

Something To Talk About

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One of the most successful Specialists, has taken offices at the northeast corner of 14th and Farnam streets. The doctor's rapidly increasing practice compels him to seek more commodious offices.

The doctor is unsurpassed in the treatment of all forms of Private Diseases, Stricture, Lost Manhood and Ambitton.

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Has been simply marvelous. He is treating patients by correspondence in aimost every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

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Send 10 cents (stamps) for the Doctor's book, The Life Secret, for "Man" or "Woman."

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BABY BERVERES FREE

1403 Douglas Street, Omaha.

TOIL AND MOIL A WEARY DAY.

The Lamentable Experience of Young Men and Maiden Clerks of Omaha.

Standing From Morning Till Night-

A MOVEMENT TO RELIEVE BOTH

Lunching in a Cellar -- The Eloquent Pleas of Shoe Clerks for Early Closing.

The ladies of Women's assembly, No. 9379, Knights of Labor, during the past few days have taken a most decided interest in the hardships that surround the pathway of the working girls, and especially the clerks and shop girls of the city. One lady, who is a prominent officer in the association, said yesterday: "It is an outrage upon humanity that these girls are compelled to endure such great hardships. Our assembly has made a thorough canvass of the situation and we find nearly two thousand young girls in Omaha who are compelled to toil from ten to fourwho are compelled to toil from ten to four-teen hours per day six days in the week. We don't object to the hours they labor if they were well treated and received fair wages for their services. Now take for instance the girls in most of the stores and see what they have to do. At 7:30 a. m. a young girl comes down town, and five minutes later she is be-hind the counter, where she is constantly on her feet until 6 o'clock at night, and fre-quently two or three hours later. If a girl at-tempts to rest, by leaning against the counter, she receives a severe reprimand, and if the private office and dischaged.

"At noon the girls in many of the fashiona-

private office and dischaged.

"At noon the girls in many of the fashionable stores are given fifteen minutes for lunch, but what a lunch it is, not that there is anything wrong with the quality, but the place where it is eaten. Down in the basement of nearly every store in the city there is an unoccupied room, dimly lighted and without ventilation. In this place, call at high noon and you will find any where, depending upon the magnitude of the store, from five to twenty young women, leaning against the wall, or sitting upon the floor, devouring a cold lunch. When this is finished they are again at their places in the palatial salesrooms, when weary, footsore and despondent, they when weary, footsore and despondent, they are expected to smile upon customers and receive the insults of shoppers for six hours more. This thing is repeated day after day, week after week and month after month, and

more. This thing is repeated day after day, week after week and month after month, and never a hand is raised to help the poor young creatures who are giving their lives to their employers, receiving but little better treatment than the beasts of burden.

"With these girls," said the lady, "the wage question is another matter that must receive the attention of our union. We do not propose to dictate what wages a merchant shall pay his clerks, but we do propose that our daughters and our sisters shall receive a fair and respectable compensation for their services. To give you an idea. Last Christmas a number of young girls went to work in one of the leading stores, where they were employed to sell on commission. The first day they worked they made the enormous sum of 10 cents, and when the week was ended after paying their car fare they were in debt, notwithstanding the fact that they had been on their feet and worked nearly and been on their feet and worked nearly

ninety-six hours.

"This is one of the evils we want righted," said the lady, "and the only way is to make a move. The girls will not make the start, and so we have decided to take the matter up, having been pledged the support of the Central Labor union, as well as the support of every other union in the city.
"We do not expect to bring about a revolution, but by taking active steps, being firm and making only just demands, we expect that in time we will put woman on a footing where she will receive the same pay as a man,

The ladies who are working in this vineyard have started out with an earnest deter-mination and will make a strong effort to carry their point, which they hope to do by gathering in new members until their union is of such proportions as to make its influence

providing she does the same work and does

At the meeting held last week fifty new members were admitted, and neverly double that number of applications for membership filed. Most of the applicants are young ladies who are employed in the stores, shops and factories, who believe their condition will be benefited by placing themselves under the protecting wing of the Knights of Labor, who was placing to be held to be for the weifare of this sister organization as watchfully as after

Fourteen Hours a Day.

For two successive seasons the clerks in the retail boot and shoe stores of the city have endeavored to prevail upon their employers to close their places of business at 6 o'clock p. m., at least during the summer months.

