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National Bank

Cor. 13th and Farnam Sts.

OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT IN OMAHA.

SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROTHERS.

Organized as a National Bank August 30, 1865.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OVER \$300,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Herman Kountze, President.

Andrew Kountze, Vice President.

H. W. Yates, Cashier.

A. J. Popper, Attorney.

John A. Chubbuck.

F. H. Davis, Asst. Cashier.

The bank receives deposits upon regard to amounts.

Issues time certificates bearing interest.

Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities of the United States, also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent of Europe.

Sells passenger tickets for emigrants by the main line.

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BANKING HOUSE

IN NEBRASKA.

Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., BANKERS.

Business transacted same as that of an ordinary bank.

Accounts kept in currency or gold subject to draft check without interest.

Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.

Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange, government state, county and city bonds.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Demand Still Increasing.

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Among the contents of number 3, which is now on its way to the publishers, will be found contributions from such prominent authors as Philip Bourke Marston, Mary N. Prescott, D. M. G. Mitchell, Julian, Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, Mabel Conner, George Parsons Lathrop, Dr. F. L. Oswald, Mrs. F. A. Benson and Harry Castleton, besides all the popular editorials of our various departments.

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Choice Butter and Eggs

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St. Joe & Council Bluffs

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AND THE EAST

From Omaha and the West.

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Real Estate

5,000 PIECES OF PROPERTY For Sale By JOHN M. CLARKE, S. W. cor. Douglas and 14th Sts.

THE RIVERTON ROBBERS.

Important Capture of Desperadoes by Iowa Sheriffs.

The Men Who Went Through the Bank in Daylight at Last Secured.

After a Desperate Conflict in Which Two of the Parties Were Wounded

Both Robbers Believed to Belong to the Winston Gang

Special to THE BEE.

HASTINGS, Iowa, February 27.—Sheriff Chandler, of Fremont county, and Sheriff Farrel, of Mills county, arrived here this morning from Randolph, Wisconsin, bringing the notorious Poke Wells, of St. Joe, and Bill Norris, accused of the Riverton bank robbery on the 11th of July last, when the robbers overpowered the bank men and got away with \$4,700. Poke fought bravely, and shot Sheriff Farrel, inflicting slight wounds, and was himself severely shot in the chest and wrist and badly beaten about the head. The outlaws were taken to Sidney this afternoon.

National Associated Press. CHICAGO, February 27.—Sheriffs Farrel and Chandler, of Iowa, passed through this city yesterday with two prisoners captured in Randolph, Wis., on Saturday, Wells and Norris. The prisoners were strongly guarded. The parties were enroute to Fremont county, Iowa. Wells lay on a cot with the bed clothing half drawn over him. Across his forehead and breast were bloody bandages which marked wounds he received in the struggle in Randolph. His swarthy face was perfectly calm and occasionally as he heard mention of some daring deed he had committed his eyes would twinkle and a smile would come to his lips as he recalled the scene to mind. He is a man of 30 years, all muscle and no flesh; his form is as straight as an arrow and his well-shaped head is set on broad and square shoulders. He is about 5 feet ten inches high, features very regular, and might be called handsome. His eyes are black, but there is a kindly look in them. His forehead is high and surmounted with a thick growth of jet black hair. His nose is straight and gives character to his face. His lip is ornamented with a curling moustache. He would impress one at first sight as being a generous and courageous fellow, however, examination of his career may be bloody crimes. Norris sat on a bench with his feet shackled together, his hands folded on his knees. He presented a decided contrast to his partner. He was morose and sullen in demeanor, talked with a growl, and then only to ask if Wells was resting quietly. He would not speak of his past deeds, and looked only more intently on his chains when questioned about his arrest. He is about the height of Wells, and was dressed in a gray ulster and broad-brimmed black hat. His face was nearly covered by the slouchy brim, but a pair of gray, treacherous-looking eyes could be seen occasionally scanning the faces of visitors. The orbs were small and restless, and he squinted so much at times as to nearly close the lids completely. He is slightly round-shouldered, his face is brown, and his cheeks sunken and a little wrinkled. He is about forty years old, and, as Sheriff Chandler says, has always been the one to plan robberies and conduct the retreat. Wells said that he saw never the James boys but once, and was never with them in a robbery. The train pilaging during the last few years was conducted by an entirely different gang, and James had known nothing of the robberies and took no part in them. The papers, he said, were always laying everything to the James brothers because they did not know anything about the facts and could not get up a sensation without attributing it to some one that was well known. Sheriff Farrel believes what Wells says, for he has pretty good evidence that his two prisoners were the ringleaders in all the daring express robberies and thinks a true record of the facts would make Wells and Norris more notorious than the James boys or any other desperadoes, living or dead. The reward which the sheriffs receive for their capture is \$10,000, offered by the bankers at Riverton, Iowa, whom the desperadoes robbed in July last. The prisoners were born and raised in Buchanan county, Missouri, and led a roving life from boyhood. The southwest became dangerous for them after the daring express robberies of 1879 and 1880. They crossed the Missouri river into Iowa and committed a number of depredations which drew the attention of Sheriffs Farrel and Chandler. On July 10, 1881, two horses were stolen from a farmer near Sidney, Iowa, and the sheriffs fixed on Wells and Norris as the thieves and started after them. Just before the desperadoes crossed into Iowa they attacked a man on a street of Mayville, Kansas, and obliged him to give up \$1,500 at the point of a pistol. On the day following the stealing of the horses two men drove up to Davis & Sexton's private bank in Riverton, Iowa, and robbed the institution of \$4,700. They had driven into town on horseback and hitching their steeds walked into the bank ostensibly to transact some business. Wells held a revolver to Sexton's head and forced him to give up all the money in the place. They mounted their horses and rode off, but Sexton gave the alarm and a posse followed the robbers over the prairie and one of the party shot Wells

