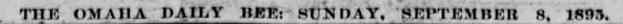
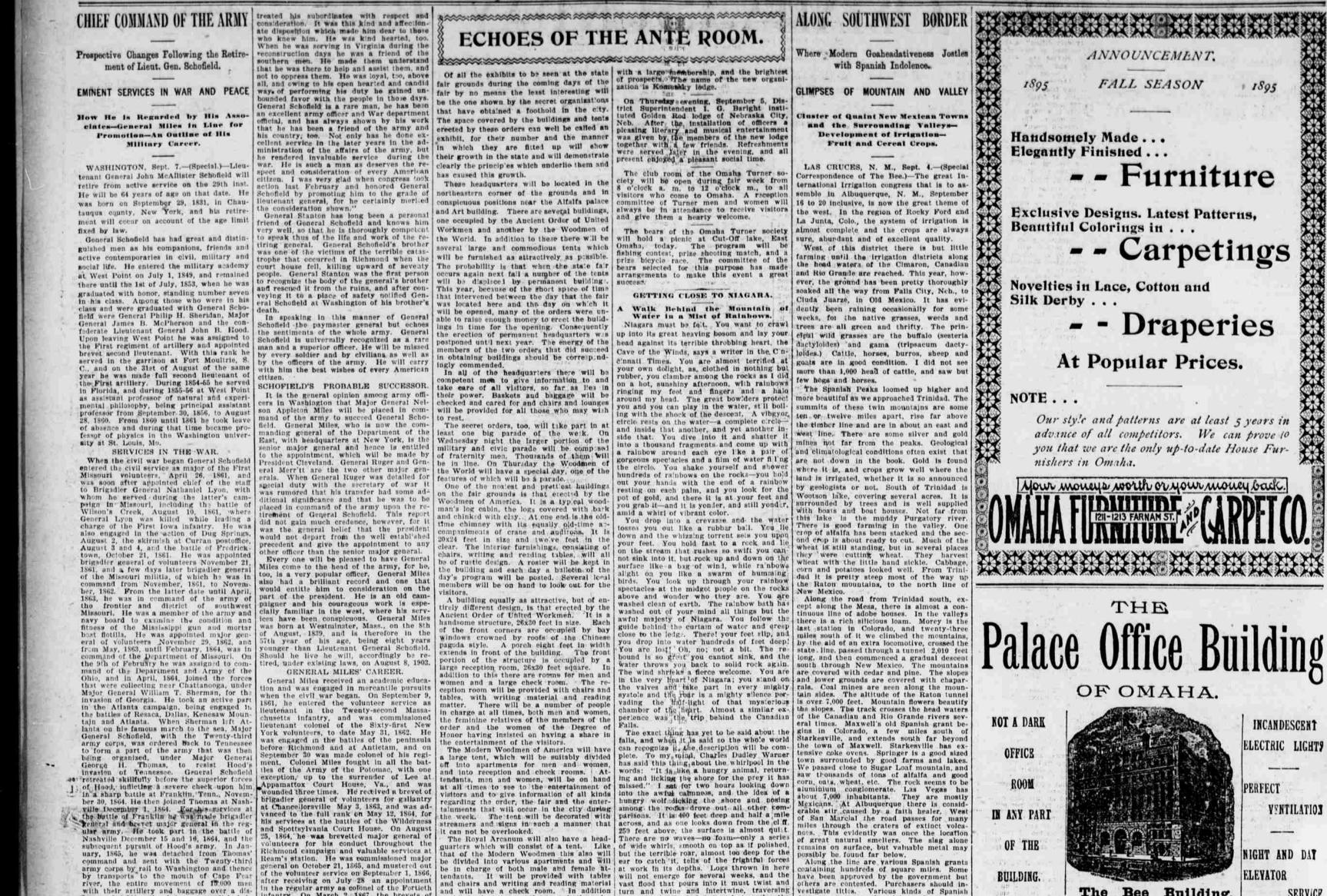
THE STATIST BATTS BARRING STATIST STRPTEMACK





1895

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTS PERFECT VENTILATION NIGHT AND

with their artillery and baggage over a distance of 1,800 miles being accomplished in seventeen days. He was assigned to the command of the Department of North Caro-lina on February 9, 1865, captured Wilmington on February 22, was engaged in the batthe of Kingston March 8 to 10, and Joined Sherman at Goldsboro on March 22. He was present at the surrender of Joe Johnston's army on April 26, and was charged with the execution of the details of the capitulation.

