

THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St. Street, Near Broadway. New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday, the only Monday morning daily. TERMS BY MAIL. One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

ALL PATRONS OF THE BEE should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., 916 FARNAM ST., OMAHA, NEB. Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editors of THE BEE.

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BLAINE was for ten years an editor. That accounts for his success. Now that Blaine is nominated the British lion will not carry his tail so high.

WHENEVER the republican party commits a blunder the democratic party is sure to make a bigger one. The Omaha Herald candidly admits that Blaine is a dangerous antagonist, meaning thereby that he is a very strong candidate.

Now that Oscar Wilde is married, the lecturing probably be done by his wife and the audience will be composed of the great aesthetes.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is part owner of the biggest tombstone factory in Vermont. It will not cost him much to mark the spot where his little boom is laid away.

This is a great year for the B's, Blaine and Butler have been nominated, and now if the democrats should nominate Bayard it would make three of a kind.

Now that the republican convention is over, congress will resume in earnest and do about oneday's work betweennow and the meeting of the democratic convention.

COMPANIES of "Plumed Knights" are to be organized all over the country. This will afford a splendid opportunity for dudes who want to strut themselves to death.

SOME superstitious people are already betting against Blaine because he was nominated on Friday. They have evidently forgotten that Hayes was nominated on that day.

The Californians who went to Chicago with the banner, "Blaine and Victory," will return home in a blaze of glory, as it were. When they pass through Omaha they will probably be given an ovation.

PHOENIX COUSINS was present at the Chicago convention. She earnestly inquired after young Mr. Hitchcock, of Omaha. She probably didn't know that Mr. Hitchcock has been married since last they met.

In making the crossings on Farnam street the paving contractors ought to be compelled, if possible, to put down large flat slabs of stone instead of the small blocks, which makes the most miserable crossings.

ONE of Omaha's greatest needs is a large wholesale dry goods house with ample capital in brains and money to hold Nebraska trade. Nine-tenths of the wholesale dry goods business of the state is transacted with foreign firms.

DETROIT places itself in the front rank of cities using the electric light by appropriating \$95,000 for the maintenance for a year of seventy-two electric-light towers. Of these towers six are to be 150 feet high and sixty-six 104 feet high.

Now that the republican party has declared in its platform for incidental protection, with revenue reform, the democrats will declare for revenue reform with incidental protection, and then the two great parties will join issue on the tariff.

DR. MILLER, who claims to be the confidential friend of Sam Tilden, virtually announces, in a semi-authoritative manner, that Tilden is not and will not be a candidate. Mr. Tilden shows his good sense. No democrat can beat James G. Blaine.

The great state of Illinois certainly has taken a prominent part in president-making, and has had the honor of being the home of Lincoln and Grant. She now has the honor of making James G. Blaine the nominee of the republican party, and being the home of the next vice-president, John A. Logan.

DR. MILLER'S difference of opinion with J. Sterling Morton is causing him considerable trouble. Besides filling his own columns with explanations, he is writing cards to all the other newspapers within a radius of 150 miles. This makes him about the busiest man in Omaha at the present time.

The Omaha Republican cannot comprehend how THE BEE can, with any consistency, declare that the nomination of Blaine is an extra-hazardous risk. Had the man at the helm of the Republican been at Chicago and heard what staunch, honest and cool-headed republicans from the doubtful states had to say, he would have reached the same conclusions.

OUR IMMIGRATION BOOM.

The cream of the Eastern immigration is finding its way this year into Nebraska. Last year Dakota and the northern wheat belt attracted by far the largest number of new settlers. Kansas had its boom two years ago and Minnesota the year previous took a large number of west bound pilgrims. For five years past Nebraska lands have steadily been advancing from par until now they command the best premium for purchasers, homesteaders and pro-emptors under the liberal laws of the general land office.

