ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

-- MOST EXTRAORDINARY SALE --

Mitts, Corsets,

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

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

60,000 Yards White Goods, Wash Goods

\$20,000 Spot Cash Purchase

HIGH GRADE NEW

\$1.50 Silks at

In this great purchase from the railroad company were two solid cases highest grade Imported Silks, consisting two-toned checks and fancy striped Tafof 22-inch glace silks, new shadow fetas and Jacquard; and silks, new Dresden pattern silks, new | 36-inch finest quality cream and black two toned fancy striped silks for dress or fancy waists, 30 different shades of plain giace taffeta silks, also 25 pieces new broche effects; all new colorings, This is the finest lot of silks ever shown in Omalia, and they go at 40c yard. They are worth \$1.50.

\$1.00 Silks at

Thousands of yards of high grade on our bargain square at 39c a yard. silk Moire for separate skirts.

Japan silk, Lyons' dye; and 27-inch pure silk black skirting Taf-

\$2 Silks go at

checked, plaid and striped fancy waist Lyon silk, \$2.00 quality; 22-inch black silks, all shades and plain colored Kai-satin Luxor for skirts or dresses; 22-Kal, wide fancy new pattern Japanese inch heavy Corded silks, for capes and separate dress skirts; 22-inch elegant silks, elegant China silks—in fact, all Gros de Londres, with neat, small figgrades of silks which would be worth ures or the extreme advance style in \$1.00 in the regular way, go tomorrow large floral designs; 22-inch heavy all

ALL WOOL CHALLIS

ALL WOOL HENRIETTA- 05 In black and all colors, new

ALL WOOL SERGES-ALL WOOL SERGES-42 and 44 inches wide, new 20c wool serges, in black and all

Black Crepons, Serges,

Black Crepons, Serges, Satin Berbers and French Novelties, regular price 98c. 47 go on sale tomorrow at.....

Something new-just out-for skirts, 42 inches wide, pure silk and wool, regular price \$1.50, Monday 75e

Arnold's German Henrietta—
46 inches wide, sold everywhere for \$1.00, on sale Monday at 600 a yard day at 60e a yard.....

ties in all new shades and designs, worth \$1.25, go on Monday at 75c yard.....

Navy blue Cravenette Serge absolutely waterproof, something very fine for ladies' bi-

An immense lot entirely new swell

In dark and light grounds, new, choice paterns, worth 50e

imported goods, worth 50e, go at......

Arnold's German Henrietta-

French and German Novelies in all new shades and 750

thing very fine for ladies' bi-cycle sulfs or traveling dresses, worth \$2.00, tomor-row 80e. row 89e.....

Fancy Waist Taffetas,

fetas, all go at 69c yard.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

Ladies'

Silk Mitts

creams, go at (a pair)

creams and whites

worth \$1.50 a pair, go at

All the ladles', misses' and children's pure silk jersey fitting Mitts, in blacks, tans and creams, go at (a pair)

All the ladies' highest grade pure Milan silk jersey fitting Mits, in blacks, tans, 250

All the highest grade elbow 49c and shoulder length Mitts,

We will sell tomorrow the grandest lot of ladies fine high grade Kid Gloves ever seen in tumaha.

They are the genuine "Jouvin" make, all stamped with the maker's name—"Jouvin"—and maker's name—"Jouvin"—and maker's name—"Jouvin"—and maker's named they goods house in Chicago. They are in blacks and all colors and and shades, from the stately shoulder length to the modest 5-hock and those with very large chic pearl buttons, French style.

And they are worth \$2.50 a pair, but they go temorrow at the a pair.

All the highest grade ladies'
Kid Gloves, every pair warranted, in Marks, thus,
browns, grays, cream waite
and blues, sound and perfect, go at (a pair)......



200 dozen Samples high grade. embroidered 250 Liste thread Underwear

5c. Ladles' derby ribbed Underwear, silk taped arms and neck, worth 25c

10c.

