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OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

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Worth \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00

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All the Curtains from the Hodge stock we have sorted out in three lots, everything included up to the very finest they carried in stock; we will sell them at

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tailor made styles, with skirts 5 to Bambo Portures from Hodge Bros. Stock.

At \$1.50 each all the full size very \$1.50 handsome Bamboo Portieres, worth \$1.50

1,000 YARDS Black and Plain Colored

Regular ,

NEW PERCALE PATTERN SHIRTING

DRESS DUCK

10 BALES YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED

The Wonderful Museum for Northern An tiquities in Copenhagen.

DESCRIPTION OF ITS RARE CONTENTS

Costly and Artistic Collection Illustrating the Various Epochs and Peoples of the Christian Era-Priceless Treasure in a Quaint Structure.

COPENHAGEN, May 1 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-Down by the canal, near the harbor, is an old, rickety building known as the Prince's palace, though who the prince was that gave it its name nobody knows. It is a quadrangle of creamcolored red brick and cement surrounding a paved courtyard. There are only two stories and a half, and one would never think it was a palace, so inconspicuous is it among the new houses on every side. It faces the castle of Christiansborg, and from the windows at the back one looks down into a deserted, forlorn-looking garden, whose graveled walks are overgrown with damp moss; it is a dreary place, with its heaps of waste stones and tangled shrubbery. Pulling the old-fashioned brass bell, the gatekeeper admits you, and you see an open courtyard ornamented with old stone altars and urns.

The Prince's palace is used as the repository for several royal collections, the collec-tions of antiques, engravings and drawings, coins and medals, antiquities from Denmark, and the Ethnographic collection. When the castle of Christiansborg was burned, these were placed here, and have remained despite the disadvantages. But now a building for collections of art is almost completed, and some time this summer most of those in the old palace will be removed thither.

rare antiquities.

It is a queer old place. The gatekeeper and attendants in their liveries of the royal scarlet contrast oddly with the low, paneled rooms, dimly lighted through the small-paned windows. The floors are no longer smooth. and the staircases are worn and knotty. There are cracks in the walls, and it is just the sort of a building you could im-agine to be haunted by ghosts, not to speak

The royal museum for northern antiquities occupies the first and second floors of the main part of the building. It was started in 1806 by Prof. Rasmus Nyerup, in the round tower, a landmark of olden times, and still, excepting the new Marble church, the still, excepting the new Markie church, the highest building in Copenhagen, though that is not saying much. The later "directors" have been C. J. Thompsen, Hr. Worsaae, and the present superintendent, Hr. C. F. Herbst. There is a collection of historical archives belonging to the museum, accessible to studies Tuesday. Thursiay and Saturday from Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 to 2, the museum itself being open Sun day and Thursday only, the same two hours The first room entered is the Runic hall, containing, beside busts of the directors, stones bearing inscriptions in runic characstones bearing inscriptions in runic characters. These, mostly tombstones, are roughly hewn blocks of granite, approaching pyramids in shape, the largest somewhat taller than a man. The runes, or hieroglyphics, are scratched in the stone with a sharp ingrument, and the traces are clear and distinct, though not very deep. Some of the stones are from heathen times, but, strange to say, most are relics of early Christian days. It is said that runes were employed in the north as late as last century. I daresay that refers to Iceland and the extreme regions of Norway and Sweden. Here are regions of Norway and Sweden. Here are also several baptismal fonts of grante, in the

shape of large bowls resting on a clumay ILLUSTRATING THE AGES.

RELICS OF THE ANCIENTS relics of the stone age, and the renaissance, cially noticeable are some ancient altars of 1660, and is, in my opinion, by far the most Christ from the crucifix especially attracts. B. C., lasted longer and reached a higher ing wood carvings of Christ and the apostles, point of development in Denmark than in any of the other European countries, for the reading greens. Really picturesque are two antique sons that it took metal a much longer time to work its way to the distant northern countries, and that flint, the chief material, is found here in such quantities. In fact, flint rock is found everywhere, and pieces of the broken stone cover the roads. The relics and beasts. preserved here have been found for a great part in the heaps of waste materials by the dwelling places, and also in graves and bogs. The tools, comprising mostly axes and chisels, beside wedges, knives, bowls, etc., are made of either stone or deer's horns. The silver, a unique chandelier of the antiers of axes and wedges are wonderfully smooth and sharp, and beautifully finished, as are also the lance and arrow heads, peniards, and daggers, all of flint. There are some bowls of clay, and a great many ornaments of amber. Strings of beads are formed of either stone or amber, cut in cylindrical

