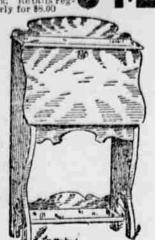
Ladies' Desk





Combination Book Case and Desk. Solid Oak polish finish, has a large desk and plenty of book room. Retails for \$19.00

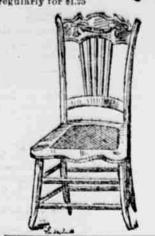


Extension Table





Dining Chair High back cane seat very comfortable,



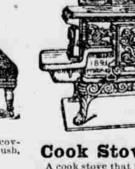
Bed Room Suit Made of hard selected Maple in either square or cheval fin-



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Cook Stove \$7.50.



Bedstead \$1.25 Made of hard wood, in all

Easy Chair \$6.50



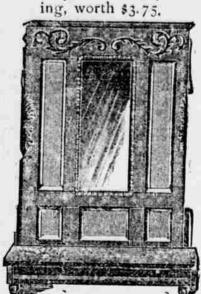
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Honorable dealing with all our customers, especially to those who avail themselves of our easy payment system. If you have been dealing with any other credit house and do not feel satisfied. we extend to you an invitation to visit our immense establishment and examine our goods, terms and prices. We will sell you on the following

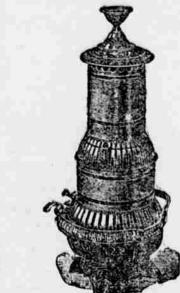
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Cash or Monthly or Weekly Payments. \$10.00 worth-\$1.00 down-\$1.00 a week. \$20.00 worth-\$2.00 down-\$2.00 a week. \$30.00 worth—\$2.00 down—\$2.00 a week. \$30.00 worth—\$1.50 a week—\$7.00 a month. \$50.00 worth—\$2.00 a week—\$7.00 a month. \$75.00 worth—\$2.50 a week—\$8.00 a month. \$100.00 worth—\$3.50 a week—\$10.09 a month. THE FACTOR IS COLUMNST

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ers.

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THREE NOTED FUNNY FELLOWS

Stories About Mark Twain, Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley.

BUBBLING MIRTH REPRESSED BY FATHERS

Spanking Days of Boyhood Recalled -How Parental Neglect Was Repuld-Chat About Their

Business Ventures.

(Copyright, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .-Eugene Field dead!

Mark Twain ruined! Bill Nye overworked! These are recent items of news about men whose wit and pathos have made the world most laugh and cry during the past decade. The story of the lives of funny men is often full of sadness. It requires hard knocks to develop the genius of such souls, and behind the postry and the humor may be found the trouble and the heart-breaking which has enabled them to know the human heart, and by their pens to play the saddest and the merriest of strains upon its strings. How few geniuses are appreciated when they are young! Eugene Field's father was a cele-brated lawyer, but he evidently had no idea of the literary ability of his son. The boy, almost spelled by the fertune left him, drifted into newspaper word, and thence, the state of the state step by step, climbed into the literary niche which he will now hold in American history. Mark Twain's father and himself, according to his own statements, were always on the most distant terms when Mark was a boy, and he says that a sort of armed neutrality existed between them. His father had no appreci-ation of his humorous anties, and the stories which are related in Tom Sawyer are largely based upon incidents of Mark Twain's early life which had no charm for his father. The old man could not see the humor of jumping off a two-story stable, and when Mark at a circus gave the elephant a plug of tobacco, the hubbuh which followed was by more than the the hubbub which followed was by no means with the approval of the old man, who had gone along to take care of the boy and look at the animals. At another time Mark pretended to be talking in his sleep, and got off a portion of a very original conundrum in the hearing of his father. The elder Clemens reproved him in a way which he does not like to remember to this day. In speaking of it Mark asks his friends not to pry into the re-

suits of the experiment, usually concluding with the sorrowful remark, "It is of no consequence to any one but me."
NEW STORIES OF WHITCOMB RILEY. It was the same with James Whitcomb Riley. His father never appreciated him, and I doubt whether he ever realized the real greatness of Riley's genius. A short time ago Riley and one of his newspaper

friends were talking about the days of their boyhood, when Riley said: "They never thought I'd amount to much at home. My father was a country lawyer, and he believed in facts. Facts were all he cared for, and he thought that the boy who couldn't learn arithmetic wouldn't amount to anything. My brothers were a good deal like him. They had an aptitude for mathematics, and they stood well in their classes at school. As for me, I couldn't learn arithmetic. I never liked the blanked crooked things called figures, and I couldn't see the sense of working away at them. As for reading, I got along with it very well. I usually read the books through for the stories before the class had mastered one-third of them. But I couldn's make it in arithmetic. The result was that the whole pitied me. I was told again and again would probably have to be supported by the rest, and when I ran off and went away with a circus one day to stand at the door and extel the virtues of the sideshows it

