THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

A CHARACTER IN HISTORY.

who ran screaming away, while K. Sze-ma, taking up a big stone, dashed the vase to pieces, thus saving the boy's life. In like

danger from those who had lost their bal

The scholar does not need to be informe

conservatives to power, the radical populis

AN OKLAHOMA DINNER.

and Japan

Pie

mark through the centuries.

manner in mature life he saved Chinese cial order when its very existence was

ODD BETS ON THE ELECTION sibility of drinking ginger ate for 365 days

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Political		Prompts npaign Wag		Amusing
		-		
EXILE	THE	PENALTY	OF	DEFEAT
Ridi	entens 1ey De	Tasks 1 veloped 1 1 Partisa	ots o y Poll	f Lu-

The era of the election bet has dawned and wild and woolly enthusiants of both parties are binding themselves to do or not to do the abnormal, the preposterous and grotesque. The gentleman who agrees not to shave his whiskers or wash his face until and one for himself his party candidate is elected has fallen into the sere and yellow so far as novelty is conthe sere and yellow so far as novelty is can-cerned. The wheelbarrow illiot who frundles the winner of an election bei four or five miles to the accompaniment of bands, fish borns and flying banners has folded his tent horns and flying banners has folded his tent horns and flying banners has folded his tent like a circus man and silently "snuck" away. The American people, athirst for the new, even in their variety of women, have de-manded that no state and unprofitable last wars election bets he made on the impetd-The American people, and wall-eyed pike. The number of the people is and wall-eyed pike. The number of the people is and wall-eyed pike. The number of the people is a stranger to him is walking near him. The merchant wins his gain, and an election, the vital interest taken in its out-election, the vital interest taken in its out-election. The vital interest taken in its out-election, the vital interest taken in its out-election. The vital interest taken in its out-election interest taken in its out-election. The vital interest is interest taken in its out-election. The vital interest is number of the most reduced bunchers will guy him. He has agreed to go in the imperial Clan, or family, every gen-eration sees its rank called by one step. For a step aside all thoughts of gloves or candy, and are now setting themselves the task of evolv-ing something odd, bizarre, unlque, to use as of an election bet.

the basis of an election bet. "If McKinley is elected president of the Unlied States I am going to get out of the country, never to return." "Oh! pshaw! I don't believe you're game enough to do anything of the kind; you're gust talking through your hat. I'll just bet that you won't do anything of the sort." "What will you bet? I'll go you for any-

thing I have. "Well, to test your nerve, I will make an agreement that if Bryan is elected I'll leave the country, and if McKinley is elected you must clear out and never show your face in the United States again."

the United States again. "I'll go you in a minute. Charley, you draw up the agreement. I'm not a bluffer. and I do not allow any one to bluff me." And that is how two Milwaukeeans came to make the prize wager of the campaign, a bet that has attracted attention all over the bet that has attracted att vorite is defeated, but Milwaukee has set a new pace; it has evolved the exile wager. back. follows: And the contracting parties are terribly in carnest. It is no joke with them, no matter in what light it may be viewed by the thou-sands of people who have read of their odd wager.

WHO THE BETTERS ARE.

The men who made the wager are Freder-ick W. Burke and A. N. Donaldson. If Mc-Kinley is elected Burke is the man who must leave the United States, while if Bryan is elected Donaldson will be the exile. They are old time friends, but differ in politics. Burke is an ardent silver man, while Donaldson ping his faith on gold and McKinley. Burke is city editor of the Record, a free silver daily that was established upon the south side about a year ago. Donaldson is a railroad man. Both formerly lived in La Crosse and are bosom friends of Major D. Frank Powell, botter known as "White Beaver." a title conferred upon him by the Indians, by whom he is greatly admired. When in La Crosse Donaldson was "White Beaver's" private secretary, while Burke was engaged in newspaper work. Charles J, Alden is a pension agent, with an office at 218 Grand avenue. Like Burke and Donaldson he formerly lived at La

and Donaldson, he formerly lived at La Crosse, and the three are fast friends. Burke and Donaldson have been in the habit of spending their evenings in Alden's office. Ever since the opening of the campaign Burke and Donaldson have been having some hot arguments over the money question. The climax was reached on the evening of September 7, when Burke boldly declared that he would quit the country in the event of McKinley's election.

