THE INCOMPARABLE LEADERS. A Valuable Contribution to the History of a Common Country.

M'CLURE'S ESTIMATE OF GENERAL GRANT.

Lincoln's Magnificent Statesmanship and How He Changed the Current Running Against the "Silent Man" in the Early 60's.

Colonel Alex K. McClure, the veteran editor of the Philadelphia Times, contributes some highly interesting reminiscences of Lincoln and Grant to the Chicago Herald. Ho says :

Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant were entire strangers to each other personally until March 9, 1864, when Lincoln handed Grant his commission as lieutenant general which maue him commander-in-chief of all the armies of the union three days later. Although Grant entered the army as a citizon of Lincoln's own state he had resided there only a little more than a year. When he retired from the army by resignation on July 31, 1854, as captain, he selected Missouri as his home and settled on a farm near St. Louis. He has won promotion at the battles of Moline del Rey and Chapultepec in the Mexican war and was provetted for special gallantry. During the nearly seven years between his retirement from the army and re-entering the military service at the beginning of the civil war he had done little or nothing to make bimself known to fame. He had moved from Missouri to Galena early in 1950 to improve his worldly coa-dition by accepting a salary of \$500 from his two brothers, who were then engaged in the leather business. After remaining with with them for a year his salary was advanced to \$500, and in a letter to a friend he exhib-ited his gratification at his business success and expressed the hope of reaching what then seemed to be his highest ambition—a partnership in the firm. His life in Galena was quiet and unobstrusive, as was Grant's babit under all circumstances; and when the first call for troops was issued and Grant brought a company from Galena to Spring field without any friends to press his promo tion, it is not surprising that, while political colonels were turned out with great rapidity, Grant remained without a command. He served ou the staff of Governor Yates for veral weeks, giving him the benefit of his military experience in organizing new troops, but it does not seem to have occurred to Grant to suggest his own appointment to a command or to Governor Yates to tender him one. He returned to Galena, and on the 24th day of May, 1861, sent a formal request 24th day of May, 1861, sent a formal reducst to the adjutant ceneral of the army at Wash-ington for an assignment to military duty "until the close of the war in such capacity as may be offered." To this no reply was ever received and a month later he made a personal visit to General McClellan's head-unstates then in command of the Oble well quarters, then in command of the Ohio vol-unteers at Cincinnati, hoping that McClellan would tender him a position on his staff; but he failed to meet McClellan and returned of the war. home without suggesting to any one a desire to enter the service under the Cincinnati

Grant's First Command,

It was a wayward and insubordinate reginent at Springfield that called Grant back to the military life and started bim on his matchless career. The Twenty-first Illinois gefied the efforts of Governor Yates to retuce it to discipline; and, in despair he telegraphed to the modest Captain Grant at Gal-graphed to the modest Captain Grant at Gal-ena, asking him to come and accept the col-onelcy. The prompt answer came: "I ac-cept the regiment and will come im-mediately." It is needless to say that the appearance of a plain, unwniformed and modest man like Grant made little impres-sion at first upon his insubordinate command sion at first upon his insubordinate command, but in a very short time he made it the best disciplined regiment from the state and the men as proud of their commander as he was of them. The story of Grant's military schlevements from Belmont to Shiloh is familiar to every reader of American history.

Bravery Recognized.

It was not until after the battle of Shiloh, fought on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, that Lincoln was placed in a position to exercise a controlling influence in shaping the destiny

that was enough, and that Grant was safe in Lincoln's hands against his countless hosts of enemies. The only one man in all the nation who had the power to save Grant was Lincoln, and he had decided to do it. A Shrewd Maneuvre.

The method that Lincoln adopted to secure Grant from the odium into which he had to a very large degree, unjustly fallen, was one of the bravest and most sagacious acts of his administration. Halleck was commander of the military division consisting of Mis-souri. Kentucky, Tennessee and possibly other states, but he remained at his head-quarters in St. Louis until after the battle of Shiloh. Lincoln's first move was to bring Halleck to the field, where he at once super seded Grant as commander of the army, This relieved public apprehension and soon calmed the inflamed public sentiment that was clamoring for Grant's dismissal. Lin-coln knew that it would require time for the violent prejudice against Grant to perish, and he caimly waited until it was safe for him to give some indication to the counfor him to give some indication to the coun-try of his abiding faith in Grant as a military commander. Halleck reached the army at Pittsburg Landing on the lith of April, four days after the battle had been fought, and, of course, his presence on the field at once made him the commanding officer. On the 30th of April, when the public mind was reasonably well prepared to do fustico to Grant, an order was issued assigning him "as second in com mand under the major general commanding the department."

How the General Was Saved.

