

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BOYTON STORE

N. W. Corner 16th and Douglas, OMAHA.

15,000 DOZEN LADIES' WET MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

And an immense line of HAMBURG EDGINGS, EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS, AND ALL WET BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, Being the entire stock of D. E. SICHER & CO., 207 Wooster Street, New York. Sold by the Insurance Underwriters of New York and guaranteed free from burn and only slightly damaged by water.

- All the ladies' (very wet) Plain Corset Covers 3c
5,000 pairs ladies' extra quality MUSLIN DRAWERS 15c
Ladies' Nightgowns 29c

WET EMBROIDERIES

- 300 large bolts of very wet Embroidery 1 1/2c
10,000 yds open-work lace edge Embroidery 5c

WET MUSLINS

- All the Unbleached Muslins 3c
All the Bleached Muslins 5c

BIG SOAP SALE IN DRUG DEPT.

- Woodbury's Facial Soap, regular price 50c a cake... 17c
Cosmo Butter Milk Soap, worth 40c... 17c

TOMMORROW THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

OF THE OEHM DEPARTMENT STORE OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY SOUND AND PERFECT. ALL NEW GOODS BOUGHT FOR THIS SEASON'S TRADE.

- ALL THE WOOL IMPORTED SERGES AND FANCY BROCADED NOVELTY DRESS GOODS WORTH 75c A YARD, GO AT 12 1/2c YD
ALL THE FINEST GRADES AND NEW STYLES IMPORTED NOVELTY DRESS GOODS Not a piece of dress goods in this lot worth less than \$1.25—all go at 39c yard

SILKS

- All Silk Fancy Waist Taffetas Cheney Bros. 24 inch—best quality—China Silk 29c Worth 75c
Black and Colored Dress Silks including all the heavy pure silk failles, peau de sole gros grain and 25 pieces of evening shades in Taffetas—only quality wide black and cream China Silks. 50c Worth \$1
Regular \$1.00 quality New Printed Warp Fancy Taffetas for whole costumes and waists, Persian and Dresden styles—beautiful colorings, fancy changeable stripes and new satin checks and stripes, all worth \$1.00, go at 69c.

ALL THE GOODS FROM THE V. HENRY ROTHSCHILD STOCK

Bought from the Insurance Underwriters, but all GUARANTEED FREE FROM BURN and only slightly damaged by water.

- MEN'S SHIRTS. All the Men's White and Colored Laundered Shirts all sizes and styles, that sold in Baltimore up to \$1.00, go at 29c Worth a dollar
All the Highest Grade Wilson Bros' and United Shirt Co.'s Finest WHITE AND FANCY PERCALE LAUNDERED SHIRTS worth up to \$2.25, at \$1.98

MEN'S PANTS

- All the MEN'S CASSIMERE PANTS That sold up to \$2.50, at 98c Worth up to \$2.50
All the 4 to 14 Boys' Wool KNEE PANTS That sold for fifty cents, at 29c

CHILD'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

- All the Boys' (4 to 14 years) Knee Pants SUITS Worth up to \$3.50, at \$1.59 Worth \$3.50
200 dozen Fisk, Clark & Figg's MEN'S KID GLOVES 50c Worth up to \$2.00
All the Men's Linen Collars Including E. & W. and all other brands, 5c
All the Men's Linen Cuffs Button or link, 10c

10,000 ROLLS CARPETS

- EXTRA HEAVY INGRAIN CARPETS, REGULAR PRICE 20c, GO AT 16c PER YARD
EXTRA HEAVY 3-PLY INGRAIN CARPETS, REGULAR PRICE 60c, GO TOMORROW AT 29c A YARD
STRICTLY ALL WOOL EXTRA SUPERIOR ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS GO AT 39c A YARD
100 PIECES OF SCOTCH BODY BRUSSELS GO TOMORROW 39c
YOUR CHOICE OF 1,000 PAIRS OF NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, WORTH UP TO \$3.50 A PAIR, MONDAY ONLY \$1.50
SEVEN-FOOT WINDOW SHADES COMPLETE, WITH FIXTURES, 13c EACH

BARGAINS IN BASEMENT.