THE ZUNIS' JOURNEY.

More Light Shed on the History of the Aztec and Toltec Tribes.

KANSAS CITY, February 27.—F. H. Cushing, of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institute, passed through the city to Chicago this morning, en route to Washington and Boston, with six chiefs of the tribe of Zuni Indians. He has spent three years with this tribe, studying their language and history, and his researches have developed a fund of new information that will modify, if not require the rewriting, of the pages of Aztec and Toltec history. His work is attracting great attention from scientists, and will bring much honor to himself and the Smithsonian institute. Mr. Cushing has been adopted into the Zuni tribe, and mastered their language, which is unwritten. He is second in authority in the tribe, and has been admitted to all but one rank, the highest. He hopes to get this honor conferred by giving these chiefs cause to perform on the shores of the Atlantic, probably at Plymouth Rock, a certain religious ceremony which they can only perform at the ocean. This ceremony, in minutest detail, has been handed down by tradition through thousands of years probably, but so remote was its origin that they have no account even traditional of when it was last performed, or, in other words, of when this tribe was located on the shores of an ocean. They belong to the family of Pueblo Indians but have a higher civilization than any other of the aboriginal agricultural and pastoral people, having the highest success in the culture of corn and common vegetables, while their peaches and apricots are said to be unsurpassed. The Pueblo of Zuni is near the western boundary of New Mexico and thirty-five miles south of Fort Wingate on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. Other objects of Mr. Cushing's trip are to secure if possible an enlargement of territory for the grazing of the cattle and sheep of the Zunis, and to convince their children in the east. Mr. Cushing's arrival in Boston has been anticipated by elaborate preparations for the performances of the strange Zuni ceremony.

Triumphant Sherman.

National Associated Press. COLUMBUS, February 27.—In reply to a personal letter Dr. Scott, of the house of representatives, has received a letter from Senator Sherman in which he refers to the matter of his investigation by the senate as to his management of the treasury during his administration. Dr. Scott has for many years been the secretary's personal and special friend. The senator says: "I am glad to see from your letter you appreciate the theoretical my enemies make me pay attention to what I supposed was a successful and beneficial term of duty in the treasury. I am required to contest dead-beats and liars for my reputation. Still it is the order of the day to thus break down, if possible, all who are not of a certain school. The men who are putting forward these lies and slanders are irresponsible. A suit with them for damages would be a joke and the jail a refuge. These years of my life have been spent in their attacks upon me. Who they are I am not prepared to disclose. It is manifest that the proceeding was not to disclose any irregularities in the treasury department, but to malign me. The great mass of the charges were not attempted to be sustained. About all that is left to which they hang an imputation is the misconduct of Pitney, who attempted to make the treasury department pay for certain expenses of the Sherman committee and the charge that certain work was done on the building by treasury employees at the cost of the government. As to the first charge, it was not even pretended that I knew anything about the payment by Pitney of any of the expenses of the Sherman committee, nor did any member of the committee know of such payment, but they were expressly told by the man who furnished the stationery paid for by the treasury that it was contributed to the cause by some of Mr. Sherman's friends. When I did hear of it I required the money to be promptly refunded to the treasury by the persons who had improperly received it. As to the work done on my building, I was able in every case but two to show that I had paid for it, and the treasury did not, as was testified by the two men whose services were paid by Pitney for me; it was shown he had the money in his hands at the time for that express purpose. Perhaps it is not worth while to state this much to you, for the testimony will soon be printed and will speak for itself, but I wish you and all friends in Ohio to understand not a single thing is shown that is not entirely consistent with the highest personal honor on my part."

