other matters, however, this has been glected. It is not too late, however, to beglected. It is not too late, however, to thank you for the courtesy of an invitation and to congratulate you heartly upon the duccess of the enterprise to which you have devoted a quarter of a century of a busy life. The paper and its editor are shown far and wide, and are inseparably connected with the history of one of the most enterprising of our vigorous western titles. The career of the paper is a striking prample of what may be accomplished by industry and ability wisely applied. A industry and ability wisely applied. A great many promising journals have failed ind are no longer remembered. The Ree is conspicuous among the few which have therefore remarkable success. The record of your policy shows me that you are only 55 years of age. It is within the possibilities, therefore, that you may live to celebrate the semi-centennial of the establishment of your paper. I hope that this may be the fact. With hearty congratulations upon your success as for any with tions upon your success so far, and with best wishes for the future, I remain yours truly, J. W. SKINNER.

MANAGER BALTIMORE NEWS. THE BALTIMORE NEWS, BALTIMORE, June 19, 1896.-We very much regret that it will be impossible for the Baltimore News to be represented at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your paper, yet desire to express our best wishes and hope that the event will fittingly celebrate the twenty-five years of success which has been yours. With best wishes for future prosperity. Yours very truly, L. T. BEARD.

MANAGER INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, INDIANAP-OLIS, June 23, 1896.—Hon. Edward Rosewater —Dear Sir: I regret that my invitation to your silver anniversary did not reach me in season for me to have reached you or got regrets to you, but it is in season for my hearty congratulations. I notice from the picture that there is less hair now than there was in '71, but rejoice that there is no less sand. I did not realize that you were so close upon our natal day. The 6th of December next will be our twenty-seventh anniversary. Accept my hearty congratulations for the past achievements of The Bee and best wishes for the future. Sincerely,

A. D. RICHARDS, Manager.

MANAGER DETROIT JOURNAL. DETROIT JOURNAL, DETROIT, June 23. 1896.-Hon, Edward Rosewater-Dear Sir: On my return from St. Louis I find your very kind invitation to be present at your twenty-fifth anniversary. While it would have been impossible for me to have attended the reception, could I have done s I assure you it would have afforded me great pleasure. I desire to express my apprecia-tion of your enterprise and the most hearty good will for the success of yourself and The Bee. Yours truly, W. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

EDITOR TOPEKA CAPITAL. TOPEKA CAPITAL, TOPEKA, Kan., June 20, 1896.—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: Accept my thanks for your cordial invitation to be with you on the twenty-fifth anniversary of your great paper. I regret that it is impossible for me to avail myself of the pleasure you offer me. I wish to congratulate you on the results of the last twenty-five years, and to extend my good wishes for the prosperity and growth in the next twenty-five. Yours very truly, DEL KEIZER.

THE BEE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The Omaha (Neb.) Bee celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last week. It is one of the strong and prosperous papers of the west, and its great building is one of the sights of Oma-ha. The Bee has won honor as a sturdy defender of the rights and interests of the people and its editor, Edward Rosewater, who was also its founder, has reason to be proud of his achievements.

Salt Lake Herald: The Omaha Ree has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. It is a great paper and by far the leading republican paper in the Mississippi valley. Its editorial page is able and fearless; its news service of the best; its enterprise unsurpassed. We con-gratulate it upon its quarter-centenary celebration and wish it a continuance of the prosperity it has enjoyed.

Springfield (Mass.) Union: The Omah. Bee, one of the most progressive and suc cessful newspapers of the country, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this even ing by a reception in its handsome ne The Bee was started in 1871 by Ed-Rosewater, the present proprietor and its history is a record of a steady gain in circulation and influence. It is a good newspaper, ably managed and fully deserves success that has come to it in its comparatively short life.

St. Louis Star: That prosperous and per vading newspaper, The Omaha Bee, devoted yesterday to the celebration of the twentyfifth anniversary of its useful and successful existence. Mr. Edward Rosewater, the preprietor, had all his home town with him in the festivities which took on the appearance of a semi-holiday. That Omaha is proud of The Bee is more evident than extraordinary, for such pride would be sure to prevail in any community capable of telling a good thing when it was in sight.

