A World-Beater in Size, Cost and Gorgeous Appointments.

NEW ASTOR AND ITS TWIN are for.

Largest Building In Existence, Representing an Investment of \$10,000,000 Splendid Feats of Engineering.

Probably very few even of those who have watched the walls of the new hotel which John Jacob Astor is erecting at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New | York City, as they have climbed up beside the floor will have two tiers of galleries the Waldorf, fully realize what a colossal divided off in boxes on the easterly side the Waldorf, fully realize what a colonsal structure these two hotels, which are practically a unit, will form. The two buildings are complementary; they will be under

Taken together they will comprise not merely the largest and finest hotel in the world, but the most colossal occupied structure in existence, Indeed there probably never was but one roofed building to surpass this in size. That was the imposing hall of manufactures, designed by architect George B. Fost, and erected at the World's fair. This was the greatest building ever erected by man. It was nearly 800 feet wide and nearly 1,700 feet long, and over 200 feet high. The ground space it occupied was twice that of the great pyramid of Cheops, and though any church in New York could be placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's, yet this was three times the size of the great Roman cathedral. The Colliseum, again, though that was but an open-sir circus, scated something like 80,000 people, while the huge structure at the World's fair would

RIVALS THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS. It is difficult to compare the hall of manufactures and the Astor hotel, since than a million square feet. Something like 6,000 tons of steel and 1,000 tons of iron were

COLOSSUS OF ALL HOTELS penchant for plate glass and mirrors has foods and drinks for the completed cara-

for a room and as much more for his din-ner, comes to see and be seen. What he wants is not privacy, but publicity."
That is what the plate glass partitions

A BALL ROOM LIKE A THEATER Altogether the most notable feature of the hotel, however, either in point of beauty or in its wonderful construction, will be the new ball room. The latter will be on the second floor, and in the area of unobstructed floor space and in the magnificence of its decorations it will be, its architect thinks, something unequaled anywhere in the world. It will occupy the entire westerly end of the building, and the dancing floor will have an area of 85 by 86 feet. The ball room will rise through three stories, to an extreme height of 40 feet, and overlooking while a conservatory will extend the en-tire length of the room, on the westerly side. Lit with a thousand electric flames, ings are complementary; they will be under one management, and though under different ownerships, will be so connected as to be simply "parts of one stupendous whole."

In with the usual lavish display of flowers and adorned by the beauty and fasalom of New York, it is likely that here, in the social season, the eye may rest upon as dazzling and moving a spectacle as the

social world may present.

Not far away, and also on this floor, will be another spacious apartment, seventy-five feet in length and extending through two stories, along the street front, directly over the main entrance. This will be called the "Astor gallery," and will like wise be sumptiously decorated and furnished. It will be used as a banquet room or for private balls and dances, and out-side the long portico over the main entrance will ferm a covered balcony, in front of the in favorable weather.

SPLENDID FEATS OF ENGINEERING. Neither the gallery nor the bail room will be obstructed by a single supporting column. How then are their collings to bear up the tremendous weight of fourteen stories of steel and stone which rest upon them? That was the problem which the architect had to solve; it was something unique in architecture and called for an extraordinary piece of engineering. To support this immense weight three enormous steel trusses had to acter. The first contained but a single floor, the latter fifteen and eighteen. The floor space of the World's fair building was over a million and a quarter square feet; that of the Aster hotel will be rather more than a million square feet. Samething the the arrangement of the halls and apartment in the stories through which they pas These monstrous trusses were built used in the construction of the manufactures Messrs. Purely and Henderson, engineer hall; some 10,000 tons of steel are employed associated with Mr. Hardenbergh, the arch in the new Astor hotel alone, and nearly tect, and are each fifty-one feet in heigh

THE NEW ASTOR HOTEL.

day and the Astor hotels for a ce

famed Roman Pantheou. in diameter and 148 feet in height. The ground surface covered by the Astor hotels is considerably larger than that covered by the Pantheon, and their extreme beight is over 240 feet. There is enough steel, brick and stone in these hotels to build three or four Brooklyn bridges, and the Russian army, not to speak of our own, could be mobilized under their roof.

