NUMBER 50

# HAYDEN BROTHERS' MARVELOUS PRICES

The Meinberg Music Stock from Sheriff.

The Fremont Bankrupt Dry Goods Stock.

## SPECIAL.

Decorated imported ten sets, in brown, blue and pink, \$3.5%, worth \$10. Decorated dinner set, 100 pieces, in all colors, very best imported ware, \$7, worth \$20.

Decorated toilet set, \$1.98, worth \$5. Flint blown tumblers, with your init-ial, 5% per set, worth \$1.50. Mme. Streeter's patent flat irons, 3 irons, handle and stand, \$1.05, worth \$2.75,

Plated knives and forks, 75c per set of knives or forks. Plated ten spoons 25c per set.

Salt and pepper 2c each. Sauces dishes, 6 for 10c. Large fruit dishes 10c, worth 40c. Tin tea pots 5c. Iron frame wringers \$1.75, worth \$3.

Wood frame, wringers \$2, worth \$5. Just received a carload of genuine Western washers, Butter ladles 50. Hatchets 5c. Mineing knives 3c.

Tin top jellies 24c. Quart Mason fruit jars 75c per dozen. Butter crocks and water cooler 2c per Cups and saucers 24c each.

Dinner plates 2c each. Wash bowls and pitchers 29½c each. Chambers 15c each. Half gallon glass water pitcher 19c. Flower pots le each. Six boxes, all sizes, tacks 5c. Stove polish le per package. Wire flip egg beaters, 3c each. Mucilage 2c per bottle. Tack pullers 3c each. Glass lemon squeezers 5c each. Mouse traps 1c each. Flat irons 3c per pound. Tooth picks 2c per box. Butter dishes 5c. Spoon holders 5c.

#### Patent cream whippers 10c. Shoe polish 2c per box. Ink 2c per bottle. Letting Down

Sugar bowls 5c.

Creamers 5c.

the Prices. Hayden Bres. best superlative flour \$1.25. Money cannot buy any better.

Queen clives, just imported from Seville, Spain. These are the best and largest olives you ever bought, per

3-ib can extra quality Bartlett pears 3-lb can extra quality California 3-1b can extra quality California apri-

cots 174c. 3-lb can extra quality of all kinds of California plums 15c. Imported sardines, finest you ever

Domestic sardines 31c. Potted ham 5c. ted ox tongue 5c. Sugar cured hams, average 12 lbs. 13c

Boneless ham 10c. Pigs feet, these are very fine, 3 c. Sugar cured picnic hams 10c. Dried beef 7tc.

Blue Enamel Ware.



We have the above style in all sizes from 19c for 1 quart up to 79c for a 10 quart. This is cheaper than you can



Coffee Pots. Made from the very best tin, 5c. Sold everywhere at

Wash Basin. Made from heavy block tin, 3c, sold everywhere



Ice Tongs. The finest family tongs Our Price 5c.



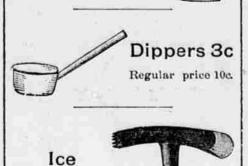
是關語語影響 and enamel, from 35c up to \$1.25. Dish Pans.

New

Grater,

20c.

The very best made 15:. Sold regulary at Pails, 15c. Regular price 25c.





Axes

IOc.





Extra Heavy Tin

from 1 quart up to 12 quarts. Price from

Blue Enamel Sauce Pans from 22e up to 87e, worth three times as much



Made from

solid piece of steel,

Last forever Operice 98c. Regu-

### Wool Dress Goods.

38 inch colored gloria silk, usual price \$1.25, Monday S5c. 40 inch navy blue storm serge, regular price S5c, Monday 65c. 54 inch all wool flannel Monday 50c.