Two years ago the clerks prepared and circulated a petition, which was pretty generally signed; but, as one or two of the leading firms failed to live up to the agreement, the experiment was not tried.

Last year, as summer approached, not discouraged by their former failure, the clerks again made an effort to bring about the reform, but again their work went for naught. Some of the firms would not enter into the compact, and for this reason no results were

This year, for the third time, the men come smilingly to the front and ask their employ-ers to grant their request.

crs to grant their request.

Last week a petition was circulated among the retailers, and with but few exceptions, was signed, most of the merchants feeling that when their men commenced work at 7:30 in the morning and labored until 6 o'clock in the evening, their interests were being served as faithfully as they could demand.

To get an expression from the clerks upon the subject of closing representatives of the Barrenness and All the subject of closing representatives of the various houses were interviewed yesterday and found to be almost a unit in favor of clos-

E. B. Talmage of Hayward Bros. Our firm is strongly in favor of closing at 6 o'clock, believing that this is the first step towards educating the public to make the purchases in the afternoon instead of waiting until evening. In giving my opinion 1 give the opinion of all of the clerks in the store, when I say we are strongly in favor of the when I say we are strongly in favor of the movement. For instance, I come down town go to work at 7:30 every morning and continue at work until 9 o'clock at night, week after week and month after month. I have sold shoes for seven years and, during that time, unless when sick, I have scarcely ever spent an evening at home. The way we conduct business at the present time, uniting at the time we do, it is present time, quitting at the time we do, it is nearly 10 o'clock when we reach our homes, and by the time we have washed, eaten our supper and are prepared to devote some time and attention to our families, it is nearly mid-night. Yes, sir, I am positively in favor of early closing, and not only are the clerks, but the proprietors. There is only about so much

the proprietors. There is only about so much trade, and, if we lose it Saturday evening, we will get most of it the following Monday, or some other day during the week.

Thomas B. Norris of Norris & Wilcox—You may say that I, as well as all the other men, are for early closing and always have been. We favored it one year ago and we favored it two years ago. Both times the clerks would have secured these extra hours they now ask had it not been for one or two merchants who signed the agreement and then withdrew. When men go to work at 7 o'clock in the morning and work until 6 o'clock in the evening it is as much as any man ought to ask of When men go to work at 7 o'clock in the merning and work until 6 o'clock in the evening it is as much as any man ought to ask of his employes. I don't think the merchants would lose any trade, as the public generally is in sympathy with the movement and I am confident the people would patronize the merchants who would inaugurate this new plan and carry it out. When I said new I meant only new to Omaha, because today in almost every city when any attempt to be metropolitan is made, not only the shoe stores but all other retail stores close early and give their help the benefit of the evenings. This has been tried in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and a dozen other cities I might name and in every instance it has worked so well that you could not induce the merchants to again adopt the country-town plan of keeping their stores open all day and half of the night.

John A. Bryan's or Schoelpley's boot and shoe house—My people favor early closing, believing that by so doing they will have a better trade than now. They also consider that if a man puts in ten to twelve hours per day he is doing enough. But I, as well as the other clerks in the store, realize that it would

be rulnous to Mr. Schoelply's business if he should close his house and the other mer-chants continue to keep their stores open un-

till 9 and 10 o'clock.
Will Nash of William N. Whitney's -Mr.

till 9 and 10 o'clock.

Will Nash of William N. Whitney's—Mr. Whitney was one of the first men to suggest the idea of early closing and all of his clerks apprecate his efforts in their behalf. We realize that it is not a question of dollars and cents with him but it is for the purpose of showing the people we are men instead of slaves and are entitled to some respect and consideration. Of course, the clerks are for early closing and, to make up for the three hours, we would be given, we would be perfectly willing to work much harder during the day. As it is now, we are in the store from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, with barely time to step out and get our lunches. When we are through work it is so late or we are so tired that there is no pleasure in going out among people and so we become hermits. It may not come this year but before long the time will come in Omaha when not only the rill shoe stores but the dry goods, the clothing and even the grocery stores will close early in the evening. It is just as convenient for people to do their trading early as it is to wait until after dark. They talk about the evening trade. It is true there is some of this trade, but not one time in a hundred do we sell a pair of fine shoes after night. In buying good shoes men and women will follow the same rule as in buying dress goods or clothing. Instead of making their selections

buying good shoes men and women will follow the same rule as in buying dress goods or clothing. Instead of making their selections at night they will wait until daylight.