This was an entirely needless order so far s mere military movements were involved and it is one of the very rare cases in the his-tory of the war in which such an order was issued. Only under very special circum-stances could there be any occusion for an monly called the "bayonet vote," and Lin-coln carried New York by 6,749, leaving Mc-Clellan the worst defeated candidate ever scatter assigning a particular general as sec-ond in command of an army. While the army is within reach of orders from the com-manding general there can be no second in command. In case of his death or inability to take active command in pattle, the mili-tary laws wisely regulate the succession, and only in extraordinary cases is it departed from. In this case the purpose of it was ob-vious. Lincoln had quieted public apprehension by bringing General Halleck to the field and thus relieving Grant of command without the semblance of reproach: but he desired to impress the country with his abso-lute faith in Grant as a military leader, and lute faith in Grant as a military leader, and it was for that reason that the special order was issued assigning him as second in com-mand of Halleck's army. The effect of that order was precisely what Lincoln anti-cipated. It made all loyal men take pause and abate or yield their violent hostil-ity to Grant in obediance to the publicly ex-pressed confidence of Lincoln. The country knew that Lincoln best understood Grant know that Lincoln best understood Grant, and from the date of Grant's assignment as second in command of the army the prejudice against him rapidly perished. It was thus that Lincoln saved Grant from one of the most violent surges of popular prejudice that was ever created against any of our eading generals, and on the lith of July, when it was entirely safe to restore Grant to his command for active operations, Halleck was ordered to Washington by Lincoln and assigned as commander in chief. Thus was Grant restored to the command of the army that he had lost at the battle of Shiloh, and It was Lincoln, and Lincoln alone, who saved him from disgrace and gave to the country the most illustrious record of all the herces Never Mentioned It.

I doubt whether Grant ever understood ow Lincoln, single and alone, protected him from disaonor in the tempest of popular pas-sion that came upon him after the disaster at

Shiloh. Grant never was in Washington until he was summoned there early in 1864 to be commissioned as listenant general, and he was entirely without personal acquaitance with Lincoln. After he became commander-in-chief he made his beacquarters in the field with the Army of the Potomac, and was very rarely in Washington after he crossed the Rapidan and opened the campaign by the battles of the Wildowson battles of the Wilderness. That he fre-quently saw Lincoln between February and May while perfecting his plans for army movements is well known, but Grant was one of the most silent of men, and most of one of the most silent of men, and most of all reluctant to talk about himself, while Lincoln was equally reserved in things per-taining to himself personally. Especially where he had condered any service to another he would be quite unlikely to speak of it himself. Judging the two men from their chief and very marked characteristics, it is entirely reasonable to assume that what Lin-coln did to any Girant from disprace was

I must confess that my response to this to me appaling statement from Lincoln was somewhat violative of the rules of courteous conversation. I reminded Lincoln how, in that room, when I had appealed to him to re-spect the almost universal demand of the country for Grant's dismissal ne had with strod the sheet also and in the rement bit ar-

stood the shock alone and interposed his om nipotonce to save Grant when he was a personal stranger. Lincoln, as usual, answered intemperance of speech by silence. I then said to him: "General Meade is a soldier and a gentleman, he is the commander of the Army of the Fotomac, send an order to him from yourself to +furlough 5,000 Pennäyl-vania soldiers home for two weeks, and send that order with some trusted friend from the War department, with the suggestion to Meade that your agent be permitted to bring the order back with him." After a little reflection Lincoln answered: "I reckon that can be done." I then said, "What about Sheridan?" At once his sad face britghtened up like the noonday sun suddenly emerging from a dark cloud as he answered "Ob, Pail Sheridan; he's all right." Before I left his room that night he had made his arrangements to send messengers to Meade and Sharidan. The order was sent to Meade and he permitted it to be returned to the president, but Sheridan needed no order. The 10,000 Pennsylvania soldiers were fur-loughed during the week, and Lincoln carried Pennsylvania on the home vote by 5,712 majority, to which the army vote added 14,333 majority. It was thus that Lincoln made his triumph in Pennsylvana a com-plete victory without what was then com-

nominated by any of the great political parties in the country.

Was Grant an Ingrate? I left Lincoin fully convinced that Grant was an Ingrate, and Lincoin certainly knew that he permitted that conviction to be formed in my mind. He did not in any way qualify his remark about Grant, although it was his custom when he felt compelied to disparage any one to present some charitable explanation of the conduct complained of. The fact that he refused to send his request to Grant, while he was willing to send it to Meade, proved that he was, for some reason, disappointed in Grant's fidelity to him; and the enthusiasm with which he spoke of Sheridan proved how highly he valued the particular quality that he did not credit to Grant. I confess that the conviction formed that day made the name of Grant leave a bad taste in my mouth for many years. I heartily supported his nomination for the presidency in 1868 and was chairman of the Pennsyl vania delegation in the Chicago convention that nominated him, because I believed that the chivalrons victor of Appomattox would command the highest measure of confidence from the southern people and hasten the restoration of peace and business prosperity; but Grant and his immediate friends knew that, while I earnestly supported his nomina-tion and election, I did not have the confi-dence in him that he generally commanded. I now believe that Lincoln was mistaken in I now believe that Lincoln was initiated in his distrust of Grant. It was not until after Grant's retirement from the presidency that I ever had an apportunity to hear his expla-nation. I remembered that on election night, when Grant was advised at his headquarters in front of Petersburg of Lincoln's election, he sent Lincoln a dispatch heartily congratulating him on his triumph. I never heard Lincoln allude to the subject again, and I am therefore ignorant as to whether his belief

