31c | 25cSerpnt'ne Grepes6c

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

1000 yards finest French Sateens, elegant, new fancy styles-in remnants

25c French Sateens 3tc | 25c Black Sateens 5c

Best Black Henrietta Sateens, worth 25c, go at Worth 25c

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

BARGAINS

That noother concern in the world ever dared offer or was able to

offer. Will be shown by the hundreds tomorrow at

N. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas, Omaha.

An immense lot of India, corded Serpentine Crepes, Dimities, In all shades, Worth 15c, go at .. Worth 2 5c, go at

15c Corded India

3 cases new

and

When it comes to selling really desirable Dry Goods, Millinery or Shoes, at a small part of their actual value there is not a single firm west of Chicago that can even bear comparison with the Boston Store. There is not a one anywhere in Omaha or out of it that can do it,

At prices at which no other store can even hope to duplicate.

\$2.50 DRESS GO JDS at 79c

30 pieces of imported black and colored 44-inch crepons, silk mixed; new go ds this season; actually worth \$2.50 a yard, go dress goods partment at 79c

SICILIAN MOHAIR

This season's novelty in Paris and London, destined to supercede other black dress fabrics bright satin finish. special for Monday 60c a yard

New desirable imported dress goods, all 44 inches wide, in small checks and plain colors, pure silk and wool goods worth fully 90e a worth runy yard; go in dress depart-

bargain square

French beige, illuminat

ed colorings. French and

German henriettas and

cashmeres, fancy mix

tures; these have been

sold this season up to

69e a yard; go on front

bargain square at 29c

CROCK

and 39c a vard.

AT LOWER PRICES AND IN HIGHER GRADES

than any other store around can show.

Pure silk, fancy taffetas. changeable or Dresden patterns, department a t

Black Silks -- A new lot 49c 11 yard lengths, 10 to 20, to match in peau de soles, satin rhadamas and gros grains, go at just half their actual worth, at 49c, 69c 98c and 98c a yard.

Separate Skirts, made of

wool material, with three

box pleats in the back, go

Separate Skirts, lined P \\(\begin{align*}
\text{throughout, velveteen finish}
\end{align*} around the bottom, made of torm serge and all wool cheviot in the latest styles; worth \$6.50, go at \$2.98. A fancy skirt pin free with each skirt.....

Sperarate skirts, made of mohair brillianune, ed French serge, all wool wrench crepone and extra line cheviot, with the latest back and extra wide, worth \$10, go at \$4.98. Fancy skirt pin free with each skirt .. .

Worth \$10

Duck Skirts 690

ON SALE TOMORROW

THE ENTIRE LINES OF

SUIT MAKERS IN NEW YORK

AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

No two alike either in style or pattern.

These suits are made of ducks, percuras,

lawns, dotted Swiss, serges, brilliantines

covert cloth and fancy mixtures. They go

SUITS

1.000 remnants bleached and crenm Table Linen, suitable for any household want and worth up to 85e yard, go at. Every suit worth twice its price, or still

or will do it, and everybody knows it. And that's why our store will be crowded again tomorrow.

TRIMMED

The Latest Styles in Trim ned

Hats, Bonnets and Turban;

AT HALF THE PRICE

At Which They Ara Sold Elsewhere.

@1.50

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Handsomely trimmed Straw

Hats, in all colors, trimmed with lace, flowers,

jetted chiffon and all slik ribbon, for Monday at

COLORED. FANCY and BLACK

And Prettier New Patterns

22-inch changeable Taffeta Glace, two-toned combinations for waists, in stripes and a yard, for Monday 29c

at \$1.29, worth \$3. A fancy skirt pin free with each

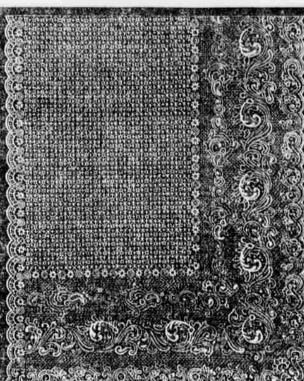
SEPARATE

RESS SKIRTS

Worth \$6.50

Worth \$3.00

Worth \$1.50



1 lot of damaged

Worth 25c

Guriains will go at 25c each, no matter what the quality or how small the damage. Your choice of the

1 tot of large heavy Notingham

Curtains

WORTH UP TO \$2.00 A PAIR go in this sale at

THREE OF The LARGEST AND BEST S

All the very finest Curtains, beautiful goods, in an almost unlimited assortment of styles, including Nottingham. Irish Point, Fish Net, Etc; worth up to \$10.00 a pair go in this sale at \$1.98: \$2.50, \$3.25 and \$4.50 a Pair.

