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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs

E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

CANNON, the Utah delegate, has been fired at last. Washington society has been waiting a long time for him to go off.

MR. BREWSTER is the best telescope for discovering the star routes which has ever graced the attorney general's office in Washington.

WISCONSIN has repealed the anti-treating law. There was as little necessity for the repeal as there was for the law. It was never enforced.

DORSEY'S indictment for star route frauds seems to have been unexpected. A cruel exchange remarks that he will wear his "306" medal and indictment at the same time.

LETTING other people nurse their babies and attend to their domestic duties seems to be the proper foundation on which to build up a suffering suffragist in Nebraska.

BEN HILL'S lip is troubling him again, and physicians are once more called upon to treat the case. Mr. Vest and other too talkative senators should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THE credit of the United States rests largely in the belief that we are a debt paying people. In sixteen and a half years $833,000,000 of our debt has been cancelled at an average rate of nearly $50,000,000 annually.

THE railroad lobby at Washington is unusually strong at the present session. It is a singular historical fact that when the railroad lobby has been particularly strong the people's representatives seem to have proved particularly weak.

THE Washington Post, remarking that Jim Bennett is developing such a useful habit of telegraphing instructions to Mr. Frelinghuysen every time he sees anything going wrong, suggests that he be made consul at large for the United States.

SENATOR LOGAN says that he will fight Fitz John Porter's reinstatement in the senate committee on military affairs. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Logan's personal influence will be sufficient to prevent an act of justice to a grossly wronged officer and gentleman.

THE court martial which is now sitting in judgment on Sergeant Mason should temper justice with mercy. His offence was one of the heart which if successful at the time would not have been seriously denounced by the American people.

CONKLING'S retirement will leave he leadership of the republican party in New York between Governor Cornell and President Arthur. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Conkling wishes to be laid on the judicial shelf. Current opinion inclines to the view that his days of scalp taking are not yet over.

PENNSYLVANIA, through its attorney-general, has brought suits against the Standard Oil company to recover $3,145,000 in taxes, penalties and commissions due the state. The Standard is the greatest tax-shirking corporation in the country, but suits against a few eastern railroads might result in decreasing the tax levies to the advantage of a number of our states.

THE board of trade should at once convene and take steps toward securing a pontoon bridge down Farnam and Tenth streets. One end could be safely moored to the opera house and the other secured by guys to the Union elevator and the depot. It is hardly fair to expect that our wholesale merchants should calk the bottoms of their wagons and trucks and make the trip canal boat style, while a large number of our citizens who are unused to swimming find it difficult to keep their daily engagements in the lower portion of our city. By all means let us have a pontoon bridge until such time as Omaha can pave her chief thoroughfares with a sound and substantial stone block pavement.

THE BLAINE EULOGY.

Mr. Blaine's eulogy on the life and labors of President Garfield, to which THE BEE gives up a large portion of its space to-day, will be read with more than usual interest throughont the entire country. While unmarked by that floridness of style and wealth of diction which is characteristic of so many of Mr. Blaine's brilliant speeches in debate in the house of representatives, the tribute of the ex-secretary to his late chief is in every way worthy of its subject and appropriate to the circumstances under which it was delivered.

The portion to which most attention will be directed is that which deals with the factional controversy which ended in the death of General Garfield. Mr. Blaine evidently spoke under reserve and with the desire of reawakening no emotions or of stirring up embers which time has caused to smoulder on the party hearth. No one who knew President Garfield and the sunny, happy nature which sought always to find the brightest side of every question will doubt the emphatic statement of Blaine that no thought of personal gain or of an opponent loss ever influenced his position on the unfortunate dispute with the senators from New York. To the president it was solely a matter of high principle, involving the rights of the chief executive of the nation, and in upholding and enforcing that principle he yielded nothing to personal resentment, party clamor or the appeals of personal friendship. To many it will be a source of regret that Mr. Blaine failed to enter more in details upon a subject with which he was brought into such intimate personal relations. For this very reason it was particularly necessary that his lips should be sealed and nothing more should be said than was due to the memory of the dead president and the support of the administration of which he was the head.

