TWENTIETH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1890-SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 4.

### MORSE'S.

Before moving we expect to close out our entire stock of Men's Furnishings. We are overstacked on an importation of Men's Black Sox that arrived late---read the prices.

## MEN'S BLACK SOX,

Colors Perfectly Stainless. FINE BALBRIGGAN, 35c, 50c, 62½c, 75c.

LISLE THREAD,

50c, 75c, \$1.

Special Rates by the half dozen pairs.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN

35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

MEN'S SUMMER SILK

\$4.50

A GARMENT.

## The Morse Dry Goods Co

it. The only opening was a small transom above the door, and the only furniture two iron bedsteads."

Mr. Stone's admiration for the country is

not very great, either. He declares that from the City of Mexico to El Paso, a distance of

1,200 miles, it is nothing but a dry, sandy barren waste, covered thickly with sage

growing nicely,
"I forgot to mention the fact that this

town, where our hotel room was minus a win-dow, has a population of 140,000." Signs of active life and American enterprise,

as well as an occasional familiar face or ob ject gradually began to appear as the party reached El Paso and crossed into Uncle Sam's

domain. El Paso is a small town.

The next stop was at Los Angeles, which once had a large eight-cornered boom, but lost it and is now very dull.

However, according to Mr. Stone's account,

the place is improving some, has more nice climate to the square acre than anything else, and is beautifully surrounded with orange

"One of the greatest sights in our long journey, was the big trees. Before going to San Francisco, we went over to the Santa Cruz valley, and from there drove out into

the grove. It is seven miles east of the town, and to get there we drove through a wild, rough canyon. In some places the road, which has been cut out of the mountain-side, looked about a mile above the river, which

formed the bottom of the canon. We crossed this river up in the grove and came back down another road equally as rough and dan-

gerously-looking rent amid the rocks. Those big trees are certainly wonderful to look at." "The spot offering more solid comfort, quiet

enjoyment, however, was found at Monterey As a summer resort, that place appears to me

to be about as near perfection as can be found anywhere. The Hotel del Monte can't be surpassed. The grounds about it and sur-

rounding country are simply gorgeous. There is a drive along the beach seventeen miles long which is simply delightful.

ful drive, we saw hundreds of these animals perched on the sides of great bould-ers howling, barking and sunning them-

The northwestern towns, says Mr. Stone,

are having a remarkably rapid growth, though unless the mining and lumber inter-ests of that section hold out he fails to dis-

cover the industries from which they expect support. The wildest, most picturesque sight met with was at Sheshone Falls, where

the water of Snake river has a descent in four miles of over 1,000 feet. A hotel has been crected there, and the Union Pacific is prep.ring to bridge the falls.

Salt Lake City is not so lively as it was six

onths ago, still the town is filling up with

"Denver looks well, but give me Omaha

every time in preference to any other west-ern town," concluded Mr. Stone. -

The Servant G rls' Courage. Two weeks ago the idea of the servant-girls organizing and declaring for shorter

hours was considered the joke of the " ason, but it is not, and now the employers of kitchen help begin to realize the important

position in which they may soon be placed.
When the members of the ladies' assemble the members of the ladies' assemble to the ladies' as a ladie to the ladies' as a ladies' as a ladie to the ladies' and the ladies' as a ladie to the ladies' as a ladie to the

of the Knights of Labor discovered that the shop girls were not anxious to seek the pro-

tection of the order, they at once turned their attention to the servant girls, and by using their efforts, success is about to perch

upon their banner.

The members of the kitchen fraternity are

determined, and by receiving a little encour-agement will organize 500 strong before the end of another month. Petitions are being

end of another month. Perintens are being circulated and signed, each signer piedging herself that she will ask for shorter hours, without any reduction of wges, and in addi-tion thereto, that before hiring, she will de-mand two nights out each week.

#### CHARLES DEWEY'S FOOTSTEPS

They are Sedulously Followed by His Part-

FROM OLD MEXICO BACK TO OMAHA.

