IN THE REAL RUSSIA

Observant Ramblings Through the Rural Districts of the Mighty Empire.

MOST UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY ON EARTH

Possessing Potentialities that May Have the Most Far Reaching Consequences.

WHEAT FIELDS TO FLED THE WORLD

"Carp" Gives a Lucid Explanation of Russia Land Laws.

HOW FIFTY MILLION SERFS WERE FREED

The Russian Peasant, His Strength and His Weakness-Russia, the Most Republican Country in the

World, Withal.

TAMBOFF, Russia, July 25. - | Special Cor respondence of THE BEE.]-I write this letter in the heart of the great black plain of Russia. I am two days' ride by rail south of Moscow, in the ragged little city of Tamboff, and I have been traveling for days through some of the richest lands on the face of God's green earth. This black plain extends from Poland far into Siberia. It is as flat as a floor, as rich as guano and as black as your hat. Its soil is made up of decomposed vegstable matter, and it makes me think of the richest fields of Kansas, which Senator Ingalis once told me were so good that you could thrust your arm down into them up to the shoulder and pull up from the bottom handfuls of black earth as rich as that of the valley of the Nile. This soil of the black plain is an almost natural manure. It pulverizes easily and it ranges all the way from three to five feet deep. It is the garden of Russia and has been called the granary of Europe. For hundreds of years it has produced the richest of crops with no scientific farming, and today it is loaded with grain which has been produced by sowing the seed after merely scratching its surface with wooden plows. This plain is of vast extent and it could, if haif cultivated, supply all Europe with food, and it forms the greatest competitor of the United States in the world today. It comprises, I am told, nearly 800, 000 square miles, more than twice the area of the Atlantic states from Maine to Fiorida. and more than the aggregate area of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Da kota, Nebraska, Kansas and Kentucky. At present only a small proportion of it is farmed, and the great Russian empire is by all odds the most undeveloped country on earth today. If the conditions here were the same as they are in the United States in respect to government and the rights of property all the emigration of Europe would pour into Russia and Siberia and the markets

and financial condition of all the world would be changed. Facts About Russia. In order to get any idea of the Russian empire and its people one must get out of the cities and travel off into the country. The Russia of today is an agricultural country, and it is among the peasants that you find the elements that are to affect the world in the future. There are more than 100,000,000 of these peasants and it is an interesting study to look at them and the vast areas of land they have to work with. Russia in Europe is an empire in itself. I have already traveled weeks in going over a small part of It, and its magnificent distances are like those of the United States. It has about two-thirds as much land as the whole United States, and this land is a vast plain hemmed in by the Ural mountains on the east, running from the Baltic sea to the Black sea and the Caspian, and nowhere having any nills more than 1,100 feet high. Such hills as there are, are few, and they lie north of the center of the country and make a water shed, so that from them by the most gradual fall the water runs from these both north and south. Russia is well watered, and great rivers cut their way through the land giving her irrigation and transportation facilities. The irrigation is as yet only begun, but the rivers and manals have for gengrations formed almost the only means of shipping goods throughout the country. It is wonderful how cheap freights are and how far reaching this water communication is. The Volga is as big as the Mississippi and it is 2,300 miles long. It rans through the eastern part of European Russia and it has such branches that it forms a trade artery for central and south Russia and Siberia. It is connected by canal with the Neva and goods can be taken by water from Astrakahn to St. Petersburg, and by hundreds of its branches and connections can be shipped from the Baltic to the most out of the way regions of the country. The Don, which flows into the Black sea, Puns for a part of its course not far from the Volga, and there are a half-dozen navigable givers which go into the Black sea. North Russia is filled with lakes and streams, and It is only in the south that the tack of water is felt. Here in the great black plain a

wherever the farmers plowed as deep as we so they had excellent crops. Russia's Four Land Zones.

