TROOPERS WITH REVOLVERS.

They Awake the Bellevue Echoes With Competitiva Firinga.

THE CARBINE ALSO IN REQUISITION.

Favorable Auspices for a Grand Opening Tomorrow of the Tri-Department Cavalry Compe-

tition.

Tomorrow the competition of the United States cavalry in the departments of the Platte, California and the East will commence at Bellevue rifle range and continue until Saturday next. The competitors for the past three days have been steadily practicing and have done some excellent work, a showing of which appears in another part of this issue. The best work, however, will be done this week, because the men will then be aiming after reputation and places upon the team. Besides, they are seeking after the prizes which the government offers, namely, a department gold medal to the competitor making the highest aggregate score during the four days of the competitive firing; second, a silver medal to each of the next three in the order of merit on the team; third, a bronze medal to each of the remaining six members of the team. These prizes will be given in the carbine competition Similar prizes and for similar work with the revolver are offered to the cavalry men distinguish themselves with that handy

The programme will be as follows: Mon day in the morning, known distance firing at 200 and 300 yards, and in the afternoon at 500 and 600 yards. Tuesday will witness skir-mish firing, both in the morning and after-noon. On Wednesday, there will be skirmish firing at 200 and 300 yards in the morning and 500 and 600 yards in the afternoon. Or Thursday, there will be skirmish firing both In the morning and afternoon. In the morning of Friday, there will be dismounted fir ngs at 25 and in the afternoon 50 yards. On Saturday both morning and afternoon there will be mounted firings to the right and left preceded by firings by each trooper of ten blank cartridges.

Following this feature, will come the pre-sentation of the medals attended by a most

interesting ceremony.

Major Bonham, under whose direction the competition will take place, has compiled certain paragraphs from the small arms firing regulations and the modification of the same, by general orders No. 143, adjutant general's office, series of 180, from which a few features are epitomized:

In the duration of the preliminary practice, the competitive firing at known distances

the competitive firing at known distances and as skirmishers, the determination of the successful competitors, the prizes awarded and the general rules governing the contests will be similar to the department rifle competition, except that the carbine will be used in

the firing.
The service Colt's or Smith & Wesson revolvers, with trigger pull of not less than three pounds, and their service ammunition will be used in the revolver firing. The small arms firing regulations for matches and competitive firing will govern as far as they are applicable, except that cleaning between ces will not be permitted.

Match extends over two days: Frst day dismounted, second day mounted. Dismounted Practice—Preliminary, none; match practice, 10 shots at each range, 25 and 50 yards, on A targets. Result of 20 shots expressed by per cent of the maximum Mounted Practice-Preliminary, not to ex-

ceed 20 shots, blank cartridges allowed for each competitor at the discretion of the officer in charge.

If deemed expedient by the officer in charge of the competition, a portion of the mounted firing may be included in the first day of the

match, provided that similar portions for each trooper are so included. The "short quick jerk forward and downward," prescribed in the small arms firing regulations as an aid in cocaling the revolver will be omitted, and the pistol cocked by the thumb alone while at the position of "raise stated."

In dismounted firing with the revolver, deliberate aim will be taken or else the quick-aimed fire hereafter presented for mounted actice will be followed in the discretion

the troop commander.

In mounted practice, the method of quickaimed fire will be substituted for the sharp-shooting provided for in the regulations. In this method, the soldier lowers the weapon from the position of "raise pistol" points of thrusts it forward toward the objective, and looking along the barrel at the object, fires without delay as the alignment is caught and without effort to protong or correct the

Horses are assigned to competitors by lot and will not be changed during the competi-

The target first fired at with the pistol will be twenty-five yards, the second twenty yards, the third fifteen, the fourth ten and the fifth five yards from the track. When repeating the firing to the left, the position of the targets will be changed so that again the first target shall be twenty-five yards from the track, the second twenty yards, and so on. The targets will be placed at an angle of 45° with the track, in order that the firing may be to the right front and left front, instead of directly to the right

The targets will be the silhouette of a mounted soldier. In all cases where this target is used, hits direct or ricochet, in that portion of the silhouette above a line drawn from the back of the horse to the point of function of the trooper's arm and horse's ck, will be scored two; all other hits will

In determining the order of merit in the revolver match, the dismounted firing, the mounted firing at the D targets, and the mounted firing at the K targets will be con-sidered separately and the final order decided by the mean of the percentages of these three classes. In case of ties, the provisions of paregraph 651 will be applied, the firing at the K targets being for this purpose considered as at the longest distance and the dismounted firing at the shortest.

