THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITO

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever, of general interest to the people of our State. Any information connected with the elections, and relating to floods, accidents, will be gladly received. All such communications, however, must be as brief as possible; and they must in all cases be written on one side of the sheet only.

THE NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof o good faith."

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidates for Office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are until nominations are made) simply personal, and will be charged for as advertisements.

DO NOT desire contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or reserve the same in any case whatever. Our staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space.

All communications should be addressed to

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties to meet in state convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1880, at 60 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing six delegates to the republican national convention to be held at Chicago, on the 3d day of June next, to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States; and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties are entitled to representation in state convention as follows, based upon the vote cast in each county for Hon. Amasa Cobb for Judge of the Supreme Court, in 1879, giving one delegate to each 150 votes, and one for the fraction of 75 votes, also one delegate at arge for each organized county:

Counties.	D's	Counties.	D's
Adams	11	Kearney	5
Antelope	3	Keith	3
Boone	4	Knox	4
Buffalo	8	Lancaster	19
Burt	5	Lincoln	2
Butler	6	Madison	4
Cass	10	Merrick	6
Cedar	2	Nance	1
Cheyenne	3	Nemaha	9
Clay	19	Nuckolls	4
Colfax	5	Otoe	11
Cuming	5	Pawnee	8
Custer	2	Phelps	3
Dakota	3	Pierce	1
Dawson	3	Platte	6
Dixon	4	Polk	7
Dodge	8	Red Willow	2
Douglas	17	Richardson	12
Fillmore	10	Saline	11
Franklin	5	Sarpy	4
Frontier	1	Saunders	10
Furnas	4	Seward	7
Gage	10	Sherman	3
Greeley	2	Stanton	2
Gosper	2	Thayer	6
Hall	7	Valley	3
Hamilton	6	Washington	9
Harlan	6	Wayne	2
Hitchcock	2	Webster	9
Howard	4	York	9
Holt	3		
Jefferson	7	Total	373
Johnson	7		

It is recommended first, that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given.

Second, That no delegate shall represent an absent member of his delegation, unless he be clothed with authority from the county convention, or is in possession of proxies from regularly elected delegates.

By order of the republican state central committee. JAMES W. DAWES Chairman.

JAMES DONNELLY, Secretary.

LINCOLN, April 8, 1869.

DOUGLAS COUNTY didn't seem to howl so loudly for Grant, after all.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that a first-class reason in favor ot a third term is what no fellow can find out.

MR. TILDEN is said to be losing his hold on Kings county. The only supposition which will account for this is that Kings county is losing its hold on the bar'l.

THE shrewd scheme of using the halls of congress for stock jobbing operations, seems likely to fail. Mr. Hurd's bill to virtually prohibit the transportation of American goods across the Canadian railway lines was introduced purely for speculative reasons, and the Ohio delegation are showing him up very effectively.

A GOSPEL screecher by the name of P. C. Johnson hailing from North Platte, has rushed into print with a libellous assault on the editor of this paper, because he has a seen fit to make sarcastic comments on the alleged support of the Grant boom by certain Omaha ministers. Johnson is evidently some roving political bummer, who has donned the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. If this irreverend blatherskite ever comes this way, we may afford him a chance to prove his libellous allegations in a court of justice.

THE remarkable processes of addition used by the Grant boomers in figuring up convention majorities for their favorite is decidedly amusing. In reference to the necessity of his securing an unbroken delegation from Illinois The *Tribune* remarks: "It is now plain that the support of the solid delegation from Illinois will be essential to the success of General Grant's candidacy at Chicago. If he should receive the votes of the entire south and the unbroken delegations from New York and Pennsylvania, he could dispense with Illinois and still have a majority of twenty. But he is going to lose twenty votes in Pennsylania and it is not improbable that eight or ten of the New York delegates will break away from Utica instructions. Meanwhile the south is not developing that solidity in his behalf which his friends have been confidently expecting. A portion of the Texas delegation and nearly the entire Georgia delegation are for Blaine. If the leading republican paper in Maryland, the Baltimore *American*, is not mistaken, that state will choose a Blaine delegation. Delaware is in doubt, and so is Tennessee. A solid Grant vote cannot be expected from either of the Carolinas. Thus the Grant slate is breaking up all around. The transfer to him of the Edmunds strength in New England, a contingency which, though somewhat remote, must be taken into account, would not compensate for the losses he will suffer in the south. He must therefore secure his own state or he is out of the contest. With the whole vote of Illinois his nomination will be possible, though by no means certain; without it he is beaten before the Chicago convention assembles. To say nothing of the moral effect of the loss of his own state, a majority cannot be figured up for him without its forty-two votes."

