OMAHA ORATORS AT CHICAGO

They Address the Republican Ratification Meeting at the Auditorium.

HENRY ESTABROOK'S BRILLIANT EFFORT

Wit and Eloquence Pleasingly Commingled—A Short Synopsis of His Speech—John M. Thurston Also Speaks—A Great Meeting.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The ratification meeting held last night at the Auditorium was a gathering, which, from a point of numbers and enthusiasm, will be hard to equal. The speeches were eloquent and every speaker received close attention. Besides Governor McKinley of Ohio and other distinguished speakers, two Omaha gentlemen, whose reputation as orators is national—John M. Thurston and Henry D. Estabrook—paid tribute to republicanism and President Harrison and his administration in words whose echoes will ring and bring conviction long after the battle of ballots shall have been fought and won.

Henry Estabrook's Speech.

Mr. Estabrook's speech was indeed a brilliant effort, and the frequent applause which greeted the speaker attested the appreciation of his hearers. It was in substance as follows:

To choose between friends is always a sad necessity, and means sometimes, the loss of friendship. The republican party has chosen from among its friends two standard bearers, who will carry its banner to yet another victory—that glorious banner at once the ensign of the republic and of the republican party; for every stripe of it has been redeemed by republican valor; every star of it has become a fixed star so long as republican guardianship shall endure! Individual partisans have now but one duty to perform. They must forget grievances, bury disappointments, and gird on the armor of the Lord.

I am moved to these sage reflections because of a secret sorrow personal to myself. When I last had the honor of addressing a Chicago audience, a democratic newspaper in your city, from what sinister motive I know not, suggested my name as a possible republican candidate for the vice presidency, vice my distinguished fellow townsman, John M. Thurston, resigned. Well, now we are both "resigned." Our boom, like several other booms I might mention, was never very robust, and fell an easy victim to the insidious microbe.

Democracy as She Really Is.

But the republican party must have no disgruntled exponents of its principles. We must, all of us (us defeated candidates) rise superior to self and selfishness, and in the face of a common danger, make common cause against a most uncommon enemy. I say uncommon, because there is a kaleidoscopic versatility about the democratic party which makes it an ever-recurring novelty. The giddy old girl is as kittenish and perennial as a ballet dancer, and just about as grandmotherish. She is a sort of female Proteus. When she cannot change her shape she pads it. When padding gives out she takes to costuming. She is the lightning change artist of the variety green room. This year she has rummaged the political rag-bag and will pirouette before the American public, the plebaid harlequin that she is. What a magnificent contrast to this spluttering, pin-wheel protestation of principle, is the steadfast policy of the republican party! It is the difference between the optical monkey-shines of the thaumatrope and the glorious diorama of Gettysburg. But I am curious to know what presidential acrobat this year will try to ride all the democratic hobbies. By the time he straddles free silver and anti-free silver; free trade and tariff for revenue only; a dubious history and yet a more dubious future-Holy Moses! by the time he straddles all these divergencies in one vast, grotesque, incongruous, preposterous straddle, the public will be lost, not so much in admiration of the performer's prowess, as in blushing solicitude for the fate of the performer's trousers!

America Before All the World.

The only hobby of the republican party is America—America before all the world! And no man has a clearer vision of the ultimate destiny of America than Benjamin Harrison.

The respect and confidence, yes, the love which the people of this country have for him today, has been not so much a growth as a revelation. It is the inevitable consequence of knowing him. No man ever took his seat in the presidential chair with a more determined effort on the part of his detractors to dwarf and minimize his abilities. He is the giant ruler of a race of giants! But even now the democratic newspapers chuckle till they nearly "pi" their type over the assertion that Mr. Harrison's nomination does not please the republican bosses. If our party contains such creatures as "bosses," I am profoundly grateful that Mr. Harrison's nomination does not please them. Thus far it has been the aspiration of the republican party to please the people, and I hope it may continue to be. God bless the people, and God-blank the bosses!

