GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT. one common country. Believe respectfully, your obedient servants

Leaves From the Personal Records of Nebraska Veterans.

HEROES OF THE KIT CARSON POST.

Correspondence Concerning the Return of a Rebel Flag-Roster of the Thomas Post-Local and General Notes

Charles Riley member of Kit Carson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Albion, Neb., is probably the youngest ex-soldier in Boone county. He is an attorney at law, with an extensive practice, and the only remaining member of the bar in Boone county that wore the bine. He says: "I was wounded June 27, 1864, in Sherman's famous charge on the beights of Kenesaw. A minic ball entered my leg, struck the bone, came ont again and lodged in my stocking; but the bone was not injured. Being carried to the rear a surgeon probed the wound with his finger and seemed to find something interesting about it, for he called up his assistant surgeon and requested him to run his fluger into the ragged hele. He complied, and a hospital steward came up and proposed to do the same. I had not made any remarks up to this time, but I drew the line at stewards and requested the gentleman not to soil his finger. My wound was dressed and I rode back to the division nospital in an ambulance. Two days later an ambulance train carrying 300 sick and wounded started from the division hospital for Big Shanty, the nearest railroad station, eight miles away. Our best roads were 'corduroy,' made by laying round logs crosswise upon the track. I could set up and take care of myself to a certain extent; but for the poor fellows who could not, their experience was worse than being tossed in a blanket. It took us twelve hours to make the eight miles. and more than one poor comrade got his final discharge before the station was reached. The palace car which Uncle Sam had chartered for me, in which I was to ride to Knox-ville, Tenn., was not ready when I got to the depot. It was a common box car and a toad of cattle had just been taken out of it for the ys at the front. A man with a shovel soon made my car ready, and I being the first pas-scagor in the car had my choice of seats, and took one on the floor by the deer, so that I could get the benefit of fresh air and scenery. cond passenger in my car was a man wounded in the back and obliged to lie on his face. He had lost everything in the way of baggage and clothing except a "hospital" shirt, and I gave him my "pup" tent to lie upon. Eighteen wounded men, two very sick men and two nurses were crowded into the car and at last we started for Knoxville. The track was in terrible condition, a triffe smoother, perhaps, than the corderov roads. but not very much. The engineer would start as though be was trying to test the strength of the couplings, drive ahead at frightful speed for ten or fifteen miles, and stopping as suddenly as he had started, we would lie several hours, perhaps, remote from any station or even a sidetrack, waiting for-nobody seemed to know what. Some times the engineer would start up as sudas possible, run once or twice the length of the train and then reverse his enie, repeating this performance four or five gine, repeating this performance four or live times in rapid succession. Inquiring what the strange antics meant. I was told that one end of a car was off the track and he was trying to jerk or butt it back. After four days and nights of this we reached knox-ville, and here for the first time we began to receive nursing, food and medical attendance suited to our wants; but gangreen had begun its ravages, and with the wounded it was a fight for life for many weeks. Three months later I was sufficiently recovered to take a furlough, although not yet able to touch my foot to the ground; but I succeeded in getting home, and in sixty days my wound had healed and I reported for duty again."

W. B. Daniels enjoyed the proud distinc-tion of a two and one-half years' service in the Fifteenth United States infantry, Com-pany C First batallion, under General Sher-man, and his entire military career was closely identified with that of the gallant der, of whom he has several highly entoes. At the first charge of the battle of Vicksburg, in which his regiment achieved distinction, Mr. Daniels was severely wounded within fifteen feet of the rebel paranets, and lay under the en guns six hours before being discovered and removed to the hospital, where he hovered between life and death for several months. In this engagement his batallion lost seventy seven men of the 250 engaged. Mr. Daniel also participated in the battles of Chickasay Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills and He was one of the seventy-four survivers of that famous regiment photographed with their old commander at the national encampment at Milwaukee two years ago. Mr. Daniels enjoys a record of valuant service throughout the war of which he is preparing a detailed record as a gift to

his children. Edward T. Farmer enlisted in 1861 in Company E Ninety-fifth New York infantry and served three years in the corps composing "the iron brigade" and others of equal valor. Following the fortunes of the army of the Potomac, he was engaged in the battles of Gaines Mill, Bull Run, Rappahanock Station, South Mountain, Antietam and the battle of the Wilderness, at which he was taken prisoner and conveyed with his entire company, composed of forty-three men, to Andersonville, and they underwent the hardships and privations of that loathsome prison for four months, during which time the ranks were so rapidly depleted by death that at its Mose only six of the original number lived to enter the active service. Mr. Farmer does not dwell with pleasure upon the dreadful scenes and experiences of his long confinement, though the lapse of years has served to dim somewhat its unpleasant memories. At the time of his release from prison his weight was less than 100 pounds, which would hardly seem consistent with his pres-

ent ample proportions. More eloquent than the most thrilling tale of valor and heroism is the silent testimony of the veteran whose dismembered or shat tered frame still reveals the path of the rebe bullet, traced too deeply to be coliterated by Such is the evidence of heroism pre sented by John Hare, one of the most re-spected members of Kit Carson poet. Mr. Hare served as a member of Company G. Ninety-fourth New York infantry, in Pope's campaign through northern Virginia, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Bun, from the effects of which he is still a

Returning a Confederate Flag. The following correspondence will be read with special interest by The Bee readers, not alone because it is in part from a well

known Nebraskan, but because it is on a very interesting subject: WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—GENERAL DARNEY H. MAURY, Richmond, Va.: Sir-I present you nerewith the confederate flag which was taken April 12, 1865, at bile, Ala., on the surrender of city to the federal troops. will remember that Spanish Fort You captured April 22; Fort Blakeley taken by charge April 9, and Mobile occupied by the union forces April 12; and that this old, tat-tered, bullet-pierced and torn banner floated over your headquarters during all those days,

weeks and months at the close of the great rebellion, and that it really waved over the last great battle field of the southern confederacy.

