

REYMAN & BROWN; 1518-1520 Farnam St

DRESS GOODS.

We have received a large shipment of

WASH FABRICS

Such as

GINGHAMS, CHAMBREYS, CHALLIES, LAWNS, INDIA LINONS, Etc.

New Patterns at Reduced Prices.

LACES. LACES.

All our Black Flounces have been marked down below cost. They must all be sold this week.

FISH NET.

48 inches wide,

\$1.25.

EMBROIDERIES.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

At 1c, 2c, 3c, 3 1/2c, Etc.

Worth 2c, 4c, 6c, 7c, Etc.

27 inch At 35c; worth 50c
 27 inch At 40c; worth 65c
 27 inch At 45c; worth 70c
 45 inch At 56c; worth 75c
 45 inch At 68c; worth 80c
 45 inch At 75c; worth \$1.10
 45 inch At 80c; worth \$1.25

UNDERWEAR.

All Underwear has been reduced and we now sell

\$1.25 Gowns At \$1.00
 \$1.75 Gowns At \$1.25
 \$1.85 Gowns At \$1.40
 35c Drawers At 25c
 45c Drawers At 35c
 \$1.00 Skirts At 60c
 \$1.25 Skirts At \$1.00

SPECIAL INVITATION:

Miss ALICE ISAACS, the well known milliner of Stern Bros., New York, and of 26 Rue d'Enghien, Paris, has opened a Millinery department in our store. The display of IMPORTED PARISIAN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, is without doubt the grandest Omaha ever witnessed. We solicit an inspection of this stock, and a trial.

Hats to order at short notice. Untrimmed hats and trimmings, such as Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Crepe, etc., at the very lowest prices.

Garnitures for parties and balls, orange blossoms for weddings, etc., a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

White Suits

For Ladies', Misses' and Children,

At Half Price.

TANA (put up in powders, tablets, berries, soap, etc.) is a disinfectant as well as a sure preventive and exterminator of moths, bed bugs, mosquitoes, etc., 10c, 25c and 30c per package.

HOSIERY.

The very best positively Fast Black Hose, EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED,

Cotton Hose, at 25c
 Cotton Hose, at 35c
 Cotton Hose, at 45c
 Lisle Hose, at 60c
 Lisle Hose, at 75c

Also full line of Fast Black Children's Hose at Lowest Prices.

CORSETS.

Our French Woven Corsets have been

Reduced from \$1.00 to 75c.

Reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00.

Knit Underwear.

Gauze and Balbriggan Vests with silk herringbone,

25c.

Ribbed Jersey Vests 50c
 Regular Gauze Vests, with high neck and half sleeves 50c
 Regular Lisle Vests \$1.00

FOR GARMENTS REPAIRED AND TAKEN CARE OF DURING SUMMER.

The Largest Cloak and Suit House in the West

EXPERIENCE ON THE RAIL.

A Chinaman Driven Crazy By the Sight of Cowboys.

APPOINTED ROAD MASTER

Men Who Have Risen From the Ranks and the Disadvantages of a Horse Who Have Been Injured While at Work.

Topics of the Rail.

"Some very peculiar things transpire on board railroad trains," remarked Colonel J. H. Hackett, of the news department in the depot in this city. "I remember several years ago when I was news agent on the road I had many peculiar experiences with the traveling public. One day, as we were being wheeled along on the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific, a very laughable transaction took place. In the rear of a smoker was a Chinaman, named Wing Lee, who was on his way to his native home. He had spent some time in this country, and was returning with the proceeds of his industry. A short distance from the depot two cowboys boarded the train, and took up quarters in the smoker. They were equipped in full cowboy regalia, with a brace of Colts' revolvers strapped to their hips. I was in the smoker, and when the guests of the party entered, I observed that Wing Lee became suddenly restless. He soon became irrationally, and in a short time, was frantically engaged in scattering his money all over the car and throwing it out of the window. The conductor happened to enter the car, and seeing what was going on, brought the train to a stop. The Chinaman did not realize the situation, but, on the other hand, jumped through the car window, and made off like a coyote. We persuaded him to stop, and induced him to get on board the train again, but he was afraid the cowboys were train robbers, and rather than be robbed of his cash, he threw it away. He had about \$1,000, and we found about \$400 of it on the floor and in the seats of the car. The rest he had fired out of the window. We gave him back what he picked up, and he chattered like a magpie, paying the Mexican man a considerable amount of attention."