Vandal Arrested.

National Associated Press. NEW YORK, February 27.—George H. Hendricks, a sign painter, has been arrested on suspicion of defacing the monument to Major Andre near Tarrytown. The prisoner is not yet identified.

Lawyers can be hired almost everywhere, and in some places judges can not only be hired but bought. This has been done repeatedly in New York, but the Brooklyn Judiciary do not appear to be for sale. At the General Term of Supreme Court in Brooklyn on Monday Judge Dykman told the Elevated Railway monopolies that the day was not nigh when they could "buy out the law or shove by justice." Upon a motion to confirm the favorable report of a commission appointed to inquire whether the East River Bridge and Steam Transit Company should be allowed to build an elevated railroad through the city against the wish of a majority of the property-owners residing along the proposed route, a decision adverse to the company was promptly rendered. The court held that while rapid transit might be necessary, it was also a necessity, and a paramount one, that private rights and private property should be protected. Judge Dykman declared that the construction of an elevated railway without compensation is confiscation, and that compensation must be assured beforehand by the corporation proposing to build such a road. All this is very plain and simple. There is nothing abstruse or recondite about it. The points are quite elementary, in fact, it does not call for great learning in the law to comprehend them. It was time, however, that these clear principles should be announced from the Bench. This opinion of Judge Dykman is not only good law in Brooklyn but it is equally good law in Philadelphia.

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A Chicago editor says that "Oscar Wilde gets \$200 a night for being an ass, while we remain poor," and a St. Louis ditto retorts, "Imitations, brother, are often more taking than the real thing." But the use of the word "brother" appears to have been inadvertent.

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THE TRIBUTE OF A FRIEND

Blaine's Eulogy on the Dead President.

The Stock He Came From—The Ambition of Youth—The Success of Manhood.

His Military Career—Services in the House—Presidential Ideas.

All Overshadowed By His Sincere Religious Belief.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The hall of the house of representatives was filled to overflowing with senators, members, officials and all others who could obtain admission. Mr. Blaine spoke for over an hour, and was listened to with keen attention, that part of his remarks concerning events immediately preceding the assassination being the most anxiously looked for.

The Eulogy.

MR. PRESIDENT, of the second time in this generation the great departments of the government of the United States are assembled in the hall of representatives to do honor to the memory of a murdered president. Lincoln fell at the close of a mighty struggle in which the passions of men had been deeply stirred. The tragic termination of his great life added but another to the lengthened succession of horrors which had marked so many winters with the blood of the brave. Garfield was slain in a day of peace, when brother and neighbor could be brother and when anger and hate had been banished from the land. "Whosoever shall hereafter draw the portrait of murder, if he will show that it has been exhibited where such example was last to have been looked for, let him not give it the grim visage of Maloch, the brow knitted by revenge, the face black with settled hate. Let him draw, rather, a decorous, smooth-faced, blossom-demon; not so much an example of human nature in its depravity and in its partisans of crime, as an ideal being, a standard in the ordinary display and development of his character."

FAMILY HISTORY.

From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth till the uprising against Charles First, about twenty thousand emigrants came from old England to New England. As they came in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for worldly honor and profit, the emigration naturally ceased when the contest for religious liberty began in earnest at home. The man who struck the most effective blow for freedom of conscience by sailing for the colonies in 1620 would have been accounted a deserter to leave after 1640. The opportunity had then come on the soil of England for that great contest which established the authority of parliament, gave religious freedom to the people, sent Charles to the block, and committed to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the supreme executive authority of England. The English emigration was never renewed, and from these twenty thousand men with a small emigration from Scotland and from France are descended the vast numbers who have New England blood in their veins.

