PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE BRE in its efforts to make of Omaha a great manufacturing center has been appealing directly to the consumers and they are responding in a way that has already caused some improvement to be felt in certain lines of manufacture. The Bre has also appealed to the manufacturers themselves and pealed to the manufacturers themselves and they have acted upon the suggestion made and have issued a call for a meeting of all factory owners to be held upon the 21st of the month. This meeting promises to be the largest gathering of business men ever held in the city and every manufacturer seen has been enthusiastic on the subject and has signified his intention of being present and of doing everything in his power to make of it a great success. Any number of manufacturers have been heard to express the hope that no one of their number would absent themselves from that meeting because every absentee will be looked upon by his employes and consumers generally as his employes and consumers generally as being indifferent to the cause of home being indifferent to the cause of home patronage. Nothing will do more to "throw cold water" on the movement inaugurated than for the manufacturers themselves to allow the public to think that they are not fully in sympathy with the efforts to in-crease the consumption of home made goods.

The consumers who have no interest in local factories only as they wish to see the city prosper and idle working men and women given employment have set the ball roll-ing and all over the city patriotic individuals are commencing to call for home made goods. The manufacturers must keep alive this movement and scatter the seed still wider. How can they do this! There are many ways—one has already been pointed out: Let every manufacturer attend the meeting and show the consumer that they are thoroughly in earnest and mean business. The meeting will not be held for some time yet and I will suggest another method which can be put in practice immediately, not next week but

Monday morning let every manufacturer in the city personally go through his establishment and say to every man or every group of men, "there are idle men in this city with families, that are pinched for the very necessities of life because the husband and father cannot find employment. You can give employment to all these men and make their families com-fortable and happy if you will only insist that your dealers supply you with home

Today hundreds, yes thousands of the men employed in the Omaha factories will read this suggestion in The Bee, and recognize its practicability, and tomorrow they will be waiting to hear their employer make the request and they will carry it out with enthusiasm. Tomorrow night hundreds of wives who have read this will ask their husbands if their employer believes in home patronage, and if he has promised to buy his supplies here, and has asked his men to do the same. If a negative answer is given, it is to be feared that many of these wives wil

go on in the old way, using such goods as their dealers give them. The unemployed, too, will read this and they will be eagerly inquiring what the manufacturers said and what the chances are of places being made for them.

Twelve thousand working people represent-ing forty thousand consumers can be enlisted on the side of home patronage by a word from the manufacturers tomorrow morning. It would encourage The Bee and it would encourage the consumers and it would wake up the retail dealers if the manufacturers would send in tomorrow night such letters as "We requested all our employes today to use home made goods so far as possible and prom ised to set a good example by practicing the same thing ourselves." A column of such letters would be interesting reading and would look good in print in the Tuesday or Wednesday issues of THE BEE. It is stated that the officers of the Omaha

Street Railway company have already agreed among themselves to practice the principles of home patronage to the fullest extent possible and they have requested their army of employes to do the same.

It would look well and would be productive of good if every manufacturer would cause to be posted up in conspicuous places all over his factory cards or notices reading something like this: "Home patronage will furnish employment for every idle man in Omaha." or "Home patronage creates a demand for home In putting up such a notice be care ful that the letterhead on which it is written es not bear the imprint of some St. Louis or Chicago lithographing concern.

I notice that most job printing offices give away a good many cards designed to adver tise themselves and their work. It might be a stroke of good policy on the part of some local printing house to get out home patronage cards, which their patrons could tack up in their piaces of business. These cards would bear the name of the office printing them and would serve the double purpose of keeping "home patronage" before the people and of

advertising the printers. Laboring men can well afford to encourage home industries, as business prosperity not only gives employment to their idle friends. but makes their own positions more secure.

I heard one workman tell another on the street last week that three men bad been let out at his place and that three more would have to go next week. When laboring men all come to use Omaha made goods suc thing as letting men out will be unheard of, but workmen will be saying "they put on three more men at our place last week and will have to put on a lot more this week.'

A laboriur man expressed the same idea in a more foreible manner; said he: "We laboring men do much to help ourselves and our fellow laborers when we are thoroughly aroused. We go on strikes, pay assessments to belo out other men who are on a strike and go to no end of trouble when we believe that our interests are at stake, but in time like the present, when everything is running along quietly and when we are in full accord with our employers, we forget to look out for our own interests, we forget that some of our friends are out of em-ployment. We spend the money that we earn for goods made in distant cities and then wonder wby it is so hard to find work here. If we were to go to the cities where we send our money we would probably find plenty of work, but moving is expensive and it would be a good deal cheaper to keep our money at home and there would be plenty of work here."

