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OYAL LEGION'S CONGRESS

Quadrennial Gathering Will Be Held in

S ORGANIZATION AND ITS HISTORY

Old Letter of General Sherman's -A New Trick in Naval Attacks-Gettysburg Greed-General Townsend's Final Rest.

The seventh quadrennial congress and cond general reunion of the Military rder of the Loyal Legion of the United tates will be held at St. Paul June 7 ad 8. The congress and reunion comag together and the nearness of St. anl to Chicago and the fair will gather crowd of companions, perhaps the argest ever known in the history of the

The congress of the Loyal Legion is ot connected with the national body of ne order known as the commandery-inilef. The congress is composed of a ody of delegates elected by the state mmanderies, three from each. The elegates alone have seats in the conress, and they have the power to revise

he constitution. The national commandery-in-chief of he Loyal Legion meets annually. It is emposed of the present and past com-nanders, senior and junior vice comanders and the recorders of the sev ral commanderies. The list of comanderies and their membership is as ollows: Pennsylvania, 1,097; New York, ,081; Maine, 141; Massachusetts, 843; Jalifornia, 654; Wisconsin, 210; Illinois, 523: District of Columbia, 601; Ohio, 882; Michigan, 266; Minnesota, 306; Oregon, 87; Missouri, 306; Nebraska, 155; Kansas, 265; Iowa, 161; Colorado, 174; Indiana, 210; Washington, 60; Vermont, 97. The last commander-in-chief was General Rutherford B. Hayes.

The acting commander-in-chief is the mior vice commander-in-chief, Admiral John Jay Almy, Admiral Almy has been on the naval list, active and retired, over sixty-four years. His age is 79. He entered the service as midshipman at the age of 15, and has cruised the ride world over. General Walker and the Nicaragua filibusters surrendered on board of his ship in 1857. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan in Mexico. During the civil war he commanded the gunboat Con necticut and distinguished himself by running down and capturing four notoious blockade runners and destroying four others

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion was established in 1865. Lts fundamental principles are a firm belief and trust in Almighty God and true alle-giance to the United States of America. The objects of the order, as expressed in its constitution and by-laws, are "to cherish the memories and associations of the war," to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship, to extend relief to the widows and children of companions. the cultivation of military and naval science, and to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship and maintain national honor, union and inde-

The membership is divided into three classes. In the first class are included officers who bore commissions during the war, enlisted men of the union army or navy since commissioned in the regu lar service, or who have become or may become eligible by inheritance; also the eldest direct male lineal descendants of deceased members of the first class and of officers not members, but who were eligible and died prior to December 31, 1892. If there are no direct male de-scendants, collateral branches may in-

The second class comprises the eldest sons of members of the first class who have attained their majority, and the third class gentlemen who in civil life were specially distinguished for loyalty. This class is limited to one to every thirty-three of the first class, and the period of eligibility closed April 15, 1890. Volunteer staff officers who served without commission are eligible as compan-

The first commander-in-chief of the order was General W. S. Hancock. He as elected in 1885 and was succeeded at his death in 1886 by General P. H. Sherdan. Sheridan served until his death in 1888, and was succeeded by General R. B. Hayes, who held the office until his death last January.

A Mask of bmoke.

At Brest, during the past fortnight, says the London Times, some experients have been made with an invention. patented by M. Oriolle of Nantes, for ren iering torpedo boats invisible while at-The object is sought to be atained by veiling the boats behind a screen of artificially created smoke. pon this important subject M. Augustin Normand, the eminent torpedo boat builder of Havre, writes as follows in

"At the request of M. Oriolle experiments have recently been made at Brest in the employment of smoke as a conealment from the enemy of the movements of torpedo boats. I beg for space in your excellent journal that I may say few words as to the consequences which may follow upon the discovery of a sure means of producing smoke or fog of sufficient stability and permanency. "Allow me, however, first to recall

the fact that eight years ago ('Etude sur les Torpilleurs, 'p 22) I wrote: 'If we could succeed in producing in a practical manner an artificial cloud, such as results from the use of existing heavy artillery, and, as was particularly no ticeable at the bombardment of Alexandria, we should enormously increase the value of torpedo boats possessed of speed great enough to permit of them placing themselves to the windward of a squadron.

