Youth's Department.

Strategems and Signals in Foot Ball'

[Copyrihted 1891 by A. A. Stage.]
Time and again people have said to me that they could not see anything wonderful about the game of foot ball, that it looked to them like a big squabble in which everybody was pushing and wrestling in one tangled mass. That, in part, may describe the game as it was played a few years ago and as it is now played by the boys on the vacant lots in some of the smaller colleges, but it does not take a very observant eye nowadays to see that there are combinations and concentrations shown at different points in the game. That means team play. I suppose that a large percentage of the spectators at every foot ball game knows scarcely anything about the points of the game; would be surprised to learn that every play from a scrimmage is made at a given signal which indicates the direction the runner is to take; that the hole through which he is to run or the way he is to go is prepared for him by the men in the line; that the runner is still further assisted by the rest of the players, each one of whom helps by a definite action which varies with different plays; that the eleven, as a whole, is drilled like a regiment to perform certain movements at a given signal with quickness and exactness, which movements differ for different players, out are combined in such a way that the desired result, namely, the advance of the runner with the ball is brought about.

Referring once more to a picture of the rush lines, as they stand in a scrimmage, we notice that there are eight spaces through which a run can be made:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Two of these, I and S, are outside the end men, and extend from them to the boundary lines. These two spaces are constantly changing according to where the ball is down for a scrimmage. If the scrimmage is mid way between the side lines they are equal, but as it approaches one or the other side lines the space next the line decreases while the other increases. Thus opportunities are con-stantly given for making what is termed an "end play," and generally speaking the chances are best on the side where the space is larger.

Playing around the ends has come to be one of the most popular plays, because it successful it usually results in a long gain. In this part of the rush line there is less protection, for experience has taught that it is better to strengthen the center by keeping the men close together in that place, and trust to the distance a runner with the ball would have to go to reach the end to give assistance to that spot. An end play is the most interesting of all the plays to the spectators because of the open running and dodg ing which always takes place, the fine block ing off, and then the brilliant tackle which is likely to follow on the play, but to the careless observer what sometimes seems like a long run on this play is merely a run across

the field with little or no gain.
In 1889 the end play was perfected by the system of interference then originated. Be-fore this the haif-back making the play had to depend largely on his own end man for his assistance, but in that year Princeton, by skilfully running their two half-backs and quarter-onck ahead of the full-back or tackle with the ball, were able to get around the ends more frequently and to make longer gains. I happened to see the Harvara-Princeton game of that year where the new system was put into use and with terrible offeet against Harvard. Time and again "Snake" Ames ran around the Harvard ends, being beautifully guarded, and made touch-down after touch-down after brilliantly covering thirty, forty or fifty yards.

The most common way is for one of the half-backs to take the ball and to run around

the opposite end preceded by his interferers.

Spaces 2 and 7, between end and tackle,
are the next largest in sizes. Plays through these holes have become more and more fre-quent. Systems of interference have been originated which make this opening one of best for playing. Last year this spot in the line was a frequent place of attack by both Harvard and Yale, and this year it will be used even more frequently. In this play the end man is shoved out toward the side of the field, while the tackle is shoved in toward the

Spaces 3 and 6 have to be made by the tackle and guard pushing their oppo nents out and in, respectively, as the player stand close together in this part of the line These are used a great deal in odvancing the ball, not only by the backs, but also by the tackles and guards when the latter run around and take the ball from the quarterback. I think that these spaces are used more than any other pair, especially for plunging for short gains. I remember very sorrowfully the way Princeton plowed for sixty yards straight down the field through this spot in our Yale rush line after Billy Rhodes was put off in the Berkeley-Oval