The retail dealer who will display a sign announcing himself for home patronage will be doing much to increase his popularity with consumers, for even the indifferent will recognize that he is working for the best in terests of the city. Factory employes and laboring people generally will drop buy home made goods, and his list of tomers will be swelled accordingly. It does not require the vision of a prophet to foresec that this is to be the most popular movement ever inaugurated in the city, and the retail dealer who wishes to grow in public favor cannot declare too seen his intention to sup-

port home institutions. some Omaha Factories. At the foot of Farnam street there is a fine brick building, 66x66, having six floors. was built and is occupied by Farrell & Co., manufacturers and refiners of all grades of syrups, maple syrups, melasses, etc. A plant for making all kinds of jellies and preserves has just been added. They employ fortyfour people and paid out last year \$51,000 in wages and traveling men's expenses. They ship goods all over the western country and I saw an order for a car load of syrup from a dealer in Victoria, British Columbia, who will have to pay an import duty to the Cana-dian government. The goods manufactured by this company are equal to anything of the aind made in the world, and the price is as low as eastern factories. The maple syrup is obtained by melting up the pure maple sugar just as it comes from the sugar camps of Vermont and Canada. A factory that can sell its goods from Iowa to the Pacific coast and as far north as British Columbia must have a big trace at home, but listen to what Mr. Farrell says: "I have a traveling man who visits seventy-five western towns that contain about 150,000 people and he sells \$40,000 worth of goods per year. I have another salesman, his equal in every respect, who works all his time in Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha with over 150,000 peopulation, and his total sales are \$6,000 per year, which is a less amount than I sell in Denver alone." That is the way Omaha has been supporting her manufacturing interests. If every citizen of Omaha would resolve to use only Omaha syrup the factory at the footof Farnam street will be calling for more help and a number of idle seen might find profitable employment. Mr. Farrell remarked: "I propose to give all my patronage to home concerns and will buy all my tin cans, boxes, etc., from local

association as outlined by The Bre and I will be present at the meeting on the list. Do I think that the agitation started by The Bee is doing any good? I know it has. I have positive proof of it in my own business. Why, one of the largest firms in the city sent down for fifteen barrels of syrup because their customers have been calling for it, the first goods that they have ordered from me in two years. I realize that the complaints made by a number of people through The Bre, that a number of people through THE BRE, that they do not know what goods are made in Omaha, must be met, and that we manufac-

turers must in some way place before them the required information." An article that is in common use in every household is vinegar, all kinds and grades of which are made in Omaha. There are two factories, the Consolidated vinegar company, located on Leavenworth street and the Belt line, and Haarmann Brothers' factory at Pwentieth and Center streets. These facto-ries employ eighteen men and distribute \$12,000 per year in salaries. They buy all their supplies in Omaha and are large consumers of Nebraska corn, barley and rye. At the present time the factories have a capacity for turning out about 10,000 barrels of vinegar per year. They have been making a first-class grade of cider and white wine vinegar, which was sold ex-tensively in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming nd even as far west as Oregon, but local calors have been going east for their goods

and sales in Omaha have been small to what they ought to have been. Said Mr. Barrett, president of the Consolidated Vinegar compresidence the consolidated Vinegar com-pany: "The Beg is giving us the first public encouragement that we have received in Omaha. All we ask of the people is to buy our goods and pay us the same price that they pay eastern makers for the same grade. Liberal patronage is worth more than any subsidy to built up the manufacturing interests of a city. In the past, castern man-ufacturers have been enabled by means of out railroad rates to ship in and sell goods at a very low price; in fact, they could afford to sell at a loss to crush out the manufacturing spirit in this city. I want to see a manu-facturers' association in Omuha, and I will be at the meeting called for that purpose."
Haarmann Bres, are also in favor of the

anufacturers organizing and they will be at

Out in East Omaha, in the midst of a cluser of other factories, is located the plant of the American Cereal company, and it is one of the neatest little mills of the kind in the coun-try. The company employs five men at the mill and a cersus of the families of the men snowed that twenty-four people were draw-ing their support directly from that source. They consume about 500 bushels of Nepraska corn per day and are turning out three grades of corn meal, corn flour, grits, brewers grits, reari and flake hominy. The roods made are all first class and equal to any similar corn products manufactured in any city. If the housekeepers of Omaha would buy all such products used by them from the Omaha mill ey would have to double their force and in day and night to keep up with the orders, aid one of the company: "I have heard peole say that there ought to be an oatmeal mill o Omaha, and I whink The Buc has remarked he same thing on several occasions. Now, hen if the people of Omaha want such a will let them give us a little encouragement and we will put one up in short order. We don't want any bonus; all we ask is a liberal patronage.'

The manufacture of tip ware is another line of business that is carried on quite exten-sively in Omaha. There are two factories at present in operation, the Omaha Tinware Manufacturing company, 1816 Jones street, which puts up fruit cans, cracker cans, jacket cans, etc., and the Western Tinware Munufacturing company, 614 South Eleventh treet, which munfactures all kinds of shelf street, which manifactures all finds of shelf tinware, wire goods, etc. The first mentioned factory from the nature of the goods made has to depend for its patronage largely upon other factories or firms, but the shelf tin ware is sold through the retail trade directly o the family. Ladies by demanding Omaha nade tinware can increase the business and make places for a number of additional work-ingmen. These two factories employ eighty-five men, the majority of them married men and the yearly pay roll amounts to \$40,000. By the first of the month Omaha will have a third tinware factory in full blast, which will be known as the Omaha Can Manufacturing company. They are putting in a fine plunt in the building adjoing the syrup factory at esition to employ seventy-live people by Thristmas. They will manufacture all kinds of tin cans. The tin manufacturers are all in favor of the manufacturers organizing and have all promised to be present at the meet-

DAY ENPORT. What Business Men Say. Clemens Oskamp, manufacturer of cereal meal—The Bee did a great thing for Omaha when it inaugurated its campaign for home patronage, and the manufacturers are on the right track in following up the suggestions to form an organization. They ought to have

organized years ago.

