

The Dick Military Bill

(Continued from page 1.)
for the officers and men of the regular army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence and transportation of the army. Provided, That the command of each military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States then stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 16. That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall, upon recommendation of the governor of any state, territory or general commanding the District of Columbia, and when authorized by the president attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college, of the United States such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the regular army would be entitled if attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction.

Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army by any department. Any state, territory or the District of Columbia, may, with the approval of the secretary of war, purchase for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publication, such as are furnished to the army, in addition to these issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the army with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace the supplies sold to the states and territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 18. That each state or territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of congress, shall during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended, have required every company, troop and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such state or territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the regular army.

Sec. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any state or territory furnished with material of war under the provision of this act or former laws of congress, the secretary of war may detail one or more officers of the army to attend any encampment of the organized militia and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camps as may be requested by the governor. Such officers or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the secretary of war, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the state or territory.

Sec. 20. That upon application of the governor of any state or territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of congress, the secretary of war, may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the army to report to the governor of such state or territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of the state or territory or at the pleasure of the secretary of war.

Sec. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the secretary of war and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

Sec. 22. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service and in such case such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

Sec. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the secretary of war is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the regular army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any state, or territory or District of Columbia, or who being a citizen of the United States shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to

which an officer of the army or navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of war and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the war department, its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the president, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the war department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates.

The board shall certify to the war department, its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the president, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the war department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates.

Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the war department, its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the president, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the war department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates.

Sec. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of congress shall, except as hereinafter provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled, "an act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes" (approved April 22, 1898).

Sec. 25. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both included, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes and section two hundred and thirty-two thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Marie Antoinette's Harp

The harp that once Queen Marie Antoinette played to admiring audiences of courtiers and again to while away the weary hours when she was a prisoner of state in Conciergerie, is in Brooklyn. Miss Dagmar Langenberg, a young Swedish woman, in this country scarce a year, is its owner.

There is no doubt as to the harp's authenticity; it has descended to Miss Langenberg through a long line of ancestors. To those who might question her, Miss Langenberg exhibits the certificate which proves as far as any document can prove that the harp was really once the treasured property of "La Belle Autrienne."

It is a beautiful instrument, the finest work of that great maker of harps, Henri Naderman, of Vienna, who fashioned it in 1720. All but the sounding board is of the finest mahogany. It has never been polished as modern instruments are—the friction of the hand and a little sandpaper were the only tools used in those bygone days. Not a bit of varnish ever brightened its venerable surface.

When Marie Antoinette became the bride of Louis XVI she took this beautiful harp from its resting place in the music room of the royal house of Austria and brought it with her to Paris.

The people of France rebelled against their king—largely, history tells, because of their hatred of the beautiful queen. The royal palace was sacked; both the harps were taken with the other priceless loot. King and queen were hung in prison.

King Louis was guillotined on Jan. 21, 1793, in the Place de la Revolution. The "Widow Capet," as afterward the mob called the former queen, was kept alive a few months longer. She pined for the harp, companion of her earlier and happier days when she was a girl princess in Austria.

Marie Antoinette's harp was sold, however, and the rest got it back for her.

On Oct. 16, 1793, Marie Antoinette followed her royal husband to the guillotine. Then the harp disappeared and was so recorded in the national archives. But a description of it was kept which has since made possible its identification.

A family that lived in Asnières, near Paris, really secured the harp and hid it in their garret for years. They were the Planzetti-loyalists. In 1891 a Swedish count, Ulrich von Cronstedt, discovered the harp lying among the garret rubbish. Fifteen years later, in 1898, he took it to Sweden with him. From that day to this there is no doubt that the harp has been carefully preserved—it is the same harp that Count Ulrich secured in Paris so many years ago.

Miss Langenberg brought the harp to this country in the original wooden box in which it was found in France and from there conveyed to Sweden by Count Ulrich. She is now staying at No. 369 A Tompkins avenue, and there, in the drawing room, rests the harp in

a position of honor at last, after its century of vicissitudes.

The certificate remains in Sweden, the property of the Langenbergs, who are descendants of the Cronstedt family. But Miss Langenberg has an English translation, duly certified by a notary, which gives the history of the harp from the day of its manufacture until it fell into her possession.—New York World.

We Do Not Patronize

The following named business firms are unfriendly to organized labor and have been placed upon the "unfair list." Watch the list carefully from week to week, as important changes may occur:

Union workmen and working-women and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy: **FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:** Bread—National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

Cigars—Carl Upanan of New York city; Krebs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York city; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Flour—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Pipes—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.
Tobacco—American and Continental companies.