Here is the prize wager in its entirety: MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7, 1896.-It

at turns his hair gray, but he is enthu-ically certain that his man will win. COFFINS AND BELLOWS BET. An undertaker and a retired blacksmith, who both belong to the Whist club have made a bet which provides for a certain smount of goot hard work to be done by the losing party. The blacksmith, as well as his friend, prides himself on his familiar-ity with the practical detail of his business, and has super controlled that he could and has siways contended that he could and has sively contented that he could shoe a horse as well as any workman he ever hired. He has airsed that if McKinley is clected he will shoe twenty-five horses as fast as one man can do the work, and the undertaker has made arrangements to take his meals at a boarding house near the shop, so that he can cheer his friend on in us labor. All this is to be unless

Bryan goes in The undertaker, on the other hand, has agreed to dig twenty-five graves if he loses his bet. He says that he can do the work as well as anyone, and that if Dryan is elected he will dig twenty-five graves for customers

SPORTSMEN HAVE A STAKE. Two friends and neighbors of Englewood. the motions as carefully as if every shell was hand-loaded. But his fisherman friend is not so disconsolate. He, at least, can take refuge in the bailjug's flery contents and drown his sorrow there. Yet each is so intrial. tense in the pursuit of his favorite sport that tonse in the pursuit of his favorite sport that both in their hearts execrate the foolishness that prompted any such wager. Their friends, who know of it, help the thing along by trying to plan hunting and fishing trips with them for next spring. The way they rise suddenly from their chairs and dash out is like a new colt kicking at the dashboard.

MANY ABSURD PROPOSITIONS.

The man who will rig himself out with all the paraphernalia of an Italian hand organ man and go from street to street soliciting pennies, hot or cold, has already made his dates, and is anxiously awaiting the out-come. If he loses he will don his stovepipe hat, assume the hand organ and he and the other monkey will go the rounds amid the plaudits of an admiring concourse of shouting followers. The gentleman who has agreed to push the

twins around in a perambulator if his neigh-bor wins the bet is also "on deck," and in addition to the ignominy of being a bachelor ng he is to have a huge placard placed on his the inscription whereof runneth as

IT'S A GOOD THING.

The rest naturally follows as he propels the baby carriage over the crossings and along the sunny cement walks adjacent to his domicile. His neighbor is anticipating great sport with him. If our crank wins, however, he will smoke a good, free quality of tobacco all winter at his neighbor's ex

If you hear a tin horn band playing after the November verdict and see a man carrying a greased pig in his arms and singing "Grover, Grover, It's all over," or wheeling a man in a wheelbarrow, or rolling a beer teg thirty miles in thirty hours, you will know that the election better has gotten in his deadly work.

The ladies, especially the strong-minded new ladies, have bet sets of John Stuart Mill's works, Spencer, Darwin, Tyndall, Car-lyle, Haeckel and other writers' works ou he result of the election, and great will be the rush to the book stores when the result

s announced. Of course, the old reliable "put-up-or-shutup" bet retains its popularity. This is sim-ply the time-honored bet of all, the crystallization of the expression "money talks and thousands and hundreds of thousand of dollars change hands at every national election

GERMAN TOURIST CLUBS.

They Are Carefully Organized and Have a Good Time. When the average British tourist is at

Bryan's Populistic Dreams Were Tried Several Centuries Ago.

CHINA'S COSTLY EXPERIMENT

PATERNALISM ON A LAFGE SCALE Great Times for Officeholders, Spec-

ulators and Extortioners. Their Subsequent Fall and Banishment.

Populism, though a term so new as to be unknown to all our dictionaries, except the latest one, is not unfamiliar elsewhere. It is a general theory of government which has been tried and condemned conturies ago in the freest country in Asia. Though imperfectly informed Americans may sneer at China and all things Chinese, the fact

remains, writes Dr. William Elliot Griffis in the Independent, that in the Chinese empire is the greatest amount of local and general freedom, equaled in but very few countries of the world. Furthermore, the protection of life and property is noteworthy. Without

eration sees its rank reduced by one step, until those who were once in the nobility by necestral rights join the common people. Populism in China has been given a fair rial. For thirteen years it was the national procedure. Then the Chinese condemned

It and abandoned it forever. This was over eight centuries ago; since that time their story has been one of marvelous development, amazing increase of population and general comfort. Let us turn the pages of their history. INCEPTION OF POPULISM. After the long and brilliant Tang dynasty, which lasted for three centuries (A. D.