Northern Nebraska is now at last reaping the benefit of her fertile soil and securing riches which have for many years been denied her through no fault of her own. The generous and far-sighted policy of the B. & M. railroad years ago filled the southern portion of our state with an intelligent and industrious population. Decreased revenues and the demands of their treasury at last has compelled the Union Pacific railroad to use the same exertions for the sale of the princely domain donated to them by the people of the United States. The result is an influx of land seekers and land purchasers which has already taken out of corporation control into individual possession nearly every choice section from Omaha to Cheyenne county and which are settling up new and untrodden portions of our western frontier. The fertile valleys of the White and Niobrara rivers west of Valentine and extending to the extreme western boundary of the state are white with prairie schooners and alive with the sounds of farming life. The southern boundary of the great Sioux reserve on which two years ago scarcely a score of settlers and ranchmen found their homes is now dotted with the houses of frontiersmen and their families. Antelope county too is receiving a large and increasing immigration and there is scarcely a county along the Elkhorn which is not feeling the effects of the influx of new settlers.

What is equally satisfactory is the universal testimony borne by the press of Northern Nebraska to the character of the incomers. They are largely the overflow from eastern states, practical farmers, attracted by the cheapness of our lands, the fertility of our soil and the excellence of our climate. Many of them bring with them capital sufficient, if small, to enable them to permanently locate. What is equally important they carry with their families the schoolmaster and a desire for that educational advancement which has placed Nebraska at the head of those states which boast of the fewest illiterates.

Omaha will profit directly from the increased and increasing immigration. In spite of railroad pools and agreements her hold upon the wholesale business of the state is steadily growing tighter. Nebraska, other things being equal, will prefer to deal with Nebraskans, and to trade at home rather than abroad. Every business interest of our city is so closely connected with the interests of the state at large that no pulsation of local prosperity can fail to make itself felt in the trade arteries of the state metropolis. All that is required on the part of our business man is the brains to grasp the situation and the energy to make it their own.

THE NOBLE LEADER. The republicans of Omaha have ratified the nomination of Blaine and Logan with brass bands, bonfires, sky rockets and speeches. This was timely and eminently appropriate. But on top of this we are to have another demonstration that is to eclipse the great ratification rally. An ovation is to be tendered to the "noble leader" of the Nebraska delegation who is to be lionized for his brilliant efforts at Chicago. Now, we ask in all kindness and sobriety, do republicans propose to wreck the party in this fall's campaign by persistently thrusting John M. Thurston into the front as their honored and trusted leader? Are republicans bereft of all sense of propriety and prudence that they disregard the common decencies and tender an ovation to the chief lobbyist of the Union Pacific railroad, who has debauched conventions and legislatures by methods which are detested by honest men everywhere as infamous? How did this "noble leader" get into the national convention? Have republicans forgotten that John M. Thurston only carried the convention of this county by destroying ballots and ballot boxes and by the bribery of delegates? Have republicans sunk so low that they will not only condone villainies that would scarcely be tolerated in South Carolina or Mississippi, but actually propose to glorify the man who engineered them? Had any other man but this "noble leader" of the brass collar brigade entered a state convention with credentials procured by fraud and wholesale bribery he never could have gone to Chicago at the head of the Nebraska delegation. But in spite of the repeated assurance that railroads in Nebraska had gone out of politics John M. Thurston was chosen by acclamation. What did this "noble leader" represent? Mr. E. D. Webster and others whom we can name had his assurance upon honor that Edmunds was his first choice and Arthur his second choice and his solemn pledge that he would support Arthur after one or two ballots. The "noble leader" may explain why he deceived these parties, but no honorable man would make conflicting pledges. We have no quarrel on this point now, but we appeal to republicans who are not mere railroad cappers and syphonants to reflect that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 republicans in this state determined to resist this monopoly domination and in

THE CONVENTIONS SINCE 1850.