Ladies' high grade liste thread full fashion d ribbed Vests..... 19c.

All the Misses', Children's and Boys'

UNDERWEAR

In gauze, balbriggan and natural gray cests, pa its and drawers 10c, 12tc, 15c.

-Hosiery Underwear. Ladies' CORSETS.

Kid



LAD'FS' AND WEN'S

HANE KERCHIEFS. 300 ladies' imported Swiss Handkerchiefs, very daint-ily embroidesed and drawn thread hem-stitered, Ladies' fine quality Irish manufacture imported Hand-kers biefs, worth 55c, go weith 35c, go at 25c 15c and narrow hemstitched Poylies, worm 15c each, now go at 12 c 2'c



and Printed Cotton Goods, Gloves, Bought at one-fourth their actual value, go on sale tomorrow in the BASHMENT At

> worth 82C ayard

All the plain black India Lawns, Shirting Prints Indigo Blue Prints, New Dress Prints. Worth 856c, go at 256c.

worth

All the fine Staple Ginghams, Satcen Remnants, All the Moire Linings, Double Fold Corset Jeans, And thousands of yards of fine grade WASH GOODS and PRINTED COTTON GOODS, Worth 12½e yard, go at 5c yard.

\$1.98 Pair,

Worth \$3.99

lots of Lace Curtains in our stock—such as those we have but 2, 3, 4 or 5 pairs of a kind. They are in white and earn and those soft lace Brussels effects, and worth up to \$3.95 a pair; all go at \$1.35 a pair.

\$2.50 a Pair, Worth \$6.00

At \$2.50 a pair we will sell a magnificent line of fine imported Nottingham Lace Cur-taris, in Brussels and gulpure effects and Irish point; worth up to \$6.90 a pair; your choice, \$2.50 a pair, \$3.98 a Pair,

At \$3.98 a pair all the beautiful Irish point and Tambour Swiss Curtains, in all the latest designs, elegant goods that are usually sold up to \$8.50 a pair; all at one lot at \$3.98 a pair.

the meetings of the Ancient and Honorable time, and when General Sheridan was called

Worth \$8.50

Worth 15c

All the Scotch Ginghams, French Mulls,

Plain and Striped Navy Blue Ducks. All the Crinkled and Crepon Sateen, all Corded India Dimities, go at 610

worth 25c

All kinds of plaid, checked and striped White Goods, very fine plain white India Linens, fine French Sateens, in light and dark grounds; 40-inch French lawns, best French percales, all worth 25c, go at 85c.

60-inch extra heavy quality Scotch Table Damask, worth

toe, goes at Soc ..

200 pieces 60-inch imported Tur-key red, good value at 35c, goes at 15c yard......

All the Imported English Mars illes Bedspreads, largest size made, worth regularly,

Extra large and heavy Turkish Bath Towels, white and fancy, sold elsewhere up to 35c, go at

10c and 15c.

18-inch all pure linen Glass Toweling, fast dyes, all sizes, checks and colors, worth 15c...

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN JAPAN

Circumscribed by Narrow Limits and Controlled by Law.

The Yoshiwara and Its Thousands of In mates-How the Women Are Caged and Other Facts About This Strange Institution.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) The new treaty with Japan will bring all foreigners under the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts. Heretofore Americans guilty of offenses of any kind have been tried before plates and fought like demons, fencing and our American consul, and we have had our own marshals connected with our consulates. All Americans will now be under the Japanese police, and the laws and courts of the empire will be extended to all foreigners. I spent some time in looking into Japanese justice during my stay in Tokio. I called upon the supreme justices and went through the common pleas and appellate courts. I vital one at the present time in the United looked into all matters connected with the States and England, and the Japanese methods of controlling them are so different from dolice, and I spent some time in investigating the great Yoshiwara and the system by which the Japanese manage the social evil, which is now creating so much interest in demn their system. I merely describe it as try. I will talk of this at length.

