HE "RAISED THE JOB."

most skillful iron molders in the Sound coun-

try, has brought suit in the superior court

against all the members of the union in the

city as individuals, charging them with con-

spiracy to prevent him from securing em-

ployment, and demanding damages in the

sum of \$10,000. The suit is novel in that its

purpose is to establish the right of a me-

chanic, who is a member of a union, to go as

much work as he is capable of doing and is willing to do without restraint from his

In his complaint Bruce says he is a skillful

moulder, able to earn the highest wages, and

that he has followed the business more than thirty years. He helped to organize the union here and the first hall was established at

his house. In the spring of 1889 the Puget Sound fotndry, where he was employed, had

a big order for sewer rings, and one day he made seven of these rings, whereas the union had specified that five should consti-

tute a day's work. Soon after charges were preferred against him and he was served with the following notice:

TACOMA, Wash., April 10, 1889.—Charles Neberding charges Robert Bruco with having raised the day's work of moulders in this place by making seven rings in one day. You are hereby notified to appear at Iron Moulders union hall on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

BOATID MCADEM, MICHAEL TOOLE, SCHUYLER USHER, Committee.

He was tried under these charges and

He was tried under these charges and fined \$5. This fine he refused to pay, and since then the union has prevented him from securing work in any of the foundries in the

Sound country. He resisted payment for a long time, out finding it impossible to secure employment, although it was freely offered

him everywhere he applied, finally, acting upon the advices of some of the foundrymen, he paid the fine and secured the following

subsequently received the following notice:

This fine he has refused to pay and in con-

sequently he has been met everywhere he he has asked for employment by members of

the union who have threatened to strike if he was set to work. As his card has been withdrawn he cannot find, employment any-where else in the country, although the only serious charge against him is that he is an

OMAHA AND THE RATE WAR.

Passenger Agents Lomax and Francis Fall

to Agree on Cut Rates.

Messrs. Lomax and Francis, the former a be

liever in lower rates thin those promul-

gated by the Western Passenger association,

the other an advocate forms, restoration of

the Colorado rates to \$49 as a principle, on

the ground that 80 per cent of the double

Mr. Francis, who just returned from Chi

cago, is thinking of the policy the Burling-

ton would pursue in the event the Santa Fe

put in the rate of \$17.50 from Kansas City

on Monday. "We shall not meet the rate

mit an Omaha man to pay more to go to the World's fair than the Kansas City man

pays. That much you may depend upon. But there is no certainty that the rate announced will be permanent, and we do not propose reducing the rate and then have to restore it inside of a week. We shall, therefore, keep out of the fight until there

is some indication that the rate is to be made permanent."

Mr. E. L. Lomax when asked about the

situation said that it was decidedly chaotic.

'The Sante Fe of course will put in the rates announced on Monday, and just as soon

as we know they are effective our rates will be raised from \$30 from Colorado common

points to \$37.50 to accord with the Santa

is concerned will be made permanent, be-lieving as I do that the \$40 rate is outrage-

have not averaged thirty tickets a day, which shows that travel is by no means what it should be. The Sante Fe's position

that rates are too high is not controvertible. They have shown the wisest conservatism

in offering their compromise rate, such able ratiroad men as Marven Hughitt agreeins

that it was the best compromise that could

be made and he urged its adoption. But the

have any advantage over Omaha when it

"So far as my information goes, the rates as anyounced by the Santa Fe will go into

Record on Low Rates.

X. Y. Z. asks if there was "a round-trip

rate, excursion or otherwise, as low as

\$1 for the round trip to any point in Cali-

fornia from this city." Inquiry at the rail-

road offices develops the fact that in 1885, or

thereabouts, before the interstate commerce

law went into effect, a rate of \$5 was made to California points, rates; to intermediate points remaining the same. This is the low-

est rate ever made from Omaha to the Pa-

Says the Squatters Are All Right.

Superintendent of Plumbing R. L. Duncan

the new member of the Board of Health, will

attend the next meeting of the board and

participate in the proceedings. Touching upon the question of eviction of the squat-

ters, he said:
"I believe in living still let live. The squatters are all right where they are. I have resided in larger cities than Omaha and have always found that the same class

Condemned Unwholesome Food.

comes to passenger rates.

effect Monday."

cific coast.

igh." It is a fact that notwithstand ously high." It is a fact that notwithstand ing the low rates from Colorado points we

locals is a fair basis for divisions. "

Two horns of the recent passenger rate troubles are represented in Omaha by

unusually competent workman

that the following petitions, designating ma-terial to be used in the paving of the dis-tricts, do not contain a majority of the foot

frontage on the streets: Twenty-sixth, Farnam to Half Howard; Twenty-fourth, Davenport to Dodge; Thirty-sixth, Farnam to alley south of Jackson; Harney, Twenty-cighth to Thirty-sixth; Twenty-first, California to Burt; Paul, Eighteenth to Twenticth, Thirtiester, Paul, Eighteenth to Twenty-first, California to Burt; Paul, Eighteenth to Twenty-first, California to Burt; Paul, Eighteenth to Twenty-first, California to Burt; Paul, Eighteenth to Twenty-first Paul,

formia to Burt; Paul, Eighteenth to Twen tieth; Thirtieth, Ames avenue to Fort street; Jackson, Thirteeuth to Sixteenth.
On the following streets petitions have been presented designating material to be used. There are from two to three petitions on each one, a majority of the property owners failing to agree upon the material to be used: Eighteenth, California to Cuming, Twenty minth. History to Arbor Half How.

Twenty-ninth, Hickory to Arbor, Half How-ard, Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth, and

them desire asphalt, others brick and others

Eighteenth, Farnam to Dodge.