I was informed that this flag was made and presented to you as the confederate general in command of the Department of Alabama by the patriotic ladies of Mobile, to take the place of a former larger one that had been totally destroyed by a shell; certainly, the

scantiness of material, as well as its homemade appearance, would indicate that such was the case, which, I presume, will be verined by your recollection I was on the other side and served with

union forces at the place mentioned, taking part in the closing victories and entering the city at its surrender. I have kept the flag all these years, and now turn it over to you, with feelings of peace and good will and with such througing memories as come only to those who participated in the terrible struggles of those "days of darkness and

Accept this conquered flag, and with it the deadly hand of one who wore the blue, and not it be a token of that amity which should possess the hearts of all good citizens and bind the north and south together in a strong and lasting union under the loved banner of

I. W. COLBY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1891.—DEAR GENERAL COLBY: I have received with very great pleasure my old flag, the confederate flag, which, as you say, floated over the last great confederate battle field of war between the states. Your kindly letter which accompanied it

has given me more pleasure, if possible, than your restoration of the flag.
Your generous act and your manly words give strong evidence of the high character of the men who fought for the union, and may be an example to those who having no heart for manly warfare can only revite and hate us who fought for our confederate homes.

I shall, with your approval, transfer this old flag to the governor of Alabama, who, like yourself, was a gallant soldier in the great war which has placed on record the ercest pattles over fought.

When we fight again, General, it will be May you have many happy returns of this season of peace and good will you have so happily illustrated.
With high respect and warmest wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I am sincerely yours, Dabney H. Maury.

George H. Thomas Post. List of members of George H. Thomas post, No. 15, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic: E. M. Benson, Co. G. 9th O. V. C., private, November 10, 1864. Galley, Co. B, 19th Ill. I., cor-Springer

H. W. Short, Co. F. 1st III. Bat., private, L. Downing, Co. M, 4th Iowa C., private, August 24, 1865 . Hall, C. Co. K, 3d Mo. C., private, S. L. Hall, March, 1865. T. B. Johnston, Co. G, 39th Ill., second ieutenant, July 3, 1866. C. R. Stoner, Co. E, 14th Pa. C., private, May 30, 1855. D. W. Burd, Co. H, 7th Pa. C., private, July 26, 1865. Charles Gress, Co. H, W. Va. C., private, August 1, 1865 James Hail, Co. I, 27th Ind., private, Decomper 17, 1852. James P. Hammond, Co. A, 136th Ohio, private, November, 1865.
William Kinney, Co. N, 23d Ind. B., pri-

John A. Davis, Co. F, 25th Iowa, May, 1865. M. O. Bennett, Co. A., C. M. B., private, R. M. Aiken, Co. B, 33d Ill., private, Octobor 11, 1864. A. Millick, Co. H. 12th Iowa, private, November 4, 1865. Ed Kennedy, Co. B. 47th Iowa, private,

A. R. Downing, Co. A, 2d Iowa C., private, T. B. Seargent, Co. H. Sard Itl. I., January, 863 private. J. M. Cook, Co. D., 39th Ia., June, 1865, pri-J. F. Deihl, Co. D., 104th IIL, June 1865, E. H. Gillett, Co. C., 15th and 145th Ohio, June, 1865, private, James Hauthorne, Co.K., 55th Ill., August, 1862, corporal.

Joseph H. Pritts, Co. D., 15th U. S. 1nft.,

William F. Canter, Co. K. 10th Ind. inft., September, 1863. James A. Devore, Co. D., 189th Ohic, April, Robert Roberts, Co. E., 1st N. Y. inft., June, 1865, private.
Abraham Stahl, Co. D., 1st Wis. art., August, 1865. J. S. Moore, Co. E., 9th Ill. vol., August,

1865, private. W. S. Warner, Co. I., 11th Mo. inft., June, 1869, sergeant. Daniel Brookhort, Co. H., 11th 1a., May 22, 865, private. George Lacy, Co., K., 60th O. vol. inft., November 10, 1862, private.
O. H. Cobb, Co. K., 47th Ia. infr., September 28, 1864, corporal. H. B. Reed, Co. F., Sth Ill. inft., April 2, 1863, private. James W. Ray, Co. C., 23rd Ind., July 25, 1865, corporal. W. W. Norwood, Co. B., 6th Kan. cav.,

W. W. Norwood, Co. B., 5th Kan. cav., November 18, 1864, private. Edgar D. Brown, Co. L., 5th Mich. cav., December 27, 1863, sergeant. J. W. Crigler, Co. C., 112th III., July, 1865. H. H. Warren, Co. D., 12th Wis. inft., Thomas P. Lundon, Co. H., 121st O. vol. inft., March, 1863, corporal

James A. Rogers, Co. E., 2nd Mo. cav. D. R. Ball, Co. D., 36th Ia. inft. John C. Smith, Co. H., 8th Ill. cav., Sep-A. J. Miner, Co. K., 15th Pa. cav., June, 1865.

