Romantic Career of a Young Private Whe Has Fallen Heir to a Fortune.

Pension Bureau Facts and Figures-Death of a Man Who Partook in the Capture of Jeff Davis-A Fortunate Escape.

The War department has granted a discharge to Grover Flint, who for some time past has been a private in A troop of cavalry, become postessed of a fortune that is supposed to equal at least \$250,000, says the Washington Post. His life story reads like a tale stationed at Fort Meyer, to allow him to from the "Arabian Nights."

The young man, whose baptismal name was Flint Grover, is a son of the famous Major General Grover of Maine, who served with signal distinction during the late war in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley and Winchester. His mother was a daughter of the learned

In his babyhood the boy's mother died and his grandmother adopted him with the understanding that he should beccome a joint his surname and given name were transposed

Austin Flint, jr., the son of the deceased, will probably contest the will, although over-tures are being made for settlement. The will in question was made in Washington in June last, when Mrs. Flint was very ill, and it is said that on account of her erratic and eccentric actions during the past few years, and especially at the time in ques-

tion, a good case can be made for the break-ing of the will. graduate of Harvard, was for some time in charge of the bureau of the New York Herald in Paris, and has done some excellent literary work. Since joining the army he has seen come very hard service in the deserts of Arizona and New Mex.co, having been among the Indians. Officers of the de-

partment express the conviction that he would have passed the examination and become an officer had he not been favored by the windfall. PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS. The report of the commissioner of pen-sions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and which is just out, presents some very interesting reading and figures are shown and facts brought forth which will

Mr. Long is a pensioner and one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Michigan, and has upon the rostrum and through the press unstintingly denounced the bureau and William Lochren, the commission of the state of the supreme court of the state of the supreme care to suffer again. I did not laugh for a month after that occurrence, and it was a long time before I was able to see anything sioner, for alleged arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the reduction of his pension He has also brought suits against the com missioner to prevent him from making such

years pensioned at the rate of \$72 per month total and permanent helpiessness. fact that he was and for a considerable time had been one of the judges of the supreme court of Michigan and discharging the duties of that office, and that he was a man of apparent vigor, having the full use of all his bodily members except his left arm, which had been amputated, coming to the knowledge of the bureau, it was considered that he was not in such condition

On the foregoing information Judge Long was notified by the pension commissioner The case was taken into court by

the Judge and is now pending.

Commissioner William Lochren in concluding his report refers to this case as follows: "It is quite clear that under honest but mistaken interpretation of the pension laws missioners this pensioner has btained from the treasury more than \$7,000 papers to which he was never lawfully entitled. ld he make good his assertions that he will take this case to the supreme court of for hand power in running the presses. That

ome interesting figures are presented in the report and in a statistical way show that the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1893, was 966,012. During the year folput upon the rolls; 2,398 who had been previously dropped were restored and 37,951 were dropped for death and other causes. The net increase of pensioners during the there were 20,006 papers in existence on that year was 3,532, and on June 30, 1894, the day in the United States against about 150 year was 3.532, and on June 30, 1894, the day in the number of pensioners on the rolls was 969, in 1800. O 544. This is classified as follows:

Widows and daughters of revolution-Army invalid pensioners Army widows, minor children, etc. 103,063
Navy invalid pensioners. 4,743
Navy widows, minor children, etc. 2,404
Survivors of the war of 1812. 45
Widows of sodilers of the war of 1812. 4,447
Survivors of the Mexican war 12, 13,461
Widows of Mexican war soldiers. 7,686
Survivors of the Indian wars (1822-1842) 3,104
Widows of Indian war soldiers. 3,228
Army nurses. 414 minor children, etc. Act of June 27, 1890:

The appropriation for the payment of pen- the remote recesses of the Sierra Nevadas

at the close of the year of \$25,305,712.65. farther west than Tennessee. A peculiar fact is that none of these widows were liv-

Of the forty-five surviving soldiers of the David, McCoy of Redland, Cal., being

DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE DIRS. tetics, with the militia and with political

reles for a number of years. Mr. Cowden was a native of Grass Lake,

HEROES IN BLUE AND CRAY September 4, 1842. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the war. He enlisted in the Fourth Michigan cavalry, served all through the war, participated in

numerous patties and was with General Sher-man on his memorable march from Atlanta to the sea.

