

# With Uncle Sam's Regular Soldiers

## Some Facts About Army Life and the Treatment, Prospects and Facilities for Education of the Men.

It must be borne in mind, says a writer, that one essential for leading a happy life in the United States army is good behavior, and if any voice from the ranks tells a tale of unnecessary hardships endured, or other grievances, it is certain to be merely the natural result of bad conduct, and of leading a lazy and dissolute life, and the same man would have fared equally bad in any other walk of life, or that he is inexperienced and does not know how to care for himself or fails to attend to the directions received.

The army is necessarily governed by intelligent regulations, and strict obedience is required of all, for without this nothing could be done, and what is now viewed by the world as a magnificent fighting force would become of no more use than an armed mob.

While the ordinary citizen may view with some contempt the proffer of \$13 a month for his daily work, still how many to-day toiling eight, ten, and sometimes sixteen hours, are making on an average of \$60 a month, or an income of \$720 a year? This is what the average soldier in the United States army is getting to-day, when all clothing, medical attention, medicines, baths, free gymnasium, libraries, with books of all sorts, magazines, periodicals, post exchanges exclusively for the soldier's use where he may purchase at cost such soft drinks and articles as may be deemed necessary for his comfort, and where may be found billiard and pool tables and a good supply of games, such as chess, checkers, dominoes and cards, can be taken into consideration.

In addition to this, if the soldier be a good tradesman, carpenter, mason, teamster or any kind of workman or a man with a fair education, or it may be mentioned that even when a man enlists, if he is not up to his work, he

may, by little application, and by taking advantage of the chances to inform himself, soon become a good scholar or improve in his trade.

As in the case first cited he will receive in addition to the regular soldier's pay, 35 or 50 cents a day by being detailed for extra duty in some of the places in which extra duty is paid at these rates.

From this it may be seen that an industrious man can earn from \$10 to \$15 a month in addition to his pay. Any money saved can be deposited in the treasury in sums not less than \$5 at 4 per cent interest and cannot be forfeited except by desertion, thus giving the enlisted man a bank and a surety for saving, such as no citizen in the United States can boast.

A private soldier with a fair education, who proves himself, by his conduct, his duty well done, his efficiency, and aptitude, will always sooner or later get the first step upward—that of a corporal, from where, if he is ambitious and shows fitness, he can be sure that his work and talents will be noted and rewarded by further promotion. For it may be truly said that while we have no field marshal in our service and we cannot literally repeat Napoleon's assertion, that every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack, still the highest rank in our army to-day is held by a lieutenant general, who was at one time a recruit. He succeeded a man, Lieut.-Gen. Young, who also started as a private, and when Gen. Young relinquished the highest rank in our army, he sent to his successor a pair of lieutenant general's shoulder straps with the note: "From Private Young, 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to Private Chaffee, Troop K, U. S. Cavalry." Of course these men enlisted during the civil war, when motives for enlisting were different, while those who enlist at present with commissions in view, mostly do so from love of a soldier's life. To say that a man loves the life is simply saying that he is a born soldier, and his success in the army is assured.

### BRACELET EMBLEM OF POWER.

#### Afterward It Was a Reward of Bravery Shown in Battle.

In the most ancient period of history, the bracelet was an ensign of royalty. In later times it has been used in the East as a badge of power.

The bracelet of Rebecca (mentioned in Genesis) weighed 10 shekels, or about five ounces.

Among the ancient Romans the men as well as the women wore bracelets, but the latter never wore them till they were betrothed.

Bracelets were at first properly military ornaments, or rewards, frequently conferred among the ancients, by generals and princes, on those who behaved gallantly in fight. They became afterward arbitrary decorations, assumed at pleasure.

"The emblems," says Fosbroke, "of supreme authority among the British kings were golden bands worn around the neck, arms and knees. Ornamented bracelets of brass have been found round the arms of skeletons in British barrows."

The northern people used to swear on their bracelets to render contracts more inviolable.—Exchange.

#### "Firedamp."

"Firedamp" and "afterdamp," words brought into terrible prominence in many disasters in mines, preserve the older English sense of "damp"—vapor, and especially noxious vapor. Precisely where the word came from philology does not know, but the earliest existence of its use is quoted by Dr. Murray's dictionary as Caxton's (1340)—"after the dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come out of his nostril a damp that shal betoken honger and grete deeth of peple." Bacon is one of the writers of his time who speak of the "damps" of mines. "Damp" gradually came to be applied to visible vapors, such as evening mists, and the transition to the sense of moisture is obvious. But in "damping down" a furnace one finds a relic of the very "damp" in the sense of "suffocate."

