THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR

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 of 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.

WE DO NOT desire contributions of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve or return them 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.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee

The members of the Republican State Central Committee are hereby requested to meet at the Commercial Hotel, in the city of Lincoln, on Wednesday the 22d day of July, 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired.

JAMES W. DAWES, Chairman.
CRETE, NEB., July 12, 1880.

GREECE is about to present her claims to the title of Turkey gobbler.

RAILROAD managements are busily engaged about this time of the year in footing up their six months earnings and falsifying balance sheets for the benefit of their stockholders.

ENGLISH's confidence in carrying Indiana leads many to suppose that the veteran copperhead is about to tap a barrel larger than his famous Chicago fire $1 subscription.

MR. TILDEN's contribution to the democratic campaign fund is said to be a check for $100 000. We shall now expect to hear the New York Sun declaim against assessments on office holders.

IN FRANCE 180 magistrates and public officials have resigned their positions rather than aid in the enforcement of the expulsion of the Jesuits. They cling less to the office in France than in the United States.

HANCOCK's time is so busily engaged at present in political train laying that he has no time for his military duties. It isn't every man who draws $17,500 a year from the Treasury department who has as much leisure.

THE national republican committee have decided to make a thorough canvass of North Carolina in the coming campaign in spite of the howl of the southern press that any attempt to carry a state south of Mason and Dixon's line will be useless. The national committee very sensibly feels that no party is fit to govern the country which hesitates to appeal to the whole country for support.

THE figures in the *Herald* showing a large margin in favor of Holly's bid are ingenious but they can't deceive intelligent people. Holly's bid is very low on intermediate hydrants, but this is a transparent trick. Mr. Cook's design is very liberal and complete. There will be no call for intermediate hydrants for the next ten years, and possibly not for twenty five years, hence Holly runs no risk in agreeing to furnish them for a mere bagatelle.

THE split in Virginia between the two factions of the democracy, is widening daily and two electoral tickets are in the field, one placed in nomination by the readjusters, the champions of state dishonesty, the other by the funders, who propose to sustain the state's financial honor, by paying the state debt in full. The readjusters, it is unnecessary to say, are largely in the majority and declare that they will not haul down their flag until November. As affairs now stand, the republicans are likely to walk in through the split and elect their own electoral ticket.

MR. P. B GROAT, the general European agent of the consolidated Pacific roads, has published the third number of the London illustrated periodical entitled "The States, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado." The present number, edited by Mr. S. F. Smart, who accompanied Mr. Groat to London for this purpose, is a comprehensive compilation of the most important facts relating to the agricultural and mining resources of these states, written in an attractive style and illustrated by wood cuts. This little periodical cannot but be of great assistance to prospective emigrants in directing their choice of locations and will no doubt aid largely in turning a good class of English agriculturists to the fertile fields of our own state.

DR. MILLER still fights for Holly, and we give him credit for being consistent once in his life. When the doctor asserts that the opposition to the Holly job during the last year was mainly from parties that desire to secure a slice of that pork he is very much mistaken. Thousands of people in Omaha opposed the Holly job because they did not believe in direct pressure either in the water works machinery or in the manipulation of the City Council.

At the present stage with the assurance that any contractor will be compelled to build the works in accordance with the plans of Mr. Cook the citizens of Omaha only desire a contract at reasonable water rates. The proposals made so far appear exorbitant, and we heartily approve the course of the council in declining to award the contract at those rates. We have no doubt the bids next week will be lower all around.

GEN. GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

General Garfield's letter of acceptance is a candid and comprehensive enunciation of political faith, that covers every vital point in the great issues upon which the present campaign is to be fought.

General Garfield first gives cordial endorsement to the cardinal principles of republicanism as defined in the national platform. He supplements that declaration by expressing his conviction that fraternal unity cannot be restored in this country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black is secure in the enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution. Prosperity and concord in the south can never be realized untill every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to universal freedom and justice is, in General Garfield's opinion, popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can never be maintained. Free schools, accessible to all, and strictly secular in their instruction, are the bulwark of American institutions. On the financial issue General Garfield points to his record in congress, and reiterates what he has often asserted there—that we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars, paper, silver and gold, to insure to labor and capital uniform prosperity.

On the subject of revenue and tariff General Garfield favors a policy which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable the laborer and the capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly with the labor and capital of foreign product. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than the foreign competitor.

On the subject of internal improvement, General Garfield takes a decided stand in favor of cheap transportation by the water routes to the sea.