Spaces 4 and 5 are not quite sog vulnerable as 3 and 6, although they can be made very effective for playing when the center rusher and guards thoroughly under stand their work. A remarkable instance of this occurred in the Yale-Princeton game of 1885, which contest was also notable fo Lamar's famous run of over two-thirds of the length of the field, thereby winning the game after Yale had it well in hand and with only six minutes more to play. Princeton had forced Yale down to her five or ten-yard line amidst tremendous cheering on the part of her supporters, who thought that a touch down must follow. But Yale here made a grand raily and secured the ball, and then began that memorable series of short plunges through the center by Ben Morrison and Watkinson, carrying the bail from near their own goal line well into Princeton's territory a feat only surpassed in the large games by that of Yale in last year's game at Spring field, when the ball was carried from the center of the field for a touch down without

once losing it. No member of an eleven is debarred from rnrning with the ball from a scrimmage if he conforms with the rule that no one can run forward with the ball until it has touched This, then, would allow every body except the center rusher, who puts it play, and the quarter back, who receives it to run with the ball, but it would be unwise to run every player. Up to 1888 the center rusher sometimes put the ball into play by making a bunt kick, and then picking it up and running with it. In the Yale-Harvard game of that year Corbin, Yale's center rusher, distinguished himself by doing this twice for long gains, one of them netting a touch-down. The quarter-back also was more frequently used for running through the line than now, but the ball used to be handed to him by one of the guards, who picked it out

from under the snauper-back's feet.

Harry Beecher, Yale's famous little quarter-back, used to make this play to perfection, scarcely ever failing to make a good gain Frank Peters, who was captain of Yale when Beecher first played quarter-back, had the curious signal of spitting on the ground fo emerging from a hole in the opposing

rush line and go dodging down the field.

I said that everybody except the center rusher can run with the ball from a scrimmage, but that it is unwise to run some or account of the disadvantage of their position The players most used in running are the backs, the tackies and the guards. Of these the backs are by far the best chance to make gains by reason of their being in a good posi-tion for going forward; the tackles come next because of the speed they can get on before reaching their hole, and the guards are valuable for running, as a rule, only when they are unusually fine players or when the other side are not expecting them to run and are off

their guard. Team play in any large degree as we now see it dates back only a very few years. It is not long since an eleven was computed by the number of star players it possessed. To be sure there was an attempt made at team play, but it involved only two or three play ers at one time and was confined to two or three lines of action. Nor was there the chance in those days for the definite concentrated action, when the major part of the game consisted in kicking the ball. But with the development of the running game grew up a system of movements in which every member of the team performed a certain definite work. As a natural sequence to the performance of these movements, signals indicating the play about to take place came to be used. At first such words as naturally fell from the captain's lips such as "play earefully," "steady work," "hold your mea," "get down on a kick," "block hard," "break through," "play fast," etc. were used starting from single words, then using phrases or whole sentences, then a particular

duction of word signals in the game, Har-vard contributed sign signals in 1887, and Princeton, in the following year, gave to the game the system of numbers.

The Game of Observation

Somewhat less than half a century ago there flourished in France a conjurer by the name of Robert Houdin, whose skill was so great that the government sought his assistance in bringing to terms the flerce and warlige natives of Algeria, in which task his "black art" proved of efficient service, and materially nelped in securing satisfactory treaties.

One of his most remarkable feats was the describing of the contents of sealed packets containing various small articles which would be placed in his hands for a space of time apparently altogether too brief to permit of his making any examination of their contents. In his autobiography-a most entertaining book that I would strongly advise being read-he explained how the feat was performed. With a finger nail kept especially long for the purpose, he made a slit in the packet, and while the spectators' attention was momentarily diverted took a swift giance inside. That one giance was sufficient for by careful training be had brought him-self to a wonderful pitch of perfection in taking in and remembering whatever his eyes fell upon. This was the way he trained

Whiking rapidly past one of the great shops in Paris whose broad windows were crowded with a multitude of objects, he would cast his eye over them all. Then pas-sing beyond the shop he would jot down on a bit of eard everything he could recall, and when his memory was exhausted return to the window and compare notes. By steady practice at this, he in the course of time reached the point when after running at full speed past a window full of goods he could jot down every single object on exhibition in it, and this was the faculty he employed in pewildering and delighting the patrons of his entertainments.

