ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1896-TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

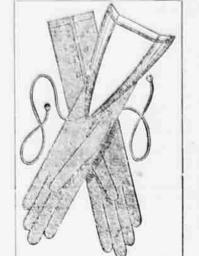
## GREATEST SALE of



Not only ever held in Omaha, but in the world-Greatest in number-Greatest in value—and Greatest of all in bargains

ENTIRE AISLES FULL OF GLOVES. WHOLE BARGAIN SQUARE GROUPS FULL OF GLOVES.

16th and Douglas, OMANA,



00 Dozen Ladies High Grade Imported Kid Brought over by the Transatlantic Steamship Co. and imported by the largest and most influential Kid Glove Store in America—handling only the highest grades of kid gloves—consisting of all such well known brands as "Charles," "Carola," "Alix," "Latour," "Le Superb." "Marion," "Zettie," "Le Rival," "Maloine," "Cloria," "Chamois," etc. All sound and

perfect except a few-which became but very slightly marked by water.

LADIES TWO DOLLAR LOT

Kid Gloves

At toc a pair we will sell all the 4-button Suede slightly spotted. These would cost up to \$2,00 a pair if bought regularly.

Ladies' Two Dollar and Half Kid Gloves

A Pair.

In this lot are 500 dozen of the finest 8-button leagth Mousquetaire Kid Gloves ever imported. They and 8-button Mousquetaire Gloves, in tan, brown come in black, every shade of brown, tan, navy, cream, mode and grey that were in any way mussed or white, and all evening shades. They are in all sizes and every pair almost perfect. These would cost Ladies' Two Dollar and Half LOT Gloves

THE WHOLE ENTIRE 12,600 DOZEN ON SALE IN JUST FOUR (4) LOTS, AND JUST (4) FOUR PRICES

This lot contains just as fine French Kid Gloves that are imported, either in hook or button, in the very latest possible shades, including dom ever shown in the west. They are suitable for black, red mode, white, brown, tan and all the desirable shades, fin- street wear, evening dress or driving. In 4-button ished in wide or narrow silk, embroidered backs. No one can find any \$2 50 a pair regularly. Take your choice for 19c a fault with them as the most of them are the finest gloves ever seen in Omaha. Take your choice for 39c a pair, worth \$2.50.

Ladies' Highest Quality Kid Gloves

This lot contains the highest grades of Kid Gloves that are manufactured in Europe and which are selglace, 7-hook Foster lacing and 8-button French Mousquetaire. Take your choice of these elegant gloves for 59c pair.

100 Pieces of \$1.00 and \$1.25 FANCY DRESDEN AND PERSIAN

SILKS and 50 pieces
FANCY TRIMMING 200

SILKS.

100 Pieces Cheney Bros. Black \$2.50 Ribbons at 15c Yard

Regular 60c quality, warranted

sentatives of the party, and they held sepa-rate sessions for nearly a week. One nomi-

nated John Tyler for president, but he soon after withdrew and left the field open for James K. Polk, who was elected.

The fifth national convention of the emocracy met also at Baltimore, on May

and Barnburners. The delegates of the

JAMES K. POLK.

other states listened with more or less pa

tience to the disputes of the New Yorkers for five days, and finally the committee on

credentials reported in favor of admitting both delegations and dividing the vote of New York between them. This pleased neither of the factions. The Barnburners,

neither of the factions. The Barnburners, headed by Samuel J. Tilden, withdrew from

the convention, and the Hunkers, though they remained, announced through Daniel

S. Dickinson that they declined to particl

pate in the bailoting. Lewis Cass was nominated for president. Van Buren, with

Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts as chief assistant, led a bolt, became the

candidate of the free soil party and secured enough votes to defeat Cass and elect Zachary Taylor, the whig candidate.

A DARK HORSE WINS.

In 1852 the era of Van Burenism was

closed and the democrats of New York sent a united delegation to the national convention, which met at the Maryland In-

stitute building at Baltimore on June 1 A majority of the delegates favored Wil-

liam L. Marcy for president and the minority favored Cass. The two-thirds rule was fatal to the leading rivals and Franklin

Pierce received the presidential nomination In 1856 the democratic national conven

tion met at Cincinnati on June 2. But three prominent candidates—Buchanan. Pierce and Douglas—were urged upon the convention. The bulk of the southern delegates, guided by the instinct of present

utility, voted to renominate Pierce, because

of his Kansas policy, forgetting that Doug

las had not only begun it, but was their

strongest future ally to continue it. When, after a day of fruitless balloting, they changed their votes to Douglas, Buchanan, the so-called "old fogy," just returned from the English mission, and therefore, not

The New York democrats were

\$1.00 Ribbons at 5c Yard.