The Accommodations of the Halls of

the Montezumas, the Sage Brush of the Plains, But There is no Place Like Omaha.

"Four months of steady travel and sightseeing," said Mr. E. L. Stone, "makes one who is not used to that sort of thing, just a little bit weary."

Mr. Stone speaks from experience, because only last Thursday he ended a journey which commenced early in February. He left home with his wife and daughter Miss Hattie expecting to be gone sixty or ninety days, but their trip was extended to far beyond their "We went south to the old City of Mexico

and remained there a fortnight," continued the gentleman, "then struck out by way of El Paso to California, After visiting Los Angeles, San Diego, Montery, the big trees and San Francisco, we proceeded up the coast north to Tacoma, thence across to Scattle and Portland, thence to Shoshone Falls, Salt Lake City, Denver and finally home."

Throughout this tour, extending over thousands of miles and ircluding many cities, Mr. Stone was constantly on the lookout for some place which offered better inducements for a person to locate than Omaha. He falled, however, to find one.

"I did not see a single town," said he, "that presented anything like the appearance of presperity substantial growth and business activity witnessed right here in Omaha. None of them have the surrounding country to back up their boastful claims and wild dictions for future greatness.

predictions for future greatness.

Nothing ever made me feel so glad as when I wake up Thursday morning this side of Kearney, looked out of the car window and saw the rich, black soil, thick, heavy grass, and fine young crops in all directions. It was a wonderful and pleasing contrast to the seemingly endless stretches of sand. alkali and sagebrush that we had been accus tomed to for days.
"There was something so refreshing, so ex-

hilarating and pleasing in the picture that I commenced to feel like a new man at once."

The party spent two weeks in Old Mexico. The party spent two weeks in Old Mexico.
"It is an interesting and curious city," says
Mr. Stone. "Any one going from here is at
first struck very forcibly with the difference
between things in that country and in this.
The buildings, the people and their customs
are so unlike ours that one's mind is filled with strange sepsations and the greatest curiosity. But the novelty soon wears off. You grow weary of the dull monotony and want to get away. At least such was the case

in Mexico Mr. Stone and his companions visited nearly every place of interest. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Mayer, who formerly resided here, though they did not go to see a bull fight. They deprived themselves the pleasure of looking through ancestral balls, of delving into medicat history, and linguring over relies of ancient history and lingering over relies of the forgotten past, but they saw about every-

thing that was worth seeing.
"I can tell you that the accommodations of that country are not calculated to touch an American's fancy or please him in any way. Their hotels are horrid, their cooking extraordinarily bad; their living apartments very uncomfortable. The worst hotel in Omaha is ahead of the best one in Mexico. We stopped one night at Coraduras. The hotel was an ancient one-story store and the room given us to sleep in hadn't a window in

MORSE'S.

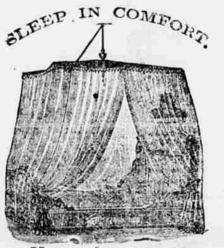
patterns in new Challis at 25c yd

## PONGEE SILKS, 25c.

Good colors and nice ratternsecol and desirable. We have just enough for next week's sale, at 25c; w.rth 60c.

# "BLAZER"

We have some beautiful design in fast color ge luine Wash Silks fo blazers, tennis suits, &c.



350 (x ra for express ga

#### MORSE'S,

How Its Sale Affects the Great Army of Wage-Workers.

"I might qualify that statement just a lit-"I might quarry that statement just a lit-tle, because the first half-day's ride we went through a valley that showed signs of thrift and wealth. The verdure looked luxuriant and fields of grain and also vegetables were INTERNATIONAL PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

Seven-Day Printers' Views on the Action of That Body Limiting Work to Six Days Per Week.

The annual international typographical convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., last week, has concluded its labors and adjourned.

Laws of more than usual importance pertaining to the interests of the craft were pa sed. The most important one was that of prohibiting regular seven-day compositors from holding cases more than six days in any one week.