repairing the break, got on board his hand car and escaped without coming in contact with the robber. But the robber was there in the person of "Big Nose George," who is known only by this alias, and who was once the terror of Wyoming. Brown did not know that George was there, but the latter afterward stated that he was seated behind a pile of rocks, awaiting the approach of the train. He had fixed up the rail so that the engineer would not have discovered it, to ditch the train, when he intended to rob the express car during the excitement. He was waiting for the train when Brown and his men came along, and according to his own words, had his rifle twice leveled on Brown, intending to kill him, but he thought if Brown was foolish enough to repair the truck when he knew under the circumstances the break had been caused, he was not worth killing.

Big Nose George was captured at Carbondale, Wyo., about three months afterward, and was hung. Up to the time of his death the facts of the rail robbery were undeveloped; but as he stood with a noose around his neck he confessed the entire details as above, and asked that Brown be informed of his narrow escape. For this act of bravery Brown was promoted to the rank of engineer, and his face is familiar at the present time on the streets of Omaha.

The road to success in railroad circles is hard at best to follow. Vice President Holcomb, of the Union Pacific, and some hard work turning the crank. He worked in this capacity on nearly every western road, and it is said takes pride in relating his experience as a "shack." Tom Potter followed the same apprenticeship and made quite a record in turning brakes on the Northwest. Ed Dickinson, now assistant general manager of the Union Pacific, commenced railroading at the age of eleven years as messenger boy for the Cleveland & Toledo railroad at Cleveland. At the age of fourteen, and during his career as a messenger, he learned telegraphy and took a position as operator on the Atlantic & Great Western. At the age of seventeen he was made train dispatcher on the same road. In 1870 he came to Omaha as clerk and operator on the freight office, but returned to Cleveland shortly afterward as assistant train dispatcher of the Cleveland & Toledo. His wrist giving out, he was compelled to cease operating and went on the road as baggage and express messenger. In 1877 he was appointed superintendent of the Laramie division of the Union Pacific, and made his way up to the position of general superintendent by Vice President Potter, and recently to the position of assistant general manager by Vice President Holcomb.

The absence of a finger, thumb or foot indicates the position of a man in such industries to be that of a railroad. But, as a rule, and one with but few exceptions, the man with a missing member is rarely found holding official positions. The reason is self-explanatory. In the first place, nine-tenths of the railway employes that meet with accidents of this kind, do so by their own carelessness, and through negligence. When maimed in this way the individual, whom to maybe, feels as though he is entitled to some good position with the company. But the management never looks at it in that way. A practical railway official will meet the request for a position of responsibility from an injured person by informing the individual that he could not well take care of himself, as his injuries demonstrated, and that he would be a poor man to put in a position, the duty

of which would be to care for others. This may seem queer, but where is the man with a missing or maimed member that occupies any prominent position in the railway world?

CONJUGALITIES.

A Kansas bride received a barrel of salt as one of her wedding presents.

Thirty divorcees were granted in one day during the recent session of the supreme court at Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Cleveland cast a pair of tiny slippers and a handful of rice after her mother when she started on her bridal journey.

A new "wrinkle" has been introduced into matrimony—Rev. Mrs. Ellen Kinkle, of Wooster, O., who has been authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

Eliza Jane Starr, an Oakland, Cal., widow, has petitioned the supreme court to increase her allowance of \$1,500 per month. Her husband used to give her \$1,500 per month, and she is now only receiving \$1,000 which she claims is not sufficient for her incidental expenses.

Charles Whittmeyer, an eccentric German living at Mount Holly, N. J., created a sensation here by offering his wife to increase his will for probate in order to have his estate settled during his life time. A clause in the will provides that one-half of his estate shall go to his wife as long as she remains his widow, and when she marries again the other one-half shall be paid to her, "as it costs more to keep two than one."

One morning lately two Berlin doctors of medicine were about to satisfy their "honor" by a duel. The signal to prepare was about to be given, when the fiancée of one combatant appeared with a revolver and threatened to shoot the first who raised his weapon, swearing that the duel should only take place over her corpse. Her lover had written a letter of farewell in the event of his being killed, and she, receiving it in time, had arrived at the critical moment. She effected a reconciliation.

