### GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

Notable Monuments to the Soldier Dead

Beautiful Shafts Commemorative of Men and Events-Confederate Fing Designs-A Libby Play Bill and the Last Parole.

Memorial day, 1892, deserves to be classed as the greatest "monument day" in a generation. No less than eight monuments commemorating the deeds of the soldier dead were unveiled on that day, seven of which are memorials to union men and one a granite tribute to a confederate general, A. P. Hill.

In design, execution, cost and ceremonies, the monument unveiled at Rochester, N. Y., in the pres-250,000 people conceded to be the grandest of the lot. It is nearly forty-three feet in height, with a ground base twentytwo feet square. The base of the monu-ment rises about eleven feet above this, and the shaft is a magnificent piece of solid granite about ten feet in height.
At the four corners of the base are bronze figures emblematic of the four departments of the service, the cavairy, the artillery, the infantry and the pavy. These are of heroic size. The sides of the monument bear appropriate bas-reliefs the one on the north representing the firing upon Fort Sumter, and that on the west the famous encounter between the Monitor and the Merrimac. A scene representing Pickett's charge at the battle of Gettysburg marks the south side, while the basrelief on the east recalls Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox. At the sides of each bas-relief are carved portraits of the famous union generals of the war. On either side of the monument are carved the seals of the nation and state. Surmounting the shaft is a bronze statue of Lincoln, of heroic size, representing the martyred president with a copy of the emancipation proclamation. The north face of the monument bears this inscription: "To those who, faithful unto Death, Gave Their Lives for Their Country, 1861-1865." On the opposite sides are these quotations: "We were in Peril; They Breasted the Danger:" "The Republic Called; They ger;" "The Republic Called; They Answered with Their Blood;" "We Were Highly Resolved that the Dead shall not have Died in Vain."

Farmington, 111,, the first town in Fulton county to respond to the call to arms in 1861, erected a testimonial of regard for the defenders of the union.
The monument was presented to the soldiers by Mayor C. D. Brown on behalf of the citizens and was dedicated by the local Grand Army post. The monument occupies a conspicuous place in Oak Ridge cemetery, is of American granite, stands twenty-seven feet high, and is surmounted by the figure of a private soldier at parade rest.

A handsome shaft was unveiled at Lenox, Mass., as a tribute to the deeds of General John Paterson, a revolutionary hero. The bronze presentment of the general stands upon a granite shaft on which is engraved the story of his active life, of his school days at Yale, his work in the provincial congress of 1774 and 1775, and of his quick response to the call to arms after the battle of Lexington. It tells that he crossed the Delaware with Washington, narrowly escaped death at Saratoga, and was prominent in the council of Monmouth in 1778. He fought in most of the great battles of the revolution and was one of the founders of the Society of Cincin-He died in July, 1808.

A notable memorial was uncovered on the field of Gettysburg, designating the point reached by the famous Pickett chargers on Cemetery Ridge. It is named the "High Water Mark," derived from the old copse of scrub-oak trees on the ridge where the confederate army began its retreat on that fateful July 3. It was the "high water mark" of the rebellion and from the moment that Longstreet fell back dates the decline of the confederate cause. The monument association has inclosed the copse of treics with a high iron fence to protect it from relic hunters. The monument stands on the east side of the copse, and was erected by the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota. Troops from all these states fought and repulsed the famous assault.

An open bronze book surmounts the monument. It weighs 1,272 pounds and supported by a pyramid of cannon alls. The left page bears a legend deteribing the assault, and that on the right tells of the repulse. The whole rests on a highly polished plinth and base of Maine and Massachusetts gran-Ite with a massive water table of Gettys burg granite. A walk of granolithic cement, inclosed by dressed granite curbing and approached by hammered granite steps, surrounds the monument. In the center of each space on the side stands a twelve-pounder Napoleon with pyramids of cannon Three bronze tablets on the plinth of the monument tell an interesting story. On the south side are the names of all the regiments that marched in the charging column, while on the north side are the names of the regiments and patteries which met or as sisted to repulse the assault. In front is a tablet containing the names of the states that made appropriations to erect the monument.

