

TO CLEAR A SOLDIER'S NAME

Captain Winder Recites an Unwritten Chapter of War History.

REBEL LEADER NOT A CONSPIRATOR

Albert Sidney Johnston, Who Fell at Shiloh, Did Not Seek to Carry California Into Southern Confederacy.

Captain William A. Winder, a brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey and a distinguished veteran of the union army during the civil war, lies seriously ill at an Omaha hotel. His condition is precarious because of the infirmity of his advanced age. He is now in his 77th year.

"I want to tell to the world a story before I leave it to vindicate the name and memory of an honorable man who suffered from a cruel slander during the last few years of his life and whose memory has been defamed by a ruthless, baseless utterance."

This statement was made by the stricken veteran to a reporter for The Bee one day during the week. The man he wanted to exonerate of false charges had been his enemy and the enemy of the United States, had been a leader of the southern confederacy and therefore an assailant of the federal government. Prominent in the councils of his self-proclaimed government and active on its fields of battle, this man became a tower of strength, a tremendous factor in promoting the cause of secession and widening the breach which separated the sisterhood of states and imperiled the union.

Justice the Soldier's Aim.

Yet this man had been maligned and it lay in the power of the large-hearted hero of the union to give to the world the truth and thus remove a stigma from an innocent and honored soldier's memory. No bitter hatred recurring in his mind over the fraternal strife of forty years ago stood between this emaciated veteran and the performance of a duty which to him was solemn and imperative. In his estimation the "rebel" had been the victim of unscrupulous and malicious prejudice and not only was he compelled himself to suffer anguish, but was powerless to efface the false impression that his posterity might at least enjoy freedom from unfair pollution. Captain Winder, the only survivor who is familiar with the details of this conspiracy as he terms it, and therefore he feels that he must record the truth before he dies, that the world may know at last, after a long period of years, that it has been maliciously deceived.

General Albert Sidney Johnston, whom history has recorded as one of the south's greatest soldiers, was in command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, just before the outbreak of the civil war. At the same time Captain Winder was in charge of the Island Alcatraz, the most important fortification to the harbor of San Francisco, though a decidedly barren and uninviting territory and since converted into a military prison.

Anti-Bellum rumors.

To repeat the words of Captain Winder, just prior to the actual hostilities between the north and south, rumors of all sorts regarding plans and maneuvers of the south and southern men were afloat. Especially did these reports gain circulation and in most cases substantial credence concerning men from the land of Dixie who were then in the service, military and civil, of the United States. Minds were inflamed, sober judgment was at a discount, and it is not surprising at this late date to be told that prejudice and passion were ruling motives. Under such conditions it was not difficult to secure a firm lodgement in the minds of people of a story which under ordinary circumstances would have been dismissed after casual thought as a mere canard.

Naturally enough, however, not all the schemes and plots unearthed and attributed to the sympathizers of the south were untrue; many of them were founded upon fact and were discovered in time to thwart an evil purpose and avert disastrous consequences. In this connection it may be recalled that, as Captain Winder relates, there was general talk of a movement to form an independent government to be known as the Republic of the Pacific, comprising those states bordering on and near the western boundary line of the United States. This was not a conspiracy, nor did it have for its purpose the promotion of the cause of the south. The originators of the idea were not notably southern men, in fact, they may all have been northern men.

But at any rate, there was no sinister motive in it. It was believed by those in that part of the country that, owing to their isolated location and the poor facilities for travel, it being necessary to go from the east to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn, a separate government, temporarily, would be a mutual benefit, and that when developments had reached that stage where a reunion of states and their administration were wisest, the states of the west would be in a better condition to advance the common interests than if governed under the old regime.

Supporters Were Slaccere.

People clung to this theory out on the coast with great pertinacity, says Captain Winder, and were perfectly sincere in their plans. But they finally were convinced that their scheme was futile and impracticable and consequently it was abandoned.

This wild idea of an independent government furnished the basis for the reproach brought upon Albert Sidney Johnston and ultimately led to his resigning his post, leaving the service of the union and joining the southern confederacy.