27

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#### AFTER THE WAR.

In June, 1865, he was sent to Europe on a special mission by the Department of State in regard to the French intervention in Mexico and remained until 1866. In August of that year he was assigned to command of the Department of the Potomac with adquarters at Richmond. He was in charge of the First military district (the state of Virginis) from March, 1867, to May, 1868. General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war June 2, 1863, and re-mained in that office until the close of Presi-dent Johnson's administration, when he was appointed major general in the United States army and erdered to the Department of Missourl. He was in command of the Depart-ment of the Pacific from 1870 until 1876, and again in 1882 to 1882; superintendent of the United States Military academy from 1876 until 1881, and in command of the division of the Missouri from 1883 until 1886, when he took charge of the division of the Atlantic. Being the senior major general, he was the major general commanding the army on Au-gust 14, 1888, in which capacity he has served since. By a special act of the Fifty-congress on February 14, 1895, he was made ligutenant general, a rank which has been conferred only upon Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield.

From this brief glance at the military serv-ce of General Schofield it will be seen that his life in the army has been replete with interesting incidents. His military career has been a varied one. The history of his life since his incumbency of the position at the boad of the army is too fresh in the minds of the public to require recital. During the **Gministration of President Grant that soldier** statesman appointed William T. Sherman to he a general in command of the army. He also appointed Philip H. Sheridan lieutenant general, and General Schofield was made a major general. The death of General Sher-man temporarily disposed of the rank of genoral. General Sheridan was promoted to that rank by a special act of congress, and he received the rank on the 1st of June, 1888. But he did not enjoy the honor long, for he died on the 5th of August following. It will be recalled that General Sheridan was on his deathbrd when the honor was conferred upon him by congress. General Sheridan only had time to decide upon the appointments of two members of his staff when death called him away forever. Colonel M. V. Sheridan, famillarly knows as Colonel "Mike Sheridan," and Golonel S. C. Kellogg were his selections.

and Golonel S. C. Kellogg were his selections. With the death of General Sheridan the grade of general elapsed and has not been revived. There have been only three generals mour army, General U. S. Grant being the first, and he was followed by Sherman and Sheridan. General Washington was a licutenant general, and General Winfield Scott held that rank. The latter became a general, but it was by brevet only

# A POPULAR COMMANDER.

Army officers generally entertain great re-spect and admiration for General Schofield, and nowhere is the general's ppularity more apparent than among his fellow officers. Pay-mester General Thaddsus II. Stinton, than master General Tandeus II. Stinten, than whom there are few officirs who have a more brilliant record, and who is familiarly knowe as "The Fighting Paymater," was a member of General Schofield's staff when the latter was in command of the First military district, with bendquarters at Richmond, and served several years there with General Schoserved several years there with General Scho-field. General Stanton says: "I do not know of any efficer in the army mire kind and cou-siderate than General Schoffed has always been. He was popular with every officer who had any dealings with him, and he is hed in high regard now by all army officers. He was a friend to all those whom he could serve in any way and always hid a desire to ald those who were worthy of help. He had a kind word for all, and on every cention

n the regular army as colonel of the Fortietl infantry. On March 2, 1867, the brevets of brigadier general and major general, United States army, were conferred on him for pravery at Chancel'orsville and Spottsylvania. He was transferred to the Fifth infantry or March 15, 1869. He defeated the Cheyenne, Klowa and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked Plans in 1875, and in 1876 sub-jugated the hostile Sloux and other Indian in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the Canada frontier and breaking up the bands that were led by him and by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Tail, Hump and others. In September he captured the Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, in northern Montana, and in 1878 captured a band of Ban nocks near Yellowstone park. He was com missioned brigadier general on December 15 1880. He commanded the Department of Co lumbia for five years. In July, 1885, he was assigned to command of the Department of the Missouri, and in April, 1886, was transerred to Arizona. After a difficult campaign against the Apaches, under Geronimo and Natchez, he compelled those chiefs to sur-render September 4, 1886. He deemed it ad-visable in the interest of the future tranjuility of the Indians to accept a conditiona surrender from Geronimo, agreeing that

neither the chief nor any of his follower, should suffer death for their past crimes. He received the thanks of the legislatures of Kan sas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona for his services in the west, and the citizens of Arizona presented to General Miles a sword of honor at Tucson on November 8, 1887, in the presence of a large gathering of citizens of the territory. He was appointed major general on the 5th of April, and assumed that rank April 14, 1890. General Miles was in command of the Department of the Missouri,

with headquarters at Chicago, when he was called to New York to take command of the Department of the East upon the retirement of Major General Oliver O. Howard. From this account of General Miles' services it will be seen how valuable his cam-paigns in the west have been, not only to that section, but to the entire country. To