Samuel Rees I signed the call for a meeting of the manufactur-ers because I believe something must be done to create a sentiment in favor be done to create a sentiment in favor of home patronage. I was gratified to see THE BEE take up the subject, and I am con-fident that much good will be accomplished. In my line of business a great amount of the lithographing used by the business houses of this city is done in other cities, when it could be done here as well and just as cheap. There is no excuse for it and Omnha busi-ness suffers from it. Of course Omnha pusiness men have had it drilled into them by the representatives of eastern lithographing houses that the local concerns can not do first-class work. If an Omaha lithographer goes into a business house and the manager happens to be busy he will say "Come in again," but the representative of an eastern house comes in and he gets his samples spread out and he quotes prices which he claims are low and gets in order without the Omaha lithographer getting a chance to bid on the job. A great deal of the work that is sent outside of Omaha costs, when the freight or express is added, more than it

freight or express is added, more than it would have cost in Omaha and many times the class of work is so poor that if it had been turned out by any local house it would be refused; but the party ordering it accepts it because it came from some eastern city. The manufacturers of Omaha must organize. I will be at the meeting.

K. M. Cross of Williams & Cross, wholesale fruits, etc.—I was especially strucked.

sale fruits, etc.—I was especially struck with one point touched upon in a recent ar-ticle in Tur. Bar, as it hit my case exactly we do not know what to call for in ordering home made goods. For example, I might want a sack of flour, but I have not the remotest idea what brands or grades are made in Omaha, but I do know the names of the best Minnesota makes because the manufac turers and dealers have for years kept their names before the public. The same thing holds true in every other line of goods. The Omaha manufacturers must come to the front and let us know what they are making and the sooner they do that the sooner we will be able to put in practice the principles

of home patronage.
P. J. Quealey, one of the signers to the call for a manufacturers' meeting—The organization of the manufacturers suggested by The Bee is the very thing that I have been wanting to see done for years. It is the only thing that will help us out and if all the manufacturers will take hold it will be the best move that was ever made, both for the manufacturers and for the city. There is plenty of vacant land around the city suitable for the location of factories, and if the people want to see it built upon, let them patronize the factories now here and others vill come flocking in without the inducement

L. B. Williams-The officers of the Omaha Street Railway company have assured me that, as a company and as individuals in their homes, they have agreed to patronize home industries to the fullest extent possible, and that they are requesting their employes to do the same. If the company requires and kind of supplies not made in Omaha, they will order them through Omaha houses or agents representing the manufacturers of such oods. Every merchent in the city ought to display in his store windows a card with "paironize home industries" painted on it in large letters. If we can keep up this agitation it will certainly result in great factories being built in Omaha. Think what we might have here in the line of factories turning out such goods as flour, starch, oatment, etc. I am told that three quarters of the machinery used in a beet factory could be used equally well in a glucose factory, and why we should not have sugar, glucose and starch factories

here is more than I can see. H. B. Mulford, Box Manufacturer—Busifactories and will try to influence my employes to buy home made goods. I believe oral new customers and orders are coming in that the manufacturers should organize an by telephone without being solicited. It looks \$800,000 to invest in more books.

os if The Bre's work was already having a good effect. I tavor a manufacturers associa-tion and will be at the meeting. R. F. Hodgin, Secretary Nebraska Business

Men's Association — You see that fellow going up the street; woll, he is the representative of an eastern shirt factory. He was here a short time ago taking orders for shirts, and he is here now making deliveries. I just saw him deliver all the goods that he could carry in one single office building. What possible excuse is there for people who are making a living in Omaha sending their money to eastern shirt factories when every well informed business man knows that we have shirt factories here that are turning out ust as good work as any factory in the coun-

J. T. Robinson, of the Robinson Notion company, manufacturers of duck clothing, mea's overalls, etc.—The Bee is doing a most practical work in favoring home patronago, which is the only salvation of the city. I say this not as a manufacturer but as a citizen interested in the welfare of Omaha. Our business is good, but it does not come from Omaha. In fact we receive so little encouragement from Omaha that we have seriously thought of abandoning the home field, as it does not pay to keep a local salesman. So many Omaha firms have the idea that it looks by for them to go east to buy goods, although they cannot save any money by so doing. Omaha ought to be the easiest place for us to sell our goods, but it is the hardest place. We make sales all over the country, where we come in competition with the best eastern factories, and we have no trouble in meeting them either in price or quality; we even meet them on their own ground in the eastern states. The largest bil of pants ever sold by this nouse went to West Virginia. If the people of Omaha would buy nome made goods all the factories in the city would enlarge their plants and increase the number of their employes, and, as Tur BEE has suggested, other manufacturer would come here and locate without any other inducement. We favor a manufactur ers' association and will be present at the eeting on the 21st.