618-905)—its model of eivilization being that which Korea and Japan followed for centuries-luxury and moral weakness brought on civil wars and rival dynastics which lasted from 907 to 960 A. D. Then the Sung Synasty gave peace and unity to all the Chinas. After 100 years of general proserity there began, in the eleventh century, movement which, in its literary and spec-dative origins, bears a wonderful resemlance to this American age which has seen is publication and wide reading of "Look-g Backward" and "Coin's Financial chool." One of the most brilliant poli-

icians in Chinese history, a dreamer, oet, a rhetorician, was especially active i propagating his theories of government. His idea was that the duties of public admin-istration could be vastly expanded. He

claimed that the emperor (or what amounts to the same thing, the government) is literally father of the people. If the people are children they should have all their wants attended to. This brilliant politician, best known among his many names and titles as N. S.

Wang, dreamed out a Utopia and believed he could actualize his dream. Of course he made the pretext of "following the fathers"

of the second opening of the Indian lands in that section. The town was full of campers and speculators. The few people in the place (of the distant Chow dynasty). In the first place he would have the whole population who had got their consent to have homes there felt under no obligations to entertain strangers, and the landlord of the hotel was nrolled for military service, so that in-tead of a regular army there should be mly a large number of trained officers, the most indifferent and unaccommodating wretch I ever naw. I lost my grip the first leaders and commissaries, who in time of war should assemble the people who should war should assemble the population and an becalled out from their tithings in num-bers according to the population. All public works and enterprises were to be under government appointment, regulation and execution. All cultivators of land were to day I was in his house and when I made the sort of complaint that a man would not urally make under the circumstances, he reckoned I would be able to make a bette run without it. I told airs I was not there for that purpose. He replied that he did no cettion. All cultivators of land were to for that purpose. The replied that he that cetve loans at a very low rate of interest om the government treasury, which was be especially liberal toward farmers. So nearly correct that I never alluded to the to be especially liberal toward farmers, instead of the old editions of the subject again. In order that I may further classics and the ordinary channels of publication of general literature, the will say that on one occasion I went to the

publication of general literature, the government was to turn publisher organize a department to publish and cir-culate new editions of the classical texts, with notes, commentaries and explanations setting forth the views of government and morals propounded by N. S. Wang. In a word. Confucius, Mencius and the sages were to be entirely reconstructed in text, theory and commentary, and the people were to be taught by the government in the polit-it data and financial orthodoxy de-signed by N. S. Wang. Still further, new

schemes, so that while the populistic adand his wife absented themselves to prepare ministration was steadily in progress, the benefits hoped for by the farmora did not accrue. The same victors spirit penetrated the military system. The euroliment proved not only a burden but a curse to the male not only a burden but a curse to the male inhabitants, because the employes of the War department used the new system as a time of profound peace and at least average confort, the populist brogram was tried under government auspices for thitteen years, after having been proceed and dis-seminated through lifedary channels for as many rears before. In 1085 A. D. the conservatives, led by the brilliant statesmen, K. Sze-ma took add of the sovereign and when the new em-perer-the seventh of the line-came to power. N. S. Wang was superseded. Within

When it was finished we took the land-rd out and asked him to name his price. peror-the seventh of the thie-cade to had asked him to have his wife. power, N. S. Wang was supersseled. Within a few weeks the whole populistic system was repeated. The damage done was irrepwas repealed. The damage done was irrep-arable, the millions of money already lost and as Mary had lost her chance of the ghost dance to accommodate us, ald the short to charge us about \$2 n head. could not be regained, but by depleting, al-most to decimation, the horde of officehold-ers and returning to solid common sense

He might as well have had S. "I said the dinner cost me \$S. It cost me more in the long run. When I returned to civilization I sent Mary a dress pattern and a fashion book, for I imagined she would like to know the latest style. I shan't tell ers and returning to solution controls sense principles, the country entered upon a career of progress which lasted through the long and brilliant reign of the Sungs and until the invasion of the Tartars under Genghis Klan. you what the dress pattern cost. That s between my wife and me. But I will bet it The brilliant and able leader of the party that put an end to populism was none other was the finest dress that was ever seen in was the finest dress that was ever seen in Oklahoma. And there is the best room in my house on Fifth avenue for Mary and her husband if they ever come to New York, and a box at the theater every night, and a sail on my yacht. I wish I had Mary's chances of getting to heaven. Talk about --say, what was it Byron wrote? "In the desert a fountain is springing. In the wild waste there still is a tree. than he who, when a boy, performed that act which is pictured in Chinese art and familiar even in our own homes where Chinese keramics are appreciated. In his boyhood one of his playfellows, leaning over the rim of a large vase containing goldfish, fell into the water. The child in danger of drowning was deserted by the other boys.