General Miles more than to almost any other person is due the credit for having waged a successful war against the disturbing ments of the Indian tribes of the west. But the mention of the name of General Miles in connection with the shour Indians recalls to memory the closing days of the career of General George A. Custer. Many persons to this day believe that had General Custer not been as enthusiastic as he was, but had followed the policy of Indian war-fare as outlined by General Miles, he and his little band of faithful cavalrymen would not have been treacherously slain at the battle of the Little Big Horn, but would

have lived to do other valiant deeds. The names of these two heross, one of whom has already passed away forever, will stand together in the future, and each will receive a favorable decree and a kind word of praise from a people who will always feel indebted

# to them for their gallant services. Forests Beneath the Water.

Many years ago, mays the Seattle (Wash.) Times, there was some vast upbraval on the shores of Lake Samamiah that sent a portion lodge. with its tall evergreen forest intact, and there it is to this day. About this time of the year the waters are at the lowest and the tops of the tallest of these big trees are out of the water, but never more than ten or twelve inches. At this time one can be during the miler with the time one can be during the miler with the time one the ten or twelve inches. At this time one can see down into the mirror-like depths of the lake for thirty feet or more. Near the banks the trees are interlaced at various angles, but farther out in the deep water they stand straight, creat, and limbless and backless, 100 feet tall. They are three feet through, some of them, and so firm in tex-ture as to be scarcely affected by a kulle blade. There is a place in Tumwater canon, on the line of the Great Northern, near Leavenwarth, in gome respects similar. At youne early time a partion of the great moun-tain side same rushing down and buried itself at the bettom. Now there is a con-siderable line, and in the center stand tall, itmbless trees, different in species from

to this headquarters on the grounds the order hundreds of miles before it at last reaches the will have another in one of the down town spot near the bottom, whence it leaps upward tainment to visiting members.

tainment to visiting members of the Another big tent on the grounds will be the home of the visiting members of the order of the World. This will provide all the conveniences that will be required. The tent will be in charge of Superintendent Baright and a corps of assistants. Chiefly through the well-directed efforts of the dev water dust on either side.

tent will be in charge of superhiendent Baright and a corps of assistants. Chiefy through the well-directed efforts of Comrade Wilcox, U. S. Grand post No. 120, Grand Army of the Republic, will have a tent, 20x30 feet, which will be in charge of Comrades J. S. Blake and M. Waitemeyer. It will be provided with seats and other companions Streamore will Streamers will other conveniences. and and other conveniences. Streamers will show what it is and a big sign will bid wel-come to all old soldiers on the grounds. A roster will be kept of all the old soldiers who visit the tent, giving their names, addresses and the regiments in which they served during the war. -

hotels to

Woodmen of the World day on Thursday of state fair week will be one of the big events. The celebration will take the place of the annual plenic. The outline of the program that will be followed has been laid out, although the details have not as yet been ar-ranged. A big parade through the principal streets of the city will take place in the morning and in the alternoon, the Woodmen will go to the fair grounds, where speeches will be delivered. In the evening a big en-tertainment is to be given in the hall of Alpha camp. An attendance of fully 5,000 members of the order is expected from this and neighboring states.

Members of the committee on arrangements of the Ancient Order of United Workmen wish this column to announce officially that all members of the order, local as well as visiting, are expected to meet at the corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets on Wednes-day night, September 18, to fall in line for the great military and civic parade which will occur on that night. During the day a celebration will be held which will make the day practically an Ancient Order of United Workmen event.

Most of the secret orders are arranging to be well represented in the parade, which occurs on Wednesday night, September 18. if the predictions made by each of them of the number of members they will have in line are realized, the parade will be a mon-ster affair.

The Woodmen of the World are intending to erect a stand at some point on the line of march which will be taken by the various parades during state fair week. Visiting members will either be admitted free to this tand or a very small admission fee will be charged.

