THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDARY, MAY 6, 1894_TWENTY PAGES.



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The New York Herald, May 2, contained a brief dispatch from Washington stating that Mr. Chandler had introduced in the senate a bill which provides for the establishment of a free port at Fort Pond Bay or elsewhere in the waters of Long Island the Sound and for the maintenance and operation of factories within the port by Austin Corbin and his associates of the Long Island Railway company. Mr. Corbin would not enter into any explanation of the project, fearing that premature disclosures might result in adverse legislation.

Mr. Corbin admitted that such a free port as he hopes to establish would be not unlike that of Hamburg in many respects. In connection with this plan are several features only of lesser importance. The free port, if established, will be open for all vessels without the payment of tonnage dues, entrance and clearance fees and harbor master's fees. Within it merchandise may be transshipped from one vessel to another, or entered for immediate admission or ware housed.

It is presumed that in connection with this is also included Mr. Corbin's well known desire for establishing a fast line of steamers from Montauk Point to Milford Haven, Wales, In May, 1892, Mr. Chandler introduced in the senate a bill authorizing the registration of certain vessels to be run between the points named by the proposed American Steamship company, which was to have a capital of \$10,000,000. Mr. Corbin said he intended to have fast trains between this city and Montauk Point, thereby saving much time and avoiding the dangers of the New Jersey coast and the bar off Sandy Hook. The trains would be but little over two hours in transit, he estimated, and, altogether, 270 miles of water travel would be saved.

In the ordinary acceptance of the term a free port is one at which vessels of all na tions can land and unload cargoes without the payment of customs duties. In one view thereof a free port is practically a territory foreign to the state in which it lies. A table made up of all the free ports in the world included Hamburg and Bremen, in Germany; Flume and Trieste, in Austria; Hong Kong, Menado, in Celebes; Singapore, Georgetown (Peang), Amboyna, Banda.

A Washington dispatch to the San Fran-cisco Chronicle treats of this important subject in greater detail as follows

Senator Chandler has evolved a plan which, if adopted, he thinks will overcome of the objections made by the oppo nents of a protective, or even a revenue tariff. In a word, it involves the establishment of a free zone, within which raw materials from foreign countries will be admitted free duty and manufactured into articles of utility on the spot by American workmen, manufacturers having the option of shipping their goods out of the free zone into the States and paying the established Tinited duty or sending them abroad without a government fee of any kind. The vessel owner also comes in for a share of the benefits by securing conveniences and concessions which he now pays a round price.

The scheme is an elaboration of the famous free port system in vogue at Hamburg and Bremen and soon to be established a Copenhagen. The free zone will consist of islands convenient to the mainland at the principal scaports of the United States. On

islands will be immense warehouses and repositories docks. or indirectly under gov-supervision, where ships may take directly on and discharge cargoes and be free from the existing burdens of tonnage dues, entry and clearance fees and other exactions reduired under the rules which now govern

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM ttent, developed by the free port system. These free ports cover a large area, and the ommerce served by them employs annually 5,000 vessels, 6,000 of them being steamers, and more than 12,000 ships and smaller craft plying upon the Upper Elbs. Under the warehousing laws of the United States, foreign merchandise may re-main in bonded premises for a period of three years, and within that time may be exported. The value of exports of such mer-chandise during the past fiscal year was \$16,634,409, of which \$10,556,665 was exported from warehouses. The remainder, \$6,133,741, was presumably transferred from ship to ship in our harbors, bond being given for warehouse and immediate exportation. Merchandise entered for warehouse must be bonded, inspected, appraised, weighed, gauged or measured, and is then subject to the high charges for storage and labor ex-

acted in most of our ports, which charges are not subject to the control of the government. In case of disagreement as rates of storage, and by consent the parties interested, the collector the port is authorized to deter-mine the rates to be charged. These charges are augmented by the cost of maintaining government storekeepers in each warehouse, whose salaries must be reimbursed to the government by the proprietor of the warehouse, and this expense goes to form a part of the storage charge. When When the merchandise is sent to a warehouse not situated on the water front where the vessel is unladen, as is often the case at our larger ports, there is an additional charge Foreign vessels bringing merchandise

entered at our ports for consump which. tion or for warehouse are subject to tonnage dues of 30 cents per ton per annum. They must also pay the regular entrance and clearance fees, amounting to \$2.50, for each entry or clearance. burdens, then, from which commerce The

would be relieved by the adoption of the free port system, as compared with the present warehousing system, are:

First-The tonnage dues on vessels. ond-The entry and clearance fees ex acted from vessels.