Largest Also English Marsellies 81.25 Sprends Pattern B.d 980 Sprends 12-4 size Crochet Bed Sp.eads at 690 69c J. S. Brown's 72-inch Irish Double Satin Damask, with 8-4x3-4 naps to match, regular price \$1.25, go 64-inch full bi ach Irish Table Dam-ask, worth 15c yard.....

Large size bleached Barnsely Tow-

BOSTON STORE, OMAHA

Imported wash pliss

es, beautiful colorings,

finest wash fabrics ever

imported; worth 35c a

yard, for Monday, on

bargain square, at 19c.

American Rustlers Looking for Openings in China and Japan.

OPPORTUBILIES FOR MONEY MAKING

Review of the Industrial Conditions as Affected by the Treaty of Peace-Best thannels for American Energy and Enterprise.

(Copyright, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) The representatives of a number of big American syndicates are now on their way across the Pacific to investigate the possibilities of investment and speculation in China, Corea and Japan. One of these is Hon. George B. Williams, who was for years connected with the Japanese government as one of its foreign advisers, and who later on was legal adviser of the Equitable Life Insurance company in London. Another is Chester A. Holcomb, who was long associated with our legation in Peking, and who is well posted upon China and the Chinese. In addition to these, I hear of scores of individuals who propose to go to China and Corea in order to be able to take advantage of the changed conditions consequent upon the carrying out of the new treaty, and a number of old schemes will probably be revived. It was only seven years ago that Wharton Barker raised a fund of \$50,000,000 to build railroads and to do banking for the Chinese. He has, I understand, been in cor-respondence with Li Hung Chang since then, may now again come to the front I bave met a dozen young men lately who have told me that they were about to start to Asia in order to get employment as mechanics or engineers on the new railroads, and I receive letters every day as to the chances for Americans and American investments in these countries. The situation is undoubtedly big with possibilities. It is, however, far different from what people be-lieve, and in this letter I will attempt to give something concerning it

A BOOM IN JAPAN. The indemnity from China will probably creats a boom in Japan, and especialty in Tokio, the capital. When the Franco-Prussian war was concluded every German thought the money paid by the French would all be spent in Berlin, and the people rushed by the thousands from all parts of the conby the thousands from all parts of the empire to take advantage of it. Berlin in 1860 had less than 500,000 people, and before she went to war with France she had only 750. Three years after the settlement the war her population numbered 968,000, and in 1880 she had already more than 1,000,000. e has now, with her suburbs, nearly 3,000,-600, and she stands next to London among the great cities of the world. The war was succeeded by an era of speculation in Berlin. Stocks and real estate jumped upward, and it was so until the panic of 1873, when there was a collapse. The city soon recovered, however, and it is now one of the most pros-perous of the world. The same thing will be repeated in Tokio. Prices will advance, and real estate is bound to go up. An era of speculation will probably follow, and the man who goes in flow and sells out quick will probably do well. The Japanese have their stock exchanges, and their water works stocks are regularly quoted in the news-papers. Many of the companies have been paying big dividends, and this is especially so of the banks.

water works, gas and newspapers.

