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Ornaments and

Whitelaw Reid Talks Interestingly of the Newspaper Workers of Paris.

THE FUTURE OF THE FEUILLETON

Immense Circulation of the Petit Journal Should Articles in Newspapers be Signed-Difference Between Paris and American Journalism.

[Copyrighted 1892 by Frank G. Carpenter.] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. 1-No man in the United States is better posted on newspaper matters than Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who has just returned from his mission to France and who will now leave diplomatic life to resume the editorship of the New York Tribune. It is now thirty-six years since Mr. Reid began his newspaper career as the editor of the Xenia News and it is thirty-two years since he began to be famous as the war correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. From that time to this he has been in the thick of journalistic life, and until he accepted the post of minister to France from President Harrison he had refused all sorts of official offers in the past, President Hayes wanted to make him minis ter to Germany and Garfield offered to appoint him to the same place. He preferred, however, to wield the power and influence of the New York Tribune and he thinks there is no position so great as that of editorship of a big newspaper. I met Mr. Reid just after his return from France and had an interesting chat with him in his room at the Normandy hotel about the newspapers and newspaper men of France. He is a pleasant talker and in the half hour's consome interesting facts about the great jour-

Newspapers of America and Paris. "There is," said he, "considerable differ ence between our newspapers and those of Peris. The French newspapers pay more attention to form while we pay more atten-tion to news. The news is overything in the American newspaper, and the style is a sec-pndary consideration. We devote columns ndary consideration. We devote columns to certain classes of news that would not get ines in a French journal. Take for instance the matter of some minor improvement in a city where the paper is published. Such a thing might be worth a column in America while it might not receive five lines in Paris. The French do not care so much for foreign bews as we do, and they are I think more inerested in literature, art and the drama than we are. These things form an important part of their daily journals, and the articles bout them are so well written that it is an intellectual pleasure to read them. The leading articles are furnished by some of the most noted writers of Paris, and the newspaper proprietors and contributors are men of wide influence. A great many of the read-ing men of France either have been or are now connected with the newspapers. Some of the most famous statesmen of the country write regularly for certain journals, and the standing of the better class of writers is very high."

"Give me the names of some of the more noted of the French journalists and tell me something about them," said I. "That asks too much for a hasty conversation like this." Mr. Reid replied. "The pres-ident of the syndicate of the Paris press, how-ever, is Mousieur Hebrard, who is the editor ever, is Mousieur Hebrard, who is the editor of Le Temps, the great evening paper and perhaps what the French themselves would call the 'leading serious journal' of Paris. He is also a noted and able senator and his paper, while not strictly speaking an organ of the government, has the closest relation to it, is apt to have semi-official news; and on account of its information, trustworthiness and ability is one of the maters you must

writes an article over half a column long, but there is no editorial writer in France who is more regularly or more eagerly read. His paper is a great financial success, and numbers among its contributors many of the most brilliant men of letters in France. The Petit Journal is the most widely circulated paper, not merely in France but in the world. It has a bona fide daily circulation of over 1,000,000 copies. It is most respectable and trustworthy, condenses its news absolutely and arranges it systematically, and is altogether a very satisfactory paper to read. Its influence is always on the side of law, order and good morals, and it is never likely to be very partisan."

Men Who Mould Public Opinion "How about French statesmen and the

"Many of them are or have been connected with the newspapers," was the reply. As I have already mentioned, Mr. Hebrard is a senator. One of his daily contributors is one of the very most distinguished Frenchmen now living, Monsieur Jules Simon, a former cabinet minister, and now a senator. Monsieur Jules Simon writes a charming little article almost every day under the general heading 'Mon Petit Journal,' and that is one of the things which can never be skipped. No matter how pressing the work in the senate, or how keen his interest in his own special bills, he almost always finds time to furnish this article. Sometimes it touches keen political disputes; at other times it gives an es-timate of some famous author, or a reminis-cence of the politics of a more stormy period, but it is always exquisitely worded. In fact the style is perfect. Monsieur Simon is a member of the Academy. It was considered a great piece of good fortune when the gov-ernment persuaded him to head the commission sent by France to the labor conference called by the German emperor in Bertin, where he was recognized as easily the lead-ing man of the whole conference, and where he made a profound impression upon the em-peror. Another senator and member of the Academy also, John Lemoinne, has also been one of the most famous leader writers of France, principally on the Journal des Dobats. His health has not been good of years, and he is not now writing so