Third-A portion at least of the present est for storage and labor, to which may added in many cases a charge for cartage and also local harbor masters' fee under state laws, provided the law author Omaha on the day of the picnic, izing the establishment of free ports shall contain a provision prohibiting a collection f these fees by state officers from vessels

entering such free ports. Hamburg is particularly favored for the establishment of a free port, the long bend in the river Elbe forming a permsula, which has been transformed into an island by the cutting of a canal at one end. On this island are situated free docks and warehouses.

When the project first assumed form the city subscribed or loaned to the projectors \$0,000,000 marks, while the govern ment contributed half that amount, nick ing a total of \$30,000,000. The agreemen was that the syndicate should use this island under government regulations previously agreed upon, and, conserving the interests of all concerned, should have the free use of the free port or zone for a term of twenty-five years, and at the expiration of that time everything should revert to the city. So successful has the syndicate been that it is now, from its earnings, able to pay back its loans from the city and gov ernment, and, with seventeen or eighteen years yet to run, it has only profits to look orward to. The benefit to the city of Hamburg itself cannot be estimated. In the matter of population alone it has within the last six years increased by fully 200,000,

and all this with the manufacturing element unthought of. Some of the shipping agents, especially at New York, are of the opinion that great advantage would accrue to commerce by the creation of a free port at New York, o that vicinity. They point to the rapid growth of the commerce of Hamburg and Bremen, due to their free port system, and also at Antwerp through the abolishment or reduction of all dues on shipping.

RIVER FRONT PARKING.

be required to improve the river front when

it would be impossible for them to enjoy to any extent the privileges it afforded. We have no money that could legally be applied work

to this purpose, and I doubt if the work could be accomplished at this time, no mat-ter how desigable it might be. "Some time ago the question of a similar

improvement further up the river was dis-cussed, but there was only one member of the board who was willing to invest any

money in improvements at that point on ac-count of possible subsequent invasions by

the river. This objection, however, would scarcely hold good in the present instance, as I do not think there is any doubt but that

the banks here will be sufficiently pro-

ment at that point. Mr. Tukey believed the idea to be a good one. "I have often thought of something like this," he said, "and while we have no

money to invest there now, it may be feas-ible some time in the future. The squalid

scene which meets the eye of every one who approaches Omaha over the bridge is cer-tainly a deplorable feature and I think a

little money spent in giving that end of town a more attractive aspect would be an

of land could be acquired for any reasonable

Judge Lake was doubtful whether the strip

am. It belonged either to the railroad com-

panies or private individuals and would have

to be acquired by condemnation proceedings

t a great expense. Mr. Millard was of the opinion that the

improvement contemplated would cost more than some of the most desirable parks. Such

an outlay of money would be ridiculous at

an outlay of money would be ridiculous at this time. Furthermore, he was opposed to a plan which might deprive the squatters of their habitations. The city had a duty to perform in the care of its poor and the comfort of these poor people was of more importance than the first impressions which

From Sutter Creek

From Sutter Creek. SUTTER CREEK, Cal. April 12, 1894.— Tom Green of this place says: "Last sum-mer I had a sudden and violent attack of diarrhoea. Some one recommended Cham-berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I procured, and after tak-ing a couple of doses was completely cured. Since then I have often persuaded friends to use it for the same completint and in

to use it for the same complaint, and in every case a prompt cure has been effected. In my opinion it is the best remedy on the market for bowel complaints." For sale by

