

## AROUND THE WORLD.

### Abduction as a Method of Proposing--Queer Forms of Congratulation.

#### DOCTOR HORN PAYS A VISIT TO OSAKA

That City--the Glasgow, the Chicago and the Venice of Japan--He Visits Splendid Imperial Castle--Britons Not In So High Favor With Japanese as Americans--Coasting a Ship in Japan.

Continued from last week.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, Dec. 1, 1902.

In Kamishima a romance accompanies nearly every wedding. When a young man is particularly pleased with a girl, he loiters about her domicile, usually after night, until he spies the object of his heart, captures her without the knowledge of her parents, carries her home on his shoulder, and the following day sends notice to her parents of their daughter's whereabouts. If the parents are displeased with the abductor, the girl is sent for. On the other hand if they are pleased, they proceed to his house, carrying a small measure of rice as a present, and express their consent to the proposal. In Buko district the consent of the head man of the village must be secured before any ceremony is permissible. His consent is never given till part of the ceremony is performed. He then appears as mayor of the town, and objects or consents. If he objects the proceeding halts. If he is willing he manifests it by demanding a marriage tax ranging in amounts from fifteen cents to one dollar and a half, the amount being conditioned upon the circumstances of the groom. This tax is not levied on the fourth marriage on the ground that the man who has stood the ordeal three times has contributed his share to the world's happiness. There is a very curious custom among the villagers of Sagami province. Here two young men are stationed near the bride and lash her ten times with a bundle of straw as soon as the ceremony is over. They take the groom and throw him into a ditch by way of congratulation and are as earnest and conscientious about it as the people of America when they extend congratulations at a wedding. One more incident and I will submit the question. In Ebara province all the couples who have been married within the province during the year are assembled on the ground of the Hachiman temple on New Year's eve. The men are stripped of their clothes excepting the loin-cloth and are given a whipping by fifteen young men selected for that purpose. Each young man treats each married man to one stroke. Every wife is compelled to be present and observe the performance. When any wife, through sympathy for her suffering mate, tries to run away to avoid seeing him suffer, she is caught and is given the same punishment as her groom. Less tolerant Americans would refuse to get married if they knew such chastisement awaited them, but not a whit does it deter the brave Japanese who, looking back only a few decades, observes that the laws of Japan then prescribed compulsory marriage for every young man and maiden having attained the age of sixteen years. Precedent has much weight in present day life. It is even so in America where rice showers at weddings prevail, a relic of heathen countries.

On Thursday, November 27, Thanksgiving day, I took passage at Yokohama for Shanghai via the Japanese Mail Line. The harbor at Yokohama was full of shipping, the most savage looking vessel being the British man-of-war, the flag ship of the admiral. The ocean was on her good behavior, not an angry breaker to mar the quietness of an ideal Thanksgiving day.

Fujiyama's snow white crest presented a spectacle never to be forgotten as the descending sun held sweet communion with the topmost peak long after the fire ball had sunk below our horizon. Within twenty-five hours we were entering the harbor at Kobe where acres of shipping indicated a business center. Here was anchored the "City of Peking," one of the oldest Hong Kong-San Francisco liners. Russian, English, German and Japanese ships were in abundance. As our ship was to remain in Kobe twenty-four hours exchanging mail and cargo, I took advantage of the time and visited Osaka, twenty miles by rail, a city called the Glasgow, the Chicago, and the Venice of Japan. Being one of the three capitals of the empire, and having a population of 821,000 inhabitants, its importance may be imagined. Osaka is noticed in history in 1583, when laborers were called from all parts of Japan to build the imperial castle. This castle is the most gigantic structure reared by the hand of man in the empire, and I have never seen any structure anywhere that would presume to rival it. The historian says, "The palace within the castle