On receipt of news of the firing upon Fort Sumner, General Johnston immediately ordered all the means of war stationed at Benedicta Arsenal, down the bay, removed to Alcatraz Island. In this he had a twofold purpose; primarily he sought to establish the most formidable fortifications possible on the island where the entrance to San Francisco bay could be safely guarded, and, secondly, it was his plan to get the arms and ammunition away from the arsenal to a place where they could be properly protected. But this maneuver was misinterpreted by Johnston's critical observers and used to give plausibility to the story of the conspiracy afterward circulated.

Captain Winder, in referring to this act upon Johnston's part, declares it the most judicious that could have been performed and says that the general had no intention other than that of protecting his country's interests to the best of his ability.

Johnston Was Loyal.

While the feeling against Johnston was engendering in view of recent developments Winder had a long talk with the commander in his camp at San Francisco. In that conversation both men, who were of southern nativity, Johnston being from Texas, though a native of Kentucky, and Winder from Maryland, discussed at length the prospects of war and its effect upon their future careers.

"General Johnston told me at that time that he was in a quandary—that it seemed his first duty was always to his native state, and to Texas, which had made him all that he was and given him all that he

had, and yet he did not see how he could join arms against the union, his own beloved country and under whose flag he had long been a soldier. The man studied this matter with profound thought," said Captain Winder, "and I remember as distinctly as though it were yesterday that when we parted on that day the noble Johnston, arising as I started to take my leave, extended his hand and said: 'Well, Winder, I have no intention now at least of resigning my commission under the Stars and Stripes and joining the confederacy.'"

"As for me, there was never any doubt in my mind as to what my course would be, though I confess that it cost me many a severe struggle to take sides against my own relatives, as much as I loved the union, and what it stood for."

Johnston and Winder parted. The former remained at his post in San Francisco while the subordinate officer returned to his camp on the island of Alcatraz. They did not meet for several days, and when they did Johnston revealed a decision formed since their last meeting which completely astonished Winder.

Announces His Resignation.

As Winder entered Johnston's quarters the latter said: "Well, I guess you will be surprised when I tell you that I have resigned my commission, forwarded the letter to Washington and decided to go to Los Angeles, where I have relatives, but not with any idea of going back to the south to join the army of Jefferson Davis."

"Yes, I am surprised, indeed," was Winder's quick response. "But if that is your decision, General Johnston, after careful consideration of the weighty consequences involved, I have nothing to say, except I would like to know what has led to your sudden change of mind."

Since the two men had seen each other but once since Johnston's resignation, Winder by pithy expressions which justified this action on his part. A friend at the national capital had informed him that word had reached the seat of government that he had become the leader of a conspiracy to throw the Pacific states into the confederacy and thus use the influence of his office in betraying his country, to promote the cause of secession. This report, born of ignorance or malice, according to Captain Winder, was given credence at Washington and General Sumner was at once ordered to hasten to San Francisco by secret mission to supersede Johnston.

Ready to Be Believed.

But instead of being in ignorance of the plans at Washington Johnston was carefully informed as to what had taken place. He told Captain Winder of these circumstances, and declared that if the government had left faith in him and could no longer trust him he could do it no good by remaining in its service, and hence desired not to await Sumner's arrival, but resign forthwith. Consequently Johnston's resignation was in Washington long before Sumner had reached San Francisco, and when Sumner did arrive he found his predecessor ready to turn over to him all the papers pertaining to it. Sumner, who had even guarded his coming with such secrecy as to enter San Francisco at a lower and out-of-the-way port, instead of at the main harbor, was overwhelmed with surprise at Johnston's knowledge of events and his thorough preparation, and a slight change in his apparent on his part. It actually required but ten or fifteen minutes for the retiring officer to deliver his post, papers and all equipment over to his successor.

Johnston acted upon his original determination and went to Los Angeles, where he became very popular and was surrounded by many flatterers and inducements of most flattering sorts. It was his plan to settle at Los Angeles and not join the confederate army, but he found it impossible to resist the urgent demands made for his co-operation and services by the south and he finally yielded, joining the southern army and fighting its battles against his former government until his tragic death at Shiloh.

Having been thus superseded by Sumner and gone to the south, Johnston was then made the permanent victim of the slander which he had originally endeavored to wheel the states of the Pacific into the confederacy, and it was folly for friends to seek to correct this impression at the time. Johnston was stung to the quick by the ill-fated course events had taken and he finally yielded, joining the southern army and fighting its battles against his former government until his tragic death at Shiloh.