PHILADELPHIA tax payers, irrespective of party, and under the leadership of the Committee of One Hundred, have finally succeeded in wresting the control of the city government from the hands of the unprincipled ring of thieves and sharks who for years past have plundered its treasury and filled thier own pockets. At a former election, the controller of the tax department, the mayor and the city council were secured by the reformers, and only one support remained to be taken. This was the select council, which possessed enormous revisory powers, and in which the ring masters had securely intrenched themselves. On Tuesday, after a lively and exciting canvass, eighteen out of the twenty-three members comprising this body were ousted by the popular vote and an administration entirely in sympathy with the reformers will hereafter control the city. The victory taken in connection with the results of a number of other municipal elections in various parts of the country is interesting in showing the tendency toward the disintegration of parties when local matters call for prompt and decided action on the part of voters and tax payers. Two years ago General Garfield had 21,000 majority in Philadelphia. Last week the reform independent ticket rolled up 17,000 majority. The Philadelphia Press says that there are from 35,000 to 40,000 republican votes in Philadelphia which call for something more than a mere republican label, and demand that it shall stand for good quality. They are true and earnest republicans—republicans because they believe that republicanism at its best is best for the country—and they insist that republicanism shall come up to its own just standard. They are partisans because they are patriots, and if patriotism requires that they shall be less partisans they will follow its dictates. In a national contest, with Garfield as a regular, they sustained him; in a city contest, where regularity meant little but machine and bosses, they followed the banner of reform.

ONE of the most welcome exchanges which come to our table is the Northwestern Chronicle, the St. Paul Roman Catholic paper, which is obtaining an enviable reputation in the church under the able management of Mr. S. J. Ahern, formerly the witty and brilliant editor of the Albion in New York, and well-known throughout the east in connection with Catholic educational interests. Mr. Ahern has already placed the Chronicle upon a firm footing, and is rapidly extending its circulation throughout the northwest as a reliable exponent of the news of the church with which it is connected. In its last issue appeared an ample review of Catholic interests in Omaha, and further news from Nebraska will be forthcoming.

WE are to have a navy at last. The house committee on naval affairs will report in favor of an appropriation amounting to nearly ten million dollars to increase the navy of the United States by the construction of two first-class steel cruisers, four second-rate cruisers, four cruising torpedo boats, four harbor torpedo boats, and one ram.

ADVERTISING.

What is the object of advertising?

Publicity.

How is the greatest publicity to be obtained?

By advertising in journals of the greatest circulation.

How is circulation to be obtained?

By examining the books and by demanding sworn statements from the publishers.

What journal has the greatest circulation in Omaha?

THE BEE, which prints a daily edition of over 7,000 copies, more than double the combined circulation of all the other papers in Omaha.

NEBRASKA votes next fall upon a constitutional amendment giving woman the ballot, and there is a good prospect that it will be carried.—Cleveland Leader.

Just about as much prospect that it will be carried as there is that Utah will be admitted into the Union.

THE senate committee will completely exonerate Senator Sherman from any suspicion of irregularities in connection with the contingent funds of the treasury department.

PERSONALITIES.

Peter Cooper is 92.

Dr. Tanner, the faster, will practice medicine in Buffalo.

The Prince of Wales has bought a tricycle for his own use.

The president's tall young son is nicknamed "Prince Arthur."

Anna Dickinson will get her back up next season as Richard III.

Princess Helena, who is to marry Prince Leopold, has arrived at Windsor.

Eli Perkins wants to see the man who called him "the lyre that never needs tuning."

"The unhappy Mr. Smith," is the way Arkansas papers speak of a man who has got his sentence for murder.

Joaquin Miller lives a hermit's life in New York City, occupying rooms at the top of a house, and doing his own cooking.

Oscar Wilde ought to go to Minnesota and commune with the cold wave. He would enjoy thirty degrees below zero. It's so intense.

Miss Alice Longfellow, the daughter of the poet, has a strong and clever face, with charming brown eyes and a delicate, soft color in her cheeks.

Paddy Ryan has made up his mind that it is easier to keep a saloon than to fight in a ring. As a saloon keeper he can also strike with a bludgeon.

John B. Gough has rallied from his neuralgia of the stomach. As he wouldn't take anything to warm his inside they had to warm the outside with hot bricks.

The crown prince of Germany can boast of 65,536 ancestors, according to a genealogical tree of the house of Prussia, which has been compiled for the Berlin heraldic exhibition.

The last report from the Bender family places the old man in the mountains of Oregon. He must be tired of that country, and the next report should land him down among the pines of North Carolina.