E. H. Kirk, Co. I., 80th Ind., June, 1865, irst lieutenant. I. F. Foster, Co. G., 112th Ill., June, 1865, H. N. Banks, Co. I., 2nd Ia. inft., May, James M. Campbell, Co. D., 59th Ia., July, Jacob Galley, Co. A., 72nd Ill., July, 1865, William Baker, Co. B., 41st Ill., August, B. H. Williamson, Co. A., 89th Ia., Feb-

ruary, 1863. Grand Army Notes. There are eighty-two national cemeteries,

n which are buried 328,115 soldlers. F. S. Simmons, an American artist with a studio in Rome, has been selected by the memorial committee of the Grand Army of he Republic to create the statue of General U. S. Grant, which it is proposed to place in the national capitol. The statue will be con-structed of the finest Italian marole, and will cost \$10,000. It is to be placed in post tion before the first of January, 1894. statue will be on a marble pedestal, on which will be the badge of the Grand Army, and the inscription, "presented by the Grand Army of the Republic."

An esquestrian statue of General McClellan in bronze by Henry G. Ellicott of Wash-ington, will be erected in Philadelphia next year, on the thirtieth anniversary Antiotam. It is being done for the McCiellan memorial association of Philadelphia. The sculptor's design shows a forcefu group, the spirited horse, tense with excitement, as be pauses at the crest of a slight rise of ground, and the quiet, impassive general on his back- "Little Mac" as his soldiers saw him on the day, when as all said at the moment, he rad "saved the republic." Dr. John S. Billings says in the January Forum: "White the health of some men has improved by their military service during the war, even to the preservation of lives that would have been lost, ha owners remained exclusively in civil life, the health of the average veteran bas been deteriorated by his service; and that he suffers more from illuess, and has a somewhat less expectation of life than other men of his age. This conclusion, based as it is upon an examination of the census data for a small part of the country, is a provisional one only, and we must wait for more complete compilations to give definite and reliable

Captain Freas post at Beaver City elected Captain Freas post at Beaver City elected the following officers: Commander, J. T. Sumny; senior vice, William Munsell; junior vice, H. F. Merwin; surgeon, R. S. Ramsey; quartermaster, L. Kinsman; chap-lain, F. M. Jeffers; officer-of-the-day, J. H. Hawkins, and officer-of-the-guard, C. H. Richards.

Sutton camp, Sons of Veterans, chose the following officers: Captain, F. L. Mever: first lieutenant, F. M. Tessier; second heu-Brat Bestemant, F. M. Tessier; second heu-tenant, Charles A. Brown; council, C. B. Gray, A. W. Clark and E. Walton; delegate to state encampment, T. E. Stewart. The captain-elect appointed the following staff: First seargent, A. W. Clark; quartermaster, Sam Carney, jr.; seargent-of-the-guard, L. C. Kendall.

C. Kendall.

The Woman's Relief corps of Albion, elected the following officers: President, Mrs. E. R. Green; senior vice president, Mrs. W. B. Daniels; junior vice president, Mrs. A. H. Blake; treasurer, Mrs. O. J. Garzee; secretary, Miss E. M. Dresser; chaplaio, Mrs. W. E. Woodworth; conductor, Mrs. I. M. Farmer; guard, Mrs. C. G. Barns; delegate to annual department convention, Mrs. O. J. Garzee; alternate, Mrs. W. B. Daniels.

Campbell post of Campbell elected the following officers: Commander, W. H. McCord; senior commander, Joseph Elliott; junior commander, B. C. Burt; officer of day, G. S. Orcutt; chaplain, W. H. Mondenhall; quar-termaster, A. Scott.

They had lots of wedding presents, but the most precious was a box of Haller's Australian salve.

She said thoughtfully, it's so uice for the little chaps on my hands. He said, we haven't got any "little chaps" yet. She said, Why! John, and John was squelched. OMAHA'S MORAL CONDITION.

Question as to Whether the City is Progressing in Sin or Virtue.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT CLERGYMEN.

Dean Gardner, Rev. W. J. Harsha, Dr. Duryea and Father McCarthy Tell the Results of Their Observations-The Week's Doings in the Churches,

There are people who profess to believe that the people of Omaha as a whole are growing more wicked and godless as the years roll by. There are others who believe that there has been substantial improvement in the line of morals in this city during the

A Good Word for Omaha Dean C. H. Gardner, rector of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, has been in Omahu something over five years. Speaking of the

morals of the city he said: "Omaha is one of the best regulated cities I have over seen. In the five years that I have resided here I have not seen more than half a dozen drunken men upon the streets of the city. Friends of mine who have visited me from time to time have frequently spoken to me about the good order and sobriety that prevailed among the people here. Vice is restrained here more thoroughly than in any other large city with which I am acquainted. Lewd women are not permitted to flaunt their iniquity upon the streets, and if there is drunkenness it is concealed from public

gaze at least. "I found Omaha a great deal better when la came here than I had hoped, because I was told that it was a very tough place. I thought that it would be unsafe to go out alone after dark in Omaha. On the other hand we have a city that I consider quite re markable for its excellent order and thorough police regulations. If a man starts out in Omaha to look for sin and vice I presume be can find an abundance of it by visiting the dons and dives in the vicious sections of the city, but I do not consider that a proper way to judge the morals of any city. We all know that those things are common to all large cities. It is unfair to condemn a city because it has its slums. All cities have their vile re-sorts. In Omaha I am glad to say sin is not permitted to carry its head very high. I wish to repudiate, most emphatically, any statement going to show that Omaha is a

lawless and godless city. Such statements are utterly without foundation.
"When it comes to discussing the morals of the city I think that one of our memacing sins at present is the facility with which married people obtain divorces. I consider that one of the greatest dangers to our com nunity. The flippant and trivial manner in which the marriage relation and the custom of getting divorces are spoken of by society people and by the newspapers is to me a matter of very serious concern. A young lady remarked to me only a few evenings since in reference to a young man that he was 'the latest divorcee,' and a few moments later I saw her conversing with him very freely, as though he were a perfectly fit per "What do you think of the Sunday thea-

"I have not given the matter much thought, I am not in favor of the Sunday theater, but just how the question should be handled I am not fully prepared to say just now, for I believe in Sunday amusements for those who cannot take time for recreation and amuse ment during the week. I believe that the World's fair should be kept open on Sunday for the benefit of the thousands of working people. I believe in Sunday base ball for the benefit of those who cannot see it during the week, if it could be played in a locality where the quiet of the day would not be dis turbed for people who do not need that kind of recreation."