CRIME IN JAPAN. First, one word about Japanese crime. The sentences inflicted are now as lentent as ours. In the police court there is one branch deals with faults ranging in fines from 5 cents to \$2. Capital punishment is only inflicted for crimes against the state or imperial family, and for murder. Crucifixion, which was common years ago, is now entirely done away with. I bought a photograph of a crucifixion in Tokio. The executions of today, however, are as humane as our own, and the sentence for capital crimes is hanging. There is a closed place inside of the great penitentiary where criminals are so killed. Next to this punishment is deportation with or withhard labor, and criminals are sent for this purpose to the island of Yezzo, they work in the mines. In addition to these there is imprisonment with or without labor in the prisons and penitentiaries of the empire. All arrests except for crimes seen by the police are by warrant, and the criminals are examined before a judge, who asks all sorts of questions and judges for himself whether they are guilty. I spent some time in one of the police courts and watched the judge examine a man, charged with stealing. He asked him all sorts of questions, and made him try on some clothes in his presence, which were supposed to have used in connection with the crime. His lawyers were not allowed to speak, and the questions put by the counsel were through The Japanese have the same laws husbands and wives appearing against each other as we have, but a child cannot be a witness against its father, nor a servant against his master. They can be brought in. however, in a kind of a subordinate way, but such testimony as they give is not considered

THE POLICE RECORDS. THE POLICE RECORDS.

I spent some time in the rogues' gallery and in the detective departments of the police organization at Tokio. It is wonderful how they have adopted all modern conveniences in keeping track of their criminals. They have records of nearly 200,000 men who have either been in jail or, in the opinion of the police, are decidedly liable to get

we catalogue a library, putting them in secons and having cards containing their names a alphabetical order. One division of this branch was devoted to foreigners, and I found that they knew everything connected with every European and American in the country. You cannot sleep in a Japanese hotel without your name being sent to the police, and your passport is liable to be called for when you buy your railroad ticket at the station. The order kept in the cities is wonderfully good, and you are perfectly safe FEATURES OF THE DETECTIVE SERVICE almost anywhere at any hour of the night. I don't mean to say that there are not many thleves and criminals, but the government keeps them in check, and the policemen are as brave as any you will find in the world. They are wonderfully well trained in the use of the sword. They have a regu-lar fencing drill, which they practice daily in fencing halls, which are connected with every one of the stations. During my visit to one of the stations the superintendent had his policemen go through a fencing bout to show me what they could do with the folls. The men put on iron-masks and heavy breastparrying after the most approved rules of Japanese art. There are 5,000 policemen in Tokio, and there are about 28,000 policemen in all Japan. The detective force is very large, and one of the chief centers of Japanese crime in every city is the Yoshiwara, CURIOUS FEATURE OF JAPANESE LIFE.

I have hesitated some time before writing but the interest in such matters is such ods of controlling them are so different from those of other countries, that, in response to a number of letters requesting it, I have decided to do so. I neither praise nor con-New York and the other cities of the coun- I wish to say, however, that my information came directly from the police and through the police, and that it is absolutely authentic. The Yoshiwara is that part of every Japanese city which is devoted to women of question-able character. Such institutions are kept entirely under the police, and the establishments are required to keep an exact account of every one who comes into them. The must register the names and address:s of all people connected with them, and any extravagances committed in the way of expeases or otherwise are at once reported to the police. If a young man of good family leads police. If a young man of good family leads a very dissipated life his parents are notified. Similar reports are given to employers as to their clerks, and Japanese bank cashiers can-not carry on a continued life of dissipation without being suspected of something wrong. I looked over the records of one of the stations in company with the police. It was that connected with the great Yoshiwara at Toklo. The names entered on its books dur-ing one month amounted to 80,000, and the receipts of the establishments were, I was told, about \$78,000 per month, or nearly

