one road from another, The night was dark; the dust was thick

was decided to return to the Brock road. General Grant at first demurred when

some time, awaiting the arrival of the head of Warren's troops. Hancock's wound re-

ceived at Gettysburg had not thoroughly healed, and he suffered such inconvenience

from it when in the saddle that he had ap-

olled for permission to ride in a spring am-

his sword, which was lying near

his whittling, and then remarked: "They

side. It takes two sides to start a fight.

arrived, between 11 and 12 o'clock that morn

irritating circumstances, became almost up

governable. He had worked himself into a

towering passion regarding the delays en

when Sheridan appeared went at him ham-

ner and tongs, accusing him of blunders,

and charging him with not having made a

the cavalry block the advance of the in-

which had resulted in mixing up his troop

such conditions, and said if he could have matters his own way he would concentrate

onspicuously italicized with expletives.

General Meade came over to Genera

Grant's tent Immediately after, and related

he interview to him. The excitement of the

Stuart. General Grant quietly observed

While Generals Grant and Meade were

talking with General Johnson by the camp

read it aloud, as usum, out of consideration for Johnson's feelings. Soon after came

orisoners; then another that he had turned

is captured guns upon the enemy and made

whole division prisoners, including the fa-

ious Stonewall brigade. Burnside now re

night; that's the way to connect."

The general-in-chief showed again upon

o spur the most sluggish to prompt ac

While sitting at the meas table taking breakfast I asked the general-in-chief: "In all your battles up to this time where do you

subject, for he always spoke with great re-juctance about anything which was distinctly

personal to himself. The only way in which w

ing, a very acrimonlous dispute took place

distinguished soldiers.

not fighting; the firing is all on one

Smelting of Iron and Steel Numbered Among Electric Conquests.

PROCESS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

Effect of Electric Light on Shade Trees_The Projected Pacific Cable_Underground Trolleys in New York.

The all pervading conquest of electricity over yet another important branch of industry. In this country, in France and in Sweden, at least three well known inventors the old laundry by natural gas. have taken out patents for electric furnaces for the smelting of iron and steel, and, it is understood, that in the last named country the process is about to be put into effect on a large scale. There Dr. De Laval has secured one side of the Falls of Trollhatten, and has organized a large company to exploit his invention. At Neuhausen M. Herault, the inventor of the electric aluminum process, known under his name, and under which the larger part of the aluminum of Europe is manufactured, has also devised an electrical smelter, and claims to have secured admirable results therefrom, although no definite figures have yet been given out. In this country Joseph A. Vincent of Philadelphia has taken out letters patent of an exceedingly simple smelting furnace which has received high commendation from those who have examined it and for which the inventor likewise claims high

Briefly described the furnace consists of an oven containing a pair of electrodes sup-plied with a powerful current, the ore being driven between the latter by means of a rotary screw, and the smelted materia caught in a plunger below. The body of the furnace is formed of refractory material such as firebrick, and is provided with vertical channel or hearth, open at the tom and termination at the top in a neck, leading to a feeding device adapted to po force the material to be smelted

HOW IT WORKS. This feeding device consists of a cham-ber or hopper into which the material, after its first being finely pulverized, is delivered, and a screw or mechanical propelling de vice standing vertically in the hopper and extending into the discharge neck which opera into the hearth below. By turning this serow, the materials from the hopper are forced with a steady pressure into the hearth. The floor or bottom of the latter consists of a table of refractory material mounted on a piston working within a hydraulic cylinder. The lower end of the cylinder connects by pipe with a standpipe which has sufficient height to create a pressure upon the under side of the piston and thus uphold the bottom of the hearth to the desired point. An ingenious automatic de vice with a float valve controls the action of this piston. Opening transversely into the hearth and substantially of the same width as the latter are two flues, arranged diametrically opposite, through which the electroles are thrust. These electrodes are of earbon and are carried upon roller carriages running upon rails. These carriages are moved to and fro by means of screws and an electrically controlled power device. The latter are a pair of electro-magnetic governors, operating in such a manner that when the resistance across the electrodes is abnormal, due to the burning away of the electrodes, the governors come into opera-tion to push the electrodes toward each

of the arc at all times. By means of a pair of pulleys, operated automatically, when sufficient current passes through a by or shunt circuit, the magnet shifts the belt until the electrodes are drawn sufficiently near together. The current in the main circuit then increases and a spring shifts the belt again and the electrodes remain stationary. Several tions of the device are also provided for to meet varying requirements for different conditions. In operation the material is fed down between the electrodes in the hearth. under the positive action of the screws. As the pulverized material is smelted product sinks upon the piston-supported sinks thus allowing a continual stream of fresh material to be brought within the zor of fusion between the electrodes and with out interfering with the continuous opera-

thus insuring the proper maintenance

tion of the furnace. UTILITY OF THE FURNACE.