whom I was brought in contact was Mr. Spuller. He had been for years the bosom friend of Gampetta, and the editor-in-chief of Gambetta's paper, the Republique Fran-caise. He is now in the Chamber of Depu-ties and was until recently one of its vice presidents. He retired from the cabinet at "The present editor and proprietor of the Republique Francaise is Monsieur Joseph Reinach, also a deputy and a very able member of the moderate republican group, who constitute the strongest element of the gov-ernment's support. He is an excellent writer and an admirable speaker.

writer and an admirable speaker.

"There is nobody in the Chamber of Deputies whom people are more eager to hear than Monsieur Paul de Cassagoac. He is the owner and editor of the great imperialist organ l'Autorite and he writes in it constantly. On the other hand the great leader of the radicals in the Chamber of Deputies is Monsieur George Clemenceau. He is the political director of La Justice, which he also owns. Dozens of others might be mentioned. owns. Dozens of others might be mentioned. Newspaper men in Paris take as naturally to

The Feuilieton in American Journalism. "How about business matters in French ewspapers!" I asked. "Do they receive such attention!"

Business is by no means so prominent in France either in the papers or in the daily life of the people as it is with us." replied Mr. Reid. "The French are as shrewd in business as we are and they are as fond of money and money-making, but they model their lives on a different plan, and what seems their lives on a different plan, and what seems to me to be a more sensible plan than ours. The American devotes himself almost body and soul to his business until he is 55 or 60 and then he expects to spend the remainder of his life in ease and pleasure. The result is that his habits are so fixed that he has lost the power of enjoyment from anything else than his business. The Frenchman gets his pleasure as he goes along. He takes a holiday whenever he can and ability is one of the papers you must slong. He takes a holiday whenever he can and he is always ready for a laugh or for any pleasure of life. He sets aside a part of his

some of the French journals.'

"How about such stories in an American newspaper, Mr. Reid! Would it not pay to introduce the feuilleton into American jour nalism?"
"I can't say," was the reply. "It is hard

to determine what constitute the most at tractive features of a great newspaper; al most impossible sometimes to tell what in creases and what decreases its circulation. We have published a number of good novels in the Tribune but I have never noticed any appreciable increase in our sales from them. The people read them and if they are good we hear commendations and if bad the com plaints come in; but I couldn't prove that they have really ever affected our circulation. By the way, I met Dana, the editor of the New York Sun, just as I was starting to Washington and had a few mo-ments talk with him. During this he spoke of newspaper novels and told me he had been buying a story of W. D. Howels and also one by Mark Twain. I asked him if he thought they had been profitable ventures and he said they had pleased the Sun readers, but whether they had paid from a dollar-andcents, or circulation point of view, he

Syndicate Journalism as a Power. "This brings up the subject of the syndicate field in journalism, Mr. Reid. Do you think and will the productions of noted writers and others continue to be sold for simultan eous publication in newspapers in different

"I don't think you can tell what will and what will not continue in journalism," re-plied Mr. Reid. "There are certainly a num-ber of advantages about the syndicate meth-ods. The enable the writers to get better prices for one thing, and the newspapers, through them, can get excellent matter at much lower rates. The Tribune has patronized some of them, though we prefer, and I think the more prominent of the New York papers prefer to have exclusive matter. As it is we have more matter than we can use and for every column used at least another col-umn of good reading matter has to be thrown away in the make up of every day's paper. It is a ques-tion of the survival of the fittest and the best of the news and the first literary matter gets in. The amount of matter is too great, not-withstanding the increase in the size of the paper. I used to think when we were put lishing ten or twelve pages in our Sunday newspaper that the paper was as big as it would ever get, but we are publishing twenty and thirty pages now and the people seem to like it. One objection I have to syndicate articles is that they decrease to a certain extent the individuality of a newspaper, and this is, it seems to me, a necessity to its influence and its prosperity. ence and its prosperity

