

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Tomorrow Second Day of the Greatest and Grandest Bargain Sale We Ever Held

The Choicest of the Whole \$180,000.00 Stock of the

NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE

FORMERLY ON THE S. W. COR. STATE AND MONROE STS., CHICAGO.

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED FROM GOODS ADVERTISED FROM THIS SALE.

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BOSTON STORE

16th and Douglas Omaha. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS PROPRIETORS.

9c ALL THE BOYS' 25c and 35c KNEE PANTS From the Stock go at 9c. 50c ALL THE BOYS' \$1 and \$1.25 KNEE PANTS go at 50c.

Boys' \$3 and \$4 all wool SUITS \$1.98 ages 7 to 16 yrs. Boys' \$2 and \$2.50 all wool Knee Pants SUITS 98c

1,500 Yards IMPORTED DRESS GOODS

From the New York Dry Goods Store Stock. Consisting of the highest cost and finest grade Dress Goods in this State Street, Chicago, stock, including

46 Inch German Henrietta, 50 Inch French Serges, Tufted Mohairs, Clay Worsteds, Repps, Velours, Figured Matelasses and French Poplins, In Black and all New Spring Shades.

25c Yd 39c Yd 49c Yd 59c Yd 75c Yd

SILKS At Less than Half Actual Value.

Liberty Silks at 25c Yard. All the Liberty Silks in black, blue, rose, cream and light green, from the New York Dry Goods stock, go at 25c yard. \$1 Silks, Satins and Brocades 49c. All the \$1 Silks from the New York Dry Goods Co.'s stock, including black satin, gros grains, brocades and small and large scroll figures and heavy taffetas, suitable for silk dresses and dress linings, go at 49c yd.

Your choice of all the 50c, 75, \$1.00, \$1.25

Silk Ribbon

in this stock for 10c and 15c

In this lot are plain and fancy ribbons, morie ribbons, striped ribbons, etc. We have had many a ribbon sale before but never one to equal this.

Your choice of any lady's separate

SKIRT

worth from \$3 to \$10, for 95c and \$2.98

YOUR CHOICE Of Any

Man's Suit

In the New York Dry Goods Store Stock that sold in Chicago for \$10, \$12 or \$15

Including all the

LATEST STYLES

In single and double breasted Sacks—straight and round cut Sacks and Cutaway frocks—Your choice of any of these Suits for \$4.98

BASEMENT BAGAINS

From the New York Dry Goods Store Stock

28c BLEACHED SHEETING 12 1/2c

All widths of bleached sheeting, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4, Piquet and New York Mills, worth up to 25c yard, go tomorrow at 12 1/2c. All the unbleached no matter the grade, go in one lot at 2 1/2c. All the drapery denim remnants from this stock, that sold as high as 25c yard, go in one immense lot at 7 1/2c. All the white goods from this stock, 2 1/2c. All the bleached muslin and cambric from this stock, including New York Mills, Lonsdale cambric and Ulster muslin, in fact all the best qualities, no matter what the former price was, they go at 5c. Immense bargain in black sheet, the finest quality of black sheet, retailed at the New York Store at 25c, go at 8 1/2c. All the apron check-od ginghams from this stock that sold in Chicago at 25c yard, go at 2 1/2c.

LININGS

From the New York Dry Goods Store Extra Special in Lining Dept. 10,000 yards of the very best quality of plain and heavy twilled—Silesia and French Percaleine—in black and all colors, 7 1/2c yard, worth up to 25c. 500 bolts of "Crown" Velveteen Skirt Binding go at 3 1/2c bolt, all colors, worth 12c.



THE SHOE SALE IS EVEN GREATER TOMORROW

Ordinary Interest Has Changed to Intense Excitement—More Salesmen Have Been Engaged—More Wrappers—More Everything Except Prices. All the Men's and Ladies' \$2.00 SHOES 98c go at. All the Men's and Ladies' Black Tan or Wine Shoes—they are marked at four dollars, go at \$1.98. All the Men's and Ladies' Three Dollar Shoes \$1.59 go at. All the Men's and Ladies' Custom Made Shoes, four dollar and a half kind go at \$2.25 and \$2.50. All the Men's and Ladies' Welt and Turn Five and Six Dollar Shoes \$3 go at.



WASHINGTONS WHO STILL LIVE.

Direct Descendants of the First President's Brothers.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES

The Name and the Blood Honorably Represented in American Life—A Striking Family Resemblance.