It is evident that with a furnace con structed in this manner the ingot of smelted material may be of great length by simply providing a piston cylinder sufficiently long When the floor is fully lowered the ingomay be removed from the space below the hearth. The production of combustion and gases generated in the process of smelting escape by a flue extending laterally the hearth and leading to a chimney above. This smelter, like both of the others, is ex pecially designed for localities where coa and coke are expensive and cheap from a waterfall or culmbank is to be had fron and steel industries is approximately at the meeting place of cheap fuel and cheap ore, and notably where these exist side by side. Deposits of iron ore, however, very frequently occur at long distances from coal areas and the cost of transportation naturally lessens the profit of does not now seem probable that the electric smelter will come into general use where coal is to be had cheaply and in abundance; but it may prove an immense other iron producing localities where this

THE PACIFIC CABLE The reasons for the interests with which the plans for a Pacific cable are watched in England are not altogether political or strategical. The possible diversion of cable traffic from an old submarine system to a new is indicated in some figures given in on at the last meeting of the "Eastern Extension" company, one of the greatest of the enterprise to which Sir John Pen-der gave his thought. The gross revenue is about \$2,000,000 a year; the working expenses run only about \$900,000 a pear. ussing the prospects of a Pacific cable cometition, the Marquis of Tweedale said that the loss of Eastern Extension business might range from \$800,000 to \$1,250,000 a year. He hardly expected such adverse conditions, however, and meantime the new rival cables had not been laid. As to the possibilities of an augmented cable traffic at the antipodes and with China and Japan. appeared that an increase of \$250,000 in the last half year had sprung almost entirely from the activity in "Westralian" gold mining. As regards the stability of the English submarine cable enterprises may be noted that the Eastern Extension property is valued at a premium of \$10,000. Eastern Telegraphs at about \$20,000,000 more over the capital value A curious example of the diversity of mod-

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 Years the Standard.

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY ern applications of electricity under one public roof is afforded by the plant installed ecently in the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Apparatus of 450 furnishes current for light, heat and power. There are no fewer than 3,000 incandescent lights and twenty arcs, but the most interesting part of the plant lies in the laundry. A twenty-five horse-power motor runs twelve washing machines, two sterilizing machines, four centrifugal extractors, two starching machines, one tumbling machine, a large mangle, skirt-ironers and other appliances. But this is by no means all that the current does. It is led by flexible standards and wires to tables at which twelve operators work with electric sad-irons. The ironing boards are arranged radially, so that the women are free to move around their work without in any wise disturbing the wires o interfering with each other. As each of the seems likely within another year to take sad-irons is constantly kept at an even heat by the current, there is no delay in changing. Only half as many operators are found essary as when 'he irons were heated in

UNDERGROUND TROLLEYS. It has taken some years to demonstrate that it is possible to construct an under-ground trolley plant which will be service-able and economical, says a New York letter. In other cities, where service is not very heavy, such plants have been estabished, but the fear in New York was that with the great traffic and with the considerble expense entalled in opening streets, and he serious interruptions which might occur by the filling of the underground channe with sleet or snow, the system would not be commercially available. But it has won the day. While we cannot have overhead trolleys in New York we shall have before the oming year ends a complete system of derground trolleys upon two of the chief surface lines of the city, the Fourth avenue and Sixth avenue. It is also the impression that if this service is found to be satisfac-tory in every respect, it will somet or later supplant the cable system. It is believed that the adoption of the underground trolley upon the lines paralleling Broadway would relieve the traffic, which at certain hours is badly congested upon Broadway, as it used

e upon the elevated lines. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TREES. Electric light is killing the trees of Chi-cago. This is the discovery which has been made recently by men interested in botany and forestry, and an examination has con-vinced the skeptical of the truth of the tatement

Since the city was lighted by the big are ights, which are placed at the corners o the principal streets and in the middle of some of the long blocks, many of the trees have been gradually dying. The decay has been slow, says the Times-Herald, but that t has been sure is perfectly true in the opin-on of those who study trees with care and an note the changes in their physical nealts lay by day just as a physician can notic the slow growth of disease in the human being. Of late the decay has been marked so that it may be noticed by the layma: as well as the trained scientist. Dead branches may be noticed on many trees in various parts of the city near electric are lights. The nearer the trees are to the arc lights the greater the damage which is done Most of the trees, within fifteen feet of are lights, which have been placed i heir present position more than a year or two ago, are dying rapidly, and are nearly stripped to their lowest branches. And then on the other branches the leaves have

not been as plentiful as in the past. The nearer the tree is to the light the reater the damage and the faster they cay under the influence of the electric light but even those within a hundred feet of the arc lights feel their influence, although to a nodified extent.

A stroll around the city shows the same condition of affairs everywhere, and those who have investigated the matter have onvinced themselves beyond the possibility convinced themselves beyond the possibility of mistake that the electric light is re-sponsible for the injury, and it is not, as some might suggest, due to the smoke and noxious atmosphere of the great city.