had read ten lessons. There were several pleces of poetry in the book, and one of these I read over and over again. It was very pathetic, and I always had to cry when I read it. At last the class came to it. The day we were to read it I sat in my seat and fig-ured out just what verses I would have to read. I knew where I stood in the class, you know. Well, I saw that I would have to read those verses where I always cried. I knew I couldn't read them before the class without crying, and I wasn't going to bawl in public. There was only one way out of it, and that was to run away. Just before the class was called and while the teacher's back was turned I slipped out. I had hardly left the school house before I met my father. He saked me what I was doing away from school. I had just been reading the life of George Washington, and I concluded that I would try the school. I would try the cherry tree act with him. I told the truth, saying, 'Father, I didn't want

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the boys to laugh at me, and I knew it would make me cry.'
"'Well, I'll see if I can't make you cry.' said the old gentleman, and he picked up a switch and gave me one of the best whip-pings I have ever had. I don't blame him now. His nature was such that he could not appreciate the situation. He probably hought my answer was merely an excuse to get out of school, but the injustice of it was such that it was a long time before I felt close to my father again. After going away from home I drifted about here and there and finally turned up at Indianapolis in the Journal office. I began to write poetry, and in time became rather notorious for that. The people of Indianapolis made good deal of me and now and then rumors of my reputation reached the little country town where my father was living. He couldn't see what the people saw in those things of mine to be worth so much money and he finally gave up trying to under-

"I went down to see him frequently, and one day I persuaded him to come up me to Indianapolis. When we arrived in the city I asked father to come with me to a clothing store. He was pretty well dressed for a country lawyer, but not quite as well as I thought he ought to be for Indianapolis. I bought him a new outfit from shoes to hat, and then took him home to my hotel. I told the landlord that I wanted the best oms in the house. I took him about the city with me, and everywhere he went he

was pointed out as Jim Riley's father. I tell you, that did me good. It was the proudest day of my life." BILL NYE'S BIG CHECK. "I wish you could have seen Riley when he said that,' the newspaper man went on. "Triumphs of one's life. We like to have the world speak well of us, but it is only the praise of the people at home that we really care for. Now, take Bill Nyz. His experience was much the same as that of Riley. We were talking about it the last time I saw him. The Nye family came from Vermont, and of the whole tribe they thought that little Edgar Wilson would amount to the least. He was rather sickly amount to the least. He was rather sickly and when he started west to go just as far as he could go there was not much grieving. The rest of the family, matter-of-fact people, were doing well, and two of the people, were doing the people were doing the people well, and two of the people, were doing the people well and two of the people, were doing the people well and two of the people. as he could be family, matter-or-lact ing. The rest of the family, matter-or-lact people, were doing well, and two of the boys, who, like Riley's arithmetical brothers, be got only 4 per cent for writing 'Beyond the Mississippi,' and that 5 per cent was a the Mississippi,' and that 5 per cent was a boys, who, like Riley's arithmetical brothers, how something of figures, had gone to Minneapolis to practice law. Bill Nye went as good royalty."

One hundred and twenty-five thousand the first state of "The Innocents Abroad" were sold. neapolis to practice law. Bill Nye went as far as Wyoming before he stopped. He made a reputation there in connection with the Laramie Boomerang, and then came east and increased it. He now gets more than the salary of the chief justice of the United States out of his newspaper work alone, and his lecture husiness is equal to the interest on a good-sized fortune. He has almost entirely recovered his health, which has been temporarily deranged by overwork, and with a little care he will come out all right. He is, at any rate, practically independent. His father still lives on his Vermont farm. He and volume of travels upon his return, and there rate, practically independent. His father said that Mr. Clemens will issue £ new still lives on his Vermont farm. He and Pill correspond now and then, and not long ago the old farmer wrote his boy that he believed he would sell the farm. He said it was sheavily mortgaged, and it was all he could do to pay the interest. He had written to Bill Nye's brothers in Minneapolis. It was here in Washington that "The In-

of the sickly little cuss whom they thought figures, and who had to go west to make his

RILEY ON LECTURING.