Each tooper describes an arc of a circle on reachion the center of short side of the diagram and moves parallel to targets when about 30 yards before reaching and leaving first and last targets. Each competitor fires five shots to the right front and five to the left front, or ten shots. Each trooper on the right or left moves out when directed, at a walk, coming to "raise pistol;" on reaching the track or middle of short side of rectangle he takes the trot; at 20 yards from the first target he takes the gallop and fires at this gait his five shots in succession at each tar-

gait his five shots in succession at each target; 20 yards beyond last target he takes the trot, returns pistol and places himself on the left of the squad if firing to the right, or right of the squad if firing to the left.

The competitors for this practice are ranged in line, mounted, center opposite first target to be fired at and 40 yards distant. A warker is consisteness, target on the side marker is opposite each target, on the side opposite the firing and 20 yards distant. A scorer is 30 yards distant from center target. Each marker will rapidly repaste each shot mark and inform the scorer of the hit or miss. The latter keeps record of same in a book prepared for that purpose. With the scorer a range officer will be present to see to correct practice, uniformity of gait, etc.

The gait of gallop is beetween 22 and 27 seconds in passing over the 120 yards.

The assembly will be sounded fifteen minutes after boots and saddles, when competitors will repair to the designated firing point and, after order of firing is designated, those rst in order proceed to their horses and stand to horse," preparatory to mounting. Those for other orders of firing remain near at hand till called for Hevoivers for mounted firings are not loaded till the command is given. After each practice an examination a made by the range officer to see that none are left loaded, and pointing or snapping revolvers in the direction of any person is for-

During this competition, as previously men tioned, Major Hesham will have charge of the firing and the other officers will be as fol-

Captain Coolidge, Seventh infantry, camp commander; adjutant and signal officer, Sec-jond Lieutenant Stephen M. Hackney, Six-teenth infantry; quartermaster and ordnance officer, Second Lieutenant Harry E. Wilkins, Becond infantry; commissary and canteen pfficer, Second Lieutenant Capers D. Vance, sixteenth infantry; statistical officers, Cap-ain John F. Guilfoyle, Ninth cavalry, and second Lieutenant Edwin V. Bookmiller. second infantry; medical officer, Captain

William G. Spencer, assistant surgeon, United States army; executive officer, Cap-tain William M. Wallace, Sixth cavalry; range officers, First Lieutenant Robert W. Dowdy, Seventeenth infantry; First Lieu-Dowdy, Seventeenth infantry; First Lieu-tenant Maury Nichols, Fourteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Muir, Seven-teenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward W. McCaskey, Twenty-first infantry; Sec-ond Lieutenant Samuel Seay, jr., Twenty-first infantry; Second Lieutenant Robert L. Howze, Sixth cavalry; Second Lieutenant Henry G. Lyon, Seventeenth infantry. The presentation of medals will take place

The presentation of medals will take place on next Saturday afternoon. On that day a special train will run to the range, leaving the B. & M. depot at 1 p.m. and returning at 5:35 p.m. It will reach the range to enable the visitors to witness the close of the revolutions. ver practice and also the presentation. The latter will be conducted in a most methodica and military manner and be greatly enjoyed by all those who may witness it. The band of the Second infantry will be in attendance. All interested in military spectacies are in-

Fort Robinson. Dr. Erde, from Fort Niobrara, is here on temperary duty in consequence of Dr. Kean's

Captain Lynch, U. S. A., retired, wife and son, took their departure this week for Washington, D. C., their new home.

Mr. S. Barrington Hatch ("Barry") is iown from the Big Horn country visiting his sister, Mrs. Lieutenant Hubert, Eighth Captain Hutton, recently promoted from

first lieutenant, Eighth infantry, has arrived to take command of company D, of the Eighth. The post is recieving a visit from Flatiron

and eleven other Sioux Indians and their families, on pass from Pine Ridge agency en route to Fort Washakie.