Should Articles Be Signed. "Speaking of newspaper individuality, Mr "Speaking of newspaper individuality, Mr. Reid, how about signing articles in newspapers. Does the use of signatures injure the paper in which they appear!"
"If signatures were general I would say yes. The people get to look upon the newspaper The people get to look upon the newspaper as an individuality; and when no signatures are used, they rely upon its statements or opinions, in proportion to their general estimate of its character. When, on the other hand, fifty names appear at the end of fifty pieces of news, or of editorial matter in its columns, the result is confusing and it detracts from the newspaper as a whole."

The conversation then turned to the illustrated features of our newspapers. Mr. Held said that he thought newspaper illustrations might be overdone by the American papers. "In so far as pictures are associated with news of the day," said he, "they are a good thing, but I do not believe is putting pictures

thing, but I do not believe is putting pictures in the papers merely for the sake of having pictures. The methods of fast printing and pictures. The methods of fast printing and the quality of paper which a large daily must use, make it impossible to have newspaper pictures works of fine art, but they often add to the expression of the news and convey pet-ter ideas of men than can be given with the pen. The picture of a new witness in a sea-sational trial taken by a good artist when he is in the act of civing some testimony which is in the act of giving some testimony which is to startle the world next morning. to be a good thing to have, or that of a witty after-dinner talker to accompany the report of a banquet might add to the story, but the use of a picture of a fire so drawn that it might apply as well to a fire in New Zealand

news; that is to say, in completing the information the reader wants." A Million Copies Every Day.

"What Parisian paper has the largest cir "Le Petit Journal has the biggest circula tion of any daily newspaper in the world. It prints one million copies every day. It es into every town in France and its circ lation outside of Paris is larger than that in the city. Paris is so located that every par of France can be reached by the train ore the death of that day's paper. The life of a daily newspaper is, you know, only a little over twelve hours and such an outside circulation would only be possible in a coun-try like r'rance. It could not be in America, our large cities have not the advantages of Paris in this respect, viz, that this city really has for a reading constituency a nation of thirty odd million people. The provincial papers of France, though many of them are good, are not equal to the papers of Paris and they do not compete with the Parisian journals as those of our outside cities do with New York, The New York field is confined to a comparatively limited territory. When you get to Albany you find first class dailies there, and the news of Buffaio is apt to be given out almost as fully and as good shape as in New Y as good shape as in New York. I don't think we will ever have a paper of a national daily circulation. La Petit Journal sells for I cent, and its profits are very large. Its chief director is its founder, M. Marinoni, who began its publi cation in 1861. Its circulation was first in creased by feuilletons, and in 1864 a single

"You say the price of this paper is only I cent, Mr. Reid!" How about our big newspapers, will they be cheaper than they are!" I think not," was the reply. "Almost the cheapest thing that is created by man on this earth for sale is the newspaper at its present price. "Three cents is title enough. present price. Three cents is little enough and I don't believe the best newspapers wil again reduce the prices they now charge. We will, of course, have many smaller newspapers and many 1 cent papers, and it is natural that the 1 cent newspapers should have a larger circulation since there are always more men who don't mind spending 7 cents a week than men who don't mind spending 21 week than men who don't mind spending 21

novel gave it a jump of from 80,000 to 230,000

cents.
"An interesting thing, by the way, Mr. Reid," said I, "is the more rapid increase of newspaper readers than the increase in population. The cities of the same population take proportionately a much larger num-ber of newspapers today than formerly, and this proportion is said to be steadily increas