During the early days of the convention, a woman delegate from Cincinnati introduced a resolution that the regular case-holders should not hold their cases more than five days in any one week.

From the start, this met with strong opposition, most of the delegates arguing that it was a law intended to benefit the "subs," rather than the regular case-holders, and, for this reason, it was defeated. In its stead was introduced the six-day law, which was carried by a bare majority.

In this city, opinions differs as to the justice of such a law, many of the printers holding that a convention has no authority to dictate how many days a man shall labor, as this question is wholly within the jurisdiction of the local unions of the different cities. Many of the leading com-positors regard the passage of the law as a scheme to benefit men who are unable to obtain cases, and to injure the regu-

'As you doubtless know, nearly all strangers who visit San Francisco make it a point to take in the Cliff house where they can get a view of the seals on the rocks. Well, down at Monterey and all along that delighted Others are of the opinion that the international convention has complete jurisdiction over the question, and can legislate as to the number of days and number of hours each union man shall work during the day and

The printers of this city are not alarmed over the situation, for among the seven-day men but few ever work more than six days a week, while a large number work only five. In discussing the question, one of the prominent printers of the city said yesterday: "We are always ready and willing to help the boys out; but, after we have worked perhaps years to get our cases, we feel that it is not justice to us to have a body of men dictate to us when we shall and when we

shall not work.
"Here is the point, you see," said this man. "A printer with a card comes into the city and, no matter what our circumstances may and, no matter what our circumstances may be, we have got to give up our cases and put him on one day out of each seven. Of course, we would be perfectly willing to do this at any time; but we hate to be bound down by a rule compelling us to do so. The man may be worthy and in good standing and entitled to work in any office, but the practice smacks too much of a trust, and I am of the opinion that it will be renealed at the next convention."

repealed at the next convention."

Another printer, also prominently connected with one of the daily papers said, "This is the kind of a law we have wanted for years, and while I would oppose a five day law, I am most emphatically in favor of the law as passed by the international convention, as it will lay out some of the men who have 'hogged' it for months, and years, I might

say.

"Any good compositor can make from \$20 to \$25 per week upon most of the morning sheets of the city, and that amount ought to satisfy any reasonable man."

While there will be some objection, un-

doubtedly, the typographical union of this

### MORSE'S.

On the Second Floor we are Preparing to move by reducing the

Price of Suits, Price of Blouses, Price of Dressing Sacques, Price of Ready Made Goods, Marked down to close.

### Half Price

Ladies' White Suits,

Ladies' Gingham Suits.

Ladies' Satine Suits.

\$15 Suits for \$7.50, \$12 Suits for \$6.00,

\$10 Suits for \$3.00, \$8 Suits for \$4.00. \$6 Suits for \$3.00.

### Ladies' Blouse Waists \$1.25.

Large variety of patterns, made of good outing flannel, choice Monday \$1.25.

### Boys' Blouse Waists \$1.75.

Made of all wool shrunken flannel, cream, grey or mode shades---Choice Monday, \$i.75.

## The Morse Dry Goods Co.

tion of the Atlanta convention.

The Girls Do Not Organize. The efforts upon the part of the central labor union to organize the female clerks and

shop girls are not proving a blooming success. Two weeks ago it was announced by the or ganizing committee that 500 of the young women employed in the stores and shops were anxious to join an assembly, and were willing to organize as an independent order, or be come a part of the united clerks' assembly. The girls have considered the question and have about decided to fight it out on the old line and work the same number of hours they did before the shoc clerks started the shorter

hour movement. This decision has brought sadness not only to the members of the organizing committee, but also to the hearts of members of the ladies' assembly, as it was the opinion that be fore the falling of snow Omaha would be the banner city, so far at least, as organized fe-male labor was concerned. The members of the ladies' assembly have no hesitancy in conversing upon the subject and freely admit that if the young women are not willing to help work out their own salvation, they will have to do the best they can and abide the

consequences. "They lack nerve, which is just as essential "They lack herve, which is just as essential in labor as in business," said a prominent lady of the order last Friday. "To tell you the truth," she said, "these girls dare not come out and take a stand that will place them on record. Some of them are afraid such a movement would cost them their posi-tions, while others lack the energy to go for-ward in the movement that eventually would result in their obtaining their rights.