I see it stated that James Whitcomb Riley to go on the lecture platform again this inter. If this is true, he has changed his mind during the last few months. At In-dianapolis I was told that the best way to make James Whitcomb Riley angry was to mention the word "lecture," and that he had given the work up for good. A close friend of his, who has much to do with his legal business, told me how Riley recently received big lecture offer from New York. manager there wrote, offering him \$1,000 for four lectures. Riley went to the telegraph office and promptly declined, and he said at the time that the knowledge that he could afford to refuse an offer of that kind made him happy. He has been making a great deal of money out of his books of late years, and his income is now bigger than that of a congressman. He is not an extravagant msn, and he lives quietly in Indianapolis with his brother-in-law, who, by the way. has a good deal to do in the management of He reads a great deal, and during the past two years has been devoting himself to the English classics. He is very fond of Longfellow, and one of his greatest favorites is Robert Burne.

MARK TWAIN'S TOUR.

The real secret of Mark Twain's tour around the world is the publication of a new book of travels. His lecturing will pay his expenses and will net him a small sum, but in all probability not enough to pay his debts. A new book of travels will bring bim tens of thousands of dollars, and it will have a sale all over the world. Mark Twain's experience in book publishing has given him a knowledge of what sells best, and he has great faith in travel. Not long ago I called upon him at Hartford to get his advice as to a book of this kind. In answer, he drawled out the following:

out the following:

"There—is—only—one—kind—of—a—book—
that—will—sell— better—than—a—book—of—
travels—and—that's—a—plous—book."

He then went on to tell me something about his own experience in travel work and gave me a far different story as to some of them than that generally believed. He told me that the publishers, and not the authors, made, as a rule, the most of the money out of a book, and he said he got a royalty of only 5 per cent on "The Innocents Abroad," or from 15 cents to 25 cents per volume. He will do better with his "Round the World Travel," for he will probably publish it himself. He told me that the com-pany that published "The Innocents Abroad"

It was here in Washington that "The In nocents Abroad" was written. It was away did not make a sensation. My mother perdaps wiped her eyes and thought that I
might come back some day, some way; but
to the rest it was settled with the phrase 'I
told you so.' I don't think my father ever
understood me. I shall never forget one
understood me. I shall never forget one
"It was when I was quite a little fellow."

ten to Bill Nye's brothers in Minneapolis,
but they didn't seen to be able to do anything.

The same here in Washington that "The Innocents Abroad" was written. It was away
back in 1868, when Mark Twain was 32 years
and he thought he would seil. As Bill Nye's
told you so.' I don't think my father ever
understood me. I shall never forget one
thing which estranged me from him.

"It was when I was quite a little fellow.

deposit in the bank, and be took out his
didnot make a sensation. My mother per
hall Nye's brothers in Minneapolis,
but they didn't seen to be able to do anything.

nocents Abroad" was written. It was away
back in 1868, when Mark Twain was 32 years
old. He was at that time writting letters for
the san Francisco newspapers and adding
to his his cyes began to fid. He is, you
to his income by a salary of \$6 a day as a
clerk of one of the committees of the united.

States senate. Senator Stewart, the famous
advocate of the silver question, was the

check book and filled out a check for \$2,500. Chairman of the committee, and he gave clemens the job in order that he might have the leisure to write the book. There were several every in the book, and one of those read over and over again. It was very thetic, and I always had to cry when I read the mortgage, and as he did so, away down in his soul, I venture, he said to himself:

At last the class came to it. The day of the mortgage, and as he did so, away down in his soul, I venture, he said to himself:

Were fust commencing a new reader, and, check book and filled out a check for \$2,500. Chairman of the committee, and he gave Clemens the job in order that he might have the leisure to write the book. There was little work connected with the sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check, and wrote his name in full, Edgar Wilson Nye. This he sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check, and wrote his name in full, Edgar Wilson Nye. This he sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check, and wrote his name in full, Edgar Wilson Nye. This he sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check and sent to he sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check and wrote his name in full, Edgar Wilson Nye. This he sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check and wrote his have the leisure to write the book. There was little work connected with the sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check, and wrote his have the leisure to write the book. There was little work connected with the sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check, and wrote his have the leisure to write the book. There was little work connected with the was little work connected with the sent to his father, and told him to pay off the check, and wrote his have the leisure to write the book. There was little work connected with the leisure to write the book. in his soul, I venture, he said to himself: work. He had seen Clemens' notes of his 'Well, I guess they'll think something now trip with that party of pilgrims who went through the Holy Land, and he believed with him that the book would be a success. However hard a worker he may have become to loaf as well as write, and it was all that Senator Stewart and his friends could do to get him at his work. After he get started, however, he kept it up like a steam engine. He wrote from noon till midnight every day and he finished the book in two months. Every line of it was penned with his own hand, and he had no stenographer or typewriter to help him along. This is the way he does most of his work and when he has a book on hand he makes it a principle to stick to it until he gets through, writing a certain amount every day. He was very particular in the composition of "The Innocents Abroad," and he tore up many a chapter before he got the matter into the shape in which it was published. He wrote the book in a little back room on F street in a part of the city which has since been given up to business, and a man who knew him at the time tells me that Mark Twain had about the dirtiest room he ever saw.