On the Chinese question he explicitely declares in favor of restricting coolie immigration.

On the subject of civil service reform he takes the ground that congressional legislation is demanded to enable the executive to raise the standard of the service and protect competent and faithful federal officers against arbitrary removal.

On the whole, every candid impartial man will pronounce General Garfield's letter a straight forward statesmanlike document.

FAIR PLAY.

The republican party in the coming contest only asks for fair play. They demand the right guaranteed them by the national constitution to cast their ballots for whomsoever they see fit, with a reasonable chance of having them counted. They protest against the political disfranchisement of two million party voters, and insist that in the northern states the democratic machine shall be prohibited from manufacturing enough voters to neutralize the honest ballots cast by members of the republican party. There are at the present time enough voters north to elect the republican ticket, and elect it by a good majority. It was the fear of this majority which has haunted the democracy in congress. It was to break down this majority that the democracy endeavored to repeal the national election law providing for supervisors and deputy marshals to guard the polls and protect the ballot box, and by its destruction to ride into still greater power on a a tidal wave of fraudulent votes and bogus naturalization papers.

A recent speech of Senator Hoar states that last year sixty thousand bogus naturalization papers were made out by democrats in New York state alone, and that every effort will be made in the coming election to flood the ballot boxes of New York city with manufactured voters. The vetoes of President Hayes partially defeated the democratic conspiracy and have thoroughly opened the eyes of the people to the ulterior object of their opposition to the safeguards of the ballot, and before the campaign is over, the facts will be made so plain that he who runs may read.

Failing in their wholesale attempt to overthrow free elections throughout the country, the latest move of the democracy through their partisan supreme court in Indiana, has been to nullify the constitutional amendments passed by the republicans of that state, making a residence of thirty days in the precinct where the vote was cast an essential qualification for legal voting. This amendment was abrogated for purely political reasons in order to permit the democracy their former privilege of importing blue grass voters from Kentucky. Its object is so palpable that the majority which ratified the constitutional amendments are certain to cast their votes in the coming campaign against the party which has nullified the will of the people.

In these two states, so important to democratic success in the fall election, the Republican party proposes to use every effort to see fair play. Before two years are over both branches of Congress will be strongly Republican despite the shamefully dishonest devices, the democracy, when an election law will be passed, which will compel respect from the bruisers of New York city, the repeaters of Indiana, and the bulldozers of the south. In the meantime the greatest vigilance will be necessary to prevent the most, wholesale political corruption during the coming campaign and the republican party will be unfaithful to its history and traditions if it fails one jot or tittle in demanding that fair play which they have a right to expect.

THE precocious amateur who achieved immortal renown in supplying the Omaha newspaper grave yard with a stiff, has submerged the readers of the Omaha *Republican* under a whole column of slushy sour mash, which he imagines to be the double distilled essence of sarcasm, irony and wit. The precocious youth circumnavigates the globe and sails around the orbit of the moon to tell the public that James W. Dawes, one of the foremost statesmen of the age, has been maligned in the letter from New York which appeared in this paper recently.

We fail to observe wherein Mr. Dawes has been misrepresented in any particular. It is a fact that Nebraska was ignored through him on the national committee, while the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, which have no electoral votes, were honored by the appointment of their representatives on both the national executive committee and the western branch, of which Gen. Logan is chairman. If stating those facts constitutes high treason, we hope the juvenile associate editor of the *Republican* and late proprietor of the defunct twilight sheet will make the most of it.

CENSUS CHIPS.

The census of Chicago is officially announced. Population 502,845.

Lafayette, Ind., has a population of 14.791, an increase of about 1,200.

New Orleans has a population of 250,239. The population in 1870 was 191,418.

The finished census gives Hartford 42,024 inhabitants, a growth in the decade of 4 844.

The official returns give Grand Rapids, Mich., 32,037, an increase of over 15,000 in ten years.

In 1870 Alexandria, Va., had a population of 13,570, and the present census raises it by 46.

The new census will show the negro population of the south to be very largely on the increase.

Peoria, with a revised census of 31,780, outranks Quincy and takes second place in the state.

The census will show that San Francisco has about 280,000 including 17,000 to 18,000 Chinese.

The most notable increase in the south is that of Wheeling, which has gained 12 000 in the last decade.

Elgin, Ill., has a population of 10,040; Cedar Rapids, 10,190; Lancaster, Penn., 25,846; and Salt Lake City, 21,000.