COSTLIEST ON THE CONTINENT. Government constructions, aside, the ne-

will comprise the costlicst structure is continent. The ball of manuon this continent. factures was completed at an expense of \$1,709,000. The total cost of the Aster hotels will be in the neighborhood of \$8. 600,000, and their furnishing and equipment will require \$2,000,000 more. The roof of will require \$2,000,000 more. The roof of the new hotel is twenty feet higher than the scaring menument on Bunker Hill, while the consense of Trinity suits and the weather the pinnacle of Trinity spire and the weather vanc of the hotel are almost on a level.

The new Aster hotel—it is not yet named—grows out of the remarkable social and financial success achieved by the Waldorf. The latter was erected by William Waldorf. Aster, and upon its completion a year or so ago almost immediately became the public social center of New York. Throughout the season its rooms and its dining halfs are usually crowded, and it has paid so handsomely that John Jacob Aster readily took up with a suggestion to build a complementary hotel on the adjoining ground, which he owned.

Architest H. J. Hardenbergh, who de-

ground, which he owned.

Architect H. J. Hardenburgh, who designed the Waldorf, was given the construction of the new hotel, and though in some details of its exterior and much more so in its interior, it differs from the Waldorf, yet its style is the same, the idea being to form a unit of the two structures being to form a unit of the two structures rather than two distinct and separate architectural entities. Both hotels are in the style of the German renaisance and both the exterior and interior materials are much the same. The facades of the new hotel conform to that of the Waldorf, both being of Baltimore red pressed brick and red Longmeadow sandatone. Both hotels have a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth avenue and are 350 feet in length. The Waldorf is thirteen stories high, with two sub-floors.

twin will make many radical changes in the present appearance of the Waldorf. The main dining room of the latter will be continued in the new hotel so that it will occupy the entire front of the block facing Fifth avenue. The beautiful garden court of the Waldorf will likewise be duplicated in the new hotel, doubling its present size.

All the upper halfs of the Waldorf will also be connected and continued with those of 30,000 or 40,000 separate places and force and the large gallery.

of a brilliant spectacle. The entire lower floor, including the main dining room, the waiting rooms, the halls, the office, the cafe, the garden court, even the bar room will be cut off by partitions of glass, so staff with its chief.

Altogether, the combined hotels will require cown, the halls, the office, the garden court, even the bar room will be cut eff by partitions of glass, so that from this doorway the eye may sweep the entire seene, the view unbroken save by the iron columns and the floral decorations which will be a characteristic feature. The idea comes from the present proprietor of the Waldorf, George C. Boldt, who likewas him to see that between two and three millions which will be a characteristic feature of the Waldorf George C. Boldt, who likewas the new hotel, a man whose was more than \$1,000,000, and see the new hotel, a man whose will have the new hotel, a man whose

twice this in the combined structures. And They extend from the fourth to the sixth the hall of manufactures was designed for floor, rising from a broad base, eighty-four Take another comparison: The largest narrow top chord, seventeen feet in length, roof structure of the antiquo world was the famed Roman Pantheou. It was 188 feet the heaviest and most massive trusses ever

constructed, as is likewise the central col-umn of the building. The latter carries a colossal load of 5,400,000 pounds. It is a colossal load of 5,400,000 pounds. It is only thirty feet long, and yet it itself weights 46,000 pounds. In the nanufacture of the ten and twelve-inch pins by which the main members of the big trusses are joined to-gether, the finished pins were subjected to such test of resistance and strength that it was some time before a tough enough metal could be made to stand the requirements of the architect.

The main trusses over the dining room are twenty-six feet deep and fifty-one feet long, and both these and the ball room trusses are so concealed in the partitions of the building that no one passing through the corridors would for an lustant suspect the presence of these giant pillars and atlas-like spans, by which the weight of this mimic world is borne. They were necessary to secure the unbroken area of the ball room and dining room and they represent the latest term of the wonderful progress of structural art.