drouth causes bad crops, and it was a series

of drouths that brought about the famine of

this year. This, however, might have been

avoided by deeper plowing, for I am told that

This part of Russia is known as the black land zone, and one gets some idea of the country in looking at it in such divisions. There is as much difference in the climate of this land as there is difference in that of the various parts of the United States, and in St. Petersburg I wore two suits of underclothing and an overcoat, while here I am reasting in my shirt sleeves. Northern Russia is covered with forests, and the czar has probably more wood than all the rest of Europe put together. From the Baltic to Moscow there is little else than forests. There are vast woods through which you might wander for hundreds and hundreds of miles and never find any signs of habitations, and which are not penetrated by railroads, and I traveled for hours from Petersburg to Mospow through woods more wild than any in America. This is known as the forest zone of Russia. It includes more than 400,000,000 acres, and takes in the most of the northern part of Russia in Europe. Below this zone of forests comes this black lands zone where I now am, and below this and running paral tel with it across Russia is the arabic stoppes sone, which is bringing forth good crops, but which needs manure to help it, and which in its character is much like our western prairies. It is used largely for grazing and it grows wild grasses which are often seven and eight feet high. This zone has as much land as Texas, and it is said that Texas could feed the whole United States. I am told that the soil in that part of Russia is much like that of Texas, and when Russia is much like up by railroads this zone will be an import-ant factor in the agricultural markets of the world. As it is now only about one-tenth of sven the black lanos' region is cultivated and Russia already supplies the greater part of the food of Europe. Germany and the other

countries of the continent have been much affected by the prohibition of the grain exports from Russia during the famine, and it is this more than anything else that has set the Germans to studying and experimenting on our corn to see if they cannot get some combination of corn and rye which will feed their army and leave them independent of Russia. As it is they have been getting a large proportion of their rye from Russia and rye is the staple bread food of the Ger-

How Russian Lands are Divided.

The land laws of Russia are far different rom those of the United States and the land s divided up in a way that is not known is where. The Czar owns more than ball of all the lands of the empire and a great part of the vast forests of Russia belong to the crown. These forests are managed by the officers of the crown and the wood from them is cut by the peasants either for wages or on speculation. The crown has some-thing like 30,000,000 acres of forests, and it has a vast area of land which is leased out and which brings a regular yearly revenue. The most of its lands lie in the northern part of the country and a large per sent of them are unproductive.

Next to the ezar come the peasants, who own about 27 per cent, or only a little more than a fourth of European Russia, and the great oulk of this land is mortgaged to the state, and is being paid for on the installment plan. This peasant land is owned, not by individuals, but by villages in common, and these villages have assumed the debt for the land which was assessed upon them at the time that the serfs were freed by Alexander II., and they work the lands in com-mon, dividing them up among themselves every few years, but never giving any one a fee simple title to his portion, but only allowing him the use of it for a limited period. There are more than 300,000,000 acres of land held in this way in different parts of Russia. or enough land to make eight states the size of Ohio or Kentucky. This land is held by about 23,000,000 owners, and the average amount of land held by each of these Rus-sian peasants is less than thirteen acres. In the rich lands the average is much smaller than this, and about Tula the Countess Tolstortold me that it was not more than three acres per person.

Poor Nobles.

The Russian noblity, who used to own nearly all of this peasant land and who, till a generation ago, had the peasants as their serfs or half slaves, are growing poorer and poorer. They received pay for their lands which were given to the peasants on a basis of a 6 per cent revenue value of them. But they have not made money out of their sales, and they are gradually selling what they have left, and in the future Russia may some time become a land of small proprietors. Still as it is they still have a vast deal of real estate, and I have traveled through the farms of nobles where you could ride all day on horseback at a good Russian speed, which is about the fastest in the world, and not get to the end of their estates. Almost all of the nobles are extravagant. Some of them are as poor as church mice, and to be a noble in Russia is no sign of a long pedigree, great wealth or a great amount of culture. There are something like 1,000,000 nobles in the empire, and of these only a little over 100,000 are land holders, and of these the average holding is less than 2,000 acres. Since the serfs were freed the merchant class has been rising in Russia, and though I hear the public year, and they speak I hear the nobles now and then speak of them rather speeringly they are rapidly acquiring land. This class already owns areas which aggregate a territory equal to that of the state of Indiana, and other lands are held by private companies and by the churches and monasteries. The monasteries are very rich and they own not only great tracts of leased lauds, but also town property and business blocks. One of the best streets in Moscow is owned almost altogether by the monasteries, who hold on to their invest-ments as the Catholic church does to that which it owns in some of our cities and who understand how to get good rents and good profits from their estates.