'At that time my idea provoked smiles. Yet it has made progress. In 1890 an English officer undertook certain experiments, which, however, were out moderately successful. A similar fate awaited some experiments of my own at Havre; the smoke was not suffi-ciently permanent. As to whether the practical difficulties have been comletely overcome at Brest I am ignorant: but it is probable that, if they have not been overcome, they will be overcome in the near future, and it is not now too early to consider the effects upon the tactics of tomorrow of the discovery. Their importance cannot easily be exaggerated.

'According to an opinion which is pretty general daylight attacks upon narge ships by torpedo boats alone offer no chance of success. The situation will be very different when we succeed in making our torpedo boats invisible, for invisibility, which is the sole quality in which a submarine boat may be ex pected to show superiority over an ordinary boat, is so great a desideratum that, in spite of the various difficulties in the way of the employment of sub-marine vessels, all the navies of the world have devoted attention to them-It is impossible to deny that daylight attacks by torpedo boats which, in ordinary weather, shall be capable of concealing their movements from the enemy, will have good chances of suc-

boats is already admitted, but it will be largely increased. Inaccessible to the rays of the search light, they will be able to see without being seen.
"Let it be noted, too, that this useful

invention, if it be perfected, will not be utilized by the torpedo boats accompanying a squadron. This fact will reduce the importance of their work and will materially add to the difficulties of the defense. One probable consequence of the discovery will be the creation of a new type of torpedo boats. Without surrendering high speed, which in cer-tain special cases will always be valuwe must endeavor to give to the greater number of our sea-going torpedo boats not only larger dimensions, but also the endurance, the strength, the navigability and the radius of tion of a battle cruiser. Habitability and preservation of speed in heavy weather will always be points in which torpedo boats will betray inferiority, but these we must try to improve. Even if we reduce the stipulated speed to twenty knots the sacrifice will not be too great, so long as it enables the boats to get at their enemy, no matter at what listance he may be.

A Soldier's Sympathy.

At the installation last week of the officers of Curran Pope camp, Sons of Veterans, the following letter of General Sherman was read:

Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1862: Dear Madame—I know you will pardon me, afar off, if, at this your dread hour, I come to bear my feeble show of honor to him whose name you bear and whose child will in after years look back upon as one of those heroes who labored and gave his life to his country. Well do I recall the soft and gentle voice of Curran Pope, the peculiar delicacy of his approach, the almost unequaled courtesy of his manner, and the first faint doubt that one so gentle, so mild, so beautiful in character, should be a warrior; but another look, and his eye, the plain. HEADQUARTERS, MEMPRIS, Tenn., Nov. 10, beautiful in character, should be a warrior; but another look, and his eye, the plain, direct assertion of a high and holy purpose, with the pressure of his lips, told that he was a man, one to lead, one to go where duty called him, though the path lead through the hail storm of battle. Among all the men I have ever met in the progress of this unature.

nave ever met in the progress of this un-natural war, I cannot recall one in whose every act and expression was so manifest the good and true man, and who so well filled the type of a Kentucky gentleman. He died not upon the battlefield, but of wounds inflicted by parricidal hands on Ken-tucky's soil, and his blood is the cement that will evermore bind together the disjointed and the progression of a mighty ratio. Though for a time parts of a mighty nation. Though for a time smitten down by the terrible calamity, may you and your child soon learn to look upon his name and fame as encircled by a halo of glory more beautiful than ever decked the victor's brow. Curran Pope is dead, but millions will battle on, till from his heaven some he will see his own beloved Kentucky the center of his great country, regenerated and disenthralled from the toils of wicked

I fear that in trying to carry comfort to an afflicted heart I do it rudely, but I know you will permit me in my blunt way to bear my feeble testimony to the goodness, braveness and gallantry of the man who more nearly filled the picture of preux chevalier of this age than in any man I have yet met. I know you are in the midst of a host of triends, but should in the progress of years any oppor-tunity come by which I can be of service to any of the family of Curran Pope, command me. With great respect, your obedient ser-vant, W. T. Sherman, Major General Volunteers.

Curran Pope was married to Matilda Prather, a daughter of John I. Jacob, by whom he was blessed with one daughter, Mary Tyler Pope, who is possessed of many accomplishments, great force of character and intellect, and of much beauty. She still lives in the home of her heroic father. She is the happy wife of Judge Alfred Thruston Pope, and the devoted mother of an interesting The Battle is Over; Now Reigns Peace.