Buffalo Express: The Omaha Bee has reaon to be proud of its achievements during the twenty-five years of its existence. It has stood at the front among the influential papers of the west and has kept pace with the growth of Omaha and rounding country. Last Friday it observed its anniversary with a special edition of twenty-four pages, which contained a res-ume of the history of the paper and its owner, Edward Rosewater, A son con-tributes the sketch of Mr. Rosewater, who, may be said, has had a career that is as unusual as it is interesting. The Bee is to be congratulated, among other things, for its clear and independent views of politics and especially for its service to the cause of sound money in a section in which pop

Chicago Inter Ocean: The Omaha Bee on Friday last celebrated the twenty-fifth antwenty-four pages containing a complete history of that able and influential paper. The history includes a "pen picture and character sketch, by his son" of Mr. Ed-ward Rosewater, the founder of The Bee. and its present owner and editor. stories of the man and his journal are very interesting, as showing the possibilities open to capacity when backed by unintermittent determination. As the son truly says: "From June 19, 1871, the day when this paper made its how before the public, Edward Rosewater and The Bee have, together and inseparable, been a power in journalism, a potent factor in politics, never ceasing in their work for every project that promised to build up Omaha, Nebraska and the greater

varied business and commercial pursuits in the west, not one has made greater strides of advancement in its respective sphere and none has met the demands and requirements of the public of that growing section of our country with more satisfaction than has journalism. The newspaper of the west is as large, is as complete in its mechanical departments, is as generous and accurate with its news, and is as benefi-cial to its advertisers as those of the east. Many of them are advancing in years. The Omaha Bee, one of the most thriving of the many thriving journals west of the Missis sippi river, celebrated its twenty-fifth anni versary yesterday. The Bee was founded in 1871 by Edward Rosewater, and during its twency-five years of prosperity that gentle-man has conducted its affairs. The Star congratulates The Bee and Mr. Rosewater. and extends its best wishes for continued prosperity to both.

Philadelphia Ledger: The Omaha Bee completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence yesterday and celebrated the event with a reception at The Bee building, in Omaha, Neb. During all these years which mark its growth from a small, insignificant, strug-gling newspaper in a far western, unim-portant town to its present position as a great and important journal, representing a large and thriving city. The Bee has main tained a reputation for progressiveness, for enterprise, for dignity and courage in as-serting its principles that has deservedly gained for it its present place among the leading newspapers of this country. A repu-tation for sharp, pungent, stinging wit and satire, which have caused it to be quoted in every paper in this country, combined with the hustling, wide-awake methods it has pursued in gathering news, make its name as an unusually appropriate one. On this occasion, marking the first quarter century

or its career. The Bee and its founder and proprietor, Mr. Edward Rosewater, are deserving of the congratulations and felicitaions of all who admire and appreciate a first-class, clean-toned and thoroughly rep-utable newspaper, and none join in pro-tentations of esteem and regard with more

sedger. Philadelphia Record: The Omaha Daily Bee, which first began to buzz on the morn-ing of June 19, 1871, has fittingly celebrated in a gala edition the happy event of its silver anniversary jubilee. The Record heart-ily congratulates this busy Bee upon the brilliant way in which it has, under its founder and editor, Mr. Edward Rosewater, improved each shining hour of its notable career of a quarter of a century. It has mur-mured sweetly, and on occasion has shown its sting. Hived at last in a fine home, with an enviable record of past achieve-ments stored away, this sturdy newspaper can look back with pride to its rise from pioneer Nebraska and western journalism, and forward with confidence to increased

Denver Times: In the history of western curnalism, the celebration of the twentyfifth anniversary of the establishment of The Omaha Daily Bee is an event that is most significant. The Hon. Edward Rosewater, its founder, has achieved a great success and his paper has long been considered one

of the people.

propriations of Lands.

habitants of these States

same absolute rule into these Colonies.

of their salaries.

Covernments.

cases whatsoever.

Behind the Scenes with Lincoln in the War Department Telegraph Office.

IMPORTANT STATE SECRETS IN CIPHER

Stories About the President and the Army Commanders-A Talk with One of Lincoln's Confidentini Operators.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.) WASHINGTON, June 25, 1896.-One of the treatest nerve centers of the late civil war was the telegraph office at the War department at Washington. Through it passed all the dispatches which came from the field, and by it were sent out the orders from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton to the generals commanding. The most expert operators in the Military Telegraph corps were detailed for the war office. General of the typical journals of Transmississippi country. As an editor, Mr. Rosswater has so stamped his personality upon his paper that he has become the Dana of Nebraska and a power in public affairs. Hundreds of people visited the handsome Hee building June 19, where the veteran editor kept open house. A special edition to President Lincoln, and Lincoln used to the means he received a reply that another engine would be sent to him at once. General Eckert was also an expert telegrapher. His relations with President Lincoln were very close, and he can, I venture, tell more good stories of Lincoln than any other man now living. President Lincoln often came into the typical purpose.