40 inch Scotch plaids, Frement price 50c, Monday only 25c. 40 inch Priestley's black whip cord, Fremont price \$1.35, Monday \$5c. 46 inch silk warp henrietts, black, Fremont price \$1.75, Monday \$1.10. 46 inch all wool black serge, Fremont price \$5c. Monday \$1.80.

price 85c, Monday 65c.
40 inch fancy plaids and stripes in blacks, Monday only 85c. 40 inch all wool black grenadine, Fre-mont price \$1, Monday 65c. 40 inch black brilliantine, Fremont

price 75c, Monday only 49c. Silks.

Cheney Bros. very best china siiks in very small neat patterns, black ground, 68c; sold everywhere for \$1. All new and desirable goods.

Remnants of black and colored faille and gros grain silks, also moire silks, 50c, worth \$1.75.

Black faille silks \$1; Fremont price was \$1.75. Black Guinet silks \$1,40; Fremont

price was \$2.25. The very best quality black Guinet silks \$1.60; Fremont price was \$2.50. This means a saving of from \$10 to \$12 on a dress pattern.

### Furnishing Goods.

Closing out all ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at cost before taking stock. Our fall goods commence to arrive and we must have more room. Ladies' fast black cotton hose reduced

to 5c per pair.
1 case of ladies' cotton hose, Richelieu ribbed, come in tans and modes, reduced to 12 c per pair.

Gents' outing shirts, dark colors, worth 75c, reduced to 50c. 1 case of ladies' 26 inch silk umbrellas, oxidized handles, worth \$2, \$2.50 and M. reduced to \$1.50. 100 dozen ladies' corsets, worth \$1, re-

duced to 50c. 50 dozen boys' shirt waists, worth 40c, On Monday, all our 40c mitts reduced

### Notion Department

500 gross fancy and plain dress buttons to be closed out Monday at 10c, 15c and 25c per card; well worth 25c to 75c. Dress trimmings virtually given away Will be put on sale in three immense

Lot 1 at 5e per yard worth 10c to 25c per yard. Lot 2 at 10c per yard, worth 30c to 55c

Lot 3 at 25c per yard, worth 50c to \$1.25 per yard.

#### Money Losing Sale. Closing out bankrupt stock.

Brandenburg suiting reduced to 10c. Canton cloth cut down to 10c. Imported crinkle seersucker 10c. Pongee reduced to 10c. Summer wash silk now 10c yard. 36 inch wide suiting 10c yard. 30 inch wide grenadine bunting, all wool filling, reduced to 10c yard. 25c white or black dress goods now 10c

yard. Zephyr flannel now 10c yard, Bedford cord 10c yard. Bedford cord 5c yard.

Crepe Japon 7 c. Mouday will be the last chance this season to buy 32 inch wide Pacific lawn, corded or plain challis, Berthsire lawn, etc., at 2½ yard; they are nearly all gone. Just think, 25c for a dress pat-

tern. Special bargain in white dress goods at 5c yard. All these at less than cost; stock must be reduced. We place on sale 200 6-4 chenille table

covers, fringed, new designs, new color ings, worth \$2.75 to \$3.50; your choice of all on Monday \$1.98 each. Closing sale on remnants of wash dress goods. Fine table linen from the Fremont

stock, in remnants at big bargains; white shaker flannel 5c, 8c and 10c. Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom muslin 7ic

4-4 brown sheeting 5c and 7c yard. Bleached muslin 24c. Unbleached cotton flannel 31c. Bargains in all departments.

259 black jackets for spring and fall

### Cloak Department.

wear, all sizes, regular price \$3.50 to \$8 reduced to \$1.75, \$2.75 and \$4. 50 light colored wrappers, with silk front, very stylish, cheap at \$5; to close

All our light colored dresses worth \$2 reduced to 95c.

Ladies' shirt waists to close for exactly one-half their former price.

### Closing Out

Odd pairs of lace curtains in all grades to make room for fall goods; will be sold at about half price for a few days. We also have an over stock of fringer

in cotton, wool and silk from the Fremont stock that must be sold at once. Our new fall stock of carpets has ar rived and is open for inspection. have a few of the bankrupt carpets left-3 ply for 47c per yard.
All wool for 55c and 60c per yard.

