BACK FROM OLD BULL RUN

General Manderson Impressed with Practical Side of Sham Battles.

SAYS THEY ARE NEEDED BY THE TROOPS

Praises Use of Automobiles in Such Operations, as They Greatly Facilitate Maneuvers in Transporting Equipment.

General Charles F. Manderson has returned from Virginia, where he witnessed the recent campaign of the Blues and the Browns, which participated in the war maneuvers on the historic battle ground of Bull Run.

General Manderson gives a graphic account of the battles won and lost, although neither bullets nor shot were used in the engagements. General Manderson, who acted as one of the critics, was the guest of General Corbin during his stay in the east.

"It is as necessary for the men to be drilled in these maneuvers as to be drilled in the use of arms," said General Manderson. "All European countries have these campaigns, for they train officers and men in the maneuvering of the field, and besides their value from a stragetic and military viewpoint they are necessary for the sanitary and disciplinary education afforded."

With a large map of the country covered by the troops in their recent campaign, General Manderson showed how the mock battles were fought. Contrary to the impression of those who do not understand how the victories of a shotless battle are accomplished, there is no make-believe mowing down of soldiers and the battlefield is not strewn with the sham dead. It means, however, a great deal of hard work, and whether marching ankle deep in the dust, whether wading some obstructing stream or whether sleeping under the stars at night, the soldier has to undergo the same disconforts as though he were in actual campaign.

Cannot Decide a Battle.

"How do you decide that a battle actually has been lost or won?" was asked.

"Well, we can't decide that," was the reply. "We cannot say of course say what troops would do if they were under actual fire. We can only judge from the positions held by the troops what the result would naturally be under actual engagement, assuming at all times of course that the morale of the troops is good and that they will stand fire."

General Manderson, in another illustration along the same lines, explained how General Grant had placed his troops while carrying out one of the recent military problems. Grant strengthened his left flank and center under the supposition that the brunt of General Bell's attack would be there. Bell made a feint to attack these points by sending a small portion of the army forward to open fire. The main force attacked the right flank and by surrounding battery after battery and regiment after regiment, secured a position which in actual warfare, could have resulted only in disaster and defeat to Grant's force. At noon when this battle was called off by General Corbin, the north wing of Grant's force had suffered complete defeat. Grant who had been watching the operations of the center and south wings of his army, was not aware of the disaster he had suffered as a result of Bell's strategy and generalship, until informed by couriers.

Autos Good Thing.

General Manderson spoke in high praise of the value of the automobile in military operations, not only for bringing up ammunition and other supplies, but in other work where great celerity is needed, as in the destruction of bridges and railroads, the work which was formerly left to the cavalry.

General Manderson referred to the manifest lack of progress in the east. Although the maneuvers were within a comparatively short distance of Washington, the national capital, the roads he described as some of the worst he has ever seen. They have apparently not been touched in thirty years. The farms also show lack of energy and care. He attributes a large share of this lack of enterprise to the fact of the poorer productive quality of the eastern farms and the natural emigration of energetic eastern people to the west, where the opportunities and chances of development are broader.

PAVING BLOCKED ONCE MORE

Repairs on North Sixteenth Again Help Up by Lobeck and Withnell.

Plans and specification for the North Sixteenth street paving have been blocked and council sessions prolonged for two days because of the failure of the majority members of the Board of Public Works to approve City Engineer Rosewater's specifications. After a long seance with City Attorney Wright and the members of the city council Comptroller Lobeck yesterday gave his assent to modifications which will enable the city attorney to pronounce the compromise specifications legal. It was the same old specification controversy all over again, though an exception had been promised in the case of the Sixteenth street work. The majority insisted upon their old specifications and the attorney refused to approve them. Therefore they were not confirmed by the council.

One result of the morning's conference was the agreement to exclude any asphalt easily affected by water. This bars the Trinidad brand. Lobeck finally gave way in his demand that the board fix the formula of the asphalt mixture after bids are made. The compromise clause gives the bidder the right to present his formulae and the board the right to reject them upon a showing of the character of the asphalt.

STRIKE FUND RECOMMENDED

Provision Made for Emergency by Steam Engineers in the International Meeting.

Friday morning's session of the convention of the International Union of Steam Engineers was devoted to the consideration of the report of the grievance committee. The report as finally amended was adopted.