In 1685 the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV scattered to other countries four hundred thousand Protestants, who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects—merchants of capital, skilled manufacturers, and handicraftsmen, superior at the time to all others in Europe. A considerable number of these Huguenot French came to America; a few landed in New England and became honorably prominent in its history. Their names have in large part become Anglicized, or have disappeared, but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families, and their fame is perpetuated in honorable memorials and useful institutions.

From these two sources, the English-Puritan and the French-Huguenot, came the late president—his father, Abram Garfield, being descended from the one, and his mother, Eliza Ballou, from the other. It was good stock on both sides—none better, none braver, none truer. There was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, of imperishable love of liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood; and, with as much satisfaction as if he were a British nobleman reading his stately ancestral record in Burke's Peerage, he spoke of himself as ninth in descent from those who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts, and seventh in the descent from the brave French Protestants who refused to submit to tyranny even from the Grand Monarque.

General Garfield delighted to dwell on these traits, and during his only visit to England, he busied himself in discovering every trace of his forefathers in parish registries and on ancient army rolls. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the house of commons one night after a long day's labor in this field of research, he said with evident elation that in every way in which for three centuries patriots of English blood had struck sturdy blows for constitutional government and human liberty, his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moor, at Naseby and at Preston; they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth; and in his own person had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the union of the states.

AS A BOY.

Losing his father before he was two years old, the early life of Garfield was one of privation, but his poverty has been made indelicately and un-

justly prominent. Thousands of readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child, whose reality too often greets the eye in the squalid sections of our large cities. General Garfield's infancy and youth had none of their destitution, none of their pitiful features appealing to the tender heart and to the open hand of charity. He was a poor boy in the same sense in which Henry Clay was a poor boy; in which Andrew Jackson was a poor boy; in the sense in which a large majority of eminent men of America in all generations have been poor boys. Before a great multitude of men, in a public speech, Mr. Webster bore this testimony: "It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin raised amid the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke rose first from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindled fires, the early affection, and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode."

With the requisite change of scene the same words would aptly portray the early days of Garfield. The poverty of the frontier, where all are engaged in a common struggle and where a common sympathy and hearty co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty, different in kind, different in influence and effect from that of the crowded and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence. The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty. It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the west where a house-raising, or even a corn-husking, is a matter of common interest and helpfulness, with any other feeling than that of broad-minded, generous independence. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield as it marks the youth of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the republic. Garfield was born heir to land, to the title of freeholder which has been the patent and passport of self respect with the Anglo-Saxon race ever since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. His adventure on the canal—an alternative between that and the deck of a Lake Erie schooner—was a farmer boy's device for earning money, just as the New England lad begins his career by sailing before the mast on a coasting vessel or on a merchantman bound to the farther India or to China sea.

YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

No manly man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride than when he has conquered the obstacles to his progress. But no one of noble mould desires to be looked upon as having occupied a menial position, as having been repressed by a feeling of inferiority, or as having suffered the evils of poverty until relief was found at the hand of charity. General Garfield's youth presented no hardships which family love and family energy did not overcome, subjected him to no privations which he did not cheerfully accept, and left no memories save those which were recalled with delight, and transmitted with profit and with pride.

Garfield's early opportunities for securing an education were extremely limited, and yet were sufficient to develop in him an intense desire to learn. He could read at three years of age, and each winter he had the advantage of the district school. He read all the books to be found within the circle of his acquaintance, some of them he got by heart. While yet in childhood he was a constant student of the bible, and became familiar with its literature. The dignity and earnestness of his speech in his mature life gave evidence of this early training. At eighteen years of age he was able to teach school, and thenceforward his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end he bent all his efforts, working in the harvest field, at the carpenter's bench and, in the winter season, the common schools of the neighborhood. While thus laboriously occupied he found time to prosecute his studies, and was so successful that at twenty-two years of age he was able to enter the junior class at Williams College, then under the presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins, who, in the fullness of his powers, survives the eminent pupil to whom he was of inestimable service.

The history of Garfield's life to this period presents no novel features. He had undoubtedly shown perseverance, self-reliance, self-sacrifice and ambition—qualities which, be it for the honor of our country, are everywhere to be found among the young men of America. But from his graduation at Williams onward, to the hour of his tragical death, Garfield's career was eminent and exceptional. Slowly working through his educational period, receiving his diploma when twenty-four years of age, he seemed at one bound to spring into brilliant and conspicuous success. Within six years he was successively president of a college, state senator of Ohio, major general of the army of the United States, and representative elect to the national congress. A combination of honors so varied, so elevated, within a period so brief, and to a man so young, is without a precedent or parallel in the history of the country.