\$1,000,000 per year.
THE TOKIO YOSHIWARA. Few travelers get to know much about the uside workings of things in Japan. My letters, however, to the chief of police gave me the assistance of private policemer, with whom I went through the great Yoshiwara at Takio, which contains 3,500 maidens. It is the largest establishment of the kind in Japan, and its bouses are among the finest of Toklo. It embraces, in addition to the professional houses, hundreds of hair-dressers, singers and dancers, and it is shut off en-tirely from the rest of the city. It has wide streets, through the middle of which are strips of flowers, and the streets are rated with fountains, stone lanterns, bits of wax work, and all kinds of quaint things to draw the sightseer. Nearly every other house is a tea house or restaurant. The houses in which the girls live are of immense size, and are all of much the same nature and shape. The scene is, in fact, yery like the animal show at a circus. The

pass by. Each of these cages is about 101 stances of men in Japan marrying wome of charcoal before them. They smoke and they chat, and they make eyes at the men who pass along the street. Some of them may have samisens or the Japanese guitars, and now and then one will get up and waddle out to the bars of the cage and chat with the people outside. In some of the cages they sit upon cushions and chairs, and in others you will find perhaps lifty girls dressed all the same way and looking like sisters. Some have dozens of pins in their hair, each of which is as long as a crocher needle and which stand out about their waterfalls like the quills of a porcupine They are all highly powdered. Some of many of the establishments are lighted by the electric lights, just as you would light up a shop window in which you had beautiful goods exposed for sale. Some have plateglass windows between them and the streets The girls all have their obis or belts tied with a bow in front instead of behind, as other Japanese women do. This, I think, is provided for by law, and this finest part of the Japanese woman's dress known as the obt is the badge of the bad and the good. AT THE COURTS.

I spent some time in the police courts or xamination rooms, where all girls who wish enter the Yoshiwara must first get their licenses. They are practically sold by their parents or guardians, who must come with hem, and who, in company with the proprie-tors of the houses, then make a contract with the girl for three years. The judge care-fully examined the girls, and they were asked as to whether they entered into con-tract of their own free will. They hung their heads down when they were questioned. but they replied almost automatically, and evidently uttered the words which their parents had put into their mouths. and it is considered a good deed among some Japanese for a girl to go into a house of this kind in order to make money to pay her father's debts or to support her family. The girls have to be of a certain age, and every precaution is taken to protect them. They are usually sold to the keepers for from \$200 upward. This cash is given to the parents, and the usual contract is for three years. The girl is also charged with the the proprietor of the house gives her, and he tries as much as possible to get her in his debt, as she will not be per-mitted to leave until everything is paid though if a friend or her parent comes in and puts up all the money that she owes him he must let her go. Each girl has a book of her own which is kept at the police office and which gives a full description of her. This book is about the shape of a magazine and about thirty or forty pages. It is much like a passport, and it contains a full de-scription of the maiden. The dress allowed the young woman is according to the price paid for her. A \$200 girl is usually charged the young woman is according to the price paid for her. A \$200 girl is usually charged \$30 for her dress, and sometimes beautiful girls have given as much as \$200 for a dress. This is all put down in the book. Two pages of the book are given up to the laws and ules of the house, which must be signed by the girls. Each girl has a seal of her own, and with this she signs everything. At the end of six years the government usually de-clares the contract at an end and the girl

'ALL HOPE ABANDON YE WHO ENTER HERE."

The girl who once goes into the Yoshi-wara, however, is like her sister who falls on this side of the world. She seldom comes out, and over the street which leads into which were over the gate to Dante's hellfirst story of each of these houses consists of cage-like parlors, facing the street and running on each side of a hall, which leads into the house. At each side of this hall, and that she may go from such places into the house like that of a ticket office, a