#### READY WITH HIS EXCUSE.

##### Clerk Justified Mean Trick by Scriptural Quotation.

A certain tailor of very strict principles was in the habit of excusing the faults of his assistants only if they could justify themselves by Scripture. One day a woman entered his shop and asked to see some material, but refused to buy it because it was too cheap. After showing her some other goods the assistant brought back the same material, this time asking a higher price, whereupon the customer bought it. Afterward, the proprietor, who had witnessed the transaction, reproved his assistant severely. The latter, remembering the rules of the establishment, replied, "Oh, it's according to Scripture all right. She was a stranger and I took her in."—Harper's Weekly.

#### Made American Rifle Famous.

The American rifle became famous all over Europe after the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, where, with the deadly American weapon in the hands of Kentuckians and Tennesseans the English lost 2,117—two-thirds of these killed—out of 6,000 men engaged, and the Americans lost six killed and seven wounded. The English were all shot at from forty to sixty yards distance. No wonder Wellington did not believe the story of England's awful loss when he heard it.

### How Foolscap Got Its Name.

Every one probably has wondered why a certain size paper, familiar to all who write, is called foolscap. As early as the year 1301 water marks were employed by paper manufacturers to distinguish their products. The grade of paper much in demand during the middle ages, resembling what we call foolscap and known by that name, had for its water mark a fool's head wearing a cap and bells. The mark appeared on this grade of paper until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the figure of Britannia was substituted by the English manufacturers, and other marks by other paper makers. No one has, however, changed the name of the paper, so we have to this day the foolscap paper.

#### The Good Mixer.

"He's a good mixer," or "He isn't a good mixer," are expressions you often hear. A "good mixer" is supposed to be a man who can associate with people and make business. A poor mixer is one who makes friends slowly, who minds his own business and is not much of a rounder. A man who gives his business close attention is the best "mixer." When people are in need of a certain article they buy where they can get the best and cheapest—where conditions suit them. When people are buying articles they need they do not care whether the dealer is a "goodfellow" or not. We have never thought much of the "good-mixer" idea.—Atchison Globe.

#### Cure for Insomnia.

A writer in a medical journal advises people troubled with sleeplessness to have a list of words, so associated that each one suggests the next—for instance, ice, slippery, smooth, rough, ruffian, tramp, etc.—and when sleep is coy to recite the list mentally. This is said to be an infallible cure for insomnia, the secret being concentration of the mind on each word so suggested by the preceding one, not allowing the attention to lapse for an instant. The plan is certainly a better one than counting those interminable sheep.

#### Make Fuel from Foliage.

In Paris a company has contracted with the municipal authorities for all the foliage to be derived from the trees of the public squares, gardens, streets and woods within the limits of the city. These leaves are to be compressed under high pressure and will then be converted into a fuel, which, it is claimed, will have far greater calorific capacity than coal or any other fuel known.

#### Scientist on Hypnotism.

A Boston scientist says that hypnotism mean develop only natural instincts and that the best hypnotist in the world cannot make a really moral person do wrong. From experiments he has made he believes that 75 per cent of the human race, if unrestrained by family pride and other like considerations, would steal.

#### When a Pet Dies in China.

When a favorite dog, cat or other domestic pet belonging to a person of royal rank dies in China its sorrowing owner has its body inclosed in a coffin of polish oak, elaborately carved, and buried in the animal cemetery behind the summer palace at Peking.

#### Complete Set of Chopin.

Herbert L. Jenks has presented the Fitchburg (Mass.) library with the only complete set of Chopin's compositions.

# NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

## NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

Valley will have an agricultural show September 20 and 21.

Seventeen head of cattle were killed on the Rock Island railroad in Sarpy county.

The city council of Tecumseh has ordered all dogs muzzled.

The reform element of Falls City is making war on slot machines.

A farm laborer slashed his employer with a razor at Wood River and escaped.

The general store of Langhoist and Latham Brothers at Fontanelle was destroyed by fire.

Joe Graves and E. M. Harding were awarded contracts for building the city hall at Humboldt.

Reports from northeastern Gage county are to the effect that plinkye has caused the death of several head of cattle.

Someone forced an entrance to the Derby saloon in Falls City through the front door and robbed the cash register of \$20 in silver.

The proposed improvements on the Masonic home in Plattsmouth, which have been contemplated for some time, will be commenced in the course of the next few weeks.

Mrs. John Gilmore was arrested in Fremont by the police. She wore male attire and was tramping across the country in company with a man who claims to be her husband.