Cleveland has grown from 92,000 in 1870 to 158,000 in 1880; Indianapolis, from 48 000 to 77,000; Milwaukee, from 90,000 to 130,000, and Detroit from 79,000 to upward of 100 000.

Camden, N. J., has a population of 41,741, an increase of 18 232 over 1870. The addition of Newton township, in in 1871, constituted the seventh and eighth wards. The population of the city before this annexation was: In 1859, 9,479; 1880, 14,368; 1870, 20,045.

The people of Racine, the beautiful city by the lake, are surprised and delighted to find their city the second in population in the state of Wisconsin. The census shows a population in that city of 16,035 The Oshkoshers thought they would lead Racine, but their census shows only 15,753.

It is believed Texas will show nearly 2,000,000 population this year, against 800,090 in 1870; and yet Texas has no large cities. Dallas, with her suburbs, shows up in round numbers 18 000 people; Houston, 17,000; San Antonio, 19,000; Galveston, 22,000. These are the leading cities of the state, all others falling below them.

The census returns for New York are now so well in hand that the population is accurately stated at 1,207,215. This marks a gain of 254,933 in ten years, and of 1,004,626 since 1830. In a quarter of a century the population of the city has doubled. At the same time all the metropolitan suburbs have increased and multiplied until New York, as a centre of population, ranks next to London. Brooklyn, with a population of over 560,000, retains its place as third city in the Union.

Charleston, S. C, has a population of 49,027 by the new census. The United States census of 1850 placed the population of Charleston at 42,985,—20,012 whites and 22,973 blacks and colored. The United States census of 1860 placed it at 40,519.—23,321 whites and 17,198 colored. The United States census of 1870 placed it at 48,956,—22,749 whites and 26,207 blacks and colored. The United States census for 1880 places it at 49,027,—whites, 21,243, and blacks and colored, 27,789, a gain over the census of 1870 of 71. There has been a decrease of 2078 in the white population since 1860, and of 1506 in the last decade.

The Nebraska Campaign of 1880.

Lincoln Globe.

The campaign this fall will be a very interesting one in many respects, and politicians are anticipating a lively time. The presidential fight as far as this state is concerned, is virtually over, for no one questions the result in Nebraska. The greatest fight will be in the different legislative districts although there promises to be a lively contest for some of the State offices. Hon. E. K. Valentine will be a candidate for congress again, claiming that by virtue of former precedents he is entitled to a second term. There are those in the state who are unwilling to admit that this claim is just, and assert that Mr. Valentine, being from the same locality, is in reality filling out the unexpired four years of the Hon. Frank Welch, and that this year it will be a free for all race as far as the office of congressman is concerned.

Without referring especially to the office of governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, or attorney general, we would mention that there will undoubtedly be a lively little race for the office of lieutenant governor, for it is not customary in this or any other state, to give this office twice to the same man. It is usually conferred as a compliment upon some defeated candidate for governor. The office of commissioner of state lands and buildings has been held by the present incumbent for four years the usual time alloted for state officers, but as Mr. Davis has filled the office so well during that time, he would probably make a good run should he decide to again enter the race. The office of superintendent of public instruction, one of the most important in the state, has been satisfactorily filled for four years by Prof. S R. Thompson, who is expected to be on hand for a third term.

While the selection of candidates for the republican state ticket will interest not a few, the great interest will be in the election of the legislature. For, in addition to the selection of a United States senator by that body to succeed Hon. A. S. Paddock, there will be important bills to be considered. The temperance workers have already commenced an aggressive warfare, and they may possibly be able to organize an important element in the party, and should they be ready to present to the legislature a thoroughly digested total abstinence bill, there is more than a possibility that it will become a law. Though, of course, this could only be done at the end of a hard fight, and it is not impossible that this question may enter into the election of a very large number of members.

GREENWOOD GATHERINGS.

A Variety of Crop Notes and Town Gossip.

Correspondence of the Bee.

GREENWOOD, July 12.—This flourishing town is situated on the B. & M. railroad, on the western border of Cass county, in as fine a section of country as eyes ever rested on. So level is the land that the farmers for miles around in hauling their produce to market never consider what their teams can draw, but what their wagons will bear, and the grain and fat stock shipped testify to its productiveness.

Crops are all growing finely, especially corn, which never looked more promising, and is now tasseling and earing, and many predict sixty bushels to the acre. There never has been so large an acreage of it as this season, as much of the wheat was plowed up, owing to the dry spring, and planted in corn.

Small grain looks well, excepting perhaps wheat, which will hardly be a full crop, but that which was left standing has come out surprisingly well.