Sherman Believed the Story.

Some years after the war the story of General Johnston's alleged perfidy was repeated by General William Tecumseh Sherman at a banquet in Cincinnati. General Sherman, like thousands of others, had ceased to question the truthfulness of the story and had accepted it as true. But General Sherman's attention was called to the inaccuracy of the story by Captain Winder and also by Colonel Stevenson, who was associated with General Johnston for time on the coast and knew the full circumstances of the case.

It was coincidental that both these former associates and friends of Johnston's should have written Sherman at the same time, almost upon the same day. They learned of Sherman's utterance through newspaper reports and, knowing the great warrior as both did, they were sure he would be glad to learn that the story which he had innocently repeated was untrue, and would be glad to make amends for relating it.

In reply to the letter written him upon this occasion by Captain Winder, General Sherman wrote the following:

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free course and general circulation. He has therefore selected The Bee to add him in effacing what he considers a malignant slander from the memory of an honorable man.

Winder and Johnston were both attached to each other and, although one wore the blue and the other the gray, their friendship continued throughout the bitter struggles of that fraternal war and Winder was keenly afflicted when the news reached him that Albert Sidney Johnston had succumbed to wounds received at the battle of Shiloh.

Captain Winder's Career.

Captain Winder's own life presents many interesting phases. He was born in the city of Baltimore. He served in the war with Mexico and gained considerable distinction at the battle of Buena Vista, after which he was commissioned lieutenant of artillery. At the close of the Mexican war he served with the regular army in an effort to subdue the Seminole Indians in Florida. During the civil war he was with the Army of the Potomac in command of Battery G, Third artillery, before he was again sent to Alcatraz. His thorough knowledge and skill in the use of artillery made him a valuable man to command the coast batteries to guard the mouth of San Francisco bay, the most important fortification on the Pacific coast. At this post he remained for three years and a half, until the close of the war. During that time he made a number of requests to be given a change of locality because of the unhealthful conditions which existed on the island, but the government needed him there and so he remained.

Captain Winder's arrangement for the protection of the western coast was so critical a time was claimed to have been the most effective that could be devised.

Captain Winder's father was in the confederate army and, owing to this fact and the young officer's southern birth, a suspicion as to his loyalty arose during his incumbency of the Alcatraz station, which led Brigadier General Sumner as commander of the Department of the Pacific, to send a Captain Black, with his company, to join Winder. These suspicions were soon dismissed by the superior officers, however, as not worthy of thought, and Captain Winder's actual loyalty was never brought into question.

Captain Winder is a physician by profession, but he has devoted but a few years of his busy life to practice. He remained in the military service of the country for some years after the war. Later he went to San Diego, Cal., which place he still considers his home.

For the last seven years he has been allotted agent for the government on the Rosebud Indian reservation. His health has failed and he is now in Omaha being treated. His condition, while possibly not alarming, is serious.

Captain Winder married a daughter of Governor Goodwin of New Hampshire, another daughter of whom was the wife of Admiral Dewey.

A LITERARY RECESS.

Ennobling Thoughts Rudely Disturbed by an Intruder.

This is the tale of a tailor, a pair of trousers and a woman's club, and the scene is in Somerville, Mass., a city which faces the back yard of Charles Elliot Norton's estate. "It was this way," said William Gary of Brookline, quoted by the New York Tribune. "A Somerville man named, and later took a pair of trousers to his tailor to be pressed. He forgot to tell the tailor he had moved, and the trousers were returned, with no name on the bundle, to the old address. The servant took the bundle from the boy and carried it in to the new mistress of the house, who was at the time entertaining the literary classes of the women's club. Masterpiece and spring styles were under discussion when the nameless bundle entered. 'What can it be?' said the hostess; 'it is too large for cake and too square for flowers.' 'Open it!' cried the literature class, crowding around. 'So the bundle was taken to the tailor's shop; and then, confound it, this is a very funny joke, indeed,' said the hostess grimly, 'and someone will pay dearly for it. Betty (calling to the servant), come and remove these garments at once. Who sent them?' 'Please, mum, I think it was the brooches.' 'Mean the tailor's boy, then, take them away and keep them till he calls for them. Ladies, let us go on with 'The Life of the Bee,'" she said. Later the owner recovered them. That is how I know."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Baron de Hirsch school fund in Galicia maintains fifty schools, the number of teachers amounting to 47 and there are 5,634 pupils.