Shipherd, who has been making all this fuss about the Peruvian company, is described as a stout, middle-aged man, with a ruddy face, framed by light hair and beard, and the look of a shrewd speculator not easily abashed by rebuffs.

According to the Danish paper Ude og Hjemme, Mr. Bjorn Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, the novelist, has afjine bjhouse in the bjeautiful Gausdal, and kjeeps it wjide openj in sjummer for bvjisjitors to whjom hje gjives dno emdj of cjoffee and ckjakes.

Pawnee Paragraphs.

A lively time is anticipated at the next term of district court in this county.

Pawnee county has sixty schools and all in operation during the winter.

The contract for building an I. O. O. F. hall in our city has been let.

Immense quantities of oil cake has been sold to Pawnee farmers during the winter for feeding purposes. It commands $40 per T.

Stock hogs in this market are in good demand now with fair prices and a limited supply.

It is said that a majority of our people indorse the side of the three dismissed professors in the state university fiasco at Lincoln.

About 80 marriage licenses were issued in this county last year, and 15 up to this date in 1882.

Pawnee county is now suing one Charles Brun, an old land speculator of this county, in the U. S court at Lincoln, for $3,500; back taxes.

The farmers' institute at Table Rock was a grand success in attendance and interest manifested. PAWNEE CHIEF.

Hewitt Ought to Tell.

Chicago Herald.

A few days ago, in view of the dissensions in the Democratic party, The New York Sun suggested the nomination of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt as a compromise candidate of that party for Governor. This might or might not have been a wise suggestion in the interest of party peace. But after all, The Truth, a Democratic newspaper of some notoriety in the city of New York, was moved to make a few remarks on the subject. Here is a sample of its sentiments:

We are firmly convinced that Mr. Hewitt never stole anything; that he never would, under any temptation, steal anything, and that in all ordinary circumstances he could be relied upon to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but truth. * * * * But Mr. Hewitt, nevertheless, is not an available candidate for Governor or for any other position in the gift of the people and representative of the people, until he purges his conscience and discharges his memory of one burdensome secret. Less than sixteen months ago an emphatic stigma was placed upon Abram S. Hewitt from the bench of the supreme court of this state. In the trial of Kenward Vaile for the libel of General Garfield, through a comment on the Morey letter, alleged to have been forged by him, Mr. Hewitt appeared as a witness, declaring most positively his then and previous conviction that the signature to the letter was genuine. After that trial was over, Mr. Hewitt became possessed of certain information concerning it. That information belongs to the public by right, yet Mr. Hewitt has never given it publicity. Above all else, it belonged by right to General Garfield, yet while he lived, and even after he was stricken down, the evidence in Mr. Hewitt's possession was never given to the president—to whom it could have brought untold comfort and relief. Yet Mr. Hewitt and General Garfield were old and "warm" friends, as the former testified in his evidence and as the judge on the bench—the Hon. Noah Davis—took care to remind him in his decision.

Mr. Hewitt knows why our mouth is sealed in this matter, and he knows who sealed it. He can, if he will, dispel the most perplexing of all the mists that surround that famous forgery. Why does he not do so? Has Tilden anything to do with keeping him back? Has Dana, Tilden's journalistic scullion, anything to do with it? Is there anything in the nature of the secret Mr. Hewett holds that should prevent an honorable man divulging it to those who have a right to know it? If not, why does he not speak it out like a man—though its divulgence now would be all to late to reach the ear of that old and "warm" friend who went to his grave not dreaming that his companion for years had the means of lightening his heart by a few words.

Mr. Hewitt may underrate the importance of his want of action in this matter; but the people will not. They hate a coward in politics, as in everything else; and we tell Abram S. Hewitt that, until he frees his mind of the matter we have spoken of—until he keeps his word, and, from his place in the house of representatives, clears his skirts of the stigma that now attaches to them, and makes a clean breast of the knowledge acquired after he testified—no amount of patriotic ironmongering—no backing of Tilden's, no encomiums of The Sun, no wire-pulling, and no expenditure of money and influence, however lavish, can put him in a post of honor before this people.

GARFIELD'S STAFF DUTY.

General Rosencrans' Tribute to the Late President.

False Statements Regarding the Tullahoma Campaign Corrected—Garfield's Denunciation of Chas. A. Dana.

