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CUR ART DEPARTMENT We are simply selling without reyard to cost.
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eage will make an elegant
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Tuesday mornings at 10 o'clock and Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock. The course is to in-clude twelve lessons, during which the sim-

A I laning Mill Blaze.

A blaze at Abraham Rosenberg's planing

mill, corner Fifteenth and Marcy streets, at

9 o'clock yesterday morning damaged the

The cause of the fire is not known. It ori-

ginated in some manner in the shavings chute, which is constructed of brick and ex-

tends to the top floor, with a dust flue above

The flames were quickly extinguished after the arrival of the department. The loss is

pler forms of exercises will be used.

building to the amount of \$300.

covered by insurance.

Machinists, Tools,

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All Kinds Twines,

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How to Build

GRAND SIRE OF ODDFELLOWS.

Sketch of Hon. Charles Manly Bushas, Recently Elected Grand Sire.

NIFORM RANK BIENNIAL CONCLAVES.

Movement to Organize the U. R. K. P. Into Department: for Holding Conclaves-News in the Lodges.

Hon. Charles Manly Busbee, who was chosen grand sire of the Independent Order of Oddfellows at the last session of the sovereign grand lodge of the order, is the youngest man who has ever been elected to this high position. He is in his forty-fifth year, having been born October 23, 1845. He is a native of Raleigh, N. C., where he was prepared for college in one of the local schools. He afterward entered the junior

class at Hampden-Sidney college, in Virginia. He was not destined to remain long in the classic walls of that old institution, as the civil war broke out, and the cap and gown of the student were exchanged for the uniform of the confederate soldier. In 1863, while not much over seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private, and after some service he was appointed sergeant major of the Fifth North Carolina infantry. On May 12, in the hard fought contest at Spottsylvania court house, he was captured and confined in prison at Fort Delaware, from which place he was subsequently transferred to Fort Pulaski and Morris Island.

It was while at the last named prison that he was forced to become exposed to a most unusual danger in the civilized warfare of the nineteenth century. With 500 fellow prisoners he was placed in front of the re-doubts on Morris island and exposed to the shells from the confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island. This act of the federals was in retaliation for a similar act of the confederates, who piaced 500 union prisoners in the exposed portion of the city of Charleston, which was being shelled by the federal batteries. Passing through this ordeal unharmed, the

young soldier was afterwards paroled and subsequently exchanged. He at once joined his regiment again, flading it intrenched befere Petersburg, and participated in the last struggles of the war, surrendering with his

command at Appomatiox.

Returning home, he lost no time in enrolling himself as a student of the North Carolina universit, at Chapel Hill, where he remained not all of the whole session. He went to Raleigh and applied himself studiously to reading law.

reading law.

In 1867 he was licensed to practice, and from that date up to the present he has enjoyed a steadily increasing success as a lawyer. He is a member of the Kaleigh law firm of Messrs Reade, Busbee & Busbee, who hold one of the largest practices in North Mr. Busbee joined the I. O. O. F. in 1871,

becoming a member of Manteo lodge No. 5, in the city of Raleigh. He was an early recip-

the city of Raleign. He was an early receipient of distinguished honors at the hands of
his brethren of the three links.

Less than a year after his initiation as an
Oddfellow he was elected grand patriarch of
the grand encampment. In 1872 he became
a member of the grand lodge of his native
state, and in 1880 this body elected him deputy grand master. The year following the
highest office in the gift of the state organization, grand master, was given to him. zation, grand master, was given to him.
In 1874 he was elected as a representative

to the supreme grand lodge, the national or-mization of the fraternity. It assembled in Atlanta, Ga., that year, and here it was be Attanta, Ga., that year, and here it was be made his first appearance among the brethren who have recently imposed upon him their highest trust. For fifteen years without an intermission he has represented his grand lodge in the national body, and in 1888 he was made deputy grand sire, and in the meeting a short time ago at Topeka, Kan., he was promoted to the office of grand sire.

From the first he has been an enthusiastic

From the first he has been an enthusiastic Oddfellow, and has made a painstaking and thorough study of the laws of the order. There are today few men, if any, among the 700,000 members of the I.O.O.F. who are more familiar with the tenets of the order and its inside workings and history.

Mr. Busbee was married in July, 1868, to
Miss Littlejohn of Granville county, N. C.,

who died in 1887. He has six children While not a politician in the ordinary sens-Mr. Busbee has several times been intrusted by his party with responsible leadership. In 1874 he received the democratic nomination from the county of Wake for a seat in the from the county of Wake for a seat in the North Carolina state senate. The county was republican in politics, and had not given a democratic majority since the war, Mr. Bus-bee's great popularity and eminent fitness won the day, and his entire ticket was elected. He was again nominated in 1884 and success-fully elected as a member of the state house

of representatives. an eloquent speaker with fine address and pleasant delivery. He has a store of humor and a fund of ready repartee that makes him a popular and entertaining afterdinner talker.