> It is said that no other country possesses so complete a collection of relics from the age of bronze. Saws, scythes, chisels, axes, knives, combs of bone, bronze and horn are found here in great numbers. There are swords, green with age, inlaid with gold; bronze shields inlaid with gold and amber; basins and bowls of hammered bronze or gold; ponjards inlaid with gold. As curiosities found only in Denmark, are especially noteworthy five or six beautiful "Lurer" horns used in battle, long and curved, and formed of rings of bronze joined together. Two have chains attached, probably for slinging them over the neck or shoulder of the blower. There is also a wagon of wood with bronze ornaments, the body being well preserved but the four wheels being almost entirely decayed. Two skeletons in their offins are strangely well preserved, consider-ng the ages through which they have passed. interesting are garments graves, long woolen robes of a dark brown caps and nets for the hair, buckles by women, resembling a small round shield with a spike in the center, and, of special interest to a woman, a collection of lngs, bracelets, buckles, brocches, of ham-mered gold. The arm and finger rings are mostly spiral in shape, and made of a thin shell of gold, hollow within, and some are very pretty and delicate. The buckles are more clumiy, but on some are fine traceries of admirable delicacy, considering the tools

The age of iron, extending from the bronze age to the earliest middle ages, is divided into two parts, the ante-Roman and the Roman. The former is represented here by urns of bronze and clay, crude idols of bronze, and various tools, also by one of the treasures of the museum, a huge silver bowl supposed to have been used at sacrifice about 200 B. C. It is made of square, hammered silver plates, ornamented with heads of men and women wearing great rings around their necks; some are still in possession of glass eyes of a bluish-red tinge. On the inside

are represented war scenes. It really is beautiful, always considering. Besides knives, spear points, swords, and the like, the Roman age of iron is repre-sented by breastplates and armors of bronze

rings fastened together, some showing the highest degree of efficient workmanship. The relies of the time of the Vikings, being the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, consist chiefly of booty brought from the rich, southern countries. Goblets of massive silver, bits inlaid with jewels, superb harness of bronze and gold enormous keys buckles. of bronze and gold, enormous keys, buckles, and of weapons, chiefly great, unwieldy swords, bear witness to the extent of the pillages of those wild centuries.

chairs from Grund church in Iceland. They are clumsy enough, being boxlike in form, with a stiff, broad back and four short legs, but the cushions are of pliant leather, and the wood is richly carved with heads of men

The first part of the Middle Ages is represented by relics of Catholicism. Layatories for use in churches are made of iron, principally in the shape of lions, though one boasts of a man's head, embossed bowls of a stag, altars of oak covered with gilded copper plates, figures of saints carved in a stag, ivery, surround one on all sides. In a glass case are seen a number of large rings of gold and differently colored enamel scals of divers churches, with their imprints in plas-ter, and some odd crosses for preserving relics. One of these called Queen Dagmar's cross, is very beautiful; it is not very large but contains on its upper surface the heads of five Greek Catholic saints in enamel, looking like paintings. It is said to be of By-zantine workmanship. Another larger gold cross, bearing the name of King Olaf, minds of the heathen times; it dates from

he eleventh century.

A funny relic is the skull of Pope Lucius. wearing a fine woven silk cap. He used to be the patron of the old town of Roeskilde. In the same case are some letters of absolution printed on parchment, the dates being 1454, 1475, 1511 and 1517. A genuine work of art is a bible written on parchment, with dainty miniature illustrations; the binding is magnificent, of gilded silver with enameled pictures around the edges, in the middle Christ, Mary, and John, carved in bone, the whole hemmed in by a border of crystals and amethysts. Of garments are seen a cloak from the fifteenth century, called the coronation robe of King Hans, an abbot's gown, cap and shoes made of woven gold thread in Alexandria about the same time, and a priest's gown embroidered with figures of the Virgin Mary and a white lily, for which were employed 250 real pearls.— More curious than just exactly handsome are two life-sized groups of carved oak, both representing St. George and the Dragon. The horses prance wildly, the manes flying out as stiff as a board, and the dragons simply horrible, but it is interesting to

see them, anyway. INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE.