Inquiries are daily being received by H. Wiggenjost with regard to the union meeting of the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which is to be held in Lincoln September 28 and 29.

The work of laying steel rails between Lincoln and Beatrice on the Union Pacific, which has long been delayed, has been resumed. About 100 men are employed on the job.

William Cook, the 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Cook of Beatrice was drowned in the Blue river. He, with several comrades, were bathing when all at once he went under.

A representative body of men owning land on the Nemaha bottoms met at the court house in Falls City and proceeded to organize a drainage district to reclaim the land on the bottoms from overflow.

F. J. Butler of Lincoln, a paving laborer, suffered several broken ribs and lacerations by falling from a freight car on the Missouri Pacific tracks. He struck the handles of a wheelbarrow when he fell.

Brown county is going to have the grandest fair in its history this fall, commencing September 27, to last three days. A grand premium list will be offered of over \$1,000 for the different kinds of stock, grain and vegetables.

Sheriff Page of Fillmore county captured George Baker near Nebraska City and brought him to Geneva and placed him in jail. Baker is charged with stealing four horses and two buggies. Page has been on his track for three weeks.

Boulder (Colo.) dispatch: While returning from a picnic excursion to the Moat lakes, Mrs. Emma Cropsy of Hastings, Neb., was hurt in a runaway accident. With Miss Charlotte Boyle and Mrs. Walter Chamberlain Mrs. Cropsy was riding in a surrey. While going down hill the vehicle, which lacked a brake, ran onto the horses, which ran away and overturned the surrey over a twenty-one foot embankment.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' association held a meeting at the Lindell hotel in Lincoln, at which plans were discussed for the annual convention of the association to be held in Lincoln next December. The following companies and lecturers have been secured for the program: George Crampton Concert company, Dr. George E. Vincent of Chicago university, Dr. J. B. De Motte of Chicago, Dr. C. O. White of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Dr. C. A. McKim, state veterinarian, and Dr. A. T. Peters of Lincoln were at Valley to inspect the progress of the experiment being conducted there with the horsetail weed. One of the horses is showing symptoms of poisoning, while the other seems to thrive on the weed. They visited the farm of Grant Burt, who has another sick horse, and pronounced the disease swamp fever. Mr. Burt has already lost five horses and many others have lost horses from the mysterious disease.

Henry Wilson, the colored horse-thief, who was arrested in Omaha ten days ago, pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him in a special term of district court of Howard county, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary at hard labor. He offered no defense whatever except to state statement of an ex-convict that he was a former inmate of the penitentiary, which he insisted was untrue. In response to inquiries by the court he claimed to be a native of Columbus, O.

Ralph Powell, 9-year-old son of Excelsior Powell of Lincoln, was drowned in Salt creek at Roca. The boy was playing around his father's mill and accidentally slipped and fell into the stream.

Coal contracts for the winter supply of fuel for the Kearney and Peru normal schools were awarded by the state board of education. Miles of Omaha secured the contract for the Peru school on a bid of \$2.80 per ton in the bin for Novinger nut coal. George H. Dowling of Kearney got half the Kearney contract on a bid of \$3.25 in the bin for Damforth nut coal.

## THOUSANDS OF ACRES TAKEN.

Many Entries at North Platte Since August 1.

NORTH PLATTE—Since August 1 about 90,000 acres of land has been taken in this district under the Kinkaid act.

Nearly all of these entries were taken by persons brought here before August 16 by articles sent to the Omaha papers from here by land locaters. All of these entries except about 10,000 were taken by strangers who did not see the lands before entry and were entered hastily on representation of land locaters that they would be gone unless entered immediately. A large number of persons were brought here by the advertisements, but most of the people went out to look at the country and of the number who went out but twenty entries have been made. Some of them have purchased lands in the agricultural districts and the others returned home without doing anything.

Since August 16 there have been on an average of about 2,500 acres taken up per day, the number getting less each day. Quite a number of contests are being filed against entries made under the Kinkaid act since June, 1904, when the former entry men have failed to comply with the law. There are no farming lands open for entry in this district. There is about 1,500 acres of grazing lands that are still open for entry. It is claimed that the statements made that the cattlemen are trying to keep the settlers out is untrue.

Seward Citizens Indignant.

SEWARD—James A. Dowling was charged with abusing the 13-year-old daughter of Charles H. Wullenwaber, and during the evening a party of about thirty citizens took him to the edge of the city and threatened to hang him. After thoroughly scaring him the participants of the hanging party let Dowling return to the city under the promise that he would leave Seward the next morning and remain away permanently.