The game of observation is based upon this very idea. The players are seated in a circle, and each provided with pencil and paper. Then one comes in bearing a shallow tray of salver containing a number of small articles so arranged that all are distinctly visible For instance, a pair of scissors, a thimble, a butten hook, a big nail, a picture hook, a visiting card, a penholder, a toothpick, a pen kilfe, a ring, a scarf pin, etc. The tray is placed for one moment where all may have a rood look at it. It is then whisked away and three minutes allowed for the players to write down as much as they can remember of its contents. Each one then reads his or her list, and it is compared with the tray. A great deal of amusement may be had out of this game if heartily entered into.

"Gentleboys."

Why not "gentleboys" as well as gentlemen! For, after all, how the nomeness of a home hinges on what the big brother, the big sister does not do or does do. Especially is this the case in the common country housenold where the father and mother are full of care and work early and late for the food and clothing of the family. In such a house the big boy of 14 who takes this baby sister "out of the way" and gives her a ride in the wheelbarrow, who takes little Joe along when he goes for the cows, who has patience to let the little ones help weed the garden beds, who brings home "peppermints" when he goes to the village, or a funny toy, or a picture magazine, buying them out of his own scantily filled pocketbook, who spends part of his evening showing slow little heads and uncertain chubby fingers how to play a game when he would much prafer to be reading Steven son or Clark Russell—that noy is a very in portant person in the family, a true home

maker. The neighborhood boys may call him a "girl-boy," an "apronstring feller," a "softy," and other blood-curdling, fist doubling names, such as sometimes do make a sensitive lad much ashamed of being gentle

oward women and small children. But nobody ever made Daniel Webster ashamed of gentle acts; that splendid gigantic American was always doing these "soft" things. It was the way he rested himself when he was fatigued with a big law case, a great speech in congress, or a magnificent tilt with a political foeman. At such a time he particularly liked to retire into private life, to plan pleasures and sur-prises for the household, perhaps a visit to his New Hampshire farm, ordering himself the details of the meals, and seeing that pro-visions of all manner of comforts were sent up from Boston. In Washington it was his habit to rise early and go to the markets to buy fresh flowers to send to the breakfast tables of his friends, and another of his pleasures was to surprise the ladies of his family with bon-nets of his own selection; Daniel Webster had good taste both in ribbons and bonnets.

There was no place, no occasion too important, too fine for Daniel Webster to secure a pleasure, if he cared, for absent friends, especially for the little children of his acquaint When William Henry Harrison was elected president and came on to Washington a great public dinner was given and all the distinguished whigs in the city took part. You have read that Harrison's was a log cabin campaign; well, chief of the tableorna-ments at that dinner was a beautiful log cabin of rock candy standing on a Liateau or yard of nougat about eighteen inches square and around this ran a fence of white and red stick candies and a small American flag lo-cated from the roof. When the dinner was over Mr. Webster begged this wenderful log cabin for a child that he knew, and he carrie it to her, and it stood in her home, the delight of all the children in the vicinity, until a month later, when the president died, and then the sugar candy cabin was draped in

Now, those gentle deeds did not make Dan lel Webster a "softy," we all know; nor will any of the kindnesses or politeness that you do stand in the way of your becoming the most tremendous man possible.

The Origin of Firecrackers. The reason why the smell of burnt powder and smoke from firecracker stumps is so grateful to boys is not far to seek. It is the sudden force shown in the explosion and the little space of danger as well as the noise that pieases the youth. The origin of firecrackers, according to M. W. Woodville Rockville, the Thibetan explorer, is as fol-

Firecrackers were originally joints of bam boo. They are made of paper at present, but the Chinese name, "bamboo gun," shows what they were. The bamboo crackers made a very loud noise like our "cannon crackers," Perhaps the fragments of bamboo flew about when they exploded, making them danger ous, so that paper was substituted. In making namboo crackers the partitions in the joints of the bamboo were pierced, powder sifted in, and a fuse introduced. It is in teresting to see the way the present fire-crackers, with their partitions of clay, follow the old bamboo pattern.