An amendment was presented and adopted to the resolutions for the creation of a strike emergency fund. This contemplates that an assessment of $1 shall be imposed upon each member of the association, to be paid in January 1 of each year. This fund shall be set aside in each of the locals to be applied to the relief of strikers, and for no other purpose. In the event of a strike the international association shall exercise control over this strike fund for the benefit of the strikers.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussing the question of the jurisdiction of local lodges and the control that each may exercise in its own vicinity within the limit of forty miles. The proposition brought out an animated discussion, pro and con.

TAX DEPUTIES FACE A GUN

Collect Money from Delinquent, but After Being Held at Bay Some Time.

D. C. Bradford put in the early part of Friday forenoon refusing to have a distress warrant served on his household furniture. He did it with a large revolver and considerable impatience.

Three collectors of the county treasurer's force called at Mr. Bradford's place, 1506 Howard street, with the distress warrants, the amount of personal taxes in question being $11. Mr. Bradford does not pretend to be well acquainted with the workings of the law in such matters and when the three able-bodied persons thrust themselves upon his society and into his apartments and deliberately selected a table and set of chairs to carry away, he was much vexed and chased them away with a firearm. The three obtained Officer Shea, and the four were able to explain the legal phase of the matter. Mr. Bradford paid cash and retained his furniture. He is a member of a lumber firm.

CRIME DRIVES HIM INSANE

Shooting of Mike Hart Confessed by John Morley After Seven Years Elapse.

Chief of Police Briggs of South Omaha returned yesterday from Coffeyville, Kan., having in custody John Morley, who confessed to having shot Mike Hart about seven years ago, Hart having died of the wound. After giving himself up to the police at Coffeyville, Morley made a confession and said the shooting had worried him so much he could not sleep.

At the time Morley gave himself up the police at Coffeyville thought he was demented. Chief Briggs says, when talking on any other subject than the shooting, Morley appears rational enough. When the shooting is brought up Morley talks like a person not in his right mind. Morley tells practically the same story here that he told the police at Coffeyville. Since the shooting he has wandered all over the country, trying to forget the affair, but it preyed on his mind to such an extent that he imagined every man he met was a policeman looking for him.

UNIONS PUSH THE MEASURE

Painters and Decorators Will Insist on Tearing Old Paper from Walls.

An ordinance passed by the council some months ago requiring old wall paper to be scraped from rooms before new paper is applied may be enforced through efforts of the Master Painters' and Decorators' association.

The origin of the ordinance was a mystery, but the council passed it and it was properly approved. No attempt has been made by the health or police departments to insist upon its provisions, but the master painters and decorators are threatening to see that the law is made effective. Action was to have been taken at a meeting this week, but no quorum was present. In insisting upon compliance with the ordinance the association is supported by physicians who declare that old wall paper is a veritable paradise for disease microbes and for the propogation of contagious sicknesses. Any paper is bad, they say, but especially old wall paper.

DOG SAVES MAN FROM DEATH

Watchful Canine Attracts Attention to Stranger, Who Is Rescued from Self-Destruction.

Lee Grier, clerk of the police court, and Albert V. Koos, neighbors, at 605 and 601 South Eighteenth street, have reported an apparent attempt at suicide in the rear of the Koos lot Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. Mrs. Koos was attracted by the barking of a dog, and called her husband, who went, with Mr. Grier, to investigate. Through the partially lighted gloom of the back yard they could see the form of a man writhing in agony. The stranger gave his name as John Clark, said he had been in Omaha but a few days, and had become despondent from suffering general bad luck. Beside him was a four-ounce bottle of chloroform, and an outspread handkerchief suggested an intention of saturating the fabric with the fluid. Clark was taken to a drug store, where it was found the man was suffering with a badly ulcerated jaw.

HEAVY MOVEMENT WESTWARD

Large Traffic to Pacific Coast Under the Colonist Rates Just Put In.

Not since the Knights Templar went west have the Burlington and Union stations presented such an animated appearance at train time as yesterday. Nearly all the westbound trains had extra tourist cars, and there was a large movement of persons bound for the coast. The unusual activity is attributed to the colonists' rates, which went into effect Thursday. The rate of $25 to the coast is being seized by hundreds of people. Some of the travelers are homeseekers and others are taking advantage of the rate to make long-deferred visits. The farthest point reached by the fare is Los Angeles, Portland being the next longest point. Over 2,000 miles are possible on one of these tickets from Omaha.