"I talked with any number of employers,

and in almost every instance they were not only in favor of the movement upon the part of the girls, but endorsed it very strongly. They do not feel enough interest in the sub-ject to go to the girls and tell them to organize, and as long as the girls will not do this the poor daughters of toil dare not say their

souls are their own.
"The ladies will not give their pet idea up, however, but will make one more effort and then if the girls will not avail themselves of the opportunity they will be left alone in the Can't Draw Omaha Gripmen.

#### The Sioux City street railway company and its gripmen and conductors are at the outs, the latter having refused to accept a reduction of wages. Heretofore the men

have been receiving 17% cents per hour. The company reduced the wages to 13 cents per trip, which makes a difference of \$7 per nonth. Friday letters were sent to this city asking gripmen and conductors to go to Sioux City, but not a man responded. Al-though the Sioux City gripmen are not in the union, the Omaha men will not accept the offer of the company, and the places made vacant by the strikers will not be filled, at least by Omaha gripmen and conductors.

The ! ituation in Denver. The Denver plumbers are now enjoying the luxury of a full-fledged strike, which grew out of the trouble between the striking car-

penters and the mill men. Some weeks ago the carpenters asked for a reduction of hours. The request was refused. The carpenters went out and non-union men were put in to fill their places. The plumbers were put in to hil their places. The plumbers refused to work with the non-union carpenters and asked that they be discharged. The request was not granted. They left all jobs on which non-union men were employed. Many of the plasterers, hod-carriers and brick-layers joined them. It is stated that 5,000 of the skilled laberers of the city are out on a strike.

on a strike.

The bosses have written and telegraphed to this city for men, but their appeals have been ignored, the Omaha mechanics refusing to do anything to injure the cause of their Merchants' hotel, Omaha. \$2 to \$3 per day. Nat. Brown, propr, Ira P. Higby, mgr.

## RESOURCES OF THE HILLS.

A Rich Region Whose Development Has But Just Begun.

SOIL WHICH YIELDS ABUNDANTLY.

Crops of Every Variety-Corn Almost as Far Advanced as That of the Missouri Valley-An Original Package Industry.

The recent newspaper excursion to Newcastle, Wyo., over the B. & M. took its members through a country which has been but shortly open to railway connection. Yet the resources of this region, comprising north-western Nebraska, the southwestern part of South Dakota and northeastern Wyoming, have already begun to be developed to a considerable extent. It is true that not all of the land is fit for agricultural purposes, but a great part of it is able to be turned to productive use. The high altitude of this inland territory renders the season late and short; yet it is said that crops, when once above ground, grow more rapidly and ripen more quickly than in the other parts of this state. Near the Nebraska-South Dakota border, the soil becomes sandy, often breaking into patches of pure white sand. Acres of sagebrush and cacti can be seen in this region. But sage-brush does not necessarily betoken bad farming land, for much of the sage country is exceedingly productive. Only irrigation and copious water is needed to render fertile a large part of the remaining land. For a short distance in South Dakota, the Sioux reservation presents a less hilly appearance and comprises miles upon miles of unbroken grass-grown country. Then the foothills of the Rockies begin, at first gently sloping, gradually becoming more rocky and precipitous. Nevertheless, throughout the hills, each valley and plateau furnishes opportunity for agricultural settlement. The land here consists of a red gypsum soil which is said to be very rich.

The crops grown comprises almost every variety. Small grain, especially wheat, is raised with great success. The corn is almost as far advanced as that in the Missouri valley. Garden vegetables are grown to a con-siderable extent in the neighborhood of the various towns which afford a market for such goods. Timber is quite abundant in the Hill country. The native stock is mostly coniferous but nearly any species of tree may be grown. For a newly settled country orchards are quite common though in most instances the trees are not old enough to bear nall fruits, such as cherries and strawber ries, have been raised with success. latter do not attain a very red color, yet are soft and sweet. Some of the farmers have even planted peach trees but as yet no peaches have been gathered.