One of his proudest achievements occurred when he was with Lieutenant Colonel Pritch-IS FATHER A FAMOUS MAINE GENERAL and's command in the vicinity of Irwinsville Ga., on May 10, 1865, when he with four others captured Jeff Davis when he was trying to escape ingloriously in female at

In 1888 Mr. Cowden moved to Virginia City, Nev., where he had charge of the Fourth ward school for a number of years. In 1880 he came to Seattle, where he became a real estate dealer. In 1886—at the time of the anti-Chinese troubles—he was made captain of company D. Seattle Rifles, under command of the late Colonel J. C. Haines. In 1890-91-92 he represented the Seventh ward in the house of delegates. He also was

DIDN'T SPEAK AS THEY PASSED. Dr. Austin Flint of New York, who stood as the recognized head of his profession in this country

second battle of Mannassas and the teors had cut off the supplies of the federal troops. The fifteen or twenty brand new wagons, with hazards of leadership were greatest. shining covers, and all full of ammunition, hazards of leadership were greatest.

he said. "We camped for the night in a clump of trees, and slept soundly. In the

the preliminary examination for his commission and was about to nave taken the last examination had not his grandmother died in Boston a short time ago, leaving him the greater part of her fortune.

The exact value of the estate cannot even be approximated, but it is surmised by those who have been in a position to know the affairs of Mrs. Flint that it will amount to upwards of \$250,000, as there is a mansion on Fifth avenue in New York, an uptown mansion in Boston, and large investments in bonds and other securities.

Austin Flint, jr., the son of the deceased,

of the confederates. We saw we had been overlooked, and that the best thing we could do was to get out of that part of the country. After getting some breakfast to steady our nerves we took the straight road toward the other side of the army had gone. Unlike the others, we made no detour, but went straight ahead. We proceeded leisurely along for about three miles until we came to a place where the woods came up to within a short distance of the road on either side.

"There we suddenly saw a large number of men stretched in the shade, but paid no particular attention to the circumstance. This

particular attention to the circumstance. This lasted for about an eighth of a mile, when we saw a mansion by the road, where the yard in front was filled with officers and artillery. No one paid the slightest attention to us, and we thought no harm, until suddenly, from the heights in front of us, where our own division was encamped, we saw a signal flag waving desperately. Not being a signal officer I continued my way in The lucky heir, Grover Flint, is a post quiet, until a mounted officer suddenly dashed raduate of Harvard, was for some time in down the hill toward us. He drew near, marge of the bureau of the New York while we were still within hailing distance of the officers at the house, and informed me that if I valued my life and reputation I had better make haste and reach the heights. Then I woke to the fact that my little com-mand of a handful of men had taken a wagon train worth \$100,000, and which the rebels would have given their heads to get, straight through Longstreet's corps in broad

minutes the train was going down the hill at a gallop.
"The men we had passed then began to take a closer notice of us, and suddenly a brigade of cavalry started after us. Away up on the heights opposite I saw at the same prove of consequence to a goodly number of time a battery wheeling into position, and as old soldiers and others concerned in the pen-One of the cases which has attracted the widest attention and which has caused the most stir in the immediate headquarters of most stir in the immediate headquarters of the pension bureau is that of Charles D. Long.