On another bargain square we pure silk and satin high grade ribbon, in all the new shades and colors, from 1 to 4 inches wide, your choice at 5c per yd. This will be the most sensational ribbon offering ever known

50c. 75c and M.00 ladies' new wash waists in

on the floor in our main

in neat patterns, worth up to 15c yard, only slightly mussed.

when Mr. Manning and those who were

associated with him had any reason to doubt

the accuracy of the canvass. Yet there was

a moment, ten moments perhaps, when it seemed to others as though the convention

might be stampeded to Governor Hendricks.

In the indescribable fury which accompanied that effort, when the convention seemed to have gone mad and the maniacal galleries

were demanding with vociferous and awful

demonstrations the nomination of Hendricks, Mr. Manning sat at the head of the New

York delegation as unrufiled as though his ears were deaf and his eyes were blind.

in time of extraordinary political peril was ever seen than that with which Mr. Man-

ning and his delegates then offered. Had he

wavered, had he or his betrayed the slightest

sense of fear, the end would have come, and

Hendricks would have occupied the white house instead of the vice presidential chair.

At last, when there was a lull in this storm, Mr. Manning arose, and, in a quiet, de-liberate manner, as though all which had just happened was the mere rustling of

the leaves upon the trees outside, he said: "Mr. Chairman, the New York delegation

instructs me to cast its united vote for Grover Cleveland." And, with this utter-ance, the Hendricks charm was broken, and

not long after Grover Cleveland was the nominee of his party for the presidency, with

Governor Hendricks for vice. The canvass had been conducted for Cleveland in ac-

cordance with the political teachings of Governor Tilden, for Manning was an apt

scholar and worthy of his training. The Hendricks incident was the only

excitement during the meeting of the con-

vention

No more majestic picture of composure

THEY CARRIED THE BANNER

Great Leaders Who Have Been Nominated by the Followers of Jefferson.

BUT ONE NOW AMONG THE LIVING

Brief Review of Democratic National Conventions, Where They Were Held and the Standard Bearers Chosen\_Instructive History.

(Copyright 1896, Syndicate Press, Boston.) At noon on July 7 the sixteenth national convention of the democratio party will assemble in Chicago. It was in May, 1832, at Baltimore, that the first national convention of the party was held. Before that time the presidential nominations had been made by congressional caucuses, but the arrogant assumption of the congressmen that they had the right to nominate a president broke down under the burden or Mr. Crawford in 1828 General Jackson was swept into the white house "under the pressure of spontaneous enthusiasm," as his admirers claimed, and no convention or congressional caucus was deemed necessary to formally nominate him. Every democrat understood that Jackson was his candidate. The first national convention, held in 1832, began business by laying down the famous and inflexible "two-thirds rule" as a funda-



mental regulation, a rule from which th nocratic party has never dared to depar-

The second national convention of the democratic party also met at Baltimore, its date being May 20, 1835, eighteen months in advance of the holding of the elections in the principal states. At that time the selection of electors was not held simultacously in the different states, some of thte states choosing electors by popular suffrage. while others had their legislatures choose them, as United States senators are chosen at the present time. This second convention

CHINA

nated, to compromise on a platform. For more than a week the convention battled in

purpose to procure the passage of a pro-slavery resolution, which was written by Benjamin. The northern delegates de-clared that on that platform the democracy could count on carrying not more than two northern states and certainly not New York. Moreover, Henry B. Payne loudly proclaimed that such a resolution would be an insult to Douglas and the northern democracy, and he proposed, in its stead, another pledging the democratic party to abide by the decision of the supreme court upon this

committee.

slavery question.

The southern democrats repudiated the suggestion, claiming that such a resolution would be nothing more than a makeshift, a subterfuge, and would be unworthy the sup port of any organization powerful enough to contend for the presidency. Unable to agree in committee, the resolutions were taken into the convention, and here the northern democracy and friends of Douglas were in the majority. Henry B. Payne matched himself against Caleb Cushing and gained in the encounter the repute for skill as a politician and tactician which served him quarter of a century later so well that was elected United States senator from Ohio. Under Payne's leadership the majority re port in favor of the pro-slavery resolution was defeated and the minority or Douglas report adopted, and then occurred that omnous portent of a more dangerous secession which was to happen within a year. Th delegates from the seven identical states



HORATIO SEYMOUR

they had seceded from the union withdrey from this convention and set up another of their own. They knew that in doing this the democratic party was split and that the republicans must win in the election of the fall. When the delegates from these seven states departed the northern democracy controlled the convention absolutely. They were not able, however, to nominate Douglas on account of the adoption of the two-thirds rule Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland voted for John C. Breckinridge steadily

at the present time. This second convention reaffirmed the two-thirds rule and nominated Martin Van Buren for president.