The Masses Drifting Away. Father McCarthy of St. Philomena's ca-thedral, who has been a faithful priest in Omaha for more than twelve years, said: "I can't see that the people of Omaha have grown more proficient in sinning as the years have gone by. 1 think they knew pretty near as much about the various modes of sin and vice ten years ago as they do now. haven't noticed much change one way or another, excepting that the Sunday theater seems to be drawing more people than the churches. The churches, I fear, have lost their grip upon the masses. They have gone, and they have gone to the Sunday theater I think, though, that there is not so much crime here as when the saloons were running open all day Sunday and all night

'From an exterior point of view Omaha is a remarkably well regulated city. There are fewer drunken men in this city on the streets than almost any place of its size I ever saw. I was told when I left Baltimore to come to Omaha that I was coming to a place where my life would be worth but very little. They told me that the cowboys usually rode right into the saloons here in Omaha and drank their liquor at the bar while seated on their ponies. They said it was a common occur-rence to see men shot down in the streets and there were no such things as courts of justice for the punishment of crime out here. Of course I found all of this to be gross mis

epresentation." What do you consider the most objectionable features, from a moral standpoint, in Omaha life at the present time!" "Among the things that could be done

away with and which are extremely dam aging to the morals of the youth of the city I will mention the Sunday theater and the indecent pictures that the theater companiplace upon the bill boards of the city. It has een a matter of much surprise and regret to me that the people of Omaha have suffered such vile stuff to be placed before the eyes of the youth of this city so long without a protest. I would also mention the circulaprotest. I would also mention the circula-tion of such papers as the Kansas City Sun as a thing that should be suppressed for the as a thing that should be suppressed for the good of the morals of our people. Such things as are printed in papers of that char-acter are bad enough for even the most vicious to know. We should not permit the scandal scavengers to throw the slimy stuff in the faces of everybody, young and old, male and female, as they pass along the street. Our youth especially should be pro-tected against foul literature." "To what do you attribute the apathy of

the masses upon the subject of church 'Much of the unconcern that has grown up of late among the masses upon the question of religion I think is due to the reading of Ingersoll's books and publications of character. The masses have apparently be-come imbued with the idea that there is no future punishment, no hell, and they have, therefore, forsaken the churches. When you wipe out that idea of hell from the mind of the average man what has he to fear then but the apprehension of human authority; He says to himself: 'Well, I can do as I olease now if I am simply smart enough to evade human punishment. I will simply sail in and nelp myself to every kind of pleasurable thing. It don't make much difference how I got these things, I will get them.' Inddel literature has done a great deal of

harm in this country. The masses are rapidly drifting away from God." A Positive Improvement. Dr. J. T. Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church, said: "I have noticed a positive improvement in the morals of Omana during the past three years so far as the outward appearance of public decency is concerned. There is less public drunkenness, I am quite sure, than there was a few years ago, and taking the year through there is less of that sort of sin to be seen in public in Omaha than in any large city in the east that I know of. There are other forms of vice and evil that I have seen and been disgusted with upon the streets of eastern cities that one does not see at all in Omana. The police regulations are such that many of the nuisances that curse other cities with their public appearance are banished here in Omaha to those quarters of the city where they will not pollute the healthy atmosphere of the city. I have never seen the streets of any other large city so perfectly free from the display of certain kinds of vice.
"There has been a steady elevation in the moral sentiment of the city. There is more of a tendency to frown upon that which is immoral than there was a few years ago, and the whole tone of the city, I think, is rising

"Omaha has had to pass through its stages of development. It was a frontier village, then a railroad center and distributing point;

to a plane of better morals and better citizen

it is just beginning to be a city of homes. It is different from Missocapolis. That is a New England city, you might say, and the people are church goets. They orought their nabits with them from the east. Denver is more of an English sity, and they have church going habits. Omaha has no fixed habits. It has simply struggled up from a town to a city, with every man looking out pretty much for himself and his business. A more general desire to attend church and regular religious habits will come in due time I here?"

Speaking of the Sunday theater Dr. Duryea said: 'If I had my way I should like to see everybody rest on Sunday. I don't mean to say that I would compel every man to at tend cburch, for that is the private business of each individual, but I would have everybody rest. It is abselutely necessary for good health. Every additional innovation that comes along to furnish attraction for Sunday means work for somebody and it is not right. The theatrical people themselves need rest. I think one of the saddest thing that I know of m this city is the fact that these poor street car men have to work all day Sunday. Some provision should be made whereby they could spend Sunday at home with their families. You newspaper men are another class of men who are grinding your lives away by this pernicious seven days in the week system of work."

Returning to the matter of the churches and the morals of the city, Or. Duryea said:
"The churches are becoming more vigorous
and active. Those who have not money to give are willing to give their time, and the work is moving. I think, very satisfactorily. I have been more encouraged during the last year with the signs of religious progress than ever before since I came to Omaha.