was ever changed. Grant Read the Papers. I never visited the white house during Grant's presidency, although twice specially invited to do so to consider what I regarded as an impracticable or impossible political suggestion, but I accidentally met him soon after his retirement in the Continental hotel in company with Mr. Childs. Grant came forward in the most cordial manner and thanked me for an editorial that had appeared in the Times on the day that ended his presidential term, in which I had spoken of him and his achievements as history would

record them, regardless of the political pas-sions and prejudices of the day. The meet-ing ended with au invitation to lunch with him that afternoon at Mr. Drexel's office, which I accepted. Thurd were present only Mr. Drexel, Mr. Childs and one or two others connected with the Drexel house. After uncheon all dispersed but Grant, Childs and myself, and we had a most delightful conver-sation with Grant for an hour or more. I was anxious to learn, if possible, what Grant's feelings were in the presidential bat-tie of 1894. Without intimating to him that Lincoln had distrusted his fidelity, I reminded

CHRISTMAS ON THE OCEAN.

Normandy Seen Through the Eyes of Mrs. General Grook. - Anto

Havre, the Birthplace of St. Pierre, the Author of "Pauloet Virginia"-The Table Lands of Pays de Canz,

CARDINAL RICHELIEU'S HISTORIC CITADEL

SMOK

ROURN, Dec. 28.-[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]-1 asked an old friend, who had crossed the Atlantic many times, if he thought we might venture to cross in Decomber, and he replied, he had made summer trips in winter and winter trips in summer. He had asked an old sea captain who had followed the sea for fifty years, which was the best season, and the rough mariner said: "When your trunks are packed, sir." So we ventured to cross in the middle of the winter-and we are not sorry. We sailed on the Bourgogone, of the French line, on December 19, and for three days we had a summer sea. 1 would not advise my friends to take the French line, unless they speak French and like French cooking. The passengers were mostly French, and from captain (I beg his pardon-the commandant-for a French captain who wears the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, must be styled monsieur le commandant) down speak only French. We all remember Mark Twain's bon mot, a propos, "an honor few escape," As our captain wearing the red ribbon, brought us safe into the P ort of

Have and in good time, and under a bright sky, to the sunny land of France, we are giad he has not "escaped." Among the few Americans aboard, was that very bright dramatis. Bronson Howard, that very bright dramatis. Bronson Howard, who has given us "Henricta," "The Banker's Daughter," "Shenandoah," etc. We had letters of introduction to him, and he assisted in willing many hours, that would have been otherwise very monotonous, telling of his life abroad and at home. And it was so refreshing, to converse with a thorough American, who loved and believed in his country, for the few Americans aboard were either Anglomaniacs or Francomanines, and the latter are even more unbearable than the former. I believe our chief delight on the steamer was hearing a German-American taik, who could find notning entirely perfect outside of the United States.

Christmas pent on the oceau, surrounded by strange faces and hearing foreign tongues is not jolly. But when one never knows what mai do cocur means, and spends six-teen of the twenty-four hours in sleeping and four in eating, even a Christmas on the briny deep is not allogether bad. We landed at Havre on the 27th very early

We ianded at Havre on the 37th very early in the morning, and while all the other pas-sengers were breaking their necks to eatch the "tidal train" to Paris, we re-mined over to 5 see Havre and take a little rude the the the the province of Normandy. We knew Paris would keep, if they do not have a revolution soon. We took a carfinge at Havre and drove for several hours, "Bung the first con-tinental city we had ever seen, it was full of interest to us - and all fortified towns have a halo of romance. The citadel was built by

halo of romance. The citadel was built by Cardinal Richelieu, and it was here the leaders of the Fronde were imprisoned; it was from here that Richmon' embarked to meot Richard on Bosworth field-vide Shakspeare. St. Pierre, who wrote "Paul and Virginia," was born here, and from the top of the hill of ingouville one sees the Cape le Hare, his of Ingeuville one sees the Cape le Hare, his favorite haunt. The view from this hill is magnificent, the three basins, which from the harbor, filled with vessels of all nations (for it is so extensive jt will accommodate 500 ships) the old town, with its suburbs, the ocean and the Seine, are all spread before your, On the very summit of the fill is an enormous white marsummit of the allt is an enormous while mar-ble monument, erected in memory of those who go down in ships, and a quaint old church—Notre Dame des Flots—erected as a thanksgiving for those who roturn safely to land. The windows, the tablets and the thousands of curious thank-offerings, from the skeleton of a lish to a golden cup, bring a tear to ones eyes.