Aaron Zunder of Zunder & Harris—The firm by which I am employed signed the petition to close at 6 o'clock, and will stand by it. I have talked with the members and know they are in favor of such a movement. They have no desire to keen their, clerks in the I have talked with the members and know they are in favor of such a movement. They have no desire to keep their clerks in the store for fourteen hours daily. They also realize that if the stores all close at 6 o'clock the trade that comes to them after night would come during the day, and that they would lose nothing by the change, though for a time it might be hard to educate the people to purchase their goods during the day. Some of the people argue that, if early clos-Some of the people argue that, if early clos-ing were put into operation, the retailers would lose the trade of the laboring men, but this is not true. If these men understood that the stores were closed early they would make arrangements to buy during the day. This argument of losing trade is only a pre-text to get more work out of the men for the

same amount of money.

Robert Rosenzweig of A. D. Morse's—I, as well as my fellow-clerks, would be only too glad to be allowed to work harder and close at 6 o'clock. I think the firm would not lose at 6 o'clock. I think the firm would not lose any trade by the operation, as I believe this evening trade we now get would come in the morning and afternoon. At the present time Mr. Morse closes his store at 8 o'clock, which is an improvement on the old rule, but still, we would be far better satisfied if we could get out at 6 o'clock, eat our suppers and have our evenings to ourselves. All of the clerks look at this matter in the same light and favor early closing. We in the same light and favor early closing. We did not sign the petition for early closing, be cause when it was presented, we understood that Mr. Morse would adopt the 8 o'clock closing plan and at that time we did not feel that we could ask for more than this.'

Rest on Saturday Afternoon.

The wholesale houses of the city are dropping into line and the early closing on Saturday afternoons promises to become popular For several weeks the proprietors have been considering the matter and yesterday it was put into effect for the first time. The following firms locked their doors at 2 o'clock m. and gave their employes the p. m. and gave their employes the benefit of the rest of the afternoon: The American hand-sewed shoe company; William Van Aeram & Hart; W. V. Morse & Co.; Robinson notion company; Gate City hat company; Darrow & Logan; M. E. Smith & Co.; Charles A. Coe & Co.; Schneider & Loomis; Kirkendall, Jones & Co.; Kilpatrick, Koch & Co.; Z. T. Lindsay; Rector, Wilhelmy & Co.; Omahu, hardware company; Lee. & Co.; Omaha hardware company; Lee, Clarke, Andreesen & Co.; Kohn & Wells. The above firms state the new order of things has come to stay and that early closing will continue at least during the summer

Many of the other wholesale firms of the city will follow suit and by June I it is un-derstood that none of them will make an ef-fort to transact any Saturday afternoon busi-

The Plumbers. Strikes may come and strikes may go, but the Omaha plumbers will keep entirely aloof from them, or at least it will take more than an ordinary grievance to cause the boys to throw down their tools and throw up their hands. Last season, as is well known, the bosses were at the outs from early spring until cold weather set in; men were imported by the bosses and sent back by the journey-men until the treasuries of both unions were nearly wrecked and the end was that neither faction won a victory and all of the parties concerned went into the winter poor, This season things have been very much dif-This season things have been very indea dif-ferent, as the employers and employes are on the best of terms and are getting along as nicely as though the trouble of last season had never existed, and aside from this, the city this year has been a bonanza for the Omaha plumber, as not a scab has shown up to ask for a job. Most of the master plumbers have retained all of their old, men and the wages paid are fully up to the scale in other cities. The union has been carefully reorganized and the warlike element weeded out until only first class men are in the ranks and they are having all the work they can and they are having all the work they can handle. Early in the spring some of the enterprising shop owners predicted a revival of business in the extreme west and following out their idea a number of them established branch shops in Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, which they put in charge of their Omaha employes. The movement has been a profitable one, as with their experience they have gone into these eities and taken they have gone into these cities and taken the cream of the business while the old resi-dents have sat idly by and wondered what the new comers were doing and how they were doing it. Many of the scabs who were here last year profitted by what they learned, joined the union and today are either in branch shops or are trusted employes working at scale wages and as staunch union men as can be found in any city in the land. C. F. Strosner and G. W. Cook—Every clerk

in the store favors closing at an early hour. We cannot see why shoe stores should not close as early as dry goods and clothing houses. If we thought it was to Mr. Cook's interest to keep the doors open until 100'clock we would do so. But, after considering the matter in its various phases, we know he would lose none of his present trade, while the prospects are that he would got a large afternoon trade that now would get a large afternoon trade that now goes elsewhere. We know how our em-ployer feels regarding the subject, and have no hesitancy in declaring ourselves, though we are not the prime movers in the early closing step now being taken by the clerks of

George Frank, with Phillp Lang—Individually all the clerks in the store are in favor of the early closing plan. We did not sign the petition as we were afraid if we did so our heads would be chopped off. We would like to see the store closed at 6 o'clock. While we dare not come out openly and say se, we most decidedly favor the movement and our sympathies are with the boys.