Dr. D. L. Kiehl, head of the department of pedology of the University of Minnesota, is about to retire from the position, which he has held for twenty-seven years.

Senator F. H. Carter has presented to the University of Montana his private collection of "Congressional Record" for the purpose of giving a complete set of the government from the meeting of the first congress to the close of the last.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan, who has been elected president of Indiana State university, has been vice president since its institution in 1889. He is 44 years old, an Indiana university graduate of 1884 and has been professor of pedagogy and philosophy since 1888. His brother, Albert Bryan, is president of the State Agricultural college at Pullman, Wash.

The resignation of Prof. Charles W. Horsch of the chair of Hebrew language and literature at Garrett Biblical institute, Chicago, has been accepted. It was tendered because of his extreme ill health, and his higher criticism. He had held the place for thirteen years and the trustees give credit for the position as a "ripe scholar and inspiring teacher."

The advice given by Charles M. Schwab to the graduates of the Pennsylvania State college. "Never ask your friends to help you—nothing will ever do you so much good as to get along on your own feet." He received his best comment in his action. Finding that one of the most promising of the graduates was declining to accept post-graduate scholarship which he had won because he felt obliged to decline to earn his living, Mr. Schwab very generously offered him \$1,000 to finish the course and the young man very sensibly accepted it.

New York City, with a school budget of nearly \$25,000,000, has expended more money than is expended for purposes of education by any other city in the world and very much larger than expended by many countries—is far at the head of the list of American cities in this particular, though the expenses for school purposes in recent years. Boston spends for public instruction nearly \$30,000,000 a year; Philadelphia, which on account of low rents and the homogeneity of the population, has small school expenses compared with its large population, \$35,000,000 a year; and London, which has a very large illiterate colored population, \$135,000,000.

There seems to be a rather greater demand than usual for women teachers of zoology, a study which women ought really to find one of the most interesting and strange as it may seem, the average woman student does not care particularly for it and few specialize in it. It was not until several years ago Prof. M. A. Wilcox of Wellesley has an appointment for a woman teacher and recommended one who was paid with a salary of \$1,200. This year she had four applications, but the students who had such teachers shall have had experience, and Miss Wilcox suggests that any students who are going on with the work might find it worth while to let her know. The head of one of the teachers' agencies says that there is no subject in which she has so much difficulty in filling positions as in zoology.

An Interesting Woman.

An interesting woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper McClinton, aged 76, has just died in Philadelphia, with teeth, eyes and faculties remarkably preserved to the last. She was married in 1824, and her husband, who died in 1824 and recounted the pleasure experienced in shaking hands with the French general, who, her brother, was present, and she was stationed at Fort Mifflin during the war of 1812. She was a frequent visitor there and during the civil war one of the assistants at the old cooper shop furnished by the government. Her children were so well cared for by patriotic women.

WOMEN IN FEDERAL SERVICE

Large Number Employed as Clerks in the Departments at Washington.

PRECIOUS FEW SNAPS TO BE HAD

Denial of the Cherished Tradition That Only Pretty Women with Political Influence Are Appointed and Advanced.

About one-third of all employees in the government departments at Washington are women. Several receive over \$2,500 per annum, about fifty receive \$1,600 per annum, 100 receive \$1,400 per annum, 450 receive \$1,200, 200 \$1,000 and the remainder receive from \$600 to \$900 per annum. This government employe at Washington is always regarded by the outsider with more or less envy, writes a correspondent of the Boston Transcript. Every woman who cannot play the part of one of Solomon's "lilies of the field," but must "toil" or "spin," looks with jealous longing at what are supposed to be the "snaps" at Washington. The "snaps" are just waiting to be picked up—by the right people, and with that cold-blooded institution, the United States Civil Service commission, in prime working order, the right people are very easily selected.

