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WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE

Minister Kurino Discusses the Results of Japan's Success'ul War.

A REVOLUTION IN ASIAT C AFFAIRS The Island of Formosa and What Japa

Will Do with It-thinese Concession and the New Treaty Ports-Opportunities for Americans.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) There is no abler diplomat in Washington than his excellency, Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, the minister from Japan. He came to the capital at the beginning of the war between his country and China, and he has handled Japanese affairs in a masterly manner. He is a man of broad culture, is full of ideas, and he is less backward in expressing his opinions than many others of the diplomatic corps. He is a man of social qualities, and his functions at the legation have been among the most noted given there. Straight, well formed and dignified, he has the features and complexion of a Japanese, but his personal appearance is such as would com mand attention in any company of promi-nent men, and he has shown himself to be living example of the wonderful strength and possibilities of the Japanese people. He is a man of wide experience. His father was one of the most prominent of the Sam-ural in the service of Prince Kuroda and that prince in 1874 sent a number anese youths to America to be educated, Mr. Kurino was among them. to school in Boston and graduated at the Cambridge law school about He then went bak to Japan and enhe foreign office, or Department of alarmed, and they demanded that the Japan-He has been connected with this ese leave Formosa. They were so earnest office in different positions from that time about it that they paid the Japanese the until now, when he has come to the United sum of 500,000 taels in order to get them States to represent his country at perhaps the most critical time in its history. He was put on the ground that the Japanese was for a time chief of the bureau of international telegraphs, and as such was sent to Europe not long ago to an international conference on the subject. He has been atdifferent times sent to Corea on diplomatic business, and he was there in 1882, and in present war, having been sent there to report to the government as to the situ-stion. Knowing as he does all about his own country and having had a long experi-snce as to all matters connected with China. there is no man in the world who is better fitted to discuss the present situation in the far east. I called upon him the other day at the legation and and a long talk regard-ing the settlement of the war and its effect apon Japan and the nations of the west. The talk was entirely a personal one, and Minister Kurino was very particular to state that his views were those of an individual, that he spoke only for himself and not the

Japanese government WHAT JAPAN GOT BY THE WAR. One of my first questions was as to what by the war, and as to what changes the war would make on the face of

Asia.

He replied: "It will make changes of a very important description in Asia. Japan will, of course, have the island of Formosa, but as regards the occupation of the main-land or any portion of it, the matter now being the subject of negotiation of the most delicate nature, it would hardly be proper "There is one thing, however, that I would like to say, and that is as to the assertion which seems to have gained some credence hat the Japanese nation are sager to ag-

foreign territory. We are not land crazy, and we have never striven for colonial acquiegitimate results of the struggle we have waged with her, either in the extension of territory which our geographical position renders natural or proper. Or by its acquisition for purposes of necessary defense against fu-THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

"How about Formosa, your excelleasked. "Does Japan gain much by its acqui-

"Formosa is essentially a part of a long train of the Japanese islands. These run from Yezzo down to Nagasaki, then break out a little further below in the Loo Choo islands Formosa is a natural part of this chain. The island can hardly be called a Chinese provnce, except in name. Its Chinese population ince, except in name. Its Chinese population is not large, and a great many of the inhabitants are savages, who live by hunting, and who have long been a menace to all strangers shipwrecked on their coasts. They have in the past killed Japanese, French. English and Americans, and it is said that they eat part of the bodies of their enemies. "They are not cannibals in the ordinary ense of the word, but they celebrate their victories by feasts of this kind. They tat oo their faces and skin, and they are divided up into tribes. These men are very fierce, and the Japanese, in taking the island, will control them. Under the Chinese rule they have been allowed to do as they pleased. You remember in 1872 a Japanese crew which was shipwrecked on the coasts was slaughtered by them. We sent an embassy to Peking and demanded re-dress, and that the offenders be given up to justice. The tsung il yamen, or bureau of foreign affairs, said they could not restrain the savages. Our embassy then replied that if they would give the Japanese permission to do so that they would control them. This was acceded to, and an expedition was sent from Japan to Formosa. The savages were conquered and subdued. Our men began to make some improvements, and we institute a government over the parts we had con quered. The Chinese at once becam alarmed, and they demanded that the Japan