A quite singular marriage has just been brought to light. It was celebrated in New York city April 30. The contracting parties were a man and a woman, and the disparity of their ages, as well as the near relationship existing between them, has occasioned no little amusement among their friends. The bridegroom is a wealthy bachelor, who has seen not less than seventy-five summers, while the bride is a handsome blonde of twenty-five. The gallant and distinguished uncle of his youthful spouse, and his marriage to her makes his wife the aunt of her father, the great-aunt of her sisters and the daughter-in-law of his father's grandfather.

SINGULARITIES.

Dan Walker, of Eustis, Fla., has an alligator that he is breaking to drive in harness.

An arachnologist at Monticello, Fla., has a tree that bears quinces, pears and apples. It does not seem to be a graft.

In Lancaster, Pa., there is a woman who wears No. 14s, and has to buy men's boots. Hers is the biggest female foot in the state.

How Fond is about seventeen miles east of Cordoba, Ga., and is perhaps one of the most wonderful natural curiosities in the state. It annually sinks with a roar about this time. It is said to be a few minutes every drop of water disappears.

Something described as a petrified snake was unearthed by a farmer while plowing at Ohioville, W. Va. The piece was about as thick as a man's wrist and twelve inches long. It is supposed to be part of the remains of a reptile at least ten feet in length.

A very peculiar occurrence took place at the residence of G. P. McDaniell in Tusville, Pa., the other day. A nice-looking and well-behaved coonant, of its own free will and accord, sprang, scattering itself to a considerable distance in every direction, and causing a knot of ladies standing near adorning each other's heavily laden flower garden hats to disperse hastily, and start the report that bomb throwing was going on in that vicinity.

El Verano Whistle! El Verano Citizen—I've bought this butter lard. My wife says it isn't good.

Grocer—What seems to be the matter with it?

"She says it is yellow enough and looks clean, but it tastes terribly musty."

"What does your wife want, the earth?"

THE CZAR IN A BAD HUMOR.

His Majesty's Curt Reply to an Elaborate Easter Greeting.

ROUMANIA GROWS ANTI-GERMAN

Bismarck and England—Revolt Against the Greek Church—Sudden Riches Drive a Man to Suicide.

"Thanks, Alexander"

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Little in contemporary Russia is more curious than a comparison between the different ways in which the feasts of Easter is celebrated in Petersburg and in Moscow. In Petersburg the celebration is purely official, in Moscow it is entirely popular. In Petersburg it is the sinister roar of the cannon in the fortress of Saint Paul and Saint Peter, where so many political convicts languish, that gives a signal of a feast; in Moscow it is the voice of the historic great Kremlin bell, which wakes the echoes of the 400 bellfries of the town of churches. In Petersburg the imperial family celebrates a feast in the private chapel. A few representative people are admitted to this service, whose privilege it is to exchange kisses with the czar. The zarina, by the way, has refused ever since her accession to the throne, to submit to a general embracing which is customary on this occasion, and only a few of the highest dignitaries are allowed to kiss her hand, an innovation, by the way, which is far from pleasing to the Russian people. In Moscow, on the other hand, universal paternity is the order of the day. Strangers meeting in the streets exchange the glad tidings,

"CHRIST IS RISEN."

"Yes, indeed, He is risen," and kiss each other like life-long friends. It is the day of good works and large charities. Many an Easter day in Moscow releases to liberty the birds in their cages.

It is the custom in Russia for the various governors, provinces and military chiefs to address offers of congratulation to the czar and royal family at Easter. Amongst those received this year at Gatchina was the following telegram from "Pmancer Doundoukoff Korsakoff, the commander-in-chief of the Don Cossacks." At the request of the troops of the Caucasus, as well as at that of the country entrusted to my care, I have the happiness to lay at the feet of your imperial majesty the congratulations of a faithful subject on the occasion of the Easter festival, and at the same time beg to hope for your majesty as well as for her majesty, the zarina, and all your majestic family health, happiness and longevity." The czar's telegram in answer to this effusion was characteristic and is being much talked of in St. Petersburg. It consisted of the two words:

"THANKS, ALEXANDER."

It may be noticed that this year the number of letters of congratulation which reached Gatchina was a ridiculously small one, a circumstance which may account for the bad humor manifested by the czar in his answer to the note of Korsakoff. The nobility, the clergy, and even the trades abstained this year from congratulating the auto-

crat; only the poor, oppressed peasantry was faithful. If the czar would only show a little consideration to his people, he might be the most popular sovereign in Europe.