### Drug Department.

If you use perfumes, prepare to buy them now. The most exquisite triple handkerchief extracts manufactured, on sale Monday at 15c and 25c an ounce. 24 lb box sea salt 18c. Electric belts only 25c.

Hoosier curling fluid 19c Ayer recamier cream \$1.05. Maivina or viola cream 35c. Rest touic 20c. Kennelly's medical discovery \$1.15. Nestle's milk food 40c. 2 qt fountain syringe 49c.

Bay rum, bottle 19c.

Meinberg Music Store from Sheriff Sale.

**Entire Stock** 

It is conceded that their is no better music man in the entire west than Mr. Meinberg. His stock was too large and costly for his location, and his creditors forced Mr. Meinburg to the wall. We purchased the entire stock at less than one-third its value, and will close it out at less than half regular prices. Fine violins, celebrated Bruno guitars,

Dobson banjos, German accordinas, cor-nets, harmonicas, zithers, mandolins, drums, violin bows, musical findings of all kinds. 6,000 copies choicest music at 7c.

Full line of American and foreign music. In fact, everything that goes to make up a first class music store stock.

Mr. Meinberg's manager is in full charge and will make the lowest prices

ever known for these goods. Toys and Fancy Goods The toy department is now complete and is showing the finest line of dolls, and toys ever displayed in Omaha.

#### Prices lower than ever. Butter, Cheese Etc.

We will sell country butter for 10c, 12½c and 14c, made in Nebraska and is always fresh from best makers. Our Dodge creamery will sell at 16c, 18c and 20c. Remember our butter is all made

from selected cream and the cream comes from Nebraska cows milk. Our motto is first class butter at lowest prices.

In our cheese department we handle only the finest qualities of imported and domestic. Young America full cream cheese 10c. Wisconsin full cream 10c.

Eastern process full cream 12 c and

Imported Swiss 15c and 174c. Imported brick 10c, 124c and 14c. Just received a shipment of fancy limburger cheese we will sell for 12 c per pound. HAYDEN BROS.,

#### Furniture.

Several carloads of furniture direct from factory on road. We must make room; we are therefore selling our fancy and cane rockers away down. You can now buy one cheap. Fine oak center table 18x18 for 95c, worth \$1.50. Elegant ine of pictures and easels at prices to move the whole lot. Trunks and valises at hot weather prices

### Books, Books,

1,000 nice cloth bound books at 19a vorth 50c. 750 paper covered novels at 10c each. Albert Ross popular novels at 10c each.

Albert Ross popular novels at 39c each.

Webster's unabridged dictionary,
cloth bound, 75c.

Rand & McNally standard atlas of the

, \$1. ou, worth & Get our prices on office supplies of all

# FAMINE ON THE VOLGA

Relief Works of Nijni-Novgorod and the Situation in Samara and Saratov.

Laborers Work Fourteen Hours a Day for Twenty-five Cents.

PEOPLE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION Fabulous Loss of Live Stock in the Famine-

A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR ON THE FAMINE

Stricken Provinces.

Frank G. Carpenter Tells of the Miserable Existence of the Russian Poor, the Gloomy Prospect Before Them and of Measures for Relief.

Samana, Russia, July 17 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. ]-I am now in the worst of the famine districts of Russia. entered them about Moscow, and I passed through hundreds of miles of famine territory in coming to the Volga. The hunger nod sickness was great in Kazan and Nijni, which provinces I visited on my way to Samara, and all along this great river, from here to the Caspian sea, there are today millions who are dependent on the supplies they get from charity. The typhus fever has to a certain extent, subsided, but the report has just been received here that the Asiatic cholers, which has been ravaging Persis, is steadily marching into the regions about the Caspian sea, and that it is already at the mouth of the Volga at Astrakhan. The fright here regarding it is terrible, and should it make its way northward, as it in all probability will, the horrors of the last winter will be surpassed by those of the coming fall. These millions, who have been half starving for months, are not in a condition to fight with the disease, and the cholera can bring but one result-the death of millions The authorities are doing all they can to pre vent such a terrible disaster, but the trade of Volga is so great and its travel so im mense that it is hard to see how they can succeed. Nearly the whole Asiatic trade of the empire is dependent upon it, and its chousands of boats move up and down it in a vast unending caravan of ships and barges A few miles above here at Kazan all of the Siberian trade enters the Volga, and this river may be called the great trade artery of European and Asiatic Russia, which sends out its branches to every part of this vast