By Purchasing Goods Made at the Following Nebraska Factories. If you cannot find what you want, communicate with the manufacturers as to what dealers handle their goods.

production and the second second second	the state of the s	the second s	card of the second statement of the second statement of	Contraction in the second s	and the second se
AWNING	AND TENTS.	CONFEC	TIONERS.	I PHOTO ET	NC BAVERS.
OMAHA AWNING AND TENT CO., Flags, hammoeks, oll and rubber clothing, send for catalogee, 1113 Farnam.			WM. GRANT & SONS, Candy Kitchen. Mail orders promptly filled. 109 8. 16th.	STEINHAUS ENGRAV ING CO., Artists and Designers 664 Paxton Block.	
BREWERS.		DYE WORKS.		PLATING, ETC.	
FRED KRUG, Bottled beer delivered to private families. 1007 Jackson Streek	OMAHA BREWING	H. STRASSHOEFER & CO: New process dry clean- ing. No shrinkago. 1621 Howard.	WORKS.	WESTERN PLATING WORKS. Pollahing brass, chanda- lier work, tableware, etc. replated, 114 Dodge St.	
		FLOUR.		RUBBER GOODS.	
BOXES.		S, F, GILMAN. 1013-15-17 N. 16th. C H. B./nck. Manager.	OMAHA MILLING CO	OMAHA RUBBER CO., M'f'g and jobbers of all kinds of rubber goods. 1520 Farnam St	
Nailed and Dovetailed boxes. Capacity 5.000 per day. East Omaba. Tel. 413.	Paper boxes, mailing tubes and weeding cake boxes. 1822-24 St. Mary's ave.		OMAHA UPHOLSTER	SADDLERY, H MARKS BROS.' SADDLERY CO.	IARNESS, ETC.
-J. J. WILKINSON, Paper, Clear and Packing Boxes.		CO., Furniture, Carpets and Draperios, 1208 Farnam.	ING CO., M'Fg of upholstered fur- niture. Wholesale only, 1302-1304-1306 Nicholas	Stock saddles and light harness a specialty. 1407 Marney.	
11 10D and (x) -Tol 783		11.4	ATS.		RS, BLINDS.
BOILERS. WILSON & DRAKE. Tublar flues, oil and	Contractor of brick.stone	RAMSER & CO., Full stork. Nobby and staple shapes. 200 N. 16th.		BALL BRO3,, Turning, Scruil Sawing, Cabinet Making, Etc. 301 N. 15th.	A ROSENBERY, Mouldings, stair ralls newels, balu-ters, soroll work, etc, Telephons 91 löth and Marcy Streets,
und water tanks, breech- ng, sheet fron work fifth and Pierce.		OMAHA SAFE AND	works.	CADY & GRAY, Office and Bank work a specialty. 201 North 9th	
BOOTS & SHOES BRICK.		Safet vaults, jall work, iron shutters and fire es	· · · · · · · · ·	SVRUP AND	MOLASSES.
C. J. SCHMIDT, MI ts' Fine Boots and Rubbers. 313 South 12th	WESTERN STEAM BRICK YARDS All kinds of bricks, 24th & B.& M. B. R. J. P. Thomas Proprietor.	OMAHA KINDLING FACTORY.	rg wood.	FARRELL & CO., Jollies, Presorves, Minco Ment and Apple But- tor. 217 S. Sth.	
CARRIAGES.		Kindling and Sawdust del, atreasonalebb ces.		TRU	NKS.
WM. PFEIFFER, M'Cr. fine carriages and Buggles. Care in painting, trimming and repairing. 2805 Leaven worth. W. R. DRUM-	B. H. OSTERHOUDT. Spring wagons of all kinds. Repairing on short notice. Carriage paint- ing. 1801 Cass. Tel 1657.	East Omaha. 413 Tel, LAUN MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY,	DRIES.	C. H. FORBY, Trunks. Sample Cases Traveling Bags, etc. 1405 Donglas.	
MOND & CO, Carriage builders. Hose and patrol wagons a specialty. 18th opp. Court House.			ESSES.	SHIRTS AND OMAHA SHIRT FAC- TORY.	UNDERWEAR. NEBRASKA SHIRT CO.
COFFEE, ETC, COPPER.		MATTRESS CO.		Established, 1876. 1314 Farnam.	207. S. 118b. Tel. 254.
CON SOLIDATED COFFEE CO.,	HONACK & KAESSNER	Mattresses, feather pll- lows and nomforters. To trade only. 1302-4-6 Nicholas.		so	A.P. P. J. QUEALEY
Importers and Jobbers, 1414 Harney.	804 S. 10th.	G. B. HURST. Manutacurer of Hurst's		Mfg. Union Sonp. Mfg. Celebrated laum	SOAP CO., Mfg. Celebrated laundry and tolleot soaps. Omahs
CIGARS.		condensed and soft Home Made Mince Ments, Also Home Made Pies, 1420 S. 16th	1997 - N. S.	VINE	GAR.
J. BECKMAN,	H. C. HARTRY, Box Trade Solicited.	Mada Pies. 1420 S. 16th Tel. 915.	IEANS, ETC.	HAARMAN VINEGARI CO.,	
Idfl Farnam. H. BES:LIN. Special brands made 40 order. Factory, 2400 Patrick ave. Store, 830 N. Joth.	THE CUBAN. THE CUBAN. M'f'g of Cuban made and the famous State Seal 50 cigar. J. M. Hirshstein, 1515 Farnam.	KATZ-NEVINS CO. 610-612-61 S. 11th.		Mfg. Kraut. Cider and High Grade Vinegar. City office, lith & Howard. WHITE CARTER WHITE	LEAD.
H. HENOCH, Havana and Domestic Goods. 1522 Dodge St.	J. H. RICHARD, Cigars. Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles. 1017 Farnam	PRINTERS, BOO OMAHA PRINTINGCO Successors to Omaha Rep. Print. Co. Colored labels a specialty. Bank supplies, blanks, etc., Juta nd Douglas.	KBINDERS, ETC POKROK ZAPADJ PRINTING CO., 2181.18th.	LEAD CO, Corroders and Grinders, Strictly pure white lead. East Omalia. YEA	
SMOKE BLUE SEAL CO'S Nebraska Manufacture. Jacob Jaskalek, m'f s.			REED JOB PRINTING CO,, Bee Building.	German Yeast 5c a package.Made in Omaha.	OMAHA COMPRESSED YEAST CO., Has resumed operations in their new factory, 44.6 Richardson. Office 1219 8 32d s Tel. 17:0.