Rev. W. J. Harsha Talks. Rev. W. J. Harsha, paster of the First Prespyterian church, knows Omaha thoroughly, and has been an energetic worker here for many years. When asked for his

opinion of the moral condition of the city he "Omaha is not so wicked a city as some peo ple represent it to be. It is not fair or right to say that men are wicked because they do ot attend church very regularly. There are hundreds of people, and very respectable people, too, in this city who do not attend people, too, in this city who do not attend church. They are simply not interested in church matters.

"The church people of Omaha have been improving of late in their zeal and activity and the good effects of this change are already visible. The city is rapidly becoming metropolitan in character and, of course the forces of evil will try to get control, but I look for the churches to more than hold their own. Omaha has a splendid corps of ministers, but it is a singular fact that all these western towns located along the river are very hard to bring under the influence the gospel. I think the outlook is very bright for great progress in the near future along Christian lines. The young people have never been so thoroughly organized before and they are a power for good. There are more that 1,200 members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in Omaha. The Baptist young people and the Epworth leagues number several hundred. Then there is the Young Mon's Christian association. sociation. Never in the history of Omaha has the Young Men's Christian association been so prosperous. I see nothing to dis-courage Christian people in Omain; on the other hand I think the moral tone of the city is growing steadily better."

Religious Work and Workers. Rev. C. B. Allen, who recently changed from the Methodist to the Baptist church, has accepted a call to take a Baptist pulpit in Edgar, Nob.

The New Years reception given by the Young Men's Christian association of Omaha was probably the most successful event of kind ever given by the Omaha association. The organization is steadily and surely gaining ground and gainning in popularity with the substantial and cultured people Omaha.

At the Methodist minister's meeting a few days ago one of the brothern arose and began to say harsh things about Omaha in general. He had gotten so far as to Omaha a "Rum Soaked City of Sin call and Iniquity" when Bishop Newman who happened to be present stopped the brother. "My brother," said the bishop kindly but firmly, "you should not talk that way about Omaha. This city is no worse than other cities and damning Omaha will not help your church. Try to see the good there is in Omaha. Talk about the good people and the bright side of life in Omaha and you will ac-complish much better results. Don't get into a habit of scolding at the community. You can't convert a city by that method of pro-cedure and you only throw yourself and other people into ill humor by that kind of talk." Rev. C. W. Miller, formerly of St. Joseph. Mo., has taken the pastorate of the Castellar street Methodist church. Special commission services will be held at that church this morning.

RELIGIOUS.

The annual receipts of the Methodist Board of Church Extension have averaged \$362, 610,55 during the last four years. St. Paul's Cathedral will hold 26,000 people and St. Peter's in Rome has accommodations

for 54,000. America, through the American board, expended in fifty years \$1,250,000 to evangelize Hawaii, and has, during that time, received

about \$4,000,000 a year in trade. There are 800 residents of Kansas who beleved that the end of the world would con on Christmas day. They waited until Friday and saw the end of the year.

The tota number of clergy of the church of England is about 23,000. If we include the clergy in the colonies and those engaged in missionary fields the total is swelled to 27,000. The six New England and Methodist Episcopal conferences have a total member ship of 105,168, showing an increase during the past year of less than 1 per cent. Two of these conferences show a decrease.

A county parson in England has written 125,000 begging letters. His wife has sent as many as 11,000 and his children a few thousand more. About one person in fifty responded, one to the amount of \$35,000. Cardinal Gibbons on December 10 ordained twenty-six young men in the cathedral at Baltimore—eight priests, six deacons and twelve subdeacons. One of the newly or-dained priests is Charles Randolph Uncles, a

colored man about 30 years of age. Rev. A. H. Hall, paster of the CenterConone of the most popular ciergymen in the state, died December 27 from pneumonia following an attack of grip. Mr. Hall was 46 years old and a graduate of Harvard uni-

versity. A revival preacher calling himself the "tornado evangelist" has recently gone from California to New York and is sounding his trumpet there loudly. A religious paper refers to his tempestuous style and suggests this to him as an appropriate text: "A great and stormy wind rent the mountains and broke in pieces the rocks; but the Lord was not in

the wind." The American Sunday School union makes the following report of its work during the three years ending last March. It has in this time established 5,361 new Sunday schools in needy or destitute communities, into which were gathered 23,887 teachers and 186,017 cholars. The results in conversions and the development of churches from these schools is 14,981 conversions and the organizing of 335 churches. The werk costs about \$90,000 a year and reaches those who are not provided for by any other agency.

The Best Things for a Stubborn

From the Kimball, S. D.) Graphic.
While the columns of the Graphic are open While the columns of the Graphic are open to any and all unobjectionale advertisements, yet it is quite impossible for us to speak knowingly of the merits of the various articles of merchandise advertised. Particularly is this true of patent medicines. But there are exceptions occasionally, and a noteworthy exception is the celebrated Chamber-line's Cough Remedy. This new particularies Cough Remedy. lain's Cough Hemedy. This now universally known medicine has been advertised in the Graphic for four or five years, but not until recently had we any personal knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, which has come about through the prevailing influenza and the stubborn cough that has so often attended it. occasions this winter cured a cough that baffled any and all other remedies, and the number of families in Kimball and vicin-ity in which this remedy has been used with like effects attests to its value as a specific for coughs and colds of every nature.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg Richard Stahl, who composed the "Sea King" while in Omaha, has provided Aron-son's "Uncle Celestin" with new music to

A CHANGE IN THE LAND LAWS.