Grasshoppers and Drouth. At this writing in July the people are fear ful as to the present crop. Grasshoppers have begun to make their appearance and there is danger of drouth. A few days of good rains may turn the scale and bring everything out all right, but the continuance of the present weather will ruin the prospects of a good harvest. I saw today a vast assemblage of peasants going out with the priests into the country to pray for rain. They were bareheaded and barefooted and they people first. The result is that of the hun-

carried the sacred banners of their churches on which were painted the picture of the Saviour and the saints, and they marched with their heads down crossing themselves as they went. It was at the biggest Russian church of Samara that this procession was formed and I happened to be there at the time it came together. I saw perhaps 100 men, women and children standing about the door and stopped to photograph them, when WHERE AMERICAN CORN GAVE RELIEF the bells rang out from all quarters the people began to assemble. There came hundreds of women in short red dresses and long red aprons, wearing handkerchiefs about their heads, and these handkerchiefs were of all colors of the rainbow. There came hundreds of bareneaded boys and bareheaded girls, and half of the barefooted, bedraggled women had bareheaded babies in their arms. There came hundreds of barefooted men with their hats in their hands or with no hats at all, and through this motley mass marched a number of bareheaded priests in black gowns with long black hair hanging down their backs. These entered the church and presently came out with the holy banners. As they did so many of the people fell prostrate on the ground and some bumped their heads against the cobble stones in adoration. Every man and woman, boy and girl made the sign of the cross many times over, and as the priests moved enward the thousands of parcheaded barefooted people went with them, crossing themselves and praying as they did so. In this way they marched through the town, and they will go to some shrine in the country and there repeat their prayers for rain. I saw a similar procession at Volsk the other day and I understand that the people are praying for rain all along the Volga. They are as a class very devout and offer more prayers in proportion to their population

> than any other people in the world. How the American Corn Was Used. N'veb of the American corn and flour came to Samara and I have had talks with the men who had charge of it and who aided in Its distribution. I am now traveling with Dr. J. B. Hubbell of the American Red Cross society and we have visited many of the districts to which our supplies were sent. As far as I can find every bit of the American gifts have been wisely and conscientiously distributed, and here at Samara the authorities would not give even samples of he corn to paople who wanted them for planting, but who were not in a starving condition. There were many such applications, but all were refused with the state ment that they could get such samples if they wished from the peasants by giving other food or an equivalent for them, but this corn came from America for the people and every grain of it should go to them. I drove out into the country this afternoon to see an Englishman who has been especially active in taking care of the American food, but failed to get access to him as he was down with the typhus fever. Count Polstoi's son, whom we expected to meet here, is now working in one of the fever districts of the interior, and Mr. Thisenkoff and others of the famine workers have just left after looking into the supplies from the Tynehead. All say that the American food has done a vast deal of good, and at Saratov, further down the Volga, I was told that this food had saved the nves of thousands. This was especially so among the German colonists, of whom there were more than bundreds and thousands on the verge of starvation. The Russians are very clannish and they believe in taking care of their own

reds of millions of dollars given by the Russion people and by the government very little if any went to the Germans. Said Mr. Jacob Mueller, a German of means living in Saratov, who has devoted both his time and money during the past winter to the famine: "The American supplies saved the lives of our people. They came just at the right time. There was just enough of them to help us out and not a bit too much. It seemed as if the good God had managed it through you for us."