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

The extended press reports received from the West Point inquiry into the alleged outrage on Cadet Whittaker show the interest manifested in the case by the people at large throughout our country. If the charges which Mr. Whittaker brings against his fellow students, of persecution and outrage, were at all new in the annals of the academy the feeling of pride and confidence which the nation feels in its military institution might overrule, perhaps, the circumstances of the case. But the treatment of Flipper, whose four years in West Point were four years of constant martyrdom and the reports of like brutality meted out to those who were unfortunate enough to differ in color from the majority of the cadets, does not justify any feeling of prejudice in favor of the mass of the West Pointers. Certainly in the present instance the testimony adduced has shown that every petty insult which could be offered to the colored cadets without fear of punishment has been given and taken in silence by Whittaker and his fellows. It looks very much as if such treatment was winked at by the officers of the academy. At all events their bearing during the course of the trial has not shown any marked desire to assist Cadet Whittaker in finding out and punishing his outragers. On the other hand from the opening day it has looked too much as if Mr. Whittaker was the defendant and the officers of the court martial the prosecutors.

Whatever may be the final result of the present investigation on the solitary case of Whittaker, it will do much to open the eyes of the people at large to the difficulty of the problem which the presence of colored cadets presents in the national training school of officers. The problem, it must be admitted, is fully as great a social as a political one. It is on the social basis that the principal opposition is manifested, and that ostracism is used as a solution and a preventive. Congress is waking up to the necessity of considering the question, and if a full and fair discussion results in some adjustment of a perplexing problem, the Whittaker case will have accomplished a great good.

Edmunds as a Senator.

Washington Letter to Indianapolis Journal.

Not a solitary measure passes the senate that is not licked into shape by the insinuating tongue and all-prevailing mind of vigilant Senator Edmunds. Others may toil like the marble cutters on a statue, but when the breath of life is to be blown into the nostrils the great artist must be on hand to pinch a soul into the inexorable stone. The casual observer would not pronounce Senator Edmunds handsome according to the Greek or modern standard, but he has the exact appearance which one, in imagination, would picture a Roman Senator before the empire was in its decline. We can realize in this senator the highest ingredient of New England civilization. His solemn visage seems a reflection of that sombre landscape, the savage grandeur of the sea, the majestic mountains tipped with snow. His sleepless efforts to keep the senate records clean embody the Puritan's idea of justice, that rarest product of the seed planted by the Mayflower. It is that awful something which nerves the hand of the fisherman of that stormy coast united to the most intellectual culture condensed into a single blade, and it is keen enough to cut a ship's cable or a hair. When Belva Lockwood, the woman lawyer, was trying to reach the bar of the supreme court through the senate, her fear centered on Senator Edmunds. She said, "I know I shall 'pass,' if I can win his support." So she sent a messenger to plead her cause. "My vote," said Senator Edmunds, "will not be recorded against Mrs. Lockwood because she is a woman. I think her a very poor lawyer! If I had my way, only those thoroughly trained in the law should be admitted to practice in the supreme court."

Senator Edmunds has a social record at the capital without a flaw, which proves that men can live pure, clean lives like women. Senator Edmunds treats women in the most refined and courteous way, just enough frigid to be dignified; but if he chooses to descend to a limited quantity of small talk, everything he says is valuable enough to be printed in the newspapers. This man has not been made selfish and otherwise spoiled by the "buzzing of the presidential bee." If he should ever reach the white house, of which these is not the slightest danger, no one would be half so astonished as himself. He has reached the highest point of his ambition—to be the leader of his party in the senate, to fill to the fullest measure the idea of an American senator; and while like the late Charles Sumner, he can grasp the great legislative matters of state, unlike him he can take up the little things. Not a sparrow could fall on the senate floor without notice.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A lady has been appointed school trustee at Peekskill.