ing. What do you think of that?"
"That it is only another illustration of the old saying that if a newspaper has any real reason for living other newspapers are not in its way. People will buy it for what it is, Then, if a new paper is started they will buy that to read the other side. Many people now read four, five or more daily newspapers, where formerly they confined thomselves to one; they wish to see all sides. It is a good thing for the newspapers, and I think it also a good thing for the prevention of nide-bound views and the promotion of a liberal spirit among the readers and faroughout the com-munity at large; of course it is not without some drawbacks. People don't read so thoroughly, and they are sometimes less in iuenced even by the best work."
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

RELIGIOUS.

Only two congregations of the Armenian church are in this country—one at Worces-ter, Mass., and the other at Hoboken. The Methodist Episcopal church has over 15,000 ministers, 14,000 local preachers, 100,000 official members, and 300,000 Sunday school officers and teachers.

It is an interesting fact that the University of Glasgow, Scotland, is to confer the degree of LL. D. on the venerable Roman Catholic Archbishop Eyre.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's single-handed contest with the devil in New York grows more and more interesting and its results more and more uncertain as the days go by. The Rev. T. H. Cannon, who was deposed from the pastorate of the Free Methodist church at Knox, Ind., because he persisted in wearing a mustache, has taken an appeal

than at 20, as in his younger days he was very near-sighted. In many ecclesiastica matters nowadays he is very far-sighted. Dr. Herbert Vaughan, who succeeds Cardi

nal Manning as archbishop of Westminster, is one of a family of seven brothers who all became Catholic priests. Dr. Vaughan was once a member of the crack British Life Guards, and in his bearing he still preserves some of the dash and erectness of the soldier. The American Baptist Year Book, just out gives the total Baptist membership last year as 3,164,227. The total this year is 3,269,806, an increase of 105,579. The number reported baptized in 1890 was 140,058; in 1891, 160,247. The total contributions reported in 1891 were \$11,215,579; total in 1892, \$11,889,558, a slight increase, not proportioned to the increase in numbers and wealth. In the contributions of this year three states exceed \$1,000,000, in the following order: Massachusetts, \$1,937,-498; New York, \$1,640,534; Pennsylvania,

The oldest wom an in the country who is a preacher, it is thought, is the Rev. Lydia Sexton of Seattle, now 93 years of age. She has been in the service about half a century. For eight or ten years she was an exhorter before receiving a regular license to preach. in 1851. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were her field prior to 1870, when with her husband she removed to Kansas. Seattle was adopted as her home three years ago. She has since then conducted many revival meetings, but failing evesight threatens to terminate her activity ere long. She hopes to live to be a full hundred years old. The government census of religious organi

zations shows that the orthodox Jews in the United States have 316 organizations, 122 church edifices, seating capacity, 46,837 halls, 193; seating capacity, 24,847; value of property, \$2,802,050; communicants or mem bers, 57,597; while the reformed Jews have 217 organizations, 179 church edifices, seating capacity, 92,397; halls, 38; seating capacity 3,630: value of church property, \$6,952,225 communicants or members, 72,899. The real difference between the orthodox and re-formed Jews, explains the New York Sun, is that the orthodox receive the Talmud or its interpretation as of equal authority with the Old Testament.

IN THE LABOR FELD.

In spite of the introduction of machine lace, there are at least 1,000,000 workers in the various European countries. The Stanton colliery of the Lebigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company at Wilkesbarre resumed operations after two years' idleness, giving employment to 1,500 men and boys. The section men of the Lake Erie & West ern railroad between Lima and Sandusky who struck a few days ago for an increase of 15 cents a day, have resumed work at an increase of 5 cents, with a promise of 10 more after May 1.

pointed a special committee to secure a per mit for the use of Union square on May 1, for the purpose of holding an eight hour mass meeting. The New York Federation of La bor will take part in the movement oy he ing an eight-hour mass meeting on April In Chicago preparations are being made for a parade as the chief feature of the eighthour demonstration on May 1. It is estimated that 20,000 men will take part.