feet long and twenty feet deep, and its floor of questionable reputation, but it is no mor is about as high as your waist. This floor respectable there than here. Such marriage is covered with carpet or matting, and at the back of the room there is a line of girls and well-to-do men but these are of a ranging all the way from twenty to fifty, squatting on the floor, with the little baxes to be about as figure to be sween the Geisha different class, and many of them are virtue out. The majority of the girls who enter the vortice of the girls who enter the properties of the girls who extends the place between the Geisha the place be ous. The majority of the girls who enter the Yoshiwara stay there. Many of them go in unwillingly; I must say the majority. But once in they get into debt to their keepers, and their debts increase, and they stay. Sometimes they commit suicide on account of their lovers, and the Japanese stories are full of the quarrels which take place in these places on some account or other. Once in the Yoshiwara, the girl cannot go outside the city of sin without permission. The p lies know all the girls who are in, and they must have passports to go to other parts of the town. They are practically in slavery, and most horrible slavery at that, THEY LOOK MODEST.

I was surprised at the modesty of such Japanese women. They have nothing of the boldness and brazen effrontery of their class in other countries, and there are some ad-vantages in the Japanese method of treating the social evil. The wicked of the city who wish temptation must go in search of The London streets are full of vice every night. Some parts of New York are not much better, and there are no dancing halls and empire theaters to tempt the young Japanese. It is not true that it is respecta ble for young men to frequent such places, and the Japanese whom I saw on their way to and from the Yoshiwara had in most cases handkerchiefs wrapped around their heads and over their faces, in order to keep the people from knowing who they were. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE

The laws concerning this matter have grown more strict in Japan from year to year, and there has recently sprung up a movement for the doing away entirely the system. The Japanese government, fact, is doing everything it can to protect its people and their reputation in respect to such matters. During the pest few years numbers of girls have been carried out of the country, sometimes almost against their will, and taken to the different seaports of the Pacific for improper purposes. A law has been recently passed preventing this, and no Japanese woman can now leave the country unless she can show exactly where

she is going and why. A foreign lady taking out a Japanese mad has to give information to the government as to just where she is going, and sign such passports and bonds as will insure the girl being properly cared for, and it is contrary to law for girls to leave the country alone. Systematic attempts have been made to evade the rules in this regard, and during my stay in Japan the authorities caught parties who were smuggling out girls in trunks. Two girls were put in tight boxes and were shipped on one of the steamers as baggage, but before the boat left there was a cry from one of the boxes, and upon its being opened a plump Japanese girl was found doubled up within it. She could found doubled up within it. She could scarcely breathe and her heavy clothes had gotten over the air holes. The other trunk contained another Japanese maiden, and it was found that this business had been going on for some time. The people concerned were arrested and the girls were taken back

Frank G. Carpenter

Between Salford and Manchester, N. H., is a glue factory. A lady, obliged to take the ride between those two points quite lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat directly opposite her. As the train neared the factory the lady opened her bottle of saits. Soon the whole carriage was filled with the horrible odor of the glue.

THE SLOGAN FOR PIONEERS

Get Together, Organize, and Perpetuate Friendships of Other Days.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS OF A LINCOLN MAN

Demand for the Organization of an Association of Nebraska Pioneers-What Other States have Done in that Line-Basis of Membership.

LINCOLN, April 27 .- (Special.) - "Gentle-

men, the time has arrived for organizing a Nebraska Pioneer's association, and Lincoln the city in which to organize it." The speaker was a small, elderly man, mooth shaven, and wore gold-rimmed glasses and white duck spats. He was a cheerful, hand corner, and over here to the right, what energetic little man, evidently with a good side outward toward all the world. His signature on the hotel register was, however, unfamiliar to each guest who occasionally

glanced at it curiously. It began, like so many other signatures, encountered in business, with a firm, large initial M, followed by a smaller V, and this by a loosely formed H, after which trailed the rest of the name deprecatingly. It might have been Hutchins, or Hewson or Hutchinson. Neither hotel clerk nor proprietor could throw any light on his identity.

One gentleman glanced at the white duck spats over the brilliantly polished shoes and whispered "New York." Another pointed to

"San Francisco. They all carry rugs in that city, the climate changes so often in the course of twenty-four hours." As the elderly incog carefully cut the tip from a cigar with a minute pair of pocket scissors Charley Rigg solved the mystery in his own mind by muttering "dress goods and notions samples," and walked away mutter-

"It is true, this is Lincoln," continued the stranger, "but it is not the Lincoln of twenty years ago. Austin Humphrey heard this and became languidly interested.