General Edward Townsend, for a num-

ber of years adjutant general of the army, died a few days ago. He was born in Boston on August 22, 1817. His paternal grandfather, David, was a surgeon in the Massachusetts line during the revolution and his maternal grandfather was Elbridge Gerry. His father, David S. Townsend, was an United States army, and lost a leg in the battle of Chrysler's Field in the war of 812. Edward was educated at Boston Latin school and Harvard, and was graduated at the United States military academy in 1837. He became second lieutenant in the Second artillery on July 1, 1837; was adjutant from 1838 to 1846. His advancement was as follows: Promoted first lieutenant in 1838; assistant adjutant general with brevet rank as captain in 1846; captain in 1848, brevet major in 1852, lieutenant colones on March 7, 1861; colonel on August 3, 1861. and adjutuant general with the rank of brigadier general on February 22, 1869. He served during the Florida war in 1837 and 1838; on the northern frontier during the Canadian border disturbances from 1838 to 1841, and thenceforword in the office of the adjutant general of the army and as chief of the staff of Lieutenant Colonel Scott in 1861. He was brevetted brigadier general of the Inited States army on September 24. 1864, "for meritorious and faithful service during the rebellion," and major general on March 3, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the adjutant general's department during the rebellion." He was retired from active service on June 15, 1880. During the civil war General Townsend was the principal officer of the War department, and was, perhaps, brought into more intimate and personal contact with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton than any other military officer. As adjutant general of the army he originated the plan of a United States military prison, urged legislation on the subject and established the prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. General Townsend was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. He was the author of 'Catechism of the Bible-The Pentateuch," published in New York in 1859; "Catechism of the Bible-Judges and Kings," published in 1862, and dotes of the Civil War in the United

States," published in 1884.

Mercenary Mutilation of Gettysburg. "The authorities of Gettysburg and of the adjoining township of Cumberland are chargeable with one of the grossest dieces of vandalish ever committed by the natural guardians of a great public says the Philadelphia Press. Gettysburg enjoys all its importance to the world at large from the fact that it is the scene of one of the world's greatest battles. The fame of what was done there attracts to it an unceasing stream of visitors. These desire to realize the battle by a study of the field and do honor to the memory of the dead. They naturally expect to see the field without incongruous additions and unmarred by alterations and defacements. "The northern states which had troops engaged in that battle have appropriated \$863,000 for the erection of monuments, and a large sum has been contributed to the same object by organizations and individuals. The people of Gettysburg have not spent this money, but they have profited by it and by the incidental business which the influx of visitors brings to the town. It ought to have been their instinct, as t was their interest, to preserve the battlefield as nearly as possible as it was in July, 1863. Superficial changes could be pardoned, but to allow the alteration of the face of the field and a radical change in its topography is as unpatriotic as it is unintelligent." The electric railroad which is now building from Gettysburg to Little

Death. The Gettysburg Star and Sen-

tinel gives the latest data concerning this criminal mutilation: 'All along the line, in the vicinity of Devil's Den, there is heavy blasting and digging and filling, and great havoe is played with the face of the landscape. Huge masses of rock are displaced, great boulders are moved, the valley is to be filled the width and height of a track from the bridge over Plum Run in front of Round Top to the north end of the valley, and a wholly new appearance will be given to that famous field of car-

This is a national ca mity and, what is worse, it cannot nov be undone Gettysburg battlefield may be and ought to be made a national park and pre-served from further desceration at the hands of barbarians, but the mischief already done is irreparable. Says the Star and Sentinel; Truth extorts the confession that field as fought over is gone and can never be restored. Its pristine beauty is lost forever. Greed has spoiled it beyond the power of recovery. For this our community through its representatives will be held responsible at the par of public opinion. They held the battlefield in trust for posterity and have betrayed it to persons in whose eyes it has no sacredness.'