LEGISLATION FOR COMMERCE

Action Before Next Congress Object of Coming Meeting of Commercial Organizations.

A convention of all organizations representing commercial, manufacturing, mercantile or agricultural interests has been called to meet at St. Louis Friday, October 28. The object of the gathering will be the devising of means to secure the enactment of legislation at the coming session of congress giving greater scope to the interstate commerce act.

Delegates will be appointed on the basis of one delegate for each 250 membership. E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, chairman of the executive committee of the interstate commerce law convention, held in St. Louis November 20, 1900, called the meeting, and his body consists of representatives of 320 commercial and manufacturing organizations.

If you have anything to trade, advertise it in the This for That column in The Bee Want Ad Pages.

Try Colfax Purox water.

Inebriate Gets Thirty Days.

J. A. Ball of Cedar Rapids, Ia., a paroled inmate of an Iowa inebriate asylum, has been sentenced thirty days by Acting Police Judge Bachman. One of Ball's sisters, a resident of Omaha, called at the police station and requested that her brother be sentenced and in the meantime she would endeavor to arrange with the Iowa authorities for the return of Ball to the Clarinda institution, with the hope that a permanent cure may be effected.

NOTES ON OMAHA SOCIETY

The week's end brings a number of affairs in Council Bluffs that will be largely attended by Omaha people, among them being a reception given this evening by Mrs. Horace Everett for Mrs. Nutt and Miss Nutt of Boston; a luncheon today given by Miss Bess Beno and the postponed hop of the Rowing association given this evening at the boat house, at Manawa.

Misses Darlene and Helen Buckingham, now of Salt Lake City, who are guests of Miss Ethel Wilkins, have been recipients of much social attention this week. Wednesday Miss Ruth Dahlman gave a dinner for them and in the evening the party attended the theater. Thursday Mr. E. Buckingham gave a luncheon at the Omaha club; today Miss Bushman entertained at luncheon in their honor, and Saturday afternoon Miss Nell Guild will give a card party for them. Monday evening they will be the guests of honor at a reception given by Miss Eloise Wood, between 8 and 11 o'clock, at her home on Georgia avenue.

Miss Charlotte Rhump was pleasantly surprised at her home, 2532 North Eighteenth street, Thursday evening by a number of friends. The evening was spent at music and games, after which a luncheon was served. Those present were: Misses Hazel Karr, Bertha Shonquist, Ethel Tiedman, Anna Christie, Lulu Dahmke, Bessie Christie, Ella Gibson, Bessie Gibson, Tekla Egen, Charlotte Rhump; Messrs. Al Hagelin, Hilbert Nelson, Walter Cady, Rudolph Carlson, Alfred Anderson, Edward Hazard, John Dahmke, Carl Vizzard, George Butler and Walter Rhump.

Mrs. S. N. Mealio is the guest of friends in Chicago and will visit Rockford later.

Mr. Robert Updike has returned from a visit to the World's fair, accompanied by Mr. Homer Hunt of Lincoln. Both young men will enter the University of Nebraska this fall.

Mrs John S. Briggs has returned from Iowa where she has spent the summer. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Alex D. Robertson, and son of Washta, Ia., who will be her guests during Ak-Sar-Ben week.

Mrs. Hal Fink is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed Sutton of Indiana, Pa.

Miss Estell Brown, who has been spending the summer with her brother in Pennsylvania, is now in Xenia, O., where she will spend the week and then go to St. Louis to attend the exposition. She will return to Omaha about September 26.

Master John Caldwell left last evening for Tioga, Pa., where he will spend a few days with his grandmother, Mrs. Caldwell, before returning to St. Paul's school.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris McKay have returned from a three weeks' visit to Denver and other Colorado points.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gardner of Savannah, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Henry Miller and Mrs. S. Livingstone.

Miss Alice Donahoe has returned to her school at Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. Ralph Crandall and children of Chapman are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Weller.

Mrs. Allen Hanny of St. Louis is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Lowe, at Fort Crook.

Raising an Important Question.

"At what point," said a delegate to the congress of mothers, "would you consider a boy too old or too large to take upon your knee?"

"When he becomes so big that you can't lay him across your knee, face downward," replied a large, resolute, hard featured delegate from the far northwest.—Chicago Tribune.

FOR A NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

Manufacturers Hope to Reduce the Present Racket by Three-Quarters.