Samuel Baswitz, with Henry Dohle.—We would like to see the early closing plan carried out and will assist the clerks in the other stores, though we can do but little as Mr. Dohle is absent. If the principal stores of the city close at 6 o'clock, we are with them and I am positive Mr. Dohle will follow in their wake. George Frank, with Phillp Lang-Individu-

Hashers.

During the past week a chop house waiter's union has been one of the labor organizations to be conceived and die in its infancy. One year ago a similar attempt was made at or-ganization, but it met with the same dismal failure, none of them having interest enough to push the matter through. Unions of this class are in existence in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and many of the larger towns and are in a flourishing condition. In Omaha the arm waiters number about two hundred, the arm waiters number about two hundred, and the wages range from \$i to \$i per week, which includes board. In the cities where unions are in operation the wages average about \$3 per week more, with a preference always given to the union men.

Here the filea of organization has practically been given up, though the Knights of Labor will make one more effort to get the men to take hold of the matter and organize a

EDEN MUSEE.

One Week, Commencing Monday, May 5th. Uffner's Texas Quadruplets.

You are respectfully invited to at-

tend our first reception to be given at the EDEN MUSEE, commencing Monday, May 5th, at 1 p. m. Maybe you don't know who we are,

cause we haven't been around very long. Our names are Faith, Hope, Charity and Patience Page. We were three months old April 10th. We have blue eyes, fair complexion and flaxen hair we were all born at the same moment. Our combined weight when we were born was 30 pounds (we know, 'cause grandma weighed us). We are not cross babies, and we have never been voted a nuisance, 'cause we only cry when we have to. You know that is the only way we have of letting folks know we want something. We don't believe there was ever any such cute, pretty babies as we are. We have looked through all the histories and encyclopedias (my, that's a big word for little babies), and we haven't



found where any four baby girls were ever born of one mother at one birth, My! Didn't lots of folkes come to see us down at Ingersoll, Texas, where we live. So many came that at last papa and mamma had to take us and go away off where nobody could find us. Now we wil think you don't like lit-

tle babies if you don't come and see us. Don't forget Monday, May 5th, at 1 p. m., sharp, our first reception takes place.

Bye-bye till Monday, FAITH PAGE, HOPE PAGE, CHARITY PAGE, PATIENCE PAGE,

The Quadruplets.

come from Texas we've got knives and pistols in our boots. We ain't got any boots yet, and maybe we won't wear boots when we grow up.

In Their Unrivalled Sketch,

P. S .--- Maybe yon'll be afraid to

come, 'cause you'll think 'cause we

Two Great Theatres and Two Great Shows.

Harry and Ella Maynard, THE REICK FAMILY,

LEOPOLD and KEATING,

The Great Musical Team formerly with Haverly's Minstrels.

"The Telephone." CATLIN AND DUDLEY COMEDY COMPANY.

In the Roaring Farce, "SCENES IN A CHINESE LAUNDRY."

ONE DIME ADMITS TO ALL.

10c

10c

the laborers of the world desire eight hours for his daily bread, I desire to address this

ommunication. The time is first approaching when the laboring man of Nebraska will be called upon to use his right of elective franchise to elect officers to govern and legislate for him during the next two years. His vote will be asked for in the selection of governor, and a whole list of st te officials, including the legislature of Nebraska, to represent us. The laboring men should ask which of these officers in their official capacity will come the nearest to our own and our families' welfare and happi-

Brothers, let us send a greeting to all askng them to look after our state laws and our

