

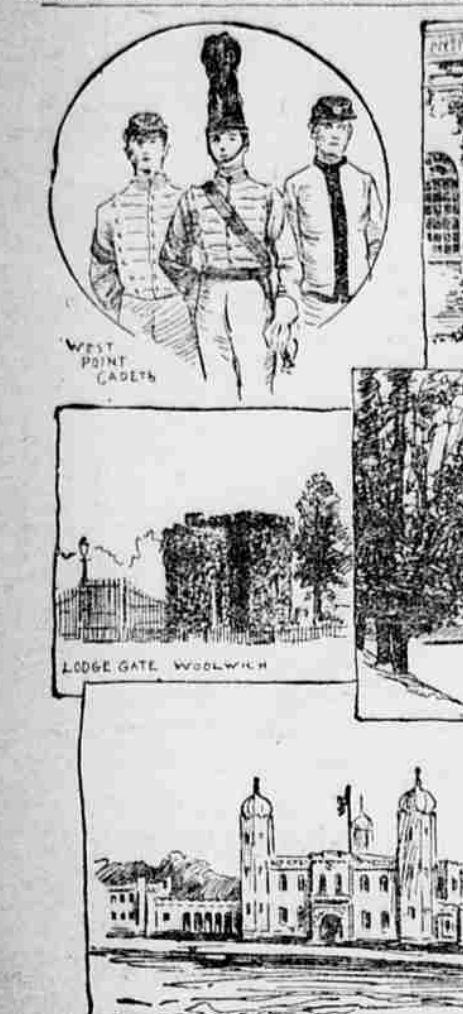
TRAINING ARMY OFFICERS

British and American Systems Contrasted by an Officer of the Form.

WEST POINT, WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST

The Democracy of the One and the Aristocracy of the Other—A Greater Liberty Enjoyed in the British Academies.

The essential difference that exists between the respective methods of Uncle Sam and John Bull for the education of their embryo officers is one of money. England demands that her cadets pay and pay heavily, too, for their training, whereas the United States is content to pay her military pupils as well as educate them. There is but little similarity in the two systems, though the result achieved is the same. As everybody knows, combination by one's state senator and a plain school education is sufficient to admit the young American, thirsting for glory, within the portals of West Point. But admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where England trains her would-be "snappers" and "gunners," is a very different matter. There are two military colleges in England, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, above mentioned. At Sandhurst the cadets are trained for the cavalry and infantry branches of the service, while at Woolwich, known popularly as the "shop," commissions are given only for the artillery.



ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY ACADEMIES COMPARED.

and engineers—the latter being those most successful in the competitive examinations. LIMITED TO THE WELL-TO-DO. Entrance to these establishments is obtained only through a severe competitive examination, held under civil service rules, and the usual medical inspection. But when the struggling student has at length overcome all difficulties, his father must face a yearly bill of \$100, unless he himself holds or holds a commission in the army. The size of this sum, even though it is only for two years, the full course, is sufficient to debar all but sons of well-to-do families. This qualification of means is very necessary, as the young officer cannot expect to live on his pay, which is only \$600 a year for some considerable time.

Once within the gates the studies and drills are very similar to those of our institution, but the social and recreative systems differ considerably. At Woolwich and Sandhurst the order of the day is "terms," but when the struggling student has at length overcome all difficulties, his father must face a yearly bill of \$100, unless he himself holds or holds a commission in the army.

"On Saturday afternoon of the fifth week the Register devil brought the type back for the last time, I thought he seemed uncommonly cheerful as he accepted my appreciation for the paper. He was dressed in a frock coat and top hat, and he carried a large portfolio under his arm. He was smiling broadly as he handed me the type, and he said: 'I'm glad to see you're all satisfied with the paper. It's a pleasure to do business with you. I'll be back again in a few days with the new type. I'll be back again in a few days with the new type.'

"The outcome of it all was I took a night train and dropped down the road about half past ten to the home of a relative where I remained until it was time to begin work on the next week's issue, and in the meantime I had collected the material for what, but he never was able to collect his fees for the publication of that ad."

AN HISTORIC SHOE.

A War Relic that is to Be Again Brought Fourth for Charity's Sake. The great fair at the sanitary commission, which was held in this city in 1864, relates the Philadelphia Ledger, is still quite vividly remembered by many Philadelphians. Perhaps the department which attracted the most attention was that of toys, and which was presided over by Mrs. Dr. William H. Furness, illustrating the dearest beloved nursery rhyme.