We have had eleven Indian scouts assigned to this post, six Ogaliula and five Sioux. They are: Red Shirt or Ogle-Sha; Limping Eagle, Pritcha-Waubie; Short Bull, Patanka-Nageia; Peter Changran, Luna-Cipa; Frank McMahon, Zuya-Waubie: Little Bull, Patanka-Cigala; White Antelope, Parcaska; Yellows Boy, Axilin-Ct; Hand (Shield), Wahachuka; George Whiteface (White Wolf), Shugomonatuka. Shangran and McMahon speak English fluently, and Red Shirt plays a right good game of billiards, learned while traveiling with the Wild West snow.

April 1875 saw the first post traders'store at Fort Robinson, William F. Kimmel receiving the appointment, Major Paddock having a one-third interest. Kimmel sold out to the major in 1877 who owned the store until 1883, when he retired in favor of his son Mr. B. S. Paddock the present incumbent. "Bea" had as a partner, until some time in 1884, Mr. W. E. Annin, now of Washington. Recent orders compel all post traders' to vacate by April, 1802, and every one here is sorry to lose "Benny;" but, as he has large property interests at Crawford, Nebraska, three miles east of us, we will probable see him often.

Fort Niebrara. Dr. Edie is at Fort Robinson on temporary

Captain Lynch, retired, and Mrs. Lynch are visiting Captain and Mrs. Porter. It is understood that Lieutenant Stotsen burg, now on leave, is quite ill at his home in New Albany.

have gone to Bellevue to take part in the cavalry competition. The post is now very lively with dances, receptions, serenades, etc., in honor of Colonei Biddle and Major Bacon.

Captain Kerr and Lieutenant Pershing

First Sergeaut Thomason has returned from Omaha, where he was examined with a view to his promotion to a second lieutenant. Major Bacon, Seventh cavalry, acting in-spector general, department of the Platte, spent nearly all last week here, inspecting the post.

Colonel Biddle, Ninth cavalry, spent sev eral days at the post last week renawing his acquaintance with old friends of the Sixth cavalry, of which regiment he was major.

The post has been visited by a very severe rain and hail storm. We saw some of the big hail stones we used to read about. Dur-ing the same storm lightning struck the quarters occupied by Captain Kerr, but did ittle damage.

The recent attack made by Dr. Bland upon Major Earnest and Indian Agent Wright has caused no little indignation here. It is certainly to be regretted that gentlemen of honor and integrity who try to do their duty fearlessly and honestly are compelled to sub mit to attacks of this kind by a person who, by his own admission, is an envesdropper, and who by common report is a crank. It seems but fair that these two gentlemen should have been given a hearing before having been consured, even if the charges against them had come from the best known sources. How much more so should a hearing have been granted under the present cir-

Fort Sidney.

Private Williams, Company A, Twenty-first infantry, has returned from furlough. Sergeant Shirlock, Corporal Moereson and Private Black have returned from the department rifle camp at Bellevue, Neb.

Lieutenant McAndrew is giving the rooms of the cauteen a thorough overhauling and the place begins to look quite attractive with fresh kalsomining and new wall paper.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Blanchard gave a very enjoyable high-five party on last We day evening to which all the officers and ladies of the post were invited.

Fort Sidney, as is the case everywhere iowadays, has a prosperous tennis club and two courts, every afternoon and evening are in constant use. Lieutenant Palmer, an ex-per player, is general manager and keeps

worything in perfect trim. William M. Morrow, son of the late Generat H. A. Morrow, colonel of the Twenty-first infantry, having passed a satisfactory exam-ination at Fort Monroe, Va., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the army and to Captain Duncan's company, staioned at this post. He is expected to report

here on October 1. THE CLEVELAND HOUSEHOLD.

An Interesting Event Predicted for October Next. A Buzzard Bay correspondent pictures

affairs at Gray Gables thusly: Mrs. Grover Cleveland has developed a remarkable antipathy for the kodak fiends who swarm at all eastern resorts aud who have been particularly numerous about here since the advent of the Clevelands. The portly ex-president doesn't seem to mind them, but Mrs. Cleveland is most expert in evadng the sharpest and boldest of the kod ak brigade. The ranks of the bathers everywhere along Buzzard's bay have been scanned in vain for her, but she is never there. In fact, it is rarely that visitors or fellow-reporters ever catch so much as a glimpse of her face, and when they do it is either as she is just entering a cartage or departing from one after a drive, and even then she is such a bundie of fluffy feathery summer drapery and lace that a kodak picture of her at a distance would be a small blotch of white on a leafy background.