A part of the Iowa corn reached Russia in a very bad condition. One compartment of the hold was filled with corn which had heated and it was steaming when it was taken out. There was no place to be found in Riga where the corn could be dried and it was put into the cars and rushed off to the famine districts. Care was not taken to keep this corn separate from some of the good corn and a number of carloads were spoiled. Some of this spoiled corn came to Samara and another lot of it went to Saratov. The best of it was dried and given to the people for food and the rest was used for the cattle. The Famine and Live Stock,

The effect of the famine on stock of all

kinds has been terrible. This province of Samara is about as large as the state of New York. It is to a large extent a stock-raising country, and the people depend upon their horses, cows and sheep to furnish them their livelihood. During the pastsix months they have lost 1.500,000 sheep, 600,000 horses, and at least 500,000 cows. When the famine was at its worst they had nothing to feed their stock, and they tore the thatch off their huts and kept them alive for months on this sort of food. The peasant's but has a kind of boxlike room under this ridge roof of thatch, and this could be done and still leave a comparatively sheltered place for the family. The animals ate this thatch greedily. It is made of straw, and it is on many of the houses fully eighteen inches thick. When it was not too old it formed a fairly good food, but the supply was so scanty that hundreds of thousands of the cattle were almost dead before the grass came in the spring, and the plowing had to be done. The norses would pull the plow for a yard or so and then lie down almost dead-tired in the furrough, and it would be, perhaps, a half hour it would be, perhaps, a half hour before they could be roused up to stag-ger on for another tew yards, and then ite down. Both cattle and horses were killed by the people for food and in the winter horses were sold for a dollar apiece for which the people could have gotten \$50 and \$100 the summer before. Germans came in and bought horses on speculation and much stock was shipped out of the country. In Saratov nearly half of the horses which the province had last year have disappeared, and through-out the whole of the famine regions there has out the whole of the famine regions there has been a decimation of stock which will re-quire years to replace. The weakness and the loss of the stock naturally produced the planting of a much smaller acreage than usual, and though in many parts of Russia through which I have traveled the crops are

The horses of Russia are among the finest in the world and the meat of the country will compare favorably with that of England In this region, however, such horses as I se show the effects of the famine still, and you can count the ribs on the cattle in the fields.
The loss of horses throughout the famine districts must have amounted to many millions in number, and in some of the districts fully haif of the live stock has been The Russian Peasants.

I find it hard to give an idea of the famine

situation in Russia, the Russian peasants are 1

so different in every respect from the people of the rest of the world. They live differ-ently, they are governed differently and they do their work and manage their affairs after Iowa Corn Spoiled in Transit.

comparatively good, there can bardly be enough to keep the people during the coming year without the aid of the government or

a different manner from the farmers of Europe or the United States. Their wants are so small that 2 cents a day per person nas kept thousands alive during this famine, and at Saratov I was told that 88 a day had been the total cost of feeding 400 people for weeks. This was among the Catholic Germans, and they each got one and a-har mans, and they each got one and a-haif pounds of black bread a day apiece, and this furnished at cost amounted to 2 cents. In some places I found soup kitchens giving dinners at 2½ cents a meal, and such kitchens are now estaplished in all the towns. Think of feeding a man on 60 or 70 cents a month and you get an idea of how these people have been living during the past winter. This gave them two bread and water with a meal gave them rve bread and water with a meal of cabbage sonp, and in some of the districts they did not even have this. In parts of this province of Samara they made a bread rye, and I have seen specimens of this, same sort of bread was made in Kazan and Nijni Novgorod. A decent American horse would turn up his nose at it. In parts of Saratov the dead cattle and horses were made into soup, and at one place 200 gallons of water, forty pounds of rye and a hind quarter of a dead horse formed the materials out of which the soup for the village was made. Near Nijni there were instances of children biting their arms and fingers so as to satisfy their hunger, but I have so far heard of no cases of cannibalism, though such have been reported. The most of the deaths from the famine have been from typhus and disease, but considering the vast number of destitute, ranging from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 to 40,000,000,000 to 40,000,000 to 40,000 to 40,000,000 to 40,000 to 40,000 to 40,000 to 40,000 to 40,000 to 40,00 000, the mortality has been comparatively small and much less than it would have been among any other beople in the world. The diet of the Russian peasant in the best