Declaration of Independence.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress Assembled.

[July 4, 1776.]

which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires

certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these

rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that

whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to

abolish it, and to Institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such

form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience

hath shown, that mankind are disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing

the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw

off such Government and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffrance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a can-

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended, in their

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the Depository of their

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturaliza tion of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Ap-

He has obstructed the administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the In

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Gov-

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our

For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation

He has restrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the nigh seas to bear Arms against their Country, to

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers,

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated

the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and

Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time

attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the

circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity,

and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disayow these usurpations which would in-

evitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and con-

sanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we

Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good Peo-

ple of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, that these United Colonies are, and of Right cught to be Free and

Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection

between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved, and that as Free and Independent

States they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce and to do all other Acts

and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance

on the Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honer,

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the

and tyranny already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages,

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging War against us.

become the executioners of their friends and Brethren or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our People,

ernment and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in

operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

Public Records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent.

For depriving us in many cases of Trial by Jury.

and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a Free People.

hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with

TIME TELEGRAPHERS today. It was not so gommon then." OUR WAR TELEGRAPH.

"Who organized our war telegraph, Mr

I asked. "General Anson Stager and General Eckert," was the reply, "General Stager was, you know, superintendent of the West-ern Union telegraph before the war began. He was called to Washington to take charge He was called to Washington to take charge of the telegraph system and organize a military telegraph. The first wire built was that which ran from the War department to the navy yard. Then a system of communication was made with the camps lying within ten or twelve miles of the white house, and the capitol building was connected with the Navy department by a loop. The lines were soon extended to the Chain bridge, then over into Virginia and finally they had direct communication with all parts of the country. General Stager originated the cipher code used in the department. He was an expert operator himself, and one time when riding on the Pitts burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road the train broke down within nine miles of any tele graph office. General Stager cut the wires and by holding one above and one below his tongue was able to receive the messages by watching its movements caused by the electric shocks passing through it. By this means he received a reply that another en-gine would be sent to him at once. General Eckert was also an expert telegrapher. His relations with President Lincoln were very close, and he can, I venture, tell more good

MAN TAN

Because we bought too many Tan Shoes for men is why you can buy Tan Shoes of us this week at prices that will save all the way from \$1 to \$4 on any pair of Men's Tan Shoes you may buy.

Odds and onds-

All the	Men's \$4.00—\$5.00 and \$6.00 Tan Shoes for	$2^{.00}$	Brand
prevailing styles	All the \$4.00 Tans and Red Russia Calf Shoes closed out at	$3^{.25}$	new styles
of toes and	All the \$5.00 and \$6.00 values— Tan Vici Kid Shoes and Russian Calf at	$3^{.50}$	being closed out at the
lasts. No old	Dark shades in Vici→ 1 ± 1 \$6,00 Shoes everywhere→ 1 on sale at	$3^{\underline{.50}}$	lowest prices
styles. All this season's	Tan Russia Calf and Vici Kid Shoes— \$5.00 values for	$3^{.95}$	ever named on
goods.	\$6.00 Tan and Red Russias— the best Shoe made— on sale at	$4^{.95}$	shoes.

Absolutely Nothing Reserved-Every high grade tan in the house from our \$4 to our \$7 man's shoe included and we polish them free of charge.

T. P. Cartwright & Co.,

North East Cor. 16th and Douglas.

that he was never to be disturbed after that he was never to be disturbed after midnight. This statement made me very angry. The idea of the commanding general of the great army giving orders that he was to be awakened under no circumstances when such vital inangry. The idea of the commanding general of the great army giving orders that he was to be awakened under no circumstances when such vital interests were under his charge seemed to me simply awful. I was so wrought up over the matter that I thought I would go to the president and tell him about the Halleck order. In the first place, however, I do. order. In the first place, however, I de-

cided to ask General Stager, who was, you know, my superior officer. I did so, and superior officer. told him that I was going to see the president. He replied by asking me what bus-iness it was of mine whether the order was sent or not. Said he: 'My boy, you have Victoria.' othing to do with General Halleck's orders. We have done our duty. It is our business to receive and deliver dispatches, and that I was still angry, but after General Stager's making such a re-

mark, I could do nothing. He was my superior officer, and his answer was in the nature of an order." GENERAL BURNSIDE'S VIGILANCE.