Mr. Long is a pensioner and one of the had saved for the union force was exceedingly

#### funny in the escape which we had had." THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Marvelous Growth and Distribution in the

writer in the Chautanquan. Many have died because the facilities in this respect have been denied them by competitors. In 1840 the twenty-seven daily newspapers of 1816 had grown to the number of 138. The era of railroads had appeared. Ten years later the number of daily newspapers was 250, a very rapid growth. Ten years later they had and permanent helplessness as entitled him increased to 387; ten years later, 574; ten under the law to the \$72 rate.

| The permanent helplessness as entitled him increased to 387; ten years later, 574; ten years later, 1890), there were 1,700 daily newspapers, and three years later the figures were 1,855. any one who knows or has studied the growth of railroads in this country can see

In 1844 there came the telegraph as a facnewspaper growth. Within the last ten years the telephone has entered enormously into the making of news-

Inside the offices, of course, the first great improvement was the substitution of steam will take this case to the supreme court of the United States, he may, when it shall be finally decided, consider the propriety of into use in 1835. In 1847 there came the so-called "lightning presses" and ten years later there came the perfecting presses.
In addition to the 1,835 daily newspapers published in the United States on the 1st of January, 1894, there were 31 papers published every other day, 235 published twice a week, 14,017 published every week, 85 every two weeks, 349 twice a month, 3,125 every mouth, 307 every two months. Altogether United States against about 150 in 1800. Of the daily newspapers, the first of which was printed in this country in the year 1782, not more than four are in existence today of those which saw the hemography of the saw that the same than the sam ginning of the present century, and of these the oldest is the North American of Phila-delphia. The total issue of the publications of the present day in this country is probably not far from 4,000,000,000 copies a year, and of this amount New York City probably furnishes nearly one-fifth.

### UNCANNY SPOT IN A CANON.

Of all the strange places to be found in

A Cave in the Sierras Where Thousands of Bats Live.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for this fiscal year was \$165,000,000.

There was also paid into the treasury to the credit of this fund, sums aggregating \$10,173.70, mainly from recoveries of pensions and attorneys' fees paid to persons afterwards shown not to be entitled thereto. The amount of money paid for pensions during the year was \$139,804,461.05, leaving a balance in the treasury of this appropriation. alance in the treasury of this appropriation in the rainy season, and there is nothing the close of the year of \$25,395,712.65. It will be noted that there are ten widows and two daughters of revolutionary soldiers proach the place at about dusk and a black now living who are on the pension list. The stream of shadowy forms will be seen passdaughters were pensioned by special acts ing in and out of the opening, accompanied and are aged St and 79 respectively. The by the most peculiar oder in the world and widows range in age from 78 to 93 years, so that it will be seen that not many more safeep sil day and are going in search of years will revolutionary pensions be paid. To enter the cave in the daytime is All these women live in the east, none being not a difficult task, but it is somewhat unpleasant. The opening is large and a man can enter in an erect position. About ten ing at the time of the revolution, and must necessarily have married while themselves inky blackness exists. Go a little farther, quite young to men who were considerably so as to be away from the air at the entrance, and a most disagrecable oder strikes the nostrils and every few feet one treads war of 1812 who are pensioned, none are less than 88 years old, most of them are above in darkness a profound silence exists, but strike a light and a sound like a waterfall is heard. Thousands of bats that have eard. Thousands of bats that have asleep at once awake and commence y in circles about the cavers, which can One of the cavalrymen who captured Jefferman Davis, the president of the southern confederacy, in 1855, has at last gone to his final resting place, says the Scattle Post-Intelligencer, having died at his farm at Langley, on Vashon island. The ex-cavalryman was Charles T. Cowden, well known in this city, where he has been identified with fraternal with collisions. be seen to be very large. Round and round others as soon as they awoke.

Lake, Oregon Kidney Tea cures nervous head-born ethes. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists.

LEADER AMONG LEADERS

numerous battles and was with General Sher- Winning His Spurs Amidst the Trained Gladiators of War Times.

CONGRESSIONAL CAREER OF H. W. DAVIS

Nurtured on Rebellious Sentiments, He Rose to Eminence as a Defender of the Union-Sketch of His Life by Ex-Senator Dawes.