K. of P.

Kansas City intimates that she will put up \$40,000 for the supreme lodge meeting in 1892. Each subordinate todge officer in Missouri is required to pass an examination by the district deputy and must be able to confer the three ranks before he can be installed, and is

The lodge at Friend installed officers as follows: W. F. Wolfe, C. C.; H. L. Lewis, P. C.; J. D. Pope, V. C.; E. D. Leonard, P.; D. G. Hopkins, K. of R.; H. P. Schmidt, M. of E.; A. E. Moeller, M. of F.; H. Wissenburg, M. of A.; W. A. Allsman, I. G., J. Starkey, O. G.

Star lodge Fo. 9 of Ashland installed the following officers for the ensuing year: P. J. Hall, chancellor commander; Shaler Wells, vice chancellor; R. E. Moon, master-at-arms; F. C. Chamberlain, keeper of records and seal; Jeff Smith, master of finance, and Hobart Brush, master of exchequer.

The following officers of exchequer.

The following officers of Seward lodge No.
78 have been installed; G. W. Dickey, C.C.;
J. C. Mulfinger, V. C.; G. F. Burket, P.; S.
S. Weatherby, K. of R. and S.; L. Hyman,
M. of F.; E. B. Chase, M. of E.; George
Schultz, M. A.; W. E. Langworthy, I. G.;
H. A. Graff, O. G.; J. C. Mulfinger, C. S.
Allingand, G. F. Dickman, trustees.

Omaha lodge No. 26 instailed the following officers last Thursday evening by J. P. Lund Omeers has trutesony evening by J. F. Cond., D. D. G. C.: William von Kroge, P. C.; Henry Andresen, C. C.; Louit Metz, V. C.; Frank Grossman, P.; Henry M. Johnson, M. of F.; Henry Hornberger, M. of E.; Adelph J. Hartwig, K. of R. and S.; Jess Peterson, A. of A.; Charles Rapp, J. G.; Henry Shlers, O. G.; Peter Hinz, J. P. Lund and

William von Kroge, trustees.

Gauntlet lodge of Plattsmouth has elected and installed the following officers for the coming year: Past chancellor, E. W. Cook; chancellor commander, Dr. C. A. Marshall; vice chancellor, M. N. Griffith; prelate, Fred Howland; keeper of records and seal, Frank Dickson; master of finance, Charles Wickersham; master of exchequer, C. C. Parmele master-at-arms, Ben Hempel; inside guard Otis Dovey, outside guard, G. S. Sage.

inside guard,

Nysian lodge, No. 46, of Grand Island held installation services Friday evening. The following officers were installed: A. C. Lederman, P. C.; D. A. Finch, C. C.; R. J. Barr, V. C.; C. H. Bailey, P.; R. Powell, K. of R. and S.; Charles A. Wiebe, M. of E.; James Pederson, M. of F.; Fred Hannaford, M. at A. A. B. Harriett, I. G. William at A.; A. B. Harriett, I. G.; William urr, O. G. Past Chancellor Al Lederman was presented with a beautiful P. C. was presented with a beautiful P. C. jewel,
the presentation speech being made by Will
Dickerson. The installation was followed by
a banquet. The toasts were, "The Press,"
Bion Cole; "Our Ladies," Dr. H. C. Miller,
"Our Order," R. R. Horth; "Our Visitors,"
A. Giles. Nysian lodge is in a flourishing
condition and under the charge of the new
officers will make a growth this year, unpage.

officers will make a growth this year unpar allelled in its history. The orders of the grand chancellors of Ohio, to their district deputies, says The Knight, are that no officer of a lodge shall be installed into his chair if, after open exami-nation before the lodge, he cannot deliver the work—written and inwritten "from memory." As a sequence Ohio has today, as we believe, in the principal chairs of her lodges, more competent officers than any in the world, and this is as it should be. The mem-ber who is not competent to "fill the chairs" is inclined to stand back and let his more favored brother advance. We admit that there are many brothers who would otherwise make good officers who are com-

pelled to stand back because of lack of mem ory, yet, on the whole, it is an improvement on the old way of permiting an officer to sponge his way through and gain the bonors of office by the work of others. If the grand lodge and grand officers do their duty it will result in having better work everywhere, and that without the intervention of "fines," which never can remedy the deficiencies of the derelict officer.

