far ahead of

old. The boys are all in love with

A new lodge has been instituted at St

Rutheven division of McCook now numbers thirty-one members. The following are the officers: Captain, A. F. Moore; first lieutenant, A. A. Hackman; second fleutenant, Joseph Bobb; recorder, Ed Laycock; treas-

Couer de Leon lodge No. 95 was organized

December 16, 1892. Today they number over fifty members, and more, they have a di-

vision of the uniform rank composed entirely of their own members. Their enthusiasm knows no bounds, and it is not that alone, it

is an earnest determination to be in the front rank in Pythian matters, to reap every

benefit that can possibly be derived by membership in the order, a spirit that manifests

itself on every occasion. Wehn Olivere lodge was instituted at Petersburg they went over in full uniform and by special

train. Some might have thought that it was because they were in charge of the work, but not so: when Elgin No. 155 was instituted No. 105 of Neligh was in charge, but Oakdale came over in full force, in full

uniform and by special train. Some of the

older lodges and divisions can get valuable "pointers" from Oakdale - Knight's Jewel.

Why a Kansas Secret Society Disbanded.

sas" whispers in the public ear an account

of certain practical jokes, which from time

to time entivened gray scholastic days. At

one period a secret society suddenly broke

into being. The boys composing it were a

badge consisting of the letters "T-C." at

least two inches long wrought out of new tin.

No one could guess what the object of this

society could be, until it was discovered that

turkeys were mysteriously disappearing

The matter ran on until in an unlucky hour the boys raided the poultry yard of Judge Nelson Stephens. Now, the judge was not a man to be trified with. He soon detected

the rogues and he resolved forthwith to

punish them in his own peculiar way.

Without mentioning his discovery outside
his own family he politely invited all the
"T C's" to supper They were delighted with

the invitation and accepted it forthwith. The judge received them most cordially and kept them in a roar with funny stories until

supper was announced. Still shaking with

laughter the guests were shown into the din-

inighter the guests were shown into the din-ing room and assigned their places. On the plate of each "T C" was a huge turkey! The judge begged each guests to help themselves, and wenton with his funny

stories as if accustomed to serve guests with whole turkey every day in the year.

The boys were in torture; they could neither eat nor listen. The judge, however, too polite to notice their embarrassment.

simply urged them to eat, and kept on with his stories. Thus did he "roast" the boys as

thoroughly as they had ever roasted his

Catchers" disbanded, and their badges were

Union Veteran Legion.

The society known as the "Union Veteran

That very night the disconsolate "Turkey

from various localities.

en no more.

The "History of the University of Kan-

and will soon become proficient in the work

Edwards by Grand Chancellor Dale, gives promise of a prosperous future.

urer, G. W. Predmore.

installing officer, E. D. McCarlum

ment complete.

manking to a higher existence.

of all fraternal organizations.

from.

the Ante Room," written by

veteran soldiers of the late war only. become a member of this organization the applicant must have been an officer, sallor, soldier or marine during the war of the rebellion, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1862 for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause after a service of at least two continuous years, or THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BRAVE was at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty. No drafted person nor substitute nor anyone who has person nor substitute nor anyone who has at any time borne arms against the United States is eligible. The objects of the legion are the cultivation of true devotion to Amer-ican government and its institutions, the moral, social and intellectual improvement of its members, and their relief and the relief of their widows and orphans in sick-ness and distress and the preservation of OMARA, March 4 .- To the Editor of THE ness and distress, and the preservation of friendly relations among those who fought for the safety of the American union. Ber: My attention has been attracted to an

The legion was instituted for the sole pur-ose of bringing together the veterans of the late war who would naturally have that warm and fraternal feeling which grew out of long service which they experienced, and t is believed that those who entered the service prior to July 1869 had but one object in view, the preservation of the union. There were no large bounties at that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; formed processions and a wide acquaintance he naturally turns to the Masons Odd Fellows. Knights of Pythias or Elks. If he wants pienty of fun in his bill of fare, and has a good insurconsequently those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sater felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defense of their dintry's honor.

The legion does not for a moment question the legion does not for a moment question the patriotism or bravery of those who entered the service after that date, but there were many who donned the bine for the large amount of bounty paid or through fear of a draft. It was therefore thought that the dividing line, as indicated above, would result in brigant together those whose the dividing line, as indicated above, would result in bringing together those whose patriotism could not be doubted. The volunteer army of 1861, 1862 and 1863 was the most intelligent and finest army ever marshaled in the history of the world.