You ask what are our interests? I answer: You ask what are cur interests? I answer:
They are too numerous to enumerate in a communication of this kind.
At few of them are: The honor of the state that is your home and that you make your living in; that the corporations be responsible in money for all labor done in the construction and maintenance of their work, whether the work be done by the company or by contractors; that the corporations shall by contractors; that the corporations shall see that labor be paid in money at least once every week and that a laborer's lien shall have precedence over all other indebtedness against the company's property; that at the expiration of the present contracts, the state shall work all convicts at her own expense and in a position that they will not compete

with honest labor,

These are some of the requirments and how are we going to get them! We have asked the old parties time and again for such asked the old parties time and again for such legislation as I mention. I say, stop begging and insist on them giving you the legislation you ask for. You ask, "How will we do it?" I answer, "In your primary elections." You will have plenty of candidates asking your votes for the honorable office of governor of Nebraska. The one who will come the nearest to your views in his recommendations to the legislature is your man. See that you send honest, fearless men from your primaries to the county convention. your primaries to the county convention, who will vote for delegates to the state con-vention that will vote for your choice of these candidates in the state convention, the nom-inee you will be most interested in is gov-ernor. In his message to the legislature the governor maps out the legislation, as that body will be called to act upon. If he be a live, energetic, well posted and honest man, his influence in the lower house is equal to ten members. In fact, the right kind of a governor can mold legislation almost to suit

The next most important man to look after is your representative in the legislature, every candidate. When he announces himself as such, call on him or send a delegation to him and see, if elected, what he will do for you. He is supposed to be familiar with all your legislation, and if his answers are satis factory, go to the primaries and stand by your candidate. If they are nominated, go to your candidate. If they are nominated, go to the polls and work for them in every way that is honorable and lawful. Stand shoul-der to shoulder by your nominees in their election as you would ex-pect them to do for you when elected. The pan who will make you a good officer is he who is industrious; is sober; has a good business education; is respected by his neighbors; has a local pride in his domestic surroundings; has a watchful eve over the surroundings; has a watchful eye over the interests of his country; who loves his state, and is willing at any time to serve his country in defense of her honor. A man of that kind you can rely upon will do what he agrees to do without any positive piedge, and it is our duty when we find such men to work for them.

A. J. Righy.

The Eight-Hour Move. Although no attempt was made in this city

to accept the invitation of the American confederation of labor and observe May 1 as labor day the sympathy of the working men was with the movement. The thousands of men who carn their bread by daily toil, at noon lifted up their voices, praying that in Chicago where the great struggle was going on, success might crown the effort. At their homes that night, many of them clothed themselves in their best raiment and devoted the latter hours of the day to holiday enjoy-

The president of the Central Labor union in this city is not only hopeful of the outcome, but feels assured that the eight hour plan is bound to win in the end. In speaking upon

bound to win in the end. In speaking upon the subject, he said:

"When the convention of the American confederation of labor was held in St. Louis in December 1888, we then and there resolved to make this stand and declare for eight hours. At the conclusion of the great labor convention, held in Paris in 1889, which was held in conjunction with the exhibition, the trades and labor organizations of the world were represented, but owing to some political questions which cally been given up, though the Knights of Labor will make one more effort to get the men to take hold of the matter and organize a union and come in as knights. Many of the waiters are in favor of such a movement, while others oppose it, on the grounds that they would lose their positions and they would be filled by non-union men.

Labor Legislation.

OMARA, Neb., May 2.—To the Editor of The Bee.—As your paper is advocating that which is to the interest of the laboring men of Nebraska, to him who, like myself, labors

as a day and intend to get it. They have no other object in view. There is no desire to prostrate business or destroy property, but eight hours must and will come, though it takes years to bring about the desired reform."

Other prominent labor leaders in the city

view the matter in the same light, and, to illustrate its popularity, point to the demon-strations held in Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis and most of the other prominent St. Louis and most of the other prominent cities of the United States. They not only re-gard the course one of justice, but one of hu-manity, in which employers and employes will be united before the end of another year. In regard to the predicted strike, these same men openly declare that such a move-ment has never been discussed in the secret meetings eyeent as a last resort of they fur-

meetings, except as a last resort. They fur-ther state that should a strike be ordered it undoubtedly would not take effect inside of ten days, thus giving the bosses every opporten days, this given general the bosses every oppor-tunity to close up their contracts and get in shape for the issue. The contractors feel precisely as do the men in this particular. They do not anticipate a strike, though should it come in the course of thirty, ninety days their affairs will be in better shape than in any other city on the continent, because, owing to the impending condition of affairs and the unsettled labor question, but but few contracts have been made that could not be completed within the time agreed upon between the men and bosses.