to go. In the presentation of the money, was put on the ground that the Japane given in road building, etc."
"Is Formosa a rich country?"
"Yes, it is very rich," was the reply.
"It has been, at times, called the granary of China. It produces the finest tea, and th 1884, when the revolution occurred, and he seemed a commands the highest price was again in Corea just before the opening in China. It yields great quantities of rice It has valuable forests, and it is said to ed ain fine augar-growing territory. and its mineral resources are as yet un developed. A chain of mountains runs through the island, but it has large alluvial plains, and it is well watered. It is in-

sum of 500,000 taels in order to get them

deed a very valuable acquisition."
"What will the Japanese do with it?" "I do not know," replied the minister."But I presume that it will be colonized and developed. The government will probably offer extraordinary inducements to the people to emigrate to it. Japanese capital will be organized to develop its resources, and it may be that the Japanese of the Sandwich Islands will come to Formosa and be induced to go into sugar raising there. They know all about the business, you know, rom their employment in Hawaii, and they will probably be glad to make the change The Japanese government has hitherto en-deavored to promote the colonization of the sland of Yezo with some degree of success but private enterprise, from lack of capital and, perhaps, partly from climatic reasons, has not done so well there. Formosa will prove a more tempting field for immigration, especially to the inhabitants of southern

WILL JAPAN MONOPOLIZE COREA? "I suppose the Japanese will monopolize all concessions which may be given out for the development of Corea?" said I.

"It is not the intention of Japan to ask for any special favors for herself or her people in Corea. The citizens of European nations sition. Whatever concessions we may have in Corea. The citizens of European nations gained from China in this direction are the and those of the United States will have the same chance to get concessions there as will the Japanese. The probability is that the Japanese will not invest much in Corea, and that they will turn their attention more to Formosa. What Japan has done in this respect is to make such concessions possible In the past the Chinese minister, Yuan, took care to prevent such concessions. I know that several big contracts were about to be let at different times to American capitalists when, from some mysterious cause, they were broken off at the last moment. I have been told that the Chinese minister this cause.'

COREA'S OPPORTUNITY. "What has Japan done for Corea?"

asked. "She has established her independence and and it will take its place throughout the world as an independent nation. As to its out for herself. She will be ready to advise a list of reforms to the king which she thinks should be inaugurated. The king has promised to do this, but politics are in such a condition and the state of society is but he such that his power is very limited. Already herself." the nobles of the country are clogging his efforts in this direction in many ways. The officials of Corea are degraded and corrupt. They have been living off the people, and they dislike to give up their power. The The Augean stables of Corea cannot be cleaned in a day, but Japan has laid out the plan, and if the Coreans follow it they will event-

JAPAN'S ADVICE TO COREA. "Give me some of the reforms which Japan

lvises the Coreans to make. eople will adopt them they will lead to a grough reorganization of the government and to the prosperity of the people. Count Inouye proposed twenty-two measures of re-form. In the first place he advised that the public administration should be directed by one sovereign power, the king. This was to avoid the evils which have been so prevalen on account of the different ministers, and the claiming that they had an almost equal right with the king as to certain classes f public affairs. Another provision modified his power of the iking in that it made him bound to respect and obey the laws which were enacted for the government of his coun-try. Heretofore the king, at the instigation of his advisers, has changed the laws without due notice, and his servants and himself have sometimes disregarded the laws sltogether Other provisions regulated the establishment of criminal laws uniform in their nature They put the police authority under one di ection and fixed laws against bribery and improper taxation. They provided for an organization of the local officials, so that heir exact authority should be fixed and government.