When you come to town put up at the Cottage house, where you not only get the best of attention and good "hash," but find THE DAILY BEE, and the cares and perplexities of life will vanish as frost before a noon day sun.

The humorous and forcible temperance orator, J. B. Finch, of Lincoln, highly entertained a crowded house two evenings last week. Come again, brother Finch.

Miss Roberts, of Ashland, closed her school here last week, in which school she has won the love of her pupils and the approbation of her patrons, gaining a reputation that will secure her situations unsought. As Webster said, there is always room at the top.

A serious accident happened to Mrs. Geo. Hanson, six miles south of town, a couple of weeks since. While milking a cow, the vicious animal turned upon and horned her till she barely escaped with her life by tieing her apron over the enraged brute's eyes, creeping away, unable to walk. So severe were her injuries that a whole sheet was required to dress her wounds. The cow had only once previously showed any indication of such a disposition, on which occasion she turned upon a boy of ten years, who manfully knocked the "critter" down with a mallet in hand.

Quite a sensation was caused last Sunday, especially among the mothers, by the passage of a homesteader and his faithful wife on their way from Frontier county to Plattsmouth, footing it all the way, having already been on the road over four weeks, the man drawing a small covered cart with cultivator wheels, in which they carried their bedding, cooking utensils, what provisions the people gave them, and a baby nine weeks old. A lady observed that they were probably a runaway match, quite likely, and are now "going back to my wife's folks." We have but little sympathy with that kind of foolery, when every other person we meet is inquiring for laborers.

ROVER.

The Representative of Disloyalty.

New York Tribune.

The revolutionists of the extra session have nominated General Hancock. What is the point of accord that explains this fact? These are the men who have not drawn one loyal breath since many of them were fighting in gray uniforms against loyal armies. They tried to destroy the government by force, then to capture it by pledges of good behavior, then to cripple it by refusal of supplies, and now they set up General Hancock as their representative. Have they changed, or has he?

Only two things are known that can explain this. Indeed, nothing else, good or bad, is known of the political acts or opinions of General Hancock. It is known that he helped as far as he could to thwart and defeat laws of the United States in 1867. It is said that he seriously contemplated a revolutionary movement to seat by force a presidential candidate who was defeated in 1876. It is boastingly stated by his friends, and as yet not denied by any one, that General Hancock did declare that he would not respect or obey a decision of the presidential question adverse to Mr. Tilden, but was ready to support Mr. Tilden in an attempted revolution, and to obey his orders as president, if he would take the oath of office, and thus take the first step in the revolution.

At that time, General Hancock was a soldier of the United States Army, bound by its rules and by the laws of the United States to render obedience to the General in command of the army, and bound to submit, in respect to any dispute as to the result of elections, to the decisions of the civil authorities. It would have been naked, undisguised and treasonable insubordination, had any officer of the army, in defiance his commanding General, attempted to recognize as President, the person not so recognized in the orders of the head of the army. But this act of revolution General Hancock declared himself ready to commit, according to the assertions of his friends, if Mr. Tilden would provide him a pretext.

If this is true, it was not the first time General Hancock had showed a spirit of insubordination. In 1867, Andrew Johnson was engaged in an effort to defeat the laws enacted by congress. He sought for military officers who, if placed in command of departments, would help him to defeat the laws. General Sheridan had faithfully and intelligently enforced the laws in the Fifth district, comprising Louisiana and Texas, and Johnson therefore wished to get rid of him. Gen. Thomas was approached, but he "repeatedly entered his protest," as General Grant officially stated, "especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan." The grand old hero was not willing to be used for any disloyal purpose. Finally, General Hancock was found and he consented. He became the instrument and mouthpiece of the unreconstructed rebels who were resisting the laws. As far as he had power he did defeat the laws within the department which he commanded, and for so doing was honored beyond measure by the rebels and banded assassins of that day, as he is trusted by the revolutionists of to-day.

That the import of his acts may be well understood, it is needful to quote briefly from the letter of Gen. Grant, dated August 7, 1867. That morning, Mr. Johnson had proposed the removal of Gen. Sheridan, and Gen. Grant, in a private letter to the president, said:

Let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies to the government. * * * His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. * * * In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country north and south, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very man of all others whom they have expressed confidence in removed.

A few days later, being asked to give his opinion upon an order of removal then prepared, General Grant wrote officially, August 17:

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge in the name of the patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that this order be not issued. It is unmistakeably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command.

This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the south—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them.