Tokio has now more than 1,000,000 people. and the probability is that it contains more than 1,500,000. It is only fourteen miles

ported small checked

and lace striped ging-

hams, worth 25c a yard,

go on main floor at 11c.

from Yokohama, through a thickly settled country, and an electric railroad built be-tween the two points would undoubtedly pay. At present there are no electric railroads in Tokio, and there are no street car lines in Yokohama. The field for electric railroads s practically uncultivated, and by the new treaty it would be possible for Americans to engage in such work outside of the treaty ports. Take the town of Osaka, in the cenral part of the empire. It has, with its suburbs, 1,200,000 people, and there is not an electric railroad in it. It lies sixteen miles back from the seaccast, and it is connected by railroad with the town of Kobe. Kobe was very small at the time that Japan was but by the census of 1890 it con tained 136,000 people. An electric railroad between Kobe and Osake ought to pay. This part of Japan is one succession of villages, and only a few miles west of Osaka is the great city of Kloto, which was for years the capital of Japan, and which is now as big as Washington or Cleveland. If an electric ine were stretched from Kobe to Osaka and thence on to Kioto, it would strike villages at almost every mile of travel, and it would accommodate a population of fully 2,000,000 of people. The Japanese are great trevelers. They make long excursions over the country to visit the most sacred temples and shrines. and I met hundreds of families walking along the roads from one sacred point to another. The railroad cars were well filled, and these electric roads would pick up many parties out on these trips of religion and pleasure is also great. The 40,000,000 people of the Japanese empire live, to a large extent, in villages and cities. There are few gas plants, and the chief lighting is done with coal oil. Electric lights could be put in without much expense, and in the large cities at very low rates. The telephone is rapidly coming into use. There are a large number in Osaka and Tokio, and the rates for service in the Japanese capital are \$35 in silver and \$17.50 n gold per year.

JAPAN AS AMERICA'S FACTORY. There will probably now be an increased demand from Japan for American goods. The country already takes \$14,000,000 worth of American raw cotton every year. It has been buying, and will continue to buy. American machinery, but the great trade between America and Japan in the future is to be in shipping American raw materials to Japan and bringing back Japanese products to America. The money to be made by Americans will be largely through their better knowledge of the American markets and American needs. The Japanese can make anything that we can They ese can make anything that we can. can produce what we need at a less cost than we can make it ourselves, and unless a high protective tariff is raised against Asia, that country will become the factory for America. The actual necessities of a Japanese laborer are not more tive on less than \$1 a day, and 25 cents in ten hours will beat from \$1 to \$3 and eight hours every time. A Japanese laborer's house can be furnished for \$10. He sleeps on the floor and uses neither tables nor on the floor and uses neither tables nor chairs. His cooking stove is a clay oven worth about 50 cents, and his carpets and bedding cost practically nothing in com-parison with ours. There are 65,000,000 peo-

ple in the United States. At five to the family, this would make 13,000,000 families. Hardly one of these families has a cooking stove which cost less than \$10, or \$9.50 more than the Japanese has to pay for his. Multiplying this by the number of families we have an expenditure of \$123,500,000 more than the Japanese on the item of cooking

household furniture of the families of the United States costs more than \$25 for fam ly. And it would be high to say that the average Japanese spends more than \$25 for his furniture. Taking the 13,000,000 families again, we have \$1,300,000,000 of dead weight in the way of furniture to carry in opposition to them, and everything else is on a proportionate ratio. Then there is the matter of shoes.

Those best posted on the Chinese previous fine the heart of the Chinese previous may be on the river, or it may be on the edge of the city. Wherever it is, the land is atmost cervically the women on hand loams. If we could get low freight rates we ought to be able to supply a large part of these cottons. The Chinese want a good cotton, and they need heavy, strong and closely woven goods for the chinese character. The ordinary coolie pays a cent a pair for his straw sandals, and he can get a pair of stilts for wet weather for a quarter. His water-proof, which is made of straw, probably costs him 25 cents more, and for \$2 or \$3 he has a whole wardrobe. His eating is of the simplest and he can be happy on one-tenth what our laborers have. The result is the Japanese will always be able to manufacture more cheaply than we do, and one of the biggest speculations of the east will be the utilizing this labor for us. MONEY IN JAPANESE KNICK-KNACKS.