A movement is on foot, says the Pythian Record, to organize the Uniform rank in the states and territories west of the Mississippi

among the Sir Knights by holding blennial conclaves, similar to those now held at the time and place of the supreme lodge meeting.

but on the alternate years, in some part of the proposed department that will be con-

venient of access to all, so that those Sir Knights who are debarred the privilege of attending the supreme lodge sessions may

have an opportunity of attending some gen-eral gathering of the rank. The proposal is that the rank, as so organized, shall go into

camp for a week or thereabout, and enjoy a taste of military life without the irksome du-ties attached to the realty. If this be accom-plished, there should be a revival of interest in the rank throughout the territory included

quent upon traveling so great a distance.
As the project meets with the approval of the
Major General J. R. Carnahan and is being
widely agitated in the region to be included,
there is a strong probability of its success.

In fact it requires but an attempt to carry it into effect to prove its advantage and add to

its interest, and each succeeding meeting would lend zest to the following one and keep alive a desire and feeling to be present in the interim between meetings. It will also have a tendency to popularize the rank among the membership of the order, many of whom

are woefully ignorant of the purpose of the rank and labor under a mistaken belief that it is a higher rank of the order, and that its

rembers are above the ordinary rules gov-erning the order proper. Thus far in its his-tory the Uniform rank has been productive

of only general good to the parent organiza-tion, and, while refused representation on the

floor of the supreme lodge, it yet contributes in a large measure to the income of the supreme lodge, and in a grater proportion than the subordin-ate lodges. Anything legitimate, therefore,

ate lodges. Anything legitimate, therefore, that will bring the rank more prominently

before the order and the outside world, and make it more popular with those knights who

are or have been opposed to it, should be adopted and carried into effect at once, to the

and that the rank may contribute in a greater degree yet, if that were possible, to the further advancement of the order, and in this laudable object the Sir Knights of the rank

ask of the membership of the order a careful and conscientious study of its purposes and an honest and straightforward opinion of its me its, and such assistance and help as they can consistently accord it.

Clan Gordon No. 63 will celebrate the

22nd aniversary of Scotia's minstrel, the

mmortal Burns, at Washington hall tomor-

row evening. An entertaining programme

has been arranged, consisting of an address

of welcome by A. C. Troup, chief of the clan,

followed by a banquet, this to be followed in turn by toasts inter-persed with songs and lustrumental music. The following is the programme of toasts, responses, etc:

Royal Arcanum.

Thurday evening installed the following

officers, who had already been elected, for the

ensuing year: Frank L. Weaver, regent;

Robert M. Richmond, vice regent; George

Ker, past regent; Frank Gregory, secretary;

William Gillar, corlector: Thomas O. Eichelberger, treasurer; Dean C. H. Gardner, chap-

lain; William E. Finley, guide; James S.

Stone, warden; James Calder, sentry; Deputy Supreme Regent J. W. Maynard officiated as installing officer and was ably assisted by Brother Duval of Pioneer council No. 118, Brother Frank Colley of Union Pacific No. 1069, and Brother Riddel of Chicago. There was a good attendages and all

cago. There was a good attendance and all

present enjoyed a fine evening and fine eigars, the latter at the expense of Brother

Billey Giller. Before the close of the meet

having in the near future a joint meeting of the three Omaha councils, one of the features of the entertainment to be a lecture on Robert Burns by Brother Riddell of Chicago.

It is hoped by the members that the commit tees will meet with success and that a meet-

ing will soon be held and that it will be made

Royal Arcanum but to any and all persons

who may feel an interest in the affairs of the order or in the subject of Brother Riddell's

Mason ic.

John Finzer, a prominent Mason of Louis-

ville, Ky., died at Berne, Switzerland, last

Sunday evening. Mr. Finzer was well known

as a tobacco manufacturer and was president

of the Five Brothers' tobacco works at the

time of his death. A cablegram announcing

his death was the first intimation of all

health which reached his family in Louis-

ville. He had gone to Berne to visit his

birthplace, as had been his annual custom. Mr. Finzer was prominent in Masonic cir-cles, was a Master Mason of Abraham lodge

No. 8, a member of Eureka Royal Arch chapter No. 101; Louisville council No. 4, R. and S. M.; DeMolay commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, of which he was past commander; in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite of Free Masonry he had at-

tained the thirty-third degree; he was also

member of various other orders, prominently Oddfellows, Knights of Honor, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and for many years au

honorary member of the Liederkranz society; for years he was a member of the famous

"Old Kaintuck" volunteer fire company

running through its active existence with

Royal League.

