Never was such a complete stock of dry goods shown west of Chicago-Never was such a marvelous aggregation of tempting, astounding values in new merchandise displayed in Omaha.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1896.

# **OMAHA WILL PRESEN** GREATER ATTRACTION STORE DURING FAIR

Commencing on Monday morning when the doors are throw open at 8 o'clock. We will offer in each department bargains so remarkable-as will make every visitor a buyer, We cannot give you an abstract of all the different items. Let the following brief chronicle suffice as samples.

13

Walk down the center aisle from our grand entrance and luxuriate in the beautiful new Laces, new Trimmings, etc. You will be specially drawn to-a lot of Initial Handkerchiefs-Warranted Irish Linen, hand Embroidered, at 5 cents each.

Those who want something dainty will be delighted with a four-corner hand embroidered Handkerchief marked 5 cents-trimmed by the way with lace-cheap at to cents.

Swiss embroidered-beautiful open work Handkerchiefs at 19 cents-would be cheap at 30 cents.

At a quarter of a dollar—a poem—in Handkerchiefs-all linen, hand embroidered, scalloped, hemstitched and lace edge-wonderful value.

Every lady should see our Art Department-an attraction-and an education-Battenberg d'oilies at 39 cents-one only to a customer.

Battenberg Squares—14-inch—at 75 cents each-one only to a customer.

Reason for limit: We want them to cover the West, They will be a great advertisement,

Don't forget to look in Show Windowyou will see Renaissance and Battenberg art pieces more elegant-and a greater variety than you have ever seen anywhere.

We had almost overlooked a lot of Art Plaques at 50 cents each. We would like to confine these to out of town buyers, but will not depart from our regular custom. You can own one for a half a dollar.

Take home a stamped Laundry Bag at 15 cents.

At 10 o'clock we will sell in this department 25 dozen only-outing flannel Petticoats-different colors-scalloped and stitched, at 25 cents. We could sell this entire lot at an advance. We want them to go as far as possible-one only therefore to each customer.

Turn to the right when entering and you will see a display of Dress Goods and Silks that will amaze you.

## In Dress Goods Department

Will sell 3 cases of all wool and silk and wool Fancies at 25 cents per yard. We have sold worse goods at 50 cents.

At 19 cents—at 29 cents—at 39 cents— All the woolen and fall goods-kept for this occasion from the seven slocks taken recently by us in settlement of accounts.

## In Silk Department.

3 special offerings for Monday and Tuesday: No. 1. 30-inch Black Armure all Silk-sold everywher?

from \$1.00 to \$1.25, at 50 cents. No. 2. A mixed lot of wash-China and fancy Silks an

25 cents-worth double and some worth treble.

No. 3. At 50 cents-all our wide Jap. and China Silks, sold at \$1.00 and \$1 25-beautiful designs and colorings.

## In Black Dress Goods Department.

Three special surprises-these you must come to seethe surprise will be genuine.

Don't miss our Book department---we have just received one thousand copies cloth bound Bounce Brier Bush will sell at 15 cents-Some place this book next to the Bible.

Thousands of books to select from. We use this department as an advertising medium Profit is never considered.

## In Our Flannel Department.

A large assortment of neat patterns in Outing Flannels. Our roc line for this week, 61-4c. At 10c we offer a beautiful line of the richest patterns made, usual value, 15c--our usual 15c cloth.

## Blankets.

A large line of White, Grey and Sanitary. Good weight, cotton, 50c; cotton and wool 11-4, \$2.00. Strictly all wool, very fine, \$2.98. The \$2.00 blanket is from the stock aggregation sold by former owners as high as \$375. Don't miss them.

9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 131-2c; bleached 15c. A soft finish, yard wide, bleached, our 61c quality-5c per yard.

A 45-in bleached pillow case, nicely made, 2-in. hem, 5c each. A similar offering compelled one of New York's largest stores to close its doors every 15 minutes.