of times consists of little more than cabbage soup, rye bread and potatoes. He gets fat

on pumpkins and cucumbers and knows but

little of meat. He has now and then a piece of dry fish, and his religion gives him many

fast days, when he does not dare to drink The Government Works. I see everywhere the work of the Russian government in behalf of the famine sufferers. I do not think that the machinery of the exartin managing his people is by any means perfect. I think, in fact, it is far from being s, and there is probably as much oppression and corruption going on in the government here as in any government in christendom. Still, I believe in giving the Russians credit for the good they are doing and for the mil-lions they are spending to help the people. In Nijni-Novgorod, where I first struck the Volga, I found about 6,000 men at work widening the roads, and laying out public widening the roads, and laying out public parks under the government surveyors, and I was told that their wages came out of the government appropriation for the famine. Along the Voiga at this point the road that runs below the city of Nipn is about thirty feet wide. It is being widened to about 100 feet and the uills are being chopped down and substantial walls built. These thousands of workmen receive about 25 cents a day and board themselves. The streets of Nipni were packed full of men wanting work and I found thousands sleeping and leaning along the wharf under the plazing sun. Men bareheaded and barelægged lay with their faces upturned, sleeping on the combie stone street next the river at midday and women with next the river at, midday and women with bags on their backs and staffs in their hands wandered through the streets asking alms. Here and there along the road were bread peddlers, who sold big leaves of black bread s large as a dishpan to such as could buy Every losf sold was weighed first and parts of loaves were sold at so much a pound. In company with the architect of the government I visited the relief works and watched the men at their labors. They worked as hard as any laborers I have ever seen and when I asked as to the hours they put in for this 25 cents a cay I was told that the day was the usual flussian laboring day during the summer. "And what was this!" I asked. "From 4 o'clock in the morning

until 8 o'clock at night," was the reply.
"That seems to me to be a very long day," "Oh!" replied the architect, "they don't

work all of that time. They have two hours Still this gave the men fourteen hours of work, and as I looked at them digging and wheeling, while the sweat roiled down their faces, cheerfully putting in this time at less than 2 cents an hour I could not help thinking of our workmen, who are hardly satisfied with \$2 for eight hours of similar work. Still 25 cents is good wages here, and you can hire men in good times for this sum. A Russian Contractor's Kitchen I was at the works at the time that the 8 o'clock bells rang and the men stopped work. It was light as midday in America and I could see these thousands of workmen, in red shirts and caps and calico pantaions, trooping down from the hiliside with their picks and shovels in their bands. Each man had to take care of his own tools, and those who used wheelbarrows had to take the iron wheels of these in their hands, not daring to leave them, for fear they would be stolen. As each man stopped work he crossed him-self and muttered a prayer, and as they came up to where I stood many of them were still praying. I wondered at this, and an English praying. I wondered at this, and an English friend who was with me said: "Yes, they are praying now. They are thanking God that the day is done. Tomorrow morning they will again thank Him when they begin work, and they will pray again when they stop for dinner. They pray and thank God all the time, and when they have a chance to steal anything they even thank chance to steal anything they even thank

> gent piety. Board at Nine Cents a Day. Just before the men stopped work I visited

> God then for giving them the chance." This is rather hard on the Russian peasant, but there is a grain of truth in it notwithstand-

ing. The people pray so much that they do it automatically, and though there is a great

deal of religion among the people there is more superstition and form than real intelli-