We are so accustomed to associating the name Washington with "the mighty dead" that to most of us the knowledge that there are living Washingtons who trace their kinship to him comes as a surprise. Although the first president died childless, he had several brothers, in whose families the name was perpetuated. Bushrod Washington of Charleston, W. Va., is directly descended from Samuel, a younger brother of the general, and preserves many of the family traditions. He is the author of an interesting article on Mount Vernon in one of the January magazines. More remotely connected are the Washingtons of Tennessee;

Joseph E. Washington, for several years a member of congress, and his brother, who is attorney general of the state. They are descended from President Washington's cousin, General William Washington, who fought bravely in the revolution, and had the distinction of "whipping" Tarleton at the battle of Cowpens, cutting off three fingers from the latter's left hand by a fierce lunge with his sword.

A good story is told in connection with this incident, which shows that American women were sharp at repartee then as now. The British general, some time after, remarked with affected superciliousness: "Where—ay—is this General Washington?" "I should like—would you see him?" A lady in the company replied sweetly: "If you had stopped to look behind you at the battle of Cowpens, General Tarleton, you would have seen him. I understand that he touched your head in greeting," with a significant glance at the mutilated member.

From John Augustine, eldest brother of President Washington, Mr. James B. Washington, now resident in Pittsburg, Pa., Lewis's descendant, as his father, Colonel Lewis William Washington, was the grandson of John Augustine, who had the singular experience of being taken prisoner by his old stum, General Custer. When the war ended he went into the railroad business and is now interested in the Baltimore and the Elletts-Washington Steel company of Greenock, Pa.

born in Virginia in the stormy war period, June 29, 1863, and the first sound to greet his ears was the firing of musketry, as the house was surrounded by troops. He lost his father while very young, and was educated under the care of his mother, a woman of brilliant intellect and great force of character, whose strongest desire was that

Mr. Washington is not wholly devoted to business, however, but finds time for politics and is deeply interested also in philanthropic work, having been one of the famous tenement house commission of New York, appointed by Governor Flower. It was he who first suggested to that commission the feasibility of constructing parks on all the city piers, for the benefit of the "submerged ninth"—an idea that has been carried out successfully in New York and is under way in many other cities. He is president of the "Model dwellings association," organized by a number of the most prominent citizens of New York to aid wage-earners in owning their homes, in addition to holding positions on advisory committees in several other philanthropic associations. Mr. Washington is a brilliant talker, an effective public speaker and a forcible writer on the subjects that interest him. In the presidential campaign of 1888 he was the author of documents of which nearly 3,000,000 copies were distributed by the democratic national convention.

Personally, he bears a striking resemblance, when his mustache is removed, to his distinguished relative, and is exactly the same height, six feet one and one-half inches. He is also of the same magnificent proportions. The brown velvet costume worn by the president at his second inauguration fits Mr. Washington, who is his present possessor, as if made for him. The accompanying illustration shows him as he appeared at an historical pageant recently given at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, in

which he represented the Father of his Country. PRECIOUS FAMILY RELICS. Mr. Washington is the possessor of many interesting historic relics, among them portraits of his fraternal great-grandmother, Hannah Bushrod Washington, and his maternal great-grandmother, Betty Washington Lewis, both of which are here reproduced for the first time. A fine old China egg-cup bowl has been in the family over 200 years, and George Washington undoubtedly drank many a glass from it. A silver sugar bowl was part of the camp service of John Churchill, first duke of Marlborough, and was inherited through his mother from her ancestors, Elizabeth Churchill.

It is evident that the country will not be without worthy representatives of its most honored name for many years to come. Who knows but that some day there may be even a second President Washington? Oddly enough, the English branch of the family has a scion in New York, but it is the American branch that sheds lustre on a name always honorable, indeed, but never distinguished until our general made it immortal—unless we go back to the founder of the family, William de Herberne de Washington, one of the gallant knights who accompanied William the Conqueror to England.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Mexican miners get 37 1/2 cents a day. Artificial ice is now made in steel molds. The congressional committee on labor has appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill on blasting. The engineering strike in England will go down in history as the greatest labor struggle in the world. There are between 150 and 200 women now practicing dentistry in the United States, according to a recent estimate. Native car building works in Japan produce all the parts of the cars except the wheels. These are still imported from foreign shops. The Dixie hosiery mills, Atlanta, Ga., recently burned, are to be rebuilt by S. A. Magill. The new factory will be double the size of the old one. The production of emery in the United States in 1897 was 1,500 short tons, against 1,550 short tons in the previous year. This was mined chiefly in Massachusetts. There were 1,152 locomotives built in the United States in 1897, though it was not the best possible year for the business. Of these, 225 were built on orders from foreign countries. The production of borax in the United States was 13,000,000 pounds in 1897, against 15,258,914 pounds in the previous year. As heretofore, this was entirely the production of California and Nevada. Considerable part