Numerous subscriptions continue to be given by private individuals professedly as thanks offerings for the czar's escape from his railway accident to various funds which are not at all in favor of Gatchina, as, for instance, the fund for the endowment of schools for women. These monies are usually paid in as "In remembrance of the happy escape at Borki." The czar has just issued an ukase commanding that such subscriptions must be worded as "In remembrance of the miraculous escape," and orders their confiscation in case the word "miraculous" be omitted.

It is understood in St. Petersburg that what is making Prince Bismarck so very anxious to effect an alliance between Germany and England is the right-about-face which has recently taken place in the Balkan principalities in favor of Russia. In Servia, since the abdication of Milan, public sympathy in favor of Russia is being loudly manifested. Roumania, having changed her cabinet, appears to have changed her politics also, and professes the warmest friendship for Russia. The use of the German language at court has been forbidden by the king, and this is but one of many signs of which which the wind is blowing in Bucharest. At a banquet given last week in that capital the officers drank several toasts complimentary to Russia, and it was even proposed to petition that power to discontinue the Russo-Roumanian frontier. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the greatest hatred for Austria is manifested, and a war which would FREE THEM FROM THE GERMAN YOK.

At any cost, would be warmly welcomed.

In spite of the efforts of the Russian government to stop the spread of religious dissent amongst its orthodox subjects, the movement develops day by day. The papers, in obedience to command, suppress the facts, but in spite of this the truth comes to light. The last report of Mr. Poliedonostoff to the czar mentions facts which show how profoundly unhappy and disgusted the people are with the present state of government. It must be noticed that the act of renouncing the orthodox church on the part of a Russian implies a refusal to continue allegiance to the czar, and is one of legal rebellion. Since the famous emancipation the peasants have sunk into a state of misery impossible to describe. It is an established fact that since that date the taxes which are imposed on the peasants have increased five fold. The various dissenting creeds assert, among other rights, that of an absolute freedom from taxation, and the Russian peasant considers it money in his pocket, or at least a hope of sufficient daily bread in the future, to profess one or the other of them. So far, however, the action of the dissenters has been a passive one. They are now beginning to act on the offensive. Last week the Schudists broke into an ecclesiastical school near Kerson, and after flinging the images of the saints down to the ground, drove the scholars out, crying:

"They shall teach you no more lies."

Near Karkov, at the same time, the Methodists forcibly entered the orthodox church, seized crosses, ornaments, banners and holy images, and organized a burlesque procession, at the end of which they

DESTROYED THE SACRED OBJECTS.

Pobedonostoff demands that the most repressive measures should be taken at once. This is the only remedy

he can suggest. Meanwhile the Roman Catholic church is making numerous converts each week in the eastern provinces, and in Crimea Mahometan fanaticism is manifesting itself. Only a few days ago a whole Christian family was murdered by a band of Mahometans because the son had married a Tartar girl, who had, in consequence, adopted the creed of the Orthodox church. The procurator of holy synod has his work cut out for him.

The misery of the peasants is so great that the various acts of cruelty committed in the agricultural districts on the persons of horse-thieves can be understood, and in a certain measure condoned. In many cases to rob a peasant of his only horse is to ruin him completely; to give him his death blow. A terrible scene took place at the beginning of this week in the village of Derovo in the south of Russia. A farmer in this village, recognizing in the persons of Sazine, a retired soldier, and of Davidoff, a young peasant, the two robbers of three of his horses, had them arrested by the mayor. The peasants, infuriated against the prisoners by reason of having suffered similar deprivations, broke into the jail, brought the prisoners out and beat them to make them confess all the thefts they had committed. In a short time both prisoners were dead. The farmer, Dructreff, could not even then let them be.

"I am sure," he said, "that this old fellow is shamming."

With this he thrust a pointed stick into Sazine's eyes, and drove it in several inches. Dructreff has been arrested, but is not likely to receive a heavy punishment.

A Jew dealer in bric-a-brac, of the name of Krowchikoff, resident in Warsaw, won the big prize of 200,000 roubles in the drawing of the Interior Loan, which took place on the 3d of this month. On the morning of the 4th Krowchikoff was discovered hanging by the neck from St. Peter's gibbet, and been very happy as a poor man, but the SHOCK OF STIDENLY BECOMING RICH had been too much for him.

The teachers in the municipal schools in Moscow had proposed to hold a general meeting last Saturday to discuss various questions of interest to the corporation. At the last moment an order from St. Petersburg forbidding the meeting to be held. The Russian government cannot tolerate discussion with a view to common action in any shape or form.

