

CAPITAL CITY COURIER

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE

BREEZY NOTES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Quaker City in Summer-time—Its Quaint Customs, etc.

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

To those who have lived in Philadelphia for years, the progressive strides made here and there seem marvelous, but to the traveler who sees the improvements made yearly in our western cities, i. e., Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, etc., such progress as this antique Commonwealth makes is not so very astonishing. The new public building at Broad and Market is a grand piece of architecture, but even so, compared with buildings in other metropolitan centers that are younger and smaller, it is a fact that Philadelphia is by no means keeping with the average large city. As a place of residence it is a charming resort, being quiet and in many parts beautiful with surroundings all that mortal man could or should ask. The suburbs are easily reached and comprise some of Philadelphia's (as the city is often called) finest residences, many of her wealthiest people residing in Germantown, Mansyunk, Chester, Chestnut Hill, Norristown, etc. Trains running to and from the city hourly. To the resident here, Fairmount park looks out sufficient amusement for simple out-of-door amusement of every sort. The drives are delightful, the rambles through the shaded avenues or along the mossy sides of the Schuylkill all that one could wish for; the boating, swimming, yachting, zoological gardens and we might say hundreds of other attractive features being such as to give Fairmount the distinction of being the loveliest, largest and finest natural park in America. The Central park of New York presents a few more attractive features, but there is about it an air of artificiality in striking contrast with Fairmount park, the handiwork of nature alone, and therefore vastly superior.

As for business on a wholesale scale, Philadelphia is no very great market in comparison with its healthy neighbor, New York. Its trade is limited, most of it being in the south with a fair share of western patronage, the New England states generally favoring America's metropolis. However, in its retail branches this city probably stands abreast of the times with her many fine stores, prominent among them being John Wanamaker's immense establishment at Broad and Market streets, running back to Chestnut and Thirtieth, occupying an entire block, four stories high. Along Chestnut, Eighth and other commercial thoroughfares we find many other magnificent places of business, although smaller they are the more attractive.

Customs in most all cities change with time, but unlike all others this city clings to the olden ways. We still observe the old-fashioned market places in the center of the streets and although in many places almost ready to take a tumble they are still used, and as ever we see the good housewife going to market with a large basket; a change however, having been made from the time; instead of marketing in the early morning as formerly, they go in the evening and it may be noticeable that hundreds of ladies, both rich and poor, are seen on the streets either with a load or going for one. In fact the ladies of this city have begun to look upon marketing as a duty and pleasure. The country products are all brought into the city late in the afternoon and placed in the market places and offered for sale fresh from the field; also meats, fish and all other dainties and substantial for the table are to be had at the same place. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers' products are set aside by side and the Delaware vegetable is also looked for, tomatoes and corn being the principal products. The Philadelphia housewife is generally economical, as is evinced by the fact that rags, fat, etc. are usually traded to good advantage. In the alleys and nearly all houses have a paved alley) the huckster is heard to yell "soup fat" and soon after a fowl's head appears with a few scraps of fat from roasts, etc., and in return gets a piece of soap. Rags, old paper, old iron, etc. are also called out in a like manner and from one to four cents a pound is given for such material. All day long the stentorian voice of the fruit and vegetable vander is heard calling out "Strawberries, strawberries, six cents a quart!" and diverse other salables he may have; each vender usually carrying but one kind of stuff and this in a push cart.

The summer season is just opening at the seashore resorts near by and from this on surf bathing will be very popular. Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Beach and Manhattan beach hotels and places of amusement have nearly all opened and the resorts are beginning to be thickly peopled. Many from the city have quit house and home, closed up for the summer and hid themselves thither, and during June and early July the balance of seashore frequenters will seek the ocean's shore to remain till the last of the hot weather. Accordingly the fashionable parties, receptions, etc., attending will soon be agog and society will be gay and festive.

In our walks and drives about the city we still see the good old quaker who is easily distinguished by his conventional style of dress. The quaker element in Philadelphia still seems to flourish and in seeing them we are reminded that these quakers, or rather their ancestors, were the founders of this city and to the quakers Philadelphia owes its existence. I leave today for New York and from there will make periodical trips to Manhattan Beach, Saratoga, up the Hudson by moonlight, take a dip in the ocean's salty water and endeavor to reach Lincoln by the first.