"Was this the case wi h the other officers?" asked. "No," replied Mr. Rosewater. "Many of the officers watched things more carefully.

Take General Burnside, for instance. He often remained up all night. I could not, in fact, tell when he slept, and I often wired him dispatches as late as 5 o'clock in the morning. I had known Burnside before I met Halleck, and I did not think much of a man who could not stay awake upon great occasions all night. General Burnside was in command at the battle of Fredericksburg. where he had, you know, such a disastrous defeat. He did not wish to be commander of the army, and he told President Lincoln that he was not competent to take charge of it. Lincoln insisted, however, and he at last accepted the place. Burnside main-tained that there was treachery in the War department, and that the rebeis got the Burnside main orders sent out from the War department as soon as he did, and that in this way they were able to counteract his proposed move-

ments before he executed them. LINCOLN IN THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE. "Was Lincoln in the office at the time of the battle of Fredericksburg?" I asked. "Yes," replied Mr. Rosewater. into the office at 8 o'clock that morning, and remained there until long after dark. He came over from the white house in his slippers, I remember. It was Sunday, and the dispatches were going and coming all day. President Lincoln stood behind me much of the time and dictated the dis-patches to me, which I wrote and sent. I took the answers as they came from the wires and handed them to him. We were sending and receiving news all morning. At noon the dispatches were still coming. and instead of getting a lunch, Secretary Stanton sent his ice pitcher over to the Winder building and had it filled with beer, and this beer, with some crackers, made up the lunch of the party, General Eckert, Captain Fox, acting secretary of the navy all taking their turn at the pitcher. President Lincoln took his share of the beer, and I am, I venture, one of the few men who have ever taken a drink of beer with

"How did President Lincoln act at such "He was perfectly simple and unassuming," replied Mr. Rosewater, "He did not seem at all nervous during the battle though it was going against us. The result was, you know, an awful defeat, and we lost more than 13,000 in killed and wounded, in the corridor outside the operating rooms Burnside did not want to make the attack half dozen cavalrymen, who were on but he was overruled by Secretary Stanton a half dozen cavalrymen, who were on hand to carry such dispatches as were important. I remember ango during the winter of 1863 that a telegram came urging that reinforcements he sent at once to Columbus, Ky. This was then a very important military point, and the rebels were moving upon it in large force, and the relassed from command and Frank Leslie's leased from command and Frank Leslie's leased from command and Frank Leslie's released from command and Frank Leslie's newspaper published an illustration in which Lincoln was represented as the high chief executioner with a great big are to chief executioner with a great big are in this hand chopping off heads. On the ground mear him in this picture lay McClellan's was no news, and finally came a distaing 'Our army is in full retreat.' there were other heads at hand ready to be cut off. It was not long after this fight that one of these papers was lying on one cut off. It was not long after this fight that one of these papers was lying on one of the telegraph tables when President Lincoln came in. As he was looking at it General Burnside entered. They discussed the picture together and both laughed beartly over it."

What kind of machinery did you carry what kind of machinery did you carry the picture together and both laughed heartly over it." ABE LINCOLN AND TOM THUMB.

great minds like that of President Lincoln telegraphing. Wherever the army was stame outrageous. I thought it was a very foolish proceeding to engross the attention of the president at such a time, but it was perhaps a needed relaxation. I saw Tom Thumb afterward and he told me that he rook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and Warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between us and warrook to the works had been cut between the works had be rode to the white house that day in a car- renton, Va., and I was sent out

"Did President Lincoln really know much about the operations of the war?" I asked, able, notwithstanding this, to connect the "Yes, indeed. President Lincoln knew of wires." ery movement on the military chess board. He directed many of the operations in the war department when you saw him in the War department don't think the real story of this order at that time." Cicilan to move on after army and capture it. I sent for President was that you could see them in the Lincoln message after message to McClel- as you can those of some animals.

as follows:
"President Lincoln:
"We are still delayed. Cayalry horses' tongues are sore.
(Signed.) "'GEORGE B. MCLELLAN." 'The idea of stopping a great army because of the soreness of the tongues of the horses was more than Lincoln could stand. Within an hour after the telegram came McClellan's head was off. An order was issued relieving him of the command of the Army of the Potomac."