A scientist interested in the matter has been correspoiding with botanists in other cities, and he finds that the same decay of trees planted near electric lights is no-ticed in every city. It is especially evident in Montreal and Philadelphia, the two best lighted cities on the American continent. The trees begin to lose their leaves and the branches to gradually decay on top or on the side facing the lights and gradually

The theory of botanists is that the injuris due to the fact that light has the same effect that it would have on a human being who was compelled to live constantly with in its glare. The trees are unantered in its glare. When they, like the rest of nate night. When they, like the rest of nate playing electric at night. ture, need sleep the great glaring electric lights prevent it. Trees are unable to live in almost eternal day. They are like the rest of nature, whether animals or plants. and demand rest.

It is the theory of some wise scientific men that the electric light is not only re sponsible for injury to plant life in its im mediate vicinity, but that it has an in jurious effect on man. They are said by some to be responsible for human sight de fects and nervousness and insomnia. glare of the light injures the eyes makes increased nervousness. The lights themselves often interfere to some extent with the sleep of those who are in their immediate vicinity.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism.

PROPHECIES THAT FAILED

Prophecies. In these times of cheap vaticination and hort-dated prophecies, says an article juoted in Current Literature, it may not be imiss to cast a retrospective glance on a lew of the most monumental mistakes ever

few of the most monumental mistakes ever achieved in this line. Here are a few of these famous contributions to the history of human error.

1. Aristotle said that slavery would last the corever, or would cease only when the shuttle would weave of its own accord. A double mistake, this; for slavery is all but abolished, and, thanks to invention, the shuttle may be said to work of its own accord.

Refore fifty years are over all Europ

accord.

2 "Before fifty years are over all Europe will be republican or Cossack," prophesied the exile of St. Helena in the first decade of this century. We are now nearing its fag end, but "Old Yurrup" is less republican than ever, and is still some way from universal Cossackery.

3 "Italy is but a geographical expression and will never be anything else," opined Prince Metternich, and just before his death he saw what he considered Utopia on the point of becoming a reality.

4 "The railways will never be of any use for the transport of goods," sang out M. Thiers, leading a chorus of sententious economists.

5 "There is no morrow for universal suffrage," exclaimed M. Guizot, on the eve of the very revolution which sent him into exile and promulgated universal suffrage as sovereign law.

4 "Never" was M. Rouher's apawer to

6, "Never," was M. Rouher's answer to those asking after Mentana when Rome would become the capital of Italy. A very short time after the thing was done. 7. "The United States of Europe," was the prophecy of all ardent democrats, from Victor Hugo to Carlo Cattaneo, and its fulfillment was to take trace immediately fulfillment was to take prace immediately after the downfall of the Napoleonic em pire. It is twenty-five years now since that eventful moment, but the states of Europe are, if anything, more disunited and mor-aggressive than ever.

Perhaps the ancients, who knew a thing o two, were right in saying that the future is

CHICAGO. & ST. PAUL RY. Best service, ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

Whether to take "Northwestern Line" No. 2 at 4:45 r. m. or No. 6 at 6:30 p. m., Chicagoward. "No. 2 arrives at Chicago at 7:45 a. m. and "No. 6" at 9:30 s. m. Both trains are modela of modern art, skill and luxury. NO EXTRA CHARGE ON EITHER ONE. Call at the City Office, 1401 Farnam street, and talk it over.

J. A. KUHN, General Agent.

G. F. WEST, C. P. T. A.

Personally Conducted Excursions

Leave Omaha every Friday via the Union Pacific. No change of cars to Ogden, San Francisco or Los Angeles. Tourist eleepers Special attention paid to ladies traveling lone.

A. C. DUNN,

City Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

wagons were delayings the advance of War-CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT ren's corps, and they decided to move on to Todd's tavern in order to clear the way. The woods were still on fire along parts of the main road, which made it almost impass-able, so that the party turned out to the right into a side road. The intention was to take the same routerby which the cavalry had advanced, but it was difficult to tell

Historic Events and Memorable Scenes Recalled by General Porter.

FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS

The Awful Carnage at the Bloody Angle-Denth of General Sedgwick - Characteristics of Grant and His Generals.

General Horace Porter's contribution to war history and reminiscence in the January Century is devoted to the battle of the Wilderness, the fall of General Sedgwick and minor incidents illustrating characterlatics of Grant, Sheridan, Meade and Han-"I had been anxious to participate in the

scenes occurring at the bloody angle," writes General Porter, "and now got permission to go there and look after some new movements which had been ordered. Lee made five assaults in all that day, in a series of desperate and even reckless attempts to retake his main line of earthworks; but each time his men were hurled back defcated. and he had to content himself in the end with throwing up a new line farther in his 'The battle near the 'angle' was prob-

ably the most desperate engagement in the history of modern warfare, and presented features which were absolutely appalling. It was chiefly a savage band-to-hand fight across the breastworks. Rank after rank was riddled by shot and shell and bayonet thrusts, and finally sank, a mars of torn and mutilated corpses; then fresh troops rushed madly forward to replace the dead, and so the murderous work went on. Guns were run up close to the parapet, and double charges of canister played their part in the bloody work. The fence rails and logs it the breastworks were shattered into splin ters, and trees over a foot and a half in diameter were cut completely in two by the incessant musketry fire. A section of the trunk of a stout oak tree thus severed was afterward sent to Washington, where it is still on exhibition at the National muse-We had not only shot down an army