State Treasurer Mortensen has received word that Seward county will send in a portion of the \$100,000 issue of bonds voted to erect a new court house and that later all of the bonds, with the exception of a few thousand dollars, will be sold to the state treasurer.

LINCOLN—Sault & Assenmacher of Seneca, Kans., were awarded the contract for the Peru normal school library building by the state board of education for \$20,222. F. C. Phillips & Co. of Lincoln secured the heating and plumbing for \$7,300.

## AFTER THE LUMBER DEALERS.

### Farmer Grain Dealers' Association Taking a Hand in the Matter.

LINCOLN—Members of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' association are going to assist in looking up evidence to show the existence of a lumber trust, so a grain dealer intimidated in Lincoln. "Before these trust suits are over," said this man, "it will be discovered that the lumber business has been done along the same lines as the grain business. The members in the lumber association may not make any profit out of being members of the organization and may not even know how much profits other make because of the association. As a matter of fact the members of the association are being worked by an inside ring that gets the big profits while the small dealer member is safeguarded against competition. I see where the Omaha dealers take exceptions to the charge that they have something to do with the scalpers. Wait till the evidence is all in in the case which Mr. Godfrey has started in Lancaster county and then see what the big dealers have to say.

"The end of the lumber dealers' trust will be just like the grain dealers. If the Lancaster man digs up the evidence he expects to, then the attorney general will use that evidence in going after the trust, and you mark my words, he will get them. I don't know whether the farmers as an organization will take part in the suit, but some of the members will furnish some help and that can be depended upon."

### Number of Cows Poisoned.

PLATTSBROUGH—Some of the farmers in the western part of the county have recently lost a number of head of cattle from the effects of poison. A few days ago J. F. Deming of South Bend found two of his cows dead, while preparations were being made to bury them another cow was taken sick and soon died, with every indication of poison. During the day another cow was taken sick in the same manner. The situation became so serious that a veterinary surgeon from Ashland was sent for and he succeeded in saving the last cow. The contents of the stomachs of two cows were sent to Lincoln for medical examination.

### Horse Thief Arrested.

BEATRICE—Sheriff Trude received a telegram from Sheriff Page of Fillmore county, stating that G. H. Baker, who is wanted here for stealing three horses and a buggy, had been arrested at Nebraska City by him. As Baker is wanted at Geneva for stealing a team several years ago it is more than likely that he will be taken to Fillmore county first to stand trial. Sheriff Trude went to Lincoln to meet Sheriff Page and his prisoner. Baker was driving one of the horses stolen here.

## GOT GOOD INTEREST

### ONE CHARITABLE DEED THAT WAS WELL REWARDED.

Twenty Dollar "Grub Stake" Advanced to Man Trying to Reach the Klondike Repaid by Diamond Worth Many Times the Amount Loaned.

Bread cast upon the waters has returned, not a hundredfold, but almost equal to that, to Fred W. Bender, a telegraph operator for the Southern railway.

A loan of \$20 which he made in 1899 to Howard Thompson in San Francisco has been repaid so many times over that Mr. Bender is not quite certain just how much he has.

The payment was not in cash. It came last week in the form of a diamond of the first water, weighing almost 5 karats, and estimated to be worth about \$900.

The diamond was received from Dawson City, where Mr. Thompson is mining gold. He has been successful, and, feeling that his success was largely due to the loan made him years ago, he returned it fiftyfold.

Mr. Bender was in the Philippines with the United States army for two years, going over just after the war with Spain. He returned to the United States the latter part of 1899, with money in his pocket. He had drawn back pay and allowance for clothing and equipment, and had several hundred dollars.

"I am broke, old man, and am trying to get to the Klondike," said Thompson, when he was thrown with Mr. Bender during the few days the latter remained in San Francisco. "I need about \$20, and with that I could get to Seattle, and from there I can work my way up to Dawson or somewhere in the gold country. I can make my strike once I am up there, I know."

"Sure, I can let you have the twenty," said Mr. Bender, who was feeling good over getting back to his home country, and who did not care much for money anyhow. "Here, take it and welcome. I hope you will hit a big mine, like Cripple Creek. Wish I could go with you, but I have to hit for home."

The two separated. Mr. Bender came to Louisville, tired of the army, and went to work for the Southern railway. He had enough of the Philippines and wanted no further fighting. He forgot the loan which he had made and really did not expect to hear from Thompson again. The years passed and nothing was heard in any way from the Klondike. Mr. Bender did not know even whether or not he had reached Dawson City.