The new officers of the rapidly growing young council of the Royal league, Omah a,

No. 65, having been duly installed at their

regular meeting held Monday, January 5, de-

cided that same evening to hold an open

meeting January 19 at the Elks lodge room,

where they meet the first and third Monday

of each month, with a view of becoming bet-

ter acquainted with the great addition of re-

cently accepted members. The evening was

very sociably and enjoyably passed. Ne-braska's popular game of high-five prevailed. Dr. R. M. Stone, the orator of the council,

delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the visiting friends, impressing very forci-bly the sociability of the order and calling special attention to the many risks excluded together with the low rate of assessment,

making the expense of insurance so very

nominal that it does not begin to pay for the benefits derived from its social feature. Mr.

William Cox read in his inimitable manner:

well received, the Sutorius mandolin elu-

furnished the music, which was superb. A duet by Prof. Sutorius and Mr. Weidner, taken from the opera "Susette," received

Silver Link lodge No. 69 has elected and

installed the following officers: C. W. But-ler, N. G.; A. R. Barclay, V. G.; J. W. Ste-venson, R. secretary; C. D. Moffatt, per sec-retary; E. Whitcomb, treasurer; W. R.

engine No. 1.

ecture, "The Great Robert Burns."

"open meeting" in every sense of the rds, "Open" not only to all members of

river into a department, with the purpose view of creating an interest in the ra

Wilson, R. S. N. G.; Joel Andrew, L. S. N. G.; T. S. Brown, R. S. V. G.; N. Bilekerstaff, L. S. V. G.; R. Dine, W. W.; A. Whit comb. conductor; W. W. Thomas, O. G.; H. P. Schmidt, I. G. P. Schmidt, I. G.

The following officers of Valley lodge No. S7 of Superior were publicly installed last week; J. F. Young, P. G.; J. S. Johnston, N. G.; J. B. Headrick, V. G.; L. S. Smith, secretary; G. M. Jacobs, per. secretary; C. T. C. Lollich, treasurer; John Reilly, chaplain; C. E. Adams, R. S. N. G.; T. Lewis, L. S. N. G.; John Bruce, warden; William M. McKinzle, conductor; R. W. Owen, R. S. S.; W. A. Parks, L. S. S.; J. W. Mitcheil, I. G.; A. King, O. G.; George W. Henderson, R. S. V. G.; John M. Owen, L. S. V. G.

Omaha camp No. 120 will give a ball next Friday evening at Washington hall for the benefit of the wife and family of John An-derson, captain of No. 5 engine company of derson, captain of No. 5 engine company of the fire department, who has been adjudged insare and sent to the asyum. The family of the afflicted brother are in destitute cir-cumstances and the boys of Omaha camp have assumed the responsibility of looking after their necessities. The camp has been keeping up the assessments on the benefit certificate of Neighbor Anderson, so that in the event of his death his wife would receive the full amount of his policy, and they have in the rank throughout the territory included in the department, and naturally be large accessions to the ranks. Many of the Sir Knights who are now prevented from attending the sessions of the supreme lodge and participating in the festivities of such an occasion would then, in all probability, be able to attend such a conclave when held at a lesser distance from their homes, thus reducing the expense and loss of time consequent upon traveling so great a distance. the full amount of his policy, and they have been looking after the temporal needs of the afflicted family. The ball is given for the nurpose of raising funds for the wife and children and is a most worthy object.

A. O. U. W. The officers of Omaha legion No. 6, Select Knights, will be installed Wednesday even-ing at the hall on Douglas street.

Jan Hus lodge No. 168 of Schuyler in stalled the following officers at its last meet ing: John Havlovic, past master workman; Thomas Molacek, foreman; Joseph Kubicek, overseer; T. E. Shonka, receiver; F. R. Chrastil, financier; John Calek, treasurer; Joseph Bartunek, guide; Peter Steinberger, inside watchman; Frank Bures, outside watchman

K. of H.

Omaha lodge installed the following officers Monday evening: J. W. McCane, P. D.; George C. Whitlock, D.; W. M. Carter, V. D.; E. A. Parmelee, A. D.; W. R. Matthias, R.; J. B. Bruner, F. R.; Thomas Falconer, T.; H. T. Cooley, G.; C. J. Mentor, C.; C.J. Ellgard, G.; C. L. Fritschers, S. Following the installation the members adjourned to Gatters where a largely was severed. Getty's where a lunch was served.

Vesta chapter No. 6, will hold its seveneenth annual social at Freemason's hali on Thursday evening, rebruary 5. A jovial time is anticipated and master Masons with their wives and daughters are cordially in-

Notes.

Supreme Dictator A. R. Savage has re-cently issued a stirring address to the Knights of Honor of the country. He compliments them on the splendid position the organization occupies among fraternal societies and predicts still greater success for the future. The accomplishments of this order in the field of charity and benevolence are certainly almost beyond conception. In less than eighteen years it has distributed nearly \$33,000,000 throughout this land. From a membership of seventeen it has grown to 135,000 and is increasing rapidly.