The opposing flags were in places thrus against each other, and muskets were fired with muzzle against muzzle. Skulls were crushed with clubbed muskets, and men stabbed to death with swords and bayonets thrust between the logs in the parapet which separated the combatants. Wild cheers, sayige yells and frantic shricks rose above the sighing of the wind and the pattering of the rain, and formed a demoniacal accompani-ment to the booming of the guns as they hurled their missiles of death into the con tending ranks. Even the darkness of night and the pitiless storm falled to stop the fierce contest, and the deadly strife did not case till after midnight. Our troops had een under fire for twenty hours, but they still held the position which they had so purchased. My duties carried again to the spot the next day, and the appailing sight presented was harrowing in the extreme. Our own killed were scattered over a large space near the "angle," while in front of the captured breastworks the enemy's dead, vastly more numerous than our own, were piled upon each other, in some places four layers deep, exhibiting every ghastly phase of mutilation. Below the mass of fast-decaying corpses, the convulsive twitching of limbs and the writh ing of bodies showed that there were extricate themselves from their horrid entombment. Every relief possible was af-forded, but in too many cases it came too late. The place was well named the "Bloody

The results of the battle are best summed up in the report which the general-in-chief sen to Washington. At 6:30 p. m., July 12, he wrote to Halleck as follows: "The eighth he wrote to Halleck as follows: "The eighth under the belief that he was unjustly day of battle closes leaving between 3,000 treated, all the hotspur in his nature was and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers. the last ditch. We have lost no organization not even that of a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (John son's), one brigade (Dole's) and one regiment entire of the enemy." The confederates had suffered greatly in general officers. Two had been killed, four severely wounded and two captured. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was less than 7,000; that of the enemy between 9,000 and 10,000 as nearly as could be ascertained.

A little before 8 o'clock on the morning f May 9 the general mounted his horse and firected me and two other staff officers to ecompany him to make an examination of the lines in our immediate front. This day he rode a black pony called "Jeff Davis" given that name because it had been cap tured in Mississippi on the plantation of Jo Davis, a brother of the confederate president). It was turned into the quartermas ter's department, from which it was pur chased by the general on his Vicksburg can paign. Ho was not well at that time, being afflicted with boils, and he took a fancy the puny because it had a remarkably eas pace, which enabled the general to make his than when he used the horses he usuall rode. "Little Jeff" soon became a conspi

We proceeded to Sedgwick's command and the general had a conference with him in regard to the part his corps was to take i the contemplated attack. Both officers re mained mounted during the interview. Th gallant commander of the famous Sixth corp seemed particularly cheerful and hopeful that morning and looked the picture of buoyant life and vigorous health. When his chief uttered some words of compliment upon his recent services and spoke of the hardship he had encountered Sedgwick spoke lightl of the difficulties experienced and expresse every confidence in the ability of his troop to respond heroically to every demand mad upon them. When the general-in-chief lef him Sedgwick started with his staff to move

farther to the front. Our party had ridden but a short distance to the left when General Grant sent me back to Sedgwick to discuss with him further matter which it was thought had not bee sufficiently emphasized in their conversation. While I was following the road I had seen him take, I heard musketry firing ahead, and soon saw the body of an officer being borne from the field. Such a sight was a common that ordinarily it would have at tracted no attention, but my apprehensions were aroused by seeing several of General Sedgwick's staff beside the body. As the came nearer I gave an inquiring look Colonel Beaumont of the staff cast his eyes in the direction of the body, then looked as me with an expression of profound soriew and slowly shook his head. His actions told he whole sad story. His heroic chief was

I was informed that he was approaching an exposed point of the line to examine the enemy's position more closely. General McMahon of his staff reminded him that one or two officers had just been struck at that spot by sharpshooters, and begged him not to advance farther. At this suggestio the general only smiled, and soon after had entirely forgotten the warning. Indifferent to every form of danger, such an appeal made but little impression upon him. His movements led him to the position against which he had been cautioned, and he had scarcely dismounted and reached the spot on foot when a bullet entered his left cheel just below the eye and he fell dead. his lifeless form was carried by, a smile still remained upon his lips. Sedgwick was essentially a soldier. He had never mar-ried; the camp was his home, and the mem-bers of his staff were his family. He was always spoken of familiarly as "Uncle John" and the news of his death fell upon his com-

rades with a sense of grief akin to the sor-row of a personal bereavement. I rode off at once to bear the sad intellimoments he could scarcely realize it, and twice asked, "Is he really dead?" The shock was severe, and he could ill conceal the depth of his grief. He said: "His lo to this army is greater than the loss of whole division of troops." General Wright

At 11 o'clock word came to Grant and often be Mead that their headquarters escoris and subject.

END OF A STRANGE STORY

Fanny Sweet and Rachel Brown; Were They the Same Person?

the guide who was directing the party be-came confused, and it was uncertain whether we were going in the right direction of Romantie and Tragic Career of an riding into the lines of the coemy. The Adventuress Revenled by Heirs but he was innocent of such a charge, and had only lost his bearings. Colonel Com-stock rode on in advance, and hearing the Contesting for a Snug

Fortune.

