Experiences of a Western Wizard Among the Fakirs of the Orient.

INDIANS A FEW TRICKS

Puts to Flight a Crack Hindoo Magician and Causes the Chinese Empress to Think Him a Devil-Mikado Not Rattled.

"I confess," said Prof. Baldwin, the showman, to a New York Sun reporter, "that I have not a very high opinion of the muchtalked-of eastern magic. tricks done by the Indian fakirs may appear miraculous enough to us, although they are in reality quite simple, but, on the other hand, many of our old familiar standbys astonish the Orientals far more. For example, there is a well known trick requiring only a little knowledge of elementary chemistry for its performance which I have played before various strange audiences, always with great success and sometimes with rather surprising results. If you put a few drops of a very simple chemical mixture on a garment the whole thing will burst into flame in exactly three minutes without giving any warning except to the eye of the initiated, and to him only when he keeps a very careful

"Well, some ten years ago, when Sir James Fergusson was governor of Bombay, I was performing in Simla. After one of my shows I was introduced to Sir James, and we fell to talking of Indian magic. Sir James was a believer; I was a skeptic. He declared that he could produce men who would convert me. I accepted the challenge. The trial was to take place in ten days, when I was to dine at Government house. By this time Sir James said he could procure the most celebrated magicians in the province, with whom he would confront me. Well, the time came. I repaired to Goverament house, when there was assembled a big crowd of officers and civilians and their wives, in fact, all the wealth and fashion of Simla, waiting to see the discomfiture of the American braggart. There were also present some half dozen fakirs, or Yoghis, or whatever you choose to call m, solemn-looking individuals, with long beards and nails, and not overclean, and for clothes, white bandanas wound round them. The Indians went through the old familiar tricks, the mango tree, stabbing the boy in the basket, etc., the mysteries

of which I was able to explain away well enough to the audience. "After my rivals had got through with their work I took the governor aside and told him that I would make all the Indians strip to the skin and run out of the house the company could stand it. Sir James told me to go ahead. 'We don't think anything of naked niggers here,' he said. Now, I was familiar enough with the Indian character to know that unless you carry matters with a high hand they will think nething of you. I acted accordingly. Through the medium of an officer, who acted as interpreter, I reviled the leading magician through all the moods and tenses. The Fire Trick.

"I asked him what he meant by showing such childish rubbish to his excellency, the representative of the empress, and ended by telling him that I would blast him with fire from heaven unless he went down on his knees and incontinently apologized. The Indian smiled contemptuously and made some remark, at which my interpreter laughed, but refused to translate it. could gather, it was an obscene expression, signifying that I was 'talking through my hat.' Straightway I pretended to fall into a towering rage and, reeling out a long rigmarole, waved my hands above his head and invoked the wrath of heaven to burn him up. The magician looked a little startled, but maintained an attitude of incredulity and contempt. Of course my rigmarole was meaningless, but while I was vociferating a little native servant of mine had sneaked up behind and poured a few drops of the chemical I have spoken of above upon the garment of each of the magicians. Then I waited with my watch in my hand.

"Just as the three minutes expired I stretched up my hands above my head and made another invocation. At the same moment the bandanas burst into sheets of flame. With a howl the Indians tore off trolled to furnish lights for the village their garments-the bandana comes off easthe and fled stark naked and screaming out of the house, down the street, and finally out through the gates of the town into the open country. My triumph was complete. The company was dumfounded and even the governor was puzzled. I kept him guessing for a week before I explained to him. In the meantime I sent out after the discomfited magicians and ordered them to return and apologize. They did so, prostrating themselves before me most abjectly, and naming me the king of all magicians. I ville real estate. soothed their injured feelings a little, telling them that their magic was very good in its away, humbled, but fairly satisfied.