CLOTHING.

Batons—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Ia.; Kremetz & Co., Newark, N. J.
Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blanner Bros., New York.
Corsets—Chicago Corset Company.
Hats—J. B. Steison company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Chitt, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York city.
Shoes—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas, Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.; Hamey Bros., 139th, Mass.
Suspenders.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.
Textile—Merriman Mfg. Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.
Underwear.—Quetta Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.
Woolens.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Carter & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.
Newspapers.—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Knickerbocker & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; W. E. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terra Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Fry & Clark, Aetna company New Britain, Conn.; Davis Sewing Machine company, Dayton, Ohio; Computing scale company, Dayton, Ohio; Iver Johnson Arms company, Elizabeth, Mass.; Kelsey Furace company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing company, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Diston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Dixiel Mavole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Stoves.—Gerner Stove company, Erie, Pa.; "Hot Air Home" Stove, Keagans and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Pang, Sag Harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising Novelties.—Novelty Advertising company, Coshocton, Ohio.
Photography.—Western Union Telegraph company.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Gulf Bag company, New Orleans, La.; Branch Bemis Bys., St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster company of Dayton, Ohio; M. Gesler's Sons, Circleville, Ohio.
China.—Wick China company, Kettling, Pa.
Furniture.—American Billiard Table company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Baumly Chair company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano company, Logansport, N. Y.; Krell Piano company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table company, St. Johns, Mich.
Tea.—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness company, Columbus, O.
Rubber.—Kokomo Rubber company, Kokomo, Ind.; E. F. Goodrich Rubber company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber company, Akron, Ohio.
Pens.—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York city.
Paper Boxes.—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Paper.—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.
Typewriters.—Underwood Typewriter company, Hartford, Conn.
Watches.—Keystone Watch Case company of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case company, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Strange Freak Explained

Specialists in skin diseases and prominent local physicians held a clinic in the Clark street museum yesterday over the mysterious marks resembling the crucifixion which are imprinted on the back of Abbott Parker of Charlestown, Mass., said to have resulted from a stroke of lightning at Morristown, N. J., on August 5 this year.

Dr. Dunne of Rockford, Ill., a specialist in skin diseases, gave a lecture. "Cases have been known where images of objects near at hand have been reproduced on the bodies of people struck by lightning," he said. "The electrolytic descriptions of the inorganic salts in the body into ions, the units of electricity, takes place when lightning strikes."

"These ions place the skin, as it were, into a negative plate ready to take a picture when exposed, as is the case in the exposure of a camera. This is done when the lightning tears the clothing off the body."

"The electrical current turns the sodium chloride in a body to a sodium positive and chlorine negative. The hydrochloric acid, being disintegrated into chlorine and hydrogen, will remain so until the body is exposed to the light when the actinic rays will cause them to reunite and form hydrochloric acid again. This is what I think has happened in the Morris town case."

"Parker's skin was made photographically sensitive by the lightning. He was brought to the hospital, and when his clothing was removed the photograph of the crucifix hanging on the wall, or perhaps that suspended from the rosy hanging by the side of the Sisters in attendance, was transferred to his skin."—Chicago Chronicle.

For Union Made Shoes go to Rogers & Perkins.

An Heroic Effort

The Des Moines Register and Leader under date of New York, Dec. 18, says:

Buried under ten tons of coal, with life sustained by means of a gas pipe forced through the heavy mass, while his comrades worked heroically to rescue him, was the experience of Hugh Kelly, 40 years old, and employe of the Hudson Coal company. Kelly is now in the Jersey City hospital, bruised and injured internally. Physicians there say he cannot live.

Kelly was at work on top of a thirty-foot trestle, up which big steel cars, each carrying fifty tons of coal, are run from the barges. His duty was to secure the cars before they were emptied into the chute. Kelly was on a car fastening the brakes when another employe, Thomas Haggerty, pulled the lever which releases the coal from the bottom of the car. Kelly fell with the coal thirty feet and was in an instant buried under tons of it.

Kelly's fatal plunge was seen by Haggerty, but his cries for help brought other employes, headed by Alderman Holmes, superintendent of the yard, to the scene. A long piece of gas pipe was shoved down through the coal and fortunately reached the entombed man, who was thus saved from suffocation.

Then followed a brave fight against death. Armed with shovels, the band of rescuers delved and dug with frantic haste to rescue their comrade.