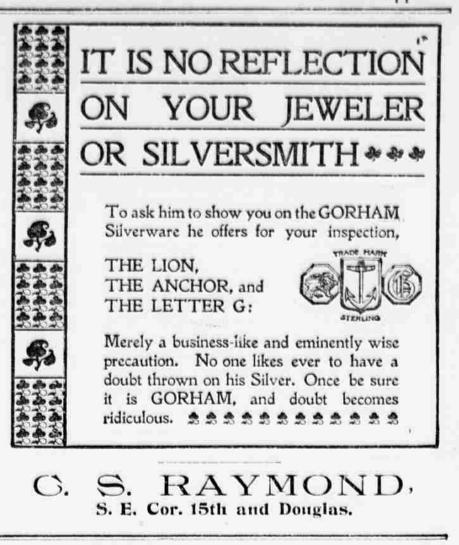
In the wild waste there still is a tree f the Indian agency in Oklahoma.

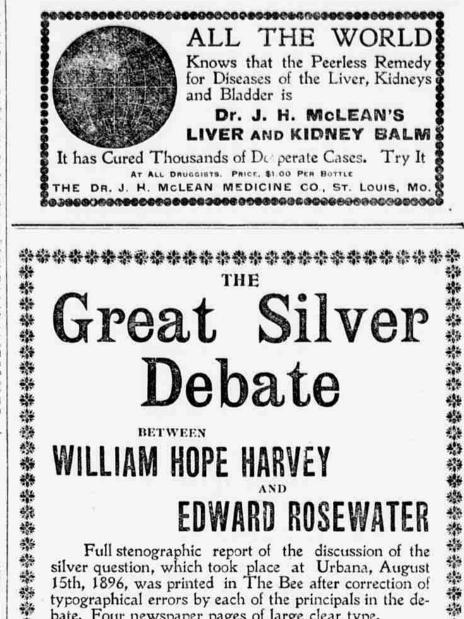
A NAVY TO BE PROID OF.

Ex-President Unreison Says "We Do Not Intend to Again Leave the Sea." that out of this bitter contest rose an intel-lectual landmark in the history of China. There was no blood shed, no civil war; but, Ex-President Harrison in writing of "This Country of Ours" in October Ladies' Home Journal reviews our Navy department, and toils of the reconstruction of our new navy. "We had no great shipyards and no shipwhen the voice of the nation had raised the

Then began a course of deep inquiry into "We had no great shipyards and no ship-builders with the capital, the skilled labor and the experience to fit them to enter this new field," he writes. "John Roach, how-ever, had the courage to believe that he could create a competent shop and build the new vessels. He put everything at risk and should have had better treatment from the government than he received. He was fairly entitled to some of the profits that have since accuried to those who have the nature and use of money, of land, of property of all sorts, and the reciprocal duties of men to men as individuals and as organized into social and governmental forms. This thinking resulted in a litera-ture which has been for centuries the basis of opinions of educated men in China, Korea have since accrued to those who have walked in the path he blazed. We have now, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, ship-A young country like the United States of America may well take a lesson from the experience of the freest people in Asia. cards and builders capable of constru-iny ship and of putting into her any Nor will sneers at the "heathen" or "moon any ma chinery of the first efficiency. We have also great steel plants, costing millions of money and capable of making armor plates of the eved lepers" avail to erase the sure teach ings of history. Out of this great debate of 1896 may we have an intellectual and ethical revival that shall be a shining landhighest resisting power, and steel gun forg-ings of the finest quality. These great ship-yards and steel plants are convincing proofs hat the supremacy we once had in woode hipbuilding may be attained-if it has no dready been attained-in steel ships. * and Other Circumstances tha Made the Meal Memorable. Practically all of this work has been done within ten years, and the secretaries of the navy who have presided over and directed "The best dinner I ever had," said a New the constructors and ordnance officers of a navy who have furnished the plans and York club man to a New York Sun reporter was in Oklahoma, and it cost me about \$8, esigns, and the steelmakers and shipbuild The dinner itself cost me but \$2, but I paid ers who have executed these plans, are en-titled to the highest praise. We have al-ways had a navy personnel to be proud o -mot a finished navy, but one on the way A new battleship is a new argument for in-\$5 to get to it, and the tips cost me \$1, as 'I was in the town of El Reno on the eve ernational arbitration-for you must have noticed that peremptory demands for a fixed imount of damages are usually made upor nations that have no battleships nor torpede