of Grant. The first day's battle at Shilob was a serious disaster to the union army commanded by Grant, who was driven from his position, that seems to have been selected without any special reference to resisting an attack from the enemy, and, although his army fought most galiantly in various sep-arate encounters, the day closed with the field in possession of the enemy and Grant's army driven back to the river. Fortunately, the advance of Buell's army formed a junction with Grant late in the evoning, and that night all of Buell's army arrived, consisting of three divisious. The two generals arranged their plans for an offensive movement early the next morning, and, after another stubborn battle, the lost field was regained and born battle, the lost held was regained and the enemy compelled to retreat with the loss of its commander, General Albert Sydney Johnston, who had fallen early in the first day's action, and with a larger aggregate loss of build mounded as d building the of killed, wounded and missing than Grant suffered. The first reports from the Shiloh hattlefield created profound al irm throughactive out the entire country, and the wildest ex-aggerations were spread in a floodtide of vituperation against Grant. It was freely charged that he had neglected his command because of dissipation; that his army had been surprised and defeated, and that it was saved from annihilation only by the timely arrival of Buell.

Value of Washburne's Friendship.

The few of today who can recall the in-flamed condition of public sentiment against Grant, caused by the disastrous first day's battle at Shiloh, will remember that he was battle at Shioh, will remember that he was denounced as incompetent for his command by the public journals of all parties in the north, and with almost entire unanimity by senators and congressmen, without regard to positical faith. Not only in Washington, but throughout the loval states, public sentiment seemed to crystalize into an earnest demand for Grant's dismissal from the army. His victories of Forts Henry and Donelson, which had thrilled the country a short time before, seemed to have been forgotten and on every side could be heard the emphatic de-nunciation of Grant because of his alleged reckless exposure of the army while Buell was universally credited with having haved it. It is needless to say that owing to the excited condition of the public mind most extravagant reports gained ready credence, and it was not uncommon to hear Grant denounced on the streets and in all circles as unfitted by both habit and temperament for an important military command. The clamor for Grant's removal, and often for his summary dismissal, from the army surged against the president from overy side, and he was barshly criticized for not promptly dismissing Grant, or at least re-neving him from the command of his army. I can recall but a single republican member of congress who boldly defended Grant at that time. Elibu B. Washburne, whose home was in Galena, where Grant had lived before se went into the army, stood nearly, or quite, shone among the members of the house in wholly justifying Graut at Shiloh, while a arge majority of the republicans of congress a cre outspoken and carnest in condemning

"I Can't Spare This Man-He Fights,"

I did not know Grant at that time; had seither partiality nor prejudice to influence my judgment, nor had I any favorite general who might be benefited by Grant's over-phrow, but I shared thenlmost universal conviction of the president's friends that he pould not sustain himself if he attempted to austain Grant by continuing him in command. So much was 1 impressed with the import-ince of prompt action on the part of the pres-dent after spending a day and evening in Washington that I called on Lincoin at 11 Pelock at night and sat with him sione until

I appealed to Lincoln for his own sake to remove Grant at once, and in giving my rea-tons for it 1 simply voiced the admittedly sysrwholming protest from the loyal people of the land against Grant's continuance in fow moments before was instantly shadowed again. I was much disconcerted, as I sup-posed that Grant was the one man to whom Lincoln could turn with absolute confidence as his friend: I then said with much carnestness: "Surely, Mr. President, you can trust Grant with a confidential sugges-tion to furbough Pennsylvanis troops!" Lin-coln remained silent and evidently distressed at the proposition I was pressing upon him. After a few moments, and speaking with em-phasis, I said: "It can't be pessible that Grant is not your friend; be can't be such an ingrate?" Lincoln hesitated for some time and them answered in these words: "Wall, Muchare, I have no reason to believe that pommand. I could form no judgment during the conversation as to what effect my arguthe conversation as to what effect my argu-ments had upon him beyond the fact that he was greatly distressed at this new complica-tion. When I said everything that could be haid from my standpoint we lapsed into illence. Lincoln romained silent for what weened to be a very long time. Ho her gathered himself up in his chair and said in a tone of carnestness that I shall sever forcet: "I can't spare this man; ho ights." That was all he said, but I knew

personal conversation. Grant never, in any such obligation to Lincoln, and no utterance him that he maintained such a silent attitude that some of Lincoln's closest friends were ever came from him indicating anything more than the respect for Lincoln due from a general to his chief. at a loss to know his preference

coin did to save Grant from disgrace was never discussed or referred to by them in