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH STANTON 'How did Secretary Stanton impress you?' Edwin M. Stanton seemed to

of great force," replied Editor Rosewater. "There was no joking about him, and he did an enormous amount of work. You must remember that there were no sten ographers or typewriters then to write telegrams and letters. Stanton wrote the most of his dispatches, which were very numer-ous. I sent off many telegrams for President and Mrs. Lincoln, and it was a curi-ous thing to me that Mrs. Lincoln's handwriting was so much like that of the dent that you could hardly tell them apart. As for General Burnside, he wrote a worse hand than Horace Greeley. Secretary Stanton's penmanship was in a big, round hand.

TELEGRAPHING DURING A BATTLE.
"How about your work with the army
Mr. Rosewater? Telegraphing during a bat

the must be very exciting?"
"Yes, it is," replied Mr. Rosewater. "I
was in a number of minor engagements, and
I did all the telegraphing that was done for our army at the second battle of Bull Run. I thought our army was going to move right on to Richmond at that time, and I asked that I might be detailed to accom-pany General Pope so that I might be one first to a rive at the rebel capital. Bull Run I had my instrument placed on e ground among the dead horses. There was shooting going on around me, and I could not tell whether we were whipping the rebels or whether they were whipping us General Pope was sending dispatches all day, stating that he was beating the enemy. while in fact he was really being defeated. At the first battle of Bull Run, you know, there were a line of couriers, which brought the news to Fairfax court house, from where it was telegraphed to Washington. The wire was not carried to the battle itself, but the news was brought for ten miles to Fairfax station, and then sent. On the day of the battle the telegraph office, deak, chair, consisted of a railroad tie, upon which the instrument was placed. The operator was a man named Rose. He sent dispatches up until 4 o'clock, stating that everything was going well, and then for a time there ident Lincoln and his cabinet were in War department office at the time, and the

with you to the field?" I asked. "Not much," replied Mr. Rosewater. "I suppose there were many funny things happening even during the darkest days of the war, were there not?"

"During my service with General Fremont in West Virginia, as well as in the campaign with General Pope, all I had was a

riage which was given to him by Queen reconnoitering expedition to re-establish the Wictoria."
M'CLELLAN AND HIS HORSES' TONGUES. about 400 men. We were attacked by artillery and flanked by cavalry, but we were

STORIES OF LINCOLN.

has ever been told. It was just after the battle of Antietam in September, 1862. Both Lincoln and Stanton had been urging Mc-General Lee's nous eyes, and a peculiar thing about them Lincoln message after message to McClellan, directing him to move on, and McClellan repeatedly replied that rapid movement was impossible. He held back on various were deepset eyes, and they looked down upon you from under heavy brows. They were different from any eyes I have ever pretexts, and finally sent a message which seen, and were at times full of friendliness capped the climax. This last telegram was and good nature.

"Speaking of Lincoln's appearance," con tinued Mr. Rosewater, "he was by no means averse to joking about himself. At one time while he was in the telegraph office the newsboys outside were calling out the papers. The Washington newsboys has very funny pronunciation, and as Lincoln heard it he said to the operators

"Did I ever tell you the joke the Chi-cago newsboys had on me?" The operators replied that he had not, and Lincoln went on:
"It was but a short time before my

first nomination, when I was at Chicago attending to some law business. The photographer had asked me to sit for a picture, and I did so. I had just had my hair cut, and my head, which is none too smooth at best, looked especially rough through the new cutting. Just after my nomination some copies of this picture were printed and sold by the newsboys, who, I noted the face, yelled out as their cry "Here's your picture of old Abe! better when he gets his hair

As Lincoln told this he laughed over it as heartily as if it was a good joke on somebody else instead of himself." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Painting's Name.