hereby agreed between Albert N. Donaldson and Fred W. Burke that if W. J. Bryan is elected president of the United States Albert N. Donaldson will leave the United States on or before the 1st day of January, 1897, but if William McKinley is elected president of the United States Fred W. Burke agrees to depart from the United States, never to return. "FRED W. BURKE.

"A. N. DONALDSON. "Witnesses: "CHARLES J. ALDEN. "H. JANSSEN.

"The above is a true copy. "CHARLES J. ALDEN, Notary Public."

A WOMAN'S HEROIC BET. Mrs. McArthur of the north side has agreed as follows if McKinley is elected: That she will chop all the kindling, make the fires and bring in all the coal and take out and sift the ashes for one year after the date of the election of the major. Anyone who has split tough-grained nine kind. two or three months with a dull hatchet (McArthur never sharpens that batchet) knows what a tough, back-break-ing job it is. But sifting ashes is the meanest work in the whole schedule of houses keeping. To stand out in the alley and shake the "popper" so that all the fine ashes will sift out is not such a wearying task, but the wind is always behind a barrel waiting for you. it blows the astres in your eyes, and when you open your mouth to swear it blows the astres into your mouth and fills the crevices between your teeth with ashes. And when you get through and go in the house to tackle a plate of pan

cakes every cake disappears ballasted with grit and line cinders. That is what Mrs. McArthur has laid herself liable to.

McArthur, who thinks he has a "cinch," has agreed to do all the rough washing and ironing for a year if Bryan is elected. Mac docan't think he stands a ghost of a show of having to do the rub-a-dub-dub act, but Mrs. McArthur just dreams right along of seeing him bending over at his work, a bar of yellow soap on the washboard, his hands crumpled up like a piece of old parchment and the suds piling up in the tub. She thinks if she could just see Mac scrubbing away for dear life, getting the spots out of sock, or plowing around in an atmosphere f hot steam, that she would be happy. About the ironing she has visions of a smell of burned clothing, but she is sure he will burn his fingers with the flat irons.

grocers on the west side have entered into a written wager, signed, sealed and witnessed, the terms of which are in-tended to hear hard on their respective leanlogs as to creature comforts. Wilson loves a good clear and never spends less than 10 cents apiece for his weeds, wholesale. Edwards doesn't smoke, but he likes occasion-ally a nip of whisky, a glass of wine or a anit" or a "stein" of foamy heer. If there s one thing he hates it is ginger ale. Says he would just as lief drink the stuff they pack telegraph batteries in. Wilson's chief detestation is a 5-cent cigar. He thinks a drug-store 5-cent cigar is actually poison-When Wilson gets home at night ha goes to the library after dinner and fetches up before a cozy little grate with a table at his right hand loaded with books and peri-odicals and lighted by a student's lamp. Then Gracie comes in and lights papa's cigar and papa sits and reads and smokes for a couple of hours. Gracie is Wilson's oldest girl and the very apple of his eye. Some-times she will seat herself at the plano and play a dreamy nocturne while papa leans back and watches curling smoke wreaths of his fine cigar float cellingward.

The Wilsons do not object to papa's smok-g. They rather like it. It has a very soothing effect on his temper. But now Wil-son shudders to think of the possibilities of

anging his plans for a continental hol day, says the London Telegraph, he is ap to leave out of the reckoning most of thos centers in Germany which lie off the beaten track of English travel, his impression being that, however great their charm, it would be difficult for him, with his more or less inadequate command of the language, to find his way about in them. The possibility of his getting lost in what he regards as the trackless expanse of a German forest deters im from fresh enterprises, and he invari ably keeps to the recognized routes, it

which alone he thinks there is safety for him. But, however reasonable his fear may have been years ago, the fact should be practically the whole of the innumerable