## Men's Furnishings.

Heavy Camel's Hair Underwear, nearly all wool, (a hummer), 50c. Special—Fast Black Socks, all black or black with white feet, splendid value, 12 ic. Meu's Night Shirts, full length, nicely trimmed fronts, good cotton, 39o. Never again, after seeing these, will you wear yourself out making night shirts-

won't pay. All Silk String Ties, new Persian patterns, 12 ic.

### Hosiery.

#### At 15c, two numbers-

For Boys, a very heavy bicycle stocking, sizes 6 to 10. For Girls, a genuine Hermsdorf dye, Imported Hose, sizes 5 to 6.

Ladies' Hose at 25c. We challenge competition here-two numbers.-

A fine guage Hermsdorf dye, Maco yarn full regular. imported hose. The heaviest and best full regular made, fleeced fast black hose ever sold at 356

## Ladies' Underwear.

#### At 25c-

Heavy combed Egyptian yarn ribbed vests and pants, soft fleeced. At 50c-

Heavy part wool, natural color, ribbed vests and pants, soft fleeced. Goods carried from last year when they sold for \$1.00.

No house in the country is in a better position to buy Underwear and Hoslery than we. All our purchases are made direct from the manufacturer You get the benefit of our wholesaie connection. NO HOUSE IN AMERICA SELLS HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR at lower prices-TALL TALK-allow us to prove it, PLEASE.

## **Cloaks and Capes.**

This is a great department with us. We ask you only to look before you se-lect your fall garment—this in justice to your pocketbook and in deference to the dictates of Dame Fashion. As a special attraction we will offer on our second floor at 10 o'clock on Mon-day morning 250 ONLY Ladies' Fine Capes and Jackets. These garments are the sample lines used by A. Friedlander & Co., Bond street, New York City. Honest, truthful Cloak buyers will tell you that this firm leads in the manufacture of stylish, well made goods. We bought this lot AT OUR PRICE.

lot AT OUR PRICE. Every garment correct in form—perfect in finish—new this senson. To induce you to buy early we have marked these lower than they or n be bought for in the regular way by any dealer. A visit will convince you of the great saving to you. Oblige us, if you please, by looking elsewhere before you call. While values are fresh in your mind's eye is the fitting time to in peet the goods. We will delight at least 250 BUYERS. This week will close all the Fall Goods haid aside for this occasion from the seven stocks, which aggregated over \$58,000,00

seven stocks, which aggregated over \$58,000.00.



CAMPAIGN OF CHEAP MONEY be is dangerously near it. He served in the be is dangerously near it. He served in the be is dangerously near it. He served in the be is dangerously near it. He served in the be is dangerously near it. He served in the bouse as long ago as 1849, and he had been of the southern members of congress, and an effice-holder in Tennessee before that in renessee before that in tenses between different nations. Brief Sketches of the Managers of the Erres Silver Converse Draw Silver Converse Dr

Free Silver Canvass.

EXPERIENCE OF JONES, THE BOSS

**Political Careers of His Associates** Tillman, Stone, McRne, McLean and St. John\_Some of the Lesser Lights.

(Copyright, 1896.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator James K. Jones, who, as chairman of the democratic national committee, is managing Mr. Bryan's canvass for the presidency, has, up to the present time, had small experience as a maker of presidents. Ten years ago he was almost unknown outside of his own state, and, as a matter of fact, he was past middle age when he entered national politics. After two terms in the popular branch of congress, he entered the senate ten years ago, and has every since remained a member of that body. His present term expires in March, 1897, but he will probably be re-elected without opposition.