"Count Incure suggested the putting down of political intrigues, of reforming the army and of sending students abroad to study forign civilization. One of his suggestions related to the royal household and provided that it should be entirely separated from the general administration of the government. He advised that all public business should be royal household should have the right to in-terfere. All taxes are to be administered by

of the royal household should be fixed by law, and his scheme all told, if carried out will give Corea a good modern government. "What has Japan done as to carrying out

"It has made it possible for the Coreans to carry them out if they; will," replied Minister Kurino. "They ard having the advice and assistance of one of the ablest men of the far east. No statesman stands higher in my country than Count Inouye. He ranks with Count Ito as one of the greatest of our statesmen. He has held the most important positions in our gov-ernment. He is one of the chief advisers of the emperor and he sacrificed a great deal when he stepped down from his high posi-tion and took the office of minister to Corea in order that he might be able to help them given her a chance to do everything for in the work of civilization. Count Inouye herself," was Minister Kurino's reply. "From signed the first treaty of peace which Japan now on it can have the right to send min-isters to such foreign countries as it pleases, and he was connected with the country in nearly every movement in which Japan has been connected with it since then. The future. Japan expects Corea to work that most of the reforms which have been proposed to the Coreans have been suggested and assist, if called upon, and she has given by Count Inouye. He has been the adviser of the king and the cabinet in carrying out these new ideas since the Chinese were driven out of the country. He gives advice, but he believes that Corea should act for

"Then it is not the intention of Japan to make Corea in any respect tributary to

her?"
"No, not in the least," replied Mr. Kur ino. 'The administration is left entirely with the Coreans. The king, the queen and the Tai Wen Kun, or the king's father, are all concerned in the new administration. new cabinet has been organized, and it contains ten members now instead of six, as before. It has its ministers of finance, war education and foreign affairs. It has its "They are many," replied Mr. Kurino.
"They are many," replied Mr. Kurino.
"They are being introduced into Corea at the just as the Japanese cabinet has. The cabinstigation and under the supervision of net consult with Count Inouye, and some of Count Inouye, and if the country and the them undoubtedly wish to see Corea modsecretary of the interior and other officials ernized. Others do not, and the desire for personal aggrandizement and personal profit is a strong element in every question.
WHAT THE WORLD GAINS.

"What has Japan done for the world in this war? "I think it has done a great deal," replied the minister. "It has made a number of ex-periments in the arts of war which will benefit the other nations in their wars of the future. It has tested the value of modern boats and guns. It has given the world a number of new avenues of trade in China. By the terms of peace, as I have seen them, the Chinese now agree to allow all kinds of modeling the connection of the connection machinery to be imported into their country. They consent to allow foreigners to establish and to engage in manufacturing industries. Japan did not ask these things solely for herself. She demanded them for the world, and they are more to the ad-vantage of the United States and Europe than they will be to Japan. We do not, as yet, make machinery for export. It is doubtful whether we ever will. The Americans make some of the best machinery of the world, and one of their chief articles of export is machinery. On the above line such development as occurs in China will be largely through Europe and America. The other concessions demanded of China

were also fully as valuable for the United States and Europe as for Japan. Take the deepening of the river which leads to Shanghal. The ships of all the world will sail up that river, and the opening of the onducted by the ministers and no one in the oyal household should have the right to increase. All taxes are to be administered by the Treasury department and no tax should he Treasury department and no tax should be imposed upon the people under any preterfere. All taxes are to be administered by the Treasury department and no tax should be imposed upon the people under any pretext beyond the rate fixed by law."

"This fact," said Minister Kurino, "was a very important suggestion. Heretofore the king, the queen, the crown prince and all the departments of the government have been in the habit of imposing taxes. They did this the property opened up to Chun-King, and foreigners will be able to go farther into China than they ever have before."

with law or justice, and the people did not know what taxes they would have to expect.

Count Inouye suggested that the expenditures "Yes, indeed," replied the minister. "By "Yes, indeed," replied the minister. "By citizens of the United States can go to any part of Japan and engage in business. They can establish manufactures and trace di-rectly with the people. Heretofore they have been confined to the open ports, and the most of their business had to be done through the Japanese government. They can

now lease property, and from now on Japan will be open to American manufactures." AMERICAN CAPITAL IN JAPAN. "Is Japan a good field for the investment of American capital?"