A Nation of Peasants.

Russia, however, is a nation of peasants. We hear of this country only as the land of the czar, or as the possessions of the autocraf of all the Russias, and until this year few people have looked upon it as much else than an ordinary European country filled with an an ordinary European country filled with an oppressed and rather turbulent people. It was supposed, and largely is supposed today to be filled with peasants who are plotting against their government, and who are dissatisfied with their condition. It is known as the land of nihilism and it is thought by many that the peasants are among the nihilists. This is a mistake. Such nihilistic elements as exist do not belong to the peasantry at all and the nibilists, the officials and the nobility form but a drop in the pucket of this great Russian population. The town and the city people number but a few millions, and the great bulk of the people live in little villages. These villages constitute the real Russis and the Russia out of which is to come the Russia of the future, Of the 120,000,000 subjects of the czar less of the 120,000,000 subjects of the czar tess
than 20,000,000 live in towns, and the towns
of Russia are numbered by hundreds.
There are comparatively only a few large
cities. St. Petersburg is as oig as Philadelphia, Moscow is about the size of Boston, Warsaw is as big as St. Louis and Odessa is a little bigger than Cleveland. In addition to these there are a few cities of 100,000 each and then about 300 cities ranging from 10,000 up to 50,000 and about fifteen cities of 50,000 to 100,000 in size. There are, however, more than half a million peasant villages, and these villages contain the vast pensant population of Russia, which forms nearly one-tenth of the population of the globe. This immense number of people impresses me more and more every day, and I begin to realize what these num-bers may mean to us. If all the men, women and children on this big round earth could be collected together one in every ten of them would be a Russian peasant, and of all the land upon the earth, they own and are scat-tered over one-seventh of it. Only a small proportion of these many millions live out-side of Russia, and the village system and customs are very much the same the whole empire over. Every Russian village is a little Russia in itself, and by the study of these beopie and by a look at one of their villages you get a fair idea of the whole empire and of this great Russian people. Of course there are Asiatic tribes, and some of the new territories, as Finland and Poland, are to a certain extent different from the pure Russians, but the great Russia is a vil-lage, Russia and the Russians as a nation are

A Russian Village,

I was surprised during a call which I made

on ex-Minister to Russia Lathrop at his home in Detroit to hear him say that Russia was the most republican country in the world and that its people to a large extent, gov-erned themselves I find this to be true. Each of the 500,000 villages is a little re-public. Its inhabitants elect their own officers by vote and its courts, for all orai nary offenses, are managed by judges elected by it. Every village has a little assembly of its own made up of one member to every five houses, and these men manage the affairs of the village. The village, you know, owns the land, and this assembly divides this from time to time among the people, giving each family a certain number of acres, according to the number in it and according to its working power. After such a division the lands are left with the families to which they ands are left with the families to which they are alietted until the next division, when they revert to the village to be given out to the same persons or to others, as the assembly may see fit. This assembly fixes the dates of harvesting, the time of sowing crops, and it makes all arrangements as to the collection of taxes. The government of the case taxes the village a lump sum, and this assembly apportions this tax among those who should pay it. No one can leave the village without the permission of the assembly or without leaving behind him a guarantee in some shape or other that his a guarantee in some shape or other that his share of the imperial taxes will be paid, and a drunken good-for-nothing is often voted out of the village entirely and his share of the village lands poes back to the village. the village lands poes back to the village. Each village elects two petty judges, who settle all small suits relating to sums of less than \$3 and petty quarrols, and larger suits are settled up to a certain amount by a higher court elected by a fixed number of villages and formed into an assembly called "the volost." Every thousand people among the peasants have one of these assemblies and the different villages making up the thousand elect delegates to them, and all disputes among the people of these villages are brought before this assembly and tried. The power of the volost, however, is limited. It cannot try cases of more than \$50, nor can it imprison for more than seven days. In addition to these two petty courts there are trials by jury, and these are courts made up trials by jury, and these are courts made up partly by jurges appointed by the czar and partly by those elected by the people, and an appeal can be taken from this to the higher courts at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The village assembly is called the mir, the assembly made up of enough villages to com-prise 1,000 population is "the volost," and above this there is in each district a third assembly of delegates elected by the nobility, the towns and the villages of the district and this assembly is called the zemstoo, and its business is to take care of the roads of the district, to see that proper provisions are made against famine, to attend to educational matters in which all the people of the dis-tricture interested. These Russian districts are a good deal like our counties, and there are a number of them in each province, which last is presided over by a governor and his council, appointed by the czar. It will thus be seen that the people of Russia have a home rule system of their own like ours, only more so, in that the most minor matters are managed by it. A Russian peasant can buy land if he has the money, but the most of them have no property outside of that they own in common with their village, and the only estate the average peasant has is the little thutched but which covers an area of about twenty feet square. They stick, however, very closely to the common property, and will do anything rather than lose their interest in the village to which they belong Strange to say, they are by no means anxious to hold office and they consider an election as village policeman or elder rather as a curso than a blessing. Their village assemblies and elections take place in the open air in one long street of the village and they discuss matters pertaining to their crops and their government among themselves. They do not realize, however, that they might go any further than they have now gotten in the way of government and they look upon the decrees of the czar something as they do on the laws of nature or those of God, which could not possibly be changed.