Senator Jones' devotion to the cause of free silver is earnest and of long standing. Three years ago he was outspoken in his opposition to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and was the last of the democratic senators to sign the compromise agreement, later repudiated by President Cleveland. When, as a resut of President Cleveland. When, as a result of the president's action, unconditional re-peal went through, the Arkansas senator de-clared that his party. if he could help it, should never again listen to a compromise on the silver question, and thus far he has more than kept his word. At the late Chicago convention he proved himself by long odds the ablest and shrewdest of the ong ( silver leaders, and his election as chairman of the national committee followed as a matter of aatter of course. Senator Jones is a big man, both mentally

and physically. He is above six feet in and physically. He is above six reet in height and in a group of his fellows would be singled out instantly as a man of mark. His head is large and bald; his color is high and his eyes are blue. He dresses after the fashion of ante-bellum days. His usual garb is a suit of black broadcloth, with long wide skirts to the coat, and he always displays a wealth of immaculate shirt front. His ada wealth of immaculate shirt front. His ad-dress is bluff, but kindly, and he is a rapid and entertaining talker. Patience and tact William F. Sheehan of New York is still

Arthur Sewall, candidate for vice presi-dent, is expected to take an active part in the management of the eastern end of the democratic canvass. Although not a poli-tician in the accepted sense of the term. Mr. Sewall has been from early manhood a quiet worker in the cause of democracy. He in-herited his political beliefs from his father, a democrat of the old school, and in his time one of the party leaders of his city and state. He has never aspired to an office and state. He has never aspired to an office and what few political nominations he has taken were only accepted after the most earnest solicitations of his friends. How-ever, in 1888, and again in 1892, he was a member of the democratic campaign committee and has been for a dozen years or more a man whose word and advice stood for New England to a greater extent, possibly, than the word and advice of any other democrat of that section of the country.

Mr. Sewall is a man of rare executive power, and a splendid judge of human na-ture. Moreover, the Maine candidate is a man of intense convictions, and when once he believes in a thing, he supports it with all the vigor and energy at his command. He believes in free silver as he believes in the Bible, and will fight in the present campaign with all the force of a strong na-ture. Than he there will be no harder worker for the success of the Chicago ticket, and he will give every moment of his time

and he will give every moment of his time to the cause from now until November. Another of Chairman Jones' most valued advisers will be the venerable Senator Harris of Tennessee. No one knows just how old the senator is, for he refuses to tell when he was born, but there is satisfactory to tell

alde on the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston, and was with that officer when he was struck down at Shiloh. Mr. Harris was first elected to the senate in 1877, and will probably remain a member of that body as long as he lives.

Senator Harris is a remarkably vigorous old man and still takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a flery, and, on the whole, impressive speaker, and one of the ablest parliamentarians in the senate. When any especially knotty question arises his fellow senators always turn to him for its solution. His home is in Memphis, but he spends the greater part of his time in Washington, living quietly on Capitol Hill. He keeps up the habits of the old school of politicians, to which he belongs, and likes to end a busy day in the senate

with a bracing toddy and a stiff game of poker. The senator's devotion to the cause of free silver dates back to "the crime of '73." and he has, perhaps, done as much as any one man to give it its present promi-The new democratic national committee

is made up in about equal proportions of old and new men. Among those who have seen service in their present capacity in former campaigns are Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, Carlos French of Connecticut, Samuel Pasco of Florida, Clark Howell of Georgia, Alvah W. Sulloway of New Hampshire, William F. Sheehan of New Hampshire, William F. Sheehan of New York, William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania,

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont and E. C. Wall of Wisconsin. The new men of note include Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas, Thomas Cahan of Illinois, John G. Shank-lin of Indiana, Newton C. Blanchard of Louisiana, William J. Stone of Missouri, James Smith of New Jersey, Joseph Dan-lels of North Carolina, John R. McLean of Ohio, Benjamin R. Tillman of South Caro-Lawrence Gardner of the District of Columbia.