L. L. Bottz, city salesman for Meyer & Rangke, wholesale grocers—I am an enthusiastic advocate of home patronage and I am making it a point to push the sale of homemade goods handled by our firm. The Bre published a strong article in favor of the use of Omaha soap and I will add that there are good many large deaters in the city that o not handle any Omaha soap, but have peen seiling other makes, goods of national reputation, and it has been second nature to hem to push those goods. Take other articles of common use like flour, baking powder, etc., and it is surprising how much of it is shipped in from other cities. It will require patience and hard work to induce these dealers to change over to home goods. My idea would be to have offices for the Manufacturers' association contrally located, on the ground floor if possible, and have it fitted up with tables

the ground floor if pessible, and have it fitted up with tables and shelving where the manufactures could display samples of their goods. Those wishing to display such goods as tolet soaps, flavoring extracts, etc., could furnish glass cases for the purpose. These offices would be the headquarters for all manufacturers and a place where the jobbers and retail declers could drop in. Would it not be a good plan to include Council Bluffs manufacturers in the organization, as Council Bluffs is a large consumer of Onaha goods! The quantity consumer of Onaha goods! The quantity consumed of roasted coffees and sorups made in Omaha ought to be trebled in sixty days. We have a syrup house that can put up as good syrup as is made in the United States and at the same money. This suggests the fact that the factories must make goods of the same quality and at the same price to compete with eastern factories in order to make a success of this movement. I am told that an immense amount of money is going out of the city for blank books, lithograph-ing, etc., which ought to be kept at home. In coreal goods few people have any idea of the amount consumed in this city and we are located in a country where the raw material is grown and can be manufactured. Last but by no means least is the sugar question. Why we have not at least one sugar actory is hard to understand. Home patro rage carried out rightly will bring this and

many more factories. S. L. Kimball-The Union Pacific railway and the Union depot company always buy naterial from Omaha produ things being equal. There are some things which are not produced here, but Omaha dealers and manufacturers are always given the preference. My family patronize Omaha productions and I have always advocated it

among my friends.

Lewis Reed-I always patronize Omaha industries as far as possible and heartily be-lieve in the agitation being made by Tut Bee and hope it will be kept up. It is the best way in the world to boom Omaha and cause a steady, hearthy growth in population

and manufacturing industries.

Henry W. Yates—I patronize Omaha industries every time and think all Omaha people should do the same. Take our white lead works for example. I was interested in that at one time and know what I am talking about. There is not a better white lead made anywhere and all Omaha painters should use it, but there are several paint stores which seil the St. Louis paint. I think our painters should refuse to use that lead when they s made here at home.

Dean C. H. Gardner, who was engaged in conversation with Mr. Yates, heartily en-dorsed what that gentleman had said and added that the matter could not be presented n too vigorous a manner.

Naturally fermented in the bottle, perfectly oure, with a delicious bouquet. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne can be drunk by the most delicate.

EDUCATIONAL.

Rev. Arthur Crosby, son of the late Dr. toward Crosby, has been elected assistant professor of Greek in Princeton college. The chair of oratory in the University of Honelulu, Sandwich Islands, has been offered to Miss Norma C. Crawford of Minersville,

Mrs. M. H. Hotchkiss of Lakeville, Conn. has given seventy-five acres of land and \$275,000 to found a preparatory school for Yale college.

Two hungred school teachers are useded at once in New Mexico, "school-ma'ains" being preferred. And a railroad official of that territory declares that hundreds of eligible nen in New Mexico are unxiously awaiting he opportunity to offer their hands, hearts and homes to some good woman.

Dr. Harper, president of the new university at Chicago, is thus described: H has the general appearance of a typical Cath-olic priest. He is thick set, rather short and has a pair of mild eyes that look out through gold-bowed spectacles. He is about 37 years old and full of promise as a college president. The Louisiana school census shows that he children in the state are increasing faster than the accommodation provided for them. Two hundred and fifty-four thousand were neared for in 1889. This year there are \$5,926, and it is estimated that more than three hundred thousand will be shut out from

the schools.
Three cities of Mississippl, Greenville, West Point and Natchez, are competing for the honor of having the seminary for cogirls which Miss Mary E. Holmes of ford, Ith., proposes to establish in that state Each town is offering a handsome bonus to th e school, the whites co-operating with the logroes in the matter.

Prof. George H. Bryant of the Alabama Polytechnic institute has been appointed director of the workshops and assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the Leland Stanford, jr., university. Mr. Bryant gradnated from the course in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of nated fro Technology in Boston in 1883.

Prof. James Woodrow, D.D., the man over whose orthodoxy in teaching evolution there has been much discussion in the Southern Prospytorian church, has been elected president of the reorganized South Carolina college and professor of biology, geology and interalogy. Tae election was unanimous, and fourteen out of the fifteen trustees were

The new library which Henry W. Sage gave to Cornell university is practically finished, and the removal of books thereto from the oid library was begun this week. This edince has a capacity for the accommodation of 470,000 volumes. The building is so constructed that additions can be made to the west and south wings of the building. The Andrew D. White library of 30,000 volumes will occupy a separate room. The building will cost when completed \$100,000, and the

TOY MAKERS OF NURNBERG.