The Boston Typographical union is making an effort before the Massachusetts legisla-ture to have the contract of the state printer for typographical work reduced from five years to one. The idea of the union is that in another year it will be in a position to convince the legislature of the desirability of establishing a state printing office in which the state shall do its own work. About half the broom makers of Lockport,

N. Y., have been thrown out of work by the syndicating of the business by the manufacturers of the country. The New York printing traces council vigorously denounces the Young Men's Christian association for supplying Congress-man Joseph J. Little's printing establishment with men to take the places of the fifty mem bers of the Franklin Association of Pressmen

W. J. McDonald, superintendent Lanneau Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C., says: "My wife has used Bradycrotine for head-ache and it is the only thing that relieves her

and Assistants, who are on strike

What the Bright Eyes of the Pretty Government Microscopists Discover.

SOUTH OMAHA'S INSPECTION SYSTEM

Busy Brains That Search for Bacilli in Ex port Pork-How the Department is Managed-Inspection in the Cattle Killing Quarters.

Should a stranger in South Omaha stop at the corner of Twenty-sixth and N streets and gaze up at the Packers' bank building the first object to attract his attention would be the upper corner window. Not that that window has any particular attractions of its own. It is a plain multion window devoid of any architectural magnificence, but it forms the framework of an interesting picture. When the blue curtains are raised a bovy of curly heads appear bent over an apparently interesting task. Waving black tresses reflect the sunlight that lingers caressingly upon the intermingled golden locks. Occa-sionally a head is raised and the observer is rewarded by a glimpse of a bright laughing face. But if his gaze becomes per-sistent the blue curtain falls and he is left to wonder whether a western Vassar is con-tained within the narrow walls of the structure or the vision of blonde and black is the mirage of some forgotten dream.

Either supposition would be equally erroneous for busy brains are at work under the curly heads and the eyes of black and gray and hazel are busily engaged in prosaic occu pation detecting baculli in the diaphragms of within the building is the miscroscopical

department of the government meat inspec-tion department and the owners of the faces at the window are the champion miscros at the window are the champion miscros-copists in the government service. They have attained their enviable supremacy through months of patient and persevering application. They are proud of it because the results obtained are pronounced more satisfactory than those obtained by mascu-line skill. Their task is not a sinceure. The work requires the utmost care and painstaking and upon the thoroughness with which it is accomplished depends the reputation of South Omaha meat in the markets of the world. Before each operator is a pile of small round wooden boxes. Each of these contains two pieces of meat, one cut from the neck and one from the diaphragm of a hog. The box is opened and with a tiny pair of sois-The box is opened and with a tiny pair of scis-sors the operator clip; small oblong slips from each of the specimens and arranges them upon the glass of the microscope. The lens is properly adjusted and the hunt for trich-ental germs is begun. The examination is continued until it is certain that no lurking bacilli remain undiscovered and then if the result is favorable it is so reported and the animal from which the specimens were clipped is eligible for shipment to the European markets. Each specimen is accompa-nied by a slip of paper bearing a printed number that corresponds to a number attached to the hog from which the specimen were taken and if any bacilli are discovered the animal is condemned and cannot be ex-

spection bill was only passed a little over a year ago and that its expense was only provided for by a limited appropriation of \$200,000, the meat inspection department has attained a marvelous degree of proficiency. This is especially the case in South Omaha.

The best record of the microscopical department The best record of the microscopical department in Chicago is sixty specimens a day for each operator. The young women of the South Omsha department can inspect 100 specimens each and their high-est record is 130. Their superiority is explained by the fact that they take a personal interest in the reputation and efficiency of their department. By the study of micro-scopical science during their odd moments they have in the past year become skilled microscopists and their knowledge of the science is an invaluable aid in their work.