The monument erected in the Milwaukee Soldiers Home cemetery by the veterans of the home to the memory of General Kilburn Knox, the late governor of the home, was unveiled in the presence of about 3,000 people, including over 1,000 veterans of the home. The monument is a handsome granite block inscribed on its face:

General Kilburn Knox, Governor North western Branch N. H. D. V., from May 1 to April 17, 1891. Died, April 17, 1891. Born, October 23,

On the opposite side is:

"Erected to the memory of our beloved governor by the Northwestern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1892."

The ends bear in bas-relief the image

of an infantryman.

The Hackley soldiers monument at Muskegon, Mich., is seventy-five feet in height, of Rhode Is and pink granite. The base is of several steps, the one being thirty-four feet square. From this there arises the massive structure, curving outwardly on two sides, with artistic recesses upon the others: the columns upon each corner being cannons carved of granite. On these corners are pedestals projecting outward, and upon these stand four bronze figures, each seven feet six inches in height. representing privates in the infantry. cavalry, artillery and naval service. Above these are ornamental carvinge, wreaths, crossed flags with a drum be tween them and appropriate emblems. Above these rises the columnar shaft, straight and shapely, with Corinthian sapitals at top, these holding a pedestal

Soldiers and Civilians Alike Receive Them

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on which stood a bronze statue of Victory holding aloft a flag. This figure is fourteen feet in height. Mr. Carabelli completed the monument about three months ago. The inscriptions upon the monument

"A memorial tribute from Charles H Hackley. December 25, 1889." "To the soldiers and sailors who fought, and to all patriotic men and

women who helped to preserve our na-tion in the war of the rebellion." "Not conquest, but peace and a united people. A handsome shaft in honor of the Bonemian-American soldiers was unveiled

in the National Bohemian cemetery at Irving Park, a suburb of Chicago. The shaft is surmounted by a figure epresenting a soldier standing erect in an extremely lifelike pose, with his long army overcoat streaming back-ward. An unfurled banner is held in the left hand, and a musket in the right hand. The statue is 8 feet 6 inches

and weighs one-half ton. Confederate Flag Designs.

There is a queer but highly interestng scrapbook in possession of the War department, says the Washington Post. It is an old ledger, captured by the federal troops at the fall of Richmond. The book is not exposed for public exhibition, but is carefully preserved with the other records of the late southern confederacy.

It contains designs for a confederate flag which were sent to the southern war department from all parts of Dixie in response to an offer of that government at the commencement of the war to pay a certain sum in gold for a flag design that would prove acceptable. The specimens in the scrapbook are of various sizes, colors and kinds, some on paper, others on cotton and some on

Some of the designs are as unique as they are absurd. A North Carolina lady suggested a perfectly white flag of a triangular shape, similar to that of the Chinese government. She added that white was the emblem of purity and so of the southern cause.

A man in the far south suggested a blood-red flag emblazoned with a huge white serpent above the legend. "Don't tread on me." There were numerous palmetto flags proposed, and a man in South Corolina sent in a white flag with black horizontal bars, meaning that the war was to be fought by the whites to protect their property, the blacks. One of the most absurd specimens was

suggested by a woman. It was a bright yellow ground containing the portrait of Jefferson Davis. Its significance was, she said, "Our President basking in the sunlight of universal prosperity." One rampant secessionist proposed an inky black flag, with the words "No Quarter"

on it in white letters. These are only a few of the many queer and picturesque designs. The old scrapbook is full of them.

Theatricals in Libby Prison. The playbill of an entertainment given in Libby prison on Christmas Eve, 1863, has been found within a few days in the personal effects of Major Henry L. Pasco of Hartford, Conn. It is probably without a duplicate in the country. Major Pasco was an officer of the Sixteenth Connecticut. He was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1831, and was confined in confederate prisons during the year. His bravery was shown in the trenches at Macon where he refused, as an officer of the United States, to assist in unearthing tunnels which had been dug by his associates, although

refusal.