Wants Her Clothes

tourists might receive of the city.

excellent investment.

druggiats.

tected

Objections Offered to The Bee Plans for Beautifying Shantytown. The suggestion of The Bee in regard to Persons who are desirous of taking out in-surance will do well to investigate the plans improving the river front between the bridges, thus eliminating the unsightly and and cost of insurance in the Modern Woodforbidding picture which presents itself to every traveler who approaches the city from the every traveler who approaches the city from inshed by any of the officers or members of among the members of the Board The ladies of the Royal Neighbors of of Park Commissioners just before their America will join with the members of Beech camp in giving an entertainment on Friday evening, May 18, and it is expected last meeting. Decided variance of opinior was noticed, some of the members favoring the plan, while others considered it imthat a "royal" good time will be had. practicable at the present time. Dr. Miller said he was always glad to Order of the World. hear suggestions in regard to such improve-ments. The city had done much towards Oak lodge, No. 109, Order of the World, ments. gave a very enjoyable musical and calico beautifying its territory during the past few years, but there was still much that should be accomplished. "I am not quite decided," party at their lodge rooms on the evening of the 1st inst. Over 250 were present scheme proposed by The Bee is entirely

Modern Woodmen of America Getting Ready for a Big Time in Omaha. LOGROLLING ASSOCIATION MEETS HERE

Courtland Beach Already Engaged and Fifteen Thousand Visitors Expected-It Will Be an Enthusiastic Affair -Beech Camp's Prosperity.

The 23d day of August, 1894, is one which vill be looked forward to with much pleasare by all the members of the Modern Woodmen of America within a radius of 125 miles from Omaha, for that is the day on which the Logrolling association of the Modern Woodmen of America for eastern Nebraska intends holding its annual picnic. The members of the picnic committee of the various camps for Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs have recently held several enthusiastic meetings and are beginning to lay plans and make arrangements for a picnic which it is proposed will be the larg-est gathering of Woodmen and their families ever held west of the Mississippi river. The place decided upon for holding the plc-nic is Courtland Beach. Arrangements

have been entered into with the Courtland Beach management whereby the Modern Woodmen of America will have one of the nost enthusiastic picnics that can be ar ranged for any time during the coming season. It is proposed to have all the camps in castern Nebraska in the old First con-gressional district join the association, and also to invite all camps within 125 miles of Omaha, both in Nebraska and Iowa, to attend the picnic. Special rates are being made with all the railroads centering in made with all the railroads centering in Omaha to bring the Woodmen to Omaha an "expert" of the Omaha committee has prelicted that at least 12,000 or 15,000 Wood ien and their familles will be present in

BEECH CAMP'S PROSPERITY.

One of the Conservative, Healthy Branche of a Great Fraternal Order.

Beech Camp No. 1454 of the Modern Woodmen of America has of late been doing excellent work in the upbuilding of woodcraft in the city of Omaha. The officers and members of the camp have been exerting every endeavor to increase the membership of their camp and they have also been striving to win the beautiful banner which has been promised by the head officers of the order to the camp receiving by adoption the largest number of new members during the months of February, March and April, 1894 During this period Beech camp has adopted lighty-two new members.

The new members taken in by Beech camp have been representative young business men and they are not only a credit to the camp, but also to the order. There are at present about 1,400 hundred members of the order now in Omaha and of these Beech camp has now risen so that it has 375 members in good standing. The report to the head clerk shows that Beech camp has not lost a member by suspension this year and at present there are only two or three are delinquent, which, for a camp of this size, is a most remarkable showing, considering also the depression in general business

affairs On the 31st day of March, 1894, there were in good standing in the order 95,873 members, and of these the state of Nebraska has 12,541. There have been about 16,000 new members adopted into the order since the 1st of January, 1894, and of thi number, outside of Illinois, the state of Nebraska is in the lead. At the present rate it is but fair to predict that Nebraska will be the second state in the order in the number of its members before December 31, as Nebraska and Kansas are now almost neck and neck in the race for second place.

freely and fully engaged in by those present. Every effort will be made to have the affairs of this organization carried on in the best possible manner that H may commend itself to the largest confidence and most generous support of the Nebraska people. And the board of managers bespeak for the society the intelligent investigation of its methods

of work and the hearty interest of all who are concerned for the well being of the large number of the abused and neglected little

German Baptist Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the German Bap-tist Brethren will be held at Meyersdale, Pa., on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, commencing May 24, 1894.