"What is to be done in the future with our vast silver product?" inquired a gentleman of Mr. Burchard, Director of Mints, while the two sat in a room in the Continental Hotel an evening or two since. "That is a great question, and one which needs thoughtful attention and careful legislation," replied Mr. Burchard, and then the two went on discussing the condition of the mints, their location and the future of the coinage of the precious metals in this country, with an ease which demonstrated that both knew what they were talking about.

Prominent as has been Mr. Burchard's place, both as legislator and executive officer, the name of the man who sat with him was a household word long before Mr. Burchard began making his mark as a Congressman from Illinois. There was something interesting in the study of his face, and still more in recalling his history and his life's work. He is little above the average height of man, and has a strong, well-knit frame which shows few marks of age, notwithstanding the arduous demands he has made upon his physical nature. As he crossed his leg and settled himself into an easy chair, there was something in his air and manner that told he was a soldier, and still more to remind one who had known him in war, ot the characteristic pose of body when settled for a talk in which he had an interest. You cannot read much of sternness in the genial, good-natured face, yet there are lots of it beneath the quiet composure of countenance that was scarcely ever unsettled even in the pinch of battle. He was dressed in a plain suit of conventional black clothes, but they did not obscure the traditional marks of a soldier, which, when once impressed upon a man's life, are never effaced. The round, good-natured, kindly face has not been perceptibly scarred by age during the last fifteen years, and the light, clear blue eye is as bright as in the war time. The short-cropped whiskers around the ponderous lower jaw are a little more whitened than then, and the hair on his shapely head is getting a little thinner and grayer. Otherwise the organizer and first commander of the Army of the Cumberland looks much the same when I saw him to-night discussing mines and mining, mints and coinage, as he did when riding along the lines or sitting at the headquarters of the army he commanded, directing its movements upon the battlefield and in the bivouac.

ROSENCRANS' RECORD.

How queerly fate oft-times shapes the lives of men! Where is there an American that cannot recall the name and fame of General W. S. Rosencrans! How the mere mention of it recalls his brilliant success in West Virginia at the very threshold of the war, when the clouds of adversity to our arms seemed to be gathering rapidly about the Union cause! His achievements were about the only ray of sunshine that slanted northward in those days. Then followed his good work in Mississippi, which elevated him to the greater command of the Army of the Cumberland, while Bragg was pushing out of Kentucky at his chosen gait and with the plunder he had gathered from it fertile farms. Then his master hand gathered and organized that superb army which followed him from Stone River to Chickamauga and made the brilliant campaign of Tullahoma when in ten days Shelbyville and the town to Tullahoma, two fortified camps of great strength, were reduced by flank movements and without material loss to our arms. Stone River and Chickamauga were doubtful fields, but not from his faults of omission or commission. Nevertheless an arbitrary power set him aside and the brilliant deeds of years were ignored because the force which controlled the army demanded success and accepted no explanations. With a record ripe with splendid achievements he left the army he had organized with its love and admiration and the respect of his countrymen. He is now a congressman from California, and if that state finds him as good a representative as the nation did a soldier she will have cause to congratulate herself

GEN. GARFIELD'S STAFF DUTY.

When Mr. Burchard withdrew the chat naturally turned to the war, and especially to the service of the army of the Cumberland.

"That was the most compact and useful army ever gathered," said the general enthusiastically. "How I do like to look back and think of the service it did, and recall incidents of the campaigns through which it marched to gain its illustrious name! Just think of all the good men, from generals down to privates, that army contained. There was Thomas, McCook, Crittenden and Stanley at the head of the four corps, Stanley having the cavalry. Then Sheridan, Van Cleve, Jefferson C. Davis, Negley, Brannon, Palmer, Wood, Hamilton, and Baird commanded the divisions."

"When did Gen. Garfield join your command?"