The Civil Service commission records for last year show that 3,983 women were examined for the various positions open to them under the civil service. Of these 2,476 passed and 444 were appointed; 1,351 of the applicants examined came under the head of "skilled labor." This is the easiest examination and the lowest salaries are paid to those appointed under it, the remuneration ranging from 25 cents an hour, amounting to from \$20 to \$40 a month to \$60 a month. The higher salaries generally go to the men employed from this class; the lower salaries are paid to the charwomen.

Stenographers in Demand.

The most popular examination for women is that for stenographers and typewriters. The stenographers in the government departments are the department officials—not mediocre—but good par excellence. On stenographic examination days the big dreary examination room at the commission is crowded with the trembling applicants. Nowadays the stenographer is of no account as a typewriter and the preliminary inkle and click reverberates from every known make of writing machine. The men predominate. Last year they numbered 563, while the women had little more than half that representation—307—yet the average passing was larger on the female side. When taken care of the question of appointments eighty-nine per cent of the women passed received good positions, while only thirteen out of the 100 women on the eligible list were appointed. These positions carry a salary of from \$600 to \$1,200 a year; the stenographers of bureau chiefs receive \$1,600 and those of the heads of the departments \$2,000. The examination is not easy. Many employ a woman stenographer and many of the lower officials refuse to have male stenographers in their offices.

Men Outclassed.

In those classes which are open to the competition of both men and women the records show much greater ability on the side of the latter. Last year there were 883 male applicants and 2,175 female for these examinations. The successful competitors numbered 1,785 male and 1,614 female, and yet three times as many men as women were appointed. This preference for the male clerk in the departments will endure as long as the sterner sex sit in the high places. A thousand reasons are urged why men should have the preference. The very poorest is that a woman in an office interferes with the freedom of its male contingent. As freedom is frequently construed to mean an absence of coats in warm weather and an atmosphere of plutonian gloom in cold weather, then all means let us have the "interference." The best reason offered is that the average government salary is big enough for two, and therefore should go to a head of a family or a prospective head. All very well and good as far as the present head of a family goes—but as for the prospective head, it is apt to think a very long time before he really confesses that \$100 a month divided by two, or more, is quite as pleasant as the undivided whole. Furthermore, this reason might serve as equally good ground for employing women. Hardly one woman out of every fifty in the departments (if we except the girls in the census bureau) but is either the head of a family herself or one of its main props. A great many have mothers whom they care for, while the brothers are married, or perhaps not doing so well.

"Opals" of Little Value.

An erroneous opinion prevails that the government employe in shined into position by an influential member of congress; that her working hours are a sort of quiet resting time, and that congressional backing is constantly pushing her a notch higher on the salary roll. Now, she is no more a fit subject for jealousy than any other woman, and her position is not so hard and harder sometimes—than her sister on the outside. In the first place, all the influence at Washington won't put her on the "eligible list" of the Civil Service commission. In the second place, when she has secured a place she must work to keep it. There are 40 hours for six hours and half a day is not easy. There must be no errors in accounts, no mistakes in letters, no misstatements of facts. Government work is well paid only when well done. In the third place, promotions are the award of merit. A very striking illustration of this occurred last year when a young woman was made chief of one of the divisions in the Postoffice department, because she knew more about the work of that particular division than any other employe in it. She receives a salary of \$2,240, one of the best paid to any woman in the service.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

There are 24 establishments, employing 5,880 glove-makers, in the United States. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor recommends mass meetings on July 4 and Labor Day to protest against the injunction abuse. One of the strongest organized national bodies of labor in the United States is the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Its annual convention will be held in Atlanta next September.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers for the quarter ending March 31, 1902, making the total number of local unions 11,400.

The Civic federation is attempting in a new way to settle the great coal strike. It recommends that the operators and now is trying to reach the principal stockholders in the mines affected.

Baggage smashers of Chicago have organized and the next thing will be union labels on freight and baggage to insure safe transportation. The union has formally affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

President Buffington of the Illinois Steel company in announcing a 10 per cent increase of wages for the workmen employed at the Joliet mills says that the action of the management is "in recognition of the advanced cost of living."

The work of organizing the retail drug clerks of Baltimore into an affiliate with the Federation of Labor has begun. It is said that Baltimore and Philadelphia are the only cities in the country where the clerks are not organized. An eight-hour work day will be demanded by the union.