BALTIMORE THE FAVORITE.
For a time Baltimore seems to have been the favorite city for these gatherings of president makers. In May, 1840, both the democratic and white parties held their conventions in that town, and, what has never happened since, they both met on the same day. The democracy nominated Martin Van Buren again, and there was not a voice raised against him. Yet he was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls by General Harrison, and this first great overthrow of the democracy was a magnificent.

The second convention the terror, not have the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided to the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided to the firm adhesion of a decided to the firm adhesion of a decided to the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesion of a decided majority, mainly from the firm adhesi A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT. General Harrison, and this first great over-threw of the democracy was a magnificent The democratic national convention of tion of victory, but it was made to prevent

So was epoch-making in more ways than the possibility of the success of Douglas. So the exertions of George H. Petaleton on State, losing even his own state and nominated John Bell of Tennessee for president and Edward Everett of Massa-chusetts for vice president. This party, which was deemed insignificant, nevertheless polled almost as many votes as the Breekinridge democrats. That, however, was due to the fact that thousands of the southern democrats stayed away from The south revealed its single of the southern democrats stayed away from



FRANK P. BLAIR. of citizens assembled to consider the na tional needs than was that convention of democrats that met in Chicago on August 30, 1864; intensely and purely patriotic it was, if also in some things misjudging Besides all the northern states, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Mis-souri were represented by accredited dele-gations. Nearly all the seceded states had self-appointed delegates there to testify that there was still a body of loyal citizens. tional needs than was that convention of that there was still a body of loyal citizens in every one of those states that hoped for a restoration of the union on the basis of constitutional equality. The attendance of outsiders from all parts of the country was larger by thousands than that upon the republican convention of 1860. However, the convention was singularly unfortunate. The delegates had practi-cally agreed, even before getting to Chicago nominating General McClettan, and they had also agreed to do the absurdly in consistent thing of placing in nomination a union general who had won some brilliant victories, and of compelling him to stand on a platform which was virtually an insulto his career as a soldier. This platform declared that, after three years of failure

to restore the union, it was high time to call for immediate cessation of hostilities. McClellan was nominated on the first ballot, and with such a reproach as was hinted in this platform as the issue of the campaign. Even before the convention ad-journed the lie was given to the platform, for the news of the capture of Fort Morgan was then received, and only the day before the convention adjourned General Sherman emphasized the ridiculous position in which the party had placed itself by sending the news that Atlanta had fallen. General McClellan himself, in accepting the nomination, practically repudlated the platform.

whig triumph. Van Buren carried only 1860 was epoch-making in more ways than the possibility of the success of Douglas. By the exertions of George H. Pendleton 1860 in which the democratic party revealed made for any other candidates.

Yd

the corruption of the republicans. It was crat in the United States felt that Tilden felt that this protest was a quoque was cheated out of the presidency in 1877, agreement, for the party had been charged with responsibility for the Tammany ring frauds under Tweed, and

was manifestly impossible to elect any straight democrat who was prominent enough for the nomination. The regular party convention therefore disregarded precedent and endorsed Horace Greeley, who was already in the field as the candidate of these republicans who had revolted against their party's convention. A "rump conven tion" of democrats nominated Charles O'Conor for president and John Quincy Adams for vice president, but aithough vigorous protests were made against Greeley's endorsement by the Bayards of Delaware the veteran abolitionist was supported by the party generally, with what disastrous results is well remembered. In 1876 it was felt that success was poss

de, and the national convention met at St Louis on June 28. General John A. McCler-pand of Illinois was president. The New York delegation, as usual, was divided, the Tammany hall men being bitterly opposed to he nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, who was choice of a majority of the delegation John Kelly, August Belmont and Augustu Schell of New York energetically dealsted the candidacy of Mr. Tilden, but under the



JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

New York was cast for Tilden. Some able men were in the convention, most of them men were in the convention, most of them for revenue only, and on that platform Han-for the first time appearing prominently in cock was defeated.

CLEVELAND'S STAR RISES.