The lapel insignia of the Union Vetoran Legion is a small bronze shield, and neither favoritism or influence, social or political, can secure the honor of receiving it. It is in itself an evidence of patriotic, long continued service and of an honorable discharge from

He ignores them altorether, leaving the public under the impression that they are organized for fun only. Now, let us see what we get for fun. In the first place should a brother be taken sick he has a committee to brother be taken sick he has a committee to wait on him and 80 per week sick benefits. There is also an Insurance in this order which is left optional with a member.

What are our objects! What is the order expected to return to humanity for what him manity has given it? Freedom, friendship and charity. The spirit of freedom that brought forth this country is in our motto, and are we not proud of our country and our order? We are taught that brotherly love does not wait for the brother to express his service and of an honorable discharge from the ranks of our country's defenders. The membership of the legion at present numbers about 20,000, and is rapidly in-creasing, though the field to draw its mem-

bership from is not large. It is estimated that there is less than 20 per cent left of the army which went to the field prior to July, The Ladies of the Union Veteran Legion

are an auxiliary to the Union Veteran Legion. The mothers, wives, widows, sis-ters and daughters of veterans who are eli-gible to the Union Veteran Legion are ad-mitted to membership in the ladies of the Union Veteran Legion. Union Veteran Legion. Woodmen of the World.

Sovereign Consul Commander Root of this city has gone to Canada upon official busi-ness for the order. At the recent meeting of the executive council of the Woodmen, held in Omaha, he was instructed to proceed there and take the proper steps to secure an

act by the Dominion Parliament that will enable the order to incorporate in that coun-ry. Hopes are entertained that his mission will be successful and the jurisdiction of the order be extended to the Dominion. Hereafter all who attend the Alpha camp entertainments will be required to give at the outer door the current pass word. With nearly 1,000 members to provide entertain ment this step has been deemed necessary to prevent a jam of people who are not Wood-

Less than two years ago the first camp in them will soon fall the burden of supporting Missouri was instituted at St. Joseph. From that time the order grew in that state and this jurisdiction now embraces seventy with a membership of 27,000. Now there are 1,600 with 130,000 members and today our order stands by the side of the proudest camps, and four new ones are being organ-

Dr. Gluck treats catarrh, Barker block. THE CONSEQUENCES.

Cincinnati Commercial.

tribes of Improved Order of Red Men and two councils of the degree of Pocahontas, all in a thriving condition. New members In these days of evolution when a maid pretends to hate All the men of God's creation, and she thereby are being adopted at every council. Monday evening. March 5, Yau-nun-dab-sis tribe No. 2 wil lexemplify the new adoption ritual, and all chiefs and visiting chiefs are cordially seals her fate,
She will start to lecture boldly on the rights of
womankind. While the young folks serenade her with "The Girl I Left Behind."

She is called a splendid speaker, for she talks of married life
And the impositions wrought upon the poor, hard-working wife;
But this whinsical old spinster has an eager, watchful eye.
And is longing for a sweetheart and a marriage on the sly.

She is just the kind of creature who would like to have her voice In the government of nations; it would make her heart rejoice.

For there is some consolution for a poor, old lonery heart In political excitement; so she takes an nerive

Then she dies unwed and lonely, and in fool-Then she dies unwed and lonely, and in fool-ish, jealous spite
Leaves a book on woman suffrage which Her Grace had dared to write.

And all girls who take example from this un-contented soul

Will be likewise disappointed and chalked on the spinster roll.

RELIGIOUS.

Nine hundred and eighty millions of dol-iars are invested in the 140,000 churches in the United States. Protestant churches in Germony contributed \$2,000,000 for the deaconesses work, \$6,000,000 for home and \$1,000,000 for foreign

missions the past year. Pere Charmatant, founder of the order of the White Fathers, who was born in France in 1844, has been appointed to succeed the ate Cardinal Lavigerie as primate of Africa. Rev. Francis Wolle, the most widely cul-tured Moravian of the day, died at Betnle-hem, Pa., last week, aged 75 years. He was an author, preacher, educator, inventor and scientist. He invented the paper bag and

the machine to make it in 1852. In a discussion of the "evangelization of France." recently had in a meeting in New York, it was stated by Rev. E. J. Duffy, paster of the Reformed church of Paris, that there are now only 70,000 Protestants in France, the result of sixty years evangelical

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., has just completed the fortieth year of his service as paster of the First Presbyterian church of Washington. Dr. Sunderland is pastor of the church which was attended by Presideat and Mrs. Cleveland during their residence in Washington.