A Quaint City of Bavaria Where Santa Claus Holds High Carnival.

HANS SACHS, THE SHOEMAKER POET.

Where the Meister Singers Reveled in Glory and Stored Up Whole Libraries of Poetry in Their Ample Guild Halls.

NUBERRERO, Bavaria, Aug. 28.—[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Nuernberg has probably brought immediate pleasure to ore children throughout the world than any other one city in existence. Thousands upon thousands of playthings are exported each year to every corner of the globe. They gladden the hearts or young and old and cater to the tastes of both rich and poor. Nuernberg is one large toy factory, whose wares in some form or another are displayed in almost every third shop in the business portion of the city. These windows are defended by myriads of leaden soldiers who use cap pistols or fire cast iron cannon. Dolls of every size and description portray the national costumes of the various countries of the world. Minlature kitchens are equipped with diminutive stensils required in every branch of the culinary art. Sumptuous parlors with upholstered furniture and gorgeous chambers with downy beds, stand ready to welcome the weary traveler carried at lightning speed in tin cars drawn by toy locomotives. Elegant carriages stand ready to convey the dolls to the theater where they are entertained by puppets or by pictures from the magic lanern. Herds of cattle and animals of every species are huddled together in the smallest essible space. In these windows of plass and happiness the wooden lion lies down beide the woolly lamb. Not only are the beasts of today shown in rubber or wooded forms, out also those of former ages now extinct as well as quite a number which seem to have been invented by the imaginative brain of the toy maker. Noah's famous ark must certainly have been of vast dimensions if large enough to float a pair of live animals of every species here exposed. In the Nuernberg shop windows can be found almost every toy known in the play rooms of civilized children, and varying in intricacy from the simple jumping-jack to the most complicated utomaton. Santa Claus, wherever he may be or whatever he may demand, needs only to send a cablegram to Nuernberg and he will soon have replenished his exhausted stock of

But children are just as often made happy by appeasing their stomachs. After their playful proclivities have been satisfied, the cerebrated "Nueraberger febkuchen" is still at hand to tempt the tooth for sweets. These cakes are now manufactured on a huge scale and they too are experted in every direction For those who are anable to cat Nucraberge lebkuchen in Nuernberg, the manufacturers have kindly put them up into packages or into boxes "warranted to keep in any temperature or climate.'

Not only do the children in distant lands derive enjoyment from Nuernberg, but every traveler in the old world also chuckles with satisfaction at the novelty of finding a city in Europe still retaining, at least on the exterior, an antiquated appearance of the middle ages. While populous suburbs built in modern style have grown up all around the old town walls, the walls themselves with the exception of a very few breaks, have been kept in their former condition. The old gates, flanked by grim, gray towers, still form the arteries of travel between the old town and the new. Only at these points is the deep ditch surrounding the whole fortifications, crossed by bridges of solid arched masonry. The ditch itself is now dry, and the bottom is devoted to kitchengardening. Judging from the large trees now growing there and hearing heavy loads of fruit, it must have been many years since last it was permanently filled with water.
The old burg or royal castle is located on

the highest portion of the walls. Its various parts date from six and even ten centuries ago, though much which had failen into de cay has been restored in recent times. In the court-yard is an enormous linden, said to have been planted by Queen Kunigunde, the wife of Emperor Henry II., and the castle has since been occupied by innumerable historical celebrities. An interesting well over three hundred feet deep is also shown to inquisitive visitors. The well was cut through solid rock by prisoners of war, and from the strata but a few feet above the water lead two underground passages, one with an exit in the city hall, the other in a cemetery not very distant. The towers and balconies of the castle afford beautiful views of the city and country for miles around. proper is one mass of red tile roofs, divided in every direction by the river and canals and dotted here and there by lofty churchspires. From above these churches present a peculiar appearance. They have been built on the theatrical plan, with the choir much higher than the nave and look like huge red locomotives with circular cabs in the rear and double smoke-stacks in front.

In reality the churches are elegant speci-mens of the finest Gothic architecture. The whole exteriors are most elaborately carved, the facades of the entrances covered with fine statuary. Here are Adam and Eve, the serpent and the apple portraved in different positions, and beginning with the first man, the figures represent all the characters of Within the walls, Nuernberg is quaint to the extreme. The houses are chiefly of stone,

though many consist of brick covered with stucco. They are built in the old middle ago style, with steep tapering roofs from which four or five tiers of gabled windows often protrude. Counting these steries in the roof, nany of the puildings have seven and eight dows everywhere consist of numerous small panes. In many cases, the gable at the highest peak of the roof is made to extend into the street and furnished with a block and pulley by means of which furniture and wood are hoisted from the outside to the upper stories. The exteriors are often handsomely carved, while the frequent bow windows are a feature of the architecture. Notwithstand ng the fact that Nuernborg is one of the oldcenters of watchmaking, elaborate a dials are found in numbers fixed to the per-pendicular walls where the intersection of narrow streets leaves space enough for the sun to shine throughout the day. Some of the houses are built over the canals with open arches through which the water flows and tortuous; yot there are quite a number of good width and also many large open spaces