BRIGHT DOINGS OF YOUTH.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: A bright-eyed 12-year-old boy was in the crowd hurrying along Clark street, when his attention was arrested by the antics of a bony old horse attached to a rickety vehicle at the curb. The old fellow had been given his feed of oats in a nose-bag that hung six inches below his hips, and he was throwing up his head in frantic efforts to catch the precious morsels out of his reach. The boy stopped, patted the old fellow on his neck and said: "Let me help you, old fellow." He held the bag up and the old horse proceeded with his junch. His thankfulness could have been no better expressed with words than he expressed it with his eyes. It was a small thing to do, but yet a score of people passing took the lesson. If that boy carries with him through life the principles shown forth in that simple act, neither he nor those about him will be growling out the query: "Is life worth living!"

Texas Siftings: A lady living on Madison avenue undertook to teach her little boy the Lord's Prayer. He got along very well until

word or phrase in a sentence, then signs, and last of all the present system of figures.
Yale, I believe, is responsible for the intro-"Dod knows everything, doesn't he ma!"

"Yes, my son."
"Then it is no use trying to fool him by asking him to give us our daily bread. He knows that the paker brings us bread every

Harpers': Teacher-Tommy, why didn't ou learn your lessons for today! Tommy - Well, papa was sick and mamma had to be with him, and sister was away.

Teacher—How did that affect you!

Tommy—Why, there wasn't any one to re-

mind ma of them A germ of philosophy in a certain little boy took root rather unexpectedly to his parent the other morning. Sarah, the new cook the first colored person the little chap had over seen, made her advent to the kitchen. The child sat for some time silently regarding her, and then quietly whispered: "Mamma, does

Teacher—George, I think you would make very good judge—that is in one respect.
George—Why, teacher!
Teacher—Because in your reading you pass

many sentences. (learge (laughing)-Only the heavy ones, teacher; those with hard words, you know.

"You know, Nick." said his mother, "a gentleman never asks for things, no matter how badly he wants them."
"Why doesn't her" said Nick, opening very wide his round four-year-old eyes.

Chicago Tribune: Willie-Papa, how much does a rod measure! does a red measure?

Mr. Billus (retrospectively and somewhat bitterly)—If you sign the contract without looking atmit closely, my son, it measures when you come to pay for it about 869 feet. and as a protection against lightning it isn't worth a-it isn't worth-run out now and play, my son.

WHAT EVER THY ESTATE.

E. L. Wake an in Good Housekeeping. -O brown-faced maiden of the farms! Chide not thy lack of town-wise charms. The sun, the sky, the fields, the air, Are ever thine and ever fair: Thy life, though cast in rugged mould, Gains truth and beauty manifold Cease, cease thy longings for the far,

Hurt ways, where piteous passions Whatever thy estate. 'Twill not be long nor late When love comes glowing there, Where God and nature are. But keep thy prayer aright-

Already love and light Have reckoned thy abundant charms, O brown-faced maiden of the farms!

O toiling maiden of the town! Look up, though all would put thee down. True as the everlasting truth, Thy good is molded in thy ruth. Each scourged hour past is peace for thee; Each duty wrought is victory. Cease all thy plaints. Thy toil is blest, Thy bungry sout shall feast and rest.

Whatever thy estate, "Twill not be long nor late When love comes glowing there, Where God and striving are. But keep thy life aright— Aireacy love and light For thee are smoothing out fate's frown,

O tolling maiden of the town!

O sad and toiling maidens all! Rest, joy shall come from abor's thrall. See not thy sister's scorn; for she Hath all but hope and love, may be: And hope, and love, and good, and home, Are more than all 'neath heaven's dome. Thou art but tired. Knit in thy hours

Of ton are all immortal powers. Whatever thy estate, 'Twill not be long nor late When love comes glowing there, Where God and purpose are. But keep thy souls true, pure, There cometh to endure More than all dreams may plaint and call, O sad and toiling maidens all!

NEMAHA COUNTY. Interesting Reminisces Concerning its Early Settlement.