A Nation of Freed Staves. The Russians resent the insinuation that their serfs were slaves, but the truth is they were little more than that, and it is not long since they were bought and sold. They were, perhaps, in 2 little better condition than our negroes at the time of the beginning of the war, but not very much so, and in looking at the Russin of Ioday it must be remembered modern Russia has not yet lived quite one generation. It was born during our late civil war, when the czar of his own free will took the bondage off of 47,000,000 of people. We think we did a big thing in free-ing our 3,000,000, but Russia at the same time freed nearly 50,000,000 and organized a system by which they could pay for their lands and themselves. They were given a part of the lands of their masters and this not in the shape of individuals, but as villages, making the villages and not the individuals responsible for them. The time of payment for these lands was to be forty-nine years, and they have already redeemed about \$430,000,000 worth of lands, or more than 85,000,000 acres. In addition to holding on to and gradually paying for the lands they got from the government many of the vil-lages have bought more land and some of the peasants have bought land and hold it in addition to the village land. Such cases are, however, comparatively very few.

The Russian peasant is naturally improvi-dent and unambitious. He has but few wants, and he lives as far as he can from hand to mouth. He has not yet reached the stage of aspiring to independence and to the ordinary comforts of life, and his dependence as a serf with all the shiftlessness that comes with such a condition clings to him more than it does to our negroes in the worst parts of the south. Naturally, how-ever, he is physically and intellectually the equal of any man on the face of the earth, and when he is once roused up to his possi-bilities and shown how he can realize them he will develop into one of the strongest men of the future. No one can go among the Russian peasants without being struck by the wonderful strength of features of both men and women. I see every day scores of peasants whose faces would attract attention in any American crowd, and the women I meet are motherly, womanly looking women. There are very lew villainous faces, and the patriarchal men who look as though they were men of authority and force are to be seen on every side. I visited a Russian bath in Moscow where I saw a hundred old men stark naked, steaming, soaping and scrubbing their milk white skins and I was struck by the spiendid physique which every on of them possessed. There was of the whol 100 not one who had not broad shoulders and big bones. All were tall and stout, and when I thought that these men were not picked athletes, but merely an average crowd at a public bath house, I felt the staying power of these hundred odd millions as I never had before. During the past few days I have been visiting these peasants in their fields and in their villages. I have gone into their houses and have talked with all classes of them. They seem to me like a vast nation of rown up men who, with the strength o giant, have all the simplicity and ignorance of a semi-savage child. In another letter I will take you into one of their villages and show you as well as I can just how they look, act and live. FRANK G. CARPENERR.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has no superior. Try it. Record, forty years. Warranted pure juice of the grape.

FACTS ABOUT OMAHA.

Omaha has five public parss. Omaha has sixty-five miles of paved

Omaha has ninety-two miles of sewers. There are sixty public schools, employing 298 teachers.
There are twenty-two church and private

schools, employing 153 teachers.