In still another room is an old loom from the Faeroes, which I liked to look at, but what I did not like was the collection of in-struments of torture. There was a huge log with screws and nails, and I don't know what all, to which culprits were fastened to be beat. Ugh, it made my blood run cold. And then the most horrid big pincers, and a spiked iron crown, and heavy chains, and a lot of other things, whose uses I do not know, but which made me shiver just look at them. I could not help imagining a hideous pincers nipping at me, or thinking how fearful it must be to have to be on

I didn't like the clumsy cannon either, or the petard, said to be the only one in existence—a long pole with a club-like, spiked head, which, filled with powder and pressed against a door, could burst it open, shields and swords were very pretty to at, but I don't enjoy things that look so It was a positive relief to turn to the lovely

horns from Christian times, all pearl and gold, which, the attendant said, were another pride of the museum, and as fine as can be found any-where. But better still were a small violin

The stone age, and the remarkance. hammered, gilded copper, with hideous figfor this age, beginning 3,000 to 4,000 years
B. C., lasted longer and reached a higher of the Danish kings. They were woven in texts finely written. Elsinore and Slangerup, between 1581-1584. RARE F by the father of the preacher and poet, Thomas Kings, from drawings by Hans Knieper of Antwerp. Frederick II. ordered

the tapestries for the castle, Kronborg, and on the last one we see him with his little son, the future Christian IV., in the background the Castle Kronborg and Fredericks-borg as first erected. There were originally III pictures, but most were destroyed in the represent scenes in the reigns of the different kings and are larger than life. At the top of each piece are the names and a resumi of the history of that time in German chymes. The colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the outless are clearly drawn only the colors are dim, but the colors are

Here is also a piece of tapestry, dating back to the early middle ages, taken from The colors are remarkably bright and apparently as clear as ever A rarity is a painted wooden ceiling from some old church. It has been once covered with plaster, but when that was removed the were found to be as fresh as if just laid on, not even needing restoration. ANCIENT ARMOR:

One room is entirely filled with things appertaining to war. Armors for men and horses, helmets, breastplates, shields, weapons of many kinds surrounds one. There are historic swords with hills blazing with fewels, cross-bows inlaid with gold and mother o' pearl, a gold plated dagger in a gilded silver sheath, a dagger said to have belonged to General Rantzan, an executioner's sword, and any number of foils with hills in filigree. Oh, yes, they are beautiful, and ne cannot help admiring them, but it always does vex me to see how much time and brains have been wasted making instruments that would kill the greatest number of men in the shortest given time, and the idea of all that beauty being threwn away on some-thing you use to stick through the man who does not think just as you do! It is dis-

Around on the walls are rare plates of majolica and costly enameled copper plates, the largest of which bears a representation of Parnassus designed by a pupil of Raphael, Lucas Pennir. In the windows are bung bearing coats-of-arms, others portraits, one

the figure of a man on horseback. Of great interest is an extensive collection of clocks and watches from the beginning of the sixteenth century, some being
of Danish manufacture. The clocks are
many of them very beautiful, but the
silk cords from the royal wardwatches are ugly, clumsy things, oval inrobe of the time of Frederick II., fine watches are ugly, clumsy things, oval in-stead of round. One that belonged to Tycho Brahe is a little smaller than the rest, having engraved on the inside of the case

queer mathematical instruments. Near these is a case with locks and keys from the seventeenth century. They are all of steel in rich, intricate designs, and so large that one wonders how they could turn Noticeable are two silver altars. One has

for a centerpiece the scene of the crucifixion, the figures in the foreground being in so high relief that they look almost like statuettes, while the background recedes al-RARE ANTIQUES.

In the second story are exhibited the rarities dating from the middle ages, and at the foot of the staircase, as well as on the walls of the corridors and landings, are set forth divers curiosities, including some grantite altars found almost exclusively in Jutical grante columns and capitals from old churches, with inscriptions in hieroglyphica, at systy of exhere, with inscriptions in hierographica, as systy of examples of carved wooden door posts, and a massive oaken church door from Iceland, having in its center a knucker in the shape.

