Ladies' and Gents

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1896-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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89c and \$1.00 a pair, worth up to \$2,00,

Carpet

The second second second second second

OMAHA IN YEAR SEVENTY-ONE

The Town as it Was When The Bee First Appeared.

CONTRASTS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

How the Omaha of a Quarter of a Century Back Would Have Impressed the Mind of the Observing Visitor.

At the time The Bee made its initial bow evening paper, Omaha had outgrown the and shoulders above its competitors-that village stage. As the gateway to the far was its gas works and gas lamps, which west through which the great horde of trans- had been introduced two years before continental pioneers, settlers and tourists Still the use of gas for illuminating stores made their way to the mountains and the and dwellings was a luxury afforded by Pacific coast Omaha had achieved a recog- exceeding few. nized place on the map, and was enjoying the results of an increasing trade, fostered by its geographical position and the recent opening up of new transportation routes of which it was the terminus. The traveler attention is attracted by several substantial who came to Omaha in 1871 would therefore have found a thriving, bustling little heights which bound the city in this directown of about 17,000 inhabitants. The census of 1870 had given it a population of 16,083, and the whole state of Nebraska a trifle less than 125,000;

EARLY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Our traveler might have made his way up the river by steamboat, as the steamboat lines had not yet been abandoned. During the season of navigation, so we are told, it was by no means an unusual thing to see each day at the landing several boats receiving their freight for the mountains and others the products of the state for consumption at the south. He would, however more likely have made use of the newly built railroads which had thrown their iron tracks about Omaha like spokes in a wheel. Stimulated by the construction of the Union Pacific, finally completed in 1869, four roads constituting through connections with the as it stretches away to the north. east had rapidly pushed their way up to the Missouri river. The Chicago & Northwestern had been the first completed, then the Hannibal & St. Joseph, then the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific,

Even at that time the project railroad. for the Omaha & Southwestern was afoot, soon to be carried into successful execution. Pacific bridge at this point was just at its of interest; then on Twelfth, but a few BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE TOWN.

in 1871 was but a shadow of what it is now. The streets had been laid out only from dist church, but partly built. On the corner Twenty-third street on the west to the of Fifteenth and Davenport the new Baptist river on the east, and from Nicholas on the church is approaching completion and promnorth to Pierce on the south. The inhab- ises to be one of the fairest architectural ited portion was, of course, much smaller, additions to the city. Following east on For administrative convenience the town Davenport we reach an open space overlookhad been divided into six wards, the First | ing the river bottom, and the eye is at once ward comprising the district south of Far- arrested by the extensive shops of the nam (then spelled Farabam) and east of Union Pacific railroad. The barracks to Twelfth; the Second, that south of Farnam | the north of the city also will repay a revenue assessor; Joseph E. Lamaster, in-

Fourteenth; the Fourth, that between the Sixteenth, and the Sixth, the remainder. The streets, even in the business center, were unpaved. The sidewalks and cross-

walks consisted, for the most part, of bankers and most prominent citizens. In wooden planks, though the pedestrian esteemed himself fortunate to find continuous sidewalks at all. There was no street railway, no electric lights, no telephones, Gibson from the Second ward, Henry Luhens no sewers, no waterworks. The people drew their water from wells and cisterns, and water for fire protection was stored in public cisterns at the intersections of certain streets. In one thing the town pointed before the local public as a little two-page to an up-to-dateness that placed it head

PANORAMA FROM CAPITOL HILL. Let me quote a pen picture written shortly before this very time:

"Commencing near the river on the south brick buildings used as breweries, while the tion are crowned by handsome private residences. Passing west we notice in succession the gas works. Brownell hall and the Nunnery; thence crossing to the north we reach the old capitol, now redeeded to the city for educational purposes. An ascent to its cupola will well repay the fatigue imposed. Immediately below lies the city, with its wide, regular streets, its lofty regal pomp of waters, while in the distant east sleeps Council Bluffs at the foot of the picturesque hills from which it takes its Before one four or five busy lines of railroad carry the through traffic of the continent, and a valley unsurpassed for fertility and beauty can be traced for miles