Stock raising and grazing are one form of

agriculture especially adapted to the Black Hills country. The sides of the hills are covered with long, thick grass suitable for the feed of cattle. It often cures upon the ground without cutting, thus cabling the stock to feed themselves during the stock to feed themselves during abling the stock to feed themselves during the winter. Large herds of cattle are branded and turned loose to be rounded up at regular intervals. Some of the ranches are given over exclusively to the breeding of horses. Others are employed in raising sheep, a great number of which are to be

DA peculiar industry has grown up from the fact that these cattle roam at will over the hills and prairies. A fair proportion of the animals die annually, and being left alone, their bones are bleached white where they lie. Consequently in almost every town

#### MORSE'S.

### Ladies' Dressing Sacques \$1.50.

Choice of three styles, made of fine lawn, trimmed with neat embroidery, worth \$3

Choice for \$1.50.

### Boys' Clothing 25% Discount.

\$8 Suits for \$6.00. \$6 Suits for \$4.50. \$3 Suits for \$3.75. \$4 Suits for \$3.00.

### Childs' Hoods and Bonnets.

Special low prices on Monday and Tuesday; we have some extra fine qualities that have been greatly reduced for this sale.

## Corsets 50c.

Odds and ends of 78c, \$1 and \$1.25 Corsets, in best sizes, on

Monday's Sale 50c.

### MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

there is a boneyard, where the skeletons of cattle gathered from the prairie are heaped up in piles. The mounds are usually situated near the neighboring railroad and are occa-sionally ornamented with the remains of a buffalo which may accidentally be found. When a sufficient quantity of bones has been accumulated, the material is disposed of to some one who transforms it either into bone-black or to fertilizer.

black or to fertilizer.

The timber line begins not far south of Crawford, Neb., where the hills and buttes begin to rise. The trees of the Black Hills country are for the most part coniferous, consisting of yellow pine and red or white cedar. Yet a small proportion of deciduous trees are mixed in with the pines, particularly along the banks of springs and brooks. The cottonwood is the most common variety, al-though box-elder and elm may be seen and now and then an oak. This timber is utilized for building purposes. In this region the evolution of the house proceeds from a dugout to a soil-house; from a sod-house to a log-cabin, whose chinks are plastered with clay; only after the era of the log-cabin does the only after the era of the log-cabin does the frame building appear. More substantial houses must be the product of an increasing civilization. So here, almost every cluster of dwellings situated near a stream cabable of farnishing power, is attended by a small saw-mill which consumes the timber in the immediate neighborhood. The logs are usually easied into beauty stilling shipeles and left sawed into boards, siding, shingles and lath. Every town has its lumber yard in which the product of the surrounding country is stored. The piles of lumber are usu..lly enclosed by a picket fence, presumably to prevent the needy inhabitants rom appropriating the property.

Building stone is obtained in large quantities and of many varieties. The sandstone is usually found in stratified beds, rendering quarrying more easy, and is dressed without difficulty. It is found in various colors; white, yellow, pink, red and brown, and in the larger towns has been put to considerable use. A limestone is found in some sections use. A limestone is found in some sections of the hill country. Frequently it has been crystallized to a white marble, which takes a fine polish, and has already been turned to use in building ornamental mantels, Stone is cheaper than brick, for the reason that the soil is not well suited to the manufacture of the latter. Yet brick has been made in certain parts of that region, notably at Fort Robinson, Neb., and Newcastle, Wyo. But a great part of the brick used for

Another native product is of assistance in building operations. Quite a number of the hills are covered with extensive beds of white gypsum. This is a soft white stone easily crushed and ground to powder. Then after a certain process it is made into stucco and applied to walls in place of plaster. This gives head white smooth surface. ter. This gives a hard white smooth surface to the inside partitions of the buildings. A stucco factory has been in operation for some time of Hot Springs, S. D. Since the original package decision was de-

chimneys must be brought as freight from distant places.