of the output was converted into boracic acid. President Fish of the Illinois Central has issued an order to the officers and employees of the road that no effort—and that means in all departments—shall hereafter accept any present from employes, nor shall they permit their names to be used in various contests for articles of value. The stock house is empty and orders are on the books to keep the concern busy for several months. Three hundred men are employed. The Illinois Steel company of South Chicago has made a demand that its employees work seven days a week and the demand has been acceded. Charles H. Foote, vice president of the company, says it is necessary in order to meet competition and that the men will be paid for their overtime. The chief consideration which led the men to accept was the adoption of the eight-hour day by the company. A locomotive factory in Philadelphia has just completed four engines on an order from the British government. They are to be shipped to South Africa. The engines were completed thirty-one days after the order was received. No such rapid work was ever done before anywhere in the world. In Minnesota the co-operative idea has extended to all classes of rural life and business. There are in that state 140 co-operative farmers' fire insurance companies, with \$35,000,000 in live risks, which they are carrying at rates varying from 8 to 20 cents per \$100 a year. Co-operative stores furnish supplies at wholesale prices, with 10 per cent added, which 10 per cent they are able to pay back in dividends to their former stockholders. The co-operative creameries have reduced the cost of butter-making to almost half a cent a pound, the product being sold almost exclusively in the New York market. Fifty years ago, says President Starb of the National Association of Manufacturers, 25 per cent of all the cotton goods used in the United States was of foreign production, while now we make at home more than nine-tenths of all the manufactures of cotton we use. Fifty years ago our product of \$50,000,000 worth of woolen goods represented about four-fifths of our consumption, but today, with close upon \$400,000,000 worth of domestic manufacture of wool, we have cut out of more than nine-tenths of our market. Fifty years ago the manufacture of felices of silk in the United States was of less than \$2,000,000 per annum, while our imports were valued at more than a ten times that sum. We now have a magnificent industry, which yields an annual production that has passed far beyond the \$100,000,000 mark, and which represents more than three-fourths of our entire consumption.

THE OLD-TIMERS. Mrs. Clarinda J. Lawrence of Marlboro, N. H., has passed her 125th birthday. She is related to the Trumbull family of Connecticut. Mrs. Keely, at one time one of the most prominent figures in the English dramatic world, has entered upon her 93d year, yet she still takes a keen interest in dramatic affairs. On Henrik Ibsen's 70th birthday, which will occur on March 29, a complete German edition of his works, to be published at Berlin in nine volumes, under the editorship of Dr. Julius Elias.

St. Louis papers say that Captain Jack Haines of that city is the oldest veteran soldier in the world. His age is 110 years. He fought with Jackson at New Orleans, ran a slave ship and was the engineer of the first steamboat built in New Orleans. Robert Taylor of Seneca, County Down, Ireland, aged 115 years, is one of the prominent Methodists of that country. He has been postmaster at Scarva for over seventy years. Mrs. Ann Macomber of South Westport, Mass., has rounded out a full century of existence. She is remarkably well preserved, and, despite her extreme age, enjoys good health. Alexis Claremont, who died in Wisconsin the other day, carried the mail on foot from Green Bay to Chicago sixty-six years ago. At the opening of the World's fair he walked 240 miles in order to see it, although he was at the time almost 90 years old.

Mrs. C. Mary Spooner, aged 81, who has been shipwrecked three times in three different oceans, recently entertained a party of friends at her home in San Francisco. The age of the youngest of her eleven children, Mirah Spooner, who was one of the settlers of Acushnet and who served honorably in the revolutionary war. She was born in the log house which her father occupied when he first took possession of his farm, after the manner of the sturdy pioneers. Of all the big family Aunt Mary also remains. Her sister, Patience, reached the age of 91, and her mother died when 94 years old. Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best cough cure. Relieves croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25c. Sold by Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas; L. E. Taylor, 21st and Leavenworth; King's Pharmacy, 27th and Leavenworth. The Union Cotton mill, Union, S. C., will put in 20,000 more spindles and 566 looms.