"Do not misunderstand me. Some towns have deteriorated in a score of years, others have appreciated. Lincoln is tretting in the latter class. The fame of Lincoln as a residence capital city is not limited by the boundary lines of the state; no, not even by the one recently surveyed between us and South Dakota. But carpers carp to the doleful strain that Lincoln has no manufactories. Rot. Neither has St. Paul, Minn., with 150,-000 souls and 25,000 real estate agents. Even the Wood Harvester works went to smash there and left her manufacturing enterprises nil. The capitol building in that city could be bought today with a tax levy of 50 cents a head on each inhabitant, "But, gentlemen, Minnesota has a Pioneer association which is the pride of the state,

and a parennial wellspring of pleasure to its members. It embraces all creeds, all shades of political belief, all social distinclate General Henry H. Sibley was one of the charter members. Ignatius Donnelly another. There are two extremes for you by way of illustration. But not only that, the parent organization has given life to an tution as the years fall into the dim. dusty vista of the past. It is the Junior Pioneers. It is comprised of the sons of members of the Minnesota Pioneer association. The headquarters of both of these state institutions are at St. Paul. They are separate and dis-The old farmer stood it as long as he could, tinct societies, blended together only by the tary, a small history in itself. It was thought then leaned forward and shouted: "Madam, ties of individual relationship. Their periodity that Louisiana was making national history would be mind puttin the cork in that 'ere call reunions have recently achieved great in 1873, when she had two live governors bottle?"

Artillery are to Boston.

"But we have the State Historical society now," interpolated N. S. Harwood, who had been charmed into the circle by the stranger's

"True. So has Minnesota. So have forty other states. But the members of historica societies are not bound together by such obesive bonds as knit the hearts of old set-It is this one element of congeniality that endears the grand army comrades each to each. An ideal pioneer society is non-sectarian, non-political and non-combatant Those who make history understand each other better than those who merely meet once a month to read it. Now, Nebraska has been making a good deal of history during the past twenty-five years. By far the greater portion of it has been manufactured righ here in Lincoln. But we have no distinc tively popular society to perpetuate it, to dis-cuss it and to compile it for the benefit of

our children's children's children. "Do you doubt that a pioneer association would fill a long felt want? There is a letter I recently received from a citizen at Blair. Here is his business card in the left do we read? 'Resident since 1868 of Wash ington county.' The old gentleman is prou-The old gentleman is proud of it. He would make an enthusiasti-working member of a Nebraska pioneer asso ciation. And the state has hundreds of them. The society need not be large, nor The smaller the more aristoratic, like the Sons of the Revolution, as the state is among the younger of the isterhood, it might be well not to place th

"I said Nebraska bad made considerabl

imit of eligibility too remote.

history during the past two and a haif decades. Much of it I can recall, for much of it I saw and a part of it I was. We not only go back to the period when the Mormos hegira from Illinois scattered Fecalcitran Council Bluffs to Sidney. By far the greater portion of them made good citizens and suc-cessful ranchers. I can remember w en Bua soft wool plaid over the stranger's arm falo Bill was in the legislature. He was followed by Lone Tree Ned from Merrick ounty, in a buckskin suit and hair hangins elow his waist, one of the most picturesque figures that ever walked the streets of Lin-He was the first man in the state t suggest the golden rod as a floral emblem and your last legislature consummated hi wish by passing a law adopting it. I can well remember when the Capitol hotel, then Commercial, was spick, span new, and when Imhoff ran it. When John M. Thurs just breaking into politics, bareheaded affable, stood on the tessalated floor and welcomed the coming, sped the parting guest-whenever a state convention or th legislature was in session. Not necessarily an old man is he who remembers the tim-the legislature went over to the old Funkopera house to elect Van Wyck United State senator. Can't you all remember how th mouth-filling name of A. S. Paddock rang ou from Douglas county? him and who died with him? I have then all down pat. And who does not remember when Frank Welch won the congressions dramatic speech from the stage, and G. M. Lambertson's splendid, spontaneous effort when he stood on a chair and made the ring ing speech which broke up a combination against us and seated the Lancaster delega I do. But I am going astray and drifting into politics, which will never be ome the nucleus of a pioneer association. "There is a troop of tragic recollections, which, like Banquo's ghost, arise unbidden.