A vast Hindoo conference was recently held at Benares, India, and a day was se apart for special prayer to the Hindoo gods for the preservation of their religion. This is probably the first time that such a thing has been done in any pagan land, and it is a great concession to the growing power of

The Southern Presbyterian church is to have a new theological seminary, to be lo-cated probably at Louisville, Ky., and to be open for the reception of students as early I goodly sum each year,

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as next September. The synous of Ken-tucky and Missouri unite in this work: that of Kentucky securing the location of the seminary, is to provide an endowment of \$100,000, and at least \$35,000 for ground and buildings. Of this amount \$50,000 has al-ready been raised in Louisville, and it is exected that the full amount will soon be se

In speaking of the inborn character of his distinguished brother's religion, Rev. Arthur Brooks, in a culogy of the late bishop said that it had become so controlling a factor in his life that, although left entirely to his in climation, he had turned to the ministry a his life work, even before he had finished his college education at Harvard. He had not regarded it in any sense as a sacrifice. but a privilege. It was a choice, too, made against protests of his college mates, to whom his early achievements with them had given promise of a greater career.

It is reported that Rev. Julius H. Ward, a well known Episcopal clergyman, who is edi-torially connected with the Boston Herald, will be appointed to the Bohien lectureship of Philadelphia this spring, and that he will choose for his topic the duty now lying on the Episcopal church of providing some bridge or concordat for the recognition in some form of non-Episcopal clergymen, in order that christian union may be promoted.

A circular letter of a sermon factory has some accident, become public in London. li commences by stating that it is recog-nized that in consequence of overwork and other causes some of the clergy caunot write all the sermons they have to preach and goes on to remark that the writer is an experienced preacher, long accustomed to the composition of sermons, who has prepared courses in past years, which hav met with much approval, and who has been asked by old correspondents to furnish courses for another year. Their style, he modestly declares, is plain and earnest, while their spirit is decidedly practical. The scale of prices is amusingly graduated ac-cording to the circulation of danger or detec-The discourse limited to ten copies for all England, commands 5 shillings. If fifty copies are circulated the price is only 27 cents

each. In no case are copies of the same ser-mon sent to places less than twenty-five miles from each other. Muhammed Alexander Russell Webb, the American Mohammedan whom the Mussul-mans of India and the east have sent to this ountry to introduce the faith of Islam, has country to introduce the faith of islam, has arrived in New York. In speaking of his mission yesterday he suid that the first thing to be done would be the establishing of a weekly paper devoted to Islam. After that would come a Mohammedan publishing house and a mosque would then be built. He said that a lecture room would be proded and a reading room with a free library Mohammedan literature A sufficien sum of money has been secured in Bombay to keep all the proposed branches in opera-tion for five years. Mahammed Webb is st cears old and was born in Hudson, N. Y. In 887 he was appointed United States const o Manilla, where he became actively inter

to Manilla, where he became actively interested in Mohammedanism, and finally resigned and went to Bombay to study and preach the faith of Islam.

Among the 1,253 sacred shrines dedicated to the Virgin Mary in France alone, that at Lourdes is still the most prosperous. During the Mary Ascension week in August there were over 50,000 pligrims at Lourdes, and the average yearly attendance is between 200,000 and 300,000. It has become fashionable in France to make a migrimage fashionable in France to make a pigrimag to this shrine, and the worshipers are by ne means pious Catholics. The little city of 4.000 has become a good sized town, with hotel and other accommodations of the first class. Religious and charitable institutions have sprung up in great number. On an average the cures are but few; the ultramon tane papers reporting only about four or fiv-in every 1,000 invalids who come in the hope of Rigid medical examinations are mad of all the sick who enter and leave the place.
There has been a standing offer of 15,000
frames, made by M. Artus of Paris, for evidence proving that these cures were not real. No attempt has been made to do this Peter's pence from Lourdes amounts to a

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