It would be wearlsome to describe in de tail all the features and arrangements of the new building, the grill rooms and re-ception rooms on the lower floor; the wonderful staircases of tiled Sienna marble which lead from the lower floor, and notably the ball room staircase, winding from the special carriage entrance at the westerly end of the hotel to the entrance of the dancing hall; the loge-like effect of the gallery openings everlooking the garden court, and countless others. There will be a roof din-log room and garden, enclosed on all sides and top with glass and iron, outlook from which is almost without obstruction to every point of the compass. It takes in New York bay, the Hudson, East river, Grant's tomb and Washington Heights, Long Island sound, and in the distance the hills of Jersey. One of the upper floors is to be set apart for club purposes, and there will be many private dining rooms and special apartments which it will cost a king's ransom to oc-

cupy. THE "BACK" OF THE HOTEL. Hardly less wonderful, in many ways

and are 350 feet in length. The Waldorf is thirteen stories high, with two sub-floors and the new hotel sixteen stories, with the same substructure.

A DINING HALL A BLOCK LONG. The voking up of the new hotel with its twin will make many radical changes in the present appearance of the Waldorf. The main dining room of the latter will be completed in the new hotel as that it will occurred to the world, and the illumination which it will provide for the larger. MI the upper halls of the Waldorf will also be connected and continued with those of he new hotel.

But it is less in these details than in and night. This requires the equipment of lut it is less in these details than in other ways that the construction of the new hotel is notable. Its frontage on Thirty-four's street, an almost unbroken facade extending 350 feet along the street, and more than 200 feet to its topmost cornice, as altogether the most imposing thing of its kind to be seen in the city.

Extending along the base of this facade will be a lengthy portice, cavering the side walk for about 160 feet, two stories in height, and supported by twelve polished granite columns. In the center of this portice will be the main entrance. The latter will be semi-circular in form, with a lofty foundain in the center. In this portice a driveway will be formed, through which carriages can drive in and out entirely under cover. The columnade which will surround the entrance will he ail of plate glass and from door included, and will be one of the most notable architectural features of the building.

Extering through this splendid vestibule the traveler will find himself in the midst of a brilliant spectacle. The entire lower

ment there is an appointed attendant, or a staff with its chief.

won him a name among hotel men as "the vansary, father of the plate glass age." Explaining Nearly \$200,000 worth of wines are kept

his design to a friend, he is reported to on hand all the time, in a locked wine cel lar, where nine men are constantly employed

A FORTUNE IN THE RENT ALONE. Add to the monthly pay roll and the pro vision bill, and the amounts paid for sup-plies and renewals and repairs of every suradd to this the annual rental, and a stroke of your pencil will disclose a sum reaching into several millions. What the reptal for these twin hotels will be probably very few people will ever know. Certainly it will not be made public, for the tax assessor has a watchful eye for discrepancies that might appear were the figure named in print. It is certain that the sum will not fall below \$300,000 or \$400,000, and it may be twice this. The two botels, with the ground upon which they lie, will have a value of not less than \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, possibly more. The little private street which John Jacob Astor and his Britishized cousin have made merely to completely isolate the two buildings, is alone worth several hundred thousan i llars at current prices.

Taking the average rental of real estate in New York, 3 or 4 per cent, and it will be seen that the annual rental of the hotel could hardly fall below the figure named above, and inasmuch as the Waldorf has seen an extraordinary success, and, with the lasting three and one-half days.

In the delicity of the social center of New York, a rental the vessels is protected by a well the vessels is protected by a well the vessels. half a million is propably far within

pends upon its splendor. The manage-ment of such a property requires all the executive ability experience and capacity

that it takes to run a railroad. But on the other hand, the income of a probable that they will turn away guests each day. An average of \$4 a day, and this is certainly low, means an income of \$5,000 a day from this source, and the restaurants and dining rooms and bars probably bring twice this. The baronial boniface who sides over the destinies of this magnifi-nt establishment may therefore pass with equalimity the long summer day when fash-ion has deserted the city and his doors swing only to the entry of the unhappy vic-tim "detained in town." CARL SNYDER.

## KANGAROO HUNTING.

Riding to Hounds After the Nimble Brutes in Australia.