There are some men among the contractors who predict these results, but the majority of them are hopeful and will cheerfully and patiently await and abide by the final result of the difficulty in Chicago. If eight hours should win in Chicago, where the great battle is being fought, then they will concede to the demands of the mechanics and grant them eight hours in this city. Should the workingmen in Chicago fail to carry the day, in that event, the contractor's of this city will demand that their employes work the same number of hours as now. This rule not only applies to the carpenters, but it patiently await and abide by the final result not only applies to the carpenters, but it reaches beyond, taking in the bricklayers, the masons, the plasterers, and in fact most of

masons, the plasterers, and it lact most of the tradesmen who labor by the day. The change, whatever may be the result, will come so quietly that parties outside of labor circles will hardly realize that anything has happened, as both classes are willing to accept the situation and remain submissive until the time comes when victory shall be declared.

Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor are increasing in

number at a rapid rate. Flourishing assemblies are found in nearly every city and hamlet in the land. Last month, the grand assembly issued charters to fifty-six new local assemblies. These the assemblies of miners at Moyer, Youngstown, Wilkinsburg,
Amsbey, Smithton and Asheroft, Pa.; Farnsworth, Ind.; Pineville and Music coal
mines, Ky.; Pana and Colfax, Ill., and Warrior, Ala. Mixed assemblies at Moran, St.
John, Uniontown, Columbus, Hallowell, Baxtee Springs and Caipa, Kan.; Shengedstray. John, Uniontown, Columbus, Hallowell, Baxter Springs and Cairo, Kan.; Sheperdstown and Romney, W. Va.; Fort Bragg, Cal.; Elkhorn and Phillipsburg, Mont.; Sleeth, Ark.; Seward, Neb.; Castleton, Vt.; Rosinton, Ala.; Cedar Keys and Tampa, Fla.; Auckland, New Zealand, Railroad employes at Rhinecliff, Rochester and Lyons, N. Y.; La Grand, Ore, Painters at Middletown, N. Y.; Brunswick, Ga. Carpenters at Brunswick, Ga.; salesmen at Savannah, Ga.; clerks at Fostoria, O.; block pavers at Brooklyn; brewery employes at Boston, Ga.; clerks at Fostoria, O.; block pavers at Brooklyn; brewery employes at Boston, Mass.; Jersey City, N. J.; traction employes at Pittsburg, Pa.; glassblowers at Fairmount, Ind.; potters at New Cumberland, W. Va.; pattern makers at New York City; ma-chine workers at St. Paul, Minn.; mixed (ladies) assembiles at Nevada, Mo.; Colum-bus, Kan.; Rutland, Vt., shoe operators at Haverhill, Mass.; miners at Platt Common, near Barnsley, England; saddletree makers at Wasall and Birmingham, England. During the same time twenty-three assem-

During the same time twenty-three assemblies were reinstated and reorganized. The blies were reinstated and reorganized. They were as follows: Miners at Porth and Hoosierville, Ill.: coopers and freeman, W. Va.; Percy and Hopewell, Pa.; Pocahantas, Va. gearmentcutters at Cleveland, O.; mixed assemblies at Beloit, Saratoga and McPherson, Kas.; Whitesburg and Plantersville, Ala., Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Wahoo and Lincoln, Neb.; Anaconda, Mont.; Frankfort, Ind.; Wayeron, Ga.; New York city, N. Y. Engineers at Baltimore, Md.; ladies at Chicago, Ill.

Car Men.

While there are no indications of an open rebellion, there is a feeling of great dissatisfaction existing among the street car conductors, motormen and gripmen. There is an iron-clad rule with the company that if a man is even one minute late he loses his man is even one minute late he loses his train for the day, and as the men are only allowed ten and one-half hours of running time per day under the present system, they claim they cannot even make a living and support their families. In addition to this, they claim that frequently they are compelled to make extra trips without compensation, as a few minutes of the run goes on the ten and one-half days' work. and one-half days' work.
Several months ago the conductors, motor-

men and gripmen organized a union, which today is one of the strongest in the country.

They have frequently talked this matter over in secret and open session, but have never made any decided stand, though they have several times sent committees to arbitrate with the street car company. In each in-stance the committee has been refused a hearing and the men have returned to report and nursed their grievances. A few months ago the matter was called to the attention of the grand assembly, but as yet no advices have been received from that body.