"Coming down into the city and reaching Farnam street we notice the Congregational church, military headquarters and the court house; east of these Kountze's bank; next Shoaf Brothers' biliard hall and the offices and next the Chicago, Burlington & of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific At the foot of the street are several hotels and the offices of the Union Pacific railroad. Passing up Douglas street, The controversy over the use of the Union the Metropolitan hotel is the first object height and the business men of the town steps from the main thoroughfare, the rooms were energetically engaged in a fight to of the Young Men's Christian association, prevent the threatened location of the Union a credit to the zeal and devotion of the Pacific terminals on the Council Bluffs side young men of Omaha. Just beyond Twelfth, the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran church and Visscher's block. Next come The first impulse of our traveler would the Omaha National bank and the offices naturally have been to take a brief survey of the Herald and Republican. On Sevenof the place. The whole area of the town | teenth we see the new Presbyterian church with its conspicuous spire and the Metho-

tween Farnam and Davenport and east of west have drawn away most of the troops. CITY GOVERNMENT IN 1871.

evening when the council was in session, he would have found advising that body as mayor Smith S. Caldwell, one of the leading from the First ward, G. W. Homan and J. S. and John Campbell from the Third ward, John A. Horbach and Byron Reed from the Fourth ward, James Creighton and J. B. Bartlett from the Fifth ward, and George Smith and Thomas Martin from the Sixth ward. The other city officers were: C. L. Bristol, city clerk; John Steen, treasurer John R. Porter, police judge; Andrew Rosewater, city engineer; Jerry Dee, street commissioner, and G. W. Gratton, gas inspector. At the head of the police department was William G. Hollins city marshal and chief. assisted by Rodney Dutcher, captain; A. P. Saunders, lieutenant; C. P. Paulsen, turnkey and three policemen appointed from each

entire force. The fire department was still a volunteer organization. Steamer Omaha, No. 1, organized July 10, 1866, was housed, together with the Pioneer Hook and Ladder company, on the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Farnam, where the Board of Trade building now stands. Fire King, No. 2, organized September 14, 1868, was housed on the cast side of Tenth street, between Farnam and Douglas, where No. 2 engine house is still located. Durant Engine and ranges of business houses interrupted here | Hose company No. 1, organized February 1, and there by churches and lines of pleasant 1869, then, as now, constituted the special trees; beyond rolls the Missouri with its fire service of the Union Pacific car shops. COUNTY AND FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Wandering into the somber, square, brick court house that had been erected on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Farnam our traveler would streets. George B. Lake conducting the district court, with George Armstrong as his clerk. Th other county officers who were supposed to make their headquarters in the building were Henry Eicke, W. A. Purchase and Sherwood, commissioners; Thomas clerk; W. J. Hahn, treasurer; Louis wone cierk; W. J. Hann, treasurer, Louise, von Froben, surveyor; Dr. J. C. Denise, physician; John C. Cowin, prosecutor; E. Estabrook, attorney; Jacob Giah, coroner; Henry Grebe, sheriff; Jeremiah Behm, superatendent of schools, and L. B. Gibson,

probate judge. The United States postoffice was located on Douglas, below Fourteenth street, and was presided over by J. H. Kellom as postmaster. By the time The Bee had been well started Postmaster Kellom had given way to Postmaster Joel Griffin, who was soon to retire by the exposures of this The postoffice was advertised to be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday, when it was open from 9 to 10 a. m. The mails arrived and departed daily, except Sunday. No mails were due Sunday afternoon or Monday forenoon and no departures Saturday afternoon or Sunday foreneon. And the pestoffice patronizing public was specially informed that way stations on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads were supplied by railway mail clerks on the morning trains. The other names on the list of United States officers located in Omaha in 1871 were: Hon. John F. Dillon, judge of the circuit court; Hon. Elmer S. Dundy, judge of the district court; Watson B. Smith,

and west of Twelfth; the Third, that be- visit, though at present the Indian troubles ternal revenue collector; Milton F. Laleputy internal revenue collector orrs, liquor gauger; J. T. Hotle C. P. Storrs, liquor gauger; J. T. Hoile, marshal; S. S. Caldwell, pension agent, and same streets and west of Fourteenth; the Fifth, that north of Davenport and east of the council rooms in Hellman's block some Brigadier General Ord was commanding the Department of the Platte, with headquarters in the building at the corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets.