'It is too late to prevent this mischief. but it is not too late to prevent a repeti-tion of it. While great injury has been done, much more is possible if greed suffered to hold sway and the rule of the vandals is unrestricted. One of the first tasks of congress at its next session should be to make the whole Gettysburg battlefield a national park. It is a sad misfortune that it was not done years

Fighting Swells Versus the Common Soldier "Is he who is ordinarily called a gentleman, that is, a member of the professions or a son of wealthy parents, a better fighter than the mechanic or the better fighter than the mechanic or the stevedore, and vice versa?" repeated a veteran when asked the question by a Washington Post man. "For my own part I think that there is little to choose between them. I served four years in the civil war, upon the losing side, of dourse, and had ample opportunity to judge. I remember very well serving alongside a battery known as the Washington Light Artillery of New Orleans They were all young, belonged to the first families and their company had been in being for a hundred years. These young gentlemen went into action in swallowtails and served the guns with hands clad in white kid gloves. Of course, the gloves were torn to shreds long before the day was over. Of course, it was a piece of boyish bravado, and equally of course they got bravely over such nonsense in a month or two. of them were glad to borrow a shirt or a pair of odd shoes before Appomattox came, but men never fought better. The hotter the corner the more they seemed to like it, and they were the best drilled cannoneers I ever saw. Per contra, a company left Charleston which was made up of men who worked along the wharves and in the holds of ships. When dressed for feminine conquest they were red flannel shirts with paper collars, bobtailed coats and black 'doeskin' trousers cut in the old 'keg fashion,' bulgy at the knee and very small at the bottom. They chewed tobacco and spat recklessly, swore with fluency, and I do not suppose there was a manicure set or a tooth brush in the outfit. The dress coated gentlemen had nothing the advantage of them in charge or awaiting a charge. They fought simply like devils. I have known them to lie flat on the ground for hours under a plunging fire and sing ribald songs which if printed would be distinctly unmailable matter. Some of them were foreigners with little interest in America or little care for what they were fighting. One of them, I remember, was an Algerian who possessed scarcely a half-dozen words of English. It does not do to generalize in favor of one class or the other. Experience teaches me that in the cauldron of battle men rise or sink to a common level. The blacksmith stands fire about as well as any slender

limbed youngling of the 'upper circles.' Supposed to Have Been Roasted. The Sheridan, Wyo., Enterprise tells of a reunion between B. F. Grouard and his son Frank Grouard, the famous scout of the northern country. They had not seen each other for thirty-five years. It appears that during the Sibley cam paign against the Sioux in 1876 Frank Grouard was reported in all the leading papers to have been caught and tortured by the red men, and the elder Grouard. convinced that the report was true, mourned his son as dead. About a month ago the father's attention was attracted by a newspaper account of a book being prepared on the "Life and Adventures of Frank Grouard." He knew that this person must be his son and, communicating with the War de' partment, he learned that his boy was alive and well at Fort McKinney. Telegrams were at once exchanged and the" father left to visit his long lost son.

The Champion Pension Record. There is a woman in Scattle, Wash. whose first husband was a revolutionary soldier, whose second husband was a hero of the war of 1812, and whose charming widowhood is attracting the affections of a man who fought in the Mexican unpleasantness. If this match be made and her third husband be called to the great majority, all the lawyers in Washington couldn't figure out her egal status on the pension roll.

ALL AFRAID TO TOUCH IT.

Tin Box the Innocent Cause of a Great Commotion.

An incident tending to show the truth of the saying, "Conscience makes cowards of us all" (who have any) happened in an office back on Third street, Portland, Ore., the other Sunday morning. A man who has an office in the building went down to it about 9 o'clock and found a queer-looking tin box reclining against the door. Just what piece of wickedness this man has been guilty of is not known to the Oregonian, but it was evident he had been doing something that lay heavily on his conscience, for he at once conceived the idea that the box was an infernal machine, placed there for his destruction. Afraid to touch it, let alone to open it, he was staring at it when another person came up. the latter found out what the scare was he scouted the idea of dynamite and started to kick the box down hall, but the frightened man grabbed him and pulled him back, tell-ing him he might blow up the building. Then, he too, began to be seared and was afraid to pick up the box. In a few minutes six or seven persons had gathered around, but no one of them cared to meddle with the box, though each seemed willing that any of the others should examine it. Presently the janitor, who had taken advantage of the quiet of Sunday morning to do some cleaning up in the building, came along, and he was directed to take away the box. As he picked it up the crowd scattered, and as he marched off with it one of the men asked him to see what was in it. being opened the box was seen to be full to the different rooms, used by the janitor, who was much astonished at the interest evinced in his old tin box. It will now be in order for the original Round Top has been graded across the famous Peach Orchard, round to the imagined any one Devil's Den and through the Valley of up with dynamite. discoverer of the box to explain why he imagined any one wished to blow him

The Youngest in the Bisterhood of States Charms an Easterner.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OF THE GREAT WEST

A Breezy Sketch of Wyoming, Ita Great Plains and Boundless Resources-Unsexed Suffrage and the Vanishing Cowboy.