EUROPEAN EDITORS IN TOWN

Warm Western Welcome Accorded the German Journalists by Mayor and Citizens.

OMAHA ASTONISHES THE VISITORS

Lunched at the German Club-Promise to Tell Their Countrymen at Home of the Wonders of the West-Preconceived Notions Punctured.

The European party of touring journalists. twelve in number, arrived in Omaha' shortly before 10 o'clock vesterday morning over the Burlington and were met at the depot by the committee of citizens appointed by the German club to act in that capacity.

In the party of visitors were Richard Bong, Moderne Kunst (Modern Art), Berlin, Germany; Julius Loewy. Illustrirtes Wierner Extra Blatt (Illustrated Vienna Extra News), Vienna, Austria; A. von Maszak, Magyar Ujsag (The Daily Magyar), Buda Pesth, Hungary; Paul Loewy, Freisinnige Zeitung (Daily Freisinniger), Berlin, Germany; Emma Bong, Zur Guten Stunde (Illustrated Good Hour), Berlin, Germany; F. Thiel Der Neue Kurs (The New Course), Berlin Germany; J. Gruenwald, Wiener Tagblatt (Vienna Daily), Vienna, Austria; Hans Temple, Illustrirte Zeitung (Illustrated News), Vienna, Austria; Eugen Von Koelber, Egyetertes, Buda Pesth, Hungary; A. Bergman, Deutsche Zeitung (Daily News), Vienna, Austria; George Berdrowi Allge-meine Zeitung, Munich, Germany; Dr. Otto Schwarz, Deutsche Leipaer, Anscha, Bohemia.

A period of introduction and handshaking wed as soon as the visitors reached the platform, and it required some time to get the party disentangled from the crowd and into the carriages that were waiting. When this was accomplished, with two or this was accomplished, with two or three Omahans to each of the visitors, the drive about the city began. The route covered took in the business center, Creigh-ton college, Capitol hill, the West Omana residence district and Hanscom park, and ended at the city hall, where in the council chamber Mayor Bemis extended a cordial welcome. He said that the people of Omaha were always clad to welcome visitors. ere always glad to welcome visitors from the old world, and referred to a num-ber of them who had concluded to remain here, and were now among the most substantial of her citizens. He spoke of the great enterprises, at the head of which are Fred Metz and William Krug, and of their outlay here of over \$1,000,000, as a sample of what the German citizens of Omaha had done and were doing. He expressed the hope that the visitors would again stop here on their re-turn from the Pacific coast and see more of the city. Astonished at Omaha.

In replying to the mayor's welcome Mr. F. Thiel said that he regretted that he was unable to express himself in English as he would like to do, but he wanted to say that although the party had heard much of Omaha they had been astonished at what they had seen since their arrival. The members of the party appreciated the reception that had been accorded them and the speaker desired to return the thanks of all. He then spoke more fully in German along the same lines.

That concluded the speechmaking, and the building was then inspected, after which the party repaired to THE BEE building, which was closely examined from basement

to roof by the visiting journalists.

Mrs. L. Raapke, Mrs. J. P. Lund, Mrs. George Heimrod, Mrs. E. Schmeiser and Mrs. Frank Lang assisted on the reception committee, and looked after the only lady journalist in the visiting party, Mrs. Bong, who was presented by Mrs. Schmeiser with a beautiful bouquet of roses.

The visitors were all apparently very much impressed as well as pleased by what they saw. Dr. Schwartz remarked that there was very much for Europe to learn in this country, and was personally greatly interested in the street car sys-tem. He was familiar with the electric system, but marveled much at the extent of it, and the number of streets on tracks were laid and cars run. He declared that he had never seen such a network of street railway tracks before and could not understand how there could be sufficient travel over all of them to make the investment profitable. Dr. Schwartz is conduct ing a personal investigation of the conduct of national and state affairs on this side of the water, and is elso in search of information on the prohibition question.

Lunca at the German Club.

As soon as the party finished its sight-see as soon as the party missing its sight-see-ing the tourists were taken to the parlors of the German club at Germania hall, where a sumptious luncheon had been prepared. The rooms and tables were tastefully decorated with flower blooms and plants. an excharge of pleasantries the guests took their seats and did justice to the good things provided. Mayor Bemis sat at the head of one of the tables and President Peycke pre sided over the other. Members of the city council, the club members and the ladie the reception committee, Hon. E. Rosewater, Messrs. E. Schmelser and Frederick Schnake had been invited to participate and were present.
The noonday meal over, President Peycke

in a few words invited the guests to make room in their traveling bag for a little token which contained views of Omaha. These, he said, were accompanied by the best wishes of the German club and Omaha cititens in general for the future welfare of the

Secretary Julius Loewy of the Interna Secretary Julius Loewy of the Interna-tional Press club responded to this in a happy speech, wherein he said that their mission to this country, and especially to the west, was to transcribe for the readers of their European journals their observa-tions and impressions of the United States. He proposed a toast to Omaha, Mayor Bemis, the German club and the ladies who were

Fellow Countryman of Kossuth

Eugen von Koelber of Buda-Pesth said that now their original idea of reaching the wild west, after leaving Chicago, had given way to the correct impression that Omaia was the testtable garden spot of this country, and that they would go home and tell their readers of this unsuspected fact. Frederick Schnake of the Nebraska Ban-

ner spoke upon the power of the press, de-nominating it the seventh power of the old world, but here in this our land the press was the ealy power. From the president down to the asset unimportant officeholder every one's official acts might be criticised. every one's official acts might be criticised. The press had a mission and it had performed acts of the highest purpose in time of need. Mr. Schnake went back somewhat into history. He spoke of the wholesome influence the newspapers of the north had exercised during the troublous times just before and during the war of the rebellion; their attitude during the state ejection eighteen months are when No. election eighteen months ago when Ne braska was threatened with prohibition and as an example of what the press had ac-complished he pointed to flon E. Rosewater, whom he recognised in their midst.