Major Pasco gathered memorabilia far and near relating to prison life, and his collection became most curious and interesting. It is now owned by Cap-tain William H. Lockwood of Hartford, who was the brother-in-law of the major and served with him in the field.

According to the old playbill the official organization of the Libby minstrels was with Lieutenant G. W. Chandler as manager, Captain H. W. Sawyer as treasurer, Lieutenant J. P. Jones as costumer, Lieutenant Fentress as scenic artist, and Lieutenant Bristow as captain of the supers. The first part of the Christmas eve program consisted of solos. Captain Schell sang "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" Lieutenant Kendall "Gratted in the Army," and Adju-tant Lombard "When the Bloom is on Captain Mass gave "Barnyard Imitations," and Adjutant Jones sang "Do They Think of Me at Home?" The second part was introduced with a flute and violin duet by Lieutenants Rockwell and Chandler, Captain Mass following with the dance song "Root Hog or Die." The two adjutants, Lombard and Jones, sang the duet, "Dying Girl's Last Request," and Lieutenant Ryan engaged in the clog dance.

The "Rival Lovers" was performed by Captain Mass and Lieutenant Randolph the captain appearing as Joe Skimmer horn, and the lieutenant as George "Countryman in a Photograph Gallery" constituted the third part of the entertainment. The dramatis personæ included Captain Mass, Lieutenant Randolph and Major Neiper, the latter assuming the part of the

countryman. The masquerade ball was one of the best teatures of the evening. Adjutant Jones was manager, Captain Mass. doorkeeper; Lieutenant Chandler, musician; Lieutenant Ryan, member of the press; Lieutenant Welsh, Mose; Lieutenant Moran, Black Swan; Lieutenant Bennett, Broadway Swell, and Captain Mc-Williams, Richard III. The whole thing was concluded with "a grand walk around," The program announced that "chil-

dren in arms" would not be admitted. The performance began at 6 o'clock. An Eloquent Address. At the Memorial Day ceremonies at Broken Bow, Neb., Hon., J. R. Dean delivered an eloquent address. He sketched the struggle for freedom, the hardships, sufferings and heroism of

the defenders of the Union, and con-

cluded as follows: "The cause of human liberty took mighty stride in advance in the years which intervene between the firing on Fort Sumter and the surrender at Appomattox. The rulers of the old world and titled clases looked on with wonder and alarm. They hoped to see the union fall, to see a dozen petty governments build upon the ruins of our reboasted liberty, equality and justice are now in fact the foundation principles of our government, as before they were in theory. And so long as these principles are not lost sight of, for which the union armies contended, so long as they are secured, alike to rich and poor, so

long will the government endure. "Great indeed is the heritage the soldiers of the union armies saved to posterity. From northern pine to palmetto, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific, we have learned that we are brothers all, that we have one country, one flag, one destiny.

"The war is ended. The sun is no onger darkened with the smoke of artillery. The arms are stacked, the tents folded, the camp fires out. The fallen soldier sleeps beneath a peaceful threatened with instant death by the rost his tomb will be decked with flow-

rebel officer in command, in case of ers, the tribute of a grateful people's

The Last Parole Issued. Mr. P. Dooley of Shelton, Neb., has in his possession a paper which, though colored with age, is sonething of a curiosity and highly prized by him. The paper referred to is a parole issued to him at Coon Bridge, Ala., where he was taken prisoner during the rebellion. The reason for its being so highly prized by Mr. Dooley is because of its being the last parole given during the late war.

It is dated Coon Bridge, Ala., May 8, 1865, and reads as follows: Private Patrick Dooley, of company M. Second regiment, Michigan volunteers. Army of the United States, is hereby paroled on honor, not to take up arms a almst the confederate states until regularly exchanged.

N. Wickliffer, Colonel Commanding Forces, Coon Bridge.

RELIGIOUS.