was probably the grandest building which Japan ever boasted. It survived the taking of the castle in 1615; and in 1867 and 1868 the members of the foreign legations were received within its walls by the last of the Tokugawas." Will Adams, the first Englishman to arrive in Japan, wrote: "The 12th of May 1600 I came to the great King's city, who caused me to be brought into his court, being a wonderful costly house quilled with gold in abundance." Saris wrote: "We found Osaka to be a very great town, as great as London, having a castle in it, marvelous large and strong, with very deep trenches about it, and many drawbridges with gates plated with iron." This partly describes the castle as it appears today. Bristling cannons crown the highest parapet and numerous soldiers are on duty as a garrison. In company with two missionaries en-route to China, one from Toronto, Canada, the other from Pittsburg, Pa., I approached the entrance desiring to see this towering stronghold. At the one entrance we were met by glistening rifles in the hands of blue uniformed soldiers of the Imperial Guard. Each wore either gold or red shoulder straps and had the appearance of trustworthy, picked men. Believing it would be better to stand our ground than to run, I mustered up courage enough to tell the officer that we desired to see the castle. He knew a little English and replied that we must tell our names, business and nationality, which we did at once. He replied, "Americans all right." That was a shock to my friend from Toronto for he emphasized the fact of his "Canadian citizenship, which is British, you know," and he was about to be barred on the threshold of the castle while we Americans were laughing in our sleeves because of our opportunity. I never was so proud of my pedigree before. I rejoiced that I was an American citizen. I had heard that America was regarded as foremost among the nations for large-heartedness and genuine philanthropy but did not expect such a practical demonstration of American preterment to occur in my own history. We desired to have our Canadian-British friend enter through the gate also, and our desires were fulfilled after a season of diplomacy. He signed a paper which was sent to the highest official within, stating that a British subject desired admission. The reply came in due time that he might be admitted so we entered, no signatures or red tape being required of us, who hailed from the land of Washington. We, accompanied by a detachment of the guard, passed the bridges, the moats, ascended wall after wall, curved around projecting barricades and finally reached the summit, where we had a splendid view of the city and far out into the country. The city of nearly a million seemed to nestle at our feet as the horizon leaped farther and farther as each higher parapet was scaled. Looking down from where the cannon rests, it seemed improbable that any force could ever take that stronghold. The walls were nearly perpendicular, and outside the outer wall moat at least fifty feet wide and filled with water, requiring two years in building, employing a vast army of men. Some of the stones are 40 feet long and fifteen feet wide. How such huge rocks were ever quarried and handled remains an enigma. No lifting crane in use today would dare undertake such a burden. The narrowest streets as well as the most busy ones I ever saw are in Osaka. On some of the business streets two persons cannot pass each other with raised umbrellas. There and at Kobe are many exporters worth millions of yen, shipping tea, cotton, rice and matting to the ends of the earth. Many a box and package I saw billed to Chicago and New York. The Japanese eat everything that is found in the sea from seaweed to the devil-fish. The fish markets are even more interesting than the bazaars. The favorite way of serving fish even among royalty, in Japan is raw and it is a common thing to see coolies walking the street eating those horrid looking devil-fish fresh from the ocean.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning, November 29, our ship, the "Haknai Maru," steamed away from Kobe, a port of 216,000, for the most delightful of voyages, the trip through the picturesque inland sea to Nagasaki, 389 miles from Kobe. The entire voyage is an ever changing panorama of beauty. The steamship threads her way through narrow channels in and out among the islands. On every side are villages, towns, temples, castles, forests, peaks, mountain chains, terraced hills and valleys. Now and then the smoke of the iron horse with his train of human freight is seen far across the rugged mountain side hastening onward as if measuring strength with the speeding mail ship. Innumerable fishing-smacks make every effort to give the large floating palace clear track and thus prevent their being crushed and sunk. At Moji, the terminus of the inland sea, the vessel halted six hours for coal. Coaling a vessel in Japan is a very interesting sight. The coal is brought to the vessel's side in junks, from which steps are placed reaching to the ship's deck. One person stands on each step and receives the baskets of coal then passes them on to the next until the baskets reach the coal bunker entrance where they are dumped, the coal falling to its place ready for the stokers. So rapidly are the baskets filled, emptied and returned, that there is a constant stream of baskets in a seemingly never ending procession rising from the coal junk to the large steamship. In this way 1360 tons of coal have been put on board in four hours, which is over five tons per minute. On such occasions the ship is surrounded by coal junks and many a human highway of transportation swerves to and fro with the regularity of heart-beats. It is a surprise to Americans to see girls and women in each procession each doing the work of a man, lifting baskets containing forty pounds of coal. Working with such rapidity, and being under such a strain, the perspiration rolls down their faces in beads. As the boys, young men and old men warm up, they discard their clothing until many of them retain no more than would be required to make a very small doll a dress. Whatever quantity of clothing may be discarded by the girls and women they never, no never bare their arms; however, regardless of the protest of Mrs. Cleveand and other prominent American women, the Japanese girls and women continue to wear their skirts divided the full length in front and frequently, entirely open. Their system of keeping the lower limbs bare and the arms scrupulously covered is like unto the system which would cause one to choke on a gnat and swallow a camel.

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E. C. HORN--

(To Be Continued.)

#### Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Dec. 31, '02.  
This is to certify that A. Blackburn and C. L. Sneeker have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. A. Blackburn will assume all liabilities of the above firm and all bills due the firm will be collected by him. All those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle.

A. BLACKBURN,  
C. L. SNEEKER.

A ticket with every \$ purchase or paid on account at Norton's.

#### Legal Advertisements.

##### Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the application of Alia Gookin, guardian, for license to sell the real estate of her wards:  
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of W. H. Westover, Judge of the District Court of Box Butte county, Nebraska, made on the 6th day of December, 1902, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the west front of the court house in the city of Alliance, in Box Butte county and state of Nebraska, on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 10 o'clock P. M., at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of section 32 in township 28 north of range 49, the northwest quarter of section 4 and the northeast quarter of section 5 in township 27 north, of range 49 west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska.  
Said sale will remain open one hour.  
ALIA GOOKIN, Guardian.