"Wyoming-Another Pennsylvania" is the title of a well written article by Julian Ralph in the June number of Harper's The free, aggressive spirit of the newer west prevades the description of this strong young state and its spiendid resources, and is well worth reproduction in part. Young America, says the writer,

builds bigger than his forefathers. Wyoming is not an exceptionally large state, yet it is as big as the six states of New England and Indiana combined. Indiana itself is the size of Portugal, and is larger than Ireland. It is with more than ordinary curiosity that one approaches Wyoming during a course of study of the new western states. From the palace-cars of the Union Pacific railroad, that carries a tide of transcontinental travel across its full length, there is little to see but brown bunch-grass, and yet we know that on its surface of 365 miles of length and 275 miles of width are many mountain ranges and noble river-threaded valleys of beauty that a great block of the land is to be forever preserved in its present condition as the Yellowstone National park. We know that for years this had been a stockman's paradise, the greatest seat of the cattle industry north of Texas—the stamping-ground of the picturesque cowboys who had taken the place of the

hunters who came from the most distant points of Europe to kill big game there. We know that in the mysterious depths of this huge state the decline of its first great activity was, last year, marked by a peculiar disorder that necessitated the calling out of troops; but that was a flash in a pan, much exaggerated at a distance and easily quieted at the time. For the rest, most well-informed citizens outside the state know nothing more than the misnaming of the state implies, for the pretty Indian word Wyoming, copying the name of a historic locality in the east, is said to mean "plains

The Passing Away of the Cowboy.

The rapid decline of the range busi-ness of Wyoming began six years ago. Before that it had been of a character to tempt even the rich. At one time men paid 2 per cent a month for money, and made 100 per cent profits a year. That was when cews came up from Texas at a cost of Deach, sold in two years for \$22, and in three years for \$40 and more, when the ranges were not overstocked, the pasturage was good, and all the conditions; including "boom" prices at the stock yards, were favorable. The men who did the best pushed into new territory as first as the Indians were crowded off, and kept finding new grass and plenty off it. But the risks soon came and multiplied. If one man was careful not to overstock a range, he could not be sure that another cow outfit would not do so precisely where he had put his cattle. Prices fell, fences cut up the ranges and shut off the water, winter losses became heavier and heavier, and the "good old days" of this inhuman, devil-may-care, primitive and clumsy business came to an end. The cowboys of picture and story existed in the brilliant days. At first they had come from Texas, but in the zenith of their romantic glory they came from everywhere and from every class. They included young Englishmen, college graduates from the east, well born Americans-all sorts who did not "strike luck" at anything else, and who were full of vim and love of adventure. They got \$40 a month and good keep during the greater part of each year. rode good horses, that had as much of the devil in them as the "boys" themselves. They bought hand-stamped Cheyenne saddles and California bits that were as ornate as jewelry, and stuck their feet in grand tapaderos, or hooded stirrups, richly ornamented, padded with lamb's wool, and each as big as a fire-hat. Their spurs were fit for grandees, their "ropes," or lariats, were selected with more than a circus tight rope, and their big broad felt sombreros cost more than the

prince of Wales ever paid for a pothat. And then, alas! the cowmen began to economize in men, food, wages-everything. The best of the old kind of cowboys, who had not become owners or foremen, saloon keepers or gamblers, or had not been shot, drifted away. Some of the smartest among them became "rustlers"—those cattle thieves whose depredations resulted in what almost came to be a war in Wyoming last year. They insisted that they had to do it to

From the cowboy standpoint it was time for the business to languish. were springing up every here and there, each with its ordinance that cowboys must take off their side arms before they entered the villages; wages were lov down; men had to cart hav and dump it around for winter food; settlers fenced in the streams, and others stood guard over them with guns; it was time that such a business languished. From the standpoint of nineteenth century civilization the same conclusion was reached—the range, business was an obstruction to dividization, a bar to the development of the state, a thing only to be tolerated in a new and wild country. And now I am assured that there is not an intelligent cowman who does not know that the business is doomed in Wyomings and that the last free-roving herd must move on. There bunches of cattle, held in connection with agriculture, must take the places of the range cattle, because better grades of cattle can be bred, better meat can be produced, all risks will nearly disappear and the expenses of the care of the cattle will not be a tithe of those of the old plan.