(Copyright 1894 by McClure.) Henry Winter Davis was also a congressional leader in war times, but of altogether different type in personality and in quality and in method leadership from that of Mr. Stevens, whose public career we have been considering. He forms, indeed, a striking

little better than an invalid for years. The past two months he has been very ill, but he kept on his feet, owing to his indomitable almost every point of view in which his public life is presented. There was no rivalry in the leadership of these two men. An interesting unwritten incident in the war has been related to a Cleveland Leader man by Captain Levi F. Bauder, who was chiefly concerned in it. I: was at the time of the second battle of Mannassas and the rebels

understanding that he should become a joint heir with his uncie, Dr. Austin Flint, jr., of New York, now a leading man in the medical profession. Under these circumstances cal profession. Under these circumstances of railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of supples for the union of the railroad cars full of the r his surname and given name were transposed and he became known as Grover Flint.

Partaking of his father's martial spirit, he enlisted in the cavalry with the idea of becoming an officer under the law that silows privates to rise to commissions. He has been in the army for two years now, had passed in the army for two years now, had passed the preliminary examination for his commission.

There was no trace of the army to be seen anywhere, and we scon learned that decour of the army to the seen anywhere, and we scon learned that decour of the army to the seen anywhere, and we scon learned that decour of the direction of the Potomac, and gone, after setting all their stores on fire to prevent their falling into the hands of the confederates. We saw we had been overlooked, and that the best thing we could not the war parted and that of reconstructions. before the death of Mr. Stevens, including be met and dealt with, but unnecessary act, the war period, and that of reconstruc-tion. In each of these periods Mr. Davis was a conspicuous member of congress—dur-ing the whole of the first and a considerable ortion of the other two.

He was born and reared in Maryland, t slave state, educated to the law in Virginia, and settled in his profession in Baltimore, dependent upon the support of its citizens for success, but slavery never found in him sympathy or encouragement, and the slaves he inherited from his father he manumitted as fast as they came of age.

DAVIS'S CONGRESSIONAL CAREER. He was elected to the Twenty-fourth con ress largely upon a local issue in which ne supporters of law and order, for that purpose the Amer-party organization, prevailed prevailed with him as their candidate over that violent and lawless element denominated "Plug Uglies," which at that time infested the city Baltimore, threatening the peace and per-onal security of its citizens. He occupied therefore, upon national issues a position in-dependent of both political parties and free o consider every question upon his convic-ion of its merits. From a standpoint, there-ore, of his own choice, he entered actively daylight. I ordered my men to move on at the top of their speed, and within a few

gant in person, of polished maners, and a fav-orite in every circle. He was a scholar of the highest culture and of the most varied at-tainments. His diction was direct and in-

conviction. The loftiest pretensions collapsed at the touch of his lance and the most brazen assurances quailed under his denunciation. he had discretion and foresight. The locality which he represented gave additional weight to the arguments he used. No newspaper can live without the fullest He spoke from within a political zone in opportunities for its distribution, says a which the sentiments he voiced found little echo. Questions concerning the local troubles which had brought him into the public servce obtained little or no consideration in congress into the and he at debates upon the great national issues which were beginning to

saw plainly that slavery lay at the foundaof this great political upheaval, and could not be ignored in its discussion. His instincts and the early impressions of slavery which had led him to eschew, from the outset all personal responsibility for it, detersistency of his course in this respect through-out his entire public service, though marked

DAVIS' POSITION AND INFLUENCE. The position which he took at this time the attitude of his own state in the contest which soon followed-an importance almost pivotal. the conflict which was then approaching ger extracts I cannot pass over; It was early seen by both sides of that upon the action of Maryland hung the custody of the capitol and government archives, and the de facto government of the And it was never doubted that the trembling balance would have turned against the union but for the untiring labors of a band of faithful unionists, of which Governor Hicks was the official head, but Henry Winter Davis the master spirit. His large and controlling influence in the direction of the public current at home, as well as his share in the shaping of congressional acttion, rises at once into a national leadership of great importance, and justify the claim for him of that position among the public men of his time.