Tried it on Royalty. "This same trick will serve to exemplify some of the differences in character and intellect in the Chinese and Japanese. Some basis of a small weekly payment, and the time after the incident related above I visited Pekin, where I played before the empress and court. The empress' mother, you influence with New York capitalists, the must know, is the real ruler of China. money would be obtained to build the house, Well, at the end of the performance 1 set and a mortgage given. Dolge had an extenman's clothes on fire in the manner I have sive lumber yard connected with his plant explained. The Chinese courtiers were one and he would furnish the lumber. Nearly and all astounded and terrified. Even the all the workmen's homes in the village have hurt him. Load him with presents; but let have thousands of dollars invested in village me never see him more.' I took my pres- real estate. The very foundation of the vilgnts and departed with all the speed I lage is built on mortgages, bonds, notes and ould. I got out of the city, too, for I knew promises. that if the people once knew that I was under the ban of the empress' displeasure were also largely represented in promises. my life would not be worth an hour's pur- The actual practical benefits to the workmen

Tokio my experience was very different. First, insurance; second, pension; third, When my victim's clothes took fire the endowment. The first, insurance, was good mikado applauded.

and smilliog; 'excellent; but you must show live should receive an insurance policy for than that which they held in the regular an unfortunate shot, as it flew dangerously ing to give the thing away at once. I put other \$1,000 policy, and so on. Mr. Dolge stantial than brevet. The volunteer army smile. 'Of course,' he said, 'of course, must not reveal these secrets to the

the answer; furthermore I thought it and he wise on my part to accede to the mest of so powerful an individual. I ex-

"In another 'quntry, where I tried the more serious. It was the capital of a province of Further Iodia, and my spectator was an exalted princess. lady-she was about 15 years old, for course, fully matured-was deesence and held forth.

A Warm Proposal. nighty. You could destroy my enemies now off.

YANKEE MAGIC IN THE EAST and make me the mightiest in the land." bowed and said nothing. "Your per bowed and said nothing. 'Your peron,' she went on, 'ls agreeable to me. You shall be my husband and we will rule over this country.

> that I had a wife already. She waived the objection aside.
> "'The law of this land,' she said, 'allows a man wix wives." Then she came up to ADVANCEMENT BELIEVED TO BE TEMPORARY Mrs. Baldwin and put her arm around her

'I think,' she said, 'that we two

could rule the harem." "I was at my wits' end. I knew that if I rebuffed the lady she would order a guard o stick a dagger in my back. I thought a fittle and finally devised a plan. After expressing my gratitude and new-born love told her that we must make a great festival of the marriage, and that in a far-off fown I had a vast store of riches, which we could posed to welcome a war. Hostilities, they use for the purpose. To obtain it, however, say, stop stagnation and promotions are in it would be necessary that I should go to order. The war just ended no doubt brought

bade me go and leave my wife as a host- tion, many of which have been fully realage. This did not suit me, so I explained ized. that it was my wife's signature that was According to the Washington correspond-

required. go and I remain behind. This was nearly temporary. They have been in the line of army, as bad, so I took her aside and told her that commands in the volunteer troops. Permamy wife was a very jealous woman and nent promotions come only through the rethat if I was not with her she would re- tirement or death of officers further up on has made promotions where merit suggested venge herself by running off with the the list. There will be a few of these latter them. money. Finally the princess gave us heave on account of the ravages in the ranks of to go and fetch the money with strict in- officers caused by Mauser bullets and yellow junctions that we make haste back. That fever encountered in the Santiago campaign. was all I needed. I got out as quickly as there was a British resident I told him my assigned to staff duty since the volunteer story. He swore deeply and fervently.

me into. Now at every ship that touches at pushed forward two or three steps in point this port I shall have a horde of the of rank and compensation by being placed princess's people looking for you, and in command of independent and volunteer threatening the town with all kinds of blood organizations. and murder.' Then he evolved a plan. 'Get out of this as quick as you can,' he said, and when you arrive in British perritory the pay of a first lieutenant is now enjoying get the authorities to make out a deed the increased compensation of a captain or certifying your death. Put this in a large a major of volunteers. Many of them also official envelope all covered with stamps, have received an additional honor by being and have it mailed to your princess. I acted brevetted to some higher rank than that on his advice, and have never heard of my which they actually hold, even in the volroyal would-be bride since."

DOLGEVILLE MILLS REOPENED.

Theories of Their Founder Discarded by the New Management.