The "kodakers" are disconsolate and have fallen to discussing Mrs. Cleveland's pet aversion for them just as people will, for it is very well known that the present summer Mrs. Cleveland had a penchant rather than otherwise, for "sitting" for her photograph, and many a kodaker of former seasons has been able to exhibit to friends photographs of both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland which must of necessity have been taken at very

close range indeed. This season's camera flends have finally discovered the reason, and they are chattering about it at a great rate. cording to these gossipers the Cleve-lands will soon push before them a dainty little four-wheeled coach. esting event in the Cleveland household is set for October next, before departing from their comfortable summer quar-This much, and this much only, has leaked out through the physician and nurse engaged for the occasion.

Gen. Sherman's married daughter, Mrs. E. S. Thackara, who is known as a writer, is said to be engaged on a very ambitious liter-ary work. If she can live up to her name her book will be well worth reading,

SKETCH OF ARMY LIFE.

The Trials and Tribulations of Mickey Reynolds, the Musician.

THE BELOVED OF THE COMPANY.

Youthful Ardor and Enthusiasm Succeeded by Despair and Death-The Reward of Fifteen Years of Active Service.

Mickey Reynolds was a natty little soldier, says a writer in the New York Times. The scent of the bandbox hung around him in camp and in garrison. Even on long marches the dust never clung to his shoes and leggins in the bateful way it did to ours; there was that air of neat distinction about him even then. Take him in the post, on parade or review, there was not an officer in the com. mand could get himself up in so immaculate a manner as Mickey. His white facings were pipe-clayed to a painful degree of cleanliness, his collar fairly glistened, and each bit of polished brass or steel about him reflected a sun of marvejous brilliancy.

Mickey was a musician, not by marked natural predilection, but in that strict milltary classification that denominates one bluebloused public servitor a "private" and another, an obstreperous wearer of chevrons, an "orderly sergeant." He was a musician, also, from force of circumstances. He had first presented himself at regimental headquarters, a slip of a boy of fourteen and had begged to be enlisted. Of course he could not perform the duties of a private soldier, and the enlistment of minors was out of the question altogether unless the consent of parents or guardian was obtained. But Mickey was persistent and his bright face so won upon the grouty old colonel that "Peg Leg" himself—as he was irreverently spoken of by certain subalterns—stamped painfully to the cabin that Mickey pointed out as home and interviewed his mother on the sub-

"Inlist, is it?" said she with a fine, scornful intonation. "Faix, ye hev me permission, an' much good may it do ye. I'm that glad to be rid o' the brat I'd pay ye fur takin him

As Mickey had never known the double wee of two parents to beat him, the matter was thus definitely settled, and he became a egularly enlisted member of the regiment. His first military duty was under the supervision of a grazzled veteran, who taught him to drum. This was in accord with his conviction that the army was intended to afford unlimited opportunities for noise and bluster, and he was soon able to produce more of an effect than any other drummer in the regiment. He handled the sticks with an enthusiasm born of love for the duty, and he assailed the unoffending sheepskin as though it were his most malignant enemy. He next essayed the fife, and here nchieved another notable triumph. When he puckered and blow, the other filers remained silent and let him carry off the honors. And hearing his piercing plasts, old Peg Leg yould chuckle softly and say to some visiting

"Do you notice that trim little fifer Got lungs of brass, I do believe. Hasn't been in the service six months and I'll back him against any musician in the army. En-listed him myself at Nashville and got a prize. He, he! That's the way with the whole regiment, you know-not a blank in

From Mickeys' one-sided parentage and the attitude maintained toward him by his single known progenitor, it may well be supposed that his scholastic attainments were limited. And so they were. He had acquired addition, likewise sustraction, but in the process his sense of tuum had been dulled while meum was abnormally developed. Further than this, his education had not pro-

With his extravagant taste for the pomp and circumstance of the military calling, it was not strange that the gay national colors, borne by the stalwart color sergeant, should take his eye, and it was not long before he asked his instructor on the drum "What the letterin' on the flag might be."

"Them's names of battles, me boy," said the sergeant. What battles!"

'Battles the regiment shared in." This regiment ("

'And was you there!'