OMAHA'S EXCELLENT SCHOOLS. Even in those early days the citizens o front of him he would have seen ranged as Omaha prided themselves upon the excel-councilmen E. A. Allen and W. J. McKelligan lence of their schools. The public school sys-Trustees, comprising A. J. Simpson, moder ator; B. E. B. Kennedy, director; John Evans, treasurer; and Ezra Millard, Kellom and W. R. Bartlett, trustees. were at the time eight public ings—the Pleasant school, which had cost \$8,000, the Pacific school, which had cost \$23,000, the Izard school, which had cost \$35,000, and five frame, buildings. About twenty teachers were employed to instruthe pupils in attendance. The state ha granted the city the site of the old capitol for school purposes, but the magnificent High school building which now crowns the hill was only commenced in 1871 and not completed until 1872.

Omaha's private schools were also numerus and of recognized standing twenty-fiv years ago. Brownell hall was already being conducted as a boarding school for girls and young women under the auspices of the ward, making a total of eighteen men in the Episcopal church. It was located in a com modious structure on Sixteenth and Jackson streets for its home, and was under the principalship of Miss Elizabeth Butterfield. The Catholics maintained St. Mary's academy on the north side of St. Mary's avenue west of South avenue, and a parochial school ney. Finally a German school associatio in a building on Howard, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

As a supplement to the schools the Omaha Public library was established in 1871 by an association formed in December of that year. Its management was in the hands of eleven directors, the first directors being A. J. Poppleton, John Patrick, George L. Mil ler, S. S. Caldwell, John P. Edgar, St. A. D Balcombe, Henry W. Yates, J. W. Gannett Nathan Shelton, A. Swartzlander and A. M Henry. The nucleus of the library con sisted of 600 to 700 selected books, pur chased from Mr. E. O. Crosby of Fremont It was this library that was later turned over to the city to be made a free public library, and which has developed into Omaha's present substantial free circulating

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. SOCIAL LIFE. In the way of fraternal societies and so cial organizations the Omaha of 1871 was well supplied. There were the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Feilows. which met in Odd Fellows hall on Farnan street, with John Lyans as grand secretary There were a number of Masonic lodges meeting in Masonic hall, also on Farnam street, of which H. P. Deuel was grand master. The Templars of Honor met in Good Templars' hall in the Caldwell block, with Nathan Hunt as D. M. W. P. There were several chapters of Good Templars who met in the same hall or in McCune's hall on Cuming street. There were the Knights of Pythias, who had a hall on Fourteenth street, and for whom David Carter was grand consul. There were the Sons of Tem-perance, with John Orchard as W. P., meeting in the Good Templars' hall; the Cate-donian society, which Let at Sarsfield hall; and the St. Andrews society. John C. Cowing was president of the Omaha Base Ball club which had been organized back in 1866 There was a Turners' society, of which H. Richber was first speaker and Gustave Benecke secretary. There was the Omaha Medical society, with H. S. Mathewson, pres-ident; J. R. Conkling, vice president; R. C. Moore, recording. Moore, recording secretary; J. C. Denise corresponding secretary, and J. H. Peabody treasurer. There were also several labor unions in Omaha in 1871, the strongest of clerk of the circuit and district courts which was Omaha Typographical union No. 51, of which Thomas Waife was president; Silas A. Strickland, United States attorney; Thomas J. Majore, internal revenue assessor; Richard Burt, vice president; John Wagner, secretary; C. D. Schultz, financial secretary; Richard Pugh, corresponding secretary;