The big felt mills at Dolgeville, N. Y., formerly owned and operated by Alfred Dolge & Son, reopened last week, after five months' idleness, under new management. Under the new ownership the profit-sharing theories advanced by Alfred Dolge and put in operation in his works, together with his nine and one-half hours' workday, have all been discarded, and the workmen have received notice that hereafter the works will be conducted on every-day business prin-

The rise and fall of the commercial house of Alfred Dolge forms an interesting story related by the New York Sun. Alfred Dolge expended all of his energies, all of his capital and all the money that a gilt-edge credit could borrow with the one idea in view of building a city on the foothills of the Adirondacks populated solely by wage earners. In a measure he succeeded. From a hamlet of less than 200 souls he built a prosperous town of over 3,000 inhabitants. For years he has been insolvent, but this did not deter him in his efforts and up to the hour of his fallure the work of improving the town was of water works and sewers, wide strets, avenues and boulevards lighted by electricity,

with magnificent school buildings. For years Alfred Dolge was the the village and the Board of Trustees was controlled by him. He bought farm after farm around the village and gave notes in payment. Then he laid out new streets over the property and the streets were accepted by the village. He proposed water works and the village was bonded. When the water works were built his new streets were piped. He was the president of the Board of Education and controlled the other members of the board. To build new school buildings the district was bonded. He controlled all the manufacturing industries in the village of nearly \$500,000. Bonds constructed this formed the Dolgeville Electric Light and Power company and made a contract with the village board that he con-

All of the improvements in the village were made on borrowed capital. The present not Kentucky colonels, either. But in times liabilities of the Dolge corporation will approximate \$3,000,000. The village bonds, corporation bonds and school bonds will aggregate another \$500,000. Every dollar of this indebtedness is held by capitalists outside of the village, and the most of it is held by banks scattered in all parts of the union All the assets of the firm and of Alfred Dolge personally are represented in Dolge-

In addition to the money borrowed by Dolge for the purpose of building up the way, but warning them not to attempt to willage and increasing his property interests Impose upon their superiors. Then I gave here, hundreds of thousands of dollars of them each a small gratuity and sent them foreign capital is invested in small mortgages on workingmen's homes. Dolge, who owned all the available building lots in the village, always encouraged his workmen in building and owning their homes. Dolge would sell a lot to his workman on the amount was sometimes deducted from the operative's weekly pay. Then, through his empress, clever woman as she is, was upset. been erected in this manner, and the ma-'No man did this,' she said. 'It is the work jority have them only paid for in part. of a devil. Take the man away. Do not Different building and loan associations also

The profit-sharing theories of Alfred Dolge of the profit-sharing theories are nil. His "When I performed before the mikado in profit-sharing embraced three theories: while it lasted. This plan provided that ren run of mankied; but between us— half pay. Only four men were on the pen- to the higher grade which they may hold sion roll at the time of the failure. The in the volunteer army. third plan embraced the endowment theory. This provided that if any of the operatives moted to a captain or a major in the volunthat the cost of production should be de- of the latter and draw the pay of a captain sort. Shortly the Vixen came alongside. creased, the operative should have credit or major. The same is true of the officers for a certain per cent of the increased profit. who have been elevated to still higher rank out somebody on the destroyer. lained the trick in full. The mikado was for a certain per cent of the payable when in service. the workman reached the age of 60 years, In another quntry, where I tried the or to his heirs on his death. Many of the ular army who were promoted to major ing chilly in the night air, "let's hear it in more serious, It was the capital of a old operatives had several hundred dollars," generals and colonels who have been made a hurry." credit on the endowment books, but now the brigadier generals exercise all the authority account is not worth the price of the paper and privileges of their higher ranks, alit is written on. The insurance and pension though it is in the volunteer service. plan had a tendency to encourage continued

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

Effect of War on the Rank of Officers of "I was dumfounded. I explained to her the Regulars.

Probability of Enlarging the Army Affords Encouragement-Liberal Rewards-Brevetted Titles Stick.

Regular army officers are usually supwhere it was, in order to sign some papers. to the minds of many of the regular army "The princess was not quite pleased. She officers visions of advancement and promo-

ent of the Philadelphia Press, these ad-"To this she replied that my wife should vancements will for the most part be but There have been some very pronounced

could. On arriving at a coast town where advancements of officers, especially of those army was called into existence. Many of "'A nice mess,' said he, 'you have got the officers of the line, too, have been

Many an army officer who was drawing

This matter of brevet does not seem to be fully understood outside of the army. In the glass. Toward her the Brooklyn started. the public mind it conveys an idea of ad- Commodore Schley and Captain Cook stood ditional rank and command. But the truth on the forward bridge as the big cruiser is that it is a purely honorary rank, and is fairly leaped forward to give battle. conferred as a mark of distinction by the

officer of the army. For fear some who have attained this honor should presume upon it, congress Cook. "Can you make out her colors?" many years ago passed section 1212 of the revised statutes, which specifically provides that "no officer shall be entitled on account of having been brevetted to wear while on duty a uniform other than that of his actual rank, or be addressed in orders or for her when I give the word." official communications by any other than

that of his actual rank." strictly honorary and shall confer no privilege of precedence or command not already provided for in the statutes."