The remainder of the amount of the collection comprises in the shape of the collection comprises and the collection comprises and the collection comprises are not the proposed of the proposed and proposed and statustics, while the background recedes allow, friends and caputal said, were another pride of the most into engraving. On the folding doors in from the proposed as sease, is children, grandeningen, some-like alian, friends and sequalitances, painted with a skip friends and sequalitances, painted with the dark proposed as the found and as fine as can be found any friends and sequalitances, painted with the dark proposed as the found and state the background recedes allow, friends and sequalitances, painted with a skip, friends and sequalitances, painted with the dark proposed as the most into engraving. On the folding doors in from the proposed as sease, is the most into engraving. On the folding doors in friends and sequalitance, and as fine as can be found any friends and sequalitance and suppose he wonders at the base creatures who state riveverently at his troop, between the sequence of t

RARE FURNITURE. Two large beds of carved wood stand in the middle of the room. One of unusual magnificence, with a top resting on twisted pillars, the middle of the seventeenth c An oval medallion at the head tury. An eval medalion at the tip the bed is copied from a noted etching from one of the paintings of Jan van Aschen. The other, resplendent with earving and inlaid work, was brought from Tunen. On it is an embroidered bedstead with the date 1614 Of other furniture there are a number antique chairs and tables, and many quain leather. The chests are all carved and inlaid lines are clearly drawn, only the background with round legs and heavy lids, that of one is somewhat blurred and indistinct. with round legs and heavy lids, that of one being one gigantic lock of steel. The cabinets are high, with apartments of all conceivable sizes, and small doors everywhere. Of the tables I admired especially two, one being of ebony inlaid with silver so engraved as to

> fruits in the natural colors. So fine is the work that it is difficult to tell it from a painting, and it is valued at 500,000 crowns, or about \$135,000. In cases by the windows are the tions of jewelry and the like. Forks and spoons of agate, mother o' pearl, and enamel, drinking cups of polished couch shells mounted in silver, goblets of the clearest spread a radiance around the dim Jewel caskets and perfume boxes are of go'd and jewels. There are drinking cups of agate, and one large gold and silver gob-let that was a baptismal present to Christian IV., whose black funeral banner draped over his portrait forms a strange contrast to the glittering bauble. On the lids of some of the drinking cups are tiny figures of Cupid. Diana, Mercury, and others, not an inch in height, yet perfect even to the eyes and lips. Of costly rings and brocches there are any number, and in one of the cabinets are ex-hibited several beautiful "bride crowns" and necklaces worn at weddings in Norway. Sweden and Iceland.

In the middle of the room is a winding staircase of carved oak taken from an association building in the city of Slesvig. The balustrade is seemingly as eturdy as ever, but the queer almost triangular steps are worn various stained glass window panes, some as thin as glass where the feet have trod, and the hard knots in the wood rise above the surface.

Of garments there are some fine white em laces and embroidered articles of underwear. Noticeable is a quilt of blue silk all covered with embroidery.

As curious of later times, among others

having engraved.

his name, coat-of-arms, and his motto, "quo his name, coat-of-arms, and his motto, "quo fata me trahunt," with the date 1597. There is also the astronomer's chair, a small, round affair of massive oak with a dishion round affair of massive oak with a dishion horrible scratchings, all snarly and full of horrible scratchings, all snarly and full of the sword and pistols of the same a gold. same; a lot of seals and signet rings, a gold cane handle belonging to the poet Ludwig Holberg, Griffenteld's half dozen snuff boxes he old castle of Copenhagen, destroyed cen-

REFORM OUR Results of the National Municipal League

Convention at Cleveland.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE OMAHA DEL GATE

Comparing Reports of Progress in Different American Municipalities Affords Valuable Information as to the Proper Treatment of Common Evils.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-When I awoke the other morning and found myself in Ohio I felt like saying "How do you do?" to every old stump. To one reared in a wooded country the great primeval planted by the hand look like etchings, the other of black marble inlaid in mosalc, having figures of birds and of nature has a familiar and very satisfying took. I was glad to see the crooked rail fences, even if they are a wasteful nuisance. remember hearing a returned missionary once say there was enough going to waste in the fence corners of Ohlo to feed 1,000,000 Chinese. As we rode into Cleveland a fellow passenger pointed out the home of Congressman White. "That property cost \$100,000," said he "and Mr. White has made \$2,000,000 out of gum in the past ten years. gum" he became a congressman. The pepsin gum man, Beaman, lives in Cleveland also. He, too, is getting rich furnishing his little 'aids to digestion." Cleveland is getting to be a great city. One of its street car lines Cleveland is getting to

ids out twelve miles. extends out twelve inites.