The republican national convention of 1854 completed its business in four days, the session being three days shorter than the convention of 1860. At this time a brief review of the conventions of the republican party since 1850 will prove interesting. The convention which nominated Lincoln, in 1860, met in Chicago on the 16th of May. The call under which it assembled was addressed to all "who are opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories." When the balloting began Wm. H. Seward had a strong lead. The convention was composed of 465 delegates, 233 being necessary to a choice. On the first ballot Seward had 173, and Lincoln, the next in order, 102. The second ballot stood: Seward 184; Lincoln, 181. On the third Seward's friends were as confident as ever, but greatly to their surprise the Illinoisian gathered the more strength, securing 354 votes, and bringing the balloting to an early close. In 1864, at Baltimore, the nomination was practically disposed of by the adoption of a resolution declaring Lincoln the choice of the Union party. A ballot was taken and every state cast its vote for Lincoln except Missouri, which voted for Grant. In 1868 Grant was nominated practically without opposition on the second day. The convention met in Chicago and Jos. R. Hawley was permanent chairman. At the Philadelphia convention in 1872, Grant was nominated, receiving 752 votes on the first ballot. In the Union republican national convention, which met in Cincinnati June 14, 1876, Blaine started in with 285 votes, 379 being necessary for a choice. Bristol started with 113, Morton with 129, Hayes 61, Conkling 99, Hartranft 51 and Jewell 10. On the sixth ballot Blaine had 308 and Hayes 113. Morton's strength had dropped to 85 and Conkling's to 81, Bristol holding 111. On the seventh ballot the great break to Hayes occurred, and he secured 384 votes to Blaine's 351. This was the convention which adopted the "big N" resolution, beginning, "The United States of America is a Nation, not a league." The Chicago convention of 1880 was remarkable for the third term candidacy of Grant, and the remarkable tenacity with which the opposing candidates held their forces together. The first ballot showed: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Washburne, 31; Edmunds, 34; Windom, 10. On the 34th ballot Grant had 312; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 107; Washburne, 30; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 3; Garfield 17. On the next ballot the break to Garfield began, and on the 36th he was nominated, Grant still holding 306 votes. The convention lasted seven days.

Not a republican has been heard to express a doubt as to the wisdom of the nomination of Blaine and Logan. And why should there be doubt? Omaha Republican. How about George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Hawley, and scores of men who have been republicans ever since the party was organized. When leading republican papers, like the New York Times, Boston Advertiser, and New York Evening Post, deliberately announce that they propose to administer the physic of defeat to the republican party by refusing to support Mr. Blaine it would seem that there is a doubt as to the wisdom of Mr. Blaine's nomination at this time.

AFTER the break for Blaine on the part of Illinois, further oratory was at a discount in the convention, and any man who attempted to spread the eagle, thus delaying the casting of the decisive ballot, was set down upon without ceremony. The suggestion of O'Hara, of North Carolina, that those who wanted to talk be allowed the privilege of printing their speeches, was timely and to the point.

SEVERAL of our citizens while attending the Chicago convention, were congratulated by persons from Michigan upon the fact that Nebraska had elected Dr. Worthington of Detroit, as the Episcopal bishop of this diocese. The Detroiters speak in the highest terms of Dr. Worthington, and say that he is one of the ablest divines in Michigan. He is a great scholar, a fine pulpit orator, and socially he is very popular.

LITERARY NOTES.

Frank R. Stockton, who is expected home from Europe during the summer, has devoted his absence to story writing, as well as to sight seeing. He will contribute to the July Century a short story called "The Reversible Landscape," in which he will write of a kind of art which "cannot be too high." This will be followed in a subsequent number of the Century by another droll story by the same author, entitled "The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," and later by a bit of topsy-turvy in which Stockton excels, entitled "A Tale of Negativity." Apropos of Mr. Stockton's "The Lady, or the Tiger" which has just appeared in a book form in a collection of short stories, it is said that soon after its first appearance in the Century, where it attracted a great deal of attention and was the subject of considerable comment and guessing, the author received a note from a member of a well known literary club in London, saying that he had read the story aloud one evening to the members present, and after discussion a vote had been taken and had resulted in a tie; six voting that it was the tiger which had been behind the mysterious door and the same number believing that the unhappy combatant would find the rival of the Princess. To settle the matter, the note went on to say, the writer took the liberty of asking the author for a decision. Mr. Stockton humbly replied that he hadn't as yet arrived at a solution of the problem, and that that was the reason the story was left as it is. He intimated that this was an advantage, because for the price of

GOVERNMENT REVENUE, especially the American system: An argument for industrial freedom against the fallacies of free trade. By Elliot H. Roberts. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. For sale by W. T. Seaman, Omaha.