"It was heated," said he, "by a little drum stove, which was full of ashes, and out of which a great dust came whenever a bit of coal was thrown into it. The air was sour with tobacco smoke, and cigar ashes were scattered over the carpet. The ficor was littered with newspaper clippings, and Mark Twain, with his coat and vest off. worked away at the book in the midst of the muss. He seldom stopped work before midnight and would sit up until nearly morning reading, smoking and singing. The success of the work was a great surprise to him, and he proudly wrote one of his friends shortly after it was published that it had taken thirty tone of paper to print it. I have been over most of the ground which is described in it, and it was wonderfully true to the life. It is far more accurate than many of the guide books, and Mr. Clemens must have made very full notes in the midst of the scenes which he describes The books which followed paid him much better, as far as the royalty was concerned. and the royalties which he received from the dramatization of his stories have been considerable. "The Gilded Age," in which John T. Raymond made an international reputation for Colonel Mulberry Sellers, was especially profitable. In connection with this I saw the other day an all painting with Raymond and Twain standing together shaking hands with each other. The paintshaking hands with each other. The paint-ing was framed in the refuse pulp which ing was framed in the refuse pulp which comes from the grinding up of the old greenbacks by the Treasury department. On a brass plate below it were printed the words which so often came from Colonel Sellers' mouth. "Millions in it," and as I looked at it I could not help wishing that these words would tell the story of Mark Twain's tour around the world, and that there would be "millions in it," for him. there would be "millions in it" for him.

Frank G. Carpenter

TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.

Chicago Post.

I had a dream the other night
Of tendencies, no longer slight,
Of modern days.
I thought I saw, while thus asleep,
Men wring their hands and loudly weep
O'er staging plays.

I dreamed I saw "Othel'o" played, The title role, in truth, essayed
By woman fair.
I also saw, which gave me pain,
A melancholy bloomered Dane
That made me stare.

The Caesars and the Shylocks, too; The Romeo that Shakespeare drew; Were thus arrayed; And knights in bloomers strode the stage, Depicting mimic warriors' rage With shining blade. Yet managers were heard to rave And claim there was a problem er Yet managers were heard to rave
And claim there was a problem grave
To grieve their hearts.
I dreamed I heard them sadly say
There were no persons left to play
The woman parts.

Viscount Wolseley.

COMMANDER OF WIDE EXPERIENCE

The Campaigns in Which He Took Part and His Promotions-Abuse of the Union Army and Praise for the Confederates.

An American army officer traces in Harper's Weekly the varied career of Lord Wolseley. the new commander-in-chief of the army of Great Britain, and presents in chronological order the numerous campaigns in which he took part and won distinction. The past career of any man, he writes, must furnish the standard by which to gauge his abilities and to estimate his capacity for the discharge of future responsibility. Field Marshal Wolseley has just passed his 62d birthday; he is there fore fourteen years younger than his predecessor, who was born in 1819. Were he an American general he would now be counting the months and days to elapse before he b came entitled to the relief that retirement grants, or, as some would have it, before he retired to oblivion. In the English service, however, for the highest general officers, there is no such thing as legal retirement from active service at an attained age. The assignment to his new command is for a period of five years-long enough for this man of action to leave his impress upon the army of

A sketch of the military career of this very interesting character may not be out of place. Expressed in the form familiar to Americans in public notices of their generals it would

Born in 1832-Appointed ensign Eightieth oot, March, 1852. 1852-3-Served in the Burmah campaign against the robber chief Myat-toon. Partici-pated in two assaults on a defensive position Was severely wounded. Awarded a medal

Invalided home. 1854-6-Lieutenant Ninetleth foot. Served on engineering duty in the trenches before Sevastopol. Participated in the assault and capture of "The Quarries," and later in a sortie, when he was very dangerously wounded. Was mentioned in dispatches, Promoted to captain and brevet major. Received Decorated by the emperor of the a medal. French and the sultan of Turkey. Recovered from his wounds, and served later in Crimean campaign on quartermaster duty with the French army. 1857-9-Captain and brevet major. Served

in India against sepoy mutineers. Present and participated in two assaults, relief of Lucknow, battle of Alum-Bagh, capture of Lucknow, and later acted as quartermaster with field columns. Repeatedly mentioned in dispatches, and was recommended for the Victoria Cross, Received medal, Promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel.