"I was." The sergeant was forthwith duly worsnipped by Mickey, and so it came about that Chancellorsville was the first word he learned to recognize, but before long he had

committed the list to memory. "That was grand!" he would exclaim, as the circle of soldiers sat around the barrack porch smoking before tautoo. "Chancellors-viile-North Anna-Cold Harbor-Peters-burg-and all of them. I wish I had been there! O. I wish I had been there!"

The grizzled veterans, recognizing in him a recurrence of their own youthful ardor, would not knowingly at each other behind the clouds of tobacco smoke, and each would turn a kindly, almost fatherly eye on Mickey. He was the pet of the entire regi-

Then came the abolition of the fife and Then came the abolition of the fife and drum and the introduction of the burle. This necessitated a new application of Mickey's energies and he made fair progress, out he never achieved fame as in his carifer endeavors. He frequently complained that while he had an "cicgant lip" for the fife and could "toncue it trippingly," the bugle never fitted his mouth. The smart tap of the drum and the shrill shrick of the fife were to him the standard for martial muste, and be accordingly introduced a tial music, and he accordingly introduced a variety of corresponding staccato notes on the bugle that rendered some of the calls well-nigh unintelligible. His "counter-march" and "cease firing" always brought confusion in the battalion, and "taps" be-

came a rollicking quickstep when Mickey was on duty as orderly.

Nor was Mickey's favoritism confined to barracks. The quarters of married soldiers always welcomed him, and he was at home in every family. And on the line of the officer's kitchens, too, was he a prime favorite. Many a soup was scorched and many an Abigail neglected her sweeping through chatting over the backyard wall with curly

haired Mickey the musician. It so happened that after two terms of service Mickey found himself in "A" company, noted for its high standard of discipline. This was good for Mickey, for John Barleycorn had already entered into conflict with him, and often had the musician succumbed to his allurements and, in accordance with military usage, forthwith had abode in the house and done garrison police duty for at a time. It did no manner of good to fin Mickey for his lapses; he would get as drunk on an empty pocket as a full one, for there was no barkceper in the little frontier town who did not look upon him as a drawing card. Strict confinement and the vigilant eye of a sentry appeared to be the only method of

modic reform. About this time an event occurred that set the whole garrison talking. It was one of those infrequent upheavals that do sometimes strike an infantry regiment—a promotion. Mr. Blake, who had served a round score of years with a first lieutenant's shoulder straps. and a coionel's brevet, was elevated to the rank of captain and took command of "A" company, and with his wife, his son, his daughter and a couple of rosy maids, appeared at the post forthwith.

While Captain Blake was a just man and thoughtful for his soldiers, he was not a dis-ciplinarian. He knew he had a good company and he wanted to keep it, as it then was, the standard for the regiment. He did not care so much about the ability of his men to hit the buil's-eye ten times running at 300 yards; be was not very enthusiastic on company drill-long years of it had shown its real value; but he was proud to say that fewer men were court-martialed out of his company than any other in the regiment, or in the military department, for that matter. He would talk to his men and by moral sua-

sion strive to keep them up to the standard.
Unfortunately, the soldiers did not understand this method and mistook forbearance for indecision. They all liked him—they swore by him and referred with pride to the captain's record—but they expected no punishment for setting drains and accordingly. ishment for cetting drunk, and accordingly drunk they became. This state of affairs was soon noised about in the regiment, and every graceiesa scalawag whose enlistment in some other company had expired applied to Captain Blake for re-culistment. Their its entire length.

appeals, backed by apparently honest inten-tions of correct soldierly deportment, were seldom taken in vain, and soon "A" company presented an appearance far from that it had possessed under its former com-

mander.

Captain Blake then commenced to "put the screws on," as Mickey said, and on divers occasions Mickey was the subject of this operation, and was uncoremonicusly landed in the guard house. Still, he possessed powerful influence in Captain. Blake's household, being well regarded by Mary, the rosy housemaid. In fact it was generally admitted that Mickey and Mary were "keeping company," a statement borne out by Mickey's frequent calls at the back door of the captain's quarters. And by some occult bond of sympathy or understanding Mickey would not be long under charge of the guard before Mary would appear before her mistress dimpling with subservience and nervously twisting her apronstring.