The foreign missions of the Dutch church received in the year just closed \$112,731.98. The Bantist year book gives the number of Baptists in this country as 3,269,896, an in-crease during the year of 105,570.

Bergen, Norway, boasts of a paper church large enough to seat 1,000 persons. The of quicklime, curdled milk and white of

Mr. Moody, who is traveling in Palestine, recently preached on that rising knoll outside the Damascus gate of Jerusalem, which many believe to have been the site of the Pope Leo XIII. will clebrate two anniversaries next year. February 19 will be the

fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as bishop, and December 13 the fortieth anniversary of his appointment as cardinal. The officials of the vatican will commemorate the days in an appropriate manner. The use of other tongues than the English as an evangelizing factor in the United States finds an illustration in the Lutheran church

"The 4,693 Lutheran preachers with their 7,948 churches and 1,100,000 communicants. preach in not less than twelve differen languages, and thus they reach people who never could be reached by men of strange speech and foreign tongue." The weslth of the Russian church, says

an intelligent Russian, is almost incalcula-ble; it could pay the Russian national debt (some \$3,520,000,030) and would then be enormously wealthy. Yet this same church has not been heard of at all during the great distress provalent in so many provinces; no soup kitchens have been opened by it, no contributions given. It seems bent solely on saving souls and haying up for itself the riches of this world.

It is somi-officially announced that the University of Oxford, England, proposes to confer on Bishop Poster of New York the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. Although the degree of doctor of sacred the-ology (S. T. D.) has been presented to several members of the American episcopate, the most recent instance being that of Bishop Doane of Albany, last year, doctor of divinity is a distinction which has only been bestowed on two other American bishops of the

Anglican church.
It is said that the Rev. Dr. Conwell of It is said that the Rev. Dr. Conwell of Philadelphia had a mw prretice yielding a revenue of \$20,000 a year before he entered the ministry. So generous is he that he cannot receive any gift from church or friends without bestowing it, or feeling tempted to bestow it, on someone else. One summer when his congregation expected him to go upon a vacation one of his flock met him upon the street: "Why, pastor, I thought you had started away a week ago." "Well, you had started away a week ago." "Well, I'm waiting for next pay day to get the wherewithal." "Is that so; wuy, how much do you need?" About \$100." I will loan you that much." "Will you?" exclaimed the preacher. He got the money and started on his vacation.

The order of the Jesuits is said at the pres ent time to number 12.947 members, divided into five groups—Italian. French, German, Spanish and English. The German group is the largest, having a total number of 3,470; the French comes next, with 2,863; next the Spanish, with 2,570; the English next, with 2,307; and the Italian comes last, with 1,764 Each group is divided into provinces, the seven English provinces being England, Maryland, Missouri, Ireland, Cauada, New Orleans and Zimbezi; Portugal and Mexico are included in the Spanish group.

The statistics of the Presbyteiran church, as presented at Portland, show the number of ministers to be 6,266, an increase of 43;

iicentiates, 411, and increase of 37. The candidates show a falling off, there being 1,154, as against 1,317 of the year before. The number of churches is 7,076, an increase of six; the number of persons admitted on examination is 56,301, a falling off of 3,349; the whole number of communicants is 816,427, an increase of 9,631; the contributions to home missions are \$995,934, an increase. tions to home missions are \$995,934, an increase of \$309; foreign missions show an increase of \$28,217, the total being \$812,022; education has fallen off from \$154,518 to \$138,339; Subbath school work also to \$138,339; Subbath school work also shows a decrease, the total being \$126,930 as against \$131,870; for church erection, \$284,514 had been given, a decrease of \$76,430; the relief fund donations amounted to \$99,440, a decrease of \$17,133. On the other hand, the freedman's board had an income of \$130,049, in increase of \$5,235; sustentation \$85,745, an

SOME NOTABLE MEN.

increase of \$22,638; while aid for colleges

eceived \$149,755, a decrease of \$16,165.