"Shortly after the battle of Stone River. He had been on court martial duty after his promotion to brigadier for some time, and was finally ordered to report to me. Garschae, who had been my chief-of-staff, was, you know, killed at Stone River, and I was without one when Garfield reported to me. I had no command such as I cared to give him at the moment, so I kept him at headquarters, and for some time he occupied my quarters with me. I put him in communication and association with the corps and division commanders, so that they might become well acquainted with him. A chief-of-staff, besides being a commanding general's first staff officer, has much business with all the generals of the army. I therefore felt it essential that they should be satisfied with my selection of a new chief-of-staff. Garschae was a very superior man, with a capacity for the duties of chief-of-staff such as I never found in a man before or since. It was, therefore, a delicate task to decide upon a man to fill his place, and no ordinary man could do it. After he had been there some two weeks I asked the advice of the different generals as to my appointment of General Garfield. They acquiesced in my suggestion to offer him the place. I then said to him:

"'General, there are two places now open to you—you can either have a command, or I will make you chief-of-staff.'

His reply was:

"'General Rosencrans, if my preference is to decide the matter I should like to have the staff position.'

"'Very well,' said I, and at once announced the order appointing him. He always occupied an adjoining tent to me, and of course our association was close and pleasant. He remained as my chief of staff through the Tullahoma campaign and until after the battle of Chickamauga."

THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN.

"I notice General Garfield's biographer speaks of his having written a letter in relation to the Tullahoma campaign, which decided you to make an immediate movement."

"Yes, that matter was recently called to my attention. General Garfield did write such a letter, but under these circumstances: I had early in the year advised a reasonable delay until General Grant's siege of Vicksburg was far enough advanced, so that there could be no danger of reinforcements being drawn from its defense. I do not remember the exact date, but some time in June of that year I called General Garfield into my tent and said that I had determined to move within a very few days, but that I desired to get the expression of my corps and division commanders upon the subject to send to General Halleck, who was then commander-in-chief. I dictated a short draft of a letter to be sent to each one asking their opinion in writing as to the date the movement should begin, and propounding three questions bearing upon different phases of the subject. The letters were framed and sent. Then General Garfield came to me and said: 'General, won't you let me write an answer to those questions?'

"I remarked, 'General Garfield, I have no objections to your writing an answer to the questions, but it would hardly be proper for you as chief-of-staff and already in possession of my my intentions to write a letter upon that subject which might reflect or be regarded in the nature of a criticism upon the opinion of my corp and division commanders. You have access to all these papers, and your answer must be in no wise an official document of such form and spirit as to be regarded as a critic upon the expressions of the other generals.' This was the last that ever I heard of this until I saw General Garfield's answer to these questions printed in his biography. I never knew that it had been preserved as a part of the official files of the army of the Cumberland. His biographer makes a serious blunder in saying that it determined an early movement. It would be an injustice to the distinguished generals who held commands in that army to permit the reflection that the opinion of a chief-of-staff would be held superior to theirs. It is true that most of them did advise delay, but it was for the same reason that I had advised it earlier in the year. General Garfield should have ample credit for his work, but I hardly believe he would approve of the efforts of his biographer to give to give him the credit for all the good things done by the Army of the Cumberland while he served with it."

HE WAS A GOOD OFFCER.

"Did General Garfield meet your expectations as chief-of-staff?"

"He was a valuable man in many respects. He was quick to catch the drift of events, and was a fine letter writer. He could take a suggestion as to orders on important communications, and readily draft them with good taste, accuracy and force. He had a fine mind, and it run rather in the direction of civil pursuits than to broad military operations. He got on pleasantly with the officers, and filled his position well.

"At Chickamauga he did a great deal of work. I remember that after the battle he said to me: "General, how many orders do you think you dictated to me yesterday?" 'I have no idea,' I replied. 'You gave me fifty,' said he, referring to his field memorandum-book. The other staff officers referred to theirs, and the remainder of them had taken only about fifty more.

"There was a scene at Chickamauga between General Garfield and me which has been colored with a great deal of fancy by those who have written of it. It was when we parted upon the field, he to go to Thomas and I to give the orders for the movements of the troops upon the right of the line. I had repeated to him several orders as to the disposition of the troops upon the Rossville road, when he turned quickly to me and said:

"These are too many orders for me to give personally."

"Very well," said I, "you go to Thomas and tell him to use his judgment about holding the left, and also to say to me whether he would go into camp where he was or move where there was water. It is no credit to say that in that important moment we parted with each other in tears. Neither of us felt anything like sentiment then.

"After I had given him directions as to what he should say to Thomas, he took his two orderlies, one of whom now lives in Philadelphia, and went to deliver the message. He did it promptly, and when I reached Rossville I received a telegram saying Thomas would hold the left, and when he went into camp would bivouac where there was water

IT IS NOT TRUE.