The streets are for the most part parrow sed for markets or adorned as public squares with monuments and fountains. The numer-ous fountains are of peculiar designs, with quaint figures cast in bronze standing upon stone basins and surrounded by claborate latice work of hand-wrought iron. The public monuments have been erected in hone of celebrated historical personages—whose of celebrated historical personages—whose careers have been more or less connected with the city. One figure bronze statue represents Martin Benaim, the greatest early scafarer of Germany. And fortuitously, as if to maintain the harmony of the place, a large sign on the house just opposite explains that the inmates deal in table delicacies and "sea fish." Albert Durer, the famous painter, sculptor and engraver, was also in his time at home in Nuernberg, and he too has been given a public square embellished with his statue. Several of his best works are to be seen in the churches of the city. The old brown stone house in which he resided is still in a good state of preservation and has been

most accommodatingly labeled for the benefit of the general public. In the later middle ages, Nuernberg was a center not only of art but also of literature. The meister singers here reveled in glory and stored up whole libraries of poetry in their ample gulld houses. Under the lead of Hans Sachs, in literature as in every trade they went through the stages of apprentice, journeyman and master. The unpretentions dwelling of Hans Sachs is yet on view, bear ing a sign which informs the reader that it was the home of the great meister singer during the greater part of his long life, from

1494 to 1576. The street has been named after the poet and leads to a square called by the same name. The work of Hans Sachs has been aptly characterized by a German couplet, which sounds equally rythmical in its English translation;

English translation:

"Hans Sachs was a sheemaker and poet, too,"

The pronze figure in the center of the
square represents him in both capacities,
first as sheemaker then as poet. Under the
chair upon which he sits are numerous
large and bulky volumes which,
however, could scarcely have been
intended to contain all the results of his prollific pen, not to mention the
600 unpublished sonnets which were discovered after his death.

Nuernberg is, as it were, a survival in stone
and mortar of one of the old chronicles of the
middle ages. Rogensburg, better known as
itatesion, is another old Bavarian city, dating its origin perhaps as far back as the

ing its origin perhaps as far back as the Roman period. Here, on the other hand, the chief attraction is a biographical history of Europe, carved in marble by modern artists. We reached the site of the structure after an

the reacted the site of the structure after an hour's drive from Regensburg.

This famous monumental building, knewn as the Walhalla, was begun and completed by King Louis 1., of Bavaria. The construction extended over the twelve years ending ling Louis I., of Bavaria. The construc-tion extended over the twelve years ending 1842, when it was inaugurated by its founder. The building, entirely of marble, is a beautiful specimen of pure Grecian arch-itecture. It stands on the crest of a small mountain overlooking the valley of the Danube. The design by Kleuze is much on the plan of the Parthenon on the Athenian Acropoils. Long flights of marble steps lead to the entrance. The exterior presents rows o the entrance. The exterior presents rows of doric columns supporting huge pediments at the north and south ends of the rectangular temple. One group of statuary in the pedi-ment portrays an allegorical commemoration of the restoration of Germany after the wars against the first Napoleon. The other repre-sents the victories of Arminius over Varus in the famous battle in the Seatoberg forest, The interior maintains the impressive design of a Greek temple. The walls are of dark brown marble, the ceiting slants slightly down from the center to the top of a gallery encircling the hall. The floor is one large mosaic of variegated marbles, bearing com memorative inscriptions of the building o the structure. The freize traces in bas-relie the early history of the Germans down to their conversion to christianity. On each side of the hall are three life sized figures of winged walkyries representing different con-ceptions of victory. The idea is that these goddesses of victory are crowning with wreaths the celebrated personages whose marble busts line the walls. No Greek god occupies the place of honor, but instead is a heroic sitting statue of the founder, Louis I. of Bayaria. The busts at each side portray nearly all the great Germans, whose names have been handed down in history, science, religion and art. Yet a few are represented who can scarcely lay claim to German origin. Many of the earlier celebrities are common orated merely by tablets lining the upper gallery, the more recent ones by busts exe cuted by well known sculptors. Nearly the entire history of continental Europe can b traced from primeval times to the present in the reliefs and busts of this one hall. There is still room for similar monuments to all the great names which Germany is likely to pro-duce for many years. It is proposed to keep up the process of adding to the collection, by which means the idea of the founder will be carried out—namely, to create a modern Walhalla to which the German heroes in every

tield of civilization will be transported to enjoy forever the relm of fame, Victor Rosewater. Corn for Food.

PLATISMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 11.-To the Editor of THE BEE: After reading in THE OMAHA BEE an address of Mr. Webster to the Board of Trade concerning the food pros pects of Europe, it appears to me that now is the time to introduce the chief staple of Nebraska to the people of that continent, especially of Great Britain and Ireland.