Lou W.

Sunday Excursion to Milford.
A special train will leave the B. & M. depot at 10:55 Sunday morning, for Milford, returning same evening. Shogo Island is without doubt the finest pleasure resort in Nebraska, surrounded as it is with about half a mile of water space, making it delightfully cool and pleasant, with an abundance of swings, hammocks, etc., and the finest of music, boating and fishing. Take your lunch basket and spend the day in the woods. Round trip tickets only 60 cents at the B. & M. depot or at city office corner O and Tenth streets.

A. C. ZEMER,
City Pass. and Ticket Agt.
L. D. T. CO.
Will get your Sunday Mail from the Post-office and deliver at your home, or office. Telephone 190.
Monster sale of dry goods at about half price. Herpolsheimer & Co.

THE INNER TEMPLE.

Some of the Beauties of London's Most Famous Church.

Few Americans fail to visit the Inner Temple Church, London, associated as it is with the most interesting periods of English history. During the Elizabethan age, many of its distinguished lawyers, statesmen and poets lingered about its precincts, or lived in the chambers of the ancient law courts.

Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and hosts of other famous writers, roomed near by, and lunched in the eating houses of the Strand, and later, Dickens and Thackeray loved to dwell for a while and write, where so many of the great had dwelt. The palace of Henry III. was near by and the attraction of his court doubtless drew many to the Temple Courts. The old palace is now a hair-dressing saloon, and the old banquet hall in the second story is a ladies hair-dressing room. This morning by invitation of Dr. Tomkins, whose chambers are at No. 4 Hare Court, Inner Temple, we attended services at the Temple church.

The church is over 800 years old. The services were well rendered. The singing and chanting is performed by one of the best choirs in London, besides the regular chants, the verses and responses are sung by a mixed choir of men and boys, the responses in the litany are chanted and all the "amens" are sung with organ accompaniment. A more intelligent and devout service we have never attended. The worshippers are of the most cultured class in England; all of them judges, lawyers or students of law. The sermon was preached by Dr. Vaughn, the Dean and head master of the Temple.

Dr. Vaughn is very earnest, eloquent and devout. He ranks with the other great preachers of London, Canon Liddon and Farrar. There was a large congregation of distinguished members of the bar and visitors from foreign countries, with quite a sprinkling of Americans. Every seat was filled and many were accommodated in the aisles. The oldest portion of the church contains a number of mailed effigies in bronze of England's dead heroes, who in the days long past aided the cause of the kingdom, or were famous for civic virtues. The grim looking heads in stone serving as final ornaments to the delicate arches forming the stone canopy in this church-like mausoleum were of a very grotesque character, some of them were in agony as if by the oppressive weight of the superstructure; others were grinning like demons, to frighten away imaginary ghosts. All seeming to indicate the architecture of a severe religious age.

It was in the midst of this strange carving of a past age, in this moss-covered building with its outside stone tracery crumbling away and needing continual repairs and repainting to preserve its original beauty, that we found a congregation of Englishmen and Americans rendered according to the most perfect aesthetic culture of the present age. All the finest music of our best modern composers a sacred song may be heard here, and the grand organ recitals tell us that there is no visible decay in Anglo-Saxon civilization. England may be upon her decline, but there are no visible signs, it measured by her present standard of intellectual culture and church worship.

As we passed out the sexton drew the huge key from the ponderous door of the vestibule. It might have answered for the staff of a giant or a weapon of defence against all sacrilegious intruders. The Exposition of American Art and Mechanical Inventions is now open in London and it clearly shows in what respects Americans excel the English. Here are placed side by side the early struggles of our English ancestors, the very modern inside this old nave, showing how much more rapidly a high state of civilization and refinement has been reached in the New World. Our progress has been much more rapid than England's. We started in the race for empire in the possession of all the rich inheritance of England's thousands of years of culture. The rights of man were better understood by our ancestors. We were not hampered by the old and cumbersome institutions of a past age, besides, we swept away the expensive ceremonies and traditions of monarchy, and we announced to all the world that all men were entitled by the laws of God and nature to the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of knowledge. Our first principle was that all the children of the republic should have a common school-education—that every child should have an equal chance in the battle of life. The masses of the English people are not so well educated as with us. The English language, except among the educated class is not so well spoken as in America.