This is a very timely book, as the tariff question is manifestly to be one of the leading issues of the presidential campaign just before us; and intelligent citizens will heartily welcome any book which discusses it with knowledge, facts, and candor. Mr. Roberts is widely known as one of the ablest editors in the state of New York. For four years he was a member of the committee of ways and means in congress, and studied the whole subject of government revenue thoroughly. Recently he has delivered a course of lectures on this subject at Cornell university, presenting its history, theory, and practice, and commanding the interested attention of students and citizens. These lectures are now issued in a handsome volume. It is believed that Mr. Roberts's discussion is so thorough, so complete, so able, and so fair-minded that it will not only form a very important aid to a full understanding of the tariff question as now presented to this country for consideration, but will be a standard work on the subject.

LABOUCHERE, the well-known editor of London Truth, writing of Blanche Roosevelt's new novel, "Stage-Struck; or, She Would Be an Opera Singer," says: "The story is well told, the dialogue pointed, the humor of some of the scenes is true and genuine. I call attention to the book here [editorial column] because of the truth that underlies the fiction. . . . I was talking to a friend of mine, a few days ago, who resides in Milan. He told me that Milan was full of American and English lads and lasses who had been lured there by the notion that they would become famous tenors, baritone voices, and sopranos, but who never likely to get an engagement in the chorus of the most insignificant opera-house. I, therefore, welcome this book as a most useful contribution to literature and to common sense. . . . But apart from the story and moral, there is much of interest in the book to those who wish to understand the *travels* of singing." The book will be issued here in a few days by FORDS, HOWARD & HUBBERT of New York.

ART NOTES.

Mr. William M. Chase is just completing the portrait of Mr. L. Prang, of Boston. Mrs. Odenseimer Flower, of New York, is the author of two ideal heads with fancy coiffures which are now in course of lithographic publication. Two of Mr. Walter Stetson's pictures recently exhibited in Boston, and which attracted so much attention from the originality of conception and vividness of coloring, were purchased by Mr. L. Prang; one of them being a portrait of another water color. The former "By a Pool," represents two female figures in a quiet, wooded retreat, and is remarkable for the tender treatment of foliage and sky and the artistic introduction of a bright focus of color in the foreground. Mr. A. Caliga, of Boston, whose two pictures, "The Artist's Studio" and "The Heart of a Girl," in the exhibition of American artists, have attracted so much attention, is engaged upon a painting to be produced as a Christmas card.

CITY WALKS AND TALKS.

"Omaha is a one-horse town" exclaimed a well known horse man who, upon being asked his reason for making such a bold assertion, said: "It will never amount to anything until we have some decent horse racing here. I don't understand why it is that we can have spring and fall meeting every year just as well as Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs and a dozen other places in the west, but that we refuse to have a good race, and we have a good driving park. If some of our enterprising men would take hold of the driving park and get Omaha into the class with Kansas City we could get some of the best horses in the country to come here and money would be made by it. It has been a long time since we have had any first-class races in Omaha."

"While I was attending the grand lodge of the Knights of Honor in Chicago, the other day," said Dr. Conkling, "I saw Flanagan, of Texas, who was attending the session. When he got up to speak upon some subject some one yelled out 'What are we here for?' and he bled Flanagan all up. The audience roared for at least five minutes."

"Why don't you put up a handsome bank building?" asked the Bee's Man About Town, one of the officials of the United States national bank. "We are well enough satisfied with this building," replied the official. "It is a fine advertisement. This is the only brick building now standing in the city, built as long ago as 1855. It was erected by three or four gentlemen connected with the old Nebraska ferry company, for a business house, and when it was completed in 1856, it was occupied for a time by the Western Exchange bank. A. U. Wynman, now treasurer of the United States, was the builder of that bank. No, sir, we don't want any new bank building for some time to come. We are the only bank in Omaha, having commenced business 1856, and we have got the oldest bank building, a sort of landmark."