- 10,000 Dimity short lengths, 3 1/2c
Drapery Silkalines, worth 15c, go at 2 1/2c
Best Standard Prints 4c a yard, all modes 4c
200 yards Basting thread 1c a spool
Machine Thread 1 1/2c a spool
All kinds of checked, striped and plain wash goods and fancy linens go at 8 1/2c
Heavy Outing Flannels, 3 1/2c
Extra heavy Sanitary Guinea and Outing Flannels, 5c

BARGAINS IN TEA AND COFFEE IN THE BASEMENT

- Good Tea at... 10c
Choice Unbleached Japan Tea... 20c
Choice English Breakfast... 25c
Moyune Gunpowder... 25c
Spiderleg Unbleached Japan, worth 35c, for 28c

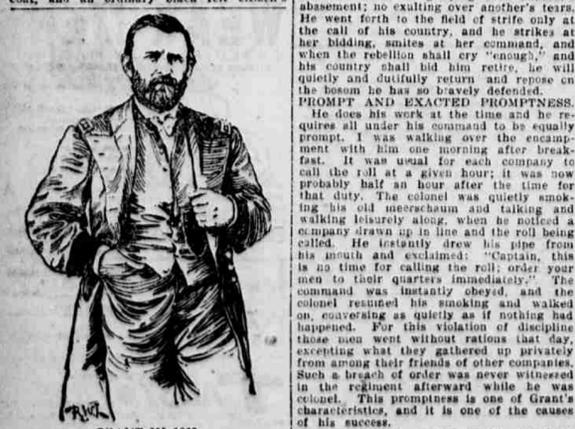
AS SEEN BY HIS CHAPLAIN

An Intimate Picture of Grant as Colonel of the Twenty-First Illinois.

THE GREAT CAPTAIN AS A SUBORDINATE

His Promptness, Honesty, Courage and Justice—Methods of Discipline—Simplicity in Dress and Manner.

(Copyright, 1896, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) The author of these reminiscences died in 1879 while serving as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Shelbyville, Ill. He seems to have written them out about the time of the closing of the war. They furnish one of the most graphic pictures of Grant ever given to the public. Grant is about five feet ten inches in height and will weigh 150 pounds. He has a countenance indicative of reserve, and an indomitable will and a persistent purpose. In dress he is indifferent and careless, making no pretensions to style or fashionable military display. Had he continued colonel till now, I think his uniform would have lasted till this day, for he never used it except on dress parade, and then seemed to regard it a good deal as David did Saul's armor. He usually wore a plain, blue blouse coat, and an ordinary black felt citizen's



GRANT IN 1865.

able in the highest degree. He regards smoking as a luxury, and if he takes a pipe in anything, apart from the success of his enterprises, it is for his horsemanly in his estimation a good horse is next to a good soldier.

enemy, as he was directed. And a cloud came well him setting upon the head of Grant at Shiloh because of the loitering of Patterson.

"Grant would correct, and, if necessary, punish any want of conformity to rule or neglect of orders, or infraction of regulations in as cool and unflinching a manner even as you would give directions to your gardener before breakfast."

EMPTIES WHISKY FROM CANTEENS. On one of our marches, while passing through one of those small towns where the grocery is the principal establishment, some of the lovers of intoxication had broken or glided away from our lines and filled their canteens with whisky, and soon were reeling and ungovernable under its influence, while apparently stopping the regiment for rest. Grant passed quietly along the ranks and took each canteen, and whenever he detected the odor, emptied the liquor on the ground with as much nonchalance as he would empty his pipe, and had the offenders tied behind the baggage wagons till they had sobered into soberly propriety. On this point his orders were imperative: no whisky or intoxicating beverages were allowed in his camp.

Right here I would notice the report that one obtained some circulation, that Grant was a lover of ardent spirits himself, and that he indulged too freely in their use. Of this report I would say that I was with him for the most part of three months in all sorts of weather, marches and exposure; we ate at the same table, often slept in the same tent, and sat around the same camp fire, and I never knew him to allow ardent spirits in the regiment, nor did I ever know him even to taste them in any form. I have seen him in company with his superiors in

of our young bloods, supposing that it was necessary to show their hatred to the rebellion, and that the slightest interruption to the current of his thoughts, and he puffed his smoke with renewed vigor, and reflecting a moment, called out: "Orderly, go and tell the guard to release those boys tied to the trees; they have been punished long enough."

RIGOROUS AGAINST PLUNDERERS. His honesty is above suspicion. I regard him as one of the most incorruptible men of our time. He allowed no man to take unlawfully a single cent from the government if he had the power to prevent it. Therefore he never was a great favorite with those who speculated in government bonds, and at government expense, while he had the power to prevent it.

In the early part of the war it was too common for some colonels and generals to detail favorites to go away on government business, and to return with an honest penny in reality they were going on a visit home or to some rendezvous of pleasure, purely for their own gratification. No doubt in this case the colonel had been defrauded of thousands of dollars. Some of this would Grant ever permit. He claimed that his faith in his country in this respect should be kept as sacred as his faith to a partner in business. It was refreshing to hear an honest man's soul so how coolly he could refuse all such applicants. And when they attempted to argue that their double dealing was justifiable, to hear him dryly reply, "I wish no further conversation on that point."

And when they turned from him with such unconcern for their perpetuity as a schoolboy manifests for a bad mark, he would say, "I am not a student, or an influence of friends in high life could for a moment swerve him from his conscientious integrity. He is 'Purged on the good old plan, a true and brave, and downright honest man."