forest districts and "play grounds" of Ger-many an almost perfect network of organi-zations employed in facilitating the move-ments and increasing the comforts of tourists in every possible way, carrying on, fact, a work the like of which is unknown among ourselves, but one that, for its cease less activity, its therough-going and most practical plan of operations and its ex-tremely beneficial results deserves the most cordial recognition. It is found to be of n-use to rely on local or other authorities fo the real opening up of the district. The au-thorities will keep main roads in repair and put up sign posts thereon; but the route of the tourist in search of the picturesque lies as often as not, in Germany, away from the main reads, through more or less dense for ests, along unfrequented valleys, or over mountain tops; and if these bypaths are to be indicated and kept in order it must be done by private agency. This is where the work of the Tourist Verein mainly comes in and so well, indeed, is the work draw that there is today hardly a forest or mountain region in Germany where a tourist can not find his way about or reach a given point with an case entirely lacking in the case of a stranger who gets into the inner recesses of Epping ferest, of Wales, of the

recesses of Epping forest, of Wales, of the New forest, or of almost any other of our own haliday resorts. Each verein, or club, is formed by some hundreds, or, it may be, some thousands, of residents in a particular district, the funds being provided by means of small subscriptions ranging from 2 shillings to 5 shillings a year. The organization con-sists, as a rule, of a central body and a sufficient number of sections to cover the whole of the district, each section taking charge of its own locality. The practice

whole of the district, each section taking charge of its own locality. The practice varies somewhat, but a favorite method is for the members to join a section and pay their subscription to that section, part of the money being retained for local purposes, while the remainder goes to the central body to form a fund for the payment of general expenses or for the making of special grants. Each section has its inde-pendent organization for local purposes, but pendent organization for local purposes, bu sends representatives to the general as sembly of the club. A large number of the clubs have also joined themselves into federation, which meets year by year i different parts of Germany.

The objects aimed at are, generally speak-ing, the indication of routes according to a oniform system; the construction of footpaths and the keeping in order of paths al-ready made; the opening out of good points of view, or the facilitating of access to them; the provision of seats, shelters, an-also of prospect towers in the case, say, o mountain tops where an elevation above th height of the trees would give a greatly ex-tended view; the publication of guide books and maps, and so on. The advantage of each club being split up into sections is that the members in a particular locality are each club being spiit up into sections is that the members in a particular locality ar-naturally better acquainted with it than those living elsewhere would be, and take a more direct personal interest in carrying out the desired arrangements therein as thoroughly as they can. Not only this, but each particular section within the district having to smoke "iron" cigars. Connecticut filter Finr de Stenchioso ropes. However, he consolts himself by saying "McKinley can't lose," and at present all's quiet in the Wil-son household. Edwards is something of a connoisseur as to wines and liquors. He will taik impres-sively about "boquet." "bcdy," dry wines and old whiskies and has a habit of holding a glass up critically and scanning its con-tents with half-closed eye in a way that Would deceive the most intelligent. The pos-Wang

igned by N. S. Wang. Still further, new departments of the government were to be stablished to carry out these regulations hich were to completely re-create admin-

strative methods. REGENERATING THE COUNTRY. Ostensibly the whole scheme was in the nterest of the masses, of the people as

against corporations, monopolies, the priv-ileged, the titled and the learned classes. In a word, the existing order of society was to be overturned. Things were to be made to stand on their heads, so that it could be seen how they looked. Aircady,

by the circulation of his writings and through other causes, though the time was not one of want or real distress, there were ot wanting enough to form a party that wanted to try experiments even at the risk wanted to try experiments even at the risk of ruin. Notwithstanding that many level-headed men saw through the nebular schemes of N. S. Wang, even as one can see the stars through a comet's tail, and protested vigorously, yet N. S. Wang pro-ceeded. Politicians who hoped to profit by the overturn of things sang his praises as the heaven-sent regenerator of society and the true friend of the farmer and the

workingman. The emperor was gained over to the schemes by being flattered skillfuily by N. S. Wang, who compared his imperial master to the wise rulers of antiquity. So, in splite of all opposition, N. S. Wang and his associates proceeded to regenerate China. Like weeds after a rain, new gov-ernment departments, each of them with hosts of well salaried officers, sprang up One of these departments was for the mak-

ing and issuing of cheap editions of the ancient classics properly tinkered and medi-cated by N. S. Wang. Another department was created which lent the national money the cultivators of the soil and to all those engaged in schemes of reclaiming marsh and wild land. For the making of the whole people into a national constabulary, a fresh department with many subdivisions was organized, with a legion of salaried central, provincial and local officers.