Carlos French is a wealthy manufacturer brass and iron goods of Seymore, Conn. He served a single term in congress ten years ago, and has been a member of the national committee since 1892, Samuel Pasco is a member of the Federal senate from Florida and a political strategist of Samuel ability and of high repute in his own state. Howell is the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and one of the brightest of younger politicians of the south. Alvah Sulloway of New Hampshire is a man the of unusual ability, and is known all over his state as a party politician of honest motives and habits of clean fighting. He

re his best qualities as a politician. Arthur Sewall, candidate for vice presi-Buffalo, and in his early youth sold newschosen speaker—until elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Governor Flower. In 1892 he managed the New York manners are crisp and business like, but cordial. He is an earnest and vigorous speaker and an uncompromising democrat. William F. Harrity holds the place in Pennglantr. sylvania politics long claimed by the late William A. Wallace. In 1892 he did more than any other man, Whitney alone excepted, to bring about the momination of Cleveland, and his management of the campaign that followed was as brilliant as it was successful. Colonel Bradley B. Smalley has

of Vermont was collector of the port of Burlington during Cleveland's first term and is a director in several New Eng-graphs of bits of scenery that one land railroads. He was for a number of years secretary of the national committee. He takes an active interest in political af-He takes an active interest in political ar-fairs, and is an energetic campaign worker. Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin has just turned 50, but is a veteran and masterly player in the game of politics. He has made a fortune in electric enterprises and has risen by proved capacity

the national committee for Arkansas, was dren. It is "the only harm born in that state forty-five years ago, and produces immediate results."

geld, who in a private caracity is expected to take an active and forceful part in the present campaign. John G. Shanklin, who

Evansville Courier, and has served as secretary of state for Indiana. Newton C. Blanchard has represented Louisiana in both branches of congress, and holds high repute in the south, as a shrewd and clever politician. His term as senator will expire in March, 1897, when, like Ingalls of Kan-

sas, he will be "a statesman out of a job." William J. Stone is governor of Missouri Previous to his election to that office he served for several terms in the popular branch of congress. He is a veteran of the free sliver cause and at the Chicago con-vention was the leading advocate of the nomination of Bland. It is expected that Governor Stone will have active charge of the western end of the Bryan canvass. James Smith is the senior senator from New Jerey and a political warrior of tried skill and valor. Senator Smith believes in practical politics-there is nothing of the sentimental-ist about him-and he regards discipline and organization as the first essential of success. He will be at Chairman Jones' right hand from now until election day.

Joseph Daniels, who replaces the veteran Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina, has the confidence of the young democracy of his state, but has yet to win his spurs in a national contest. John R. McLean of Ohio, on the other hand, has been active in national politics for twenty years or more. McLean owns the Cincinnati Enquirer, and he has besides lot of real estate in Cincinnati and other property which puts him high up in the rank of millionaires. He was in Europe studying German when his father, the late Washington McLean, wrote him to come ome and go into the office of the Enquirer He did so, commencing at directing enve lopes and holding in turn every on the paper. Like his father, Mr. nonition is a politician who believes in spect he re-taking hard knocks. In this respect he re-B. Tillman, the new member of the national committee for South Carolina. The democratic campaign in the south promises to be a noisy one, and Tillman is sure to be in the midst of Moreover, there is not a man in t Moreover, south fit south fit to cope with him his oratorical bowie-knife is out. when Tillman thinks in pictures and has a nimble wit. Even the unterrified John James Iugalls would have a hard time of it with the ove-

eyed leader who in half a dozen years has worked a revolution in the politics of South Carolina and has fought his way almost single-handed to a seat in the federal sen-ate. The new secretary of the national committee is Lawrence Gardner of Washington. The treasurer is William P. St. John a native of the south, who resigned

are directing the national campaign for the democrats. They are a brainy and sagacious band, and fitted in every way to cope with Chairman Hanna and his able and experienced aides. It is, indeed, a battle of th

The bicycle book has come to take it place with the various gift blank books that thoughtful caterers to the public taste provide. It is a diary for a trip on the wheel, suitably bound and inscribed. blank spaces for the record of events the autographs of chance acquaintances may wish to secure with that vade-mecum every bicycle journey-a camera. The b is not practical, but ministers to the senti-

Theories of cure may be discussed a to the leadership of his party in Wiscon-sin. Thomas C. McRae, the new member of the national committee for Arkansas, was Bar Association