kell, sergeant-at-arms.
AS A COMMERCIAL CENTER. For a town of its age and size Omaha was 1871 no mean commercial and industrial center. It boasted of five flourishing banks, four of which successfully withstood the great financial crisis of two years later. These banks are worth enumerating. The Central National bank was located in Central block, on Farnam street, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. John McCormick was president; James G. Chauman, vice president; James M. Watson, cashier; James E. Boyd, assistant cashier. The First Na-Thirteenth and Farnam streets, had been established in 1856 and organized as a na tional bank August 20, 1863. Its capital and undivided profits were over \$250,000. Edward Creighton was president; Herman Kountze, vice president: Augustus Kountze cashier; H. W. Yates, assistant cashier. The Omaha National bank, corner Thirteenth and Douglas streets, had a paid-in capital of \$100. 000, and an authorized capital of \$500,000 Ezra Millard was president and J. H. Millard cashler. The State Bank of Nebraska was at he corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets t had a capital of \$100,000, with Alvin Saunders as president and Benjamin B. Wood cashier. The banking house of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., now the United States Na ional bank, was already at the corner of Twelfth and Farnam streets, and transacted In the line of jobbing and wholesale trade the chief business was in agricultural imple ments, groceries, hardware, lumber, liquors, furniture and some dry goods. In addition to the nucleus of manufacturing on a small scale, such as everywhere carried on by the makers, shoemakers, blacksmiths and so forth, there were a number of more im nills were at work grinding wheat into flour Two breweries were converting malt into beer. A distillery was in operation manufac turing whisky and spirits. The linseed oil works had just been started. There were two oap and candle factories, a cigar box factory, paper box factory, a coffee and spice mill, a oundry, a carriage factory and several wagor makers, sash, door and blind manufacturers. a show case maker, and pork packers. There were two establishments engaged in the con struction of lightning rods and one which was flooding the west with Nebraska-made hoop-skirts and corsets. All this without counting the two thriving lottery swindles were soon after compelled to retire from business under the irresistible slaught of The Bee. The principal addition to the industries of Omaha for the year 1871 was the smelting works, which had been rganized the preceding year and which completed the construction of its works and be gan active operations in February, 1871, giv ing employment night and day to an aggre-gate of sixty men. Next to the Union Pacific car shops, the smelting works at once took rank at the forefront of Omaha's manuacturing enterprises.

REPRESENTATION IN THE PROFESSIONS Among the inhabitants of the town our traveler would have found a fair repre-Of the attorneys and law firms then practicing before the courts only a compara-tively few are still pursuing the profession in this city. Here, however, are some of the familiar names: G. W. Ambrose, of the familiar names: G. W. Ambrose, Baldwin & O'Brien, J. C. Cowin, Gilbert & Swartzlander, Neville & Hawes, Strickland & Webster, Savage & Manderson, A. J. Poppleton, C. H. Brown, C. S. Chase, W. J. Connell, G. W. Doane, Luther & Thurs-ton, John I. Redick, E. Wakeley, J. M. Woolworth, D. L. Thomas. surviving physicians of wenty-five years ago is still smaller. Those

who are still well known here are Drs. I. Van Camp. O. S. Wood, Peck & Moore, V. Coffman, S. D. Mercer, J. C. Denise, R. Conklin, George Tilden and James H. None of the ministers of 1871 occupy Omaha pulpits regularly today.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

In the matter of amusements our trav-

Harry Haskell, treasurer, and James Mar- eler would not have much difficulty to se- D. D., bishop. Very Rev. J. Curtis, adcure desired diversion. The Academy of ministrator and pastor.

Music, in the Caldwell block on Douglas Ginnis, assistant pastor. street, was the scene of theatrical enter-tainments by its own stock company under house. North Omaha. the management of Mr. Corri. Redick's New Opera house had but shortly been completed at Sixteenth and Farnam streets and witnessed a number of performances, both amateur and professional, before it was knocked down as a capital prize in the great Pattee lottery. Scattered about the town were innumerable concert and dance halls, where social gatherings of varying

degrees of propriety were the powerful and frequent attractions. a hotel guest, our traveler would hardly have fared so well as he might reasonably have expected. The famous Herndon house had been transformed into the Union Pacific railroad headquarters, and George W. Hall, superintendent of Sunday the wonderful Cozzens hotel, which George Francis Train had built in sixty days, could no longer lay claim to superlority There were, nevertheless, some dozen hos-telries ready to receive guests and give them good accommodations, and a host of lesser hotel lights and boarding houses. Among the hotels to which the business man of Omaha would have recommended house, Atlantic house, Cozzens hotel, Day enport house, Douglas house, Emmet house, Metropolitan hotel, Omaha house St. Charles hotel, St. James hotel, United States hotel, Valley house and Wyoming

Every hotel of pretension of course con ducted a saloon in connection with it, but if that had been all, there would by no neans have been enough saloons to supply the demand. The places where liquor was to be had added up between eighty and ninety and many of them had gambling room attachments for which no effort was made at concealment. EARLY RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

of church-going people presented a strong array and Omaha had made good progress in the field of mission, church and Sunday was as follows:. First Christian Church-Harney street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Trinity Episcopal Church-Corner Capitol avenue and Eighteenth street. Rt. Rev. R. H. Clarkson, bishop. Rev. J. G. Gasmann,