I defy any candid man to read Mr. Harrison's casual speeches (every one of them a masterpiece of oratory, by the way) without feeling proud of him as an American citizen; without confessing in his heart of hearts that here is a splendid specimen of our refined, cultured, Christian manhood. His is a christianity that does not proclaim itself from the housetops and street corners, nor does it require the artificial stimulus of old Bourbon to make it manifest. There is an earnest, loyal, patriotic good fellowship in Mr. Harrison's nature, far above the frothy, spurious article which wears its heart on the sleeve for daws to peck at.

An American and a Patriot.

This is not the time nor place to exploit the official acts of Mr. Harrison for the last four years. Time enough for that. I wish only to emphasize what I have already intimated, namely, that no American patriot has had a loftier ideal of our country's future; and it is toward that future his eyes are ever turning. But how is it with the democratic party? It lives only in the past. It is wedded to its traditions. It is always talking of the good old times, even the good old times of slavery and free trade. It looks up into the face of that good old timepiece, grandfather's clock, and imagines that Time itself is petrified because the old machine has run down. It does not seem to realize that grandpa's clock stopped short, never to go again, when grandpa died. I tell you that what a ball and chain are on the legs of a convict such as the democratic party is on the limbs of progress, and when it comes to a choice between grandpa's hat and grandpa's clock I am for the hat every time! There is an heirloom for you that is a regular heirloomer! It reminds me of Elijah's mantle. There was nothing about Elijah's mantle, as a mantle, to commend it to the fashionable world. It was only a half-tanned sheep pelt which bagged at the knees when Elisha put it on. But somehow the spirit of Elijah got tangled up in it, and when it was handed over to Elijah he took it, spirit and all. Just so with grandpa's hat. Considered simply as a hat, why, it isn't in it with some of Dunlap's. Still, it is in a fair state of preservation, and has never been talked through that I know of. But the important thing is that, some how or another, grandpa's brains were left in it, and his grandson got em!

Republican Issues.

And now, fellow citizens, what shall be the issues of this campaign? So far as the republicans are concerned the issue shall be the policy of protection and reciprocity, which we are prepared to defend on principle and illustrate from experience. The republican party is willing to adopt as its coat of arms, to be blazoned upon every republican escutcheon—not an azure field, with a Cobden club motto and the British couchant; but a fair field, "no favor," as a motto, and a workingman's tin dinner pail rampant! Is it free coinage of silver? The republican party believes in bimetallism and is willing to cooperate with the democratic party, the people's party, or any other party for the purpose of placing silver on a par with gold. But it insists that the other nations of the world shall be a party to the compact so that this country shall not be the prey of foreign speculators, the market manipulators.

And now a word of caution. The voters of the United States should not take too much stock in columns of figures unless they verify them for themselves. Let the democrats compare the most favorable statistics of other countries with what they know to be true of this country, and then fall on their knees and thank God they are American citizens and promise that if He will suffer them to live till next election day they will repent and believe and be baptized into the republican fold.

Whitelaw Reid.

The office of vice president is something of a sinecure; that is what made it so attractive to Thurston and myself. It is unfortunate for Mr. Reid as well as for the people that such is the case, for only the limitations of the office will prevent this next incumbent of it from demonstrating his abilities to rule over a great and prosperous nation. On general principles I should say that a man who can manage a great American newspaper may be trusted to manage the American government.

Tribute to Blaine.

I cannot take my seat without referring to a melancholy phase of our recent convention which concerns the Nestor of our party, the greatest Roman of them all, James G. Blaine. I have already referred to him as the most colossal figure in American politics. I repeat the phrase. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Blaine has occupied an unique, exceptional, almost inaccessible position in the estimation of mankind. His majestic head towers above its fellows like a snow-crowned summit of the Andes. He has friends who would die to serve him. He has enemies who would die to thwart him. Such strength of friendship and such malignity of hatred both attest his superlative greatness. I do not say that a man may be too great for the presidency—no American would dare say that. What I do affirm is, that intense, absorbing partisanship of friend and foe is the inevitable penalty of phenomenal greatness, and that the choice of president is, and, for the most part, ought to be, a compromise between political extremes. There have been climacterics in our history when the men chosen as rulers by the people seemed like demi-gods, too exalted for human nature. But were they chosen by the people? To me, who have an abiding faith that America is the arena of the Almighty, where He will work out the great and final problem of self-government, these men appear more like agents of a divine will than the conscious choice of a people. Such men were Washington, Lincoln, Grant.