"The story that his biographer prints about his having written all my orders except the ones which opened the gap in the line, is as purely fiction as the one which painted us as crying over each other in the heat of battle.

"In the first place, no order was given that opened a gap in the line, and in the second, General Garfield in his limetime would hardly have authorized the statement that he wrote my orders for the movement of the army on that day or any other day. On the field I of course dictated my orders to my staff officers, and he, being chief of staff and always with me, penned most of them from my dictation. At Chickamauga, as well as all other places, he was of course familiar with my plans. The night before the battle I had all the Commanding Generals summoned to my headquarters, that all might hear the orders for the movement of the whole army. Each General had, of course, a copy of the order relating to the movement of his corps, but I wanted each one to know the orders of all the others. When they were assembled Garfield read the orders aloud to them, and they were discussed in detail and approved. The position of each corps was agreed upon, and Thomas was to take the left and hold it at all hazards. He had his corps and one division to do the work, and the manner in which he performed his duty gave him the name of "Rock of Chickamauga." It was not an order that disturbed the line, but an unfortunate misunderstanding by General Wood of the orders he received.

ALL WAS LOVELY.

"There seems to be an effort to create the impression that there was some misunderstanding between you and General Garfield."

"Never. When, after the battle of Chickamauga, a resolution was introduced in Congress thanking the Army of the Cumberland for gallant conduct at Chickamauga, he moved to insert my name in the resolution and made a neat and very eulogistic speech in relation to my part in the events of that day. About the time he was making his canvas for the Senatorship, the year before his nomination for the presidency there appeared in the New York Sun a letter signed C. A. D., which charged that General Garfield had recommended and was responsible for my removal from the army of the Cumberland. The letter, I supposed, was from Mr. Dana's own pen, and, as he had been assistant secretary of war, I was much surprised. I cut the article out, and, endorsing it to Gen. Garfield, said:

DEAR GENERAL: I do not care to involve you in a controversy with the Sun during the pendancy of your canvass. When that is concluded make your own plan of setting this matter straight.

"He sent me the following reply almost immediately:

DEAR GENERAL: I have never been untrue to you in word, thought or deed—Dana, or any other liar, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Again, when the Thomas statue was unveiled in Washington he sent me a very urgent request to be present, and again telegraphed me a message of flattering import asking my presence. I should like to have accepted, but could not come. No, there was never any misunderstanding between us, and he always to me expressed the most cordial friendshids."

"It has been stated by several eminent men, however, that they heard him recommend my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland soon after he left my staff, but I know nothing of it personally. Certainly his words to me and his acts, so far as I know, were friendly."

Great Men Born in February.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Having previously referred to the galaxy of genius whose advent marks this month, I add some of their names and dates: Edward Coke, the great jurist, February 1, 1551; John P. Kemble, the famous tragedian, 1, 1757; Hannah Moore, the distinguished author, 2, 1745; Sir Wm. Phipps, of historic fame, 2, 1651; Horace Greeley, founder of The New York Tribune, 3, 1811; James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, 5, 1769; Aaron Burr, 6, 1756; Charles Dickens, 7, 1812; Charles Lamb, 8, 1775; Edwin D. Morgan, eminent as statesman, 8, 1811; Charles Churchill, the noted satirist, 10, 1731; Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, 12, 1701; Abraham Lincoln, 12, 1809; Cotton Mather, the historian of New England, 12, 1653; Samuel Butler, author of the "Analogo," 13, 1612; Galileo, the astronomer, 15, 1564; Gen. Sullivan, revolutionary patriot, 17, 1740; Copernicus, the father of modern astronomy, 19, 1473; David Garrick, 20, 1716; Washington, 22, 1732; Handel, the composer, 23, 1685; Victor Hugo, 26, 1802; Longfellow, 27, 1807; Edward Cave, founder of Gentleman's Magazine, 29, 1691; Montaigne, the essayist, 23, 1533.

Fees o Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3, which would take a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Post

An Extended Popularity.

Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable. feb24eod3tæw1t

HOUSES AND LOTS! For Sale By BEMIS,

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

178, House 3 rooms, full lot on Pierce near 20th street, $1,650.
177, House 2 rooms, full lot on Douglas near 26th street, $700.
175, Beautiful residence, full lot on Cass near 19th street, $12,000.
174, Two houses and ½ lot on Dodge near 9th street, $1,500.
176, House three rooms, two closets, etc., half lot on 21st near Grace street, $800.
172, One and one-half story brick house on two lots on Douglas near 28th street, $1,700.
171, House two rooms, well, cistern, stable, etc full lot near Pierce and 13th street, $950.
170, One and one-half story house six rooms and well, half lot on Convent street near St. Mary's avenue, $1,850.
No. 170, House three rooms on Clinton street near shot tower, $825.
No. 169, House and 33x120 feet lot on street near Webster street, $3,500.
No. 168, House of 11 rooms, lot 33x120 feet on 19th near Burt street, $5,000.
No. 167, Two story house, 9 rooms 4 closets, good cellar, on 18th street near Poppleton's $4,000.
No. 165, New house of 6 rooms, half lot on Izard near 19th street, $1,850.
No. 164, One and one half story house 8 rooms on 18th street near Leavenworth, $3,500.
N. 161, One and one-half story house of 5 rooms near Hanscom Park, $1,800.
No. 158 Two houses 5 rooms each, closets, etc on Burt street near 25th, $3,500.
No. 157, house 6 rooms, full lot on 19th street near Leavenworth, $2,400.
No. 156, House 4 large rooms, 2 closets half acre on Burt street near Dutton, $1,200.
No. 155, Two houses, one of 5 and one of 4 rooms, on 17th street near Marcy, $3,200.
No. 154, Three houses, one of 7 and two of 5 rooms each, and corner lot on Cass near 14th street, $5,000.
Nr. 153, small house and full lot on Pacific near 12th street, $2,500.
No. 151, One story house 6 rooms, on Leavenworth near 18th, $3,000.
No. 150, House three rooms and lot 92x115 near 26th and Farnham, $2,500.
No. 148, New house of eight rooms, on 18th street near Leavenworth $3,100.
No. 147, House of 13 rooms on 18th street near Marcy, $6,000.
No. 146, House of 10 rooms and 1½ lots on 18th street near Marcy, $6,600.
No. 145, House two large rooms, lot 67x210 fee on Sherman avenue (16th street) near Nicholas, $2,500.
No 143, House 7 rooms, barn, on 20th street near Leavenworth, $2,500.
No. 142, House 5 rooms, kitchen, etc., on 16th street near Nicholas, $1,875.
No. 141, House 3 rooms on Douglas near 26th street, $950.
No. 140, Large house and two lots, on 24t near Farnham street, $8,000.
No. 139, House 3 rooms, lot 60x166½ feet, on Douglas near 27th street, $1,500.
No. 137, House 5 rooms and half lot on Capitol avenue near 23d street, $2,300.
No. 136, House and half acre lot on Cuming street near 24th $850.
No. 131, House 2 rooms, full lot, on Izard near 21st street, $800.
No. 129, Two houses one of 6 and one of 4 rooms, on leased lot on Webster near 20th street, $2,500.
No. 127 Two story house 8 rooms, half lot on Webster near 19th $3,500.
No. 126, House 3 rooms, lot 20x120 feet on 26th street near Douglas, $675.
No, 125, Two story house on 12th near Dodge street lot 23x65 feet $1,200.
No. 124, Large house and full block near Farnham and Central street, $8,000.
No. 123, House 6 rooms and large lot on Saunders street near Barracks, $2 100.
No. 122, House 6 rooms and half lot on Webster near 15th street, $1,500.
No. 118, House 10 rooms, lot 30x90 feet on Capitol avenue near 22d street, $2,950.
No. 117, House 3 rooms, lot 30x126 feet, on Capitol avenue near 22d $1,500.
No. 114, House 3 rooms on Douglas near 26th street, $750.
No. 113, House 2 rooms, lot 66x99 feet on 21st near Cuming street, $750.
No. 112, Brick house 11 rooms and half lot on Cass near 14th street, $2,800.
No. 111, House 12 rooms on Davenport near 20th street, $7,000.
No. 110, Brick house and lot 22x132 feet on Cass street near 15th, $3,000.
No. 108, Large house on Harney near 16th street, $5,500.