Their cumbersome and complicated system of education is partly responsible; and reforms in England do not progress so rapidly as with us. Nevertheless we have received much from England and she may have yet much to learn from us.

SHOMA.

Mr. Mahler's Grand Outing.
The excursion, headed by Prof. Jacob Mahler, given for the members of his class and their friends on Tuesday, was a grand success in every particular, as is everything Mr. Mahler undertakes. The train left the B. & M. depot at 10 a. m. en route to Cushman. There were about 200 men in all, and one can imagine from the number that they must have had a jolly time. The boys amused themselves during the first part of the morning at base ball, after which luncheon was served. Dancing and boating predominated after lunch, the music being furnished by Miss Willoughby.

At six o'clock a train was sent out and all returned to the city without the sign of an accident with exception of black eye.

Pleasant Hour Jr.'s Picnic.
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The Juniors are a gay combination and generally have a good time wherever they go.
115 South Tenth Street.
For tickets to Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Washington territory or California points, call at the above place.
Lively sale of ladies' muslin underwear, drawers and chemise at 25 cents. Skirts and night-dresses at 45 cents.
OAKLEY & CO.

TRAIN, TRACK AND TRAVEL.

Some Newsy Notes About Railroad Doings in and About Lincoln.

The Union Pacific had excursions very popular and trains are well filled. Messrs. Frank Sheldon, A. S. Raymond and D. Muir, accompanied by their wives, sail from New York on the swift Comariser, Ettruria July 7th.

As an evidence of the heavy travel over the Burlington road, Wednesday's flyer came in at noon with seventeen passenger coaches filled to the doors and drawn by two engines.

A train of seventeen cars passed through the city Thursday. The B. & M. took the train at Cheyenne and ran her Chicago-ward at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Last Saturday's flyer east, consisted of two sections and was made up of seven Pullmans from Denver, two from Lincoln, two from Hastings, one from Seward, and one from Beatrice.

The Burlington's Lincoln business this week was immense. There were sent from here Saturday two sleepers, the same number Sunday and one each Monday and Tuesday for Chicago.

Never in the history of the B. & M. has travel been so heavy as during the past week or ten days. On Saturday last, Agent Zeimer of the city office alone, sold \$2800 worth of tickets.

Mr. A. C. Zeimer ticketed ten people to Europe, Monday, all of whom sail from New York to day; Mr. W. J. Lamb and wife for Liverpool, England, on the steamer Umbria, Comariser; Mr. Carl Funke and wife, Miss Fannie Moore, Miss Aurelia Bussey, Miss Carl Reiche and wife, and Mr. Henry Kemper for Bremen on the Fulda, of the North German Lloyd, and Mr. C. D. Hyatt on the City of Chester of the Inman line.

At a meeting of Colorado delegates and alternates of Colorado delegation to republican national convention at Chicago, together with friends who accompanied, it was unanimously voted that cordial thanks be extended to the management of the C. B. & Q. company for their courtesy and for the accommodations afforded for the journey.

The train consisted of ten sleepers, with drawing room and dining cars. Journey was made on time without accident or delay of any kind. Entire delegations express themselves delighted with the trip.

J. C. MONTGOMERY, for delegation.
Dated Burlington, June 17.

Buy corsets tonight of Ashby & Millsbaugh. Mr. S. A. Henton and wife left Thursday for Sioux Falls, Dak., over the Elkhorn.

Broken lines of corsets at 50 cents on the dollar and less, to close. Saturday night from 7 to 9 o'clock. ASHBY & MILLSBAUGH.
Mr. Milton M. Lyons returned Monday from Cincinnati, accompanied by his wife and child who have been spending some time in that city.

Anxious crowds surrounded the Democrat's bulletin board last yesterday afternoon watching the varying fortunes of the different candidates.

Rev. C. C. Pierce left yesterday for Jacksonville, Ill., on his way home. Mr. Pierce will probably be stationed at Omaha in the near future.

Ask your neighbors how they like their Alaska refrigerators. There are more of them in use in this city than all others. Sold by S. C. Elliott.

Two prisoners escaped from the guards while working in the fields Monday. Each had but four months to serve. They have not yet been captured.