LOUISIANA COURT SO DECIDES

sound of marching columns not far off or our right, came back with this news, and i The contest over the succession of Panny Sweet Mills, upon which the civil district was proposed to turn back, and urged the court of Louisiana passed finally on Tuesguide to try and find some crossroad leading to the Brock road, to avoid retracing our day, December 8, brought to light a series of stories so marvellous that a novelist would steps. This was an instance of his marked aversion to turning back, which amounted almost to a superstition. He often put himbe accused of sensationalism if he gave them in any romance. They are told by a self to the greatest personal inconvenience to avoid it. When he found he was not traveling in the direction he intended to correspondent of the New York Sun. On January 6, 1896, Mrs. William R.

take, he would try all sorts of crosscuts, ford streams, and jump any number of fences to Mills died in this city at the age of 70. She was the widow of one of the most disreach another read rather than go back and take a fresh start. If he had been in the place of the famous apprentice boy who wantinguished members of the New Orleans bar, who had been the leading counsel in the dered away from London, he would never have been thrice mayor of that city, for with famous Myra Clark Gaines case, which resulted in this city's paying \$2,000,000 to the him Bow bells would have appealed to dest cars when they chimed out, "Turn again, Whittington." The enemy who encountered Gaines heirs. Mills' fee in this case was Whitington." The enemy who encountered him never failed to feel the effect of this inborn prejudice against turning back. one of the largest ever paid, and made him independently rich, but he died soon after his success, leaving all his property to his became absolutely necessary in the present instance, and the general yielded to the wife. Every one in New Orleans knew who she was, the notorious Fanny Sweet, who for thirty years had been the wildest woman in the city, whose freaks, follies and wild escapades had made her notorious, whose force of circumstances. An orderly was stationed at the fork of the roads to indicate he right direction to Warren's troops when they should reach that point, and our party proceeded to Todd's tavern, reaching there soon after midnight. It was learned afterlife had been one long succession of adventures. She was a woman of 54 when she met Mills, but such was the power she ward that Anderson's (Longstreet's) corps exerted over men that this lawyer of fine had been marching parallel with us, and at family and of high social standing and a distance of less than a mile, so that the apprehension felt was well founded.

She was 70 years old when she died, and ber death was a misurable enough ending her death was a miserable enough ending even for a life so stained with sin and When Hancock's headquarters were reached the party remained with him for crime. Mrs. Mills was a wealthy woman, yet died of starvation. She had \$100,000 in

that she lived alone. She was taken sick, and, having no one to call the doctor or get bulance while on the march and when his troops were not in action. He was reclin-ing upon one of the seats of the ambulance, her assistance or food, she lay upon the floor until she died of starvation. conversing with General Grant, who had found dead by a neighbor. Her death re-vealed the remance of her life and a sucdismounted and was sitting on the ground with his back against a tree, whittling a ession of tragedies. slick, when the sound of firing broke forth Mrs. Mills, or Fanny Sweet, made a numdirectly in front. Hancock sprang up, seized per of wills just before she died, in which he left her money to several conspicuous buckled it around his waist and cried: "My horse! my horse!" The scene was intensely men in New Orleans. Most of them would have gladly foregone the money to avoid the notoriety. She revoked all her wills just dramatic, and recalled vividly to the by standers the cry of Richard III on the field before her death and died intestate. of Bosworth. Grant listened a moment without changing his position or scasing

CLAIM OF THE STATE.

bonds in her armoire, but died for lack of food. For three years before her death she

was blind, but she was so filled with fear that some one would rob her of her money

The state of Louisiana laid claim to the state and seemed likely to get it, when suddenly two heirs appeared—Charles C. Brown, a respectable lawyer of Sacramento. In a few minutes the firing died away and Cal., and Mrs. Mary McVey, an aged widow of Huntington, W. Va., who claimed that it was found that the enemy was not advancing. The incident fairly illustrates the contrast in the temperaments of these two Mrs. Mills, or Fanny Sweet, was their sister, Rachel Brown. It seemed a thoroughly improbable tale, for the state of Louisiana had traced back Fanny Sweet's history and Sheridan had been sent for by Meade to one to his headquarters, and when he found that she was Minerva Seymour, an English barmaid, born in London in 1826. The evidence that Fanny Sweet was Minerva Seymour seemed complete and indisputable. between the two generals. Meade was pos-sensed of an excitable temper, which, under he herself so declared repeatedly, so swere in her will, in her marriage certificate, and her relations however confidential with her lawyers, she told the same story. She was born in London, she said, of good parentage, but had been left an orphan when oung, had run away from her guardian. grown up in the slums of Liverpool, had become a barmaid there, and finally had come over to the United States in 1846. when 20 years old. Arriving at New York fantry. Sheridan was equally fiery, and, smarting in the ship Waterloo, commanded by Captain Allen, the state found several of her fellow treated, all the hotspur in his nature was aroused. He insisted that Meade had created the trouble by countermanding his She spoke, they said, with a marked cockney