"In some respects, I think, yes. Factories could be built by foreigners in Japan to use Japanese labor to make articles for export to America. The Japanese buy a great deal of machinery, and more American machinery should be shipped to Japan. What the United States needs to do business with us is lower freight rates. As it is, we use millions of dollars' worth of your cotton every year. Our cotton mills are rapidly increasing, and our consumption of American cotton will our consumption of American kind, and we need it to mix with the cheaper cottons which we get from China and India. At present, however, it comes to us via Liverpool. If the Pacific lines would make special rates it could be shipped by San Francisco. If the Nicaragua canal is opened the United States will probably ship direct through it. I am surprised that Americans do not study the Japanese market. The people here are so rich and they have such a vast trade among themselves that they have not yet begun to consider the trade outside of their own boundaries. In order to do business with the Japanese your merchants and fac-tories must study the Japanese people and their wants, and when they do that they will probably supply them with many other things than machinery.

THE JAPANESE AS MACHINISTS. "Can the Japanese use machinery equally well with the people of the United States?"
"Yes," was the reply. "The Japanese are
a nation of mechanics. They take naturally
to machinery and use it gladiy. All over Japan foreign labor-saving inventions are creeping in. Silk is now reeled and woven by machinery. We make our own railroad cars, and we have made some locomotives. Nearly all the arms and munitions of war which were used during the recent campaigns with China were made in Japan, and we are almost doubling our cotton machin ery every year."

ASIATIC LABOR. "What do you think of the future of the Asiatic labor market in competition with

ours? Can we successfully compete with "On our awn ground perhaps not," was see reply. "But I see nothing to alarm the the reply. American laborer in the possibilities of the future. You have been competing here for years with the cheapest labor of Europe. You have had the Belgians and the Ger mans to fight, and you have conquered again and again. The Americans are ple of wonderful inventive brains. No mat-ter how cheap the labor of the rest of the world in any line of work, the American gets up a machine which will do it cheaper and you have such vast aggregations of capital that you can organize undertakings on a scale which is practically beyond competition. Take your great iron works. Take the Carnegie works, for instance. They buy in such vast quantities that they can cut all expenses outside those of labor the minimum. I believe the Americans will always hold their own. They cannot work so cheaply nor live so cheaply as we do, but they can turn out a greater product. Another thing is that there is bound to be a great demand from Asia for American raw materials. Cotton is one of these and lum-ber is another. As to machinery, I doubt whether we will ever be a great machine-making nation. We have plenty of coal, and we ship vast quantities of it to China and India. We have not yet, however, discovered large enough deposits of iron to

much machinery. The iron we have is of a very fine quality, but so far it has not been discovered in large quantities. It may be that we will find mines in Yezo.' THE JAPANESE AS INVENTORS.

"Speaking of invention, Mr. Kurino, it is often said that the Japanese are mere copyists, that they never invent nor impro anything, but merely copy. Is this so?" The Japanese are to a "No, it is not. certain extent creative. used by their soldiers today was the in

vention of a Japanese. It is true that they can copy and imitate anything, but they are by no means slavish imitators. They take the best modern inventions and combine them and they form new products. You must remember that they knew nothing of this civilization which they have now adopted a generation ago. What you have been building up for centuries is all new to them. After they thoroughly understand it and your wants you may then look out for such inventions as will supply them. The Japanese are a people of ideas, and they are always ready to adapt to their own wants what they fine good in others.' "What about the future civilization of

pan? Will it be purely occidental?"
"No, I think not. It will be a combina ion of the best of the occident and the orient needs. We find this so in many lines. There is a strong tendency in Japan to stick to the old things wherever they are best, and in some directions I have no doubt but that the old is the better."