"You remember," Will D. Eaton, who used to live in Omaha some years ago, remarked a gentleman the other day. "Well, here is a little newspaper paragraph that may please his friends. It is probably considerably exaggerated so far as the income of Eaton is concerned. The paragraph is as follows: 'W. D. Eaton, one of the ablest and most successful newspaper men of the Chicago press, and known as the prosperous author of all the large magazines in the United States, has recently bought into the Turtle mountain country. Eaton has an income of \$20,000 a year from all literary sources. Before any one suspected his acquaintance with the German language he announced that he had translated Blaine's book into that tongue and another source of wealth was added to his exchequer. Mr. Eaton is toasting in his mind an inclination to settle down in St. Paul.'"

"I have attended several auctions lately," said a purchaser of second-hand goods, "and it always amuses me to see what a strange but irresistible fascination an auctioneer possesses for the average woman. Only the female fragment of a red flag can resist the attractive power of a red flag hung out in front of a residence. It may be washing day, and she may have sternly refused to go in to see, catches the infection of the hour, and follows the pleasing pursuit of shopping. But the auction will lure her from all household cares. It does not matter at all whether the furniture and carpets and fixtures to be sold are what the average woman of family really needs, in whole or in part. She goes to see, catches the infection of the hour, and breathlessly upon the 'quar-quar-quar' of the auctioneer for a while, and then jumps recklessly in the bid. The average woman is generally a buyer of second-hand goods, and she buys some damaged piece of bric-a-brac at twice its value when new, and is rewarded by contemptuous remarks concerning 'broken back' by her unappreciative husband. But she doesn't care. She rests in the calm confidence of having bought a bargain. And the man of the family, if fortunate if the good has not been sold off all his old clothes, is in order to satisfy her craving to 'buy largely' at the auction sale, and fill the abode of wretched bliss with a collection of second-hand articles, assumed most modestly in the masculine word 'trunk.'"

JOHN A. LOGAN.

A Sketch of the Gallant Soldier Nominated for Vice-President.

How He Earned His Epithets in the Mexican War and in the Rebellion.

John Alexander Logan is of Irish stock, his father, Dr. John Logan, coming to this country from Ireland three years before the birth of the general, an event which occurred Feb. 9, 1816. With the exception of attending schools in the neighborhood in an intermittent fashion, owing to the fact that no regular schools existed in the settlement, his early preparatory education was derived from the teaching of his father. Having laid the foundation, he entered Louisville university, and in due course graduated.

Upon the declaration of war with Mexico, John A. Logan promptly enlisted as a private soldier in the Illinois volunteers, and was chosen a lieutenant in the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service, becoming quartermaster and adjutant of his regiment. At the close of the war he returned home, and in the fall of 1848 began to study law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly lieutenant-governor of Illinois. In November, 1848, he was elected clerk of Jackson county, and while discharging his official duties completed his law studies, and after attending a course of law lectures in Louisville, receiving a diploma, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice with his uncle. He became almost immediately successful and popular, for in the year 1853 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1854 to the office of prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district of Illinois, holding the office until 1857. He was re-elected to the state legislature in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and in 1856 was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. Logan was re-elected to the state legislature in 1858, 1859 and 1860, and was elected as a representative to the thirty-sixth congress as a Douglas democrat, and re-elected by a large majority in 1861.

A most ardent democrat and an earnest supporter of the "Little Giant" when the bugle of war swept northward from the South, he declared his willingness to "order his musket to secure the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln."

In July, 1861, during the extra session of congress, his patriotism was so greatly aroused by the sight of Illinois troops going to the front, he left his seat in the house, and joined the troops on their way to meet the enemy. He marched bravely into the first battle of Bull Run under Col. Richardson, fought in the ranks, and was among the last to leave the engaged field. In August of the same year he returned from him home to Washington, resigned his office as a representative, and dedicated himself to his country's cause for the term of the war, unless sooner killed or disabled.