Edward Oliver Wolcott, the Massachusetts man who served as a private in an Onio regiment in 1864, and no v represents Colorado in the United States sen Oakview, ex-President Cle

R. C. Brown, who went to Colorado in 1859 without a dollar, has now nearly com-pleted at Denver the finest hotel west of the Mississippi river, which will cost \$1,500.000. A quarter section of land, which he entered thirty years ago for \$300, is today worth \$5,000,000.

Inventor Edison received in one instance a fee of \$40,000 for his opinion as an electrical expert. He was employed by the company organized to boro the Niagara power tunnel to examine the ground, study conditions and plans and give an opinion as the feasibility and practicability of the work. Rubinstein, when in the Caucasus, was in

the habit of playing the plane for hours in the day, or rather night. Five or six hundred people used to assemble between 11 at night and 2 in the morning, "listening with rapt attention and in religious silence to the flood of harmony created by the master." General Longstreet is now 72 years of age and a man of patriarchal aspect. His hair and whiskers are white as snow, his face ruddy and his figure tall and erect. He is deaf, as the result of a builet wound, and one of his arms is disabled. He lives a lite of

primeval simplicity, going to bed early and rising at 5 in the morning to walk in his vinoyard. A son of Charles Dickens recently addressed a meeting of his constituents—he is a member of Parliament for New South Wales—having been preceded by a tedious and critical speaker named Willis. "My late father," said Mr. Dickens, "is once reported to have said 'Barkis is willin', but if ported to have said 'Barkis is willin',' but it

he were here now he would would probably say: 'Willis is barkin'.''' General Obrutcheff, recently placed in com-mand of the Russian armies, is too stout to sit in a saddle, and even walks with diffi-culty. The Pall Mall Gazetto says that his wife is a French woman, and he is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of a Franco-Russian alliance. This being so, he is an ardent pan-Slavist, and a bitter foe of everything German. General Obrutcheff is som 65 years of age.

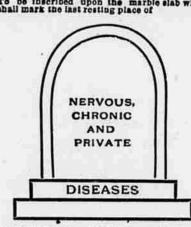
The drug store beepors of Blue River township, Kentucky, are up in arms against the veteran Alexander Hockady, who is 112 years old, because he is going around beasting that he never took more than one drink of medicine in his i e and will never take another. He says it is twelve years since he committed his single folly and te has regretted it ever since, as it might have cut him off in his prime.

Bob Ford were an opal pin in his neck scarf at the time he was shot. Friends had frequently reminded him of the uniucky qualities of the opal, but he failed to heed their warnings. By his violent death the baleful influences of this ill-omened stone are again illustrated. It is especially dangerous when worn on the persons of people who have committed murders, or who have otherwise incurred deably enmities.

The monument created by the people of New Orleans in memory of Chief of Police Hennessy, which was unveiled on Sunday, is a deserved tribute to a brave and fearless official who died in the performance of his duty. Hennessy was assassicated by the Maha because of his efforts to break up this band of conspirators, his success in learning the secrets of the society of murderers baying made him, in their eyes, too dangerous

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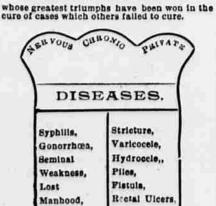
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ORDINANCE NO. 3099.

An ordinance changing the curb lines on 3rd street. from Pierce street to the alicy between Credit Foncier Addition and Grand View Addition, and repealing so much of all ordinances in conflict herewith.

Be it ordained by the city quancit of the city of Omaha:
Section 1. That the curb lines on 3rd street from Pierce street to the alicy between Credit Foncier Addition and Grant View Addition, are hereby changed to a uniform distance of 15 feet on each side of the center line of said street.

Section 2. That so much of all ordinance in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed June 14th, 1852. ORDINANCE NO. 3099.

JOHN GROVES. E. P. DAVIS.
President City Council. Approved June 15th, 1802. GEO. P. BEMIS,