HIS PROMOTION TO BRIGADIER. In the afternoon of a very hot day in July, 1861, while the regiment was stationed in the town of Mexico, Mo., I had gone to the cars as they were passing and waiting for the Daily Missouri Democrat, and seated myself in the shadow of my tent to read the news. In the telegraphic column soon came to the announcement that Grant, with several others, was made brigadier general. In a few minutes he came walking that way, and I called to him: "Colonel, I have some news here that will interest you."

"What have you, chaplain?" "I see that you are made brigadier general."

"Well, sir, I had no suspicion of it. I never came from any request of mine. That's some of Washburn's work. I knew Washburn in Galena. He was a strong republican and I was a democrat, and I thought from that he never liked me very well. Hence we never had more than a business or street acquaintance. But when the war broke out, I found that he had indeed Governor Yates to appoint me military officer of the Illinois volunteers; and after that had something to do in having me commissioned colonel of the Twenty-first regiment; and I suppose this is more of his work." And he very leisurely rose up and pulled his black felt hat a little nearer his eyes, and made a few extra passes at his whiskers, and walked away about his business with as much ap-



J. L. CRANE, GRANT'S CHAPLAIN.

office where wine and brandy were freely passing, and when offered to him he invariably refused, usually remarking that he never indulged in anything stronger than coffee and tobacco.

His promptness and energy in correcting errors and reforming abuses in his regiment, sometimes led him, especially those who were guilty, to feel that he was being severe beyond necessity. But while he was thus vigilant and active in enforcing strict discipline, yet he was not unfeeling nor indifferent in regard to the sufferings which the necessary penalties of camp life brought upon unsophisticated and uninitiated offenders.

EXAMPLE OF GRANT'S DISCIPLINE. When we halted at Salt River, Mo., two

parent unconcern as if some one had merely told him that his new suit of clothes was finished.

Grant belongs to no church organization; yet he entertains and expresses the highest esteem for all the enterprises that tend to promote religion. When at home, he generally attended the Methodist Episcopal church, to which some of the members of his family were connected. While he was governor of the Twenty-first regiment, he gave every encouragement and facility for securing a prompt and uniform observance of religious services; and was generally found in the audience listening to preaching.

JAMES R. CHANE, Chaplain of Grant's Regiment.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Some of the British railways are adopting electric lighting for railway trains. The co-operative society of London, Eng., employs 240 clerks and its annual sales are upward of \$50,000,000.

After an absence of two years, the De Pauw window glass factory at Elwood, Ind., resumed operations last week with 350 employees.

A Montreal judge ordered the stonecutters' union to pay a nonunion stonecutter \$137.50 as damages. They need no violence, but walked out whenever he was engaged.

On the Austrian state railway oil burning engines are pronounced a great success. In a recent test steam pressure was increased from 45 to 150 pounds in three minutes.

The barbers' union of Minneapolis has asked shop proprietors to discontinue taking sensational newspapers. They believe the reading of these flimsy sheets "between customers" has a pernicious effect on the younger members of the craft.

The report of the state factory inspectors in New York advocates the reduction of the hours of labor of women to 21 years of age and boys under 18 years of age employed in factories from sixty hours per week to forty-eight hours a week, or to an average of eight hours per day, as has been done in other states.

Through the efforts of the International Association of Machinists a commissioner has been appointed by the secretary of the navy to investigate charges of neglect of duty, favoritism, violation of the civil service law, etc., which have been preferred by the association against officials in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Henry D. Lloyd suggests that national and international congresses of labor and social reform should be held, preparatory to an eliminating in a unified and universal demonstration on the first day of May in the first year of the new century.

A law was passed in the state of New York in 1895, giving the factory inspector certain extraordinary powers over bakeries. The act was in force just six months at the time of closing the report. There were many bakeries inspected under this law. A great revolution in the industry was effected in many bakeries, especially in New York and Brooklyn. Details are given showing the uncleanliness in bakeries, the workmen, the uncleanliness in bakeries, the bread and other animals in and about the bread and flour; the damp, unwholesome cellars in which the bread for a great part of the population is baked; contagious diseases of the bakers, and their incredibly long hours of toil.

At the present rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 400,000 new persons have to be provided for every year, either by emigration or home industries. During the present century alone the population of Great Britain has increased from 10,000,000 to 36,000,000 at the present day, an increase of over 200 per cent. Charles Booth, the eminent statistician, maintains that in England alone each year about 1,500,000 people are in receipt of poor-law relief. He states further that many people probably live in greater discomfort than those who are receiving pauperism, and that one of every four persons over 65 years of age is a pauper. The richer classes live nearly twice as long as the poor, the age of the rich averaging 55 years, while that of the poor is only 23 years. The children of the poor die three times as fast as the children of the rich.