Mr. Rosewater was loudly called for by the European journalists and he responded in a few well-noon words, saying that he had the Lighest regard for German cit-izens and that this class of population of Omaha and Nebraska had always coincided with his views on right or wrong; they were liberal and freedom-loving, and when corruptionists threatened to loot public in-stitutions he felt sure he could depend on their support

Promised to Enlighten Berliners.

Richard Bong of the Modern Art of Ber Richard Bong of the Modern Art of Berlin, was the next one to respond on behalf of
the touring journalists. He dwelt on the
World's fair, the important changes effected
during their travels in the minds of the
editors with regard to the prevailing
renditions of this country. The speaker
said that they had seen and learned much
of which use would be made on their return.
He could assure his hearers that a correct
impression of this great country's resources
should be conveyed to the readers of his
two European papers.

two European papers.

Councilman Prince welcomed the visitors Councilman Prince welcomed the visitors heartily in a few well-timed remarks.

A. Bergman of the Deutsche Zeitung in Berlin, on his rising to respond to a toast, reminded one of the typical student of a German university. His speech was full of humor. It had been his intention, he said, to propose a toast to the ladies, but on this happy occasion be could not omit to speak in praise of all those

present. German words had welcomed them, where a desert was expected to be, and a welcome had been given them such as none of them had dreamed of.
Eduard Schmeiser of the Tribune, F.
Thiel of Berlin and Mr. Jacob Hauck also

Well chosen selections on the plane were Well chosen selections on the plano were rendered by Mrs. Frank Lange, after which the guests left the rooms on invitation to view the dispatch with which the fire de-partment can respond in time of fire. Another visit was paid to THE BEE building and the press rooms, where the visitors oxpressed their astonishment again at the improved machinery in use for printing a paper like The Bee.

Amazed at Omaha.

Asked what his impression of the city was, Mr. Paul Loewy of the Freisinnigo Zeitung, Berlin, auswered: "I am amazed at your city, at the progress it has made in such a short time, and most of all at the push, energy and business tact exhibited by your people. I shall not soon forget it."

Eugen von Koelber of Vienna expressed himself in like manner and said that Omaha should be rightly named the Garden City.
Dr. Otto Schwartz of Bohemia had the hospitality of its people was unexcelled.
"We consider ourselves hospitable, but you outstrip everything I ever saw or heard of," he said. warmest praise for Omaha and said that the

The editors left at 4:45 over the Burlington, via Lincoln, for Denver, in charge of R. R. Henssgen, especially delegated by his road to look after their comfort. The Bur-lington, therefore, is the object of many a good word from the Faber pushers.

A telegram was received from Lincoln in the afternoon informing them that the Lincoln newspaper fraternity was awaiting them on their arrival at the capital. At Denver the Commercial club will tender them a reception. A stop of four or five days will be made at Denver, and short trips made into the Colorado mountains. Salt Lake City and Utah await their coming. From there San Francisco and Los Angeles in turn will be visited. A Southern Pacific steamer then conveys the party to Seattle and Tacoma, and from the latter place Portland will be reached. Northern Pacific will convey them to the Yellowstone park and other points of inter-est, and then to St. Paul and Minneapolis, whence they return for another short stay at the World's fair.

A CARD FROM FATHER SHERMAN.

CREIGHTON COLLEGE, May 27 .- To the Public: I feel that my sincere and grateful thanks are due to the city of Omaha for the handsome and generous manner in which they aided me, both by their presence and applause, in my feeble efforts to expose the machinations of nefarious men who have sought to interfere with the peace and welfare of their fair city. To his honor the mayor and the splendid

committee that graced the stage I owe especial thanks for approving by their presence the sound principle of Americanism laid down in all our constitutions that the sacred interests of religion should not be dragged down into the maelstrom of politics. On those who have dared to degrade what they pretend to hold sacred be the responsibility of what to them is the most exeruciating as to us it is the most delightful thing on earth, the further spread of the spirit of fair, candid and open discussion, even into the deep and dark recesses of this remote border. In the east they command no hearing. Soon they will move further west, until they vie with the roar of mountain torrents in their sweet voiced efforts to make obstreperous protest against Uncle Sam's right to say a little about the way his Sam's right to say a little about the way his ranch should be run. They may rejoice in the fact that they will have an endless opportunity to make still louder protest against a yet meeker Master. For my part, I feel like Rowena when rescued by the Lion Heart. She met De Bracy and heard his plea for pardon: "As a Christian I forgive you," said the lady. "That means she doesn't forgive him at all," laughingly said the clown. When the Master drove the rabies out of the Gadarene He was content to have him sit at his feet, clothed and in his right mind thank them for applauding the jokes that pointed out their felly. They could not come nearer to repentance than this. I know that betrayed into this evidence of sanity by human respect and the power of a splendid assemblage

THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, ' Of the Society of Jesus.

Cowboys, Bronchos and Cruelty.