The department is under the charge of
Mr. H. L. Hewittson, chief microscopist, and bis assistants and Misses Lu Miller, Gertrude McCullough, Ethleen Rhodes, Coe Cress, Cherry Tylee and Daisy Moss with Mrs.

to abbatoirs No. 19 and No. 29, located at the Cudahy and Omana packing houses. At Switt's and Hammond's no hog inspection is attempted, as the government appropriation is only sufficient to provide inspection for the export trade. There is a growing demand for a similar inspection for the inter-state trade but the government has refused to grant a sufficient appropriation to defray the expense. The demand is becoming so strong, however, that it is expected that the

next congress will take some action toward enlarging the department. The cattle inspection is in force at all the packing houses and is entirely distinct from the microscopical service. Each abbatoir is a separate department except those at Cud ahy's and the Omaha Packing company, which are one department. Each steer and cow offered for slaughter is examined by the chief inspector, and if any symptoms of dis-ease is discovered the animal is condemned at once. A second inspection is made of the in once. A second inspection is made of the in-terior organs as the carcass lies on the kill-ing floor, and if the animal is sound it is marked with the government tag and admitted to the cooling rooms. No meat can be shipped that does not bear this tag. Each department makes a report of the number of animals examined and the number condemned, which is forwarded to Washington every night. The objects for which the inspection service was inaugurated are being rapidly attained. American dressed meat products have improved materially in quality and their price has creased in consequence. The export trade has been especially benefited. The exports to Germany, France and Italy have become an important branch of American packing interests, and the expression of Secretary Rusk when he said, "Give me government inspection and I will place the American hog on the markets of the world" bids fair to be realized. The inspection is approved by all interested in the dressed meat business and it is considered only a question of time until the de-partment will extend over every animal shipped from the packing houses either for

is as follows: Abbatoir No. 19, at the Cudahy packing house, Dr. James Wilson, chief inspector; Richard Abbett, assistant inspector; George E. Whitmar cierk; Colonel O. H. Phillips, foreman. Taggers—James Condon, Reuben Forbes, Dan McGucken, Jerry Howard, George Schroeder, John A. McKinzie, Oliver Feuner and John Keegan.

export or home consumption. The personnel of the inspection force at the various houses

The same force inspects the cattle killed by the Omaha Packing company and Dr. Wilson also has general supervision of the microscopical department.

Abbatoir No. 5, Swift & Co.—Chief inspector, Dr. S. W. McGrew; assistant inspector, E. Gilmore; clerk, Phelps Paine; foreman,

John Bishlog; taggers, Stephen Roberts William Argabright James Austin, J. Man. George Kenyon and Michael Haley. Abbatoir No. 14, Hammond Co.-Chief in Abbatoir No. 14, Hammond Co., spector, Dr. Forbes; assistant inspector, I spector, Dr. Forbes; assistant inspector, I spector, I thodes; clerk, N. Shevlin; foreman, J. S. Ithodes; clerk, Captain J. E. W. C. Lockwood; taggers, Captain J. E. Hart, B. L. Griggs, L. F. Miller and Peter

Chicago Tribune: The reporter had just come in from an assignment in a murder case. It was a rainy day and he had to cross a plowed field on foot. "I see," observed the city editor, tooking with some displeasure at his large

and muddy boots, "you have brought the scene of the murder with you." "Yes," answered the reporter, apolo-getically, "I've got to have some ground for my story, you know."

At last Blacksmith Schmidt of Brielow is At last Blacksmith Schmidt of Brielow is satisfied. He is the father of ten boys, all living. When the seventh son was born he asked old Kaiser William to be godfather and "got there." When the eighth son arrived Kaiser Frderick was asked and he accepted. The ninth son has Emperor William II, for his godfather, When the teath son came Schmidt knew not whom to ask. The crown prince is too young, and Schmidt could not go back on his kaiser record. At last Emperor William accepted once more rather cautioned the happy father not to