

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1895—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENT

Tomorrow we put on sale 12,000 bolts of Hodge Brothers' all wool imported, dollar-and-a-half quality

Dress Goods, At 25c Yard

HODGE BROS' DRY GOODS STOCK

from Baltimore inventoried at \$90,000.00 and sold to wind up the estate by the surviving partner, at an immense sacrifice to Boston Store. The immense quantity of this stock makes it impossible for us with even our big establishment to put it all on sale at once.

Tomorrow we put on sale 3,000 bolts of Hodge Brothers' Plain and Fancy Silks, the dollar-and-a-half quality

SILKS At 33c Yard

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

LINENS From the HODGE BROS. STOCK 10 cases mill ends TABLE DAMASK ranging from 1 to 10 yards long, and in all grades up to the very finest included, go at 15c-25c-35c YARD.

2,000 Dozen Hodge Bros. Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Underwear. Ladies' Duck Suits. Ladies' Duck Skirts. Ladies' Duck Suits, made in the latest Eton or Blazer style, with belt attached and large oxidized silver buckle, stripes checks and fancy patterns, worth \$3.00, go at \$1.50

300 pieces Hodge Bros. TURKEY REID DAMASK, 15c Yd

1 case 72 inch Barnsley satin TABLE DAMASK, Worth \$1.25, tomorrow 59c Yd

250 Dozen Hodge Bros. largest size BATH TOWELS 29c

Stamped Linen Doyleys, worth from 15c to 75c, all new patterns, go at 2 1/2c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c.

Ladies' Duck Suits, made in the latest Eton or Blazer style, with belt attached and large oxidized silver buckle, stripes checks and fancy patterns, worth \$3.00, go at \$1.50

LADIES' DUCK SUITS. Hodge Bros' Entire Stock of Duck Suits in This Sale. A SAILOR HAT FREE WITH EACH DUCK SUIT.

SEPARATE DUCK SKIRTS. Ladies' Duck Suits, made in the latest Eton or Blazer style, with belt attached and large oxidized silver buckle, stripes checks and fancy patterns, worth \$3.00, go at \$1.50

12,000 BOLTS 42, 44 and 46-in DRESS GOODS

All Wool Imported Henriettas. All Wool Imported Serges. All Wool Imported Granite Cloth. Silk and Wool French Novelties. All Wool Nun's Veiling & Albatross

3000 BOLTS OF SILKS. Their Dollar and a Half Quality Silks in Black and Co. orad Taffeta Silks with Beautiful woven designs. SATIN STRIPED TAFFETAS in black and colors. BROCADED TAFFETAS. Fine black Gros Grain Silks. Choice figured China Silks on dark grounds, and every shade in SILK CREPE.

MILLINERY.

Choice of 1,000 Regular \$6, \$8 and \$10 Hats, For \$3.98. The chance every woman is waiting for—the chance to purchase a truly Fine, Fashionable and Artistic HAT for the popular price of \$3.98.

Basement Bargains.

1,000 yards plain blue dress duck, worth 25c, go at 32c. 1,000 yards soft finished mull, worth 15c, go at 31c. All grades of plain black henrietta satins 5c. Apron check gingham, worth 8 1/2c, go at 5c.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE

Minister Kurino Discusses the Results of Japan's Successful War.

A REVOLUTION IN ASIATIC AFFAIRS

The Island of Formosa and What Japan Will Do with It—Chinese Concession and the New Treaty Ports—Opportunities for Americans.

(Copyrighted, 1894, 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 is less backward in expressing his opinions than many others 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 graduate of the most critical time in history. He was for a time chief of the bureau of international telegraphs, and as such was sent to Europe not long ago to attend a conference on the subject. He has been at different times sent to Korea on diplomatic business, and he was there in 1882, and in 1884, when the revolution occurred, and he was again in Korea just before the opening of the present war, having been sent there to report to the government as to the situation. Knowing as he does all about his own country and having had a long experience as to all matters connected with China, there is no man in the world who is better fitted to discuss the present situation of the island of Formosa.

foreign territory. We are not land crazy, and we have never had a colonial policy. Whatever concessions we may have gained from China in this direction are the legitimate results of the struggle we have waged with her, either by the extension of territory which our geographical position renders natural or proper, or by its acquisition for purposes of necessary defense against future attacks.

It is not the intention of Japan to ask for any special favors for herself or her people in Korea. The citizens of European nations 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 Korea, and that they will turn their attention more to Formosa. What Japan has done in this respect is to make such concessions as 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 a witness to the Chinese minister in this case.

with law or justice, and the people did not know what taxes they would have to expect. Count Anouye suggested that the expenditures of the royal household should be fixed by law, and his scheme all told, if carried out, will give Korea a good modern government. WHAT JAPAN HAS DONE. "What has Japan done as to carrying out these reforms?" asked Mr. Kurino. "It has made it possible for the Koreans to carry them out if they will," replied Minister Kurino. "They are 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 Inouye as one of the greatest of our statesmen. He has held the most important positions in our government. He is one of the chief advisers of the emperor and he sacrificed a great deal when he stepped down from his high position and took the office of minister to Korea in order that he might be able to help them in the work of civilization. Count Inouye signed the first treaty of peace which Japan made with Korea, about twenty years ago, and he was connected with the country in nearly every movement in which Japan has been connected with it since then. The most of the reforms which have been proposed to the Koreans have been suggested 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 Korea should act for herself. "Then it is not the intention of Japan to make Korea in any respect tributary to her?" "No, not in the least," replied Mr. Kurino. "The administration is left entirely with the Koreans. The king, the queen and the Tai Wen Kou, or the king's father, are a list of reforms to be carried out. A 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 secretary of the interior and other officials, just as the Japanese cabinet has. The cabinet consult with Count Inouye, and some of them undoubtedly wish to see Korea modernized. Others do not, and the desire for personal aggrandizement and personal profit is a strong element in every position."

with Japan. Does it give the Americans many more advantages than they now have? "Yes, indeed," replied the minister. "By it citizens of the United States can go to any part of Japan and engage in business. They can establish manufactories and trade directly with the people. Heretofore they have been confined to the open ports, and the most of their business has to be done through the Japanese government. They can now lease property, and from now on Japan will be open to American capitalists."

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."

concerning which, therefore, it cannot at present be safe to make any prediction. Frank G. Carpenter. FRATTLE 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 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 well."