For this occasion the B. & O. R. R. Co will sell excursion tickets to Meyersdale and return from all stations on its system of lines at rate of one first class fare for the cluding Pittsburg and Wheeling the tickets will be sold from May 22 to 28 inclusive, and will be valid for return passage within thirty days from date of sale. From points west of Pittsburg and Wheel-

ing the tickets will be sold from May 21 to 26 inclusive, and will be valid for passage within thirty days from date of For time of trains, etc., address nearest

agent of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or O. P. McCarty, Gen'l Pass, agent, B. & O. S. W. R'y., St. Louis, Mo.; L. S. Allen, Ass't Gen'l Pass, agent, B. & O. R. R., Chlcago, Ill.; E. D. Smith, Div. Pass. agent, B. & O. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa., or B. F. Bond, Div. Pass, agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.; Chas. O. Scull, Gen'l Pass. agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore. Md.

Sunday Sermon Topics.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church-W. K. Beans, pastor. Morning subject, "God's Jewelry:" evening, "Home Stays-Father and Mother in the Home."

Kountze Memorial Lutheran Church-Evening subject, "Singing Along the Way." People's Church-Rev. Charles W. Severnce of Wichita will occupy the pulpit. Unitarian Church-Newton M. Mann, pas Morning subject: "The Foolishness of

Preaching." Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church-Luther M. Kuhns, pastor, Morning sub-ject, "Christ's Ascension;" evening, Whence and Whither.'

First Presbyterian Church-J. M. Patter-son, pastor. Morning, observance of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Evening subject, "Young People for Law." First Methodist Episcopal Church-Frank Srane, pastor. Morning subject, "Like Unite Merchant Man;" evening, "Masters." First Congregational Church-Dr. Duryea astor. Evening subject, "Experiences in Early Christian Life Seward Street Methodist Episcopal Church

-D. K. Tindall, pastor. Rev. Mrs. Hop-kins will occupy the pulpit and hold serv-Mark's Lutheran Church-H. W. Kuhns will preach the morning sermon and

Universalist Church-Augustus J. Chapin, pastor. Morning subject, "Evolutions of Thought and Life." Evening, "Trust in Evening, "Trust in

God Castellar Presbyterian Church-J. M. Wil-

son, pastor. Evening subject, "Wilham Tyndale and the English Bible." Inmanuel Baptist Church-Frank Foster, pastor. Celebration of the sixth anniver-sary of the church. Morning subject, "For What Does the Church Stand?" Evening, "The Happiest Day I Ever Had."

Cathedral-Services by the Chris-il union. Subject for the evening, Trinity tian Social union. Subject for the evening, "The Relation of the Church to the Social and Industrial Questions of the Day." St. Barnabas Church-No evening services.

Young Women's Christian Association-Afternoon services. Subject, "A Hearty lervice.

evangelist. Special sermon to men only at p. m. Regular services as usual. South Tenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church-Usual services and lecture at 8 p. m. by Mrs. Dr. Armstrong-Hopkins on "Ex-periences in India."

MACADAM FOR ROADS.

Commissioners Pleased with What They Saw at Kansas City.

The county commissioners, who went to Kansas City for the purpose of investigating the question of using macadam as a material for the paying of country roads, returned Friday, and report that in that section of Missouri macadam is a success, though they have some doubts as to how would work in this locality.