With the recent convention in Minneapolis vanished forever the possibility of his second candidacy. What the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune failed to effect time and labor have accomplished. To us, who are republicans to the core, who are proud of our party's achievements, believe its promises and have faith in its future, Blaine stands as the incarnation of its principles, the party personified, the American microcosm. We wished to crown him as bofits a hero. Our failure to have done so, our impotence ever to do so, is as exasperating as it is heartrending.

Harrison Need Fear no Comparison.

But after all, what need has he of the presidency? None whatever. There is scarcely a student who can catalogue the presidents of the United States; but there are a few names in American history which will live forever, and not the least in the galaxy is the name of James G. Blaine. The action of President Harrison in choosing Blaine as his chief adviser and almost co-ruler was not simply magnanimous; it was an act of profound wisdom and revealed his own greatness and nobility of character. General Harrison has no occasion to fear comparison with any man on earth. These great men compliment each other in every particular. If Blaine is a steam engine, Harrison is the governor which prevents a waste of energy. With plenty of motive force, and a properly adjusted engine, the machinery of our government is bound to run smoothly and effect its object.

And now in conclusion, fellow citizens, I move that we send Mr. Blaine fraternal greetings and assurances of our loyal love.

I move that we petition God to prolong his life in health and usefulness and unwonted happiness; and so many of you as are in favor of these motions say amen!

WORK OF ASSESSORS.

Partial Showing on Omaha's Basis for the Year's Tax Levy.

The ward and precinct assessors have compiled their labors and are now returning their books to the office of the county clerk. Today is the date fixed by law for completing the work, and as the assessors' pay has stopped, today the books have been coming in at a lively rate.

From the books returned the following information is gathered: This year the Second ward has $1,377,770 of real estate and $104,722 of personal property.

The Eighth ward has $1,093,770 of lands and lots, with $102,900 of personal.

The Ninth ward shows up with $1,684,786 of real estate and $79,664 of personal.

East Omaha precinct has $142,785 of real and $15,944 of personal.

West Omaha comes with $579,165 of real estate and $24,294 of personal property.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS

Otis of Kansas Wants Secretary Noble and Commissioner Carter Investigated.

SENATOR PEFFER AND HIS DOCTRINES

He Addresses the Senate on His Cheap Money Bill—President Harrison Receives Congratulations—The Tin Plate Bill—Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The speaker today laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, asking for an appropriation of $250,000 for adequate precautions at the World's fair for the protection of revenue and customs and for the supervision of importations. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Peel of Arkansas a bill was passed providing that Indian children should be declared to be citizens when they have reached the age of 21 years and shall thereafter receive no support from the government, provided they have had ten years of industrial training.

Mr. Otis of Kansas asked consent for the present consideration of a resolution reciting improper conduct on the part of Secretary Noble and Commissioner Carter in regard to the Maxwell land grant (said conduct being alleged to be in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into some years ago by Stephen B. Elkins and J. A. Williamson) and asking for a special committee of seven members to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Payne of New York objected and the resolution was referred.

Fortifications Bill.

After action on some District of Columbia measures, the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. McCreery of Kentucky in the chair) on the fortifications bill. After dispensing with the first reading of the bill, the committee rose without further action.

In the morning hour, the senate bill was passed with an amendment, authorizing the entry of the lands chiefly valuable for building stone, under the placer mining law. Also the bill to protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same section of agricultural public lands before survey thereof. Also granting to the state of Minnesota certain lands in St. Cloud and Crookston for public park. Also to establish a division line between lands owned by the United States and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway company.

A bill granting to the state of Kansas, in trust, the Fort Hayes military reservation for the purpose of a soldiers' home on the cottage plan, gave rise to opposition, and without disposing of it the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Pension Bill Amended—Peffer Talks on His Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—In the senate the pension appropriation bill was reported back with amendments and placed on the calendar. It carries total appropriations of $146,737,350, an increase of $11,912,284 over the house bill, and $11,522,565 more than last year. The principal item of increase is $11,907,634 for army and navy pensions.