The German colonists in New Russia are returning home to the fatherland en masse. The reason of this is the recent decision of the government to subject the German colonists to the same forced military service as the Russians. A peasant, aged seventy-five, hanged himself on Tuesday in a village near Semperopol. His motive was that, being unable to earn his living, he did not want to be a burden to anybody. Isolated, this occurrence would be without importance. Unfortunately, in many recent cases, suicide has been traced to the same motive.

In the town of Saratoff-on-Volga there is living a man who is 105 years of age. His name is Stanis. M. Sana is a Frenchman, and came to Russia in 1810 with Napoleon's ill-fated army. He is in excellent health and spirits, and enjoys talking of the war, which took place seventy-seven years ago, and of how "General February" checkmated the "Little Corporal." It may be noticed that upward of twenty thousand men of Napoleon's army remained of their free will in Russia after the war, and it is to them that Russia owes the origin of many industries which were formerly unknown in that country.

A scandal took place on Wednesday last in the church of Sobekisch, in the

town of Kowno, on the occasion of the exposition of the body of Colonel Lawdansk. On the body had been laid a ribbon with the inscription in Russian, "May God keep him in His holy guard." The priest, for some reason, best known to himself, insisted on having this ribbon removed. The unhappy widow expostulated, and the priest shouted out, "Oh, if I am not master here I had better be off." With these words he flung off his clothes and rushed out of the church, leaving the funeral party to finish the service as best they chose. The widow followed him home and implored him to return, in vain. At last a priest was found who undertook to finish the service.

IMPIETIES.

The first settle-her—Adam, when he shut up Eve in the garden.

A preacher's trust is spoken of in Ohio—but it has no connection with the contribution box.

Sam Jones left this city and this State quite replete with big North American \$448. There are no flies on Sam.

Two well known clergymen lately missed their train, upon which one of them took his watch, and finding it to blame for the mishap, said he would no longer have any of them. "No, sir," said the other, "it is a question, not of faith, but of worth!"

C. P. Huntington, the railway magnate, devotes five days to business and does not work Saturday or Sunday, being in doubt which is the day divinely appointed for rest. Only railroad and Standard Oil kings can afford to entertain such fine conscientious scruples.

A person tells this story to the Oxford, Me., Democrat: "A young Methodist minister had made application to the conference for a license. He was highly recommended by the presiding elder, whom the bishop asked about the applicant's preaching abilities. 'Have you ever heard him?' asked the bishop. 'No, sir,' said the presiding elder. 'I have never heard him, but he has heard me twice and stood it like a hero.'" The license was granted.

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday School Year Book of the Methodist Episcopal church reports 25,005 schools, with 2,065,548 scholars.

The voluntary contributions to the Disestablished Irish church for 1888 amounted to \$18,900, an increase of \$11,400 over the previous year.

The assertion is made that Bishop Potter is the only clergyman in the United States who wears knee breeches in the evening. This is not strictly true. Bishop Doane of Albany affects the English costume.

The yearly increase of ordained men in the Anglican church seems to be in excess of requirements. The clerical deaths last year were 400, and there were 730 new churches built, while there were 737 ordinations. The unbeneficed clergy in England now numbers from 10,000 to 11,000.

At the world's quadrangular conference of the United Brethren church, recently held at York, Pa., the opening address of Senator Union Weaver showed an increase in the past quadrangular of 40,000 members, 143 organized societies, nearly \$300,000 in benevolent interests, over \$500,000 in church property valuation, and a gain in the Sunday school attendance of 57,000.

The statistics read at the recent conference in the tateruela, Salt Lake City, report that the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" has at present 13 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 8,919 high priests, 11,805 elders, 3,893 priests, 4,362 teachers, 11,619 deacons, 81,893 families, 119,915 officers and members, 49,303 children under eight years of age, a total Mormon population of 1,681,911.

Old Christ church, Alexandria, of which one George Washington was some time a vestryman, had twice a woman sexton. In 1770 Sarah Edwards assisted the congregation, "each according to his dignity." From 1810 to 1831 a Mrs. Cook held sway, and it is said would look the people in their pews and patrol the aisles in a most martial manner.

The Watawan dist of Ohio, Yellow Lehigh, shaped wide in front and narrow at the back with many dents and bands and a big wreath of flowers, is the hat of the season.