THE BEE: The people of Illinois and adjoining states are rising up in indignant protest against the proposed broncho race from Chadron, Neb., to the World's fair. The shameful long-distance European race of last year, from Berlin to Vienna, is still fresh in the minds of humane Americans and we are

begging all the powers that be to prevent this one, if possible. The fact that this race will be longer, producing more suffering to the animals, and probably more cruel abuse of them, seems to us a disgrace to the American nation that should not be tolerated. Occurring, as it is proposed, during probably the severe heat of the latter part of June the inevitable suffer ing of the poor bronchos presents a specta-cle which should move to pity the heart of every person who has not been hewn from

Are the citizens of Nebraska going to tolerate this foul blot upon the fair fame of their admired and progressive state? They have a creditable building at the fair, and an exhibit indicating culture, industry, thrift and intelligence to a rare degree. Queen Victoria, in a message to the Society for the Prevention of Crue for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wrote, "No civilization is complete which does not take the lower animals into the sphere of charity and mercy," The fact that animals are in the power of

men should make men considerate of their needs and pains, for it is only cowards who abuse and destroy that which has no power to cope with them. The barbarism which lemanded suffering as its pastime might have been excusable in the but now when there is dark ages, e is so much worthier lines lead men of thought it is pitiable that they cannot be amused and profited by something not allied to the torture of dumb animals. We hope The Bee and all other papers having at heart the honor of their state will hasten to enter such a protest against this long-dis tance race as shall discourage the cowboys from starting. Even if they do start it is not unlikely they will be prohibited from en-tering the state of Illinois, or arrested upon their entrance over the line. Anti-cruelty people everywhere are appealing to the Illinois Humane society, which has jurisdic-tion all over the state, and as our laws are essentially for the protection of those poor creatures who cannot speak for themselves, the broncho riders would do well to pause a

long time before starting.

In lieu of the broucho race I would suggest that the "boys" make the journey on foot and be awarded the same prize held out to the riders. Older men, probably, than any of them are journeying in this manner to the great exposition, and only ask for the reward of viewing the wonders to be seen there. Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Fairchild Allen.
Secretary the Aurora (Ill.) Humane Society.

Bellevue College Commencement. The graduating exercises at Bellevue col-

ege are as follows. The program for the com mencement exercises will be published next

week:

Sabbath, June 4, 11 a.m.

Baccalaureate Sermon by the President,
Monday, June 5.

Field Day,
Monday Evening, 8 o'clock,
Class Exercises, 97.
Tuesday, 11 o'clock as m.

The Board of Trustees Annual Meeting,
2 o'clock p. m.

Freshman Class Exercises, '96,
Evening, 8 o'clock.
Annual Soires,
9:30 o'clock.
Old Students' Reunion.
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a.m.
Graduates' Exercises,
8 o'clock, Commencement.
Address, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., D.C.L.
8 o'clock, Alumni Banquet.
Roll of graduates: Collegiate classical,

8 o'clock, Alumni Banquet.
Roll of graduates: Collegiate classical,
F. I. Lyman, Academic classical, Julia Hamilton, Delta Jones, George R. Lunn, W. A.
Mayberry, James Oastler, George L. White,
Scientific, A. A. Mitchell, Hiland B. Noyes,
Mattle Shafer, Clarence E. Stewart, Normai, Annie E. Kyd, Edna Matthews, Althea
Rhamey, Amy Watts.

The American Medical association meets

JOURNEYING FROM JAPAN

Miss Yoshi Karijo Stops Off at Omaha Enroute to Mount Holyoke.

OPINIONS ON AMERICA AND AMERICANS

Little Lady from Chrysanthemum Country Doesn't Like to Wear Shoes-Here to Fit Herself for Teaching in Her Own Country.

A bright little maid from Japan. In this case, a bright little maid for school. She has been in Omaha for the past day or two the guest with Missionary F. N. White and Mrs. White, of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Dawes on South Twenty-sixth street. Her name is Miss Yoshi Karijo and she is on, her way to enter on a three years' course at Mount Holyoke seminary, Massachusetts, to fit herself to assume the duties of a tracher in an academy or college in Japan.

When THE BEE representative called to see her. Miss Yoshi was found attired in a regulation American suit of gray serge made with a plain skirt and basque with a pointed girdle. The lady is a very prepossessing, bright little woman of wide information and speaks English in the most delightful manner. She is very modest and retiring, but as she is so obliging, she soon made an effort to lay aside all differences and conversed on general topics with the most fascinating candor. This is in substance what she said during the interview.

"It is just one month today since we sailed from .Yokohana, and the trip was a long one for me, as I never traveled very much. I wore my own dress, as we do at home, on board the steamer and bought this one in San Francisco. It is very uncomfortable, and I do not like it very well and wish I could dress as we do in Japan, but the board who are sending me to Mount Holyoke to be educated forbid me to wear any but American clothes, and you know, as the styles do not change with us, when I return home after the three years are up my clothes will be all right and I can wear them.

"I have been thinking of coming to America for many years, and have waited long for the chance, and at last it came. I teach at home, have taught for about four years. I teach English in the schools. About seven years ago there was a great desire on the part of all Japanese ladies and girls to learn English, but it did not last, and so great a number do not study English now. But I think it will be taken up again soon, as I believe it is a fact that English will soon be spoken by every country on the earth, and will be taught everywhere in addition to the native language. It is an easy language to learn, at least I had no trouble

"I think the American shoes are especially uncomfortable, but I suppose when I get used to them it will be better. Of course, if you wish it I will show you our

Japanese Costume.