RELIGION IN JAPAN. "How about religion in Japan? What are te missionaries doing, and is there any pros

ect of Christianity ever becoming the re "Who can tell?" replied the minister.
The Japanese are fanatically wedded to
their old beliefs. Many of the better classes, notably those who have traveled much in Christian countries, are practically agnostics as far as either Buddhlsm or Christianity is concerned. They might be called free "The missionaries have done a great work

in Japan. They have made many converts and it is a curious thing that the Japanes They have made many converts. nd to be independent of foreigners. like to map out their own religious lines and to pray and think for themselves. You remember the discussion of the Briggs question, which tore the Presbyterian churches of the United States almost asunder some time ago? This question found its way out to Japan, and the native Christian pastors got together and discussed it. They shook the dust out of the Thirty-nine Articles, and they were by far more rigid than the op-ponents of Dr. Briggs in their ideas of lib-erality. I think there is a possibility that the Christian religion may at some time so grow as to be one of the great religions of Japan. Already some of the Christian churches have been discussing the sending of native Japanese Christian micrionaries to Corea and

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. "By the way, your excellency, returning to the war question, how about the Sand-wich Islands? Is it true that the Japanese

are seeking to acquire them?"
"No; emphatically no," typlied Minister Kurino. "The Japanese newly had any such idea, nor have they a desire to own Hawali. The Japanese who emigrated there did so on the special solicitation of the government and the people of the Sandwich Islands. They were accorded special privileges, were told they would have the rights of citizen ship and were assured that they would no be tried in the courts without an interpreter who understood their own language was there to speak for them. Japan wants nothing of the Sandwich Islands, except that they be protected in accordance with the treaty which was made at that time." "How about a possibility of a union of

the Asiatic nations as against the occidental "There may be, but it depends entirely upon circumstances, the force of which cannot at present be accurately estimated, and

concerning which, therefore, it cannot at present be safe to make any prediction.'

Frank G. Carpenter PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

He was a bright Omaha boy 6 years of age, and when the doctor called on his third visit to his sick infant sister, he said to him, "Doctor, I know what will cure my little wee wee sister." The doctor naturally asked what it was and was told in reply: "If Jesus was on earth, if he only touched his hand to my little sister, she would be

Kindly Old Gent-Ah, little girl, are you going somewhere? Little Girl (with amazing superiority)—OF ourse I am. You don't suppose I could go nowhere, do you? "Ma, that little baby across the street

well.

"Of course not, Tommy, You didn't have any when you were that small."
"But that baby's pa is a dentist."

"How would you conjugate the verb to bike, pa?" asked Johnny. "Bike, boke, biking bak," said Mr. Knowall. "Can you remember that?"
"I guess so," said Johnny. "Bike, buck, itall.

Teacher-Can you tell me, Johnnie, why Satan goes about the earth like a roaring Johnnie-Cause he can't cut any ice in the ace where he lives when he's to home. Tommy's Pop-Well, my boy, how high are Tommy-Oh, I'm away up. My class is on

A Mount Washington school teacher told her pupils to write a sentence containing the word toward. This is what one small box produced, after a great deal of mental exer-"I tored my pants yesterday."

WHEN I AM BALD. "A Bachelor Judge" in Chicago Citizen, When I am bald, and oh! how soon Will nature take from me that boon. And leave a gaping world to stare On this poor head without a hair? Let me, ere youth is gone, be called Down to the grave before I'm bald.

When I am baid the verdant spring To me no scenes of joy will bring; Nor will the song-bird's gentle lay Make glad for me the summer's day Nor flowery dell, nor shady wald Can cheer my heart when I am bald.

When I am baid the mother dear Will tell her daughter look with fear Before she plights her love to one—Unless he's rich—whose hair is gone; Before her life becomes enthrailed As serf to him whose head is baid.

Ere I am bald, oh! let me stray In pleasure's paths my life away; But when the glaze comes on my I Then have me numbered with the d For joy and youth can't be recalle I know too well, when I am bald.

Let me be gray, I'll dye my head In any color, black or red, But leave, ye gods! a few thin spears To crown my knob and hide my ears, Keep from this head that ugly scald That makes me old because I'm bald.

Give me rheunatics, cramps or gout, But don't leave this poor head without A hair to save it from the files, Or shade it from the summer skies. Oh! let me die ere I'm installed With wicked men whose heads are bald

But why regret the certain fate. That comes to most men soon or late? Because we know that Cupid's dart. Will not be pointed at the heart. When maiden's vision is appalled By hairless head that's black and bale. It is the wolf in sheep's clothing that I