string.
"Well, Mary, what is it?"
"Please, ma'am, it's Mickey. That boy—"
"Yes!" encouragingly.
"He's in the guardhouse again."
"Why, what has he been doing!"
"Really, ma'am, I don't think he has been doing anything at all. It's that Sergeant Gramm, in my opinion; the Germans is jeal-ous of the Irish, ma'am, as well they may be Gramm, in my opinion; the Germans is jeal-ous of the Irish, ma'am, as well they may be, and he's got a spite against Micaey, and is always getting him into trouble, although he knows it no use, for I wouldn't look at him if he was the last man the longest day of my life, and so I've told him."
"I'm sorry Mary, but I don't see that I can beln him any."

help him any 'O, ma'am, if you'd but speak a word to the captain, I'm sure-"
"But you know I can't do that; I have to

"Then, ma'am, I suppose poor Mickey must stay there and be subsished for nothing at all It seems hard on the poor boy, but it's the army way—" and Mary would tearfully withdraw to the kitchen

Withdraw to the Etteren.
Whatever belief Mrs. Blake may have entertained regarding the limit of her authority, it is certain that stortly after this Mickey would be marced to the captain's quarters by a file of the guard, and, after a short serby a nic of the goard, and, after a short ser-vice of solemn lecture and voluble response, would be released upon promise of reform. But he fell again and again, until unwill-ing eyes were connecled to see, and a silent but potent official decree was promulgated

Mickey, rationally sober, pleasantly intoxi-cated, was in Captain Blake's kitchen, holdng sweet converso with his love. Mary the louise maid. He was now near the end of his fifteenth year of service.

iffeenth year of service.

"Ah, my jewel?" he cried, "Pil soon be wearing three service stripes on my arm, instead of the paltry two; 'its but a week longer, and my discharge is due. Then l'il recelist, and l'll marry you—but you know that, sure—and with the money that'll be coming to me we'll take a furlough and go on a wedding trin. Think of that! And when we come back, it's queriers of our own we'll have, which you'll keep that neat a man could sleep on the floor without soiling his bloase." deep on the floor without soiling his blouse. "it's nothing else to sloap on you'll have, I fear, if you don't mend your ways, Mickey." "Ah, now, you wouldn't foroid me a drop at odd times! Come now—." And with a prodigal amount of cajolery Mickey adjusted u pair of rese-colored glasses, similar to his own, over Mary's eyes; and thus they viewed a future of unbounded love and plenty, stretching in pleasant vista through fifteen years more of service, widening then to honorable retirement on a comfortable pension. They would be old then—O, very old—but Mickey would be a great man, with a stated income, and she would still be his wife. The world would go very well with them.

Mickey was prompt in stating to Captain
Blake his desire to re-enlist in A company.

"10's the crack company of the regiment, coinel," said he, taking polite care to address his commander by his nighest brevet rank, "and I'm proud to belong to it. I'll be glad to finish my active service in it." But the captain demurred, which Mickey, with no idea of the list against his re-enlistment, thought strange.

"You had better see if you can't go in some of the other companies, Reynolds " said he. "My company is full now, and I must cut down. Go and see the other company commanders." Thus Captain Blake left his applicant and marched on duty as officer of An hour later Mickey returned, with an

expression of grieved concern on his open "Captain, they all say they can't take me. What does it mean! Don't they wan't me any longer, after fifteen years' honest ser-vice with them. In camp and garrison, and

Kind-hearted Captain Blake had dreaded that question, and had hoped to break the force of Mickey's disappointment by sending

different companies.
"I'm afraid it's so," said he. "You are a good sudder in the field, but we don't have much fighting row, and when you can get liquor, it's all day with you. You know that, and so you know all about it. I'll give you as good a discharge as f can, and you try your luck elsewhere, where the men don't all know your failing. I think you may be wanted in some other regiment now.

captain had in mind certain private letters he had written concerning Reynolds. But Mickey shook his head, "If there's no place for me in the old regiment, there's none nowhere, sir. My life's been passed in it and I'm what it has made me." He saluted the captain perfunctorily and moved off across the parade ground with uncertain, Every trace of his alert, mili-The adjutant's keen eye had noted Rey-

nolds' absence at guard mounting, and he commented upon it mentally. "Drunk, I suppose; thinks his time is so ear out we'll let it pass. I'll just round him

So after the regular morning duties were empleted and the colonel had left the office, a summoned the orderly, "Go to 'A' company and tell Reynolds to

The orderly saluted, withdrew, and in five inutes returned alone.
"Reynolds is not in his quarters, sir; some
f the men said they saw him going toward wn on the railroad."