Judge Groff Thinks Each State Should Administer Its Land System.

NO GENERAL LAW IS BROAD ENOUGH.

A Paper of Extraordinary Interest by the Ex-Commissioner, Who Makes Some Very Startling Statements.

The January California: The best disposition of the remainder of the public domain is s problem which merits the attention it is receiving from the thinking people of the west The interests of the general government, of the states and territories within which the lands lie, and of the prospective settler, must all be considered in the solution of this prob-

It would have been impossible to fulfill the duties of the office of land commissioner without forming some opinions upon this subject; and the exceptional opportunities for studying the inner workings of our present system of land laws under which these opinions grew into convictions must give them whatever claim they may have upon the reader's attention. Although nearly 10,000,000 acres-

a body of land rivaling in area the combined states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey-were patented to entrymen under the settlement laws of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there remained at that time, according to the best estimate the general land office could make, 586,216,861 acres of unsettled public lands within what are known as the land states and territories. This esti-mate excluded the Cherokee strip, containing 8,004,644 acres, as well as other lands owned or claimed by Indians in Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude. It also excluded Alaska, with its area of 369,529,600 acres, of which not to exceed 1,000 had been entered under the mineral laws in pursuance of act of congress, March 17, 1884. general land laws have not extended to Alaska. Enough been extended to Alaska. Enough is not yet known about the climate, soil or productions of that wonderful country to justify either putting its immense area into the same category with other public

to it. It is therefore only with that portion of the public domain which lies within the land states and territories that I will attemp The above total of 586,216,861 acres lies west of the 100th meridian, with the exception of about 26,000,000 acres. Of these a least 10,000,000 are swamp and unfit for settlement until reclaimed. About 7,000,000 more are heavily timbered, wet, and unsuitable for farming. The balance is largely prairie, situated in Minnesota, and those portions of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Okia-homa lying east of the 100th meridian. There

are also small tracts distributed throughout

lands, or formulating a new system in regard

the other land states. The 56),216,861 acres lying west of the 100th meridian, except in those portions situated in northern California west of the Sierra Nevada range, and in Oregon and Washington west of the Cascades, are within what is known as the arid country. Save a few valleys where rain falls and others with natural sub-irrigation, this vast area is unfit for agriculture unless reclaimed. In many places reclamation is impossible because water cannot be obtained. Some districts are so hopelessly sterile that irrigation, if it were practicable, would be useless. Large tracts are mountainous, and of no value save for their timber or as minerals are discovered

in them. In California, Nevada, Oregon and Wash ington large districts of the finest timber lands on the continent are at present being dis-posed of under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, which act applies only to lands situated in the above named states. This law quired under it by one person or association of persons to 160 acres at \$2.50 an acre; requires the entryman to make affidavit that he has made no prior application under the act; that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention of becoming citizen; that he designate, by logal subdi-vision, the tract he desires to purchase, set-ting forth that it is chiefly valuable for timber or stone, and unfit for cultivation if the timber were removed; that it is uninhabited and contains no mining or other improve ments; that he believes it to contain no valuable mineral deposits; that he does not apply to purchase the same on speculation, but for his own exclusive use and benefit; and his own exclusive use and benefit; and that he has not made any agreement or contract by which the title he may acquire from the United States shall inure to any person

except himself. is further provided that any person swearing falsely to such affidavit shall be guilty of perjury; that he shall forfeit the money paid for the and; and all conveyances of the land shall become null and void as against the United States. It is made the duty of regshall isters and receivers to read this affidavit to the applicant, or to cause it to be read to him in their presence, before the applicant swears to the same or attaches his signature thereto. Other safeguards are prescribed by the general land office to prevent fraudulent or procured entries under this law.
It is evident that congress intended this

act to answer a wise and beneficient purpose It was undoubtedly thought that it might do for the frontier lumberman what the homestead law had done for the frontier agriculturist. It has not only failed of accomplish-ing this object, but has corrupted whole communities, where associations have been formed for the purpose of making frauduent entries there under. Despite every effort the land office and of the depart-nt of justice to prevent it, and to punish offenders, these organizations continue to practice their nefarious methods. The re-sult is that immense areas of these valuable timber lands-which it was intended should be distributed in small bodies to individual owners-through the exercise of wholesale perjury and fraud, have passed into the hands of rich and powerful corporations. ought to be repealed; and until the president has made the forest reserves contemplated by act of congress, March 3, 1891, no further disposition of timber lands should be undertaken. These reserves completed, congress might

pass a law providing for the appraisement and sale of all lands chiefly valuable for tim-ber. It may be urged that our lumber suppry will soon be exhausted if these lands are sold without reservation. But private owners can, and will, manage the timber more economically than does the government, and save to the county much that under a continuance of the present system would be de-stroyed. No one takes care of public forests, Every one not withheld by conscientious scruples peaches upon them. Timber depre-dators take only the best trees, leaving immense quantities awaiting the touch of the hunter's match. Fire consumes annually more than the market. It is impossible for the land office to prevent either these derredations or this destruction. Private owners, in guarding their own interests, would at the same time secure those of the public. The law author-izing the sale of timper lands should also provide that neither timber or lumber shall be exported, thereby preserving and cheapening lumber for home customers The timber lands disposed of, there will re-main only the arid and mineral lands, a few bodies of swamp land, and the small agricul tural tracts lying east of the 100th meridian All swamp lands belonging to the state.