In contrast with this the organizations

Fourteenth and Casz streets. George C Mark's Episcopal Church-Corner of Eighth and Pierce streets. Rev. J. Rippey, rector. Second Presbyterian Church-Corner Sev enteenth and Dodge streets. Willia Hall, superintendent of Sunday school

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church-Corner

between Pacific and Pierce. Rev. Thomas McCague, pastor. First Methodist Church-Seventeenth street, near Capitol svenue. Rev. G. De La Matyr, pastor. Samuel Burns, superintendent of Sunday school. German Methodist Church-Davenport, be tween Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Rev John May, pastor. W. Sanfleid, superin-tendent of Sunday school. First Baptist Church-Corner Fifteenth

United Presbyterian Church-Tenth street

Davenport streets. O. B. Seagrave superintendent of Sunday school. tween Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. H. W. Kuhns, pastor. J. B. Detwiler, superintendent of Sunday school. Scandinavian Lutheran Church-Redick's Metropolitan block. Rev. G. S. Larson, pastor.

Unitarian Church-Services held in the old Congregational church, then concealed by Redick's new building, corner Sixteenth and Farnam streets. H. F. Bond, minister. First Congregational Church-Sixteenth between Farnam and Douglas streets. A. F. Sherrill, pastor. W. L. Peabody, super-intendent of Sunday school. Catholic Cathedral—Corner Ninth and Harney streets. Right Rev. J. M. O'Gorman,

ministrator and pastor. Rev. William Me-Redick's superintendent,

Tabernacle Baptist Church-Rice's hall. Caldwell block. Rev. J. T. Westover, A. M. pastor. Watson B. Smith, superintendent of Sunday school cond Baptist Church-Dodge between Ninth and Tenth streets. Rev. Amos John

True Latter Day Saints' Church—Cars near Sixteenth street. B. Mincr, presiding elder. Nicholas Rumel, superintendent of sunday school. Congregational Church—Simpson's hall, Fourteenth between Douglas and Dodge streets, Rev. A. F. Sherrill, paster.

Young Men's Christian Association-Room on Twelfth between Farnam and Douglas streets. Watson B. Smith, president; James M. Ham, vice president; William Fleming, treasurer; C. L. Garrison, recording secretary; J. C. Denise, M. D., corresponding secretary; Rev. W. H. Woods, editor and city missionary.

1871 were the American FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MORALITY. To quote in conclusion from the unknown contemporaneous author to whom I have previously referred, "with regard to morals Omaha has suffered from its position as the entrepot for all the west and the resort of professional rogues seeking a respite after a sojourn in the mountains. It was also plagued with a set of newspaper correspond-ents who delighted in retailing all that was prurient and giving to every street brawl the importance of a first-class tragedy. Hence the impression east is general that life and property are by no means safe in Omaha; upon this subject we say briefly that as in all cities, vice may be found in certain haunts in Omaha, but it does not ply its seductions nor display its vulgariti public, as it does in many places laying

claim to superior virtue. "As to the state of religion, during the last year, some of the churches have had to endure the trial of witnessing the fall of prominent members; others are divided in timent and some are destitute of pastors, but a glance at the city will show that re ligious activity has been the rule from the beginning. Sabbath schools are numerous and well attended; benevolent associations are sustained as well as missionary enter-prises and should any one test the report of liberality which pervades all classes he will find nowhere in the world a more hearty response to the claims of suffering humanity than he will from the religious portion of the population of Omaha."

VICTOR ROSEWATER A BUSY BEE.

Written for Tac Bee.
Quick perception, steadfast spirit,
Found the land of pienty fair;
But it lay in helpless slience,
Full of blessing, rich and rare,

With the courage of conviction, Sceing visions from afar, Faithful purpose, strong endeavor, Swung the great west's gate ajar;

Sent a cry to all who struggled In the crowded, stiffing east, Telling them to come where Nature Spreads a most refreshing feast.

Called to those whom fortune favored, "Come to us, and bring your wealth;" We will help you to increase it.

Give your souls and bodies health."

Saw a thriving city builded Where the wilderness had been, Gave a helpful, candid hand-clasp Unto all who entered in.

Bravely fought the ambushed foemen, Jealousy and greed lestow, On the few whose finer fiber Finds a way for all to go.

Emphasized all righteous doing, Fearlessly exposed the wrong, Made Nebraska's welfare foremost, Lived her sorrows, shared her song. BELLE WILLEY GUB. Winside, Neb., June 18, 1886.