Mr. Al. E. Ewan will succeed H. M. Rusnell as representative of the Omaha Div. at this point. Mr. Ewan is well known as an able newspaper man.

Hon. P. O. Cassidy has returned from Emmettsburg, Iowa, with his family, and is now fully engaged as a citizen of this great and glorious commonwealth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lamb, left Tuesday for Europe. Their last year's tour was so pleasant and the time so profitably spent, that it was decided to again visit the continent.

During the sale Wednesday of the Hornbush stock, Herpolsheimer & Co. were compelled to close the doors seven times to keep out people while those inside could be waited on.

Saturday night sale of corsets. We have some broken lines to close which will be sold at less than manufacturers' cost.
ASHBY & MILLSBAUGH.

Messrs. Inhoff and Atkinson are in Boston closing the contract for the erection of the steel car works. They will be located near Kendall & Smith's mills, north-east of the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Lowry entertained a few friends at 7 o'clock tea, on Saturday evening last. Knowing Mrs. Lowry's capabilities as a hostess it is unnecessary to say that all had a delightful time.

Bread Slaughter, secretary of Nebraska division of republican leagues, was in the city this week making arrangements for a next ratification meeting in this city on next Thursday. It promises to be a very large gathering, with a torchlight procession at the outset, eloquent speakers and enthusiasm unbounded.

Mr. W. T. Scott, owner of the Crystal laundry building at Twentyfourth and O streets, has secured an injunction against the graders cutting away about twelve feet of ground off his property to make the grade at that point. It is rather "chucky" lot of business to do, but the graders appear to be no respecters of persons or property.

The large patronage of the Elkhorn line by people who went from Lincoln to Chicago recently on the low rate made to the National Republican convention must have been very gratifying to the ticket employees of that road here, showing as it does the growing popularity of their line. They had no political friends to boom their route but its real merit was sufficient to attract more than its natural proportion of the business. We are glad of it.

In the excitement of the political contest that is about to be thrust upon us, people should remember that there are other things just as desirable as office. Take for instance, some of those beautiful watches, rings, long nettes, etc., that Hallitt, the jeweler, is showing at his store, 113 North Eleventh street. His stock is one of the handsomest in the west. A specialty just now which is meeting with much favor, is an elegant silk umbrella with chased or plain gold handle, engraved as purchaser desires. Call and examine his goods.

THE GREAT AUDITORIUM.

A DESCRIPTION OF CHICAGO'S BEAUTIFUL CONVENTION HALL.

The handsomest and largest building for Convention Purposes in the Country—Fourteen Tons of Hunting Used in Decoration.

The Auditorium building, that will cost \$2,250,000 when finished; occupies one-half the block bounded by Michigan avenue on the east, Congress street on the south and Wabash avenue on the west. The hall in which the great Republican convention is held is in the center of the structure, and has a floor measurement of 120x262 feet. It has two galleries and is spanned by arches 80 feet clear of the floor. It is supplied with 8,150 chairs. Divide the hall into three portions lengthwise. In the middle third are the seats of the delegates to the convention. In front of them is the speaker's platform, backed by far-reaching tiers of seats for spectators. Back of the delegates again stretch along to almost dim distances other tiers of seats, and vast galleries ascending one above another to almost dizzy heights. On either side of the speaker's throne is bulwarked by the representatives of the press, while, again, on either hand of these are the rooms devoted to the telegraph operators. Between this enthroned embodiment of the nation reposing in the luxury of peace.

The great space of the platform, with its galleried rear, its stretching canopy of colors, its great shield, its roof illumined with hundreds of electric spots of light, is the altar scene of the panoramic distance that first strikes the eye of the spectator as he emerges from the dimly lighted, simply finished, modest corridor that leads him into the convention hall. Flanking the front portion of the platform are cozy corners, nooks of ease, selected points of spectacular desire—big in fact, but small in comparison with their expansive surroundings.

These are the boxes for the lucky ones, the wives and daughters of the delegates, and are fragrant with beauty's presence. All these vantage grounds of sight are made snug by a wealth of drapery. Beneath the lower one of these snug corners on the right is an open compartment occupied by the Postal Telegraph company, convenient to the delegates. Looking down on this scene of the present is a scene of the past—a painting of Gen. John A. Logan on the battlefield of Atlanta, the battlefield of the nation.