It was under these circumstances that General Hancock consented to be the instrument of the administration to dislodge the loyal and faithful Sheridan, and to defeat the laws of congress. Thus early he proved that his loyalty was not the sort which Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and others possessed. He was willing to thwart and defeat the laws of his country; they were not. He was willing to give "a triumph to those who did all they could to break up this government by arms;" they were not. He was willing to embolden the unreconstructed rebels to renewed opposition" to the laws; they were not. This is the reason General Hancock has been the darling of the disloyal.

"G. F. T." Still Lives

New York Tribune.

Several communications were received from George Francis Train, of which the following is a sample:

[Important.]

CITIZEN DOCTOR TANNER — Nine cheers for Tanner! Old School is furious! (Of course Tallow Candles! Freight Caboose! Sailing Ship! Antagonize steamers, Palace-cars and Electric light.) Compare Hammond's porter-house paunch with your spare diet. Regulars are dumb ones. No more medical butchers at Bellevue! No more Brown-Sequard Sumner murders by Rodin Moxa. No more introducing scrofula by poisoned vaccine. No more morphine poisoning. No more mad-house straight-jackets at Bloomingdale. No more doctor's bills "curing him till he died." No more accusations of malpractice. Old Cagliostro sits on his throne to swindle ignorance out of $500 in ten minutes. Esculapius, Calsus, Hahnemann, Liebig, beef tea and water cures are all represented by Turkish baths and Tanner fasts. *Vive la vie! Import nt!*—Don't kill the goose that lays golden eggs. You have done enough. Stop to-day. You have won.

GEO FRANCIS TRAIN.
MADISON SQUARE.

"Citizen Doctor Tanner: Six days! (one-seventh your task.) Half that, with life's laws, was possible; but New Testament and forty-day ghosts, together with putrid atmosphere, excited debate. No bath to open pores! No water, except to gargle, is sure suicide. Life is fire. Without fuel, blaze goes out. You now commence where I left off—144 hours—as my family thought I was suiciding. Coated tongue! Foul breath! Lack lustre eye! Sunken cheeks! Two and a half pounds loss a day were my symptoms. And I was in open air, away from poisoned breath of visitors and doctor, taking two sponge baths a day (a quarter century custom), which absorbs two glasses of water. Press publicity and "expert" disputation will stimulate you to persevere, but sans water you will chip out. A Turkish bath would help you. As excitement increases, commence charging a quarter to pay expenses. Moneyed success corners public.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen Doctor Tanner: Seventh day! How completely your experiment exonerates Cowley (once chaplain, now convict). In flock of 700 Arab starvelings Shepherd never lost a lamb (yet crucified through Peter's $15,000 grab for Jesuit charity). But for medical beefsteak at midnight (and W. H. V. medicines) Commodore would be alive to-day. (A meat-eater is a walking cadaver, as a butcher's shop is a cattle morgue). You disgust the "Pathies" "Allo," "Homo"—all quack you. Specialists and electrics are furious to see Dr. Gunn at all absorb newspaper thunder. (Where doctors disagree, etc.) Even Hammond takes water (more than you do) with a stick. Mollie Fancier is avenged. Cagliostro still lives. Stick to oxygen and hydrogen and win.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Let Them Rise.

New York Tribune.

Will some democratic statesman now rise and point to a single act of the representatives of his party since they obtained full control of congress—to anything which they said or did, or refrained from saying or doing, either in regular or extra session, which gives any proof of their capacity to administer the government with credit to themselves or safety to the country.

PROCRASTINATION

is a thief. It neglect hygienic laws, and entails loss on its victims. SOZODONT says, "let me preserve the teeth of your mouth." Procrastination whispers, "wait until your teeth need filling. Break this slavery; use SOZODONT and keep your masticators until old age. Get it at once.

A procrastinator puts off, and SPALDING'S GLUE holds on forever.

Extract from Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.: We had tested its virtue personally, and know that for dyspepsia, biliousness and throbbing headache arising therefrom, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We had tried forty other remedies before the Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us.

Are you low-spirited, "down-in-the-mouth," and weak in the back? Does walking, lifting or standing cause pain in the small of the back? If so, you have kidney disease, and Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pills is the only remedy which will cure you rapidly and permanently and without filling your stomach with nauseating medicine.

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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 this they all say,
He looked like the pictures 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 hate great and small,
To Bunce's they said they were sending them all.
Iris 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.
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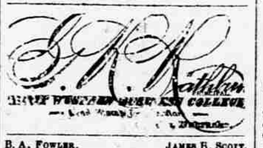

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