Speaking of macadam in the vicinity of Kansas City, Commissioner Williams said that in the county in which the city is located there were fifty-two miles, and that it was giving the best of satisfaction. There, he said, there was no necessity for laying a base, as the whole country was underlaid with stone, which made a most excellent foundation. All that was necessary to do was to excavate and roll in the broken stone, which was found in abundant quantitles along the line of the road to be improved. In speaking of the cost, he said that it did not exceed \$4,200 per mile, exclusive of the rolling, which was done out ide of the contract for laying the material In the state of Missouri Mr. Williams said that there was nothing to prevent the building of good roads in the country, as 75 per cent of the revenue received from liquo licenses went into the road fund, and the greater portion was used in macadamiz-

Regarding the question of whether or not macadam would be used on the three country roads in this county, which it is pro osed to improve this season, none of the ommissioners would express an opinion though they admitted that it could not give as good satisfaction here as it does around Kansas City, owing to the fact that here the material must be laid upon a clay base, which is not porous enough to carry off the surface water.

ART EXHIBITION.

Western Association Will Hold Its Annual Picture Show This Fall.

There is little foundation to the rumon that the art exhibition will not be held this season. But the exhibition will not be held where those interested thought to have it. The public library board has refused and the association feels it has a grievance. Th upper floor of the public library building was intended for art and art exhibitions. Notwithstanding the fact that the Western Art association is the only one in Omaha. the board has refused to allow the exhibition to be beld there. Mr. Lininger feels this very much, and he also feels that the as-sociation has been snubbed. "Art in Omaha," said Mr. Lininger, "is meeting great discouragement from the way the leading citizens treat it. We can find no outlet for the products of an art school, and genius must meet with encouragement. Mr. Lininger thinks Nebraska has been

prolific in the number and the worth of her geniuses, and he feels the great call for a school which will develop this wonderful talent. The plains, he thinks, had much to do with this birth of genius. The vast prairies, with miles and miles of cultivated land, have a broadening and elevating effect upon all men, though they may never discover it.

There is no reason, he thinks, why Omaha should not become the great art center of the west; and she should and would were it not for the great indifference of her wealthy citi-zens on this point. Mr. Lininger feels that his influence and his collection have done much to further the interests of art in Nebraska hut one man cannot do all when Knox Presbyterian Church-A. J. Nathan, others give no assistance to the movement.

Your Dollars Stretch Like Rubber ; With Us Tomorrow-Monday.

THE MORSE DRY GOODS-CO.

day

Cost to Importer.

Dry Goods at Less than Manufacturers' Prices-Carpets at Less than

Manufacturers' Prices-Chinaware at Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Men's seamless hose, 3 for 25c.

Men's honest black hose, 2 for 25c. Men's fine lisle hose, 20c. Men's fine black hose, imported to sell for

le, our price 35c Suspenders manufactured to sell for 35c

ur price, 23c. Men's fine balbriggan underwear, manufac

tured to sell for 50c, our price, 23c. Men's fine underwear that was manufac-

\$1.00, our price, 63c

sell for 35c, our price, 19c.

our price, 49c for 75c Men's unlaundered shirts, made to sell for

\$1.00, our price, 69c

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Sample line of Fauntleroy blouses on sale Monday morning at about one-half regular

prices charged. The Mothers' Friend waist, 50c.

Boys' full cambric waist, 25c. Boys' suit, "The Little Captain," an all

wool, double-breasted suit, with double sent and knees, warranted not to rip, made to sell for \$5.00, our price, \$2.98. Boys' 3-piece suits, all wool and made to sell for from \$9.00 to \$12.00, our price, \$5.00.

Large line of boys' extra pants, made to sell for \$1.00, our price, 50c. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Gowns, corsets, covers, drawers, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace, that al-ways sell for 75c-Monday, 43c. Gowns made of fine muslin, trimmed with ica and embroidery, they are regular \$1.15 gowns-Monday, 73e Skirts, drawers and gowns made from best

nuslin, also cambric, elaborately trimmed manufactured to sell for \$1.35, our price. Drawers made of good muslin, trimmed

with lace and embroidery, 23c. Children's bonnets, silk and mull, at 25c. 0c and 75e Children's dresses in lawn and gingham

47c, 75c and 97c. An imported stock of corsets, in French

wove, with spoon steel and lace hip, regular price \$1.50-Monday, 47c. P. D. in short, medium and long; also C.

and J. B., all well known French makes-Monday, at \$1.23.