with the infantry, exposing one cavalry division to great danger, and rendering in-effectual all his combinations regarding the omprehensible part of the story claimants to the estate declare that Fanny Sweet was their sister, Rachel Brown, movements of the cavalry corps. Sheridan declared with great warmth that he would native of Rome, Lawrence county, O., and descended from an old Virginia family; and the court has decided, in spite of the frequent declarations of Fanny Sweet her-self and of her friends, lawyers and acquaintances, in spite of her wills, and her mar-riage certificate, even in spite of her cockney all the cavalry, move out in force against Stuart's command, and whip it. His lan-guage throughout was highly spiced and ecent and her landing in this country from Liverpool in 1846, that Fanny Sweet Rachel Brown, and it has awarded all her property to the California and West Virginia The court was compelled to accept the Minerva Seymour episode as true -it was so clearly proved-but passed it one was in singular contrast with the calmness of the other. When Meade repeated the remarks made by Sheridan that he could move out with his cavalry and whip over as inexplicable, like the many metamorphoses which Fanny Sweet indulged n later in her life. A FAMILY CHARACTERISTIC. Rachel Brown was born in 1826 in Rome

'Did Sheridan say that? Well, he generally cnows what he is talking about. Let him tart right out and do it." By 1 o'clock She ran away from home when Sheridan had received his orders in writing old, and was completely lost sight of for years, but this created no surprise, for it rom Meade for the movement. Early the seems to have been the habit of the Brown family to run away. Her eldest brother, ext morning he started upon his famous raid to the vicinity of Richmond in rear of the enemy's army, and made good his word. James, ran away a few years before, and was never heard of afterward. Her eldest After the interview just mentioned, the eneral-in-chief talked for some time with efficers of the staff about the results of the sister, Sarah, also disappeared, but turned up years afterward in California, after marriage and adventure enough to fill a book battle of the previous days. He said in this connection: "All things in this world are relative. While we were engaged in the Wilderness I could not keep from thinking When Rachel, therefore, ran off, it was regarded perfectly natural, and no one troubled himself about her. The claimants to the succession have tried to follow the of the first fight I ever saw—the battle of Palo Alto. As I looked at the long line of career of the runaway girl, but there are many long breaks in their records. battle, consisting of 3,000 men. I felt that General Taylor had such a fearful responsifrankly admit that there are no traces of her for two years, 1844 to 1846. No one has ever been found who saw or heard of her bility resting upon him that I wondered how he ever had the nerve to assume it; and when, after the fight, the casualties were luring that period. That she became Fanny Sweet afterward is insisted, and it is equall eported, and the losses ascertained to be early sixty in killed, wounded, and missing. clear that Minerva Seymour was also Fann Sweet. The court fought shy of this di he engagement assumed a magnitude in my lemma. There is but one explanation of yes, which was positively startling. When he news of the victory reached the states The Ohio girl found her way to London some way, picked up the cockney dialect and picked it up so successfully that she the windows in every household were illumi-nated, and it was largely instrumental in never lost it afterward. There are some naking General Taylor president of the absurdities about this theory, but it is United States. Now such an affair would ecarcely be deemed important enough to re-port to headquarters." He little thought at Now, such an affair would only possible one. It may have been Rachel Brown's idea of completely destroying her former identity and cutting herself off from that moment that the battles then in progress would be chiefly instrumental in making the her relatives. She played the part well if this theory is correct, and yet her relatives ommander himself president of the United

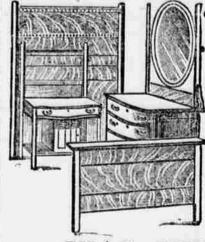
got her money after all. Her brother and sister drop her career 1844 and take it up again in 1846, when the girl whose subsequent multiplicity of names fire, a dispatch came in from Hancock, say-ing, "I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early." General Grant passed this dispatch around, but did not caused such confusion landed steamer Waterloo. She drifted from New York to New Orleans with a man named Smith, and when she landed in the Crescen City she was Fanny Smith, instead of either Rachel Brown or Minerva Seymour. Smith married her in New Orleans, and there she another report that Plancock had taken 3 000 was one of the gayest of the gay, and notorious at the old Globe ballroom as one of the wildest of the dancers. It was durported that his right had lost its connec-tion with Hancock's corps. General Grant when money was plentiful and morals were at a low ebb, and when, amid the fevers sent him a brief characteristic note in re-ply, saying, "Push the enemy with all your that then raged there, the universal motto was: "A short life, but a merry one." I was a short life for Smith, who died of the that eventful morning the value he placed upon minutes. Aides were kept riding at leaving a widow of 21 with nothing in the