The report from Senate Secretary J. W. Myers of the supreme lodge of the National union for the year 1890 is truly interesting to the large membership of that order in this city. The National union had a net increase of over six thousand members during the last year and paid to the families of 141 mem programme of toasts, responses, etc:

Music... There was a Lau w.s. Porn in

Kyle... Band
Toast: The Memory of Burns.
Response... G. W. Shields, Past Chief
Song... Doon the Burn, Davie Lad
I. Lorrine G. Pettis
Plano Trio... Mrs. S. D. Lees and Misses Bowle
Music... Good Save the Queen, Star
Spangied Banner... Band
Toast: The Land we Left and the
Land we Live in.
Response... Clansman George McKenzle
Song... Afton Water... Miss Meldrum
Song... My Nannie's Awa... Kobert Diffin
Music... Green Grows the Kushes O'. Band
Toast: The Lassies.
Response... Alex Lyall. J. H.
Song... Lang, Lang Syne... Mrs. S. D. Lees
Piano and Violin... Strathspreys and
Reels... Miss Bowle, Mr. Miller
Toast: The Press.
Response... Vietor E. Bender
Duet... Ship Ahoy!
March (Bagpipes)... James Gill bers "who passed to that bourne from which no traveler returns" the snug amount of \$456,000. Since the organization of the order, May 1, 1881, the families of 483 deceased members have received benefits amounting to \$1,527,000, the production of ninety-one as-sessments spread through the nine and one-half years of the order's existence.

There will be a great gathering of Odd-fellows at Green Bay, Wis., next Friday to participate in the ceremoules of dedicating the orphans' home. Prominent members of the order from all parts of the state will

The Owls of St. Louis are preparing for a flight to Cincinnati, there to open the great incubator for fledging a brood of the ancient hooters. A car load of costumes, parapher nalia, and stage effect will be forwarded in charge of a trained corps of carpenters and costumers, and everything provided to hatch a great number of the feathery tribe. The event is set for Jan. 24, and the banquet will be given at the Burnet house. Fraternal council at its regular meeting evident that a little no is relished by the best of men.

Among the Jewish population of this country are many excellent and worthy secret benevolent and fraternal orders, the purpose of all being to unite the people of that race and faith in bonds of fraternal fellowship and for mutual aid and protection. The aim and work of these various orders are in all respects similar and the question of consolidating all the orders into one has been discussed for some time, but no definite action has been taken except by the louges of the orders in Cleveland where meetings have the proposed consolidation discussed. The B'nni B'rith society, which is the oldest fraternal Jewish organization in the country, is embraced in the plan of consolidation.

A CRY FROM IRELAND.

The Condition of One District Pictured by a Clergyman.

CARROWE, Galway, Ireland, Jan. 2 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: On behalf of a large number of my poor people, I carnestly request you will allow me to bring under the notice of your readers the sad plight in which the calamity, with which it has pleased Providence to visit us, has left them.

I write from a district, admitted by every English visitor-Mr. Balfour, Mr. Wyndham, Sir West Ridgeway included-to be the poorest and most desolate in the whole of Ireland. It is also the most congested. We have over 1,000 school going children in a comparatively small area. The names of over 400 of these are on the rolls of one school, but owing to a want of sufficient clothing the attendance of this school has fallen below 100, and is proportionately low in the other schools of the parish.

By "sufficient clothing" I do not mean enough to shelter them from the cold. I do not mean boots for the boys or girls, for none of them possess such luxuries; nor do I mean head covering for the boys, nor a warm wrap of any sort for the little girls. Few of them possess these comforts.

I mean only as much as would cover their

nakedness—a single whole garment reaching from the neck to below the knees with which they would be quite satisfied. But, unfortunately, hundreds of them are without that single garment, and consequently precluded from the inestimable blessings of education. To any child this would be a serious and irre-parable loss. To our poor children the loss is doubly deplorable, for they are almost exclusive Irish speaking and their parents are so illiterate as to be unable to instruct them even in the rudiments of Christian doctrine.
What then is to become of them! They
cannot remain here; the place is already over-crowded. And if they emigrate they are debarred from ever rising above the posttion of the proverbial drudge, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while their eternal welfare is imperialed by their ignor-

ance of the fundamental dogmas of religious Their only chance then is education, their only hope the school, and it is to enable me to give them that chance and to realize this hope that I appeal to all those whom God has blessed with means to do so, promising them in return the fervent prayers of the little ones and of their pastor. Your obedient ser-

WALTER CONWAY, P. P. Better St ck to Omaha.