I have already written of the Japanese candy. They have one kind made of rice and wheat, which is good for dyspepsia, and which any child can eat without the stomach-This could be imported and sold like the digestive chewing gum. It is furnished sometimes in the form of syrup, and with it on the table we could keep our livers in order and still have the luxury of buckwheat cakes in midsummer. The Japanese make a very cheap black varnish, which might be imported at a profit, and they have the soft-est and most beautiful papers known to the world. I know of one bright American who made a fortune out of little Japanese boxes. He bought these by the hundreds of thousands, shipped them to the United States and filled them with tacks. The tacks were sold at the regular price, and the women bought them in preference to other brands in order to get the boxes. There are numerous other things of this same nature that might be done. One thing is in the making of clock cases. Such cases as we have from Germany and France made in porcelain are very high-priced. The Japan-ese could produce these very much cheaper, and they could make carved clock cases which would sell at high prices. I mention these things merely as indicative of the vast field which is now open to America in Japan. Remember, the Japanese can do anything that we can do, and if you show him a picture of anything under the sun he can copy it. He is packed full of ideas himself, and he is an inventor as well as an imitator. From now on he will want more foreign clothes and more foreign machinery, and ought to supply a great portion of THE CHINESE MARKET.

The settlement of the war will bring about a great change in China, and from now on the empire will probably be slowly but steadily opened. The making Nanking a treaty port will give a new foreign set thement at that point, 200 miles up the Yangtse-Kiang. The government will be obliged to cede a certain amount of land here to the foreigners, and a little foreign city will spring up at this point, such as in the foreign concession. There are foreign settlements at Tientsin, at Kiuking and at Chinkiang, and in these property is worth much more than in the Chinese cities them-selves. These concessions are governed by the foreign consuls, and the Chinese like to obtain property within them if they can, as this frees them from the exactions of the Chinese officials and puts them under foreign law. These concessions are much

SEEKING FORTUNE IN ASIA shing village when Commodore Perry first comparison with the Japanese. It would be a richest cities in China, at was for years tion of more than 100,000, and it is a town of household furniture of the families of the capital of China, and it is in the heart into one vast crazy quilt, it would be more at least 3,000,000 men howling for it. He

Those best posted on the Chinese character say that this war will be followed by a great military activity throughout the Chinese em-pire. New gunworks will be at once started.

A new navy will be constructed, and there will be a great demand for all kinds of machinery for the making of arms and the munitions of war. There are now more than 2.000 men at work in the shops at Shanghai. An equal number are probably employed in the gunworks at Tientsin, and the Foochow shippards will be pushed to their utmost capacity. The Chinese have seen their ne-cessity for railroads, and their lack of ability to move their troops without them. The first road to be built will probably be one from Tientsin to Hankow, and thence to Canton. This has been planned for years, and it will tap a territory containing hundreds of millions of people. The work of getting such concessions will be slow, and it is very doubtful whether foreigners will be allowed to build railroads. If they should be form wheat was lying at the wharves, and permitted to do so the field for electricity quite a good deal of our flour is now used in China. Strange as it may seem to many, rice and steam is practically unlimited, and such come eventually. They will, however, have a great trouble in raising the money to pay Japan, and there is no telling what may be squeezed out of the government at this time. Think of the cities of a hundred thousand, five hundred thousand and a milion within a few miles of each other.

Think of a country as big as the United States and containing about eight times as many people, with no railroads whatever and no decent wagon roads—a country in most places as flat as a floor and well fitted for railroads without grading, and you have something of the condition of China today. It is a country which has 4,000 walled cities

and countless villages. A country where locomotion is expensive, and where the people squeeze money harder than they do anythe globe where cheap transportation would pay better. The harvest is ripe for the spec-ulator and investor if the fence of Chinese conservatism and exclusion can be torn away. Take Peking, with its million and a half of people. It has not a line of street cars. Tientsin, eighty miles away, has a million people, and is one of the great trading centers of the empire. Those who ride go about in chairs, carried on the shoulders of It is the same all over China.

CHINESE COTTONS. The Chinese are begining to make their own cotton. They have a number of large factories, and Li Hung Chang proposes to build others. In these they have modern machinery. A great part of the cotton used is made by hand, not more than one-fifteenth being imported. Our cotton cloths are more popular than the English or the native cottons, but they cost too much, and hence we send but little manufactured cotton to China. The market, however, is enormous. the consuls made an estimate of it not long ago. He said that the Chinese are clothed principally in cotton. There are at least 400,-000,000 of them, and they use about twenty yards apiece every year. This would make a consumption of 8,000,000,000 yards a year. Take your pencil now and see what that means.