the kitchen of the contractor, where about 700 men were boarded by him at 9 cents a day. This board was voluntary on their part, and they only patronized him because he had a better feed for the money than anyone else. Imagine a room about thirty feet square taking up the whole of a shed of logs and boards, and in this put a great oven about feir feet high and so made that it forms a square box, filling nearly the whole of the room. This oven box is made of bricks and in its top are great holes, in which are sung six kettles, which will each hold about a hogshead of fluid and in which were boiling the evenue, ration of sour for were boiling the evening ration of southe men. Some of this soup was of and another kettle was of cabbage, while in a third hogshead buckwheat mush was steaming away. I tasted all of these, eating steaming away. I tasted all of these, eating a bit with a wooden spoon out of the great ladies handed me by the cooks, and I did not find them at all bad. In another part of the kitchen were stacks of great loaves of the binck oread which the beasants est, and as we looked at this I asked for the bill of fare of this 2-cent eating that are the man got louse. The reply was that each man got four meals for this sum, two of which con sisted of cold bread and water and the other two of which were hot. Each man received four pounds of bread a day and the meals were taken in the following order: At 7 in the morning, after working three hours on an empty stomach, the men eat a breakfast of broad and water. At 11 they knock off for dinner, and at this time they sit down at long tables and have some of this hot sour and bread. At 5 p. m. they take anothe lunch of bread and water, and at 8, after they are through with their day's work, they they are through with their day's work, they have more soup, with a little of this buck-wheat mush. In his soup each man gets three-quarters of a pound of meat, and the rations all told for the sum of 9 cents are better than can be gotten anywhere eise in the world. They are far superior to what the peasants are accustomed to at home and they grow fat on them.

How the Peasants Eat. I don't know whether this peasant board-ing house contractor furnishes the dishes or not, but suppose he dies. I watched a meal of the workmen and the extra expense in this regard could not be large. The men ate

eat in their own homes. The only dishes were wooden bowls the size of those in which the ordinary American family chops its hash or the farmer's wife works her butter. These bowls were about three inches deep and they were filled with a thick soup. The tables were knocked up, only of rough planks, and were two feet wide and 100 feet long, with beuches running along both sides of them so as to form seats for the men. There was no cloth upon them, but the white surface of each table was marked off with charcoal into squares, and each square had a number up to ten, and at the end of the ten squares a sec-ond series of ten numbers began. Each man had thus his own square place at the table, and one of these bowls was set in the center of each garg and contained enough for ten persons. Instead of a plate a cup or a saucer, each man had in his hand a spoon of yellow wood which would hold about twice as much as the ordinary tablespoon, and the men took their turns in dipping their spoons into the soup and carrying it to their mouths. There was a rigid order about the whole and there was no chance for a man to get a specu-ful more than his share. As to this service, however, not one of the hundred long-bearded men at the table objected, and the majority of them would not know how to handle dishes of porcelam and knives and Living on Less Than 3 Cents a Day.

The acove is, as I have said, fat living for these people. They are furnished it by a contractor, who makes some money out of it and who is dependent for his custom on the excellency of his board. The famine relief kitchens, which are supported by the govern-ment and charity, give dinners for 5 kopecks a piece or 214 cents a day. During the worst part of the winter dinners were given for less than I cent a meal, and during the famine one such meal was given daily to thousands who could not even pay this amount for nothing. There was one of these kitchens, at Nijal Novgorod, which was serving hundreds of these 2½ cent meals to all who paid for them and giving them to such as could prove themselves destitute. For this 2½ cents they gave a bowl of soup, with a bit of meat as big as the palm of your hand and a pound and a naif of bread, and on fast days fish took the place of meat. One of the customs in regard to this diningroom seemed to be an excellent one, and if eating rooms on a similar plan could be established in America it would be a good thing. This cus-tom was the giving of beggars meal tickets instead of money. The proprietors of the establishment sold twenty of their dinner tickets for 50 cents and the citizens of the town bought these by the hundred, and when approached by beggars for alms they gave them tickets of these 2% cent meals instead of money. Such tickets could not, of course, be used at the Vodka shops or saloons and they prevented fraud on the part of the pagents. of the beggars A Russian Governor on the Famine.