Miss Kajiro then excused herself with her graceful little courtesy and cordial smile and retired. After a short time she re-turned clad in the robe of the Japanese lady. It was of fine silk made with long deep sleeves, one corner of which are sewed up to be used as pockets. The dress is made with a low neck and filled in with silk of a differ ent color, cream color in this instance. The robe itself is of striped gray silk with fine stripes of red and heliotrope. Around her waist was wound a scarf of the most beautiful colors and texture and with embroidery which would make any woman green with envy. Her feet were clad in a sort of hose, with a separate compartment for the great toe, made of white cotton cloth. When the ladies go on the street they wear the wooden s, or "getas," with which all are famil-As these shoes are about three inches high the dress is thus kept from contact with the street and is never soiled at the bottom. In winter they wear one dress over another until they are sufficiently protected

from the cold.
"Of course," said the little lady, "the very rich ladies have much finer dresses than this, made of crepe and the finest silk. It is very easy to know the age of a w dress. The little children dress in the brightest shades of red and all colors, and as a woman grows older she lays aside bright colors, and by the time a woman is full grown she dresses in gray or some dark color. We have this wrap of black silk, which we wear on the street sometimes. It is made almost like the dress, with the same deep sleeds. It costs about 10 or 12 cents of American money to hire a robe made like the one I have on, but we do not have so much money as you do. I get about \$10 or \$12 a month for teaching school.

Annoved by American Curtosity.

"I do not think the Americans are very polite sometimes. When I went out shop-ping in San Francisco I wore my dress as I have it now, and they came and examined it very closely, even asked me about the strings with which it is fastened—you know we do not use pins as you do, but fasten everything with strings or ribbons. Another thing I do not like. I notice so many people eating all sorts of things on the streets. I do not think that is nice. To eat on the street! Why, only the very lowest class in Japan would do such a thing, and they would be ashamed of it. But we admire the American women. We wish we were more like them. We are improving, though. We have a great many magazines now devoted entirely to women, and all the ladies of high station take the magazines and they all read them. We have one magazine which is edited by a woman, and one in which nearly all the work is done by women. A great many girls in my school! Oh, yes The boys and girls are always in separate schools, are anxious to improve and study the sciences, but their parents object and think if they learn how to read and study the arrangement of flowers and get married when they arrive at the age of about seven-teen, it is all that is necessary. This is especially true of parents who have not

especially true of parents who have not accepted Christianity.

"If a girl does not get married almost the only way she has of making a living is by sowing. All the embroidery which you American ladies admire so much is done by the lower classes, or servants. A lady of high standing never sews or has any em-ployment whatever. She reads novels or plays on an instrument with strings, some-plays on an instrument with strings, someteach flower arrangement as a science or art in our schools, and it takes many years for a student to finish this branch. The ladies have what we call 'ceremonial teas' and 'flower arrangements' for social pleasures, to which they invite their friends, and this is the extent of 'society' among the better

At a "Ceremonial Tea."

class.'

"The ceremonial teas are very tiresome. Yes, we always sit on the floor with our feet folded under us, and when we accept a cup of tea we must make a bow, or a great many bows, and it is all very slow and tiresome. We make our bows by placing our hands on the floor with the palms downward and the thumbs together, and must bow so low that our noses touch our hands, as we are seated round the cloth on which the tea is served I hope you have a Society of Christian En deavor in Omaha, as we will remain here over Sunday, and I should like to attend the society, of which I am a member. Our society at home has thirty members and is

society at home has thirty members and is very interesting.

"Oh, yes, I expect to get very homesick; in fact, I have been homesick already, while on board the steamer, and in San Francisco, and especially when we landed, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and that touched me and made me wish i was back in Japan, but I intend to work hard for the three years I am here and not think about it any more than I can help, and when the three years are up and I go back and begin my work of teaching English in the schools I will be very happy. I wish I could begin school right away, but will have to wait until the lat of September.

"I think I will visit the World's fair for a few days as we go on to Chicago Monday,

"I think I will visit the World's fair for a few days as we go on to Chicago Monday, and will be there for several days. I must show you a nice piece of work done by a Japanese. This is a miniature god such as the Japanese worship and, as you see, it is carved out of a grain of rice, with the hull of the grain for a sort of covering for the god. Of course the carving is very fine and must be done with magnifying glasses. Such

work is common and nothing is too minute HOOP SKIRTS IN

work is common and uddling is too minute or intricate for our workmen to undertake.

"Yes, I may return to Omaha sometime while I am in this country and will be pleased to see you if 1/260. I have done nothing for which you should thank me, and if I have said anything of laterest to Omaha ladies am very glad to offinge them." Course of the Orinoline Traced Through the Suffering Centuries.

PECULIAR VIRTUE IN A VERTUGADIN Penalty of an Ambitiods Molder Paid for Being Skillful and Rapid,
TACOMA, Wash., May 37.—[Special to THE
BEE.]—Robert Bruce, one of the oldest and

At the Court of Famous Francis the First of France it Made Its Debut-Ward McAllister Approves the Monstrosity as Modest,

"The big-hooped crinoline now belongs to the domain of archæology; it is an antique, like paniers and the farthingale." Thus wrote a deluded mortal when the hoopskirt had made one of its periodical disappear ances to recuperate for future activities

It was in 1530, in the reign of Francis I of France, that the ancestor of the hoopskirt made its debut in the world of female dress, under the name of vertugadin. It came, it saw, it conquered; for it re-mained for 300 years, with various intermissions, and its return may be expected at any Never has any institution had moment. Never has any institution had such tireless and active opponents. Kings have made laws against it; priests have exerted their eloquence and authority against it; satirists have exhausted their powers of ridicule in holding it up to reprobation; caricaturists have used their talent unsparingly to produce its downfall, all without avail, for the hoosekirt grey and flourished. Charles the hoopskirt grew and flourished. Charles IX., Henri III. and Henry IV. all issued edicts against the hoop, and it still lived. Later in England, also, laws were made to restrict its size.

From France the vertugadin traveled to England and found immense favor with "her termagant majesty," the razor-tongued Elizabeth, who was remarkable for her vast farth ingale (the English name), which descended to her feet like a great drum. The vertuga din also invaded Spain and found itself wel-comed by demure senoritas and grim duennas. The men, as usual, decried it, and more edits followed, but again to no pur-

Crinolines, Panniers and Bustles.