The President Doubted the General.

peration with the state committee he sent Postmaster General Dennisón over to Phila-

he exhibited great solicitude as to the battle in Pennsylvania. He knew that his election

the contest. He answered vory promptly that he supposed note could have doubted I never heard Lincoln allude to the subject his carnest desire for the re-election of Lincoln, although he studiously avoided any ex-pression, public or private on the subject. He said: "It would have been obviously un-becoming on my part to have given a public thever heard Lincoln induce to the subject but once, and that was under very painful circumstances and when the subject was forced upon tim by myself. Lincoln knew that I had personal knowledge of his heroic efforts to rescue Grant from the floottide of expression against a general whom I had ceeded as commander-in-chief of the by." I do not doubt that Grant declared odium that came upon him after Shiloh, and an accidental occasion arose in the latter part of October, 1864, when his relations to rmy. the exact truth in that statement. Naturally silent and naturally averse to any expres-Grant became a proper subject of considera-tion. The October election in 1864, when Lincoln was a candidate for re-election, resions whatever on politics, he felt that he sources what every on pointics, he feit that he could not with propriety even appear to assail a man who had failen and failen in the position that he had won and maintained. Thus for twelve years I cherished a personal prejudice against Grant because of his sup-posed want of fidelity to Lincoln that I now helieve to have been wholly unjust Oas sulted favorably for the republicans in Ohio and Indiana, but unfavorably for them in Pennsylvania. There was no state ticket to be elected in Pennsylvania that year, and he vote for congress and local officers pave positive to have been wholly unjust. One revelation to me at the meeting with Grant a small democratic majoriay on the home vote in the state. McClellan, a native of Pennsylvania, was the democratic candidate for president, and state pride naturally added to his strength. General Cameron was chairman of the republican state comat the Drexel lunch was his remarkable and at the Drexel function was his remarkable and attractive powers as a conversationalist. Ho discussed politics during his term and the politics of the future, public men and public events with great freedom and in a manner of control for the future. mittee. He was well equipped for the posi-tion, out was so entirely confident that he neglected to perfect the organization necescommon impression that Grant was always reticent, even in the circle of his closest friends, but the three hours spent with him on that day proved that, when he chose, he could be one of the most entertaining of men The democrats were highly clated by their rather unexpected success in October, and they made the most desperate and well directed battle to gain the state for Mc-Clellan. So anxious was Lincoln about the campaign that after I had been a week in co-

in the social circle.

The Summing Up.

It is evident that from the day that Grant became commander-in-chief Lincoln had abiding faith in him. He yielded implicitly to Grant's judgment in all matters purely military; Grant, like all great soldiers, yielded as implicitly to Lincoln in all matter delphia specially to talk over the situation more fully than it could be presented in my letters, and to return the same night and make report to him. It was evident that we make report to him. It was evident that we had gained nothing, and I so informed the postmaster general and expressed great doubts as to our ability to do more than hold our owu, considering the advantage the democrats had in the prestige of their Octo-ber victory. I told him, however, that in another week the question could be deter-mined whether we were safe on the home vote in Penesylvania, and that if there was reasonable doubt about it i would notify Lin-coln and visit Washington. A week later, as I bad advised Lincoln from day to day, I saw nothing to warrant the belief that we had gained any maternal advantage in the desperate battle, and I telerelating to civil administration, and the an-nals of history will testify that Grant ful-filled every expectation of the government and of the loyal people of the nation as mili-tary chieftain. Many have criticised some of his military movements, such as his assaults at Vicksburg and Cold Harbor and his battles in the Wilderness, but he met the great need of the country, and was as heroic in peace as in war. When President Johnson attempted to punish Lee for treason, Grant not only admonished the president, but notified him that "the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House, and since upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for trea-son so long as they preserve the terms of their parole," and he went so far so far as to advantage in the desperate battle, and I tele-graphed Liucoln that I would see him at 10 o'clock that night. I found him waiting and declare that be would resign his commission if the government violated the faith he had was in no sense doubtful, but he knew that if he lost New York and with it Pennsyl-vania on the home vote the moral effect of his triumph would be broken and his power given when Lee surrendered to him. He fought more battles and won more victories than any general of any country during his generation, and when on the 23d of July, generation, and when on the 23d of July, 1885, Ulysses S. Grant met the inexorable to prosecute the war and make peace would be greatly impaired. His usually sad face was deeply shadowed with sorrow when I messenger, the great captain of the age passed from time to eternity. A. K. McCLURE.