There are two ways of hunting kangaros a Australia, one followed by native hunt ra and the other by white men. The na tives surround a herd of the animals, narrow the circle and then, when the kangaroos dash at them in wild efforts to escape, kill them with short spears and clubs, commonly called waddles. It is lively work for the native. The kangaroo uses its hind legs victously and with great judgment, and ers, horses and men have been torn open

by the nails of its hind feet.

The white men prefer to follow the kangaroos with dogs. Every herd of kanga-roos has a leader, known as the old man e boomer, which warns its followers of the approach of danger by stamping the ground with its hind foot, making a booming sound that starts all the kangaroos in hearing on a run. A scarred herd will run twenty thirty miles at times, or until it reach A male weighs from 100 to 17 English make up parties of hunters and follow the kangaroo with dogs somewhat like foxhounds, but of greater size and strength. Women and men join in the sport riding to the hounds on good horses.

"Riding to the place where a herd of the beasts had been seen the day before by bushien." a Sportsmen's Magazine writer says we came to the bush, a growth of ublquitoud trees and tree forms, fit to brush one of his horse. Quiet was the word of caution bassed when we came near the starsely grow ground beyond the bush where the kangard had been seen. The dogs were called in another we rode from the bush into view of the perd's sentinel, and then away went were at the tail tips of the degs. The kanga-roos could not run, but, folding their forlegs across their breasts, they sat down Then, with tail and hind legs, away the went by hops, no hop being less than twenty feet long, and others being more than thirty feet. They cleared shrubs twelve feet high.

"Curiously enough the kangaroo travels laster up hill than down, the dogs catching up on the down slopes. The beast some times breaks its neck while running dow bill by going head over heels. The does be gan to throw their young out of the pouches and we knew they were pressed. They turned suddenly for water. We found the dogs at a water hol-with two boomers at bay. We dismounted and, drawing our knives, waited an opportunity to run in and hamstring them, log rushed in and was caught by a hind a boomer and pressed under water, who it was quickly drowned. Then a dog got one if the because by the back and threw it whereupon my cousin quickly hamstrong it while I rapped its nose with my whip, killing it. We had kangareo tall soup and

### teaks for dinner for several days." FOUGHT AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Gave Battle to a Boy and a Collie Dog.

The Sledge ranch, near San Marcos, is in pretty country not far from the impenerable crags of Palomar mountain, relates the San Francisco Chronicle. Great gray and bald eagles make their eyries on the countain, where they are safe from hunters. and where a view stretches from Rincon In-lian reservation past Horse-thief and Helldlan reservation past ligrae-thief and Heli-hole canyons clear down through the San Louis Rey and Escondido valleys to the ocean, the great eagles on summer days can be seen—specks in the sky—taking a cruise out for stray sheep. On the Sledge ranch there are many sheep, and they owner has been much troubled by the depre-dations of eagles and covetes.

owner has been much troubled by the depre-dations of eagles and coyotes.
Several days ago Henry Sledge, aged 16,
was going through the fields with his dog
when he saw a commotion a half mile dis-iant. The sheep were scattering in all direc-tions and there was a flapping of wings and a
general hubbub. Young Siedge ran toward
the spot as fast as he could, and his dog
ran faster. A great gray eagle had covthe spot as tast as he could, and his dog-ran faster. A great gray eagle had cap-tured a fat young ewe and was tearing her to pieces. He had flicked her eyes out at one stroke of his claws and was using his beak and claws with murderous effect. The dog, a collie, attacked the eagle. Young Siedge saw the fight. The eagle paid no attention to the dog until attacked, when it turned from the dying ewe and returned the attack. For a moment there was a mix-

it turned from the dying ewe and returned the attack. For a moment there was a mixture of fur and feathers, while yelps, howis and growls mingled with the zereams of the great bird, whose scruff was raised, wings half open and claws and boak in active operation. The eagle tried to get at the dog's eyes, but the collie, by instinct, avoided a thrust that would blind it. The dog reached for the bird's neck, but the eagle kept him off.