The school census shows over 30,955 children of school age. Omaha is a city of churches, having 115 nouses of religious worship. There are sixty-five hoteis.

There are thirteen trunk lines of railway, covering 88,233 miles of road operated from Omaha. One hundred and thirty passenger rainsarrive daily.
Omaha has the largest smelter in the

Omaha has the largest linseed oil works in the United States.

Omaha is the third largest packing center

in the world. Last year the stock receipts were: Cattle, 2,538,793; hogs, 7,160,865; sheep, 783,865. Omaha has the largest distillery in the world and three of the largest breweries in the United States.

Omaha has the largest white lead works in the world. Aside from the packing houses Omaha has 160 manufacturing enterprises with a com-bined capital of \$8,938,000. Last year their

The principal shops of the Union Pacific railway are located in Omaha. They cover fifty acres of ground and represent an outlay of \$2,500,000. They furnish employment to 1,200 skilled mechanics and 200 day labor

During the year 1891 the real estate transfers amounted to \$15,039,831.

The actual real estate valuation is \$350,000,000, while the assessment for taxation is based on a one-teeth valuation.

Omaha h as twenty banks, of which nine are national, eight savings and three are

state banks.
During 1891 the clearings were \$221,128, The postoffice receipts for the year were \$264,588,20. This department gave employment to forty-six clerks and sixty-six car-

Omaha has one of the most complete water works systems in the world. The plant cost 87,000,000 and has 170 miles of mains. The pumping capacity is \$5,000,000 gallons daily. There are ninety-five miles of street rail way, mainly electric. The system employs 600 men and operates 275 cars. The monthly

pay poll is \$40,000. Population in 1860 Population in 1860 Population in 1880 Population in 1885 Population in 1895

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson will sew the finest and most delicate fabrics without drawing or puckering them. It will not break the poorest brown or blue thread. Its stitch is the most elastic known. Sold by Geo. W. Lancaster & Co., 514 S. 16th street. Poor, Dear Martyr,

Indianapolis Journal: "You need not deny it. I know that he kissed you while you were sitting on the steps last night. "Yes, mamma, eight or ten times, I

"Eight or ten times. Why-I-you-"
"Yes, mamma dear. I told him the first time if he did it again I wouldn't speak to him and after that I couldn't tell him to stop without breaking my word. And I knew you would not want your daughter to tell a fib."

Alliance is to have a Catholic church building, and a priest will be stationed there after September 1.

W..GES IN OMÁMA AND LONDON

A Comparative Statement Largely in Favor of American Mechanics and Laborers.

P. AIN SHOWING OF FACTS AND FIGURES

It May Cost a Trifle More to Live in Omaha than it Does in London, but Wages Are Much Higher Here.

In these hot days of political strife much is being said of the comparative wages of mechanics and laboring men in Great Britain and America. Shorn of its political significance the subject is a most interesting one, It is a gratification to know that American artisans and laborers are better paid than those of any other nation, and the actual figures demonstrating this fact will be in teresting to all classes of people.

THE BEE presents for the consideration of its readers a comparative showing of the wages paid in Omaha and London for identical work, together with a further showing of the purchasing power of that money in providing for the sustenance and support of the

mechanic or laborer and his family.

It was found to be true recently that a
London contractor had been granted an additional sum over and above his contract price, and that it had been done on account of an unforseen increase in wages, though, with the exception of a single instance, the increase is as yet a prospective rather than an actual one, as the new scale will not take effect for the trades generally until November, the bricklayers being the only class which is already enjoying the sensation of an increase in pay.