It is easy to catch a cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all the ailments of the throat. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure.

NURSERIES FOR FISH

The Red Eggs of the Salmon and How They Are Taken Care Of.

MILLIONS HATCHED IN PUBLIC AQUARIUMS

Instructive Details of the Methods Pursued in the Fish Nurseries of the Government—Greenness of Salmon Fry.

"The nursing and rearing of little fish is far more difficult than the nursing and rearing of little human beings. Yet every year the agents of the United States Fish commission watch over the births and tend with care the early days of whole millions of these tiny feather children."

"The eggs are deposited in pans, and the milk poured over them. After three minutes a little water is added, and presently the eggs begin to separate. Henceforward each egg is in a small individual carrier inside a tiny red shell, transparent, like tinted glass."

THE PROCESS OF HATCHING. "The hatching troughs are not quite seven inches deep, and are divided into compartments, each of which holds a little basket or tray of woven wire, about twelve inches wide and twenty inches long. The meshes of the wire are not wide enough to permit the eggs to fall through, but the little salmon fry, when released from their shells, can easily wriggle their little bodies through the protecting screen, and into the water-filled troughs below."

TRANSPORTING THE EGGS. "The dead eggs are picked out, and the corps of watchers, with the aid of microscopes, begin watching through the microscope shells for the signs of the salmon to assume form and shape—i. e., the spinal column or backbone."

"Very gradually the spine appears—a faint shaded line at first, then a happy, dark black stroke, tapering to a point. Presently at the thicker end of the stroke a protruberance begins to form. This is the head of the fish. If the hatching proceeds favorably, the protruberance may be taken out of the baskets and shipped at this stage; but the United States agents prefer not to invite risk to their diminutive charges by needless handling."

"When the red eggs are being packed, prior to their journey to the planting grounds, it is to say, to the various streams where they are to be set at liberty, after the shells are broken—the shipping boxes used are of stout pine. Between alternating layers of straw and moss, the eggs are deposited, and hay is stuffed all around the inside of the box to guard against changes of temperature. This human ingenuity conceives a means by which the future salmon may thousands of miles overland, without damage or danger."

"Steadily after thirty-five days the grand climax of hatching is achieved, the hundreds of the little creatures break out of shell at once. The utmost vigilance must now be exercised. So vast are the quantities of broken shells that they are a constant source of annoyance to the watchers, stopping the flow of water, and leaving the fry liable to suffocation. The tiny wrigglers are appealingly tender, and are liable to bruise or injury may injure them for life. The watchers keep them gently stirred up with long straws, just as policemen make curious crowds 'move on' when they show signs of obstructing traffic."

LITTLE GLUTTONS. "Slimey are fearfully and wonderfully greedy. They eat six full meals a day, with lumbering light lunches in between. The earlier their feeding begins every morning, and the longer it continues through the night, the better for the fish. Two hours after food time they are again ravenously hungry, and they grow much faster when fed constantly. In fact, the more they eat with sorrow, when food is plentiful, the more they grow."

THE CARLSBAD CURE. Course of Treatment Followed by the Afflicted. A writer in Harper's Bazar says, in describing the Carlsbad cure: "At 6 we were finally breakfast on eggs, ham and tea. For me, every other day a massage, alternating with a mud bath. Massage is familiar to most people, but the idea of bathing in mud is an appalling one. On the first occasion it is repugnant; on the second, pleasant; on the third, blissful. After that one craves mud. The bath is ushered into the room, and the patient is carried to the tub in the floor. At the side of this is the space reserved for the mud bath when it shall be brought. The floor of the room is a few inches higher than the other, and has a table, sofa, looking-glass, a clothes rack and a rug for the feet. Before the patient undresses one is obliged to plunge a hand or a foot into the seething mass. It does suggest earthworms, and the bubbling appears like the movement caused by unpleasant snaky creatures. The beginner may, if she can, practice a little mental science and 'make believe' that the stuff is pink—a warm pulp of rose leaves. (I confess that I prayed for courage and then put in a tentative foot. Once in the sensation is physically pleasant."

Take advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One bottle will cure you.

CELEBS AND MANUFACTURERS OF OMAHA.