There was William Dresheimer, who would ccome governor if Tilden were elected presi-ent; Speaker Randall, who venerated Tilden s the ablest democrat since Jackson; young Vilas of Wisconsin, afterward to serve in a president's cabinet; Leon Abbett, afterward governor of New Jersey; William C. Whit-ney, himself to gain great prominence; Henry Watterson, "Blue Jeans" Williams tion, practically repudiated the platform George H. Pendleton was nominated for vice president and, as in 1860, now the democracy had placed in nomination very young men. McClellan was not yet 40 years of age, and Pendleton was only a little past 40. Of course the canvass which followed this nomination was without interest. The result was known even before the hallots were cast. and General McClernand. The platform was prepared by Mr. Tilden himself, although in the ballots were cast.

In 1868 the democratic mational convention convened at Tammany hall. New York on the 4th of July. The democracy of New York was then under the control of Tweed and Sweeney, and it was Tweed's policy to nominate Salmon P. Chase for president:

Securing revenue. Only one format ballot was taken. Tilden lacking only a few of a two-thirds vote, the rest being scattered for Hendricks, Bayard, Hancock and Governor Allen. Before the second ballot was completed Mr. Tilden was nominated, and Governor Hendricks was placed upon the ticket with him. It was the first convention since



FERNANDO WOOD.

vas urged as a reason for his renomination. When the convention met Daniel Manning chairman of the democratic committee of New York state, presented the famous letter from Mr. Tilden, which was his last official communication to the democracy. In this he declined to assume the position of candidate for the office of which he had been frauded. But many of the delegates refused to accept the letter as final, and thirty-eight votes were cast for him on the first ballot. With Tilden out of the way, Bayard was brought forward by an influential element, and so was Judge Thurman and William R. Morrison, as a tariff reform candidate, though the convention, through political manipula-tion, which has never been fully understood, seemed to be for Hancock. He received 171 votes on the first ballot: Bayard, 1531/2; Payne, 81; Thurman, 68; Justice Field, 65; Morrison, 62; Hendricks, 491/2; Tilden, 38. New York, seeing that Payne could not be nominated, tried to combine on Randall, but it did so too late. The combination had een made for Hancock, and upon the second ballot there was a stampede, which gave Hancock ultimately every vote of the convention but thirty-two, and with William H. English of Indiana as candidate for vice president. The platform called for a tarid

The most interesting and exciting cratic convention ever held was that in Chicago in 1884, at which Grover Cleveland was first nominated. There was interest and excitement in the Charleston convention of 1860, but that was comparatively a small assemblage. The St. Louis convention of 1876, which nominated Tilden, drew a large attendance of non-delegates, and its proceed rgs were followed with curiosity whole country. This last named body was troubled with some of the very questions that vexed the Chicago convention of 1884those, namely, that arose from the attitude of Tammany-but it was known beforehand that Mr. Tilden would have the conven-Not so with the convention to which Mr. Cleveland submitted his claims. Tammany was fighting him, and barides there was oposition to him in New Jersey and other mportant democratic states, and there were

CLEVELAND AGAIN. In 1888 the national democracy met in Louis on Tuesday, June 6, to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Previous to the day of assembling there was no great interest taken by the country at large in the then coming convention. It was universally understood that Grover Cleveland's would be the only name submitted for the consideration of the delegates for first place. When there is no contest for the first place there is sure to be no very large crowd. And for the second place, while several names were mentioned, there was really but one name that was regarded as eligible under the circumstances to be on the ticket. The choice the convention would make for vice president was as well known for weeks before the convention assembled as it was the moment it was finally made. Great authors, they convention to the convention of the conve nade. Great numbers, therefore, of the nosts of democrats that usually attend the national conventions were very willing to accept by anticipation Cleveland and Thur-man as the candidates, and willingly left the ratification of the people's choice to the delegates alone. Mr. Cleveland was nominated by acclamation slmost immediately after the organization, with Judge Thurman, rather against his will, as his associate upon the ticket. The platform in a modified way represented the views which President Cleveland had expressed in his tariff message of the winter before, and on that issue the party went before the

The story of the convention of 1892, in which the claims of David E. Hill had to give place to an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, is familiar to all, and need not be repeated here.

It will be noticed from this rapid re-

view that the national conventions of the democratic party have been held oftener in Baltimore than in any other city. In-deed, of the sixteen conventions which the six other declared candidates for the nomination.

of mocracy has had, including the one which is to meet in Chicago in July, eight have Still there was no formidable canvass been held in Baltimore.