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tion looking down on the excitement of war. It is a link between the last convention and this.

The decorative features of the hall are in harmony all through. It is the harmony of motive—of patriotic expression through form and color, the harmony of national emblems, of banners and flags, and stars and stripes, gracefully commingled. Science has here brought in the aid of electricity, and electric light illuminates with an unexcelled halo this national Republican convention hall of '88. Over the spreading expanse of ceiling, over the far extending lines of the gallery fronts, stars glittering from every side in countless numbers almost peep out from unexpected points from all around; and yet they seem so much a part of the hall, of the tout ensemble



VIEW FROM BEHIND THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

of the great interior, as hardly to be noticeable at first.

Around the gallery fronts that look down upon this electric lighted scene are, in the upper tier, the shields of the various states, and on the fronts of the lower galleries portraits of all of Columbia's mighty sons. But two of these portraits stand out with forceful prominence—Lincoln and Grant—the great civilian filled with the spirit of inspired statesmanship, the great warrior whose military inspiration fulfilled the other and saved a nation. A galaxy of stars, a robe of red, white and blue fittingly surrounds these portraits of the nation's great men.

The vast size of the galleries in the rear of the hall at once strikes the spectator as he enters the hall. These rise tier above tier, each of them capable of seating as many people as the whole of an ordinary hall, even of the larger dimensions, the largest of this pyramid of galleries being capable of seating 2,300 persons.

The iron columns which support these immense and almost distinct auditoriums, when viewed from a distance seem like gossamer threads. The galleries in fact are the permanent galleries of the auditorium building, and not galleries temporarily constructed for the purposes of the convention. Strength and safety were the prominent ideas kept in view and no safer galleries can be found in any building in the city. They are fairly like in look. But this is a fancy characteristic of the whole interior. It is a fancy interior. Lightness and grace of effect have been sought rather than the gloomy magnificence of the great halls of the middle ages.

There are many detached portions of the hall and its furnishings that are well worthy of special mention. The speaker's desk is one of these. It is a marvel of emblazoned patriotism. At the apex of the front of it is the bird of freedom in all the richness of gilt. Behind the great interior, as hardly to be noticeable at first.



CHAIRMAN JONES OPENING CONVENTION.

death is a portrait of "The Father of His Country." Again beneath this and on either hand are rich silken draperies of the national colors, while standards rear themselves at each corner of the table, standing erect like sentinels at their posts around the throne of the convention. The great iron girders that form the strengthening supports of the roof are another feature worthy of special mention. These girders are utilized in the scheme of effect and made use of as centers for electric light display in the form of great stars of glory above the delegates beneath.

The convention hall in the Exposition building arranged for the Republican national convention of 1884 was 150 feet in width and 120 feet in length. The distance from the chairman's platform to the most distant row of seats at the south end of the hall was 280 feet, and the hall had a total capacity for seating 9,997 persons, exclusive of a small private gallery erected by the directors of the Exposition building. The dimensions of the convention hall in the Auditorium building are 120 feet by 262 feet. The distance from the seat to be occupied by the presiding officer of the convention to the most distant row of seats on the central spectators' end of the hall is 175 feet.

These figures show that though the superficial measurement on the ground floor of the present hall is somewhat less than that of the hall in the Exposition building during the convention of

'84, the present hall has an actual greater seating capacity than the Exposition hall of '84. It will be seen that the present hall will seat almost as many as did the old hall, and seat them more comfortably and enable them to hear better than could the most distant spectators in the old hall, while in the latter the most distant spectator was 280 feet from the chairman's seat, the most distant spectator in the new hall will only be 175 feet from the speaker's stand. The capacities of the present hall are undoubtedly much superior to those of the Exposition hall in every respect. The conveniences for entering and exit are also much more numerous, and much better arranged than those of the old hall.

The decorations of the Auditorium appear bewildering at first—the exterior and interior being covered with flags and bunting. It required fourteen tons of red, white and blue bunting to decorate the building as it now is. Streamers in various artistic designs and colors, and portraits and paintings of historic scenes meet the eye everywhere. A great sheet of terra cotta bunting hangs as a roof between the sunlight which pours thro' it from the great open space just above the great gallery, and relieves the otherwise monotony of so prodigious a display of national colors.