Wages Paid to London Mechanics,

The pay of bricklayers has gone up and The pay of bricklayers has gone up and they are now receiving nine pence ha'penny an hour instead of nine pence, the wage they were getting until three weeks ago. The increase is equivalent to a cent an hour, and in the summer week of fifty-two and one-half hours it means a difference of that number of cents per week. It will be seen, therefore, that the weekly carnings of a first class Loadon bricklayer, provided he works full time, are \$10 since the raise, as

against \$9.50 before. In winter, of course, both hours and pay suffer diminution, and at that season, when living is at its highest, he would get less than \$9 a week, even under

These Figures Speak Volumes. While the London bricklayer gets \$10 under the new schedule for his week's work of fifty-two and one-half hours, the Omaha bricklayer puts in an even fifty-two hours a week and receives for his labor the sum of \$23.75. He receives 50 cents an hour, and on Saturday is given seven and one-haif hours' pay for seven hours' work. Last year he received eight hours' pay for seven hours' work on Saturday, but this year it is fixed at the above figure. In Denver they are paid \$5 for eight hours' work; in St. Louis, 55 cents per hour for all time worked, and in many of the large cities "front men," who lay pressed brick flogether, are paid from \$7 to \$9 a day. But this comparison has to do solely with London and Omaha, and the comparative figures for the same work are, London \$10 a week, Omaha \$23.75 a week. Notwithstanding the fact that the English bricklayer does not receive sufficient wages to make him an object of envy to his Ameri-

can brothren, he is better off in the amount he receives than any of the other workers in the building line, with the exception of the plumber and the "stone fixer." They each work fifty-two and a balf hours a week, and on Saturday night pocket \$10.50 as the fruits of their labor, while the Omaha plumber receives 40 cents for every hour he works, and his neighbor, the stonecutter or stonemason, gets 45 cents an hour, each re-ceiving more than double the wages paid his

brother across the water. Occasionally you fied an English plasterer who receives \$10.59 a week, but the general run fails a dollar below that figure, while the Omaha plasterer receives \$4 for each day of eight hours.

Omaha to the Front,

London masons, carpenters and slaters are paid 9 pence, which is about 18 cents an hour, and painters 8 pence, or 16 cents. Omana slaters receive 35 cents an hour and carpen-25 to 30 cents an hour, as rough carpenters are paid 20 to 22% cents, regular carpenters 27 cents, and finishers 30 cents an

Omaha painters receive from 25 to 30 cents an hour for general work, grainers receiving 35 cents, fresco painters 50 cents, sign painters 45 cents, paper hangers 35 cents, and decorators 35 cents. Omaha lathers receive 30 cents an hour, steam fitters 35 cents, tinsmiths 30 cents, roofers, 35 cents, gravel roofers 30 cents, hod carriers 22½ cents, ditch diggers and common laborers, 22½

cents an hour.

In London, for such work as scaffolding, heisting and the handling of timber, sixpence ha'nspenny or 13 cents an hour is paid, while other grades of common labor receive only sixpence or 12 cents an hour. Ordinary office clerks work in London for twenty-five shillings a week on an average, or about \$27 ; month. In Omaha they receive \$50 a month. Male clerks behind London counters receive \$6.25 a week, and in Omaha from \$10 to \$18 a week. Girls assisting in London stores draw from \$3 to \$3.50 per week, and in Omaha from \$5 to \$8 per week. London street car men work thirteen hours a day for \$6 a week, while in Omaha they receive 20 cents an hour, making from \$50 to \$55 a month. The average wages of the 4.000 common laborers employed by the English government at the Woolwich arsonal is a little less than \$5 a week for fifty-four hours of work. The common laborers about the wharves are, from the standpoint of wages, the lowest class of those known under the general term of dockers. These laborers are nearly all what are called casua workers, and although their standard wage under the new schedule is sixpence an hour with an increase for overtime, so irregular is their employment that they can barely aver-

age \$2.50 a week.

The grain men, so-called, form a class by themselves, about 3,000 in number, and handle the corn that comes into port. Of these, the casuals receive \$1.40 per day of twelve hours, and the regulars \$7.50 a week, working the same hours.

Comparative Cost of Living.

The cost of some of the necessaries of life in the quarters of London inhabited by the poorer classes are at the present time as fol lows: Coal (summer price) one and three pence per hundred or \$5.75 per ton. Such meat as is on the market in those localities, 12 to 16 cents a pound. The poor do not buy flour, and their bread costs them 9 and 10 cents a quartern lost (8½ pounds.) The poor apology of butter which they are glad to put up with costs them 20 cents a pound, and bacon 10 and 20 cents a pound. Tea is and bacon 10 and 20 cents a pound. Tea is cheap, costing from 24 to 37 cents a pound. It sometimes happens that a chicken can be secured for 65 cents, but they are generally found roosting in the market at from 89 cents to \$1.25 aplece. Fairly good roast beef costs 22 cents a pound steaks 24 cents, and mutton chops even higher than that. A leg of mutton weighing nine pounds brings as Rentals are Slightly Against Us.