The excursion of Omaha lodge No. 200, Order of the World, to Lincoln park, Lincoln, on August 29, was well attended and is said to have been a good paying venture for the

At the last meeting of Teutonia lodge No. 262, Order of the World, it was decided by a majority vote to remove from its present quarters at Tenth and Farnam streets, to Muller's hall, Eighteenth and Vinton streets. This change is made necessary on account of the rapid growth of the lodge and the imited meeting room at the present lodge parters. The new lodge rooms are being pscially fitted up for Teutonia, and consist limited quarters. of a large meeting room, a dining room and kitchen and another hall which will be used Who would think of making sugar sweeter by the addition of salt? Such, however, is asserted to be the case by Prof. Zuntz at a for a reception or entertainment room. Teu-tonia does and can well afford to feel proud tonia does and can well afford to reet plott of its new quarters, for no lodge in the city can boast of as pleasant and commodious late meeting of the Physiological society Berlin.

Salt Makes Sugar Sweeter

practically similar result.

# Concordia lodge. Order of the World, is rapidly pushing itself forward with a con-tinuous and steady growth, and is already becoming one of the leading German lodges

A new lodge of the Order of the World was organized at Crete, Neb., on Wednesday of last week, by District Superintendent Irving G. Baright. This lodge starts out tional sweetness

o this headquarters on the grounds the order vill have another in one of the down town aliment to visiting members. Another big tent on the grounds will be he home of the visiting members of the pressure of the world. This will provide all

wholly of fertile silt. The population of San Antonio is estimated 800. Large stone round house on south Adobe houses are one-story, have walls about twelve inches thick, one or two small windows, often iron guarded. Roofs are flat. Walls extend above roof from one to two the dry water dust on either side. Above the whirlpool the rapids roar down Above the whiripool the rapids four down, 250 feet deep, between canyons that high above them. Viewed from their edge they look like a steep hill of green ice coverad with snow, down which plunge a multitude of gay tobogganers dressed in white furs, all clashing and dashing into one another in tre-mendons confusion and fading like dreams. feet. Pipes # troughs are set in this rim to run the rain water several feet from the building. Roofs are constructed about as follows: When the walls have been built as high as desired, usually eight or ten feet, large poles are laid across the building. Small cottonwood limbs, one or two inches in mendous confusion and fading like dreams. The water seems to be carried forward by diameter, are cut into pieces about two feet long and are laid side by side across the some awful force against its will. The waves seem to be trying to hold back and their ghostly fingers grab at every rock in the vain space between the supporting poles. A smooth layer of weeds or hay is then placed on these wooden tiles, the entire flat surface is then covered with about a six inch layer of adobe struggle. The center of the stream is curved up and you seem to see packs of fleet-footed Esquimau poofles racing upstream, yet never making any headway. The rapids above the falls seem to hold back also, and there also upstream and dirging up aprave as deared. When the adobe shaw is the the roof. When the adobe shaw is the the roof. walls are continued one or two feet above the roof. When the adobe clay is thoroughly dry the cracks are filled with fresh adobe. upstream and digging up sprays as dry as dust. The raphts here are wide, but almost The smoke pipe is set in the roof and p as-tored around to turn the water. The alobe dust. The raphts here are wide, but almost as furious, and far more fanciful than those below. Huge bowlders lie in the channel, tossing up clouds of spray-like spouting horses and here and there a log lodged against a rock appears like a lone Indian sitting in his cance on the edge of the world. is prepared by mixing clay with water and straw. It contains about 50 per cent of inscluble matter, 20 per cent of silica and 30 per cent of carbonates, phosphates, etc. It is the common soil of the country and is

used for walls, roofs and fences. At Albuquerque, Pueblo Indian girls in showy contumes: filed into the cars to sel fruits, eakes, etc.