## replaces Simon P. Sheerin, long secretary of the IMPORTANT PUBLIC MATTERS CONSIDERED the national committee, is editor of the

#### International Arbitration Discussed and Approved\_Honoring a Nebraskan\_Summary of the Proceedings.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.-(Special Correthe most successful one in the history of the American Bar association, and that it succeeded to an unprecedented degree in securing the attendance not only of an unusual number of lawyers but also of the general public. The presence of Lord Chief Justice Russell was, of course, in itself a great attraction. The transient population of the gay summer city of Saratoga furnished an audience to hear the distinguished guest nearly filling the great Convention

casions. To Omaha and Nebraskans generally the recent session has also a special interest because one of its results was the election to Nestor of the Nebraska har, Mr. J. M. it may be Woolworth. In this case, however with party nominations, presidential honors have been conferred for the first time upon a citizen of the transmissouri country. In addition to the presence of Mr. Woolworth, who also read a paper before the association, the Nebraska bar was represented by ex-Senator Manderson. Mr. W. S. Curtis, formerly a lawyer of our city, but now dean of the St. Louis Law school, was an interested spectator at the meetings and particularly those of the section of legal education.

Aside from merely routine matters, such as the election of officers, reports of certain committees and the discussion of proposed changes in the constitution of the society. there was much in the proceedings terest others than members and even others

than lawyers. is the The association did not confine itself entirely or even largely to "talking shop." Few of the papers and addresses were of so strictly a technical character that the stustrictly a technical character that the stu-dent of political science or of history of in-stitutions as well as the lawyer would not dnd them profitable. All this was evidenced by the personnel of the audiences, which though not always large, were usually indis-criminate, and not entirely professional. The press dispatches and reports during the person have already advantant the pressal session have already acquainted the general public with the nature of most of these papers and addresses, and in the case of some of them, such as President Storey's annual address, a nearly complete report was

given. Of these, therefore, it is unnecessary to make further mention here, but some of the other papers deserve a more extended notice than the meager reference in the speaking nations. daily press.

ARBITRATION THE THEME.

If one were to seek for the characteristic feature of the late Saratoga session, that which would distinguish it from all former sessions-he would find it. I think, not in the increased attendance alone, nor in the pres-ence of eminent visitors, nor yet entirely in the character of the papers, but more than all, in the prominence given in its deliberations to the subject of international

arbitration and in the impetus afforded to the movement in behalf of that great re-

form. The central feature of all the exer-clses was naturally the address of Lord Russell, and his subject was "Arbitration." That he was able to hold the attention of his great audience for more than two hours was partly due, of course, to the personality of the man, to his prominence and to his "Experience shows that many arbitrations

the Cremer committee from the House of your committee is of the opinion that on Commons to ask the co-operation of our government in a general arbitration treaty came the action of the New York State Bar association, which, through its committee, petitioned the president in April last to take steps toward the establishment of a permanent court for the arbitration of differences between the United States and other sover eign nations. Then a few days later in the same month of April came the celebrated international arbitration conference at Washington. The Venezuelan controversy, with

its dire possibilities, served to emphasize, upon a sober second thought, the desiraspondence of The Bee.)-Competent critics bility of some better method of settlement have declared the Saratoga meeting of 1896 than war, and the American Bar, association, meeting after all these events, ha fallen into line with the arbitration sentiment and advanced it.

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSELL'S ADDRESS The address of Lord Chief Justice Russell has already been published in this paper and its details may be assumed to be fa It is fortunate for the cause of in miliar. ternational arbitration to have had such an advocate, not so much on account of the intrinsic merit of his address, but because it came from a successful man of affair; and the presiding judge of one of the hall which the citizens of Saratoga erected est tribunals in the world. Necessarily popular address upon a subject so long zome three years ago for just such ocso often discussed as international arbitra would contain little that is new evils of war are generally acknowledged