It is related that on July 11, 1804, Lewis and Clark encamped for a short time on a sand island just opposite the Nemaha river, and even sailed up a short distance on that beautiful little stream. They spoke of the rich verdures of the vicinity in glowing terms, then all is lost in oblivion. About 1855, a cross of wood was discovered above Brownville-between that place and Peru The cross was deeply implanted in the ground and had carved upon it in French: OURIAN

Died April, 1812. In 1858 attempts were made to discover the remains which proved successful the remains being discovered nearly sixty feet from the cross. The coffin consisted of a log cut in two parts, a hollow receptacle being burnt in one half in which the body was placed, the other half being used as a lid. It is not known whether Ourian was one of Lewis and Clarke's band, or a missionary or trader but whoever he may have been—his lot was a grave in an unknown land—laid to rest, perhaps, by the hands of his faithful friends, who dropped a tear and possibly a prayer was said. Such is the fate of the mysterious

"Ourian." St. Deroin was the first town site in Ne maha. In 1853, Deroin, a half breed Indian, laid out the town, and the same year Robert Hawke, now deceased, opened up the first stock of merchandise, and the town was considered a trading post merely. Also in the same year Joseph Deroin, the founder of St Deroin, was shot by a man named Beddow the outgrowth of a quarrel between the two men over an unsettled store bill. Deroin was a disagreeable, tyrannical man, and tried to compel Beddow to pay his disputed Beddow was arrested, tried and ac-

August 29, 1854, Richard Brown of Holt county, Missouri, formerly of Tennessee, lo-cated where Brownville now stands and after whom it was named. The financial crash of 1857 was occasioned by the land of this vicin ity being in the hands of speculators and some as soldiers' land warrants, had been the custom for years postpone the sale of public lands as to enable actual settlers to improve them and make remaining lands valuable, but this order of things was reversed and it was runored that the land would be sold. caused a stampede among the settlers, and many of them bought land warrants on one ear's credit for \$280 and gave trust deeds on heir land for security.

The scarcity of money was telt very severely all over the territory, as the settlers had used up all they had brought with them and little had been raised here that year. It 858 the land was advertised for sale and the settlers succeeded in getting it postponed. In 1859 the land for sixty or seventy miles west of the Missouri river was offered for sale, and after the sale it was entered by speculators with their land warrants, thus causing con iderable of our land being unimproved to his very day. In 1858 and 1859 the settlers sold their corn for 20 cents and paid 40 cents interest on their trust deeds. Many became discouraged and left their claims. Nemaha county, like all new counties, had to have her "blue" times, so county,

as to be prepared to enjoy prosperity.

According to tradition, fifty families crossed the ferry at Brownville and took claims in Nemaba county in less than a week, Judge J. W. Hall was the first to cultivate the apple, thus proving the adaptation of our soil for the growth of the fruit. Theodore Hall, now deceased, snipped the first lot of wheat to St Louis September 1, 1861. At this time there was a surplus of about 2,000 bushels in Nemaha county.

Captain Ben Whyte declared that the peo-ple of Brownville should commenorate the anniversary of the American independence July 4, 1856, by an old-time barbecue. The band of music was operated by Jack Chas-tian and consisted of a single violin, which mercilessly squeaked out a happy medium between the "Arkansaw Traveler" and "Leather Breeches." Hon. R. W. Whitney presided and is said to have made the an nouncement, "The ordinance will remain scated while the core sings." Everything passed off pleasantly and the day was long remembered by the settlers. Robert Furnas nade one of his most soul stirring patriotic ddresses on the occasio

Van Houten's Cocoa-"Once tried, used

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

The Rebel Flag Order a Proper and Non-Partisan Document.

A NEBRASKAN'S SEARCH FOR GOLD.

Exptoring Cheat River for Rebel Boodle - Touching Meeting of Brothers in War-Reminiscences and Notes.

The general order of the commander-inchief of the Grand Army of the Republic consuring the members of the organization for participation in ceremonies where the confederate flag is displayed is not a partisan document, says the New York Recorder. It is signed by Adjutant General Phisterer, a democrat holding a position in the military department of our state government. Demodratic Union veterans are quite as sensitive as are their republican comrades regarding slights to the flag of the union they fought