Titles Stick to Brevetted Men. Despite these legal restrictions the public will continue to accord the heroes of the war all the honor which is conveyed in the continued. The village has a splendid system title to which they may have been brevetted. A captain who for bravery or her colors distinctly." specially meritorious service, has been ruler of Dolgeville. He was the president of a higher rank, as far as the public is concerned.

In official communications he will still be captain, but his family, friends and neighbors will address him by his brevet title. Many officers who went into this war as colonels will be "generals" from this time out, although the army register will still show them to be colonels, and their monthly check from Uncle Sam will be of a size commensurate with a colonel's position.

The title is a good deal, however, and it is a very modest officer who will not feel and built a railroad to Little Falls at a cost a little prouder in the future to be addressed by his friends by a title two or three grades above his regular army rank. There are many men in public life today who are known from one end of the country to the other as "colonel" this or "general" that who never rose in real rank to within several steps of these positions. They are past they have done such service for the country that the president as commanderin-chief of the army, has given them the honorary title of brevet.

> McKinley's Brevet. Very few people know "Lieutenant Mc-Kinley," but if "Major McKinley" were mentioned the president of the United States would be immediately recognized. Yet the truth is that the chief executive of the nation never rose in actual rank above the grade of first lieutenant. His title of major was bestowed by brevet for gallantry in

battle. There is little doubt that this title has been as serviceable to him as though he had been a full-fledged major in the United States army.

One would have to think twice before he would recognize in "Colonel" Alger the present secretary of war.

But if "General" Alger were named his mind would be instantly fixed upon this member of the cabinet. wears two brevets, one of brigadier general and one of major general, but his highest actual rank was that of colonel. Senator Hawley of Connecticut is always spoken of "Major General" Hawley. But his

actual rank was that of brigadier. No one questions for a moment that this bluff old veteran of the war has not received as much honor out of the brevet vitle as he would have received had he been commissioned a major general. Everybody knows 'General" Sewell of New Jersey. But his title was attained by brevet.

The same is true of hundreds of others who served in the civil war and received this honorary title, which is in the nature of a war decoration

Temporary Promotions

The regular army officers who have been "'Very good,' he said, stroking his chin after five years' continuous service the opera- given rank in the volunteer service higher me how to do it. Of course I was not go- \$1,000; at the end of another five years an- army have received something more subup a respectful bluff, declaring that it was paid the premiums on the policy. About act passed April 22 last, and amended May off of us, to the consternation of Captain Mc- headed woodpecker. to certain favored ones that heaven seventy-five policies were in operation at the 28, provides for the detail of regular army Calla and his men. A vigorous wigwagging ranted such power, and that I might not time of the failure. The second plan, pen- officers as field officers of volunteer com- of lights made us aware of the fact. weal it to others. The mikado continued sion, provided that when an operative had mands, during which service they shall rebecome old and feeble and no longer able to tain their rank in the regular army, but work, he should be retired on a pension of shall receive the compensation that pertains

A first lieutenant who has been pro

The several brigadier generals of the reg-The sorrowful part of the whole affair

service, while the third plan had a tendency is that when the volunteer army is disghted with my fire. After the perform- to encourage harder work. Profit-sharing banded and the regular officers go back ce she summoned my wife and me to her has no standing with the new owners of the into the regular services they will have works. Three years ago Mr. Dolge limited to resume the rank from which they were the hours of labor in his factory to nine and promoted. The major generals will resume ing up a train. We saw the engine make 'Prince of magic,' she said, 'your power a half, giving ten hours' pay. This is the one star of a brigadier, while the her trips on the beach for several succeedbrigadiers will have to relinquish the star ing nights, but were never fooled again.