During a lunch which Dr. Hubbell and my self took with the governor of Nijai Novgo rod we had a long talk about the famine, and as Nijni Novgorod was one of the first dis-tricts to take measures to aid the people, his story of the situation was interesting. This Nijai governor saw that the famine was at hand long before it came. The crops had been bad for several years, and as far back as May, 1891, he sent for reports from the various districts of his province and found that out of eleven, which comprise it, only two had enough to carry them through the winter. This is one of the greatest grain centers of Russia and the governor at once bought a lot of grain on his own responsi-bility, and before he had even notified the czar be had purchased 2,000 tons of grain and sent it to the afflicted of his province. He then applied to the minister of the interior for a loan for his people and got \$500. 000 or about 1,000,000 roubles. He closed the saloons and stopped the grain speculators who were trying to make a corner in the market and raise the prices, and finding that according to the constitution of the village that the government loan was being used by not, but suppose he dies. I watched a meal of the workmen and the extra expense in this regard could not be large. The men ate as I have seen the peasants in many places where they are served with dinners by the famine relief people, and in fact just as they

which has as many people as the state of Michigan, has had about \$3,000,000 for the famine from the government and the governor tells me that this amount went to about 600,000 people. It was all given to nonworkers and no one between the ages of 15 and 55 was aided by it. These were in general supposed to be able to work for themselves, and such of them as were not were generally supplied by private and not by government enactty. In addition to this he bought a great quantity of grain and hay for the stock of his province and made such arrangements with the government that he has had from 8,000 to 10,000 men working at cutting wood in the government forests. Last December he received \$150,000 from the government to employ his most needy in the making of roads, and so he has gone on through the whole of the famine watching the interests of his people and doing the best he could to fight the ismine. I cite his case as an instance of the work that has been done by certain of the officials in the famine districts. Many of the governors have not done so well, and it would be indeed strange if in the handling of more than half a billio of dollars some of it had not stuck to the hands of thousands of men who came in contact with it. I find, however, that relief works are going on in most of these provinces, and I believe that as a general thing the government money has been fairly distributed and that every cent of the American supplies have gone to those for whom they were intended and to those who needed

#### them the most. FRANK G. CARPENTER. WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The cost of Michigan's exhibit will amoun Aztec relics will form an interesting part of the Mexican exhibit.

A great relief map of the canal system of the state is to be exhibited by New York. The board of trade of Dubuque, In., bas appointed a committee to prepare an exalt for that city to be sent told' the Wors fair.

No application for space will be granted after August 1. Allotment of space is now being made. The space applied for is double the amount available.

Canada will erect a World's fair building at Chicago 100 feet long by forty-four feet wide, with a ten-foot veranda surrounding it on all sides. Plans have been submitted for approvat. An exact reproduction of the fleet in which Columbus set sail on his voyage of discovery is promised for the fair. It will be a most

instructive exhibit, and it will be especially enjoyed by the youth of America. The flora of Montana will be shown at the World's fair by a collection as complete as it s possible to make it. The state has about 1,000 different varieties of wild flowers and of these 800 have already been collected. The exhibit will include also a display of grassea and forage plants. Many of the states are preparing similar exhibits of their flora.

Chicago draws consolation from the discovery that the Sunday closing provision will not apply to the Midway plaisance, where the private exhibits and many of the state buildings will be located. The plaisance em-braces the territory between Fifty-ninth and Sixtleth streets, outside Jackson park. It is about 830 wide and a mile long. On this thoroughfure will be grouped typical shops, restaurants and theaters of many nations. and while none of these places will have the same relation to the fair as the buildings in Jackson park, they will, nevertheless, be un-official exhibits of the fair. Besides there will be no charge for "admission."

M. Ribet, the French minister of foreign affairs, is a man of light and learning o whom ex Minister Whitelaw Reid once said that he considered the republic fortunate in having found a Frenchman "so distinguished in mind, manners and presence" to receive the representatives of the powers. M. Ribbot is one of the best speakers in the house of deputies and its tallest member. It will be recalled that Mmc. Ribot is an American woman, and according to popular reports much of her husband's advancement in pub-lic life has been due to her ambitious en-