There are now three departments in operation in the University of Cincinnati, and the total number of students is larger than at any period in its history.

The colored schools of St. Louis are exhibiting surprising prosperity since the employment of colored teachers. The increase of those schools this year is 27 per cent.

The Boston School committee is about to formally discuss the matter of corporal punishment in the public schools, and to consider what means can be adopted to remedy the existing evils. A special instructor of hygiene for the schools is to be appointed.

The question of teaching sewing in the Philadelphia schools has been considered by a committee of the board of education, and a report in opposition has been made. The same committee has reported against the introduction of purely technical training in the schools, and the board will act upon its report at its next meeting.

By the adoption of the German-English plan in the St. Louis schools there are now thirty fewer special German teachers than there were at this time last year. There is a slight increase in the number of German-Americans taking German, and a slight decrease in the number of Anglo-Americans pursuing the same time.

The German empire has now twenty univercities, all having essentially the same constitution. As they are partially supported by the state, it claims a general right of control. But at present each university virtually manages its own affairs, even the appointment of the professors depending in the main on the faculties to which they belong.

LARAMIE'S LAUREATE.

The Sage Brush Apostle Leaps from Obscurity to Fame in a Day.

And Revolutionizes Congressional Thought with Gospel Condensations.

Paddock's "Additional 80" Bill Encounters Fatal Opposition

Senator Saunders' Important Amendment.

Capital Matters.

DOWNEY'S POEM.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—I suppose you were all reading Downey's poem of the "Immortals" instead of going to church last Sunday. The poem was good as a sermon, and the best joke perpetrated upon congress for some time. Downey hails as a delegate in the house from Wyoming, and has prophetic visions of the glories of the grand west. He is a Christian poet-statesman, a believer in the apostolic creed, and hence he recently introduced a resolution in the house to have painted on the walls of the capitol four grand historical and allegorical paintings, representing the birth, life, death and resurrection of Christ, as told in the four Gospels. A few days ago he arose in his seat like a "cloud compelling Jove," called up his resolution and asked leave to print his argument. Leave was granted. The next morning members of both houses were astonished on taking up the Congressional Record and seeing on its title page the title of a poem dedicated to congress—"copyrighted" and "all rights reserved"—running through fifteen double-column pages and longer than Milton's Paradise Lost. Surprise gave way to indignation and indignation to common sense, when they concluded that Mr. Downey had not violated the privilege to print any more than half of the members who get leave to print speeches that are never delivered and have neither poetry nor point in them. However, the printing of Mr. Downey's poem will have one good effect, perhaps, that of limiting the privilege to print undelivered and irrelevant trash in The Record.

SENATOR PADDOCK'S ADDITIONAL 80-ACRE BILL

is now in the house where I am told by several members it will either be killed, or further amended so as to remove its dangerous and objectionable provisions. The bill as reported by Senator Paddock was regarded by persons here familiar with the land-laws, as a piece of ignorance and stupidity, or cunning and cupidity; but I would be more charitable, and say it was a piece of demagogism to catch the votes of the homesteaders, and that the senator did not really think into what mischief the bill might lead. You are familiar with the provisions of the bill. It provides in substance that every person who has heretofore entered a homestead of eighty acres within the limit of any railroad grant, may in addition to the quantity already entered, be permitted to enter as much more as will make the whole quantity equal to one hundred and sixty acres, and that when such additional entry cannot be made of lands joining the original entry the applicant may select lands *elsewhere*. Amended by Senator Saunders, so as to read *elsewhere "within the state or territory in which his or her homestead is located."*