and go back to the silver eagle of a colonel or the silver leaf of the lieutenant colonel. In the company of their unofficial associates, however, they will still be regarded as generals, and this may be some compensation for the unpleasant retrograde motion which the dismissal of a

volunteer army will create.
Officers Look for Larger Army. There is considerable hope held out to the regular army officers now in active service, however, in the probability that hereafter the standing army of the United States will be three or four times the size it was at the time of the opening of the war. If congress should authorize the maintenance of a standing army of 100,000 men there will be a lively movement along

the line of promotion It is also probable that in officering the new regular army those men who were most distinguished in the present war will get desirable commands. The strict rules of promotion do not recognize the brevet commissions noted above, but where such an honor has been conferred for conspicuous bravery or service it is likely to aid in giving the owner a desirable assignment, although it may not push him ahead of another officer who outranked him in the old

When congress meets there will doubtless be a very long list of brevet promotions which the senate will act upon. The confirmation of this honorary grade by the senate of the United States makes it of more value, and more highly prized by the officers receiving it.

Much as they prize this promotion, however, they will be more highly gratified if congress meets their expectations and authorizes the enlargement of the standing army, thus giving them a chance to receive practical compensation in higher grade and higher pay for what they have done in this

SCHLEY'S UNFOUGHT BATTLE.

He Took His Cruiser After a Big Austrian Battleship.

Near Santiago a battleship was sighted heavily armored and turreted, relates the Chicago Record, but at such a distance that her colors could not be distinguished under

"She is white-an unusual thing in war president of the United States in honor of time," said the commodore, watching the the officers' gallant and meritorious conduct. stranger through his glass. "I don't be-It conveys no more authority than would lieve she is Spanish," he remarked a mothe bestowal of a medal of honor. Not- ment later, and then, consulting the picture withstanding its purely honorary character of a sister ship to the Pelayo, suddenly exa brevet is highly appreciated by every claimed: "By Jove! It is the Pelayo after

"On the signal bridge!" shouted Captain "Not yet, sir," came the answer, followed a moment after by, "We have raised her colors, sir, and she is Spanish."

"Send your men to quarters, Cook," said the commodore, "and start an 8-inch shell On went the Brooklyn, fast closing the

distance between herself and the stranger-In 1890 congress provided in a special act | a big battleship of modern type, and with that "brevet rank shall be considered her flag aft, two stripes of red on each side of yellow, as it appeared, and the crown in proper place. The bugle sung "To quarters!" and the men, although they had been fighting all morning, rushed to their guns with a cheer. For a moment the commodore hesitated. "On the signal bridge!" "Are you certain the stranger is he called. a Spaniard?" "Certain, sir," came the reply. "I can see

The commodore had his glasses on the brevetted a colonel will be a "colonel" to battleship. Turning to the captain of his several officers have broken down and one ship he said: "Cook, that fellow is not at quarters. His guns are turned away from He is not up to snuff. Watch him closely, and the moment he sends his men to quarters or moves a turret, let drive Give him everything you have. We will sink him in twenty minutes, unless he gets a shot under our belt."

Just then the officer on the bridge re ported that the battleship was signaling with the international code, and soon translated the message: "This is an Austrian battleship.

Half an hour later the commander of the Maria Teresa (Austrian) was seated in Commodore Schley's cabin.

"If you had sent your men to quarters or moved a turret I should have raked you; it was a narrow escape," said the commo dore during the conversation. "Your flag is so like Spain's, saving that you have a white stripe where she has yellow, that it is hard to tell them apart at any considerable distance, and I came very near letting

drive at you." "We know that," returned the Austrian, 'and we were much worried. We signaled long before you answered. We had no wish to be troubled. We have seen the wrecks along the coast. But," he inquired, as he rose to leave, "do you send cruisers to meet | may be expected the coming winter, and a

The commodore smiled as he answered: We always make a fight with the first ship we have at hand. We never wait because we are outrated. We try to win with what

"You Americans are very remarkable," said the Austrian, as he went over the side to his boat

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Amusing Incident of the Naval Work at Santiago. The first shot fired by the Brooklyn in the war occurred three days after we arrived off Santiago in the night, relates a correspondent of the Boston Herald. It was a ittle after dusk, when the Vixen, a torpedo boat destroyer, which was lying well inshore, fired the red, green, red rocket signal, indicating a torpedo attack. At the same time small white light could be seen moving down the coast to the eastward. This looked like business-just what every man had been wishing for a few minutes before on the forecastle. Ship was cleared for action with rush and we stood by our guns, peeping out through open ports into the inky blackness, growing denser every minute, patiently waiting for orders to fire as the foc dashed onto us.