The social evil is somewhat strictly dealt with in Cleveland It is practically districted. districts itself. There are periodical fines or districts itself. There are periodical fines imposed. The "federal plan" of city government works satisfactory with a good mayor, but in Cleveland "the rascals" are turned out after the election of a new mayor with surprising partisan celerity. The people of Cleveland after years of conflict with the gas company have been now for some time using gas at a cost of 80 cents per 1,000. Sunday base ball games and theaters are unknown. I inquired for "the ring," and while I did not see it was assured that the people of Cleveland know to their sorrow that their city government is well within its golden

The city has been arousing within the past few years to its need of more parks and has ecently acquired over 800 acres. There w an area of 1,100 acres in sixteen parks. Three of these are on the lake front command two miles of lake beach. park board is made up of Cleveland's best business men, who serve without salary. The president is a wealthy citizen who devotes fully haif of his time to the parks of the city. Mr. Bowditch of Boston is the consulting engineer. He is paid a yearly salary of \$4,500 for one-fourth of his time. Like most cities Cleveland delayed securing land for the parks till it was too late and a fragment of a magnificent wooden panel inlaid with mother o' pearl taken from The National Municipal And down at everything looks a famous antiquarian of long ago. Ole Worm, and a choice assemblage of his wives of three marriages, his children, grandchildren. met in Cleveland last week for the first anlaw, friends and acquaintances, painted with a charming dieregard of perspective. And I suppose he wonders at the base and I the distinguished lawyer who recovery the distinguished law

splendid work done in Chicago. Dr. Wash ington Gladden read a paper on civic religion which carried the convention to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Judge Albion Tamgee, the author, who is now publishing The Basis, civic reform monthly, spoke on Thursday

evening at the banquet. The greatest progress was reported from Chicago, New York and Milwaukee and about in the order named, though from every city in the country came tidings of agitation for better local government. That a very great awakening has come to American cities was made evident. The oldest reform organization has not been more than three years in existence and now there are between 200 and 300 leagues and clubs in the cities of this country. New York has about twenty; Chiorganizations, together with similar associations, has nearly forty. Word came from every part of the country of cities striking for new charters and civil service reform to municipal government. Some one reported

from New York that the city had never enjoyed so clean streets as at present. The most important reforms, upon which there was almost entire agreement, were the separation of city government from partisan politics, civil service reform and the centralization of authority in the mayor as the chief executive officer of the city. I met men from Wheeling, W. Va., who spoke of their copying our Omaha charter in some of its features and also of the good fortune of Omaha in having such an able and efficient city engineer. Some Des Moines men wert there seeking light on the best way to conduct their fight with the gas company of their city for lower gas rates. A pleasing exhibition of the broadening civic patriot ism of the young people came to my notice The young people's societies in the churcher the streets of Cleveland at a cost of \$1,20 and at an annual expense of \$400. There is every reason for believing that before many years have passed our American cities, which now are reported to be the worst governed will become the best in the world. As awakened, enlightened citizenship will take hold of this problem and solve it. In head, heart and conscience we are not behind any people in the world and there is no doubt about the future of our cities. Of course they will not cure themselves. The corrupting elements will not go unless they sent. Eternal vigilance on the part of the good citizens alone will secure freedom from civic corruption. This is the only way that Omaha or any city can have the best government. Good citizens, constantly, tire-lessly, unselfishly at work is the way this good city is to come and stay on the banks "the Big Missouri.

GREGORY J. POWELL.

A Humane Colonel, The following good story is told by the Atlanta Constitution in connection with the

Forty-eighth Georgia regiment: As the regiment was on the march to Gettysburg some of the soldiers stepped out of the ranks and confiscated a couple of geese, and one of the drummers unheaded his drum and put the captured birds in it.

Shortly afterward the colonel came along, and noticing the drummer failed to give his usual drum whacks, rode up and said:
"Why don't you beat that drum?"
"Colonel," said the startled man, "I want

o speak to you." The colonel drew close to him and said: Well, what have you to say?" The drummer whispered: "Colonel, I've got a couple of grese in

The colonel straightened up and said:
"Well, if you are alck you needn't play," and then rode on. That night the colonel had roast goose for supper.

Nikola Tesla, the famous electrician, says that "the labor of the future will be largely performed by pressing electric buttons."