There are many objections to the bill; but before I consider them I wish to say that Senator Saunders' amendment was a wise one in the interest of the people of Nebraska, and shows that he is ever watchful of their interests, whether they are threatened through the stupidity of friends on the attacks of foes. The bill as proposed by Senator Paddock without Senator Saunders' amendment, would have left the homesteaders of Nebraska very little show of getting an additional eighty in his own state, and but a slight chance of getting it anywhere else. It would have opened the door for thousands of homesteaders from Iowa, Missouri and other states, where there is no land of any amount subject to homestead entry, to rush over into Nebraska like a cloud of grasshoppers and gobble up the lands there, and into Kansas, or wherever else they could find them; so that the homesteaders of Kansas or Nebraska would not have had as good a chance of getting their additional eighties under Senator Paddock's original bill as they will now under Senator Saunders' amendment, the people of Iowa, Missouri and other states, being confined to the land in their own districts. Under the bill as originally presented by Mr. Paddock, instead of a Nebraska homesteaders going into Kansas to pick up their additional eighties and selling them to take the money back to Nebraska, thousands of persons from those other states would have gone into Kansas and Nebraska and have taken from them ten times the amount. But the Saunders' amendment prevents all this, and saves to the state the outgo of millions of dollars.

But as I said the bill has many objections. It is of the same class of fraudulent and jobbing legislation as Hitchcock's original timber culture act, which, you remember, was a scheme in the interest of a lot of land sharks. That bill did not limit the quantity of land to be entered by any one person, so that any person or company, as was the intention, could have entered a hundred and sixty thousand acres or more if he wanted to. But the schemers over-reached themselves in fixing too large a quantity to be cultivated in timber. Now Paddock's bill is the reverse of the first timber culture act. It limits the quantity of land a person may enter, but it does not fix the quantity of timber to be cultivated, and for that reason is a worse fraud upon the general public than the old bill. Hitchcock's law might have benefited the country if the company could have afforded to cultivate the quantity of timber required, but Paddock's bill wouldn't furnish growth enough to feed a grasshopper twenty-four hours. Think of it! The homesteader is required, by Paddock's bill, to plant and continously cultivate for three years not less than *four, yes, four,* siokly little cottonwood shoots, or four miserable little sour apple trees, "only this and nothing more." If Paddock knew what he was doing when he presented that bill—I don't think he did—he must have thought the people of Nebraska were all marines—hence that hospital—or too blind to see through his scheme.

That the bill is a fraud upon the country at large is clear, and will be so considered in the house. The people whom it pretends to benefit were never dishonest enough to ask for it. When they selected their eighty acres within the railroad limits they did so because they knew that eighty acres near a railroad was worth more than 160 acres outside of the limits, they believe so yet. They knew the government thought so then, because it fixed a double minimum price on the lands inside of the grants and only allowed half the quantity for homesteads. True, by a recent act the homesteader within the railroad limits can take another eighty acres adjoining him, so as to get one hundred and sixty acres in a body, or he can surrender his eighty and take one hundred and sixty acres elsewhere and have the time of his residence on his first homestead deducted from the five years he would have to live on his last entry. In addition to this he can take another one hundred and sixty acres under the timber culture act, so there is no necessity for Mr. Paddock's bill as an act to equalize homesteads.

Public interest is opposed to the bill. It should be the policy of the government to reserve the public lands for actual settlers and not open them up under false pretenses for the benefit of land sharks and speculators. There are thousands and thousands of persons who, if they could, would like to take the benefit of the homestead law, but who will be deprived of doing so if Paddock's bill should become a law. What Nebraska wants to add to her power and wealth is additional homesteaders, bone and sinew, and not additional lands for the homesteaders she now has. There is another objection that lies back of this bill.

A RAID UPON THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

If it is right and just that those who preferred to take an eighty-acre homestead within the land grant limits to one hundred and sixty acres outside, should now have an additional eighty granted them—the government having fixed the value of the land inside double of that outside—it is also right and just that those persons who entered or pre-empted land at two dollars and a half an acre inside of the railroad limits, should now have half of the money refunded to them by the government. This would undoubtedly be the next move if Paddock's bill passes, and would take millions of dollars from the treasury to enrich those land sharks who have dealt largely in scrip. And railroads might claim that equity would require their grants to be doubled. You see where the gazelle comes in? STRONG.

RELIGIOUS.

In St. Louis there is not a Congregational church that is burdened with a dollar of debt.

It is believed that the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson will be offered a chair in the theological seminary at Chicago.