The Iowa, lying astern of us, opened up or the shore with her six-pounders. This was too much for one of our ordinarily coolheaded apprentice boys and he let drive a port six-pounder without orders. It was our first gun. Furthermore, it came near being close over the Marblehead's stern, which, unbeknown to us, had run inshore and broad

Still, there was nothing to be seen save the light moving along swiftly, a strange proceeding for a torpedo boat. In order to be in it the Massachusetts fired

a six-inch at the light and it went out. All hands concluded that this shot had put the enemy out of commission, and while securmade an improvement to the machinery so | teeer service is entitled to wear the uniform | ing the guns were hurrahing for our con-"I want to report to the commodore," sang "Well," answered the commodore, who

> "I wish to report, sir, that we have been chasing a locomotive on the beach, mistaking it for a torpedo boat, and that the Mas-

sachusetts fired her shot as the train went

Everybody laugued at the incident and none more heartily than the commodore, who said that it was his first experience in hold-

around a curve out of sight."

REDUCING THE NAVAL HUMP

Obstacles to Promotion Partly Removed by the War.

CHANCE FOR GRADUATES OF ANNAPOLIS

Lessons of Recent Events and Increased Strength of the Navy Gladden the Hearts of Many Young Officers.

The hearts of a great many boys will likely be gladdened by one sequel to the war. Congress has already authorized the construction of thirty-six new ships, a greater number than was ever authorized in a single year before. These ships are going to require crews and officers. One of the first results of this demand will be an increase in the number of appointments at Annapolis and in the annual crop of en signs from the naval academy. The oppor tunities for appointment will be greater and the chance of getting one of the coveted President McKinley has been very liberal places increased. Intelligence and applica in recognizing the services of officers, and he tion point the road to the Naval academy nowadays, since the appointments are awarded competitively and not by favor and intelligence at application will be much more certain of reward of hereafter. The pavy outgrew its list of officers in 1897, but congress woud not appropriate the money to increase their number, so Secretary Long was compelled to send some of our ships into retirement. When the war broke out most of the active officers stationed ashore had to be assigned to ships and their places were taken by officers on the retired list. Congress has shown a more liberal spirit since in its appropriation for ships, and no doubt it will be equally lib eral with the men who are to man and of

ficer them. Removing the Hump. Another fact which gives promise of great number of vacancies is the approach of the time when the famous "hump" in the naval list will disappear. This "hump is composed of the mass of officers admitted to the navy at the beginning of the civil war and during its progress. The depart ment was not so particular about the quali fications of its officers at that critical period Many officers were admitted from private life, many from the mercbant marine and many were rushed through the naval acad emy at a rate that took their nautical breat away. So there accumulated in the naval establishment a great number of officers of the same age. When the war was over most of these men remained in the service. About 200 are there today. One year's grind at the naval academy produces a grist of about twenty-five ensigns, so there are seven times more officers of a certain age in the service than there would be under normal condi

Congress has considered several times proposition to remove the "hump;" or at least to care for the graduates of the Naval academy, for whom there was no space in the navy, by making them supernumerary officers and keeping them on that footing until vacancies occurred. Thea, when the year of retirement for the "hump" officers came and 200 of them went out at one time under the age limit there would be plenty of material to fill their places. This has not been done and the day the "hump" goes out there is going to be a large vacuum in the naval service.

Still another course which will help to make vacancies in the list of active officers is the list of retirements for disability, several officers have broken down and one has died under the strain of the campaign Every officer transferred to the retired list will leave a vacancy at the foot of the list of ensigns to be filled by appointment of the president.