"Sergeant Grumm said he was not, sir." "That will do." The sujut int reflected. Just as I thought: now he won't show up Toward noon Captain Blake, sitting on his

sorch and keeping an eye on the garrison generally, saw Corporal O'Brien of "A" company rush frantically to the surgeon's door and ring the beil. The captain was on his feet in an instant. "What's the matter, O'Brien! Who is hurt!" he called, and Mary, the bousemaid, sweeping down the stairs put her head out of the door to see and listen.

The corporal saluted bastily. "it's Reynolds, sir. We've just found

FURNAS COUNTY

Invites Harvest Exeursionists to Visit

Her Immediately. HENDLEY, Neb., Aug. 10 .- Fernas county is situated west of the south center of Ne-braska and is one of the most beautiful and fertile counties in the state. Lind is yet sheap, being situated just far enough west and not too far out of reach of all convenence enjoyed by other settle! counties. Beaver valley extends from west to east through the middle of the county and is beoming noted as our of the most fertile and icturesque valleys in the porthwest and de-cryingly called the Shenandoah of Nebraska. Hendiev is situated in the very heart of this vailey and also the geographical center of the county, and bids fair to become one of the leading towns in southwest Nebraska. Although in her infancy—only four years sluce the town was started—it has already developed into a right smart place and one of the leading towns of the county. It also en-joys the distinction of having one of the grandest natural parks in the west; a hotel of fifty rooms fitted up on the most modern plan, besides other substantial improve-

Home-seekers will not do themselves jus tice if they return east without seeing this section of Nebraska.

Last year saw the most disastrous failure ever experienced in the west. Notwithstanding, there was considerable produce raised in ing, there was considered have been sur-this valley, and one would have been surprised to see the articles on exhibition at the county fair, which would rival any eastern state in one of their most productive seasons. Timber abounds along the Beaver river and the inhabitants were well supplied last win-ter with wood for fuel at a very moderate cost, not being dependent, as most western localities are, on coal, in case they have no

corn or cots to burn. To those who contemplate going into the stock business, we can recommend this locality as far superior to a great many others on account of cheap range and water facilities. The B. & M. railroad traverses this valley

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM

History of the Organization of the Orler of Elks.

BORN AT THE CORN COB IN THE BOWERY.

Progress of the Order Since Its Inception in 1868-Annual Encampment of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.

Many of those who were residents of

Gotham in 1868 may remember a little tavern on the Bowery, nearly opposite Spring street, knows to the boys about town as the "Corn Cob." Here a number of choice spirits of the dramatic profession used to meet nightly and discuss the triumphs or failures of the evening over a bottle of wine or a mug of ale, tell stories, and work out practical jokes in a manner that would have made Sothern stare and blush. Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Charley White, Tony Pastor, and a dozen other kindred spirits might at that time be found there any evening in the week making merry with song, story and repartee. These meetings became regular, and a source of so much enjoyment that it was finally arranged to form an organization for mutual entertainment and protection, to be called the "Jolly Corks," and under that name the or ganization continued for some time. It was at first a secil-secret society, composed exclusively of members of the dramatic professloa, and any "good fellow" who was connected with the boards was eligible to membership. Early in 1868 Charles Vivian, the brilliant

Loudon comedian who was at that time playing an ongagement at the old Minstrel hall on Broadway, was introduced at a meeting of the "Jolly Corks," and, after becoming noquainted with the purpose of the organization, he proposed to change the order to one similar to the "Buffaloes" of London. This proposition did not meet with much favor, as something distinctively American was wanted. After considerable discussion and the consumption of numerous tobys of ale it was decided that the order should be known as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This seemed to have been too American for Vivian, for although practically the founder of the order and the author of the first degree, he never became an Elk. Before the formal organization was completed his professional engagements compelled him to go westward. There he died is 1879, and his remains reposed in a neglected and unlettered grave at Leadville 'till the early spring of 1889, when they were exhumed and removed to the "Elks' Rest" at Boston, where all that was mortal of the genial actor. now lies, under the shadow of a marble staft that tells of his many virtues and his services to the order.