HIS ARMY LIFE.

Garfield's army life was begun with no other military knowledge than such as he had hastily gained from books in the few months preceding his march

to the field. Stepping from civil life to the head of a regiment, the first order he received when ready to cross the Ohio was to assume command of a brigade, and to operate as an independent force in eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphrey Marshall, who was marching down the Big Sandy with the intention of occupying in connection with other confederate forces the entire territory of Kentucky, and of precipitating the state into secession. This was at the close of the year 1861. Seldom, if ever, has a young college professor been thrown into a more embarrassing and discouraging position. He knew just enough of military science, as he expressed it himself, to measure the extent of his ignorance, and with a handful of men he was marching, in rough winter weather, into a strange country, among a hostile population, to confront a largely superior force under the command of a distinguished graduate of West Point, who had seen active and important service in two preceding wars.

The result of this campaign is a matter of history. The skill, the endurance, the extraordinary energy shown by Garfield, the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untried as himself, that he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated estimates of his numbers, bore perfect fruit in the routing of Marshall, the capture of his camp, the dispersion of his forces, and the emancipation of an important territory from the control of the rebellion. Coming at the close of a long series of disasters to the union armies, Garfield's victory had an unusual and extraneous importance, and in the popular judgment elevated the young commander to the rank of a military hero. With less than two thousand men in his entire command, with a mobilized force of only eleven hundred, without cannon, he had met an army of five thousand and defeated them—driving Marshall's forces successively from two strongholds of their own selection, fortified with abundant artillery. Major General Buell, commanding the department of the Ohio, an experienced and able soldier of the regular army, published an order of thanks and congratulation on the result of the Big Sandy campaign, which would have turned the head of a less cool and sensible man than Garfield. Buell declared that his services had called into action the highest qualities of a soldier, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more substantial reward of a brigadier general's commission, to bear date from the day of his decisive victory over Marshall. The

SUBSEQUENT MILITARY CAREER.

Garfield fully sustained his brilliant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Ohio, and took part in the great battle of Shiloh. The remainder of the year 1862 was not especially eventful. Garfield, who was not to the army with which he was serving. His practical sense was called into exercise in completing the task, assigned him by General Buell of reconstructing bridges and re-establishing lines of railway communication for the army. His occupation in this useful but not brilliant field was varied by service on courts martial of importance, in which department of duty he won a valuable reputation, attracting the notice and securing the approval of the able and eminent judge advocate-general of the army. That of duty was warrant to honorable fame; for among the great men who in those trying days gave themselves, with entire devotion, to the service of their country, one who brought to that service the ripest learning, the most fervid eloquence, the most varied attainments, who labored with honesty and shunned applause, who in the day of triumph sat reserved and silent and grateful—as Francis Deak in the hour of Hungary's deliverance—was Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who in his honorable retirement enjoys the respect and admiration of all who love the union and the states.

Early in 1863 Garfield was assigned to the highly important and responsible post of chief to General Rosecrans at the head of the army of the Cumberland. Perhaps in a great military campaign no subordinate officer requires sounder judgment and quicker knowledge of men than the chief of staff to the commanding general. An indiscreet man in such a position can sow more discord, breed more jealousy and disseminate more strife than any other officer in the entire organization. When General Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the army of the Cumberland. The energy, the impartiality, and the tact with which he sought to allay these dissensions and to discharge his duties as chief of staff to the commanding general. An indiscreet man in such a position can sow more discord, breed more jealousy and disseminate more strife than any other officer in the entire organization. When General Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the army of the Cumberland. The energy, the impartiality, and the tact with which he sought to allay these dissensions and to discharge his duties as chief of staff to the commanding general.

The army of the Cumberland was reorganized under the command of General Thomas, who promptly offered Garfield one of its divisions. He was extremely desirous to accept the position, but was embarrassed by the fact that he had, a year before, been elected to congress, and the time when he must take his seat was drawing near. He preferred to remain in the military service, and had within his own breast the largest confidence of success in the wider field which his new rank opened to him. Balancing the arguments on the one side and the other, anxious to determine what was for the best, desirous above all things to do his patriotic duty, he was decid-