sitting in his cance on the edge of the world. At the supreme moment, just before the plunge is taken, the waters assume an air of resignation. All was hurry before, but now there is plenty of time and they seem to pause and gaze over before they plunge. There is one view of the fails that all ac-knowledge the best. That is from the deck of the stanch little steamer Maid of the Mist. The New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and United States experiment station at Las Cruces is supported by the government and by the territory. With the stars and stripes at her bow and the British colors at the stern, she noses among the rocks at the foot of the American Last year there were ten professors and 140 students in the college. The board of regents is appointed by the territorial governor. On the Spatcier, or La Flou del Valley farm, is a perfect system of irrigation. Mr. Spatcier falls and clambers over the bubbling billows in the heart of the Horseshoe falls, turning and tossing, careening and crossing, splash-ing and dashing and whirling and purling and rising and falling with speed most surhas 190 acres and his system of ditches is arranged so that he can get water to all prising and motion appalling, and darting and starting, now wrapped in the spray and now parts of it in two hours. Mr. Spatcier's fruit received the highest awards at the wreathed in a rainbow so close to the wall of water that you are almost afraid she will go too far this time, but she never does, and never in all the generations she has been on World's fair and also at the Denver exhibit. Among the other fine places in the valley are Woodland orchard of 9,000 trees, and Casad go too far this there seen an accident. She never in all the generations she has been on the river has there been an accident. She even ran the iwairpool rapids once—and plunged into she whirpool and dived deep into the turmeil—sobody knows how deep— but clear out of sight—and came up with only her amokestack missing, and darted down the lower rapids to Lewiston and es-caped the sheriff with his writ of seizure—a foolhardy feat, but it proved her strength, so there need never be any fear of her going too far. Her body, has been replaced and re-newed a dozen times, but her soul has never left the spot. No other boat but the Maid of the Mist could live in that setting caldron. From the deck<sup>d</sup> clothed in rubber, you gaze up from her—up, 'up,' and seek the horizon above the fails' before you. They loom to a fearful height and show a thomsand patches of color, all stifted together with rainbows— all whirling and the going like the nebulae of orchard of 6,000 trees and the experimental station of several thousand trees. The trees on all the farms are mostly peaches, pears, plums and apples. Thousands of tons of alfalfa are shipped from this valley. Through the kindness of Prof. A. E. Blount, agri-culturist, Prof. George Vestal, horticulturalist and agriculturist, in charge of the station, W. E. Baker, agent for the Rio Grande Land company, Hon. A. F. Fountain, Allen J. Papen, editor of the Republican, and N. Spatcfer, fruit grower, I was enabled to travel over the valley, examine the ditches, visit the orchards, eat the fruit and drink the water from different wells in the valley. These are the principal ditches near Las Cruces, the Dona Ana, twelve miles long. Las Cruces, sixteen miles long and the Mes-ilia, twenty miles long. The ditches are about twelve feet wide at the top. The water carries from 1 to 5 per cent of fertilizing silt that settles in the ditches and is mixed all whirling and changing like the nebulae of a nightmare. This is the grandest scene of all and one you will long to repeat over and

over, and every time it is grander than ever. with the soil by cultivation. The altitude of Las Cruces is 3,800 feet.

The Pueblo Indians lived here by irrigation long before the advent of the Spaniards. About half the irrigable land in the valley is About half the frighte tank in the vertey is under cultivation. There is plenty of water with wells, but as soon as the dam up the river is completed there will be plenty of water without the aid of pumps. There are dig the mesquite roots for fuel and place the water on the house tops to cool. The Mesilla valley, south of Las Cruces, is seventeen miles long and two miles wide. Cherries, berries and other small fruits are no water rents to pay, but every person who

From his experiments he finds that if to a solution of sugar there be added a slight amount of salt and water so weak that it no water rents to pay, but every person who uses the water is expected to do his share of the work in keeping the ditches open and in good repair. If a man neglects or refuses to bear his share of repair expenses the major domo shuts off the water from his land. About July 1 is the hoitest time in the year, the hoftest part of the shade is at 3 p. m., the hoftest part of the shade is at 3 p. m., the hoftest part of the day, from 80 degrees to 106 degrees. The records show that the annual rainfall for twenty years has averaged seven inches. The land requires about three irrigations each year. The rain and hot sup excites no saline taste, the result is extra sweetening of the sugared water. The weakest of quinine solution is said to produce a The explanation given of the above seeming incongruity is that the ever so feeb's saitness or bitterness imparts an increased sensibility to the sensation of taste by the simultaneous



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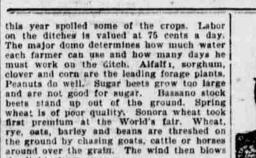
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clover and corn are the leading forage plants

The wind the straw away. About 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Las Cruces and the other cities in New Mex-ico are Mexicans. Their habits in many respects are very different from those of northern people. They dig for wood, climb for water and call corn mice (maize). They