TACOMA. Wash., Sept. 4, 1889.—This is to certify that Robert Bruce has paid the \$5 due from him to the Iron Moulders union, and he can go to work at any time when he gets a job.

Correspondings Reporter No. 180.

He was then employed by the Puget Sound company, which was very clad to seems his And who can explain the popularity of this monstrous invention, which has been des-cribed throughout the years of its existence by the most derogatory adjectives in the language? It is not useful nor graceful, nor pretty, nor in any way calculated to set off feminine charms. The chief beauty of a woman's figure is in the harmony and just company, which was very glad to secure his services, but was immediately notified by proportion of its parts. This, the hoop skirt by its size at once destroys, and renders the union that other charges were preferred against him for scandalizing one of its mem-bers. He was tried under these charges and the head, that masterpiece of the human Subsequently received the following notice:

TACOMA, Wash., Sapt. 21, 1889.—Mr. Robert.
Bruce: Dear Sir—At the last meeting of the
Iron Molders union you was reinstated, and
the other charges held against you for scandalizing Brother Kennedy were brought up.
The union, by a two-thirds vote, fined you \$25
(twenty-five dollars) and you was suspended
until fine is paid. And the officers of the
union were ordered to notify you of the action
of the union. William Overland, President.
George Freeman, Recording Secretary.
This fine he has refused to day and in conbody, insignificant and mean. Not only the head but the whole upper part of the body is dwarfed.

Panniers, also very popular in times past, are a mere modification of the hoopskirt, and the same is true of the little wire cages called bustles which have been gone only a few years. Compare pictures of the women of earlier days—the Gallo-Roman period of dates during the First and Second empires and observe the difference. The most un-educated eye will be struck with the elegant simplicity and beautiful undulating folds of the former, while the latter, now that time has relegated them to the background, appear like some absurd and ridiculous caricature. The Capetian costumes in the Tenth and Eleventh centuries are admirable from an esthetic point of view. In fact, until dis-tended petticoats, vertugadins, farthingales and hoopskirts entered the domain of woman's attire, there is no period which does not show some beauty or other in the prevailing mode of dress; and wherever it approximated toward a Greek model, as those of the Gallo-Roman and Capetian costumes do, there is a costume worthy of praise.

Fancy the Venus of Melos in a marble farthingale or the Apollo Belvidere in a pair of trunk hose!

Men in Bran-Stuffed Trunks.

The dear "lords of creation" used to be just as uncomfortable and look just as ridiculous in their trunk hose as the women in their farthingales. An author of the time in describing them, calls them a kind of "verdingale breeches," and goes on to relate the story of a gallant who having torn his garment on a nail, in makfrom Omaha until it is pretty well settled that the rate from Kansas City is liable to be permanent. The Burlington will not pering a bow to some ladies tost from it a great quantity of the bran with which it had been

France having given the farthingale England, the latter generously returned the compliment by giving it back in its changed form as the parnnier. In 1796, at the court of George III., it was seen in its worst phase. Besides being spread out by the crinoline, the gown was loaded with ribbons, cords and tassels. During the empire women occupied three or four times the space of men. In 1730, when it again conquered Paris, it measured six feet in diameter, and in 1855 its circumference was fully fifteen

feet. Yet how many famous and beautiful women have worn it or its prototype, the wide-skirted gowns, held out by numberless petticoats worn beneath. Mary of Burgundy, wife to Maximilian of Austria; Eliza-beth of York, wife of Henry VII, the Rich-mond who silled the third Richard of cursed memory; Anne Bullen, whose ambi-tion cost her so dear; Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Arrigon; Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Jeanne of Austria, mother of Marie de Medicis; Christine of Sweden, Marie Josephine, queen of Poland; Helen Four-ment, second wife of Rubens, and many others whose portraits have been painted b Holbein, Rubens, Abraham Bruyn, Joseph Hamman and others. Hogarth in his "Mar-riage a-la-Mode," 1745, has depicted the "hoop petticoat" with his facile, satiric be made and he urged its adoption. But the Rock Island and Burlington were dead set against the rate and voted against it with the result that endiess turmoil and confusion have resulted. However, I hope by the middle of the week that something definite will be known as to what the rates are likely to be. Should they show any signs of permanency, then the Union Pacific, in conjunction with the Northwestern, will put in the \$17.50 rate. Kansas City cannot have any advantage over Omaha when it touch. Virtues of the Vertugadin.

Yet there is really some good to be re-corded of them. Marguerite de Valvis saved her husband, Henry of Nauarre, from his enemies by hiding him beneath her enor-mous vertugadin. In the same manner Louise de Montaynard, wite of Francois de Tressau, saved the life of her cousin, the brave Duc de Montmorency. One of its apploprists save that it culti-One of its apologists says that it culti-vates womanly reserve "by keeping men at a distance," and nowcomes Ward McAllister and calls it a modest dress; it conceals the figure and thus ceases to shock the delicacy of "elderly persons." When sumptuary edicts were in force against the offending vertugadin, a certain

widow was arrested for "wearing a hoop of seditious size," but was acquitted on declar-ing that it was her hips that were to blame, being so very large. Shakspeare mentions the farthingage as if it were a common arti-cle of attire. That masterpiece of rougery, cle of attire. That masterpiece of Foundation Sir Sohn Falstaff, flattering Mrs. Ford, who Sir Sohn Falstaff, flattering Mrs. Ford, who outwitted him so cleverly, says: "Thou wouldst make an absolute courtier, and the firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a semi-circled farthingale."
In "Two Gentlemen of Vorona." the neverto-be-forgotten Launce chides his talented dog, Crab, because the latter did not show sufficient respect for the lady's farthingale And so, in the long history, the hoop-skirt has always triumphed. In spite of wars and rumors of wars, it held its own serene and circular sway. And if, as is threatened, it is once more to come among us, there is noth-ing to do but to become reconciled and hope that its reign will be short.