HOSIERY.

FROM EUROPE. FROM CHEMNITZ, SAX-ONY.

Direct to our store. No commission paid to middlemen, imported jobbers, or to anybody. We present herewith a few lines of our spring importations, with the unequvocating guarantee that the qualities are superior and the prices absolutely lower than anywhere else in this market, a fact that we are able and prepared to prove at all times. 10c-Women's good quality black cotton hose, full width and length, and sell everywhere at certainly 20c a pair.

35c-Women's opera length hose, in fancy colors and three shades of tan. guaranteed fast colors. Als guarantee you cannot match them for less than 60c.

50c-Boys' and misses' fine lisle thread hose, both in honest blacks and honest tans. They are silk finish and should be sold at

75c. 35c-Wonan's very fine lisle thread honest black hose, with spliced heel and toe. Try and match them for 50c.

25c-Boys' ironclad fast black bicycle hose, double knee, heel and toes, that are generally

Great inducements in ladies' misses' and children's ready-made garments of every description. Every garment made from all wool material, and in the latest possible style. CAPES.

cost you.

dresses

s for		\$1.48
s for		. 1.75
s for		2.00
for		2.25
for		2.48
for		3.75
s for		4.00
for		4.98
	5 for	s for

13

Scorchers in Prices That Will Set

Dry Goods at Less than Cost to Im-

porter-Rugs at Less than Cost to

Importer-Chinaware at Less than

25c-Woman's extra fine 40-gauge, fine quality black cotton hose, with high-spliced heel and double toe. They always well for

67c-Woman's silk hose, fast black colors

50c-Ladies' honest black hose with linen well and toe, extra elastic top, and would

new shades of tans, also fast black. They are regular 75c hösz.

thread, double heel and toe, honest tans. Try and match them for less than 35c.

DRESS GOODS.

of the cost, to be sold for less than manu-

facturing cost. A line of spring suitings cheviots, and

novelties in dress goods, at 35c. You cannot duplicate for less than 75c. We have about

We are showing a large line of Scotch

tweed home spun suitings fancy mixtures and changeable novelties. These goods were manufactured to sell for \$1.00. Our price

FOR GRADUATING DRESSES.

Specially Low Prices.

latest evening shades at ... 40c and \$1.00 All the above and many more styles of

cloths, just the material for graduating

Ready-Made Carments

Go at About

One-Half Regular Price.

On sale Monday, entire line of Smith & Rosenthal; entire line of Tiedig, Berg & Co.;

entire line of M. Peller Cloak & Suit Co.,

We place these and our entire line of

jackets and capes on sale Monday at nearly

one-half the regular prices, and in some cases less than half price. A cape or jacket Monday at about what the material would

50c

40-inch Nun's Veiling. 40 and 46-inch Henriettas,-in all the

About \$20,000 worth of

and many other lines.

24-inch Figured Habuti Silk

50 pieces in this lot.

49c.

25c-Woman's fine Maco cotton hose, three

Manufacturers' stock bought for about 50e

are \$1.25 a pair not a thousand miles away.

quality, beautifully finished. These hose

the City on Fire Tomorrow, Mon-

e good value at 75c 12%c-Boys' heavy bicycle hose, doubla knees, heels and toes, splendld for wear, and no other such value for the price has ever been brought to our notice. ured to sell for 75c, our price, 39c, Oxford ribbed underwear, made to sell for Mon's summer undershirts, manufactured 212c-Boys' and girls' ribbed school hose, splendid for wear, and always sold for 17c Men's summer undershirts, made to sell a pair. At this price only two pairs ta cus-50c-Ladies' silk finist lisle hose, both in

terials landed at these docks will be exempt from duties and will be per-mitted to remain in the storage places a certain number of years, to be fixed by law. These warehouses will be open to shippers and manufacturers at low storage rates and certificates will be issued in much the same manner as in grain elevators. Adjacent to the warehouses will be manufactories, in which the raw materials may be trans-formed into the finished product. American workmen, citizens of the United States and taxpayers living on the mainland, will handle these importations.