No 109, Two houses and 36x132 foot lot on Cass near 14th street, $3,500.
No. 107, House 5 rooms and half lot on Izard near 17th street, $1,200.
No. 106. House and lot 51x198 feet, lot on 14th near Pierce street, $600
No. 105, Two story house 8 rooms with 1½ lot on Seward near Saunders street, $2,800
No. 103, One and one half story house 10 rooms Webster near 16th street, $2,500.
No. 102, Two houses 7 rooms each and ½ lot on 14th near Chicago, $4,000.
No. 101, House 3 rooms, cellar, etc., 1½ lots on South avenue near Pacific street, $1,050.
No. 100, House 4 rooms, cellar, etc., half lot on Izard street near 16th, $2,000.
No. 99, Very large house and full lot on Harney near 14th street, $9 000.
No. 97, Large house of 11 rooms on Sherman avenue near Clark street, make an offer.
No. 96, One and one half story house 7 rooms lot 240x401 feet, stable, etc., on Sherman avenue near Grace, $7,000.
No. 92, Large brick house two lots on Davenport street near 19th $18,000.
No. 90, Large house and full lot on Dodge near 18th street, $7,000.
No. 89, Large house 10 rooms half lot on 20th near California street, $7,500.
No. 88, Large house 10 or 12 rooms, beautiful corner lot on Cass near 20th, $7,000.
No. 87, Two story house 3 rooms 5 acres of land on Saunders street near Barracks, $2,000.
No. 85 Two stores and a residence on leased half lot, near Mason and 10th street, $800.
No 84, Two story house 8 rooms, closets, etc., with 5 acres of ground, on Saunders street near Omaha Barracks, $2 500.
No. 83, House of 9 rooms, half lot on Capitol avenue near 12th street, $2,500.
No 82, One and one half story house, 6 rooms full lot on Pierce near 20th street, $1,800.
No. 81, Two 2 story houses, one of 9 and one 6 rooms, Chicago St., near 12th, $3,000.
No. 80 House 4 rooms, closets, etc., large lot on 18th street near White Lead works, $1,800.
No. 77, Large house of 11 rooms, closets, cellar, etc., with 1½ lots on Farnham near 19th street, $8,000.
No. 76, One and one-half story house of 8 rooms lot 66x88 feet on Cass near 14th street, $4,500.
No. 75, House 4 rooms and basement, lot 16½x132 feet on Marcy near 8th street, $675.
No. 74, Large brick house and two full lots on Davenport near 15th street, $15,000.
No. 73 One and one-half story house and lot 36x132 feet on Jackson near 12th street, $1,800.
No. 72, Large brick house 11 rooms, full lot on Davenport near 15th street, $5,000.
No. 71, Large house 12 rooms, full lot on California near 20th street, $7,000.
No. 65, Stable and 2 full lots on Franklin street near Saunders, $2,000.
No. 64, Two story frame building, store below and rooms above, on leased lot on Dodge near 15th street, $800.
No. 63, House 4 rooms, basement, etc., lot 93x230 feet on 18th street near Nail Works, $1,700.
No. 62, New house 4 rooms one story, full lot on Harney near 21st street, $1,750.
No. 61, Large house 10 rooms, full lot on Burt near 21st street, $5,000.
No. 60, House 3 rooms, half lot on Davenport near 23d street, $1,000.
No 59, Four houses and half lot on Cass near 13th street $2 500.
No. 58, House of 7 rooms, full lot Webster near 21st street, $2,500.
No. 57, house of 6 rooms, lot 60x140 feet on 21st street near St. Mary's avenue, $3,000.
No. 56, House of 10 rooms, full lot on California near 21st street, $5,500.
No. 50 House 6 rooms, two full lots on 19th street near Paul $3,000.
No. 49, Brick house 11 rooms, full lot on Farnham near 17th street, $6,000.
No. 48, House of 9 rooms, half lot on Pacific near 9th street, $3,000.
No. 46, Large house with full block near shot tower, $2,000.
No. 45, Large house 7 rooms, closets, etc., 18th street near Clark, $3,000.
No. 44, House and full lot on Chicago near 21st street, $5,000.
No. 43, House and two lots on Chicago near 22d street $7,500.
No. 37, House of 8 rooms, 1½ lots on 19th near Nicholas street, $3,050.
No. 36, Two 2 story brick houses with lot 44x132 feet on Chicago near 18th street, $5,500 each.

BEMIS' REAL ESTATE AGENCY

15th and Douglas Street, OMAHA - NEB.