If properly introduced, I am satsified that a very great consumption of corn may be stimulated throughout those islands. Emigrants thence to this country readily take to it. Why? Because they learn how to prepare it so as to please the palate, and if right steps are only taken to teach them there by their own fire side as it were, there is no reason why a taste for it should not be created. Maizana and other prepartions of corn readily sell there, as would corn in immense quantities. as wheat bread is very lkiely soon to be out of the reach of the poorer mechanics and laborers. I would suggest that one, or two good colored cooks having a good practical knowledge and skiiful in the preparation of the many cheap delicacies into which corn may be cooked, provided with a proper out-fit of the necessary utensils and under the direction of a competent and experienced person, visit the principal annual person, visit the principal annual agricul-tural fairs or shows, particu-larly those held in the thickly populated manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, etc., where the distress is likely to be greatest, and by ocular demonstration teach them how simple is its preparation and by

listributing that which is prepared it will be readily understood how it has become one o the staple foods of America and has a prom nent place at the tables of the rich and poor alike. Small parcels of three or five pounds could be readily sold as samples, and pamphlets distributed setting forth its nutrition properties and containing a few simple recipes for its preparation as a vegetable, or bread or cake or pudding; not numerbut simple to prepare, enticing he eye and pleasing to the pal-It could be introduced to the ate. It could ate. It could be introduced to the numerous schools of cookery of which there is one in almost every town, and whose den onstrators would find in it a new, agreeable and economical culinary sensation, and would make the preparation of corn part of their course. Other and very important channels through which an immense amount of this food might be distributed, are the charitable food might be distributed, are the charitable institutions in these, in and about Loudon alone there are nearly 50,000 children fed and cothed gratuitously. Among them I may mention the Founding hospital, the Bluecoat and Yorkshire's societies' schools, and schools supported by the fishmongers, drapers, and other societies. And with the prospects before them of increased taxation for the support of the proof and criminals for the support of the poor and criminals benches of Magistrates and boards of guar-dians would lend a willing ear to any representations or suggestions that might be made to them, and give them serious considera-tion, the result of which, I feel convinced. would be favorable. I see by the English press that the use of corn is being strongly advocated, and stops should be immediately taken to place Nebraska to the front. As to the expense it would be a mere trifle in comparison to the substantial advantages to be derived. By setting forth the many advantages of corn in the manner indicated as onomical, healthy and nutritious, it would be repeated throughout the land, by an omni-present press, which reaches rich and poor alike, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it will in time become as popular as the potato, especially in Ireland where that crop me so precarious.

As far back as 1862 when representing cer tain interests in the great world's fair of that ear in London, I had an American store. Corn meal and buckwheat sent over to me, which I entertained some of my friends who expressed themselves delighted and ate heartily. By those who partook, corn had been considered as only fit for cattle, and buckwheat for fattening pheasants, and suct is it considered today, lacking the necessary education. Tea, polatoes and tobacco have found a home in every household and why not corn! I would therefore arge upon you the expediency of immediate consideration and action in this matter, C. S. Dawson.

Information Free. Do you know that any old sore or cut can be absolutely cured by the intelligent use of Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment. Be merciful to your horse and try it.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

A very old fashion revived is that of a bellkirt covered with three flounces. New gloves should not be kept in the same pox with those that have been worn. Hiack gloves grow stiff when lying by mices they are wrapped in glove paper. Kid vests are still popular, and in some ases it is leather, not kid, that tailors use. All signs point to the fact that bead trim igs will be an important factor as well for loaks as dresses.

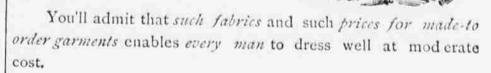
Very handsome dresses for the season are nade of black drap d'ere, trimmed with bands of black ostrich feathers. The Josephine chignon, bound round with

the diamond tiara or riviere, is now con-sidered an elegant conflure for evening. It is stated there are 72,000 pinnes made 1409 Douglas Street,

Fall Fabrics

For Men.

Your faney is captured, the shine in your eyes says as much and more.



Trousers, \$5 and upwards. Suits, \$20 and upwards. Overcoats, \$18 and upwards.

Our \$20, \$25 and \$28 suits are made neatly and stylish.

Our \$30, \$35 and \$40 suits are fit for a swell or merchant

\$5 Trousers please the close fisted man.

\$6 to \$8 are greater favorites, and any wonder? When they are \$10 and \$12 in most stores.

Expect to find the newest styles here and plenty of them. Open evenings for people busy in day time.

Nicoll the Tailor.

1409 Douglas.

About Oct. 1st., will remove to Karbach's new store rooms Fifteenth Street.

annually in America, and that three pounds of steel wire are used for each instrument. Long loose mantles, like those our grand-mothers were, are used for dinner and theater parties. They are made of sicilienne or faille

Very elegant is a newmarket, loose in front quitted with slik lining, trimmed with Jap-anese fox, sleeves embroidered and lined with light colored silk.

Man sneers at woman because she cannot keep a secret and then swears secretly at her obstinacy because she won't tell him something he wants to know. Use giove stretchers to open the fingers of gloves, not to make them larger, as gloves should not be bought or sold so small for the

wearer as to require stretching. "What an ill-bred fellow that Hinckies must be to continually turn his back to his escort on the promenade." "Sh —! that's bis wife. She married him for his figure." Paris will bring in a good many novelties in circulars the coming season. Some de-signs with short capes of wool-cloth and fur on the Stuart collar and the edges are

shown. Some new hat trimmings will be shown this winter. One of them is in the shape of half a paim leaf, completely made of jets, on wire. Special trimmings are made for hat brims of small jets.