livered the resources of the cities located upon the border of South Dakota have been extended to a new industry. The bottling of liquor and the shipment of original packages is fast assuming large proportions, much to the profit of those engaged in the business. In almost all the towns of western South Da-In almost all the towns of western South Da-kota, the original package store has made its appearance with large and enticing sign boards. Dudiey, S. D., a town with some 600 inhabitants, has six places where original packages may be bought besides two drug stores, and two temperance saloons which sell beer and other liquor in bottles labeled "root beer" and "pop." At Hot Springs, S. D., one original package store is able to supply the gravings of the populace who perhaps do not cravings of the populace who perhaps do not require so much liquor on account of the large quantities of mineral water inbibed. In this case the only effect of the prohibitory statutes seems to have been to ompel the thirsty to buy their liquid refresh-cents at wholesale and to drink it in bulk. But the industry of furnishing these pack-

#### MORSE'S.

Ladies' French

# Balbriggan Vests,



Special of cream and black Surah Silks, at 75c and \$1 a yard Monday.

## Black Lisle Hose $37c_2^1$

50 dozen Ladies' Black French Lisle Hose, worth: 750 to \$1 a pair; at 37 1/2c Monday.

LADIES' GAUZE VESTS.

Perfect fitting, silk trimmed, worth 65c each, reduced to 25c Monday.

#### MORSE DRY GOODS CO

ter and ale and are bottling all kinds of liquors, California wines and brandies, mineral waters, pops, and soft drinks. We attend promptly to the filling of orders for packages either great or small. All our goods war-ranted first class. Write us for prices." The whole is subscribed by the name of a firm located in one of Nebraska's border towns. There is no doubt that a large business is done so that any account of the industries of the Black Hills country would be sadly de-ficient if the original package business were

The coal mines in the district near Newcastle, Wyo., form one of the most important resources of the Black Hills. These are operated upon a huge scale, sending out nearly a thousand tons of bituminous coal daily. As was to be expected natural gas has also been struck which, coming through a six-inch pipe, gives a flame four feet in height. This gas has not yet been utilized, inasmuch as the well has caved in and the inasmuch as the well has caved in and the stoppage has not yet been removed. Another product of the coal field is the black lubricating oil which has been obtained near Newcastle by sinking wells. It is, in some cases, mixed with a small percentage of petroleum, giving hopes for the finding of illuminating oil. These three natural products—coal, gas and oil—are giving the coal passing of the Black Hills are extraordinary. region of the Black Hills an extraordinary present importance.

#### Packing House Wages. The packing house employes of Chicago

held a two days' session last week at which a scale of prices was established for both sum-

The scale is as follows:		
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ard drawers	******	2.7
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After its adoption the se		
	ale was	presente

#### The Clerks' Union.

The young men who recently organized as the united clerks' assembly of the Knight of Labor have given their employes a new lease of life, and instead of demanding that the early closing order go into effect tomor-row, will wait until July 7, before they put it in force. This extension of time is no conces-sion upon the part of the shoe clerks, but is made for the purpose of strengthening their

ranks.
When the shoe clerks organized, the clerks in the greceries, the dry goods and clothing stores, seeing the benefits that might arise from the movement, held an informal meeting and appointed a committee to confer, with instructions to by the matter before the shoe clerks and inform them that if the order should be delayed for two weeks they would join them. This meant a large increase in the ranks and the time was extended accord-

ingly.

The merchants are now lending their aid, and, with few exceptions, the proprietors of the leading stores in the city have declared their willingness to grant the request of their

William M. Paxton, the venerable poet of Platte City, Mo., has issued recently two temperance posms, entitled "Marry No Man to Reform Him." and "If Man Won't Close Them. Women Will," the latter relating to the woman crusaders of Lathrop. The poems, like all of Mr. Paxton's verses, po sess mu h