There will be no custom houses in the free zone; they will be located in the cities, and all manufactured goods transported to the mainland will go through them and the proper duties thereon will be imposed and collected. On the other hand, products of the factories can be taken, without levy of any kind, from the free zone to any foreign country desiring to purchase them. It is by this part of the plan for the im-

portation of raw materials and the free ex-portation of the products of these materials that it is heped to build up a large foreign commerce for this country. Thus three great advantages are derived: First, vessel owners and great transportation companies will be encouraged to bring their vessels here on account of the greatly reduced ex-penses to them; second, American workmen will be employed in producing many fabrics now made in Europe, at higher wages than the European laborar commands; third, it opens the way for commerce with other na tions, the proportions of which cannot now even be conjectured.

The bill will be the joint production of Senator Chandler and Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee. To the latter must belong the credit of first having brought up the subject on this side of the Atlantic. Three years ago, during a visit to Europe, he was struck with the enor-mous advantages possessed by the German warehouse system over those of any other system of the kind extant. With Charles Johnson, at that time United States consul at Hamburg, he spent several weeks in a careful study of this latest German com-

mercial institution, noting every detail. Returning to this country full of enthu-sfasm over what he had seen, he consulted Secretary Foster of the Treasury depart-ment, who became fully as enthusiastic as himself, and was ready to join in any movement to establish a similar system in this country. Mr. Foster's personal affairs at the close of the Harrison administration ended his active interest in the matter, but there were others who were ready to take up the scheme, among them being Senator Chandler, who will have passed, if he can put such a progressive measure through a democratic congress, a bill duplicating the German system in this country, and going even further, for the manufacturing branch of the scheme is an American idea, pre-sumably Mr. Rosewater's find.

The free ports of Germany are parl of the warehouse system of that country. There are three kinds of warehouses—the general ware-house, the limited and the free, the latter being located within the territory of the free ports which are an end of the free which are surrounded by walls within which the lading and unlading of vessels

Goods may remain within these warehouses for a period of five years, at the end of which period they must be either exported or entered for consumption. These warehouses are the property either of the state, corpora-tions or private individuals, and the charges in all of them are regulated by the governt. Vessels entering these ports are ex-from all tonnage tax and other government charges and are treated in all respects so far as the government tax is concerned, as if they were in foreign territory.

The principal free ports of Europe are lo-cated at Hamburg and Bremen, and a new one is to be opened at Copenhagen during the present year. Those at Hamburg and Bremen consist of certain inclosed territory, including docks and warohouses, into which yeanels from foreign ports are admitted, dis-charged and laden without the formalities and expenses incident to the entry of foreign merchandise at places outside these ports. Such vessels are subject only to dockage charges, and merhandise placed in the ware-houses to charges for storage and labor. Warehouse recipts are lasued to facilitate the transfer or hypothecation of such merso. The enormous commerce of Ham-

and the occasion was a most delightful one. The following program was rendered Banjo Duet.....J. H. Smith and Sister Bass Solo.....C. W. Higgins feasible. I have not had time to consider it in detail, but several objections present themselves. In the first place, it would be mpossible to reach the territory mentioned without crossing a network of railroad tracks, and I doubt whether even if im-proved it could be made a place of resort. There is much force in the idea of dis-pensing with the present unsightly appearance of that part of the city, but the people have spent a good deal of money on parks recently, and I doubt whether they would willing to spend the amount that would

Degree of Honor.