1860-Served in China on quartermaster duty. Participated in assault on the Taku forts and the capture of Peking. Promoted to full major Ninetleth foot, 1861-On routine staff duty in England.

1862-3—Brevet lieutenant colonel. Was ordered to Canada, with a view to active employment against the United States, expected to result from the selzure of Mason and Slidell, but their surrender prevented hostilities. While on leave of absence ran the blockade of the lower Potomac just after Antietam; joined the con-federate army under General Lee. Published an account of his visit in the January number Blackwood, over the nom de plume of "An English Officer.' 1864-9-As brevet colonel continued on duty

n Canada as quartermaster. 1870—With local rank of major general, had Rei river expedition, a force of three battalions This campaign ended in the flight of the rebel Riel, and no blood was shed. The moving of this force and its supplies by b ats through the wilderness of forest, swamp, portages and cataracts from Port Arthur to Port Garry reflects great credit upon its commander. Received the decoration Knight of failure of the Nile campaign—to rescue Gormander.

Canada; made the dispositions for repelling an expected Fenian raid from Buffalo.

1873—As major general, was appointed governor of the Gold coast and commander of the Ashantee expedition—2,500 British troops. Fought the battles of Amoaful and Coomassie Cartured King Coffee. Received the thanks of Parliament, a grant of £25,000, the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, decora-tion Knight of the Bath, a medal, freedom of the city of London and a sword of honor from that municipality. Was promoted to lieutenant general "for distinguished service

1874 Served in England as inspector gen-1874—Served in England as inspector general of the auxiliary forces.

1875—With local rank of general, was appointed governor of Natal. Reconciled the difficulties between the colonists and the government and secured the adoption of the

new constitution for that colony. 1876-7—Served in England as inspector gen eral. Appointed a member of the Privy ouncil of India. 1878-9—Appointed chief of staff to the expecitionary army formed for the expected war with Russia. The war cloud was dispelled and through Beaconsfield's stroke Cyprus was annexed. He was appointed high commissioner, colony of Cyprus, and com-

nander-in-chief of the troops. 1879—Resumed inspection duty in war of 1879-81—Appointed general-in-chief of the orces in South Africa, completed the subjugaured Sikukuni, and accomplished the annexa-tion of the Transvaal. Received the Grand

Cross of the Bath. 1882-As general, was appointed commander in chief of the expedition to Egypt against Arabi Pasha, who had rebelled against the sultan. Defeated the Egyptians in several minor engagements, and overthrew them com. pletely at Tel-el-Kebir, capturing all their guns (15,000 British troops, his largest com mand in battle, against 30,000 of the enemy) captured Cairo. Received the thanks of Par lament. Was raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley of Cairo and Wolseley. Promoted to full general "for distinguished service in he field." Given a medal of honor and dec oration by the sultan of Turkey, and another y the khedive.

1884-5-As general, commanded the Nile expedition for the relief of Gordon, which failed n its object. Had several actions with the Mahdists. Was raised to a viscount in the peerage. 1885-90-Adjutant general of the British

army. Against strong opposition, especially of the duke of Cambridge, carried into effect everal army reforms. 1890-5—Commander-in-chief of the forces i Ireland, Promoted to field marshal in 1894. Knight of St. Patrick. D. C. L. of University

of Cambridge.
The announcement of the appointment of Lord Wolseley has been received with general approbation, many going so far as to take Punch seriously in its reference to him as "Our Only General." There are a few who see on the other side of the picture "One Other General," but when it is attempted to find agreement among this minority as to wi "Other," a half-dozen names are men-

tioned.