The tin of the Black Hills extends into Wyoming. The state has some extraordinary soda deposits, some of these being actual lakebeds of soda. Copper is found all along the North Platte river. Lead appears at least twice in large quantities in a survey of the state, and kaolin, fire clay, mica, graphite, magnesia, plumbago and sulor less abundant. phur are more Gypsum is found in almost every county and plaster of paris is being made of it at Red Buttes, on the Union Pacific railroad. Marbles-some of them very fine and beautiful-are being gathered in every county for exhibition at the World's fair in Chicago. They are of all colors, but the only white marble is found in the Sibylee region, where, by the way, is another undeveloped agricultural section of great promise. granites of the state are very fine, and the sandstones, which are of unlimited quantity, include beautiful varieties for

THE LAST BURE NOT LEAST building purposes and for interior decorative work.

Potroleum appears in several places in the state. There are wells at Salt

Creek, in Johnson county. The Omaha company have flowing wells at Bonanza, in another part of the county, and this oil, whose flow is stopped by the company, is a splendid illuminant. A mile away is a spring carrying oil on its sur-face. Near Lander, south of the Indian reservation, are more than two dozen borings. All have flowed and all are now cased, but there is a three-acre lake of leakage from them. There are signs of oil elsewhere in the state.

Gold is still being mined where it was first found, below the Indian reserva-tion in the South Pass district. Here is both lode and placer mining, but the principal placer owner is working the quartz. Within the past year many new mines have been opened there, and one shipper claims to be getting from \$200 to \$400 a ton out of his ore. Another gold district is east of this on the Seminoe mountains. Others are on both sides of the Medicine Bow range, southwest of Laramie city, and near the Colorado line; in the Black Hills, in the Little Laramie Valley, in the Silver Crown district, and in the Big Horn country. The gold mining in the state is sufficiently promising to interest a great many miners and considerable capital, but the best friends and best udges of the new state see the richest future for her in the development of her splendid agricultural lands first, and next in her coal and iron fields.

Practical Female Suffrage.

I found that the great majority of the

women in Wyoming are in the habit of voting. Not all of them vote as their husbands do, and, as one official expressed himself, "good men pride themselves upon not influencing their wives." Yet it is true. I am told, that very many women, of their own volition and unconsciously, copy the politics of their husbands. Occasionally the men of the state hear of women who refuse to embrace the privilege, who do not believe that women should meddle in affairs which concern the homes, the prosperity, and the self-respect and credit of the communities of which they are a part, but such women are, of course, few. Among the women who show an in-telligent interest and take an active part in politics a few resort to the stump, and speak for whichever cause they have adopted. But there are many who serve side by side with the men as delegates to conventions and voters in the party primaries. In the last state convention of the republicans there were three women delegates; in that party's last county convention in Laramie county the secretary was a woman, and three delegates were of her Women literally flock to the primaries-in the cities, at all events. At the primary meeting in the Third ward of Cheyenne last autumn, out of 183 who were present at least eighty were women. In the other wards the proportion of women was as one is to three. On election day the women go a-voting precisely as they go a-shopping elsewhere. On foot or in their carriages they go to the polls, where, under the law, there are no crowds, and where all is quiet and orderly. There is no doubt that female suffrage has an improving effect upon politicians and their manners. All sorts and every sort of women vote, but it is to be remarked that this affords no criterion for larger and eastern states since the proportion of women of evil lives is very small in Wyoming, even in the cities, and, so far as other women are concerned, our new states are nearer like democracies than our old ones. The lines of caste are more apt to be noticed by their absence than by their enforce-

A Good Thing for Rheumatism.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years-four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, New Lexington, O.

STONE AGE RELICS.

Traces of a Vanished Era Uncovered in

Persons interested in prehistoric authropology and the people in general are watching the demolition of the famous mound in Martin's Ferry, O., with not a little interest.

The big mound has, it is supposed, stood for fully 1,000 years, and now the ancient landmark, known to almost every person in the Ohio valley, is being removed, not for the benefit of science, but for the earth in it, to be used for street filling.