He immediately organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and in September he made his first baptism of blood at Belmont. Here he had his horse shot under him while leading a successful bayonet charge. Mr. Grant made the campaign which resulted in the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, but was so severely wounded at the assault upon the latter, he was disabled for several months. As soon as convalescent he reported for duty to Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, March 1862, and was immediately appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He bore a conspicuous part in the movement against Corinth, and performed efficient service in guarding the railroad line to Jackson, Tenn. During the summer of 1862 he was repeatedly urged to "run for congress," but his reply was worthy a hero: "I have entered the field if need be, and I will not be satisfied until I have seen the war through to its end, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has been accomplished. My personal bravery and military skill were so conspicuous in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements, where he commanded a division of the Seventeenth corps, that General Sherman, who was promoted to the rank of major-general Nov. 26, 1862. He was present in every fight, his driving bravery animating his men at Fort Gibson, the battle of Jackson, the battle of Hill, and Vicksburg. He was in command of McPherson's corps June 25, when the assault upon Vicksburg was made, immediately following the mine explosion. His column led the entrance into the city, and he became its first military governor.

In November, 1863, Gen. Logan succeeded Gen. Sherman in command of the Fifteenth Army corps; and the following May he joined Sherman as the Georgia campaign was opening. Logan led the advance of the army of Tennessee at Resaca, whipped Hardee's trained veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from Kennesaw mountain. He was in the fierce battle before Atlanta, which cost the gallant McPherson his life. In his report of the battle Gen. Sherman said: "Gen. Logan succeeded him (McPherson) and commanded the army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division."

In the autumn of 1864 after the fall of Atlanta, he returned to Illinois, temporarily to take part in the presidential campaign, during which he was elected to the office of brigadier-general in the service to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. He then rejoined the army and accompanied Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and clinched with him the surrender of General Joseph Johnston, April 26, 1865. General Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee the 23rd of October, tendering his resignation just as active service was over, being unwilling to draw pay unless on duty in the field. President Johnson quickly tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined.

The republicans of his district sent him to the fourth congress, where he served in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. Re-elected to the forty-first congress, he was made chairman of the committee on military affairs. In this committee he was of great use to the nation, his experience and his long service being invaluable to him in regard to military legislation. He was re-elected to the forty-second congress, but declined to take his seat in the Illinois legislature chose him United States Senator for the full term, commencing March 4, 1871. At the commencement of the thirty-third congress, the second congress he became chairman of the military committee, succeeding Vice-President Wilson.

At the close of his senatorial term he returned to Illinois, to practice law in Chicago. He had not fairly settled, however, before he was again elected United States senator, and took his seat March 18, 1879; his present term will expire March 3, 1885. He led the Illinois delegation in the national convention held in Chicago in 1880, and was one of the most determined of the 306 who followed the fortunes of "The Old Commander," General Grant. General Logan is a brilliant debater, and having this position, never backs a retreat. He has made many bright speeches which have attracted national attention, and by his course in the Pitt John Porter case, has riveted the eyes of the people upon him. His wife, who was Miss Mary S. Cunningham, of Evansville, Ind., and to whom he was married Nov. 27, 1855, is a worthy helpmate, and is almost as popular in Illinois as her distinguished husband. The general has been elected to the legislature for the benefit of the soldiers of the late war, and possesses the confidence of the late war, and he is a remarkable degree. Whatever may settle him politically in the future, it is certain that for all time his name will shine brightly in the galaxy of heroes of the late war.

Thunder Claps.

FALLS CITY, Nebraska, June 6. — The nomination of Blaine and Logan was received with unbounded joy here and is being ratified with the greatest enthusiasm. Bonfires are blazing and cannon booming. Richardson county endorses the action of the Nebraska delegates to Chicago and will give an overwhelming majority for Jim and Jack.

KEOSAUQUON, Neb., June 6. — The republicans of Norfolk met in mass meeting this evening to ratify the nomination of Jas. G. Blaine. An enthusiastic audience was addressed by the Hon. J. C. Sherman and others. A republican club is to be organized at once.



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