The building for the summer school at Concord, Mass., the puttting up of which the success of the school last year has justified, will be used in part for religious services.

It is asserted in The National Baptist that St. Louis, which has an estimated population of 500,000, has a "smaller proportion of evangelical christianity than any other city in the country."

It is said that preliminary steps have been taken in Philadelphia for the formation of a new society among the orthodox Friends. It will be made up of persons who have been excluded from the other meetings for causes, such as marrying out of meeting, which are not immoral.

The national council of the Congregational church will meet this year in St. Louis. The invitation to meet in New York, which was extended by New York and Brooklyn Association at its late meeting, did not reach the committee having the matter in charge until several days after it had decided unanimously to accept the invitation from St. Louis.

In the mountain counties of eastern Kentucky the best known man is Geo. O. Barnes, who for four years had labored there with great zeal and rich results as a revivalist. In two years the number of conversions due to him was 4802, of whom 1500 belonged to one town. Last August he began work again, and in Owingsville 385 persons were converted. The number of other places added to these makes a total for the eight months of 3601. Mr. Barnes is still holding meetings.

The Baptists are strongest in southern cities, in Richmond first, Atlanta second and Raleigh third. In Raleigh there is one Baptist to every seven of the population. In Richmond there is one Baptist to every four and three-quarters of the population. The Baptists are comparatively weak in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, St. Louis and Nashville, but strong in Augusta and Columbus and Macon, Ga., as well as in Louisville and other cities of Kentucky, which is a great Baptist state.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Harry J. Sargent now has Kate Field as a star.

It is reported from England that Modjeska has a little son.

Mary Anderson is ending her season in Canada and the New England States.

The chorus of the Grand Opera in Paris numbers 100—60 men and 40 women.

Edwin Booth will sail for Europe in June. He proposes to remain abroad for a year.

And now we hear that J. W. Collier is engaged to marry Emily Baker, of "The Celebrated Case" company.

Some $600,000 has been subscribed for a new opera house in New York, in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fortieth street.

Mr. Gus Williams is to have a new comedy next season, though he has made a heap of money with "Our German Senator."

Miss Julia Wilson, the "Tot" of of the Joshua Whitcomb combination, has purchased a fine residence in Bridgeport, Conn., where she will pass the summer.

Fanny Davenport's company was to have disbanded May 1, the close of the season. She will be supported during her engagement at the Boston museum by Manager Field's company.

D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) has finished a new five act comedy named Quartz Valley, which is said to be a tale of gold and whisky—a sort of rock-and-rye drama.

Jim Currie, the murderer of Ben. Porter, is to have a trial early next month, and the Texan authorities state that if Maurice Barrymore fails to appear the sheriff will go after him.

Lotta says she does not like the Little Detective any better than its severest critics do, but that she proposes to play it just so long as it draws more money than her other pieces.

A company of specialty actors from France will appear at Haverly's theatre next week in association with Mr. Hermann, the magician. Their performance is reported to be bright and fresh, and it is hoped they will meet with favor.

Modjeska intended to begin a series of afternoon performances at the Court Theatre, London, on Saturday, May 1. She will be supported by the company of the Court, which numbers among it members several fine actors, of whom one is Charles Coghlan, so well remembered and so much regretted here.

It is said that Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels will give a season at Her Majesty's Theatre in London this summer. George Thatcher and some others who have been performing with the San Francisco minstrels during the winter have recently gone to London.

It is said that Aldrich and Parsloe have cleared $36,000 on "My Partner" during its season of thirty weeks. By partnership agreement, Aldrich gets $22,500 and Parsloe $13,500 of this amount.

Among the attractions at the Boston museum next season will be the spectacular production of "The Merchant of Venice," the scenery and costumes employed to be precisely similar to those used by Henry Irving at the London lyceum.

A singular experiment is about to be tried in London by Miss Genevieve Ward, who intends giving a series of French matinees, in which the company will consist chiefly, if not wholly, of actors now playing on the London stage.

The plot of a new French play, "Le Chien d'Aveugle," recently produced with success at the Troisieme Theatre Francaise, is taken from a recent celebrated criminal case. It shows a young girl depriving a man of his sight that she may render herself indispensable to him and marry him.