Peffer's Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Peffer May 26, "to increase the currency, provide for its circulation, reduce rates of interest and establish a bureau of loans," was taken from the table, and Mr. Peffer spoke in advocacy of it. It provides for the appointment by the president of commissioners to establish a loan agency at the capital of every state and territory and other convenient places to loan money to the people secured by real estate, in sums of not less than $100 nor more than $2,500 to one person or family. No provision is made as to the rate of interest. To provide funds treasury notes are to be issued at the rate of $1,50 for every dollar's worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States. No corporation or firm is hereafter to receive more than 5 per cent interest on short time loans, nor more than 4 per cent for a year or longer. Provision is made for loans on agricultural products in warehouse at the rate of 4 per cent.

Much of Peffer's speech was in denunciation of usury, which he said was breaking down the republic. The republic would go down unless the people were saved, and there is no other way of saving them, except by destroying usury. He believed congress had perfect authority under the constitution to lend money to the people, as much as to provide for carrying the mails or packages or determining the rates which the railroads may charge for carrying freight or passengers. At the close of the speech the bill went over without action.

McPherson gave notice of his intention to address the senate Wednesday on free coinage, and Morgan gave notice that he would do so tomorrow. Adjourned.

Congratulated the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The president had a large number of visitors today, including General Estee of California, Colonel A. M. Hughes of Tennessee and other delegates to the republican convention. It is safe to say, however, that none of the visitors had such a reception as General New, who stopped in the city today on his way to London, where he will resume his duties as consul general. He left here this evening and will sail from New York Wednesday on the City of New York. Among the many congratulations received by the president today were cable messages from Minister Phelps at Berlin and Minister Grant at Vienna.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES FOR GRADING OF 19TH STREET.

To the owners of all lots, parts of lots and real estate along Nineteenth street from Mason street to Pierce street:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city council of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by grading Nineteenth street from Mason street to Pierce street, declard necessary by ordinance No. 3 01, passed March 30, 1892, approved April 1, 1892.

You are further notified, that, having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. C. Brunner, Room 1, Ware block, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said grading, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and make any objections to or statements concerning said assessment of damages, as you may consider proper.

T. C. BRUNNER,
JOHN MERRITT,
ED. GURSKE,
Committee of Appraisers.

Omaha, June 7, 1892. 5d10t

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

You are hereby notified that the following described premises, to-wit:

Lot 22 block 6 Walnut Hill.
Lot 3 block 7 Drake's addition.
E 90 ft of w 310 ft lot 16 Bartlett's addition.
Lot 1 Terrace addition.
North 44 ft of lot 4 block 13 Improvement Association addition.
East ½ of north ½ lot 8 Hascall & Rogers sub of lots 55, 57, 58, Rogers' plat of Okohoma.
Lot 6 block 3 Drake's addition.
Lot 11 block 3 Drake's addition.
Lot 9 block 9 Marsh's addition.
Lots 8 and 9 block 8 and lot 5 in block 9 in Marsh's addition.
North ½ of lot 8 block 9 Marsh's addition.
Lots 11 and 12 block 7 Monmouth Park.
Lot 15 block 7 Monmouth Park.
North ½ of east ½ of lot 3 and south ½ of east ½ of lot 3 block 5 Park Place.
Lot 5 Parmenter place.
Block 7 Parmenter place.
Lot 7 Redick's Grove.
Lot 8 Redick's Grove.
Lot 2 block 5 subdiv J. L. Redick's addition.
Lots 13 and 14 block R Shinn's 2d addition.
Lot 3 block 2 Shull's addition.
Lots 23 and 24 block 8 Walnut Hill.
Lot 24 block 6 Walnut Hill.
Lot 8 block 2 Drake's addition.
Lot 9 block 2 Drake's addition.
Lots 10 and 13 block 2 Drake's addition.
Lot 6 block 7 Drake's addition.
Lots 1, 2 and 4 block 7 Drake's addition.
South ½ of south ½ of lot 5 block 258, city.
North ½ of south ½ of lot 5 block 258, city.
North ½ of lot 5 block 258, city.
East ½ of lot 5 Keys' sub lot 9 Capitol addition.
East 10 feet of west 203 feet lot 16 Bartlett's addition.
Lot 4 block 4 Boges & Hill's addition.
Lot 100 Gise's addition.
Lot 7 block 9 A S Patrick's addition.
Lot 1 block 2 A S Patrick's addition.
South 41 feet of lot 4 block 13, Improvement Association addition.
Lots 3 and 4 block 8 Hawthorne addition.
South 37 feet of north ½ of lot 4 block 13 Improvement Association.
Lots 13 and 14 block 4 Lakeview.
South 29 feet of lot 6 block U Low's addition.
North 78 feet of lot 6 block U Low's addition.
West ½ of north ¼ of lot 8 of Hascall & Rogers' sub of lots 56, 57, 58, Rogers' plat of Okahoma.
Lots 1 and 2 block 6 Walnut Hill.
Lots 2, 3, 4, block 10 Popleton Park.
Lot 4 div lot Keys' sub Capitol addition.
North 40 feet of South ½ lot 4 block 13 Improvement Association.
Lot 4 block 3 Drake's addition.