under existing grants might be speedily patented, and any remaining granted to the states wherein situated, on condition that they be reclaimed within a reasonable time by the states or their grantees. The small bodies of agricultural land lying east of the 100th meridian might also, if not entered under the homestead law within a given time, be granted to the states in which they lie. A similar disposition might be made of the arid and mineral lands under proper restrictions as to their disposal and development, and, in the case of arid lands, their reciamation. When the remaining territories have been admitted to state-hood, the lands within their borders could be granted to them on the same conditions. Of course, many objections may be urged against these suggestions, but the precedents for the course of action outlined are already

established. Swamp lands have been liber-* When this paper was written, the report of the Land office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, had not been published.

states. Directly and indirectly, immense grants have also been made them for canals, railroads and other internal improvements. The seventeen states formed the territory of the original thirteen colonies administered

their own land system and received the revenue derived therefrom. Texas does the

same today. Furthermore, since the enactment of the homestead law, it has been the policy of congress to dispose of public lands with a view to the settlement and unbuilding of states, and the making of taxable property, rather than for direct revenue; and, if this object could be more efficiently promoted by the states themselves, the relinquishment of the small income received by the nation under the present system ought not to be an ob stacle to the change. Or if judged advisable it might be provided that the states, as fast as they dispose of tands, shall pay into the cational treasury a sum per acre equal to the net price the government now receives. I repeat the statement made in the beginning of this paper, that, in the solution of this public-lands problem, the interests of the general government, of the states and territories within which the lands lie, and of the prospective settler, must all he are states and territories.

all be considered. Take first the case of the states. This is a vast country. No general

law is broad enough to cover such diverse cases as may arise, say in Florida, Wyoming and California. The legislatures of the various states can best determine by what ethods their arid and swamp lands can be recisimed, their mineral lands developed, their agricultural lands made to support a teeming and happy population; and how, in accordance with these ends, to condition their disposal. Congress is too far off-its knowledge too abstract. It is overburdened besides. The Land office sits like an incubu upon its breast. No one who has not fre quented the sessions of our national assemexamined the Congressiona can have any idea time land legislation idea how much how unsatisfactorily it Precisely here appears the great benefit of the suggested change to the general government. Relieved of this load, general government. Relieved of this load, congress could devote the time now spent or land matters to weightier questions whose consideration cannot be relegated to the states, and its efficacy would be incalculably increased. To settlers it is plain that the new order of things would be a boon. They could transact their business through an officer within the confines of their own state instead of one hundred or one thousand miles away one burdened besides with the business of many other states. The 'law's delay' under the present system works much hard ship and injustice. No doubt it also bears its share in the encouragement of malpractices With prompter decisions would probably come a reduction in frauds, claim jumping and the like, thus promoting public morals as well as the security of nonest settlers. Again the money for lands would be kept at home and redistributed there-not a small advantage to a new and struggling common-wealth. It is feared that the supersedure of the present order of things would cause dis-organization and distress! No violent change will be necessary. Several years would be required to bring up the arrears o work in the General Land office. The older employes would probably find occupation for the balance of their lives. The younger ones with their experience, could command positions in the state offices that must be es

ELECTRIC PROGRESS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has au thorized the use of the trolley system on the surface lines of that city. Electric lights have been introduced into every house in Hammerfest, Norway, the

northernmost village in Europe. The telephone line which has just been completed between Pike's Peak and Manitou is the highest line in the world. A considerable quantity of electrical ap-

paratus of American manufacture has been shipped during the past month to foreign countries. During the exhibition in Edinburgh, Scotland, there were over 100,000 persons carried in electric launches along the canal from the

Electric lights are being introduced in English broweries owing to the fact that they have been found not to pollute the at-mosphere as gas does. One of the longest electric railroads in the

city to the exhibition.

world is to be built on the island of Martna's Vineyard. The route will cover a distance of twenty-five miles. The growing employment of small incan-descent electric lights for Christmas trees

business in that branch of industry very active just before the holidays. For the privilege of erecting poles and transacting business, the telephone company of Toronto pays the city 5 per cent of its receipts. For three .nes he, ending December 1, the city collected \$1,11-

Observations made to determine the longiuge of Montreal showed that the time neces sary to transmit an electric current acros s the ocean and back again, was a triffe one second, the distance covered being 8,000 miles.

A Scranton man has invented an electric sewer gas indicator. A flexible or elastic diaphragm is placed in a sewer gips in combination with a suspended contact point which, when it comes in contact with a screw, sounds an alarm.

A new system of charges has been duced by the telephone company of Stock-holm. An annual charge of \$9.75 is made for each instrument and a subsequent charge of 3 cents for each message, the conversations being registered by an automatic appliance.

The Best Treatment for La Grippe. Remain quietly at home until all symptoms of the disease disappear, and then when you go out have the body well clothed and the feet well protected so that they will remain dry and warm.

Take Chamberiain's Cough Remedy as di-

rected for a severe cold. If freely taken as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear, it will greatly lessen the severity of the attack, and its continued use will prevent dangerous consequences, provided, of course, that reasonably good care be taken of the general system and to avoid exposure. For pain in the chest, which is very apt to appear, saturate a flaunci cloth with Cham-berlain's Pain Balm and bind it over the scat

prevent pneumonia.
This treatment was followed by many thousands of persons and families during the winters of 1889 and 1890 and was uniformly successful. It greatly lessened the severit of the attack and prevented pneumonia or other dangerous consequences.

of pain. It will relieve the pain and perhaps

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg. IMPLETIES.

The minister preaches and preaches to the effect that no one should ever tell a lic, and then when one of his rich parishioners dies he preaches an obstuary sermon.