was deeply shadowed with sorrow when I tota him that I saw no reasonable prospect of carrying Pennsylvania on the home vote, al-though we had about held our own in the hand-to-hand conflict through which we were passing. "Well, what is to be done?" was Lincoln's inquiry after the whole situation had been presented to him. I answered that the solution of the problem was a very sim-ple and easy one; that Grant was idle iff front of Petersburg; that Sheridan had won all possible victories in the valley, and that Notice. Unscrupulous dealers have been detected selling spurious Bitters under the name of India and Indian Bitters ofour "Ken-nody's East India Bitters," We shall prosecute all such persons to the full extent of the law. Our "East India" Bitters are never sold in bulk. Call for the gonuine, which are manufactured and bottled only by ourselves and under our trade mark label. ILER& Co.

Dr. Cullimore, oculist, Bee building.

front of Petersburg; that Sheridan had won all possible victories in the valley, and that if 5.000 Pennsylvania soldiers could be fur-loughed home from each army the election could be carried without douot. Lin-coln's face brightened instantly at the suggestion, and i saw that he was quite ready to execute it. I said to him: "Of course you can trust Grant to make the sur-gestion to him to furlough 5,000 Pennsylvauia troops for two weeks!" To my surprise Lin-coln made no answer and the bright face of a fow moments before was instantly shadowed again. I was much disconcerted, as I sup-Too Bashful to Make a Good Husband. Judge: "Well, sir, what can I do for you this morning?" said old Mr. scadds, as young Dolley entered his counting room. "I want your consent to our engage-ment, sir," replied Dolley. "Your

ment, sir," replied Dolley. "Your daughter and I love each other and want to marry." "Indeed!" snorted the father. "Any-

thing else?" "Well, sir, I might mention before I go that Austin Corbin gave his daughter \$6,000,000 as a wedding

present.

Dr. Cullimore.eye and ear, Bee buildin

Rouen at 2 o'clock, passing through the fer-tile table lands of Pays de Caux. Its rolling bills and scattered groves of trees reminded me of beautiful drives west of Omaha, and

when I said so to F., she agreed with me, remarking"that they wereso much like the drive beyond the county hospital, and our hearts were filled with longing for those happy days spent in far-away Nebraska. We wanted so much to stop at Honfleurs,

that was formerly the port of Paris, had once nad a formidable fortress and was the key to the Seine, it is full of historical interest, but we wanted too, some days in Rouen. Rouen is a city that few of our own countrymen visit, and it is so interesting, not only for its antiquity, but its b autiful old, old churches, its quaint, narrow, crooked streets, through which you catch glimpses of the gracefu spires and tall towers of the churches.

As we stepped from the train a respectable looking old party, in a blue cotton blouse, and with "commissionaire" across his cap, seized hold of our traps and said "General Grant, maname," I said, "oui, out." I did not know whether he wished to announce himknow whether he wished to announce him-self as the ghost of our dear general or what he wished to represent. He could not speak a word of our language and we little of his, but he spoke so slowiy, so distinctly and so sweetly his own, that we understood him perfectly and soon understood he had been the courier of our General Grant, so we asked him to show our General Grunt, so we asked him to show us to a respectable hotel near the station. When we had registered our names and dis-posed of our luggage, we started out to look for the churches and the tower of Jeanne d'

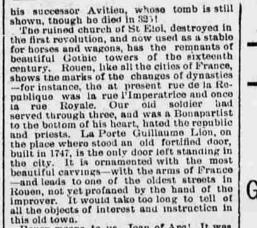
Arc. No sooner had we crossed the threshold of our hotel than our blue bloused friend spran, up. I knew, I felt, he was an old soldier and my heart went out to him-and he is! The amount of information given us, the manner, and the immense respectability of our old soldier will have to be well paid for. We have been swindled at every turn but we have prospered and take it philosophi-

cally. Rouen, which was the capital formerly of the province of Normandy, has now about 170,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the Seine and aurrounded on three sides by high hills. Built on both sides of the Seine there is the old and the new Rouen. From the center of one of the magnificent stone bridges one has a fine yiew of the city and its environs. And the environs are well worth visiting. It was the old city we wished to see, and our part guide, who was an encyclopedia of inforgialion, very soon un-derstood us, and we spent ten days very pro-fitably and very charmingly in this, one of the oldest cities of France. The, to us, most interesting edifice of the city is the church of St. Ouen, this inpection of bills. Built on both sides of the Seine there church of St. Ousn, tug finest specime pure Gothic architecture in the world. It

pure Gothic architecture in the world. It was commenced in the fourteenth century by the Abbe Jean Roussel. The interior was defaced somewhat by the Huguenot rabble in the sixteenth, contury by the smoke from the fires they built in the church. The central tower 300 feet high, is a modeled grace and beauty. The Hotel de Ville, adjoining the church, was the old monastry, belonging to the Bene-dictine moaks. The tower over the trans-cept is surmounted by the crown of the Duke of Normanny. Autile the church of St. Ouen is vastly more beautiful than the Cathedral de Notre Dame, the latter is more interesting in its mounments, pictures and nteresting in its monuments, pictures and wonderful tapestries. It is in this church, s buried the, heart of Richard, Coeur de Lion, his effigy in line stone, crowned and in his royal robes; the statues of Cardinal Ambriso, one of whom was the minister of