Buried Treasures in Cheat River. Tucker county, Virginia, in the vicinity of Shafer's fork of the Cheat river, is greatly excited over the advent of a man giving the name of Lake, who claims that he has walked from Nebraska to endeavor to recover \$25,000 in gold which he threw in the Cheat river at this point twenty-eight years ago, by order of General Garnett, the commander of the confederate army for this division. Lake's story, which reads like a romance, is that after enlisting in the confederate army he soon became a trusted aid of the general. As they were marching in this vicinity they suddenly found themselves surrounded on all sides. Before giving the order for his army to try and cut their way through the lines General Garnett called Lake to him and gave him charge of the bullion, telling him to bury it in the Cheat to prevent its capture Lake secured the assistance of a man, who he claims has since died in the south, and after throwing the gold to the bottom of the river, marked the spot and went into the fight. General Garnett was killed early in the battle, before Lake had an opportunity to communicate with him again. Lake was captured and taken north, where he took the oath and entered the United States army. He was taken prisoner by the Confederate in eastern Virginia and held until the sur-render. He then emigrated to Nebraska, where he has since lived, being too poor to raise money to make the trip east. Finally, driven to desperation by bad crops and other misfortunes, he decided to walk back and try and secure the buried wealth. He shows an intimate knowledge of the country, and is well posted as to the location of all historical points. He has pointed out the exact spot wherein he threw the money, and his evident honesty and truthfulness has so impressed the citizens that funds have been raised and machinery and magnets ordered, with a view of making an energetic effort to recover the treasure.

They Were Brothers in War. A touching incident occurred vesterday in the Miles City club rooms, says the Yellowstone Journal. Major Fetchet of the Sixth cavalry was a visitor at the club, and was conversing with Captain Harmon, to whom he had just been introduced. The conversation had turned on recollections of the civil war, and Major Fetchet was relating an incident which, as the story progressed, Captain Harmon recognized as something that he was perfectly familiar with. Breaking in upon the story, the captain said something that indicated that he, too, was an actor in the scene, "What regiment were you in?" asked the major ?? "The First Minnesota," replied Harmon, - "And I was in the Seventh Michigan. Let me bug you," responded Major Fetchet, and without further ado the portly veterans embraced, while the tears moistened cach of their eyes. They were of two regiments that were the pride of the Army of the Potomac and the glory of the states that sent them out. The regiments were in the same brigade and had shared almost every hard fight that the Army of the Potomac engaged in. The boys of the First Minnesota were statisfied boys of the First Minnesota were statisfied to go any where when they knew the Seventh Michigan was going too, and vice versa Though companions in many a battle field, these two-both private soldiers at the time -had never met, and were complete strangers until the discovery of their relations nearly thirty years ago, brought them into an embrace closer than brothers. Major Fetcher says he never meets a First Minnesota man that he does not embrace, as it was one of the grandest and bravest regiments he ever saw. His own Seventh Michigan, Captain Harmon says bore a reputation fully equal to the Minne-son boys. The two old soldiers spent the afternoon recounting incidents in which they or their comrades were actors, and the recol lections of those fearful days were revived

on both sides and each by the other. A War tieminiscence. It was while there was a truce of two hours for the Confederates to bury the dead who fell at that terrible charge at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, that E. T. Lee of the Forty-first Illinois infantry and Samuel Pasco of the Third Florida regiment became acquainted. Lee nad gone over on the battlefield to see how many of his company and regiment had been killed, and there was no other Federal soldier on the field, as the Confederates were to bury the dead. The terrible steach from the battlefield almost drove them out of their works. Mr. Pasco was a northern man and had gone south before the war. He had relatives living at Cambridgeport, Mass., and he asked as a favor of Lee that he would write to them and tell them where he was and how he came to send them word. Lee had him to write a few lines on the leaf of a blank day-book and sign his name to it. This he sent to Mr. Pasco's relatives at Cambridgeport and received a reply and a letter to send to Senator Pasco, but the two armies separated. On July 16 General Joseph E. Johnston and his army left Jackson and the Federal army returned to Vicksburg. Time rolled on and Lee kept the letter, hoping that some day he might be able to send it to some day he might be able to send it to Pasco, and to let him know how his relatives were. He carried it until the close of the war, but never got near where Pasco was and never heard of him until 1884, when he saw in the Chicago papers the name of Samuel Pasco of Florida among the members of the national committee of the democratic party. He wrote to Chairman Barnum and enclosed a letter to send to Pasco, which seen brought the following response:

MONTICELLO, Flux Aug. 16, 1881.—E. T Lee, Monticello, Ill; My Deau Sin-I have been away from hotoe and only returned yes-terday when I found your welcome letter. I remember very distinctly the incidents you mention and our meeting and conversation on the battlefield at Jackson, Miss., more than twenty-one years ago. I am indeed glad that you passed safely through the dangers of that war and am gratified that you have written and revived the memories of our meeting. My relatives after the war your kindness in writing to them and forwarding my note

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GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT. and giving them an account of our meeting and interview. After we left Jack son our division returned to the Army of the Tennessee, and after passing safety through the battle of Chicksmaugua I was wounded and left on the field at Mission Ridge and remained a prisoner until a few weeks before the final surrender, when I was paroled and returned to Florida. I have lived here since the war, have married and have a little family grown up around me. One of the sisters who wrote to you died a few years ago. I like the tone of your letter and appreciate its sentiments. The soldiers on both sides who went to the front have got along with each other in peace and narmony since the war. I hope you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter, so that I will know that I has reached you. I have delivered a number of addresses at the various reunions.

and if I can find any copies of them I will mail them to you. Accept my kindest regards. Your friend, Saxuer, Pasco, Late of the Third Florida Regiment. The correspondence was kept up and photos were exchanged. Mr. Pasco was elected esident of the constitutional convention of he state of Florida, and in 1887 was elected United States senator, which position he now holds. At the national convention at S Louis, Mo., in 1888 he and Lee met for the first time and had a grand reunion talking over their war experience and the way in which they became acquainted on the battle-field at Jackson, Miss., twenty-five years

It is expected that the survivors of the Tenth and Thirty-seventh regiments of isfantry, Massachusetts volunteers, will join with the veterans of the Fiteenth in a scheme to erect a statute of General Devens, who commanded the brigade in which the three organizations served.

Mr. Matthew J. Fogerty, 74 East Ninetysecond street, New York, desires informa-tion of John Foley, company D, eleventh Massachussets infantry volunteers, or any member of that regiment who knew John Fogerty, alias James Gleason, who was killed in action at or near Spottsylvania court house, Va.

A Hyde Park veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic wont into a local barber shop toget shaved. He showed some impatience at not being promptly served, and he re-marked to the colored knight of the razor, "Get a move on, boy. I fought four years for you!" "No you didn't; I wasn't born when the trouble commenced," quickly retorted thecolored brother.

The late Don Platt was for a time on the staff of General Schneck during the civil war. Having been sent to observe the sitwar. Having been sent to observe the sil-uation at Winchester, previous to Lee's in-vasion of Pennsylvania, he, on his own mo-tion, ordered General Robert H. Milroy to evacuate the town and fall back on Harper's Forry. The order was countermanded by General Hallock, and three days afterward Milroy, surrounded by the confederate advance, was forced to cut his way out, with a loss of 2,300 prisoners.

Why suffer with catarrh, bronchitis or asthma! Call at 510 Sheely building and learn how to be cured. Trial treatment free.

Some Definitions of Home. The London Tid-Bits offered a prize for the best definition of home. Here are some of the best of 5,000 answers sent in:

The golden setting in which the brightest jewel is "mother." A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in. An arbor which shades when the sun-

shing of prosperity becomes too daz-zling, a harbor where the human bark finds shelter in the time of adversity. Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit.

Home is a person's estate obtained without injustice, kept without disquietude; a piace where time is spent without repentance, and which is ruled by justice, mercy, and love. A grand old mirror, through which both sides of us are seen.

That source of comfort which youth does not fully appreciate, which the young men and maidens lovingly desire, which the middle-aged generally possess, which the old rightly value.

A hive in which, like the industrious had youth garners the sweets and mem ories of life for age to meditate and feed

The best place for a married man after business hours. Home is the coziest, kindliest, sweetest place in all the world, the scene of our purest earthly joys and deepest sor-

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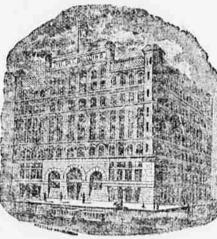


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