service, debate in congress gathered around the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska complication, which were preliminary in the series of measures leading to the civil war. These measures were promoted and opposed at first from the standpoint of old party lines, but party or- before us in the ranks of battle, in ganizations of the past soon broke to pieces in the attempt to throw the weight of their political power on the one side and the other, and new formations of political forces, for the determination of these issues and the other. determination of these issues and the ques- enemies. But until that time arrives, it

who would barter the union itself, if need

be, to secure that end. The Thirty-sixth congress, the period of preliminary skirmishes, of battles before the war, was that in which he did most effective work in bringing together in unity of action all those actuated by a unity of purpose in the maintenance of the national union at any cost and the confining of slavery to its original limits as the only means of assuring the perpetuity of the government. Here he found himself by the side and co-operating with that other great leader whose work we have been considering. Mr. Stevens, although advanced in years and with slackened physical power, had nevertheless brought from his retirement all his meantal force, unimpaired by age, and a will as unbent as

ing with formidable front the further progress of the slave power toward universal

DAVIS' POWER IN DEBATE.

It was in this congress that the opposing forces tried their strength and tested the temper of their weapons before entering upon the final wage battle. There has not been its parallel before or since for tempestuous and angry debate or unbridled rage of passion and madness. Into its excitement Mr. Davis entered with the confidence of a trained gladiator, and he held his place so long as there remained a combatant willing to meet him. However much he loved these contest it was still a great cause which inspired him and for which he contended. He was seldom turned aside from this main issue by the detail work incumbent on con-gressional life, and there was as little opportunity as there was as little opportunity as there was disposition for one like him to familiarize himself with the current business of the house. He has a wonderful command of himself and all his faculties when on his feet, and he marshalled them each in its place with military precision and authority. The one lack of his oratory was persuasiveness. His marginary and ness. His statement was precise, clear and convincing. He demonstrated as in the sunlight, he seattered sophistry as chaff, his denunciation of injustice and iniquity was terrific, but he persuaded, enticed, charmed to his side netody. He attacked the judgment and the conscience of men, and having carried these outworks he was content; the responsibility was no longer with him. In-deed, he was at his best when he was flereest and when the torrent of wrath was fullest. Expediency was a word he never used, and time servers and hypocrites he cast out as unclean birds. These Roman qualities, nevertheless, begot antagonisms

DECLARATION FOR THE UNION. Before the end of the Thirty-sixth con gress all issues converged into the single one of the union and slavery as it is, or disunion and separation of the slave states from the iree. South Carolina had declared her independence of the union, the flag had been fired upon by public enemies and a new government had been installed at Montgomery Actual war and treason confronted the nation. Maryland was rent in twain. Hi own constituents were divided over his course in congress into hostile factions wrought to a white heat, and foes behind as well as in front pressed him sorely. But his courage did not weaken nor his zeal abate. He pledged the loyalty of his state to the flag of the union, and he was soon called upon to regardless of personal consequences. Men

redeem that pledge.
On the morning of the 15th of April Presibitter. All the hostilities possible of com-bination were arrayed against him, testifying into the debates and contentions which in that congress prepared the way for that greater conflict which followed, and at once took rank, although a new member, among the ablest men in the body.

blustion were arrayed against him, testifying in their intensity to his fidelity to the union and his value to the cause. Although beaten by a small margin at the end of a campaign the ablest men in the body. he ablest men in the body.