Occasionally one would shout encouragingly through the pipe to the unfortunate man. Haggerty, a lifelong friend of Kelly, through whose mistake the accident occurred, was among the foremost in the work of rescue, and when the last lump of coal had been removed, and anxious hands raised Kelly to the platform, he was unconscious. His teeth were clenched like a vise on the end of the gas pipe.

An ambulance had been summoned in the meantime, and Kelly was taken to the hospital, where an examination by the physicians proved that his injuries were fatal.

When his friend, Haggerty, who insisted on going to the hospital with him, learned that there was no hope of saving his friend's life, he broke down and cried like a child.

When you have any news that will interest union men and women, call autophoned 2277 and tell it.

A Genuine American Woman.

"We did not believe," Mrs. W. L. Douglas said on the day after election, "that Mr. Douglas would be elected. The people must have known that he would do the best he could for them. He has always done right, and I know that he will do the best he can always. I feel, in a measure, as though I had lost something. It will take a year, away from me. I have always had my husband. He has not been a club man; he has been a home man. We must not consider ourselves too much, though. We are glad he carried Brocton. That was really all we cared for. I never wanted to be the governor's wife. I just wanted to be Mrs. Douglas." We have become so accustomed to silly, priggish talk from women whose husbands attain high public places that the genuinely American note struck in this simple, modest utterance is as refreshing as a noontime shower. It carries us back to Abigail Adams, Martha Washington and the other real women who did as much as the men of their day to stamp out folly and frivolity and make this great, wholesome, unpretentious republic it became.—Harper's Weekly.

We have a large stock of Union Made Shoes and we want your trade. Rogers & Perkins Co.
Buy coal of Wagaworker advertisers and insist upon having it delivered by union teamsters.

His Idea

President Harper of the Chicago university says the world has a mistaken idea about Santa Claus. President Harper's idea of Santa Claus is probably a bald-headed, smooth-shaven man, whose portrait has been painted by Miss Ida Tarbell.—Washington Post.

COLORADO

AND RETURN.

EVERY DAY to April 30th, 1905, inclusive, with final return limit June 1st, 1905, via

UNION PACIFIC

\$26.00 FROM LINCOLN

Be sure your ticket reads via Union Pacific.

Inquire of E. B. Slosson, Gen'l Agent.

When You Want a Union Cigar

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Cigar is made of choice tobacco grown in the United States and is made by a First-Class Workman.

For Union Made Shoes go to Rogers & Perkins.

Make Sure the Above Label is On the Box.

ASK SOMEBODY THAT KNOWS

About the use of the Union Label, and you won't have to make apologies for the appearance of your next order of printing.

THE SOMEBODY THAT KNOWS

and can furnish this Label are listed below.

Wendell Collins Ernsting Co Jacob North & Co Newpaper Union New Century Free Press Over - Griffin	THE UNION LABEL TRADES LINCOLN, NEB.	Star Publishing Co George Bros. Independent Pub. Co Review Press Central Pub. Co Ivy Press Franklin Press
---	---	---

"Types of Endurance"

The Smith Premier

The World's Best Typewriter

was invented by the world's foremost typewriter expert.

It is built on correct mechanical lines.

It is strong in every part.

It is simple and direct in operation, and almost frictionless.

It does the speediest and most perfect work of any writing machine, and under the severest tests of actual business it wears like an anvil.

Send for our little book describing every part

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.
Cor. 12th and Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB.

Columbia National Bank

General Banking Business. Interest on time deposits

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

YOUR CHRISTMAS PHOTOS

Go To *Hayden*

Small's Grocery COMPANY

301 So. 11th St.

Staple and Fancy ...GROCERIES...

PHONES: Bel 949 Auto 3949

WHITE HOUSE

Grocery and Market

DEALERS IN Fancy Groceries, Fresh and Cured Meats

1435 O STREET PHONES—Auto 1435, Bell 962. Orders Promptly Attended to by Phone.

President Roosevelt has promised to attend the annual banquet of the New York Republican club, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on February 13.

There is no watch, clock or article of jewelry we cannot repair

Clocks called for and delivered

C. A. TUCKER, Jeweler
1123 O Street
PHONES: Bell 534 Auto 1534

Young & Young
Expert Repairers and Finishers

Have your chairs re-caned, your furniture upholstered, umbrellas mended. We call for your goods and guarantee all work.

329 So. 11th St., LINCOLN
Bell Phone, L 1349.