EDUCATIONAL.

The local committee of the National Edu-cational association at St. Paul has issued in-vitations to President and Mrs. Harrisson and each member of the cabinet and his wife to attend the annual meeting to be held at St. Paul in July. The deepest well in the world is soon to be dug in the environs of London. It will be nearly 1,300 feet deep, and will be furnished with stairs and illuminated. The objects of

the well is to enable students to observe the various geological strata. Nothing in this country more astonishes an yell. He never takes the practice as a bit of American fun, but he seriously sets to work to prove how even educated Americans fol-low the customs of the savage Indian, his war-whoop being perpetuated in the cellege yell.

During the present college year at Brown university, up to date 572 volumes have been added to the university library by purchase of 540 volumes and 1,884 pamplets by gift. The total number of volumes at present is

The statue of Theodore D. Woolsey at Yale, will probably be erected next year, and will stand on the campus near the entrance to the new library. It will be of heroic size, and with the pedestal will be about sixteen feet high. It will represent the great educator sitting in a Grock chair, clad in his robes as a Yale president.

The library of Cornell university possesses an oriental manuscript written on palm leaves, consisting of 195 strips or leaves, each 7x13 inches, fastened together by a cord passing through a hole in the center of each leaf. The writing is done on each side of the leaves by etching the characters with a sharp instrument on the palm leaves, which have been afterward rubbed over with a black pigment.

Prof. E. J. James and Dr. R. P. Falkner, Prof. E. J. James and Dr. R. P. Falkner, instructors in the Wharton school of finance and economy at Pennsylvania university, have been elected editors of the new economic and political science quarterly to be published in Philadelphia by the American academy of political and social science. This periodical will be the organ of the academy and be national in its score and spirit. be national in its scope and spirit, A prominent feature in the life of Colorado

college this year has been the organization of a scientific college for the purpose of promoting original research. The meetings are conducted with much zeal, and some good papers have been read. Efforts are now being made to secure a per-manent endowment of \$200,000. The plan is to raise half that sum in Colorado, and the remainder in other states. Subscriptions to the amount of \$75,000 have already been secured in Colorado. The fact that wealthy men at home are generously supporting the college show that they have confidence in its present administration and faith in its fu

Robert Garrett is to give the city of Balti-more a statute of George Peabody, in com-menoration of the philanthropist's work in founding a library and institute of art in that city. He has obtained from W. W. Story, the sculptor, in Rome, an exact reproduction of his original bronze statue of Mr Penbody, which was erected near the Royal Exchange in London, in recognition of the noble charities which he established in that

A gentleman offers \$5,000 to any university in New England that will send a physicist to witness Keely's experiments, who will bind himself not to give an opinion until the nature of Keely's discoveries have been made known to him and he has seen the demonstrations which Keely is ready to make in proof of his claims as a discoverer, not an inventor. Prof. Leidy of the University of Pennsylvania and James M. Wilcox, author of "Elemental Philosophy," are the trustees who are appointed to hold und transfer the sum of \$5,000 to the university that accepts the con

Dr. Dixon, professor of hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania, has been making some interesting experiments with air and dust obtained in street cars. He has found in them the germs of many diseases, conta-gious and otherwise. Better ventilation and more effective cleansing is sorely needed. This warning is but a tithe of what a great school of hygiene can do for public health. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of

Rev. J. W. Sproull of Pittsburg who is now in Egypt, writes of the great Moslem univer-sity at Cairo, founded in 975, which, with its sity at Cairo, founded in 975, which, with its 10,000 pupils and 370 professors, is said to be the largest in the world. The pupils have no benches or chairs, but study, eat and sleep on a blanket or straw mat. The Koran is the only book used for grammar, law, philosophy and theology. The professors receive no salary, but are supported by private instruction, by copying books, and by presents from

rich scholars. From this great university goes forth annually a small army of fanatics whose whole influence is entirely and constantly exerted against progress and reform.

Heating Mausoleums.

An innovation which will doubtless give rise to a considerable amount of discussion is that of heating mausoleums. Those of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany at Potsdam and of his father-in-law, the late prince consort, at Windsor, are both being heated with an elaborate system of radiators and steam pipes. This, however, is a fashion which is not likely to become popular. For the number of persons who can afford to maintain steam engines and boilers for the purpose of keeping their fam-ily tombs warm is necessarily limited.

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