In the succeeding congress he rose to the position of a conspicuous leader, which he pallutained through all subsequent years of solutions of a conspicuous leader, which he pallutained through all subsequent years of solutions of the executive. This difference, persisted in and pressed with all the national banner before the people of the energy of this bold and uncompromising the pallutained through all subsequent years of the executive. This difference, persisted in and pressed with all the national banner before the people of the executive. This difference, persisted in and pressed with all the national banner before the people of the executive. This difference, persisted in and pressed with all the national banner before the people of the executive. maintained through all subsequent years of his service. He was a man of rare qualities for leadership, in all of which he was unlike control of the state well nigh hopeless. He tor leadership, in all of which he was unlike the great commoner who came upon the scene in the congress which followed.

Mr. Davis was a young man to the control of the state well nigh hopeless. He came back, however, at the end of two years, having received the solid vote of the control of the state well nigh hopeless. He Mr. Davis was a young man in the prime of life and intellectual vigor, with spurs to win and ambitious of success. He was elegant in person, of polished maners, and a success.

It was now midway in the war and in the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and a period of great depression among loyal men. tainments. His diction was direct and incisive, his rhetoric faultless and affluent. As a debater he had no equal, and as an orator but few. Into what he uttered he put the fire of an unaterable spirit and the vehemence of an unaterable conviction. The leftiest pretensions collapsed ance of Mr. Davis upon the scene was timely and inspiring. Coming from a slave-holding state, which sympathized with the rebel-lion, and full of faith in the justice of our cause, his words came with double force to the faint-hearted. For this reason he encountered the most bitter opposition at home, and the legislature of his state passed a resolution of censure, or, as he said, "decorated him with their censure" for want of loyalty to the southern cause

THE VALUE OF THE UNION. On the 11th of April. 1864, when the pub c pulse was at the lowest ebb, and the ouds were thickest and the future the put aside all other questions and were soon clouds were thickest and the future the to involve the nation in a gigantic war. He darkest, Mr. Davis pronounced an oration on the value of the union which, for inspiring eloquence, grandeur of diction and poa great master, is only equaled in all our annals by Webster's reply to Hayne. The one of the essentials of cratory occasion. surpassed that of the great orator, for what growth of railroads in this country can see an intimate relation to it in the growth of all questions growing out of it. The consideration of all questions growing out of it. The consideration of actually confronted and witnessed. It is thirty years since that great speech was delivered, and few of those who lis-tened to it remain, but with them the scene, out his entire punite service, though so that with different degrees of progress in the rapid march to the grand consummation, yet the impression and the effect are as vivid attests the sincerity and the courage of his arif it were but yesterday. Its reproductant if it were not reproduct that the impression are fall, even after this tion here could not fail, even after this lapse of time, to profit those who might read it, however, much would be lost for want of the fire, the vehemence and the lofty mien of the orator. I shall make no apology for the space occupied by the mea-"If it be said that a time may come when the question of recognizing the southern confederacy will have to be answered.

When the people, exhausted by taxation, weary of sacrifice, drained of blood, betrayed by their rulers, deluded by demagogues into lieving that peace is the way to union, and submission the path to victory, shall throw down their arms before the advancing foe; when vast chasms across every state shall make it apparent to every eye when too late to remedy it, that division from the south is anarchy at the north, and that peace without union is the end of the republic, then the independence of the south will be an accomplished fact, and gentlemen may, without treason to the dead republic, rise in During the first four years of his public this migratory house wherever it may then be this migratory house wherever it may then be in America, and declare themselves for recog cause, in the name of those who stand tions arising out of them, crowded old party leaders and their machinery out of sight for the time being. Those who at first debated with intense are the only alternatives. It is only by reso-earnestness the question whether slavery lutions of this kind that nations can rise was a national or a state institution were above great dangers and overcome them in unconsciously hurried on to the consideration of the value of a union unalterably determined to be of the one or the other of these two characters—a union with slavery hereafter forever nationalized or forever localized. Mr. Davis did not for a moment hesitate on which side of a line thus drawn to ant government to draw the aword and take his position, and henceforth, during all of the remainder of his public service and until his death in the midst of a great unfinished work, he was an active and effective leader in bringing into organized opposition to the fragments of a nation before the leader in bringing into organized opposition to the fragments of a nation before the leader in bringing into organized opposition to the fragments of a national existence of the united the scanne the people of the United finished work, he was an active and calculated the surrender of the dedicated this generation to the sword and public domain to the dominion of slavery public domain to the hands of those pouring out the blood of their children as of pouring out the blood of their children as of no account, and vowing before high heaven that there should be no end to this conflict, but ruin, absolute, or absolute triumph, that preliminary skirmishes, of battles before the | we are now what we are; that the banner of