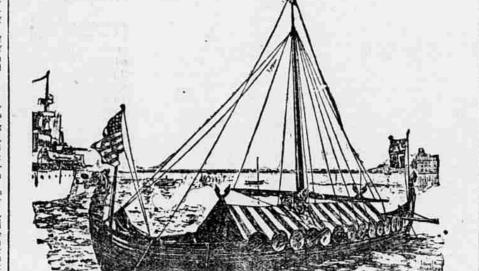
North Omaha lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor, is now in as prosperous condition as any in the city, with bright prospects for the future, as applications and members are being re-ceived at every meeting. The work of drill staff is fast improving. The work of drill staff is fast improving. The social features of the lodge are such as to call out full attendance at all meetings. On Wednesday, May 9, the grand chief of honor, Mrs. Harding is expected to be present, and all members of Degree of Honor sister lodges are invited. Meetings are now held at Wolf's hall, corner Twenty-second and Cumings streets. Woman's Loyal League.

Mr. Kilpatrick was opposed to the plan, as The Woman's Loyal league will give a ribhe believed that as the city developed and the traffic demands increased all the ground bon social next Saturday evening at Pabst hall. Ladies are requested to enclose in an envelope a piece of ribbon bearing their name, and wear a corresponding piece on their shoulder. Supper will be served. next to the river would be required for trackage purposes. The fact that so many railroad tracks must be crossed in order to reach the bank was in his opinion another argument against any attempts at improve-

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Good Showing.

Children's Home society was held in the Young Men's Christian association parlors of this city May 2, at 2 p. m., and proved to be a deeply interesting occasion. This society was organized September 1, 1893, and is under the control of a board of twelve managers, with ex-Chief Justice Samuel Maxwell of Fremont as president and Rev. W. P. Hellings vice president. In the absence of the president the vice president occupied the chair. Rev. J. E. Storm was chosen secre-tary pro tem and Rev. John Williamson offered prayer. Excellent and explicit reports of the work of the society during the eight months of its history were presented by the four district superintendents, Rov. D. W. Comstock, Rev. J. E. Storm, Mrs. M. E. Quivey and Miss Carrie Hughes, and by the state superintendent, Rev. E. P. Quivey, Mr. S. G. Benawa, the treasurer, also presented his report. These reports showed most gratifying results of the first year of the society's work. From the summarized report of the state superintendent it appears that more than \$20,000 has been pledged to the society in life membership and other-wise; that \$1,754.32 has been paid in; that \$1,701.14 has been paid out, leaving \$53.18 on hand. It is also shown that forty-three children have been received and registered It is also shown that forty-three for the first time; forty-one have been placed for the first time; three have been returned for replacement; two have been replaced and three are now on hand. The whole number of children under the supervision the society, including those from lowa and Illinois, is sixty-five. The average cost per child has been \$47.90. Hesides the general board the society has at present ninety local



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sold at 40c a pair. 35c-Woman's fine liste thread hose with Richelieu rib, also plain. They are hose that you always pay 50c a pair for. 35c-Woman's fine lisle thread hose, color tan, in all the new shades, with high-spliced heel and double toe. Try and match them for 50c

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Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Vests 50	9-4 Bleached Sheeting 15C
Ladies' Maco O Lo	Ladies' Egyptian Richelieu Vest 170
Cotton Vests O3G	Ladies' Silk Finish Vest, Lisle Thread 350
Outing Flannol 64C	Printed Duck for Suits 90
Turkey Red Damask 152C	10-4 She, ting, brown, 1220
Fancy Cheviots 90	Fast Black Sateen 90



Nebraska Children's Home Society Makes a

The first annual meeting of the Nebraska

Verna Wells of Hot Springs, S. D., complains to the police by letter that William board the society has at present finety local boards, aggregating more than 600, who in-terest themselves in looking after the wel-fare of the children who may come under the care of the society in their several dis-Frahm, an employe of the street railway company, has obtained two of her dresses and pawned them. She says Frahm did this because she roused to live with him, and she wants the police to get her clothes for her. tricts.

Interesting and valuable discussions on various features of the society's work were