"Did you make a good impression, Annette:" asked her mother. "Well, rather," returned Annette. "He tried to kiss me, and I left the print of ten pink finger nails right along his two cuceks." Every bureau belonging to a woman should

possess a glove stretcher, glove box and a powder box having a perforated top, which is sufficiently small to slip in the fingers and keep it filled with glove powder. Mrs. Brown (to ner pretty daughter in the elevated): "I will speak to the guard it

that young man over there doesn't stop staring at me." Preety daughter (innocently); "I don't tnink he's staring at you, Mamma." Among the autumn tailor suits is one of rich myrtlegreen with sheath skirt and Louis coat trimmed with dark green velvet arabesques in cut work. The coat opens over a waistcoat of pale blue cloth braided with ilver.

Howe-They say Miss Jenkyns is a very tender hearted girl. Dowe—They don't know her then. Everybody would agree that she has a mighty hard heart if they knew how I bave tried in vain to make an impression on it.

A new fashion that is only permissable t vomen whose figures are very slender, is that which shows tiny velvet resettes put where the buttons ought to be. While these are absolutely resettes, still they are made of very narrow velvet ribbon and slightly flat-

The fashion this winter will be feather sleeves on all dresses; fans in old lace with pictures. The skirts will be entirely flat with simple applications of Valenciennes and ribbons through the entredeux. The under kirts, corsets and stockings harmonize with

Fashion has made chiffon an institution Chiffon, although it costs but little a yard, is expensive because of the frequent renewals it necessitates. Like the bloom on the peach, that a touch will destroy, so chiffon will hardly bear the friction of one week's wear. Some bead waists are made in the shape of a perfect corset with shoulder-straps. At the lower end long bead fringes are fastened. Arabesque desizas are especially popular. This fringe consists of obloug, smooth beads, termingled without and polished jet balls This fringe will be very fashionable during the next spring.

A dressy tea gown, particularly appropri-A dressy to gown, particularly appropriate for dull autumn days, is made of Roman red and black striped India cashmere, trimmed with black velvet Medici collar and cuffs, with a puffing of black velvet on the houlders, and a jabot arrangement (of black are nown the fronts, with a flounce of the same on the demi-trained sairt hem. Peach and heliotrope are such beautiful

Peach and heliotrope are such beautiful that it is not surprising they find favor, and add nuer gown of peach crepe de Chine was an admirable example of good coloring. The soft material fell in graceful folds on the skirt, and was plaited under the hem with green velvet. The low bodies was a combination of green and peach, with long sash ends at the sides and a jacket basque at the back

New York World: From the discovery of New York World: From the discovery of this country till 1850, it took the white immi-grants and their descendants to produce values to the amount of about \$7,000,000,000; but from 1880 to 1890 we have produced \$67,347,000,000. We have machines, our predecessors had none; but neither were there any tramps nor tenfold millionaires among

Use Haller's German Pilis, the great con stipation and liver regulator.

THINGS ABOUT THE HOUSE. To clean brass fixtures, rub them with slices of lemon, then wash in hot water. A weak solution of cooking soda will clean a hair brush without weakening the bristies

In wiping up a stained floor, a pretty gloss

is given by adding a little kerosene oil to the

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whiting the brown discolorations may be taken off cups which have been used in baking. Cream, rose and tinsel is the exquisite col-oring of a magnificent renaissance tapestry. The effect is rich embroidery upon old sile. To destroy the odor of paint in a newly painted room, put a handful of fresh hay in a bucket of water, and let it stand in the room

Just received a nice line of

Gauntlet Driving Gloves, Shopping Gloves, ALSO A NICE LINE OF

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IN ALL SHADES AND LENGTHS.

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old, etc. N. D. THOMPSON PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS. MO. cured in 2 days by the French Remedy entitled the KING. It dissolves against and is absorbed into the inflamed parts. Will refund money if it does not cure or causes stricture, Gentiemen, here is a reliable article. Si a package or 2 for \$5 per man prepaid. Meteornick & Lund. Omaha.

MOORE'S TREE OF LIFE



Dr. J. P. Moore-My Dear Sic: I have been subject to sick headache all my life. Over two years ago I began using Moore's Tree of Life for it, and I have never had a case of sick headache since, except when I was at one end of the road and the medicine at the oth r end. It is worth more than money to me. I heartily commend it to all suffering with sick headache. Yours truly, W. B. KILE,

Pastor First Baptist Church. Moore's Tree of Life a positive ours for Kitass and Liver Complises and all bood disease. Locatil pay to suffer when you can are by using Moore's Tree of Life, the Great Life Remode?

A GENUINE MICROSE, KILLER is KIDD'S GERM ERADICATOR—Cares all diseases because it kills the microbe or germ. For up and retailed in 2 kills and 45 sizes, the latter 24 gallons. Bent any where propaid on receipt of price or C. D. We issue a guarantee to cure. The sublic trade and ishibers supplied by the Goodinan Drug Co., McCorodek & Lund. Omaha; C. A. Melcher, Howard Mysys and P. Ellis, Council Bluffs.