The other day a package was received from the Klondike. Mr. Bender opened it and found inside a big diamond, glittering and glistening like a ball of fire. It was a beautiful specimen. With the diamond came a letter from Thompson. He said he had just struck a good paying vein of ore, and had bought the stone as a souvenir and a slight expression of his high appreciation of what had been done for him by Mr. Bender.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### The Need of Foresters.

The new profession of forestry is to-day chiefly conspicuous for the slowness of its ranks and the wide stretches of opportunity it affords. Experts are painfully scarce in comparison with the demand for their services. The need may be compared with that which came with the sudden development of electric lighting, power and transportation. Every community wanted to utilize these, but the men who knew how to make them available could only here and there be had. With almost equal suddenness—though after long years of slow and painful educational processes—the nation, the states, great industrial interests dependent on a continuous supply of lumber and individual owners of forest tracts have sprung to an appreciation of forestry as necessary not merely to the continued growth, but to the maintenance of the position and wealth already won.—St. Paul Pioneer.

### American Ice Cream Habit.

When I was in New York the extraordinary amount of ice cream devoured by Americans was proved to me by the large area devoted in the department stores to the sale of this popular refreshment. "I guess we Americans have cast iron fixings," said one of them when I expressed my astonishment at the way in which even elderly men and women took ice cream at social festivities. Certainly the ice cream habit must have something to do with the indigestion from which so many suffer in the summer. At all the parties one attends in America ice cream is an inevitable item on the menu, and it is consumed in quantities which would delight a London caterer, who charges by the quart.—London News.

### Remembering.

And ever in the moonlight,  
As the trumpet blows swains,  
Comes the time of sweet remembering  
Of old, forgotten things:  
Of old, name carved spreading beeches,  
Of old moonlit sandy reaches,  
Of half-whispered, half-thought speeches,  
Like a rustle of white wings  
Comes the moonpath on the water  
That, through all the years may measure,  
Yet my lips have drained the pleasure  
Of life's greatest, grandest treasure,  
Of first love and love's first kiss.

### Remembering.

Comes life's memories to me:  
When the ripples, the far-reaching  
Stirs and ripples like a sea,  
Sho may think life's dark and fretting,  
As life's orb grows near its setting,  
Crowds my soul to her forgetting,  
But forgetting may not be  
—Houston Post.

## SENATOR SULLIVAN

### Says He Has Found Doan's Kidney Pills Invaluable in Treating Sick Kidneys.

Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan of New York, Member of Congress from the Eighth New York District, and one of the Democratic leaders of New York State, strongly recommends Doan's Kidney Pills.

Senator Sullivan writes:

"It is a pleasure to endorse a remedy like Doan's Kidney Pills, having found them of great value in eliminating the distress caused by sick kidneys, and in restoring those organs to a condition of health. My experience with your valuable remedy was equally as gratifying as that of several of my friends.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN,  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Some men try to keep the faith by keeping the faithful in a pickle.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JAMES M. BOYNE, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1903

Once men fought for abstractions, now they fight for abstractions.

### YELLOW CRUST ON BABY

#### Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Terrible Itching—Cured by Cuticura.

"Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scale, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised a number of mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Bush, N. Y."

### HAD MADE GOOD HAUL.

#### Banker's Hunt for Chickens Met with Much Success.

A banker in a western city bought some chickens of a ranchman and told the man to deliver them at his house. When he went home at noon his wife met him at the door and told him with great consternation that the man brought the chickens, he had promised, but instead of putting them in the henhouse, had left them on the lawn, and they had all disappeared. Forgetting his dinner, he started off in no very amiable frame of mind in pursuit of the missing fowls. After scouring the neighboring alleys for some time, he came back triumphantly driving the lost chickens.

When in a few days he met the offending ranchman, he demanded, severely: "What did you mean by leaving those chickens on my lawn the other day? I hunted the neighborhood over for them and then could find only eleven!"

"You did mighty well," was the mild reply. "I only left six."—Grace M. Crawford in Harper's.

### Asiatics in the Transvaal.

English inhabitants of the Transvaal are much worried over the increase in the Asiatic elements in the population. Already in Natal the Asiatics outnumber the Europeans. In Natal, too, the white retail trade has been almost eliminated as a result of Asiatic competition.

### OUST THE DEMON.

#### A Tussle with Coffee.

There is something fairly demoniacal in the way coffee sometimes wreaks its fiendish malice on those who use it.

A lady writing from Calif. says:—"My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head.

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, until a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison.

There's a reason.