The coming man is certainly the first soldier in England, in every way competent and qualified for his new duties No other general has had such varied experience and has always acquitted himself creditably; but he has had, and still has, his detractors. No strong man in public life is without these. The late Sir Edwin Hamley depreciated him, and Sir George Chesney cannot abide the man, for he cannot write elegant English; but the duke of Cambridge of the strong than the strong bridge sneers at him because he is a writing general. His success in five campaigns, where he had full control, is belittled by these men, or ascribed to luck. The Re-river business was a promenade that would be a pastime for the Alphne club. The cam paign against King Coffee was an African exploration, the most useful munition of war being quinine. Arabi Paicha's position was carried with "gilded bayoneta," i. e., bribery. Some of his envious detractors derive great 1870—With local rank of major general, had the independent command (his first) of the glee from the story told of the French collections. This campaign ended in the flight of the rebel Riel, and no blood was shed.

Some of his envious detractors are the construction of the story told of the French collection. Who saw the action, and who, when the rebel Riel, and no blood was shed.

was pointed at as proof positive of Sir the Bath. Declined a baronetcy and higher decoration of the Bath.

1870-2—Served on quartermaster duty in a ring of sycophants, who exalted his prowess, set him up for adoration, and insisted on obelsance.

Lord Garnet has had his full share of abuse, but not often has he deigned a reply, and this silence exasperated his assailants. The fact is, he has rested his case on his record, relying upon the inborn sense of justice of his countrymen to do him justice,

and he has not leaned on a bending reed.

The early career of the new commander-in-chief was highly creditable, though not more so than the careers of many other young officers. In about ten years he rose to a major, and won two brevets for gallantry in action. While exercising independent command he has been uniformly and even brilliantly successful, which is more than can be said for all of his contemporaries in command. Had Mr. Gladstone heeded Lord Woiseley's advice and given the word earlier to embark the troops for the Nile, Gordon would probably be alive today.

The new commander-in-chief has graduated a about every branch of the military service, and has shown marked ability as an admin-istrator of civil affairs. Though classed in the army list as a general of infantry, he has served as an engineer, quartermaster, adjutant, inspector, reaching the highest rank in each department. No other British general has commanded so large a force in war—some 45,000 men in Egypt. Lord Roberts is perhaps a close second, but his experience has not been so varied nor his achievements so numerous.

There is no present thought of materially increasing the armed strength of the empire, but it is urged that the British forces can never be on an equality with continental armies of equal size unless all able-bodied Englishmen are obliged to serve the state for a brief period, and that the military policy of the empire should be controlled by a staff that—allowed a certain appropriation by Parliament for a specified force—shall have absolute and complete centrol of the details. A ministry that proposed such a measure would be very short-lived. Probably Lord Wolseley does not expect to accomplish this radical charge one. woisetey noes not expect to accomplish this radical change now—he can wait; but he never misses an opportunity of impressing upon his countrymen that the safety of Britain cannot be insured by the navy alone. He is quite willing to admit that the sea force is a "dominant partner" in defense, but he maintains that an invasion with a battle. he maintains that an invasion with a battle of Dorking, is not a chimera. The protec-tion of England will not be satisfactory until there is available a force of at least 75,000 regular troops, and three times as many reserves and militia, all organized and trained in the most efficient manner. He goes so far as to cry wolf at the suggestion of a tunnel at Dover.

Among veterans of our civil war there is a feeling that as respects that conflict Lord Wolseley was prejudiced and unfair. When he found he had misjudged, misrepresented and vilified the union army he was too proud or conceited to admit his error. In other words, that he has never made suffi-cient amends for his violent denunciations of American soldiers, published in Blackwood's Magazine, January, 1863. In his review of the "Century War Papera," published in the North American Review, May to December, 1889, he makes admission that "our impres-sions of the facts as we received them at the moment required to be corrected by subse-quent investigations." This can hardly be ccepted as sufficient amends for such remarks as the following, characterizing the Union army (which by the way, he had never sten) as 'local military autocrats, evincing a barbarity of conduct disgraceful to any nation claiming English descent; meb of half a milion men; military despots; mutinous rabble; nobs of Irish and German mercensites," etc.,

The series of North American Review ar-The series of North American Review articles closes with a paragraph expressive of
his great admiration for Abraham Lincoln
and Robert E. Lee. "How modest, how
wise, how generous, how large in their
views, and how grandly patriotte, as each understood patriotism?" This "broad impression," he says, he formed at the time the
war was in progress and is one that did not sion," he says, he formed at the time the war was in progress, and is one that did not require to be "corrected by subsequent investigations." Yet in 1863 he wrote in Blackwood's, "vile faction that sits in Washing-ton in the name of government," and, "The United States is striving under the dictatorhip of an insignificant lawyer to crush out he freedom of" the south.

A full confession is a prerequisite of ab-olution. Can Americans be blamed for withholding forglyeness?