Before the war the number of officers on the active list was: Admirals, 6; captains, 45; commanders, 85; lieutecant commanders. 74; lieutenants, 250; lieutenants (junior grade), 75; ensigns, 167 (number allowed by law 181); cadet graduates on cruise, 62. This was in addition to the medical corps. pay corps, engineers corps, construction corps, civil engineer corps and professore

at the naval academy. Three battleships are about to be built by the government. Aboard a first-class battleship are twenty-three naval officers of different grades. These three battleships alone will require sixty-nine officers, making sixty-nine additional ensigns needed in the service. The other thirty-three vessels will require each a smaller number of officers, but the aggregate will probably represent almost as many officers as are now in the service-more than 800. The additions to the list of vessels will be male gradually but quite a large increase in the personnel further increase each year till the new

ships are completed. No doubt there will be a greater demand or places in the navy as the result of the glory achieved at Manila bay and Santiago. Boys who are ambitious to join the service will not reflect, if they have any means of knowing, that the navy in time of peace does not offer a spectacular career. In fact the navy officer gets very little glory to compensate for many years of unremitting toil. When he is not off on a three-years' cruise, out of touch with all his friends, he is probably sitting at a deak in the navy department building at Washington or working out abstruse problems at the naval observatory. The career of the naval officer, even in time of peace, though, has many at- | C. F. WELLER, V. Prest. tractions. It offers the opportunity to travel. It pays a salary ranging from the \$500 of the naval cadet to \$6,000, which is the rear admiral's pay when at sea; and it promises employment for life, with threequarters pay when disabled and retired from

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept any-thing else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for bruises

WOODPECKER'S MARVELOUS FEAT

Breaks a Telegraph Pole by Constant Work with Its Bill. If you have read and doubted the story of the prisoner centuries ago who, according to a comic opera libretto, cut his way through a stone wall with a penknife, read this story, one of fact, and believe. This

is an achievement of the industrious red-

On Hartford avenue just south of the Belt.

Line tunnel, relates the Baltimore Herald, there was a tall, well-rounded and apparently sound telegraph pole. To passersby it was just a telegraph pole, doing its duty like any of the army of timbers stretched along the thoroughfare. Probably this pole would never have been heard of had it not been for an unusual occurrence Sunday morning. And this is what happened: At 10 c'c'cck, without any warning, like a great, strong man struck down by some slow but sure disease, the pole suddenly gronned, and then, with a snapping, tearhad come to quarters in pajamas and feel- ing, grinding sound, the upper portion feli to the street, leaving about twenty-five feet standing. The people looked on and wondeted. There was no hurricane, not even a brisk breeze, and surely not enough to sever

such a pole as that which had weathered so many storms. And still they wondered. Explanations followed thick and fast, and the argument over the cause became all the more heated. The oldest inhabitant was sought, and after much going over the past he remembered that some time ago he had

WORLD RENOWNED BEER

Budweiser, (The Original) Michelob. Muenchener, Faust,

Anheuser-Standard Pale Lager.



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Then somebody else remembered having seen a bird pecking away at the pole. But vincing testimony beyond peradventure, was even this, they thought, could not have a poor little woodpecker, half frightened to caused such a great timber to fall. Then a death. The small boy took possession of it. small boy volunteered the testimony that and the oldest inhabitant walked back and he had seen a bird light on the pole and remarked triumphantly, "I told you so," was about to shoot at it with his slungshow, while the one-armed man went to his home the policeman on the beat being at dinner, and the man who had spent his boyhood

pole.

that if it had started before horse cars ran

out Gay street.

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if boys were tapping on the door. After worked in the sawmill, and while they awhile he noticed a bird, a real, live woodpecker, working energetically with its investigated. sharp-pointed bill against the telegraph

Then the oldest inhabitant took the stand again, in rebuttal, as it were, and he cor- oner who chipped his way through a stone roborated the boy's statement. In fact, he wall with a penknife and the spider that had seen two birds go into the hole. Then built a silken suspension bridge have been resident who had at one time worked in outdone by the industrious little wooda sawmill until a certain buzz saw, while pecker. on the buzz, had changed his occupation to something suitable for a one-armed man openly declared that no woodpecker in the world could have ever cut through wood like

The oldest inhabitant scratched his head. paper and smoking his pipe by a sound as country flatly contradicted the man who had is \$300,000.

"fought it out," so to speak, the small boy Sure enough, there, right where the pole

This, he said, was fully five years had broken, was the hollow where the woodpeckers had cut out their nest, and, what was more and really unanswerable and conwhen the bird disappeared in a hole in the days down on the farm gave him the glecful gurgle.

All of which goes to show that the pris-

Japan Orders American Street Cars. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15 .- An order has been received by the St. Louis Car company for 250 street cars for the Japanese government The order, which will be filled, calls for the been disturbed while quietly reading his and another resident who had lived in the days. The amount to be paid for the cars