The statue of the husband of Dians of Poletiers, by whom it was erected and who was the most beautiful woman of her age, if not the most faithful, is in the chapel of Our Lady. The duke lies in a sarcophagus of black marble, his widow kneeing at his head, an angel at his feet, the angel and the duke being chiseled from the same piece of marble

The cathedral is surmounted by two tow-The cathedral is surmounted by two tow-ers, one called the Tour de Bearre, because it was built by money given for the privi-lege of cating butter in Lent. While St. Ouen is purely gothic, the cathedral repre-sents three kinds of architecture-Norman, Gothic and Renaissance, and is of much in-torest to lovers of architecture. The church of Saint Gervais, built in the Romanesque style in 1872, over the original Roman crypt, where was buried in 312 Saint Medica, also Jacob Jaskalok, m'f g.



all the objects of interest and instruction in this old town. Rouen means to us—Joan of Arc! It was not until the Nineteenth century that the countrymen of this heroic girl, who saved her king, recognized her services by any monument or stone, and then, by public sub-scription, the money was raised to build the "Tour de Jeanne d'Arc," erected on the spot where she was so cruelly condemned by her upinst indge to be imprisoned and burged. unjust judge to be imprisoned and burned It was in one of the towers built by Philip Augustus in 1905 she was imprisoned and taken from there to be burned in the public market place. The tower erested in her henor in the Place de la Jeanne d'Arc does market place. In the tower erested in dei henor in the Place de la Jeanne d'Arc does not compare in any respect to the fine statue of her in Fairmount park. Philadelphia. In our drive, ascending the hti of Ingouville, at Havre, and near the summit, was a chateau, partly Italian, partly Chinese, which belongs to Sars Bernhardt. It is a charming, ro-mantic place and overlooks the city, harbor and channel, and I could not help thinking how many of our American dollars went toward keeping up this princely summer residence of the great and mughty Sara, who is now playing "Jeanne d'Arc" in our dear America. The American consul here is very polite and kind to Americans. He has been here for ten years, and he and his charming family are very popular. His name is Williams, and a personal friend of

charming family are very popular. His name is Williams, and a personal friend of President Arthur.

We are stopping at a hotel, where no one speaks a word of our language, and yet we have not the least difficulty in being understood and well served. Every thing is so different from our own ways that one is constantly entertained. We saw women ploughing, women as station mas-ters, holding the flags to signal the trains. In fact the women work, the men play, just like the Indians. We American women, who are loved and cherished with such teawho are loved and cherished with such ten-der care, cannot prow accustomed to this. The women wear Normandy caps when they have anything on their heads, the men blue linen blouses; but the greater part of the population are dressed as we see people in any of our own cities. The funniest sight is to see them running about in the morning with their breakfast under their arms, a yard or so of bread and a jug of milk. No, the funniest are the stoves, which are on wheels,

and moved from one room to another! Fortunately we are here on a Sunday, and have the opportunity of seeing the people, who are all out of doors, and of hearing the music in the churches. The music at the cathedral was very fine and the organ grand. The dim, religious light, the divine melody, the entrancing beauty of the building, the strange foreign faces, the rich vestments of he priest, made a picture we will not soon MARY D. CROOK. forget.



RBATTE The Leading Dentist, FOR CALL AND EXAMINE OUR **GOOD WORK** NEW METHOD OF AT REMOVABLE BRIDGE WORK REASONABLE OR TEETH PRICES. WITHOUT PLATES Office - - Third Floor Paxton Block, TELEPHONE, - 1085. **16TH AND FARNAM STS.** The UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS that the Behr Bros. & Co's. ANC Have attained, and the high praise they have elicited from the world's MOST RE-NOWNED ARTISTS. from the press and from a public long prejudiced in favor of lder makes, it is safe to assume that the instrument must be possessed of UNCOM MON ATTRIBUTES. MAX MEYER & BRO. CO.,

Sole Agents, Omaha, Nebraska,

Established 1866.

Dr.DOWNS

The eminent specialist in nervous, chronic, private, blood skin and urinary diseases. A regul registered graduation in medicine, as diplomas and certificates show. Is still treating with the grants cess catarrh, spermatorrhoes, loss manhood, seminal weakness, minit losses, impotency, syphilis tars, generrhoes, gleet, varicocais, etc. No mercery need. Now treatment for loss of risk power, unable to visit me may be treated at home by sorrespondence. Medicines or instrumants sont by a supress securely packed, no marks to takicale contents or sender. One personnt interview preferred suitation free. Correspondence strictly private. Hook (Mysteries of Life) sent free. Offics hours, e p. m. Sundar, 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