##### Notice.

Order of Hearing on Petition for Settlement of Account.  
In and for said county, Dec. 27, A. D. 1902.  
Present, D. K. Spacht, County Judge.  
In the matter of the estate of Joel T. Earl. On reading and filing the petition of Wm. J. Earl praying a final settlement and allowance of his final account, filed on the 27th day of December, 1902, and for his discharge.  
Ordered, That January 24, A. D. 1903, at 1 o'clock P. M., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Alliance Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for two successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. D. K. SPACHT, County Judge. (A true copy.) Seal.

##### Notice.

Order of hearing on petition for appointment of Administrator or Administratrix.  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
Box Butte County, ss.  
At a county court, held at the county court room, in and for said county, January 5, A. D. 1903, present, D. K. Spacht, County Judge.  
In the matter of the estate of Elvira Bass, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition of Arthur Bass, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to George H. Clayton, as administrator.  
Ordered, that January 31, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Alliance Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for two successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. D. K. SPACHT, County Judge. (A true copy.) Seal.

# HANSON'S

## MONEY RAISING AND STOCK UNLOADING...

### January Sale Begins Friday, 9th

Its the most sacrificing offer that ever laid siege to the purses of Bargain buyers. Make a New Year resolution to save money and begin by attending this sale.

#### Cut, of Dress Goods, Domestics and Bedding

Many pieces, bolts and short lengths, comprising hundreds of yards go into this sale at less than cost of production--the future cost of this cloth will exceed present prices, but this is a money raising sale and cost cuts no figure, so buy liberally and buy for the future.

#### Domestics . . .

Best 7c Calicos, blues blacks, red, grays and other fancies	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c
Best 7c Apron Gingham, Sale price	5c
15c and 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c Zephyr Gingham, Sale price	9c
12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c wide German Blues, Sale price	9c
10c and 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c wide Percales, Sale price	7c
15c Flannelette, Sale price	9c
8c and 10c Cotton Flannel, Sale price	6c
40c All Wool Shaker Flannel, Sale Price	29c
52c All Wool Shaker Flannel, Sale price	33c
10c Outing, all colors, Sale price	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> c

#### Bedding . . .

75c 10-4 Cotton Blankets	49c
\$1.25 11-4 Cotton Blankets	79c
2.00 10-4 Mixed Blankets	\$1.29
4.50 Oregon Wool Blankets	2.50
60c Bleached 63x90 Sheets	39c
20c 36x45 Pillow Slips	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c
\$2.75 Comforters for 1.75 Comforters for	\$2.00 1.65
1.50 Comforters for	1.05
90c Bed Spread	49c
\$1.25 Bed Spread	79c
2.50 Bed Spread	\$1.32
3.00 Bed Spread	1.98

#### Dress Goods Cut below cost

15c Novelties go at	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c
20c Novelties go at	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c
35c Cashmeres in red, blue, green and black, on sale for	22c
65c Serges in blue, black and red, on sale for	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c
\$1.00 Henriettas for	65c
\$2.00 Zebeline Cheviots, for	1.05

#### Silks 1-3 off . .

Wool Waistings, one-third off. Wrappers, one-third off. Cloaks, one-third off. Underwear, one-third off. Fascinators, Hoods, etc., one-third off. Shetland Floss, 65c per box.

#### Silk and Flannel Waists

\$1.00 and 1.25 Flannel Waists for	54c
\$1.75 and 2.50 All Wool Flannel Waists, go at	1.19
\$2.50 and 3.00 All Wool French Flannel Waists, for	1.79
\$3.50 and 4.75 All Wool French Flannel Waists, handsomely embroidered fronts, go at	2.98
\$4.50 Jap Silk Waists, all colors, handsomely tucked and trimmed, now on sale for	2.68

#### Cloaks and Suits Ready to Wear Apparel CUT.

Just received 300 Skirts, in all latest styles and goods, Knickerbocker, Panama Cloth, Twine Cloths, Etamines, Mixed Novelties, ranging from 3.00 up \$15.00 Ladies' Tailored Suits, Pebble Cheviot and Venetian in black and blue, on sale for 7.50 \$16.00 Suits, on sale for 10.00 \$25.00 Suits, on sale for 17.25 \$2.50 Black English Mercerized Sateen Petticoat, light and heavy weight, on sale now 1.62 \$1.50 Black English Mercerized Sateen Petticoat, on sale for 79c \$1.25 Black English Mercerized Sateen Petticoat, all handsomely ruffled and tucked, on sale for 63c

GOOD SHOES AT COST.

Remember we do not mislead you. Every article sold just as stated here.

## ITS R. F. HANSON'S.

### Dierks' Lumber and Coal Co.

Lumber and Building Materials.....

Coal and Wood.

We Can Also Make You a Loan in the

Nebraska Central Building and Loan Association.

SO AS TO HELP YOU GET A HOME.

★ Contractor and Builder. Turning and Scroll Work and all Kinds of Shop Work..... Estimates Furnished. GEO. G. GADSBY, In C. A. Anderson's Blacksmith Shop. ALLIANCE, NEB. 2-9-31