The order was formally instituted February 16, 1868, and the charter list of the first lodge, New York No. 1, is embellished with the autographs of many of those who at the time were popular favorites on the variations.

r etv and minstrel stage.

For several years after the organization of the order its doors were closed against all the order its doors were closed against all but legitimate members of the dramate profession. The rules were then somewhat relaxed and a few favorite journalists were admitted, but the order was little else than a social society till 1871. In March of that year the order was duly incorporated under the law of the state of New York, and from that time its existence as a fraternal benevotent organization dates. The restricted chargent ient organization dates. The restricted character of the membership retarded the growth of the order till 1876, and only four lodges were instituted in eight years, and these could hardly be considered in a healthy con-dition. In the measure the revolution going on in theater management tended to deplete the lodges of working members. The good old stock commany plan which presented the familiar faces and favorites at the old stand season after season was gradually giving place to the "star" and "combination" system that has turned a host of excellent stock actors and actrodes into wandering tribes of barnstormers. New blood was therefore needed in all the longes, and the longes were finally in 1881 thrown open to the leading professional and commercial men in the com brom that time dates its growth and prosperity. The order now has about two hundred lodges with nearly thirty thousand members.

K. OF P.

Black Eagle division has been increased by the absorption of Launcelot division. The former had about thirty members in good standing and the latter has brought to it about twenty more, making a division with fifty active members,

Captain John Hayward, who held the position of captain of Omaha division No. 12 for over two years and brought that division to a high point of perfection in drill, resigned his office at the last meeting. The resignation was accepted. Captain Hayward has given was accorted. Captain Hayward has given his closest attention to his division during the time he was in command and the fact that it stands today as the best drilled division in the state is due to his energy and

The grand ledge of Iowalmet at Sioux City The attendance was large and the ousiness of the session was transacted in a short time. A prize drill for a banner was held at which Clinton division had a walkover, none of the other divisions earing to compete with the Clinton boys. The next session will be held at Cedar Rapids. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: E. W. Weeks, Guthrie Center, grand chancellor; W. A. Cunningham, Anamosa, grand vice chancellor; C. H. Strickland, Sloux City, grand prelate; W. G. Mercer, Burlington, grand master of exchequer; Hal Waiter, Mount Pleasant, grand keeper of records and seals; C. L. Root, Lyons, and C. A. Tibbetts, Council Bluffs, trustees; M. Hilbert, LeMars, supreme representative; M. A. Quipley, Hawarden, grand master at-

The annual encomponent of the Uniform rank will be held at Beatrice from Tuesday to Saturday of the coming week. The en-campment will be held on the Beatrice Chautauqua grounds, a delightful shaded grove of ninety acres lying along the Blue river and immediately adjacent to the city. There are ample grounds on the tabernacle plateau for parade and drill purposes. The grounds are laid out with numerous drives and walks and the camping facilities are unsurpassed. There are numerous wells throughout the grounds, insuring an ample supply of pure, coel water. Other attractive and desirable features consist of a sondoes dising hall and a mammoth tabernacle capathe of scating 3,000 persons at one time. There are also several study halls, suitable for rendezyous, together with a large bath house, swimming school, bout bouses, etc. The steamer, Queen of the Blue, has its dock at the grounds, and arrangements have been made for periodic excursions on this steamer. Electric cars run regularly be tween the city and the Chautauqua grounds. Prizes have been offered for the best drilled fivision and also for the best band. None of the Omaha divisions will attend as a body, but it is probable that several members of the order will attend for a short time.

The Kansas Milk Stake Bob Burdette in Philadelphia Press: One morning, about half past the Ides of

Kalends, or possibly a few minutes later, Ares, who was his Mar's idol when he was Roman round, stopped at the sign of the zodiac, and made the countersign with his other eye. 'Who is in charge of the fountain?"

he asks, turnly, for it was his turn. It is I, colonel; Aquarius, the milkman," replied the dispenser, fizz-he-ciously, for that was his business. The town-destroyer, who had be brought up in the country himself. frowned at the ill-timed jest, and said: You may fix me out with a milk

'With pleasure," replied Aquarius, and he turned a Kansas hall storm loose on him, which raised lumps all over

History, who played the lyre in those ancient days, records that when the colonel emerged from the shop, which he did, O'Lympus, the Mick, lay down and died of laughter, [Pronounced lawftor.]

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