They rolled and tumbled, with the eagle generally on top, while the boy looked around for a club with which to join the fight. He finally got one and ran toward the combatants. He was just in time. The cagle had secured a powerful grip upon the dog and was attempting to rise from the ground when the boy reached the spot. The dog, bleeding and half flayed, was yelping and ready to quit. Young Sledge struck hard blow on the bird's wing, which cause it to drop the dog. Then it relieves it to drop the dog. Then, its yellow eye blazing, it turned upon the boy. Sledge was scared, but he held his ground because he could do nothing else. He backed off and struck repeatedly at the great bird, which took the offensive and bovered over the lad.

Not the Same Thing. Chicago Post: They had been discussing public official, and one of them finall your official, and one of them finally ventured the assertion that the investigating committee intended to whitewash him "Papa," broke in the little maiden who had been playing with her doll in one corner of the room, "what does anybody want to whitewash a man for?"

"Why, my dear, you don't understand you."

The rich man who pays \$19 or \$15 a day and no one is admitted without the ringing The People, Cities, Fruits and Wrongs of Crete, the Oppressed.

STRUGGLING UNDER THE TURKISH YOKE

Facts About the Island of Crete, Around Which the Powers of Europe Hover Auxiously-Turkish Perfidy.

A Greek mall steamer plies weekly between Piracus, the scaport of Athens, and the Island of Crete, says the New York Sun, and travelers who miss it, and who do not care to wait a week lauger, usually take passage on one of the many small Greek freighters. These freighters touch first at the Island of Syra, the ancient Hermopolis and the residence of the governor of Cyclades islands. After a day in port there they proceed to Crete, touching at the blands of Naxos, Paros and Siphnos, the whole trip

The harbor of Canea, the destination of the vessels, is protected by a well-preserved | dip fortress, one side of which extends down to All this outgo, averaging \$8,000 or \$10,000 the edge of the water. The eastern side of All this outgo, averaging \$8,000 or \$10,000 the edge of the water. The castern side of a day, goes on with the steady flow of a river, without the possibility of stopping it or damming it in any appreciable degree. So damming it in any appreciable degree. So These walls are protected by four ramparts, long as the hotel is open it must be kept two of which face the valley and the other up to the highest standard; its prestige detwo of which face the valley and the other two the sea, and the whole is surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. The northern side of the city is built down to the harbor, which is partly protected by a chain of rocks hardly visible above water. Upon these rocks is a wall 1,130 feet long, in the middle of But on the other hand, the income of a list a wall 1,100 which is a strong rampart. At the eastern new Astor house will have, combined, some table to this wall is a tower with a lighthouse, the light being visible twelve miles away. At the western end there is a fortress with few old-fashioned guns. Although the harda few old-fashioned guns. Although the har-bor of Canea is larger than that of Candia or Retimo, it is very shallow and can ac-commodate only small vessels. Large ships usually anchor in the Bay of Souda, which is divided into upper and lower bays.

"the harbor of Souda is, strictly defined, the upper bay, being five infles long and one mile and three quarters wide, with a depth of 450 feet. On a small island at the entrance of the harbor is a fortress with twelve Krupp guns. On the couthern shore

> the European men-of-war sent to Crete find THE CITY OF CANEA. The city of Canca, being the soat of the overnor general, has clean streets, fine cuses, and some public buildings of consider ble pretensione, saca as the governor's head quarters and the court house, both of which re of modern construction. The military ospital, two armories, and the health officer also fine structures. The population of he city is estimated at 14,610, of whom 4,759 are Greeks and 9,590 Turks, 160 Israelies, and 200 Roman Catholics. Nearly eye propean government is represented by other a consul or a consular agent. Most of these representatives live in the small

of the harbor is the Mediterranean navy yard

own of Halepa, about half an hour's walk Halepa became quite famous on account of the well known treaty of 1878 that was igned there by the Cretan plenipotentiaries and the sultan's envoys. On lotty gro overed with olive, pomegranata, and almond commanding an excellent view of Halepa and the country around it, there stands the famous Ottoman tower of Halepa cilt by the Janizaries. It is well fortifie nd has been a refuge for Turkish familie revolutionary times.