Advertisement for various businesses including: Lining & Metcalf Co. (Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Implements), Parlin, Orendorff & Martin Co. (Jobbers of Farm Machinery), A. Hospe (Picture Moldings), Rees Printing Co. (Lithographing, Printing and Book Binding), American Hand Sewed Shoe Co. (Jobbers of Foot Wear), E. H. Sprague & Co. (Rubbers and Mackintoshes), E. P. Kirkendall & Co. (Boots, Shoes and Rubbers), T. Lindsey (Wholesale Rubber Goods), Morse-Coe Shoe Co. (Boots, Shoes, Rubbers), Williams-Hayward Shoe Company (Wholesale Shoe Manufacturers), Bemis Omaha Bag Co. (Importers and Manufacturers of Bags), Farrell & Co. (Syrops), The American Chicory Co. (Growers and manufacturers of all forms of Chicory), Dewey & Stone Furniture Co. (Wholesale Furniture -- Draperies), and others.

Advertisement for various businesses including: Agricultural Implement, M. H. Bliss (Importers and Jobbers of Crockery, China, Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, Chandeliers, Lamps, Chimneys, Cutlery, Etc.), Creamery Supplies, The Sharples Company (Creamery Machinery and Supplies), Sheridan Fuel Co. (Office 1605 Farnam Street), M. E. Smith & Co. (Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions), Richardson Drug Co. (902-906 Jackson St.), The Mercer Chemical Co. (Wholesale Hardware, Omaha), E. E. Bruce & Co. (Druggists and Stationers), Western Electrical Company (Electric Mining Bells and Gas Lighting), Wolf Electrical Supply Co. (Wholesale and Retail Electrical Supplies), Branch & Co. (Wholesale Commission Merchants), Streight & Howes (Fruit and Vegetables), The American Chicory Co. (Wholesale Furniture -- Draperies), and others.

Advertisement for various businesses including: Type Foundries, Great Western Type Foundry (Superior Copper Mixed Type is the best on the market), McGord-Brady Co. (Groceries, 13th and Leavenworth St.), Meyer & Raapke (Wholesale Groceries), Paxton and Gallagher Co. (Importers, Gas Coffee Roasters and Jobbing Grocers), J. H. Haney & Co. (Harness, Saddles and Collars), Rector & Wilhelmy Co. (Wholesale Hardware, Omaha), Lee-Clark Andreesen Hardware Co. (Wholesale Hardware), Walter Moise & Co. (Wholesale Liquors), J. H. Eagle Gin (East India Bitters), Frick & Hertz, Riley Brothers (Wholesale Liquors and Cigars), John Boekhoff (Wholesale Wines, Liquors and Cigars), and others.

Advertisement for various businesses including: Chicago Lumber Co. (Wholesale Lumber), C. N. Dietz (Wholesale and Retail Lumber), Geo. A. Hoagland (Wholesale Lumber, Lime, Etc.), David Cole & Co. (Packers, King Cole Oysters, Celery and Poultry), National Oil and Paint Co. (Manufacturers of Air Floated Mineral Paint), Standard Oil Co. (Oils), Carpenter Paper Co. (Printing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Stationery), Ribbel Paper and Woodenware Co. (Wrapping Paper, Stationery, Woodenware), Omaha School Supply Co. (Publishers, Manufacturers and Jobbers), Crane-Churchill Co. (Manufacturers and Jobbers of Steam, Gas and Water Supplies of All Kinds), United States Supply Co. (Steam Pumps, Engines and Boilers, Pipes, Wind Mills, Steam and Plumbing Material, Building, Etc.), H. Hardy & Co. (Toys, Dolls, Albums and Fancy Goods), On Time Yeast Co. (Manufacturers' celebrated "On Time Yeast" for Baking Powder, Satisfaction guaranteed), and others.

left to take a course in a Helena business college. Until she was 16 years old she was as quiet as any of her schoolmates. But then came a calamity which wrecked her life. She became seriously ill and a doctor was called in. who, it is said, gave her drugs that threw her into convulsions. Soon afterward she became paralyzed and one year after her first attack she seemed to lose the power of speech. The paralysis of the body left her in time, but she would not speak. For ten years she has spoken but three times until the earthquake shook her into momentary sensibility. Mrs. Marden believes she has noticed a change for the better in her daughter's condition since that morning. The unfortunate young woman has taken some interest in the life about her since then and her mother is waiting the time when she will again begin to talk. "I don't know whether it was the earthquake or not," said Mrs. Marden, "but she has recently said 'Something had hit me, for I heard her. We were awakened by the earthquake which, you know, commenced at 2:20 o'clock in the morning.' I did not know what it was and at first thought that something had happened to Etta. What is the matter? To my surprise she spoke and said 'What? I was only a word, but it sounded sweet to me. "Since then I think that Etta has shown more interest in things. At any rate she is improved."