a full run carrying messages, and the terse-ness, vigor and intensity manifested in every line of his field orders were enough AMONG THE FORTYNINERS. New Orleans, lively as it was then, was oo tame for the widow. She drifted down to South America, and when the discovery of gold in California started the wild rush to the Pacific coast Fanny Smith was among the first pioneers. She fitted into the wild civilization of the mining camps, and was the belle of Sacramento. She was the mis-tress of Rube Raines, who ran the biggest think your presence upon the field was most useful in the accomplishing of results?" He replied: "Well, I don't know;" then, after a pause, "perhaps at Shiloh." I said: "I think it was last night, when the attack was made on our right." He did not follow up the gambling saloon in Sacramento, El Dorado while she was the head of a dance house the Palace. Fanny Raines, as she was now known, was perhaps as desperate and as quick with her gun as any man in Cali-fornia. She was unfortunate in using it, however, for one of her first victims was Albert Putnam, one of the most reputable could ever draw him out and induce him to talk about events in his military career was to make some misstatement intentionally about an occurrence. His regard for truth was so great that his mind always rebelled against inaccuracies, and in his desire to correct the error he would go into an ex-planation of the facts, and in doing so would often be led to talk with freedom upon the

LOSING-OUT DAY.

On Saturday we will make a very special effort to close out several small lots of odds and ends in our Men's Furnishing Department. Some things-particularly Underwear, will be offered at prices that will make it profitable for people to buy now. We will offer Men's heavy woolen Undershirts and Drawers in all sizes at 50c a garmentthey would be good value at 75c. Men's fleece-lined Jersey knit Underweir, in large sizes only, 38 to 42, at 25c a garment, Men's Derby ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 25c each-large shirts, small drawers - and men's high grade Angora long wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 50 each, at 75c, on account of the sizes being broken. We will a'so try to clean up a lot of men's fine warm mufflers, 28-inch size, in fashionab'e grey and black plaids, at 25c each, worth all over the country 50c, and another lot of Fancy Siik Mufflers at 75c each that would be a snap at \$1.00 to \$1.25. There will also be odds and ends of Suspenders, Hosiery and Neckwear, and taking it all in all, Saturday ought to be one of our busiest days this

Nebraska Clothing Co



Think of your daily pleasure and satisfaction in the possession of such a suit as this, designed in the latest style of the present scaron and outfitted with every newest improvement which modern ingenuity can devise.

No man should use furniture that is 25 years old unless he neglects all the other improvements during the last quarter of a century. If you use the telephone, electric light, express train, special mail delivery and all the other modern conveniences of life, why not sujoy modern furniture?

niture?

It is a great mistake to think that furniture has stood still while everything else has gone alread with leaps and bounds. The comfort and luxury in our latest Chamber Sets is as much ahead of what you are now enjoying as the fast express of today is ahead of the slow-going accommodation train of twenty years ago.

CHAS. SHIVERICK & CO.,

Furniture, Upholstery and Draperies.

12th and Douglas NOTE-Before buying Furniture remember three points-We have the heat stock in Omaha, have the largest stock in Nebraska. Our process are from 10 to 20 per cent below other

tress of one of the worst gamblers in the town, the tragedy so stirred public ment that there seemed every probability that Fannie Raines, in spite of her sex, would be lynched, but she had friends in Sacramento, and, strange to say, she rar across her missing sister, Sarah, there, who after marrying men named Swartout, Mc-Cormack and Green, was then living in California under the alias of Leah Duell Her friends hurried her aboard a boat, got her away from Sacramento before the lynchfind her, and she started for new fields going first to Acapulco Mexico then to Panama, where she met Abraham Hinck-

ley of New York, who was engaged in business there. He was infatuated with the woman, and he took her to New York where he married her, and she dropped the names Minerva Seymour and Fanny Smith and became Maria Hinckley. She enjoyed her second marriage but a year. She visited her husband in Panama, traveled to Cuba and other countries, and finally wound in New Orleans, where she seemed to have grown tired of married life, for she brought uit for divorce and got it. Then followed a curious episode in he

ife which was largely responsible for the decision of the court giving her property to the Brown heirs. Maria Hinckley, after wandering around the world, and changing her name at every place to which she went, after going through the most remarkable proceedings to cover up her past and lose her original name, returned to Rome, O. her birthplace, after an absence of thirteen years. She came back as a respectable and well-to-do widow, to find her mother lead. She built a handsome and expensive which she had carved an entire poem, writ ten by herself. Whether she was tired of her life of wandering and adventure and wanted to settle down to a quiet, respecta-ble life, no one except herself could ever say. She unfortunately got into a quarrel with her brother-in-law, McVey, whose wife got half her succession. There were recrimina-tions and lawsuits, in which Mrs. Maria Henckley was generally successful, but they so disgusted her with her family that she again shook the dust from her feet and changed her name and became Fanny