But if it's absolutely necessary to go east then be sure and travel on the great Chicago and Northwestern. Five east-ern trains daily. The two fast trains leave direct from the U. P. depot, Omaha,—make a note of this—at 4:30 p m. and 9:10 p. m. daily. They are vesti-buled and carry the newest and best sleepers, parlor cars and "Northwest ern" dining cars. City ticketoffice, 1401 Farnam street. Baggage checked from residences in any part of the city and sleeping car berths secured on all east-R R RITCHIE, ern lines. G. F. WEST, Gen'l Ag't. City Pass. Ag't.

HIS AUTHORITY IS LIMITED.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in an Anomalous Position.

SHORN OF AUTHORITY, YET RESPONSIBLE.

The Relations of the Inlian Bureau with Active Management of Indian Affairs-Something of a Figurehead.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.- [Special to THE BEE. |-The discussion of the Sloux outbreak and the relation of the government to its wards reveals the fact that very few of the people of this country, outside of immediate official circles, understand the duties of the commissioner of Indian affairs or comprehend the relations of the Indian bureau to the vexatious Indian troubles.

The office of Indian affairs is one of the aumerous divisions or bureaus in the department of the interior. Like the general land office, the pension office, the patent office and the educational bureau, its chief executive officer is called the commissioner.

The secretary of the interior subject to the president is the supreme authority in Indian matters. In the secretary's office is a division of Indian affairs, presided over by a chief to whose desk all communications directed to the secretary regarding Indian affairs are opened. He has a half dozen clerks for the performance of the details. The Indian office is half a square from the

the India office is fair a square from the interior building, on the seventh and eighth floors of the Atlantic building, having many years since been crowded out of the large building known as the patent office by the growth of the patent and land bureau.

growth of the patent and land bureau.

In the Indian office proper are the commissioners of Indian affairs, the assistant commissioner and seventy clerks. One of these cierks is the private secretary of the commissioner and is appointed by that officer. The details of the office are referred to the following divisions: Accounts, finance, education, land, flies, depredations, and miscellancous, each of which is in charge of a chief, who is appointed by the secretary of the interior. The clerks under the chiefs are civil service appointees, and are entirely independent of the fluctuations of politics.

The secretary of the interior, the commissioner are appointed by the president. The chief of the Indian division in the secretary's office and chiefs of divisions in the Indian office are appointed by the secretary. All these officials may or may not be replaced. All these officials may or may not be replaced by each change of administration. Generally ot more than one or two of the chiefs in the

Indian office suffer political decapitation at the quadrennial beheading.

the quadrennial beheading.

In the field are a superintendent of Indian schools, six inspectors, five special agents, fifty-nine Indian agents and about three thousand school and agency employes, besides a varying number of special allotting agents and commissioners for negotiating bargains of some sort and another. The Indian agents, inspectors and superintendent of Indian schools are all appointed by the presi-Indian schools are all appointed by the presi-dent, subject to the confirmation of the sen-ate. The five special agents and the allotting ate. The five special agents and the allotting agents are appointed by the secretary of the interior. The agency employes consist of clerks, physicians, farmers, mechanics and Indian police. With the exception of the physicians these employes are appointed by the agents, subject to the approval of the commissioner. The commissioner reserves the right to appoint physicians and school employes. Necessarily, however, the most of these are selected by the agents. With the exception of the superincendents and the exception of the superinendents and teachers, it is safe to say that nine-tenths of all other school employes are named by the agents and superintendents. Among the 3,000 subordinate employes are something near 2,000 Indian apprentices, assistants, la-

near 2,000 Indian apprentices, assistants, laborers and policemen. There are seventysix superintendents of schools drawing salaries ranging from \$720 to \$2,000 per annum.

The agents and special agents after appointment perform their duties under regulations established by the secretary of the interior and report to the commissioner. The
superintendent of Indian schools, the inspectors and the members of special
commmissions report to the secretary
of the interior. The superintendents
of the schools report to the commissioner of the schools report to the commissioner through the agent. Bonded school superin-

tendents report to the commissioner.

All the details of Indian administration are referred to the commissioner, such as accounts of agents, the expenditure, the educational residuals are responsible to the commissioner. tional work, questions involving titles, government upon the reservations, allotments etc.. What he does is however, under the direction of the secretary. All positions not definitely created by law are authorized by the secretary of the interior and permission must be asked and obtained from this member of the cabinet for every expenditure of money, for entering into contracts of what-ever sort, for every change of policy or modification of the regulations and in fact for about everything else. The head of the bureau performes duties of great importance and responsibility but the limitations of the service are of such a character that he is practically a high salaried clerk held to ac-count for all matters of administration but with only such power as may be especially delegated to him by his superior officer. With the exception of the school employes, physicians and private secretary there are absolutely no persons in the service directly appointed by or removable by the head of this bureau which deals with the most perplex-

ing question that comes forward for adminis-tration at Washington.