winter. In the future they will probably make the greater part of their own goods, but the enormous market which might be created for our raw cotton is almost inesti-mable. There would be no limit to production if we had it, and with the opening of the Nicaragua canal the greater part of it ought to come to us. The kinds of cottons used by the Chinese are generally blue in color. They use a large amount of drills and salls of their vessels are made of this

OUR LUMBER AND WHEAT. The Chinese are now using quite a lot of American lumber. The lumber comes from Oregon and Washington, and it goes as far north as Peking. I saw American pine in the lumber yards of Japan, and I met a a revolution in railroad building and manu-facturing will take place as will turn the remainder of the industrial world upside to eat it. There are no big flouring mills in down. I don't believe the Chinese will do China, and even in the city of Canton, which, this at present. They move slowly, but it will you know, contains about 2,000,000 people, I saw oxen grinding flour by dragging one money to stone about on the top of another. CHINESE LABOR.

It is impossible to appreciate the fortunes some one out of Chinese cheap labor. member, their labor is as good as ours. I saw a locomotive which they built at the gnu works at Shang-hai which looked as well as any turned out in our shops, and a Chinese engineer was operating it. He got about 25 cents a day. I saw men making everything under the sun for wages about one-tenth of what the same class of labor receives in the United States, and the Englishman in charge told me it required only a few months to make a good mechanic out of an ordinary Chinaman. When the Chinese appreciate that they can manufacture for the world, the coolies and the men who are now working on the roads ould be put into the factories and the prople will become a nation of mechanics and man-ufacturers. At present they toil for ten and twelve hours a day for wages which would hardly support a dog in this country. I have before me a list of wages given by Dr. Bedloe, when a consul at Amoy. Here are some of them: Barbers get \$3 a month; boatmen, men, and all goods are carted around on of them: Barbers get \$3 a month; boatmen, wheelbarrows. Tientain supplies Peking with \$4; bricklayers, \$5; masons, \$6; laundrymen, goods, and there is no railroad between them. is a rich man in America, but he is glad to receive \$6.25 a month in China. Printers receive \$9 a month; tanners, \$6 a month; telegraph operators, \$24 a month; ordinary laborers, \$4 a month, and cigarmakers, about \$5 per month. It is the same all over the empire, and the wages may be divided in half, as they are paid in allver, which is worth only half the value of our money.

MONEY MAKING IN COREA. I could fill a page of this newspaper with the possibilities and the curious features of labor in China and Japan, and the same may until now so little security for the fruits of courtship, during which the ripe love labor that the people have had no incentive constantly put to all those fond, sly labor that the people have had no incentive

can charge his own prices and can do almost as well as Colonel Sellers hoped to do with his eye water for the millions of cross-eved Chinamen. I have already written at length concerning the gold mines, the coal mines and the probabilities of there being large deposits of petroleum in Corea. The country will now be developed and there are good

Frank G. Carpenter

According to reliable statistics there is one divorce to each 479 marriages in the United An Easter egg of pure gold, containing a

pearl necklace, to wear on her wedding day, was the present received by a London beauty this year. A French conscript has broken the record

by claiming exemption on the ground that he is, at the age of 20, the father of four living Abraham Rimes of La Porte, Ind., has se cured a divorce from his tenth wife, who, it transpires, was his first bride. After being divorced from her the first time he married

eight times before he was again wedded to Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has given up her house in Washington. Her marriage to General Kyd Douglass, which, notwithstanding all denials, is confidently expected to take place soon, will probably be very quiet. It is now thought that it will be celebrated at the

home of her brother, Colonel Fred Grant, in New York. Elopements will probably be rare hereafter in the state of New York. A new law makes it a criminal offense for a man to marry a girl under 18 years of age without the consent of her parents or guardian, and a clergyman or magistrate performing the ceremony is accessory to the crime. The marriage can

also be set aside by order of a court. An event of a most unusual character was celebrated in Scranton, Pa., May 3. The festivities were in honor of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Koch of Scranton, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koch and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koch of New York. The three men are brothers, and were married in New York on May 3, 1870. A large party of New York relatives were present at the celebra-tion. In connection with the wedding anniversaries the 65th birthday of another brother. John Koch, formerly of New York, was cele-

brated. Everybody has heard of the tin wedding the silver wedding, the golden wedding, and, rarest of all, the diamond wedding. Unfortunately for people who live in the sweet bondage of matrimony, the diamond wedding is a very costly ceremony. But Mr. and Mrs. Johann Szathmary of Zsombolga, in Hungary, have not only celebrated all their weddings from tin to diamond, but have just broken the record in the centenary of their marriage. The bride is just one hundred and sweet sixteen and the bridegroom just one year