MASQUERADING AS A MAN

It was just as the civil war broke upon the country. Willis G. Stevens secured the contract from the confederate government to supply the Transmississippi department with gun powder. He was to buy it abroad and started for Europe via Mexico, as New Orleans was then blockaded. He had as partners in the business young Fred Sweet and a leading merchant of New Orleans. After traveling through Texas the merchant vas surprised to find that Fred was a woman n fact was Fanny Sweet, who found male lress better suited to her adventures, and who in after life went as often in trousers as in petticoats. The confederate agents got as far as the Rio Grande, where Stevens was taken dangerously ill, and was nursed by Fanny Sweet. The nursing did not seem o agree with him, and when he died and Fanny came into most of his property she was publicly accused of murdering him; but in thos: times of civil war the criminal ourts were practically suspended, and al-hough the charge of murder was made repeatedly, Fanny Sweet was never molested. She came back to New Orleans, said that Stevens was largely indebted to her, brought suit against his heirs, and secured a large part of his succession. From that time to her death Fanny Sweet never left New Orleans. She became a part of its criminal history. She built on the famous shell road, just on the edge of the city, a palatial mansion, surrounded by the handsomest gar-dens. There the wildest revelries went on. and the police were frequently called on to estore order, but she had friends and influ-nce and defied all police regulations. Nothrestore order, but she had friends and influence and defied all police regulations. Nothing afforded her more satisfaction than to drive in a handsome carriage through the city, dreased in male attire, firing her revolver in the lair. This, however, was mere triffing, and there were several more serious episodes in her career at the shell road house. A young man of conspicuous family was murdered in her garden, but the family gladly husbed up the affair. Then a young woman was killed there, and there were whispers of Fanny's wild jealousy and ungovernable temper and her quickness to use her gun, but it was during a period of the grossest police corruption, and no one cared to trifle with Fanny, and the murder was never made public; it was returned as a suicide.

Sixteen years ago Fanny Sweet, then well

that the law and order movement in California was organizing, when the people of the committed there, and of being ruted and domineered over by gamblers, murderers and blacklegs. Mr. Putnam was one of those who took a lead in the movement for peace and order, and when he was killed by the missing content of the marriage shocked Mills' friends, but it seems to have been a happy one, for when he died, eleven years after ward, he left his entire property to "his beloved wife," whom he styles "Fanny order, and when he was killed by the missing the distinguished lawyer. William most dangerous form of counterfeiting, because the money is really good to all appearances, and offers to the receiver of it even more silver than there is in the government money. It will be, he added, a terribic lesson on the peril of maintaining a depreciated currency which a skilled artisan can duplicate with a profit of nearly of per cent.

Look out for your breath by watching your teeth, one decaved tooth will taint the Gold crowns, 22k \$5 to \$8. Porcelain crowns, \$5. Artificial teeth, \$5; best \$7.50. BAILEY, Dentist, Paxton Block 3d floor, lady attendant. Teeth extracted without pair

large proportion of her aliases. After that Rachel Brown, Minerva Seymour, Fanny Smith, Fanny Raines, Maria Hinckley, Fred Sweet, Fanny Sweet, or Mrs. Mills led a quiet life, soothed her sorrows with opium, became blind, and finally died of starvation, insisting to the last that she was originally an English barmaid, Minerva Seymour. For over ten months the court has been busily engaged in hearing testimony about her career, and has brought out the facts here given, but there are hundreds of other ing cidents of her career still untold.

SPURIOUS COINS OF VALUE.

Information About Silver Dollars Not Issued by the Mint.

It is generally the case that false money It is generally the case that false money is worthless money, says the New York Times, but the Treasury department of the United States is experiencing trouble with silver dollars which in value come nearer being genuine dollars than the coins struck off at the federal mints. This is due to the fact that the silver in the standard dollar is worth only about 50 cents, which leaves a tempting margin of profit for counterfeiters.

Only a few of these coins have reached

a tempting margin of profit for counterfeiters.

Only a few of these coins have reached New York City, so far as is known to the Assay office, to the subtreasury in Wall street, or to the secret service office of the United States, Quite a number of them may, however, be in general circulation, as they are of such perfect workmarship and of such fineness and weight that it is very difficult to detect them.

The combination of metals of which most spurious coin is made has a false ring and is softer than silver. A drop on a marble counter, or a bite of good strong teeth, will often serve to show its spuriousness. There is a tremendous profit in making silver dollars out of lead and other cheap metals, but the danger of detection has proved so great that the counterfeiters are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the difference between the theoretical and the actual dollar. Here, the serret service people say, was a good chance, and it was premently saled.

the actual dollar. Here, the secret service pople say, was a good chance, and it was promptly seized.

The new counterfeits are counterfeits only in not having the sanction and authority of the government. They ring as true and are as hard as the minted coin of the nation, and have more silver in them than the dollars that are issued by due authority. Only an expert can detect them. "Why, they are not counterfeits at all," said one of the employes at the Assay office, "If they are as good as our money, how can they be counterfeits?"

This argument puzzied a fellow-employe, who acratched his head and finnily suggested that "If Uncle Sam doesn't make 'em, they are counterfeit, anyway; see?"

"Well, it's a pity they wasted the extra bit of silver they put in 'em," said the first.

"the they have so much of it out there."

first. "Oh, they have so much of it out there "Oh, they have so much of it out there." "Oh, they have so much of it out there they don't mind patting in a little extra."
Andrew Mason, superintendent of the Assay office, said that most of the spurious coin is uttered in the extreme west, and he added that the danger was one the government would have to guard against so long as the difference between the bullion value and the coin value of sliver remained so great.

so great. Experts say that the only reason the 50c