Congress may fail to make appropriations and Indian affairs are thrown into confusion.

The secretary of the interior, with more buunder his supervision than one man can properly manage, may tie the hands of the commissioner so that he shall be able to carry out no policy. The first assistant secretary may, out of wanton indifference, open opposition or otherwise, thwart him at every step, even after the secretary has given proposition his approval generally and spe-cifically. The chief of the Indian division in the secretary's office, though merely a clerk, can pigeon-hole communications and prevent the consummation of the commis-sioner's most cherished plans. A chief of sioner's most cherished plans. A chief of division in his own office, or a combination of such chiefs, may hinder and delay the prog-ress of details essential to the success of his administration. Agents at the reservations and special agents in the field may defy his authority and refuse to comply with his im-perative instructions. The school employes physicians, his own appointees be prevented by the agent agents from properly performing their du-ties. The superintendent of Indian schools may go about the undoing the work of the commissioner, and the inspectors may over-ride his authority on the reservations. All the commissioner can do under these circumstances is to appeal to the secretary to sustain him or resign. He occupies the anom-

alous position of figurehead and executive. If not sustained by the secretary as executive he becomes merely a figure head. Yet the newspapers charge the Indian bur-eau with all manner of evil deeds, such as the removal of good agents, the appointment of bad ones, and the systematic robbing of the Indian, when as a matter of fact, as shown above, the commissioner in charge of that bureau can be neither good nor bad, honest or dishonest, able or imbedie without the consent primarily of the department officials and secondarly of congress and the president. The trouble with the Indian bureau and Indian affairs is that the officer responsible for both is the busiest man in the cabinet and is too removed from this important branch of the civil service. Congress should either in-crease the power of the commissioner of In-dian affairs or the secretary of the interior should delegate all details to the commis-sioner or a new department should be created which will relieve the secretary of the inter-ior of a part of his immense responsibilities. B. W. Thomas.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It costs the government \$250,000 a year to print the Congressional Record. A farmer in Norwalk, Colo., has realized \$4,200 this year from sixteen acres of onions A man in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. catches rabbits with a hook and line, The largest county in the United States, it is said, is Custer county, in Montana, which

contains 36,000 square miles. In Fall River, Mass. Anna Allen has sued James D. Grinnell for damages. She alleges that he had a wooden snake which she thought was real. He flourished the snake at

her, and in endeavoring to run away she fell and broke her ankle.

Before annexation Chicago contained forty-five square miles, or 28,800 acres. Since an-nexation 180 square miles, or 1,960,200 acres. The Rev. David Kauffman of Indiana put himself asleep while in the puipit. While apparently asleep and unconscious, it is said that he delivers sermons of amazing elo-

The region at Lina, O., and its near vicinity is honeycombed with 2,000 oil wells, which produced in the year 1890 14,000,000 barrels of oil. They cost \$4,000,000, and the output was worth \$5,000,000.

Henry Johnson, a slave with a history, w was set free by his master, Mr. Foxail, and who waited upon Clay, Webster, Calhoun and other great men, and who is said to have come in contact with every president save Washington, is living in poverty at the age of ninety years in Washington. It is not generally known that in the year

1875 a brother of the now celebratea Dr Koch of Berlin went to Nevada City and re mained for several years. He was a tall, soldierly-looking fellow, not over twenty-six years of age, and was full of energy and ambition and very positive in his convictions, He had a sulphuret-saving machine, with which he experimented at the Providence mine, but with unfavorable results. Captein John Ericsson, the inventor, whose body was returned by the United States gov-

ernment to his native Sweden, made specific bequests of \$125,000 in his will, but it now appears that he left an estate not exceeding \$9,,000. For this reason the executors, 89,000. For this reason the executors, George H. Rovinson and C. S. Bushnell, began a suit in the supreme court for a judicial construction of the will. They wish to know whether or not any of the legacies should have a preference.

The Marshal Ney myth, so dear to North Carolinians until it was smotherd under the weight of evidence, is again revived and seriously advanced by Rev. James A. Weston, seriously advanced by Rev. James A. Weston, an Episcopal clergyman of Hickory, N. C. He is firmly convinced that Peter Stuart Ney, the drunken schoolmaster who died in North Carolina forty-five years ago, was the veritable marshal of France, whose execution is minutely described by Vaulabelle, Bourrienne and Montholon. Convinced him self, this clergyman has written a book to convince others that Stuart and Michael convince others that Stuart and Michae were one and the same.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

There are nearly 25,000 school teachers Pennsylvania. Walter J. Quick of Columbus, Ind., has received a tender from the state agricultural college at Ft. Collins of the professorship of the chair of agriculture and will probably

accept.