The Old Mission and the New.

Philadelphia Times.

When the keel of the "Constellation" was laid down in such haste 60 years or so ago, and during all the time her timbers were being hurried together, there was not much ground for supposing that in her old age she would carry to Great Britain from America a substantial testimony of good will. In those days shot and shell, and plenty of it, constituted the gift that we most desired to bestow upon our British enemies; and now, for the relief of Ireland, the old war ship set sail with her bulgy old inside crammed as full as it could hold of food and clothing for our British friends. On the whole, the new ways are better than the old.

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Alfred Carpenter, Ansonia, Connecticut writes: Please send Oil C. O. D. I first learned the value of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil while living in Ohio, and I think it the best medicine in use for man or beast.

William Boland, Jr., 14 east Swan Street, says: "In the past two years I have had occasion to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil quite frequently for violent neuralgic pains and sick headache. I have found it to be an absolute monarch over pain, subduing it in a quiet, soothing manner, and yet acting almost instantly."

Mrs. Mary Grimshaw, No. 112 Main street, Buffalo, was cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism of the hip, confining her to her chair, by a few applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. She says: "Less than a bottle cured me entirely. My son was troubled with Rheumatism of the knee, and was cured entirely in twenty-four hours.

SOLD IN OMAHA BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Go to Your Druggist for Miss Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents fy11-1y

NOTICE.

Jennie A. Atcheson, Claude Clark and Charles L, Clark, non-resident defendant,

Will take notice that the Omaha National Bank did on the 2nd day of March, A. D., 1880, file its petition in the District Court, within and for the County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, against the said Jennie A. Atcheson, Claude Cook and Charles L. Cook, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to exclude said defendants from any interest in and to an undivided ½ interest in the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at a point that bears north 56¼° east 16 chains and 60 links from the ¼ section corner on the line between sections 20 and 21 in township 15 north, range 13 east, being the southwest corner of land owned by Charlotte K. Tuomey, thence north 20 chains and 12 links to the south boundary of land owned by Enos Lowe, thence south 88¾° west along said south boundary 12 chains and 55 links, thence south 19 chains and 75 links, thence east 12 chains and 54 links to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres more or less, and that a commissioner be appointed to convey said realestate to said plaintiff, and for general relief, and you, the said Jennie A. Atcheson, Claude Clark and Charles L. Clark are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 14th day of June, A. D., 1880. THE OMAHA NATIONAL BANK.

By T. W. T. RICHARDY, Its Attorney.

Dated May 1st, 1880. mlevyzat4w

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange Government, State, County and City Bonds.

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Greatest Discovery of the Age.

Wonderful discoveries in the world have been made
Among other things where Santa Claus stayed,
Children oft ask if he makes goods or not,
If really he lives in a mountain of snow.
Last year an excursion sailed clear to the Pole
And suddenly dropped into what seemed like a hole
Where wonder of wonders they found a new land,
While fairy-like beings appeared on each hand.
There were mountains like ours, with more beautiful green,
And far brighter skies than ever were seen,
Birds with the hues of a rainbow were found,
While flowers of exquisite fragrance were growing around.
Not long were they left to wonder in doubt,
A being soon came they had heard much about,
'Twas Santa Claus' self and the history all say,
He looked like the picture we see every day.
He drove up a team that looked very queer,
'Twas a team of grasshoppers instead of reindeer,
He rode in a shell instead of a sleigh,
But he took them on board and drove them away.
He showed them all over his wonderful realm,
And factories making goods for women and men,
Furriers were working on hats great and small,
To Bunce's they said they were sending them all.
Kris Kingle, the Glove Maker, told them at once,
All our Gloves we are sending to Bunce,
Santa showed them suspenders and many things more.
Saying I also took these to friend Bunce's store.
Santa Claus then whispered a secret he'd tell,
As in Omaha every one knew Bunce well,
He therefore should send his goods to his care,
Knowing his friends will get their full share.
Now remember ye dwellers in Omaha town,
All who want presents to Bunce's go round,
For shirts, collars, or gloves great and small,
Send your sister or aunt one and all.

Bunce, Champion Hatter of the West, Douglas street, Omaha

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