The work of removal has been going

on for two weeks, and it will take two or three more to complete the job.

Martin's Ferry, which has for half of a century prized the big tumulus so highly, is considerably excited over the discoveries made. At times the crowds have been so large that the men have found it difficult to work. The mound was purchased from O. R. Wood, passenger agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad by C. C.Cochran for the purpos named, with the understanding that all relies discovered were to belong to Wood. The mound is twenty-nine feet high and measures 117 feet in diameter. if any, of the 1.500 s in Ohio are larger. mounds in Ohio are larger. This is said to be the first large one ever removed in the United States.

The farther into the mound excavations are made the more interesting the discoveries become. Human skeletons, skulls and bones, elk horns, pottery, palæolithic implements and engravings. granite implements, arrow heads, spear heads, pale gray flint cupstones, agricultural implements, nut crackers, hammer stones, sinkers, perforated aud variegated stones and implements, and divers articles are being found. One strange feature about the mound

is the clay in it is yellow and different from any in the neighborhood. Ninetenths of the mound is made of clay. The other tenth is of dark earth and gravel. The mound is covered with gravel. From the summit to the bottom there are from thirty to forty strata of earth. The bottom is of very sticky clay,

Beneath the hole, upon a level with the surrounding grove, will, it is thought, from present indications, be hearth or basin, as in others.

much so that water can be squeezed out

It bears mark of fires that had been kindled upon it, and the cremations may have been of dead or living subjects or of burned offerings of animals or human beings.

Burned substances resembling charshells and bones have been Some of the skulls of human bones are in a good state of preservation, while others crumble into dust when re-

moved. Some of the skulls found would seem to indicate that in the day of the mound builders there were giants in this neck

One pair of thigh bones, almost as sound as if buried a few years ago, were so large that their owner must have been nine feet tall. The elk antiers, of which several were

found, measured over seven feet across and six and one-fourth inches in diame-Most of the relies are found near the lets, mantels, wimples, crisping pins

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bottom. The stones are entirely different from any in the Ohio valley and some are beautiful specimens.

On some are delicate paleolithic engravings. The paleolithic implements are numerous and are the finest ever Very little pottery has been found.

The articles of personal use found in the tumulus must have been exposed to an intense heat. Only clay or stone could resist it. The dead and buried culture of the ancient people who erected such curious monuments is noteworthy in

that it differs from all known extinct

civilizations. Their mental condition was surely far in advance of the savage state. There are no data by which the exact age of these mounds can be fixed. They were probably built at least 1,000 years

Some persons think that the ancient people were years building this mound and visited it annually for religious

The mound was covered by large oak

THE PAUL JONES FLAG.

One of the interesting features of the

on the Ranger the very day it was

white, and that the union be represented

by thirteen white stars in a blue field. It is not known by whom the stars were

suggested. By some they have been

ascribed to John Adams, and by others to Washington, who got the idea from his own coat of arms. The stars in the

flags now used by the War department

are generally arranged in one large

star. In the naval flags they are invar-

union is called the "union jack." The

revenue flag has perpendicular stripes. When during the late war the confeder-

ate army adopted a flag com-posed of three horizontal bars of equal width—the middle one

of equal width—the middle one white, the others red—with a blue

led to great confusion on the battle-

field, and in September, 1861, a battle

flag was adopted. This was a red field

charged with a blue saltire, with a nar-

row border of white, on which were dis-

played thirteen white stars. In 1863 the

confederates altered their flag again,

adopting a white field, having the battle

flag for a union. The Paul Jones flag,

originally adopted by congress in 1777, and it has been handed down from

one generation of Joneses to another.

until it finally reached a Mrs. Carr of Elizabeth, N. J., who has loaned it to the government for this occasion.

Washington's coat-of-arms, and made under the direction of John Brown by

the Misses Mary and Sarah Austin, in

1777, in Philadelphia. The five-pointed

star was used by direction of General Washington. The flag was first carried

by Captain Jones on a small vessel of the Schuylkill river. In the engage-

ment between the Bonhomme Richard

and the Serapis the mast from which

was flown the flag, was shot away, carry-

ing "Old Glory" with it. Lieutenant James B. Stafford, father of the present

owner of the flag. piunged overboard,

secured the flag and nailed it to another mast. The nail holes are plainly

The flag was afterwards carried as the

ensign of the frigate Alliance, and thus presented to Lieutenant Stafford, was

oft it to his son Samuel. The flag is

tattered and torn, and its many builet holes are carefully patched. One of the original stripes had to be removed and a

new one put in; otherwise the flag is the

original one. It has only twelve stars as it was made before Georgia came into

the union. It is about six feet square

Fashion Denounced by the Prophet.