and the speaker widely avoided the danger of descending into platitudes and truisme the presidency of the association for the coming year of our fellow townsman and the portion of his theme. Nor can the address be said to have dealt exhaustively with the history of international arbitrations or attempts to put theory into practice. learned speaker stated that: "There The "There have been, since 1815, some sixty instances of effective international arbitration." But a pamphlet distributed in the hall at the close of the address contained a list prepared by Prof. Moore of Columbia university enumerated eighty instances of arbitration in modern times, and expressly disclaimed an attempt at completeness; while the newspapers of the last week would have furnished two additional instances of submis

sion to arbitration, one being the boundary dispute between Chili and Argentine, re cently submitted to the British crown. But the importance of Lord Russell's ad-dress did not consist in such details, nor did it purport to be a monograph on arbitration. Its great value lay in its practical character and its suggestions to the friends of arbitra tion of the real difficulties which they mus In one paragraph of the address, Lord Russell, perhaps unconsciously, describes his own attitude. Speaking of the "Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union" organized in 1889, he said: "Its members are not vain idealists. They are men of the world. They do not claim to be regenerators of mankind, nor do they promise the millennium, but they are doing honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress." This was the tone of the address throughout. The great lesson sought to be impressed by it upon the advocates o international arbitration was not to expec-

success too soon, nor to seek it too gen-erally by sporadic attempts, but rather to concentrate efforts first upon securing per manent peace between the two great English

#### ARBITRATION RESOLUTIONS.

The close of Lord Russell's address was an opportune moment for the presentation of the report of the committee on international law. The report was read by Everett P. Wheeler of the New York City bar and was quite in line with the address. Its cautious and yet hopeful tone is illustrated by the following excerpt:

"Civilized nations have united in so many agreements to facilitate commerce and promote friendly intercourse that it certainly seems that they will soon be willing to take another step in advance. The international sailing rules, international copyright, trade marks, the protection of neutrals, the Postal union, and the privileges conferred upon the Red Cross society are instances; and may pily be followed by international arbitra-on. "Experience shows that many arbitrations" only connection with lawyers lay in the

whose customs he has so long been a stuthe whole its decisions have been satis-factory and beneficial, and that it is desiradent. He showed how wide was the inble to provide, by treaty, for a system of international arbitration in advance of the dispute to be arbitrated. And in order to bring the association thor

oughly in line with the current movement for international arbitration, the committee recommended the adoption of the resolutions passed by the national conference at Washington, last April, and which were in part as follows:

"1. That in the judgment of this confer ence, religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society demand the immediate establishment be tween the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration, and

the earliest possible extension of such a system, to embrace all civilized nations. "2. That it is earnestly recommended to

our government so soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British government to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable applica-States. tion of the method of arbitration to inter-

national controversies. "3. That a committe of this conference b appointed to prepare and present to the

\$13,006,650. president of the United States a memorial espectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will

best conduce to the end in view." These resolutions were adopted by the American Bar association with hardly senting voice. They are somewhat less specific than those of the New York State Bar association, but they are sufficient to commit the former unequivocally to the cause of international peace.

SOME LESSER ADDRESSES.

It has already been suggested that th press reports hardly did justice to some of the papers, though this is not unnatural considering their number. One of thes

less noticed efforts was an address by Mon tague Crackanthorpe of the English bar on "The Uses of Legal History." Mr. Crack-anthorpe is one of the companions of Lord which tague Russell on his American tour, and the address, combining the practical knowledge of

study

legiate Study.'

undergraduates.

the lawyer with the learning of the his-torian, was highly instructive. The speaker torian, was highly instructive. The speaker showed by many illustrations how law is the product of social conditions and can beau be understood in the light of history. He

referred to instances in his own professional experience, where a knowledge of the history of a disputed doctrine had materially assisted him in presenting actually litigated

causes. Both Mr. Crackanthorpe and Prof. Emmott of Johns Hopkins, who presente a paper on "Legal Education in England," strongly emphasized the importance of the study of Roman law. Mr. Crackanthorpe maintained that Roman law constituted much more important element of English pencils a week. jurisprudence than has hitherto been sup