It was along about this time that the horrible

ctails of the work of the Olive gang up

on to depose one of the opposing branches. But you and I have lived to see two No-But you and I have lived to see that heast brasks governors carrying on state business, of high and mighty inport in the same capital building at the same time, and to the grim music of ringing musketry as the national

music of finging musicity as the national guard grounded arms on the stone flagging of the capitol walks.

"I doubt if any of us will forget the mely ancholy results of the April blizzard of 1873, when people and cattle from the north were blown into the Platte river to love their lives in the merciless storm. Nebraska has had no serious Indian troubles of her own, but she has contributed troops to the ald of other states to the northward, as can be contributed to the northward. graphically attested by General Colby and Governor Thayer, Yes, there are reministicences enough to provide food for thought and talk among a dozen ploneer societies and each year is adding to the general fund. "Now, gentlemen, you have seen Lincoln expand from a hamlet on the banks of Salt creek to the magnificent capital city that she is; yearly extending in state importance." and educational advantages, steadily increas-ing in wealth, population and architectural beauty, reinforced by one of the leading universities of the country, the State Historical society, and the State library, in the very midst of the archives of the state's history, and traditions, within telephone call of exGovernor Furnas, J. Sterling Morton and rare old Mart Dunham of Omaha, who would be king pin in a Nebraska Pioneer society. You are the ones to whom, naturally, is delegated the task of organizing this association. Now is the time and here is the place. You have heard that b fore, but its significance Society of Juniors you can feel that your work will be augmented in the present and supplemented and propetuated in the future,"

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Somdetch Phra Paramundir Maha Chulalon orn Phra Chula Chom Klao, king of Slam, as presented to the Cornell university library a Siamese edition of the Tripitaka, the sacred writings of the southern Buddhists. The edition is in thirty-nine handsomely bound vol-umes, and is presented on the twenty-fifth an-niversary of the king's reign. Only a part of the Buddhistic writings have been trans-lated; if the entire text were translated into English it would make a book three or four

The library of the University of California now numbers over 60,000 volumes, including a recent invo ce of Etg ish | n | Ce m n books. t is fortunate in the receipt of a complete et of six volumes of the "Opinions and Papers" of Stephen J. Field, justice of the United States supreme court and honorary, professor of law in the University of Calls

One of the largest of the New York gramt nar schools, as it is also one of the best and most popular, has an attendance of about 3,000 pupils, under charge of Daniel E. Gaddis, since 1879. Five full companies the American guard have been organized in this school, of which two are composed of girls, who go through the manual with muskets, with all the precision of veterans. This school is away up town, on One Huns, dred and Fourth street and Amsterdam ave

The library of the State University of California has just received as a gift from Mr. Ed H. Coffey of San Diego photographs of a Guatemula document dated 1557 ntains the decree of abdication of Charles V and of the assumption of the throne of Spain by Philip II. It is signed by Berna Diaz, del Castillo and others.

The Cornell Law school, which was established in 1887, has grown so rapidly that Custer county came to the surface. I gazed the trustees of the university have decided to lengthen the course in law to three years, to take effect in 1897. The school possessed one of the finest and most complete law buildings in America, erected at a cost of \$110,000, and its library facilities are secupon the charred remains of the old Lone Tree man and his son-in-law, said to have been burned alive, when they were brought home to their stricken families. Then there was the Bohannan mutiny in the penitenond to none in the country. It draws give dents from the most district states in the