The present dressmaker's device of

balloon shoulders was denounced as long

ago as the time of Ezekiel, that prophet

having uttered the solemn warning: "Thus saith the Lord God; Woe to the

women who sew pillows to all armholes!"

The doubting can verify this curse by turning to Ezekiel, xiii., 18. The old Hebrew prophets, by the way, were severe critics of women's fashions. In a

fashionable women of his day, with their

tinkling ornaments around their feet, their earrings, noserings, chains, brace-

famous passage Isaiah denounced

and a part of one end is torn off.

shown in the flag today.

The Paul Jones flag was designed from

it is called, was the one

union, on which were nine stars,

The blue

iably set in parallel lines.

It Will Welcome the War Ship at Navesink Highlands.

naval parade ceremonies in New York COR. 12TH AND HOWARD 373. harbor will be the raising of the old Paul Jones flag on the liberty pole at (Rooms at \$2,50 per day. Navesink Highlands on April 25. While (CFooms at \$3.00 per day. 10 Rooms with Bath at \$1.01 par 127. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson hoists the standard to the breezes the Miantonomoh, anchored off in the bay, will fire OPENED AUGUST 1st an appropriate salute. Hon. William Modern in Every Respect. Newly Furnished Throughout McAdoo, assistant secretary of the navy, will make an address, and the national chaplain, Rev. Samuel Alman, will pro-C. S. ERB. Prop. nounce the benediction. The ceremony in itself amounts to little, but the flag which Mrs. Stevenson will unfurl is the The Midland Hotel original banner which Paul Jones hoisted

adopted by congress as the national em-biem. The official origin of the grand Cor. 16th and Chicago. Jefferson Square Park. union flag is involved to some extent in Just Opened Building and furniture entirely new. obscurity. At the time of the adoption of the stripes representing the thirteen states the colonies still acknowledged American plan, \$2 \ Per day \ Special rates
European plan, \$1 \ Per day \ Special rates
European plan, \$1 \ Per day \ Special rates
Convenient to all car lines to and from depote
Offers all comforts, convienences and fare of higher
priced hotels. Every room an outside room. Electric lights, call bells, gas, baths, etc. obedience to the mother country, and where the stars are now was the blended crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. M. J. FRANCK, After the declaration of independence the British crosses became inappropriate,

but they were retained in the flag until the following year, when con-WORLD'S FAIR ANNOUNCEMENT Cor. Cottage Grove ave. and 64th St., Chicago. First class. Euro-pean; Superior Dining Room 5 minutes walk from World's Fair-HOTEL ress resolved "that the flag of the thirteen United States have DELAWARE ltates moderate. Send for circuthirteen stripes, alternate red and

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is a fine stone and brick building, finished in hard wood, provided with electric light, steam heat, baths and perfect sanitary plumbing throughout. The rooms are all good size with outside light, and are finished very much better than most of the World's Fair Hotols. The restaurant will be conducted by the manager, which will insure to all good service and entire satisfaction. Rates will be moderate and reasonable. Prices for rooms, \$1.00 and upwards (each person) perday.

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we desire to make "THE OMAHA" headquarters for all Nebraska and western people who may visit the World's Fair. You are welcome to come and ask "QUESTIONS AND GET POINTERS" whether you wish to remain or not. "THE OMAHA" is conveniently reached by taking the Cottage G and Jackson Park cable car on Wabash avenue. They pass the hotel.

Hotel will be open June 1. FRANK E. ALEXANDER, Propr B. SILLOWAY, - - - Manager. Of "The Murray" Omaha.

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and other elegant trifles, which goes to show that women haven't changed much since that time. But if Isaiah disap-proved of these women, it is pretty certain that they just as strongly disapproved of him.

West Virginia has a two-headed woman who sings bass and tenor at the same time. What a hilarious time she will have monopolizing the duets in a choir.