From the first of the year up to last month 10,000 Japanese laborers had been sent to Hawaii for the sugar plantations. It has been received from Hawaii to the effect that no more emigrants should be sent there, as the labor there is in fear of the emigration act being enforced.

A petition setting forth their grievances against the coal operators and asking that the union be organized has been circulated through the country among the Pullman conductors who have 15,000 signers. It demands that all new conductors be paid a month for the first six months of their service, \$70 the second six months and \$80 after that. It also demands a ten-hour day, but this condition is likely to be temporary.

Indian villages where all the "necessary expense" appropriations for the White House state dinners would not buy a square meal. Recently Miss Reel wrote a textbook for Indian schools which embraced every topic of educational training for the Indian student.

Brains Better Than Good Looks.

It is a mistaken idea also that good looks influence promotions. A case in mind is that of a young lady in one of the departments, decidedly unprepossessing in appearance, who entered the government service as a copist, was advanced to a stenographer's position and who holds that position studied that branch of law applicable to the work of the department in which she was employed. Called upon by accident to examine a complicated case she rendered so comprehensive and able a legal decision that she was promoted to the position of law clerk, which she now holds. All this was without political influence or the supposed power of good looks.

Outside of the salaries paid skilled laborers, printers' assistants and press feeders, which rarely if ever exceed \$10 a month, remuneration for women in the departments runs from \$850 to \$1,400 a year—that is, for the average clerk. It has been urged that the women drawing these comparatively good salaries are being spoiled for wives. Perhaps they are. No one can blame a girl for being reluctant to give up a comfortable income and the freedom to live as she pleases for the cares and worries of married life. When a department girl does marry she usually makes a success of it. No dashing ne'er-do-well can hope to catch her fancy and her neatness, her sense and her knowledge of many men not to be able to catalogue them. Then, the matrimonial chances in Washington are few. It is not a business town. The male department clerk is not an "eligible" by any means. He frequently gets no more per month than his female co-laborer and sometimes less. A large proportion of them live from hand to mouth and are "flush" only on salary days and "broke" on all others.

"Old Ladies of the Treasury."

Much has been said and written about the "old ladies of the treasury." It is true, there are a great many elderly women in that department—but surely their age is no cause for complaint. Some are in the sixties or seventies have drifted along to 80 old. Their salaries all touch or cross the \$100 per month mark. Among them are the widows and daughters of famous men. For years they have worked in this biggest bank in the world and millions upon millions of dollars have they helped to pour out through the enormous check books over which their white heads are constantly bent. The treasury contains the most interesting workers in Washington—these are the women whose skillful eyes as delicate fingers can detect a counterfeit in a second. So expert are they that a glance suffices. Occasionally, however, a counterfeit is so near the original that it takes considerable time and labor to prove the forgery. In the case of a bogus bill the paper is soaked and then separated by means of a slender knife. The government greenback is made up of three thin sheets pressed together with hairlike threads of silk between. One can imagine that it takes considerable time and labor to separate these sheets one from another without tearing or mauling them in any way. These women are not paid extremely large salaries for their work, not over \$1,400 per annum, yet it is doubtful if any men could be found to do the work regardless of the amount.

Where Women Beat Men.

Some pension officials declare that if male instead of female clerks were employed on the pension cases of our old soldiers, their widows and orphans, the poor prospective pensioners would die of starvation before action was reached on their claims. In cases where exactitude to the very last cent of a centimeter is required, women are better clerks than men. This has been borne out in the work of the census bureau, where the tabulating machines requiring unending patience, and the most skillful exactness of touch, are all run by women.

It is a well-dressed crowd of women and girls who troop down to the departments in the mornings, the women, many of them, from once wealthy families, dressed in somber black, the girls in short skirts and tailored waist. Indeed, this sensible costume of short skirts and high waists has become almost a uniform for the general body of the old idea that woman in business is playing at work. She has tried it and found it good, now she is going to dress for it, and those of her sex who are energetic and ambitious enough to secure the shekels from Uncle Sam's moneybag should not be objects of envy, but rather of emulation. The way of obtaining these places is tedious and long, but under the methods employed by the Civil Service commission it is open to all, and no matter how remote the places, the opportunities are given to those who live there to take the civil service examination, which is the prerequisite for employment in the government service.

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