OFF WITH A BOOM. "The reforms" started off with a splash. As when the river waters rise after a win-

cighth year there was a howl of vengeance. By the tenth year things had become desperate A vast party of opposition was and some very bad singing. I had reserved the banks of the uncertain stream, and he was so deeply interested in my yarn that be forded the creek before he was aware of it. "He drove us to the little cottage where ment patronage exercise and his own unquestionable abilities. N. S. Wang was able to hold himself and his party in power. He had the emperor on his side, and was able to make out his opponents not only enemies but even as tainted with treason. Nevertheless, the believers in common sense, who held to the lessons taught by ages of experi-

ence, kept up their opposition and agitation. They pointed to the results of populism or the application of the theories of N. S. REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

In the first place, the system of government loans at low interest to cultivators and claimers of the soil did at first benefit the agricultural classes, yet the advantage was very quickly neutralized through the dishonesty of the officeholders who had charge of the disbursements. The system developed new broods of extertioners. The government got little or no interest upon

wants, and he told me there was a barre of water in the cellar, and that I could take the bucket and help myself. He added that I must use the water sparingly, as he said that no bathing was allowed, and that had to pay for it, and that it came from a spring about ten miles away. He further only one course of water was permitted, asked him if I might have a little extra to use in connection with my tooth brush. This request brought down upon me all of his ontempt, and I waived that. "I have been on the plains where ther was not a house between sunrise and sunset

and not a feather in sight. But hunger such a case can be philosophized with. T suffer hunger, however, in a town of yo own country, and among your own people is one of the pangs I never want to fee again. I had suffered this sort of feeling for four days. There was no fruit in the town. The canned goods of the cheapest make were being sold at fabulous prices to Indians, who regarded them as luxuries Besides, I already felt the symptoms of a sickening dyspepsia and did not care to increase them.

'In my hungered condition I met an office f the regular army from the of the regular army from the command a Fort Reno, six miles distant, and, knowing that the average army officer is a gentleman I introduced myself and begged him to direct me to some place where I could reduce my famishing condition. He invited me to the fort to mess with him, but I told him I could not accept, although I was distrease

"He said if I insisted on spending my oney he would tell me where I could get money he would toll me where I could get a fairly good meal, but it was nine miles away. The qualification he put forth ob-literated distance. I asked him to be brief. I was directed to the Indian agency, and learned the name of a man there who served a fairly good meal to the officer in charge of the agency and to the Indian storekeepers. I lost ne time in applying for livery--there was such a thing as livfor livery-there was such a thing as livery in the benighted town. It was a be nighted town then; I do not know what i

is now. The liveryman said he had bu one rig, and that the team was pretty we The feforms' started off with a splash As when the river waters rise after a win-ter's chopping and thousands of logs roll and float to the boom, so the newly created officers hied to their stations. All China was speedily filled with fuss and talk, and the surface activity of men paid from the public crib. Brilliant were their uniforms and fat were their salaries. At first the farmer sang with joy as he received the of the new system were the speculators, who thatfully received the public cash for the duly avowed purpose, properly declared in s^mdavits, of draining the swamps, diking the golden age come again.

the golden age come again. For two or three years everything went on swimmingly. In the fourth or fifth year there was shaking of heads with many com-plaints and groanings. About the seventh or cighth year there was a howl of vengeance. By the tenth year things had become des-perate. A vast party of opposition was organized against the schemes of N.S.

I was told afterward, was a graduate of a Pennsylvania Indian school and had been sent back among his people to bring them up to a higher civilization. He was very drunk the day I saw him, and his wardrobe consisted of a blanket and a nether garment worn by Indians.

"The landlord came out and said it was late for dinner. His wife was the cook, and, as it was Sunday, she did not like to do any extra work, especially as she was

wanting to go to a ghrst dance that evening and it was to take place at some distance As I was the hungriest man in the crowd I was selected as spokesman, and I was worked up to the pitch of eloquence. His wife came out, and I appealed to her. She consented when I told her that the monetar consideration was a small part of the situ its loans. Vast sums were sunk in wild ation. We were invited in, and the man

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