Some women, many in fact, will vow that they will never wear it. This is a commenda ble resolution, but fust give the hoop skirt a fair show and it will come out victor. As Patrick Henry says: "There is no way of Patrick Henry says: "There is no way of judging the future but by the past," and so judging, we can easily approximate the result, for human nature is the same the world M R L. M. R. L.

PECULIAR CASE.

Courts Trying to Decide if There Could Be an Accidental Suicide.
Can a man accidentally commit suicide?

and have always found that the same class of people are clustered in a spot that it seems was set aside for them—or, more correctly speaking, they occupy a piece of ground and are note molested. No one can safely say that they are at present a danger to the health of tha community, and it is sheer nonsense, this apprehension of danger. I believe, however, that they should be required to keep their premises in a sanitary condition. To insure this I would detail one of the sanitary inspectors to go through the colony every few days and require them to clean up and keep clean. If this is done I do not know of a better location for them, for they are of a class that will not pay rent and will only settle in some other portion of the city if disturbed, and That is the question that seemed to interest other portion of the city if disturbed, and perhaps prove more of a nuisance there than they do where they are." the federal court and jury yesterday in trial of the case of the late Dr. Robbins of Lincoln against the Traveler's Life Insurance company, Dr. Robbius held an accident policy issued by the above named company Israel Frank, the food inspector of the Board of Health, reports that the present and as the company refused to pay the week has been the most productive of food amount for which the policy was issued to condemned of any since he assumed the du-ties of his position. He has condemned and ordered dumped into the Missouri more than 5,000 pounds of fish, 400 cases of new beans, besides large quantities of meats, fruits and the heirs, the administrator brought suit for recovery. It was not denied in the evidence produced by the plaintiff that the decaused came to his death by a wound inflicted in his throat by his own hands, but it was main-tained all the way through by the plaintiff

that the act of self-destruction was superin-duced by pain produced by an accidental pistol shot through the foot.

In his closing argument to the jury yester day ex-Judge Field held that if the deceased took his own life while suffering great physical torture, not for the purpose of ending his existence but simply as a means of relieving himself from suffering, the act would not constitute suicide. Death under such circumstances, he held, would be noth ing more nor less than the final results of the accidental shooting and the insurance company would therefore be held for the amount

of the policy.

Mr. Offutt, on the other hand, held that the death of Dr. Robbins was a deliberately planned suicide. He had carefully sharpened the scalpel, and had selected an opportunity when no one was about or in the room. He also held that this was not the first attempt of the deceased to shuffle off his mortal coll. On a former occasion he had locked himself in a room and taken a dose of chloroform, but was discovered before the deadly drug had time to accomplish fatal results.

Federal Court Remnants.

District Attorney Baker said that he would make an effort to clean up all of the criminal business of the term within the next two weeks. This will include the Mosher case. Mr. Baker is of the opinion that Mr. Mosher will not go to trial, but will plead guilty at the last minute when he sees there is no

chance to escape prosecution.
In the case of Darlington, Fisk et al against
Sterling P. Hart of McCook the jury brought. in a verdict for \$2,978 in favor of the plaintiff.

The grand jury will probably close its labors on Monday and then the full baten of criminal cases will be ready for the court

WOES DO FOLLOW WOES.

Saft Lake Agitated Over a Promised Visit from Colonel Stanton. Colonel T. H. Stanton, chief paymaster of the Department of the Platte, usually spends some time each summer in Salt Lake. He is making arrangements now for his usual visit and recently wrote the following letter to the Salt Lake Tribune:

to the Sait Lake Tribune:

EDITOR TRIBUNE—In view of the fact that I shall probably visit Salt Lake this summer, I desire to appoint the following committee to perform the duties hereinafter described:

Mr. C. W. West, Mr. W. C. Hall, Mr. George M. Scott, Mr. Alien Fowler, Mr. James Glendinning, Mr. Curtis Mason, Mr. Hank Barnes, Mr. James Hogle, Mr. J. E. Galigher, Mr. Charles Pavey, Mr. William Nelson, Mr. Richard Keyes, Mr. R. Mackintosh, Mr. George Y. Wallace and Mr. William H. Bird.

[It is my wish that this committee remain strictly at their homes or places of business (if they have any) during my stay in the city. That they refrain from meeting me at the depot and from tendering me the freedom of the city. That they restrain themselves from hilarious conduct, and that they leave me to the genial quietude of my own society. My experience in the past with those who compose this committee has not been such as to give me confidence in myself or them, and I have no desire to encourage them in rendering hospitalities which one regrets more than he enjoys.

he enjoys.

I know that the duties imposed upon this is a concrous, and doubtless there I know that the duties imposed upon this committee are onerous, and doubtless there will be kicking, but I prefer they should do the kicking (if they are able to kick) after my departure. Some of the legal members of the committee will object, also, that the requirements above imposed are, in the language of the law, 'unusual,' and therefore should not be enforced. But 'unusual' people need 'unusual' treatment, and I am going to start in by trying it on this committee.

The honorable ex-mayor has suggested to me that a small body of carefully selected citizens might possibly be found, who would enjoy in giving me the pleasure of their society during my stay. But my experience with the "carefully selected" citizen of Salt Lake is quite similar to that with the above committee, and my preference is to take no chances, unless a large-sized moral revival should occur before I arrive. Yours regretfully,

OMAHA, Neb., May 17, 1893.