When it comes to a question of rents it will be found that the merest apology for a dwelling in the populous districts of London will cost \$3.50 to \$3 per week. Far out from the center of London small dwellings of four rooms may be had for about \$1.50 a week, but to that must be added the railroad fare, which even on the workmen's trains unounts to a shilling a week, making the rent \$7 a month even aftergoing out several miles. In London itself it would be hard to get a house of any description for less than \$11 a month.

Little Difference in Clothing.

When it comes to clothing, an inspection of any of Omaha's large clothing stores will lead any sane man to ask if it is reasonable to suppose that anywhere on earth he can get an all wool suit for less than \$5. That is what he can do right here at home, and for from \$12 to 15 he can get a suit that no man in Omaha need be assumed to wear anywhere, and that is what is paid for the greater part of the clothing that is being worn in this city today by the clerks, mechanics and business men of Omaha. Laboring men are wearing neat, well-fitting suits that cost from \$10 to \$12, and are well and substantially made. English clothes made up as well cost fully as much and only when thrown together in the shapeless, baggy and out-of-joint fashion that makes every immigrant a laugning

stock is the reduced cost apparent. The same goods which, when cut in the American style, fived with American exactness and finished according to the American quality of workmanship would cost you in Omaha \$45, you can get put together and hung on your back in London for \$25 or \$30, but there will be more difference between them than between two American suits costing \$45 and between two American suits costing \$45 and

\$25 respectively.
It is, however, possible to get a good suit of clothes in London—quite as good as can be secured in America—but the only way to do it is to go to some fashionable, high priced tailor, a man who keeps first class workmen and pays tair wages, and there a first class suit may be obtained, but the cost will be, if anything, a little more than your Omaha tailor would have charged for exactly the same piece of goods, the same amount of care being taken and the same grade of workman-

Chili has lady car conductors. Astor's income is \$7.38 a minute. Buffalo has a Business Woman's club. American pies are popular in England.

We make 2,877,000,000 cigarettes a year. The ashes of burned cork make fine black Brick is to be made from on pped granite and clay.

Grape cultivation employs 2,300,000 persons A Minneapolis mill makes 15,300 parrels of

flour a day. A Washington ranch has 5,000 chickens and 3,000 Japanese pheasauts. A patent has been issued for a lock which can be operated only by a magnetized key.

Six million dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States. The silk worm's web is only 5300th part of an inch in thickness and some of the spiders spin a rope so minute that it would take 60,000 of them to form a rope an inch in

diameter. For the first six months of 1892 the Railway Age reports new railroad construction at 1,367 miles. This shows a heavy falling off in railroad building, and is an indication of conservatism in all other speculative busi-

ness. The new navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorized are completed, will comprise forty-five vessels of all degrees, carrying 364 guns and 11,694 officers and men. These include five battle ships, six barbot defense vessels and three armored cruisers

The Working Girls' Vacation society of New York city is now in its ninth year. Nine hundred girls were sent away last year for vacation of of about two weeks each and over 40,000 excursion tickets were given to girls who could only leave the city for a day at at a time.

Some Scotch workingmen hand over oll their wages to their wives, who make them an allowance for pocket money. In the course of a newspaper controversy on this subject a thrifty matron stated that the al-lowed her husband 1 shilling and 6-pence weekly out of his wages, with permission to spend a portion of it in taking a dram with a friend on Saturday night.

The grade-crosssing problem in Philadel-phia is greatly simplified by the action of the Penusylvania Railroad company, which has already raised its tracks over twenty streets six to eight feet and built bridges costing on an average about \$45,000. The company has prepared, and will soon present to the councils, an ordinance to change the grade on thirty-five more streets. It is interesting to note that these proposals come from the rail-way company, which pays the entire cost of the changes, the city being called upon only to give grades.

Soap

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be. It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does it do!

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

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All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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