Have been declared by ordinance No. 3923 to be nuisances by reason of the existence of stagnant water upon the same or banks of earth caving over adjacent sidewalks.

You are hereby directed to abate said nuisances within sixty days of the date of this notice or said nuisances will be abated by the city authorities and the expense thereof levied as a special tax against the property on which said nuisances exist.

The board of public works will be in session on the 24th day of June, 1892, between the hours of 1 and 3, at which time an opportunity will be given you to be heard in regard to said nuisances.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1892.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER,
Chairman of the Board of Public Works of the City of Omaha. June 11-13-14-15-16

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 1:30 o'clock p. m., June 24th, 1892, for the following kinds of paving material, viz:

Sheet asphaltum.
Sioux Falls or other granite.
White Colorado sandstone.
Red Colorado sandstone.
Woodruff, Kansas, stone.
Vitrified brick.
And brick blocks, all according to specifications.

For paving part of the following streets and alleys in the city of Omaha, comprised in street improvement districts Nos. 446, 467 and 470 ordered improved by Ordinances Nos. 3030, 3091 and 3094 respectively, and more particularly described as follows, viz:

No. 446—Alley in block 18, city.
No. 467—Alley in block 13, city, from 19th street to 20th street.
No. 470—Ninth street from Pacific street to alley north of Pacific street.

Each bid to specify a price per square yard for the paving complete in the street and alleys.

Work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works.

Each proposal to be made on printed blanks furnished by the board, and to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $500, payable to the city of Omaha, as an evidence of good faith.

The board will award the contract for the different kinds of material subject to the selection of the material by the property owners or the mayor and city council.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER,
Chairman of the Board of Public Works.
Omaha, Neb., June 6th, 1892. June 6-7-13-14

PROPOSALS FOR SLOPING BANKS OF EARTH

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 1:30 p. m. July 1, 1892, for grading and sloping down banks of earth, as have been declared a nuisance as per ordinances Nos. 3024, 3038, 3393, 3037, 3000, 3095, 3066, 3068, 3089, and 3073, respectively, and described as follows:

Lots 5 and 6 in block 164, city.
Lot 3 in Horbach's addition.
Tax lot 14 in section 22, township 15, range 13
Lot 10, Capitol addition, being lot at southwest corner of Harney and 24th streets.
Lot 10, McCandlish Place, and front portion of lots 18 and 19 of Keys sub-division in lot 9, Capitol addition, on the south side Harney street between 20th street and 24th street; sub lot 3 of lot 7, Capitol addition, on the south side of Farnam street and the east side of 24th street; sub lot 12 of lot 9, Capitol addition, on the south side of Harney street between 20th street and 24th street; sub lot 14 of lot 9, Capitol addition, on the south side of Harney street between 20th street and 24th street; sub lot 15 of lot 9, Capitol addition, on the south side of Harney street between 20th and 24th streets, all in the city of Omaha.

Such filling to be done in accordance with the instructions of the city engineer and board of public works.

Bids will be made on printed blanks furnished by the board, and to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $200, payable to the city of Omaha, as an evidence of good faith.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

P. W. BIRKHAUSER,
Chairman Board of Public Works.
Omaha, Neb., June 13th, 1892. J-13-14-20-21