STANTON.

In commenting upon this the Salt Lake

In commenting upon this the Salt Lake Tribune replied editorially as follows:

Tribune replied editorially as follows:

The above from the headquarters of the Army of the Platte will be read with appropriate sorrow in this city. The letter, however, will serve one good purpose. There are a good many people here who have felt all the time that they could not afford to spend \$300 to make a visit to the World's fair. Those people will now try to ascertain about the time of the coming of the paymaster, and they will then think it genuine economy to visit the fair even at an expense of \$1,000 each. It might just as well be said further that arrangements have already been made for the meeting of the paymaster at the depot, not quite on such a scale as he anticipates, but something such as was given the infanta in New York on Friday. The committee will consist of three, and they will committee will consist of three, and they will be in the full uniform of the Salt Lake police, and in as delicate a way as possible the message will be conveyed to the distinguished arrival that there is a building in the neighborhood of the city hall where the freedom of the city is that there is a building in the neighborhood of the city hall where the freedom of the city is frequently given to distinguished guests, especially if they hall from Omaha, and where the utmost quiet can be secured. This will be done on the suggestion of the colonel himself, that "unusual people need unusual treatment." Whether there will be any reforms prior to the coming of the distinguished guest will be doubtful, but if there is anything in an example the chances are 100 to one that there will be need of them immediately on the departure of the guest. There was an impromptu meeting of prominent citizens yesterday to consider what was best to do under the circumstances, and while no definite conclusion was reached there was a universal hope expressed that with the coming of the expected guest it would be found with him very much as the Divisionists here claim in regard to the situation, that the conditions have changed, and one or two, more hardened than the rest, volunteered the opinion that they could not much chanze for the worse. At the same time there are people here who At the same time there are people here who are really pleased with the prospect of Colonel Stanton coming and making a long visit to Salt Lake. That shows that the perversity of the human heart in some cases gets to be chronic.

BENEFIT OF IRRIGATION.

Scotts Bluff County Farmers Reaping Harvest from This Source GERING, Neb., May 27 .- [Special to THE

BEE.]-The people of Scotts Bluff county are now busy irrigating their land for the coming harvest. Most of the crops are now in the ground, and those who are located under irrigation ditches are using the water There are ten irrigating editches in this county that have water running into them this spring, also several above and below the county along the North Platte. They range from five to fifty miles in length. The river is very high now and still raising, although there has been no rain here to speak of for about eight months, and not over four inches of snow last winter, still, the drouth don't effect this locality much, as the farmers get the benefit of the snow which fell in the mountains of Wyoming. There is abundance of water now in the river to fill three times the number of ditches to their full capacity that are now constructed. The land that will be irrigated in this county this season will be fully 50,000 acres.

The crops are wheat, oats, corn. grasses and vegetables. Farmers can raise more to to the acre in this country under irrigation than any country that generals on rainfall.

than any country that depends on rainfall. The Farmers Canal company has completed a new head gate this spring 135 feet in width and is now furnishing water for the first time to the farmers living along that ditch. The Castle Rock and Alliance and Winter Creek companies ditches also have put in new gates this spring. The Mitchell Ditch company had some trouble with one of its flumes this spring, but now has it repaired in good shape and water running. The Lawrence canal has one of its storage reservoirs about full of water, which makes a lake covering nearly 200 acres, also con-siderable water in the large reservoir, which will cover about 400 acres fifteen feet in depth when full.

depth when full.

The town of Gering, the county seat of Scotts Bluff county, is enjoying quite a building boom this spring. It has about doubled in size the last few mouths and has good prospects of being as large again as it is before snow flies again. The building of irrigation ditches is going to make a splendid country of this and it will soon be as well developed as any in the state. Most of the improvements being made here are very substantial for a new country.

Smallpor in Indiana. Elwoon, Ind., May 27 .- Two persons who

have been suspected of having smallpox, were placed under quarantine this morning. The president of the Board of Health was at Alexandria last night investigating there and reports the case of genuine smallpox of the worst form.

New York Exchange Quotations. NEW YORK, May 27 .- [Special Telegram o THE BEE.] -- Exchange was quoted as fol-

lows today: Chicago, 50 cents discount; Boston, 12% cents to 12% cents discount. Property Owners Don't Agree. City Engineer Rosewater has ascertained

While upon the different petitions by com-bining them a majority of the feet frontage is represented, the council has thrown them all out, going on the theory that where a majority cannot agree upon material, it will require a separate petition asking that the streets be paved. When such a petition is forthcoming the council will then proceed to select the material where the property owners cannot agree.

AMUSEMENTS.

WONDERLAND AND BIJOU THEATRE.

Week Beginning Monday, May 29th

THE BIJOU STOCK COMPANY

MISS LISLE LEIGH AND

MR. RALPH E. CUMMINGS, In the Funniest of Funny Comedy-Dramas

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A play that has proven a SIGNAL SUCCESS wherever produced.

Boautifully Costumed. Superbly Acted. A LAUGH IN EVERY LINE.

Magnificently Staged.

A GRAND SPECIALTY

Program will precede or conclude the performance.

POPULAR PRICES: Matinees-To all parts of the house - 20c. Evenings Balcony 20c. Parquet - 25c.

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One week only,

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 29

The world's greatest Mesmerist and Funmaker.

MISS MARINA FLINT In her wonderful feats of Catalepsy.

Prices: 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.

FARNAM ST. THEATER POPULARES 5 NIGHTS BEGINNING SUNDAY.

Special Matinee Decoration Day, Tuesday, Return Engagement of the Laugh Makers. HENSHAW IN The Nabobs

Matineo Wednesday. Any Seat 25 Cents.

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