The noiseless typewriter is something the experts are now working on, and they hope to evolve machines that will do the work with a quarter of the noise.

"In this strenuous age," said a manufacturer of typewriters, "everything that makes noise is tabooed in offices and other places where men and women use their brains more than their bodies. Every little sound causes irritation.

"It has been found that there is much complaint against the typewriting machine. Its clicking, the din of the busy keys, disturbs the heads of firms, even though they shut the doors to their private offices tight and sometimes even stuff cotton in the keyholes. Then, too, it interferes with conversation by telephone.

"In the stress of business this little annoyance caused by the typewriter adds just one more element to increase the fatigue incident to the day's work.

"We are experimenting with a machine that we think will fill the need for a noiseless typewriter. It is almost encased in rubber, and the sound is muffled by several ingenious devices.

"We now and then make machines to order for nervous customers, who have worked on ideas of their own for getting rid of the typewriter din. We have made a few machines encased in glass, with levers protruding under the glass to move the carriage, adjust the paper, etc."—New York Sun.

GULLS CROSS THE PACIFIC

Follow in the Wake of Transports and Get the Crumbs Thrown Overboard.

We are proud of our great ocean liners and the speed that they make, a speed which has made foreign countries ridiculously near and has brought the nations close together. To the people of 100 years ago the story that a vessel could cross the broad Pacific within a month would seem like the sheerest fancy of a romancer. Yet, at that time sea gulls existed as they do at the present day and they made their long trips without provoking any especial comment. Today it is looked upon as nothing very marvelous that birds are able to fly from America to Asia and back again. But, if we pause to consider it, the feat is really something after all.

These birds are especially fond of the United States army transports, for these ships carry many men, who, denied the taste for books which renders an ocean journey less tedious and having limited facilities for deck sport, take to feeding the gulls as a pastime. When one of the big vessels leaves the Golden Gate and passes the Farallone islands 100 or more brown bodies with long, sweeping wings leave their resting place and take up the flight in the wake of the transport.

Then, some soldier who has made the trip before says: "Here come the sea gulls. We'd better feed them if we want a quick passage this trip," and many soldiers invade the steward's premises and gather up the waste bread and victuals.

The birds seem to know when they are to be fed, for they come flying in ever narrowing circles until they are within a short distance of the ship. Then the food begins to fall on the waters and the brown-winged forms swoop eagerly down upon the waves and seize what has been thrown forth. This is continued until the food is exhausted and then the soldiers go below, leaving the gulls to get away with their food as they fly. They never seem to rest, these queers birds. Day after day they follow the ship, cleaving the air with swift wings, flying easily and without apparent effort. Indeed, it seems as though they were not made to rest.

On the last trip of the transport Logan one of the gulls had its wing muscles injured in some way and dropped fluttering upon the deck, its wide, goose-like bill open and strange squawks coming from its throat. A soldier spied it and took it to his bunk, where he fed it daily until it became strong again. Then he allowed it to fly away. But the bird had not forgotten his benefactor. Every day it would alight on the deck and allow none save this particular man to feed it. It followed the boat to Honolulu, to Guam and finally to Manila. Where it rested during the two weeks the Logan lay in Manila is not known, but when the vessel turned on its homeward course, bound for Nagasaki, the first day out found this gull easily distinguishable by a fleck of white on its neck, resting on the stern. As its favorite soldier did not appear, the gull graciously allowed others to feed it, and continued its trip with the ship until the Logan passed the Farallone islands.

A peculiar incident was one that occurred on the R. M. S. Athenian on its last trip from Yokohama to Vancouver. Five days out, 1,000 miles from land in any direction, a little owlet alighted on the deck and was captured by the second steward. It was a baby owl, a little bundle of brown and white feathers, and it blinked its eyes in the daylight as it rested contentedly in the cage which the steward provided.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Only One Obstacle.

"Well," inquired the prohibition candidate, "how is the outlook?"

"Fine, fine," responded his first lieutenant, enthusiastically, "the Siswimodaugh has declared for us."

"That so?"

"Yes. The Nieces of the Revolution are on our side, and the Boston Back Bay Dames are with us to a woman."

"You don't tell me!"

"It's a fact. The Federation of Old Maids' Clubs is going to support you solidly, and the Daughters of the Whisky Insurrection are ours. In short, there's only one element that appears to be against us."

"What is that?"

"The voters."—Houston Chronicle.