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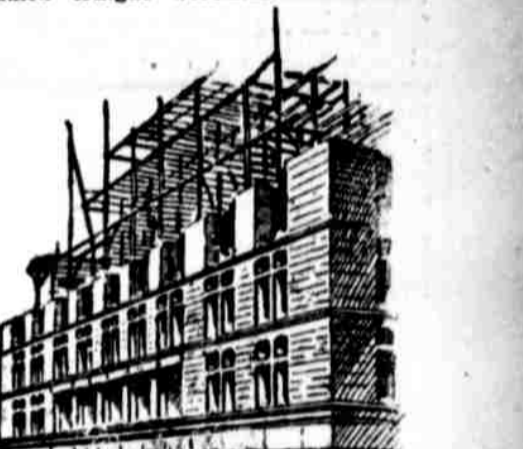
THE BADGES AND DECORATIONS.

The Allison badge was of satin and gold with the lettering, "For President, William B. Allison, 1888."

The Sherman men wore plain badges of fringed satin. All the Indiana delegates wore red satin and gold badges, with Harrison's name. The divided delegations wore badges without names. New York had a plain blue satin badge, with "Delegates" across the top and "Chicago, June 19, 1888," in the center. Massachusetts showed a modest white satin badge, with the single word "Massachusetts."

The handsomest badges of all were those of Colorado and California. The Colorado badge is a silver dollar, in the center a set of miner's tools, consisting of pick, shovel and hammer, and at the bottom a bucket of silver ore, the last two being wrought in silver. The California badge is wrought in gold, the top being a medal, the center a bear and stripes with the word "California," and the bottom the coat of arms of the state. The Union club of Colorado also has a handsome badge.

The decorations at the various headquarters were tasteful. The Pacific coast delegates made the most elaborate display. The California headquarters at the Leland were crowded with admiring visitors. Scattered around was a profusion of potted plants, and the walls were covered with state and national emblems. The most prominent portrait was that of Blaine, and the smaller pictures of the Plumed Knight were almost without



CORNER CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

number. On one of the walls was an allegorical picture of an Oregon bull, representing "protection," chasing Grover Cleveland, who represents "free trade," into the Pacific ocean. The California delegation gave a reception to the delegates of other states, and entertained their visitors with the music of a splendid band. At the rear of the headquarters the most interesting decorations were huge cases of California wine which reached nearly to the ceiling, and surrounded with flags.

How Cleveland Could Woo. Colonel Tom Ochiltree thinks that among presidential candidates Sheridan would have had the strongest pull in the south. Southern men like a gallant soldier. Sheridan was brave enough to fight the south, and he was brave enough to protect them—the people. "Besides," said the festive Tom, with a smile, "you know Phil Sheridan has twins. Start the gallant general with those two twins down south and he would beat his Shennandoah time."

"But suppose Mrs. Cleveland should ——" "Great Scott!" said Ochiltree, "in that case there would be no show for Sheridan." — New York Herald.

Closing Party. Prof. Mahler gave his closing party at Masonic Temple last evening. A large number were in attendance, and the affair was as usual a grand success. The music was furnished by the Philharmonic orchestra. Mr. Mahler deserves much praise for the phenomenal advancement of his pupils in so short a time. In department, his students show good and careful training. It is hoped to be hoped that Mr. Mahler will visit us again next season.

At its meeting on Friday evening last, Court 7470, A. O. E., elected the following officers: W. C. R., E. A. Stephens; Sub C. R., G. R. Knowles; Treasurer, H. A. Stephens; Financial secretary, Frank Calver; recording secretary, George Leavitt; S. W., Martin Seivers; J. W., John Leister; S. B., Mr. Steyer; J. B. Rolt, Sheepee. Several of the newly elected officers invited the members of the court out for refreshments, and they proceeded in a body to the festival given by the W. M. N. Relief Corps held in the store room, 1210 O street. It was a very enjoyable occasion. The installation of officers takes place on Friday evening next, the 29th inst.

Grand coronet sale from 7 to 10 o'clock tonight. Old silver at less than half price.
ASHBY & MILLSBAUGH.