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mitted to our keeping untarnished to go down to future generations. \* \* If we must fall, let us stand amid the crash of the republic and be buried in its ruins, so that his tory may take note that men lived in the middle of the nineteenth century worthy of a better fate, but characterized by God for the sins of their forefathers." DAVIS AND LINCOLN.

One element in the leadership of Mr. Davis was the positiveness of his convictions and love such leadreship, but it has its limit-On the morning of the 15th of April President Lincoln issued a call for the assembling tagonisms which gather around the path of of congress on the 4th of July to deliberate this leader. In the closing months of this upon the emergency. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Davis announced himself by istration, very difficult and delicate questions card a candidate "on the basis of the unconsprung up over the restoration of states ditional maintenance of the union." The or parts of states to their old relations to the fight with him was at once transferred to his own district, and was most flerce and bitter. All the hostilities possible of combitter. All the hostilities possible of combitter. committee upon that subject, differed directly with Mr. Lincoln, claiming for congress exclusive jurisdiction against a like exclusive claim on the part of the executive. This threatened disaster to the cause. carried through congress under the lead of Mr. Davis taking the whole matter out of

the hands of the president, but was killed by a pocket veto. This action of the president aroused the hostility of Mr. Davis to the extent of an open rupture and declaration of war Backed by the devoted following of a majority of the house, he threw off all restraint and appealed from the president to the peo-ple in a manifesto which embodied every him that the people were supporting "a cause and not a man," that "the authority of ed gress is paramount and must be respected,

that the executive must "obey and execute not make the laws," and "must suppress armed rebellion by arms and leave political reorganization to congress. Upon this appeal the people decided in favor of Mr. Lincoln, quite as much because with him there was safety and without him ruin as upon the abstract merits of the ques tion itself. But the controversy showed the qualities of leadership which gave to Mr. Davis the power he exerted in the house of representatives, almost from the day he en-

RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS. He retired to private life at the end of this congress and died very suddenly, after a few days illness, on the 30th of December The public had not been apprised of his illness till it was startled by the anuncement of his death. There was unlversal mourning and the feeling of a great public loss found expression in almost every All criticism and harsh judg quarter. was silenced in the recollection deeds great in hours of greatest peril and need. Mr. Sumner propounced his death a national calamity, and Mr. Blaine, who served with him in the Thirty-eighth congress, has left this testimonial on record: Had he been blessed with length of days the friends who best knew his ability and his ambition believed that he would have left the most brilliant name in the parfiamentary annals of America."

Although he died in private life, at the

request of congress at its next session his former colleague, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, afterward a senator from Maryland, and a member of the cabinet of General Grant, pro-nounced a eulogy upon the character and public services of his associate and perional friend, in the hall of the house of resentatives, the scene of his labors and imphs, which was listened to by the cab inet, judges of the supreme court and both uses of congress, and was by special reso house entered upon the public records of that body.

HENRY L. DAWES. SOME PITHY APHORISMS.

Giving brings love, lending scatters it, Only the fool brags of his bank account. Money covereth the faults of many rich. Order is from above, disorder from below Better go to bed hungry than rise in debt. The worst enemy some men have is pros-

Expect better memories in creditors than debtors. Never trust the man whom you have wronged. Put the brakes on the investment that hurries you Be the last to cross the river of doubtfu

None but a patient man should give his all before he dies As a pillow, a clear conscience will beat

American Investments: That man is rich

goose feathers.

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