A person whose name is withheld for present has just presented to the Beloit, Wis., college \$25,000 for a new dormitory. The building will be of brick, four stories high and will be built during the coming summer. Professor R. H. Jesse of New Orleans has formally accepted the presidency of the university of Virginia, unanimously tendered him last December. He goes into office July 1, 1891, at a salary of \$3,600 per year and the ise of the president's house.

The fact that the average age of those who passed the examinations prescribed by the state civil service commissioners last year was thirty-three years, while that of those who failed was thirty-five, seems to show that wisdom doesn't always increase with vears.

The young Polish Countess Wanda von Sczawińska has been made an M. D. by the university of Geneva. Her graduation thesis was a remarkably learned paper concerning the eyes of crustaceous animals and the effect of light and darkness upon them. The Countess Wanda will practice in Poland. Elmira college at Elmira, N. Y., the oldesi

regularly organized college for women in this country, has recently been given \$10,000 by a Mr. Gillett for the erection of a musical hal-The students in this department of the co-lege have so increased that additional acommodations were imperative. Several Ne braska young ladies are attending Elmira col

The recent report of the Hungarian minis ter of education shows some remarkable progress in popular education in that country. The number of children of a proper age to attend school has increased 17.95 per cent since 1869 and now reaches 2,468,828. The number actually attending school has increased in the same two decades fully 81.65 per cent and now reaches 2,015,612. The number of schools 16,702, an increase of 21.04 per cent. The sum spent for elementary education is more than 15,000,000 florins annually. Of normal schools there are 71, with an attendance of 3,784, while in 1860 it was only 1,556. These schools cost 1,000,000 florins annually. Hunw has 17 schools for the higher education of girls, with an attendance of 2,124, and a cost of 287,727 florins per year. In 1869 there were 1,598 parishes without schools; now there are only 244.

ENDORSING THE BRIDGE.

The Real Estate Exchange After the New Bridge Charter.

The regular meeting of the real estate exchange was attended by a large crowd of members and interested spectators. The powerful voice of Secretary Wilson awoke the echoes throughout the building and every body in the vicinity came in to see what was going on. The first business was the consideration of

the following resolutions, which were introduced by Mr. D. C. Patterson and unaninously adopted: Whereas, The Interstate bridge and street railway company are now seeking from congress a charter to construct a railroad, wagon a nd motor bridge across the Missouri river

between East Omaha and Council Bluffs, Whereas, Said company has promised and assured us that if they procure such charter they will build a railroad bridge as soon as

possible; therefore, Resolved. That we, the Omaha real estate exchange, extend to the said Interstate bridge and street railway company our hearty support in its efforts to procure said charter, and we call upon every member of the Nebraska delegation in congress to put forth every effort to secure the granting of said charter this session; also further

Resolved, That from our knowledge of the men composing said company and the work already accomplished in East Omaha, we have every confidence that said company honestly intends to build a railroad bridge. and fully carry out the representations made

by them.
Resolved, further, That Omaha above all things a bridge over the Missouri river that shall be independent of any one railroad, and open to all railroads for engines, cars and trains on equal terms, and Resolved, further, That while we desire in said charter all the conditions necessary to attain said object and all the safeguards necessary for public security, we denounce as unfair and antagonistic to the interests of Omaha any unneccessary or oppressive con-

Resolved, further, That a railroad bridge, such as Omaha now demands, cannot be properly constructed in one year, and we consider the amendment of Senator Paddock requiring this as obstructive,

ditions.

A WATER HAUL.

Highwaymen Hol 1 Up a Farmer Without Profit to Themselves. Otto Lang, a farmer residing on the bot-

coms north of the city, was held up by five tramps near the Florence lake hotel, yesterday morning. Two of the highway men held his horses by the head while a third covered him with a gun and demanded his money. Lang had none to give up, but the robbers would not be satisfied until they had searched his pockets and his wagon as well. When they were convinced that he had told the truth

they told him to proceed, and he availed himself of the permission. quite dark at the time, and Lang, who was badly frightened even after he appeared at the police station, could not give a very min-ute description of the highwaymen.

Athletics for Ladies.

Eleven ladies occupied chairs in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium yesterday morning white four young ladies went through several exercises in calisthenics under the direction of Prof. Sheldon, the instructor of the gymna

A class of ladies is about to be opened and A class of lattices about to be opened and the gathering this morning was for the pur-pose of seeing the methods employed and learning the practical details of the plan. Prof Sheidon announced that he proposed to open a class for ladies, which could meet

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