Kate Field gives this hint to ner less sophisticated sisters: "Keep a man wound up; look as if you were hanging on his lips and he'll think you charming." Oh, these women! Are they all such designing charm-

asked Mrs. Bjenkinson of the newest comer in the town. "To what denomination?" the newest comer's hesitating reply. " lot me see. Which is the most fashionable church in town!" Clericus-Do you know of any essential

Ciericus—Do you know of any essential difference between a fashionable and an unfashionable church? Cynicus—Yes; it lies chiefly in the pastor. Ciericus—How sof Cynicus—Why, the fashionable churches insist on having pastors like their clothes-A Yorkshire vicar once received the forowing notice regarding a marriage from a

parish house: "This is to give you notis that i and Miss Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon nex, to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be promp, as the cab is hired by the hour." The "operation" was performed in due course. A recently consecrated bishop of the Epis-copal church has a youthful son, who not long ago asked his Sunday school teacher who was the stinglest man mentioned in the bible. The teacher saw that the lad wantel

the opportunity to answer the question himself, so he said, "I don't know, do you?"
"Yos, Cæsar," was the reply. "Why
don't you see?" said the boy. "The Pharisees gave our Lord a penny, and whom ite asked them, 'Whose subscription is this?' they said, 'Cæsar's,' and I think he must have been a pretty mean man to give so

It is interesting to note the qualifications of an English curate 138 years ago, as described in "The Reading Mercury" of 1753. A clergyman advertised for a curate, who

ally granted by congress to several of the would have 'easy duty and a salary of about £50 per annum, besides valuable perquis-ites." The advertisement continues: "He must be realously affected to the present government and never forsake his principles; singular in his morals, soher and abstemious, grave in his dress and deportment, choice in his company als company and exemplary in his conversa tion. He must be or superior abilities, studious and careful in the employment of time; a lover of fiddling, but no dancer.

> How to Break Up a Severe Cold. Fr m the Virginia City (Mont.) Midds nian. When we find a medicine we know to pos-

sass convine morit, we consider it a duty and we take pleasure in telling the public what it is. Such a modicine we found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have re-fleved in a few hours severe colds, and in the sourse of two or three days entirely broken them up by its use, as have several of our friends to whom we have recommended it. It is all it is represented to be by the man-facturers. If you have a cough and want to stop it, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will do the work.

THE WAGE EARNERS.

Co-operation sentiment is growing. Sacramento reporters have a union. Southern Pacific telegraphers won. New York has 26,000 waiters and bartend-

A Chicago firm has taken several old em ployes into partnership. The cigarmakers have spent \$25,000 in ad-

vertising the union label 'Frisco unions want municipal and state contract work abolished. About one hundred union men are nov

imprisoned in Australia for hilogod violence during the sheep-shearers' strike. All working girls using the cars of a

Dayton, O., railway ride at half price and workwomen carrying their baskets travel The local unions of the International Fur-

niture Workers union have contributed \$5,038.30 to the strike fund of their fellow workmen in Chienea Since the holding of the Brussels labor congress hundreds of unions have been or-ganized in Europe. In Paris alone 12,000 new members have been gained by trades

tria, Italy and England has been marvelous

They wanted to get married, but had on money to pay the preacher. The girl was equal to the occasion. She took the preacher aside and stated the case. She had no money, but she did have a bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. Would be marry The preacher would and two hearts best a

Dr. Birney cures cutarrh. Bee bldg

The girls of Cornwall, according to a recent traveler, give nobody any trouble in early life. They are little automatons in youth, silent as pagen stone circles in girlgood, voiceless and plushing thereafter until wedded, when they at once develop such strength of character, temper and tongue that half the men of Cornwall are known in dividually as "Jinny's Jack," and in railery are greeted with the inquiry, "How's the woman as owns 'ee?"

A Prize Rebus.

One Hundred Dollars Cash. To the second 75 DOLLARS IN CASH. To the hird, 25 DOLLARS CASH. To each of the next a SOLID COLD WATCH anot pinted but Solid GOID, with gentine American movement. To each of the next five. A SSO SINCER IMPROVED HICH ARM SEWING MACHINE. To each of the next ren, A HANDSOME SILK DRESS PATTERN OF 14 to 18 YARDS. You can choose between black, gray, blue, green brown or wing color,

We send these premiums the same day your guess is re-ceived, all express charges—prepaid, to the limit of this offer. offer.

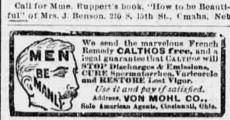
With your answer to the rebus, we require you to send thirty cents, and we will mail you our 15 page, 64 column paper, "The American Household Journal" regularly for six months. The March issues of all our publications will announce the result of this offer, and the name and full address of every prize winner will be printed.

This offer is made sellely to noverthes our publications and introduce them into new homes. We are well able and shall promptly give all the prizes offered here—square dealing is our motto. Postage stamps taken—we use them. Give your full name and P. O. address.

ine SOLID NICKEL SILVER Cased WATCH

. . American Household Journal.

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Safe and certain to the day and warranted to relieve scantruction, (from whatever cause). These pills are put up in a next black and gift metallic case, take no other. Securely sealed and mailed to any address. All correspondence strictly confidential. Price per box \$2 or 3 boxes for \$5. Address AR-HUR MEDICINE CO., Omaha, Neb P. O. Box 618

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CONSUMPTION

standing have been cared. Indeed so strong is my faith in its elicate, that I will soud Two norTLES flars, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any self-force who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pourl St., N. Y.