Prof. James F. Colby of Dartmouth and other European writers that the precursor of the modern law school products not so regarded would support in was the chair for legal study affluence one of the smaller nations of

the last New York legislature appropriated \$5,000, has begun operations in New Yo City. The credit for its establishment due the Working Women's society of that city, who prepared the bill and looked after its passage. Lists of applicants for work are to be posted throughout the state, and corrected weekly. Thus far the state has merely gone into this enterprise as an ex-periment, and only \$5.00 has been appro-priated to keep it going for one year, but if great law school of that institution. Prof. Colby argued that while the college chair of law led the way to the law school it should not be displaced by the latter, but should be continued as a feature of the academic department in order that some in-struction in law might be provided for all periment, and only \$5,000 has been priated to keep it going for one year, The last paper read before the association

them, are heartily in favor of the scheme, and the only criticism thus far heard has was one which well illustrated the wide range of subjects discussed there. The writer was Major J. W. Powell, director of The come from a radical socialistic newspaper, which opposed the bureau on the ground that it would be used in time of labor troubles for the purpose of collecting work-men to take the places of strikers. Superin-tendent Bealin says that the bureau will not the Bureau of Enthology, Smithsonian Institute, and his subject was "The Study of Primitive Institutions." As is well known, be used for any such purpose.

fluence of legal fictions in savage life, and how the most advanced legal conceptions of property and personal rights are fore-shadowed in the crude notions of the Indian Next year it is not unlikely that the meet-

ings of the association will be more ac-cessible to Nebraskans. The most urgent invitation for the next session came from Denver, although Indianapolis expressed a desire to have the association meet there. Should it go to Denver, without having here-tofore met west of Chicago, it would be a sufficient departure from precedent to give further force to the claim of the convention orator that the seat of empire has been transferred across the Mississippi. CHARLES S. LOBINGER.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Boston has 85,000 trades unionists, being one of the best organized cities in the United

Japanese watchmakers get 20 cents a day The use of natural gas in this country was greatest in 1888, when the product was alued at \$22,620,875. Last year it was

When the Transsiberian railway is completed in 1900 it will be possible for a globe trotter to encircle the globe in thirty days.

Twenty-four years ago electricity as a mechanical power was unknown. Now \$900,000,000 is invested in various kinds of electrical machinery.

An independent telephone company at De troit has secured a subscription list of 4,000 names, of which nearly 3,000 have signed a three years' contract

Since 1851, it is estimated, 48,219 men have been killed in mining accidents in Great Britain.

Illinois has 763 trades unlons, with a membership of 190,750. Chicago alone has 399 organizations, with a membership of 111,240.

Detroit leads the world in making gelatin goods. A chewing gum man will put up sticks in gelatin tubes and is to have 50,-000,000 tubes made in Detroit.

The Standard Oil heading factory average komo, Ind., which has run thirty years without a stop, was closed down indefinitely last week, throwing 150 men out of em-The Standard Oil heading factory at Ko-He ployment. It is thought the works will be removed to some point where timber

is more plentiful. Ernest Faber, director of the Johann Faber pencil works in Germany, has stated that there are twenty-six pencil factories in Bavaria, employing about 10,000 workers and turning out 4,300,000 pencils per week. The firm of Faber alone makes nearly 1,250,000

It has been asserted repeatedly by English fulness of the United States is prodigious. The value of the materials treated as refuse or the careless waste in the handling of

college read an interesting paper before the ducation on "Law as a Col-He showed that the real section of legal education on and that there had been altogether Europe. some 240 of such chairs founded in American The The free employment bureau, for which colleges. One of these was established at the University of Pennsylvania as early as 1756, another at William and Mary in 1779. and still another at Yale in 1801. Out of a similar foundation, the Dane professorship at Harvard in 1817, has grown the present

it proves successful more funds will be al-lowed, the facilities increased and the inlowed, the facilities increased and the in-stitution made a permanent one. Most of the New York trades unions, if not all of