A wealthy Hoosier gentleman of the mellow age of 80, and a lady aged 30, were se-cretly married last week at the Indiana town they live in. The wedding was the denouement of two years of exceedingly difficult to work. The treaty will bring a new light and expedients which love is adept in to esinto the hermit nation, and many of the old cape the interference of his offspring. His and barbarous customs will now pass away. whole family, it is said, took a hand in fore-

ness because she says her husband was drink. ing too much. This caused a separation, Gospin has consulted a lawyer about suing his. wife for illegal liquor selling. He will call his wife and daughter as witnesses.

RELIGIOUS. A New Jersey church has erected a stall house for the bicycles of attendants.

There is a flourishing Young Women's. Christian association in Calcutta, India. The First Congregational church, Bridgeport, Conn., will celebrate its 200th anniversary June 19-20. The German Presbyterians have 150 min-

isters in the United States, with 154 churches, with a membership of 12,659.

The American Baptist Home Missionary society closed its financial year with a debt of \$108,799, an advance on that of the previous year of \$7,343. In Japan there are more than 1,200 places

where Christianity is taught, more than 7,000 Protestant schools, and every year about 1,800 young persons go out from these schools into the life of the nation. Rev. William J. Petrie, who has been pas-Rev. William J. Petrie, and Chicago, tor of the Church of Our Saviour, Chicago, tor of the Church of Our Saviour, Chicago, for twenty years, has resigned, and

travel in Europe. Rev. Charles H. Strong, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Savannah, Ga., has followed the example of Rev. Dr. R. Herber Newton, and repudiated the doctrine that the physical body of Christ was raised from the

During the last four years there have been erected in the city of Chicago forty new Mathodist mission churches, valued at nearly \$500,000. Of these thirty-one have become

self-supporting.
Fifty years of earnest work for his church were rounded out by Archbishop Williams of Boston on Thursday last, and the labors of half a century in the archdiocese were fit-tingly recognized by clergy and lalty. Rev. J. J. Keane, president of the Roman Catholic university at Washington, delivered

a lecture recently in which he remarked that the three enemies of American civilization are "Caesarism, Nationalism, and Sectarismism."

Rev. Washington Gladden has been awarded the Fletcher prize of \$500 offered by the trustees of Dartmouth college for an essay upon the subject: "In What Ways Ought the Conception of Personal Life and Duty to Be Modified?"

Bishop Wesley J. Gaines of Georgia, the Bishop Wesley J. Gaines of Georgia, the new star in the theological firmament, is a colored man of vast proportions. He is said to have a wonderful fund of oratory, originality and wit, a man who believes in putning, as he expresses it, lots of ginger into his sermons, and who realizes his sentiments. The second annual meeting of the American Congress of Liberal Paliticus, secieties will Congress of Liberal Religious societies will be held in Sinai Temple, Chicago, June 4, 5 and 6. The first meeting of the congress was held in the same place a year ago and was largely experimental. It proved most successful, however, and the plans for the second session have been made more claber ate. Dr. Alfred Momerie of England, who was conspicuous in the world's parliamen of religions, will take part in the proceed

ings. Power of Vision Still Fair. Chicago Tribune: Lawyer-New, sir, did you or did you not say you saw the defendant at the time this occurrence took place? did see him? Very good. Now I should like to have you state to this jury, sir,

whether or not your eyesight is defective?" Witness-Why, as to that-Lawyer-Address your remarks to the jury, Witness (to the jury)-He's right, gentle-

men. My left eye's no good, but I can see tol'bly well out of the other. I can see that this here inwyer dyes his whiskers and they've grown about a sixteenth of an inch, should judge, since he dyed 'em last,

Chicago Record: He (as they leave the church)—I don't see how you can say that was a long sermon. His Wife—Of course you don't. I kept awake.