Many persons have wondered at the name. The Angelus," applied to Millet's noted painting, and inquiries are numerous as the painter himself, who dubbed his picture simply "The Potato Grubbers." When the painting passed out of his possession the name was changed for one more euphonious and poetical. "The Angelus" being suggested by the fact that at the moment the grub-bers are engaged in prayer, repeating the aves called for by the ringing of the church bell. The custom which prevails in most Catholic countries and communities of ringing the church bell at sunset and repeating one or more aves is said to have been originated by St. Bonaventura and sanctioned by



from itching and byrning exzemas and other skin and scalp tortures. None but parents malize how these little once suffer. To know that a warm both with Cortettia Soar, and a single application of Civicuia (cistment), the great skin cure, will in the majority of cases afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fell in our duty.

Soid throughout the wait. Price, Civicuia, Sic. 1

per, attained a tremendous sale and the quarter century was completed in a mem-The Times wishes Mr. Rosewater and The Bee much prosperity and sincerely hopes that a change of heart may be experienced so far as the money question is concerned. The Bee is for gold and for the

epublican party. Buffalo Evening News: One of the most successful publishers in the great west is Edward Rosewater, founder of The Omaha ee, a gentleman every way worthy of suc Energetic, capable and progressive dr. Rosewater comprises in a genial per-conality those qualities which have achieved for the men of the west a foremost place n business and intellectual achievements. The Bee, one of the best papers in the country, occupies one of the finest buildings in Omaha. It is equipped with the very best applinaces for a modern and progressive paper. The twenty-fifth anniversary of The see takes place today, and will be celebrated by a reception at The Bee building, as he following invitation indicates:

E. H. BUTLER, ESQ. Your presence is cordially invited to participate in the celebration of the Twenty-Afth anniversary of THE OMAHA BEE

Friday, June nineteenth, Eighteen hundred and ninety Reception at The Bee Building 8 to 10 o'clock p. m. The hearty congratulations of the Bufno News are extended to The Omaha Ree

flourishing city-Where the sun Takes of its night cap when the day's be-

on the occasion of its quarter of a century of usefulness in aiding to build up the

office. Eckert was also a good story teller, and some of the best of Lincoln's stories were uttered while the operators were click ing out messages of war. Under these chief there were a number of very fast telegraphers, among the brightest of whom was Ed-

ward Rosewater, now proprietor of The Omaha Bee. During the war Mr. Rosewater was for a time a telegrapher in the field. After the second battle of Bull Run he was brought to Washington to act as one of the confidential operators of the War department. During his stay in Washington he kept a diary, and he has a number of most interesting stories of his experiences of the incidents of that time which have never been given to the public. When in Omaha a few weeks ago I chatted with him about the telegraph office of the War department.

"The War department during the time of President Lincoln was in the old War department building. This was a threestory structure just above the white nouse. The telegraph office adjoined the office of Secretary Stanton. It consisted of two rooms, one of which was devoted to the preparation and deciphering of cipher messages, and another the operating room proper, which also contained the War depart-ment library. In the cipher room sat General Stager, General Eckert and two cipher operators. The operating room contained ten marble tables, upon each of which was a telegraphic instrument of the latest pattern. We had, you know, the finest machinery known at that time, and the opera-tors had to be fine penmen, and one of the

of The Bee, which gave a history of the pa- chat by the hour with him in the telegraph in the office at night when serious operations were going on in the field." A STORY OF HALLECK.

livering messages at night, Mr. Rosewater?"

"There was, as a rule, not a great deal of work to be done af 'fright," replied Mr. Rosewater, "though at times the wires tors had to be fine penmen, and one of the inforcements. I asked the orderly if he requirements of the position was to be able had delivered the message, and, if so, why to write out in legible hand with ink the dispatches as rapidly as they came from that General Halleck had given directions silly to me at the time. The war was to me inforcements.

"What were your arrangements for de-

were kept hot. During a great part of 1863 I was the night chief of the office. I had portant military point, and the rebels were moving upon it in large force, and the union general commanding had in this dispatch asked for reinforcements. The mes-sage came to me between midnight and 1 a. m. I handed it over to one of the or-derlies, and told him to take it at once to General Halleck. I expected very naturally a prompt order from Halleck as to the re-inforcements. An hour passed by, nothing came. A second hour went by and still no order. I was anxious, for I feared that the wires might be cut or broken before morning, and in this case no relief could be gotten to our forces at Columbus. I remained on duty all night, but no message came from Halleck. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning I went out for my breakfast, and upon returning found that General Halleck had not yet ordered re-I asked the orderly if he