The Turkish quarters at Canea are around the Spanzia square. It was under the plane we shown in the picture that the members the Turkish committee usually met to dis iss matters with the Turkish authorities ining the last revolution. It was impossifor a Christian to pass through the square ithout being attacked by the Mussulmans, is here also that the Mohammedan familes gather in the evening for recreation; they alt on wooden benches and listen to the mic of the Arab musicians of Canca POPULATION OF CRETE.

Until a few years ago the population of the sland of Crete was a matter of conjecture. The most trustworthy census on the island was taken in 1881 by order of Governor Photiades and is regarded by competent authorities, both Christian and Mohammedan, a fairly honest. It gave a total population of 279,165. Of these 265,019 were orthodox Greeks, 73,284 Mohammedans, 253 Roman atholics, eight Armenians, 647 Israelite and thirteen Profestants: Nearly all the in abitants speak Greek. Even the Moham nedan priests and teachers use the Greek inguage in explaining the Koran or the Furkish lessons to their pupils.

Besides Canca there are two other cities

some importance in Crete, namely, or some importance in trete, namely, Candia, inhabited by 13,000 Turks and 6,000 Greeks, and Retimo, with a population of 3,321 Turks and 1,320 Greeks. Both cities licon the northern shere of the island and they are only a short distance apart.

Not far from Retimo is a range of hills, known as the White mountains, with extensive tableland at each call. ive tableland at each end, which are place of refuge during revolutions for the Christia amilies. The mountains are covered wit

families. The mountains are covered with pine, chestnut and celar trees and abound in springs of excellent water.

On the southern coast of Crete there are few settlements of any importance. The conly noteworthy spot is the harbor of Pair Havens, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, chapter xxvii, verse 8, in which the vessel carrying St. Paul to Malta found refuge. Vessels today usually seek refuge in the same port in bad weather. There are but a few small houses at Fair Havens, and these are occupied by Turkish officials stationed there to report to the Aga of Deaki, the chief village of the district, the passing of vessels. These officials have little to do. On the east side of the bay little to do. On the east side of the bay there are ruins of an old Greek chapel dedi-cated to St. Paul; legend has it that the chapel was built on the spot on which the chapel was built on the spot on which the spostle stood when he preached to the na-lves of Crete.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ISLAND. No island has a healthier or more agree-ble climate than has Crete. In the hot-est days of the summer refreshing sea oreczes are seldom lacking, and winter, breezes are seldom lacking, and winter, which begins in December, ends about the latter part of January. The rainy season often continues until late in April, but it very seldom rains in the summer.

A chain of mountains divides the island into what are called the northern and southern slopes. One-third of the Island consists of rocky slopes, another third has a fairly good soil, which remains uncultivated for want of farm hands; and the other third is cultivated only rudely for the same reason. The cultivation of fruit remains as it was centuries ago. The want of progress is owing to the repeated acts of injustice committed against the Christian farmers by the Turkish taxgatherers. Olives and their oil are the staple products of Crete. Valleys from ish taxgatherers. Olives and then the staple products of Crete. Valleys from

If we told you that your baby was starving, that it actually didn't get enough to eat, you might resent it. And yet there are thousands of babies who never get the fat they should in their food or who are not able to digest the fat that they do get. Fat is a necessity to your baby. It is baby life and baby beauty. A few drops of Scott's Emulsion for all little ones one, two and three years of age is better than cream for them. They thrive and grow on it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Orchards of orange, lemon, citron, and al-mond trees abound in the valleys, while chestnut and fig trees are found at the bane of the mountains. A peculiarity of all Cretan woducts is their exquisite flavor, which they

roper facilities for transportation of prodmisrule and arbitrary taxation, Crete provide all Europe with oil and fruits of

Like Cuha, Crete has siways found her curse in the beauties with which nature has endowed her. Since the island was left by the Venetians to the Turks in 1715 no fewer the Venetians to the Turks in 1715 no fewer than nine revolutions have taken place among its people. Each time the revolt was precipitated by Turkish tyranny. The most remarkable feature of all these revolutions is that in no instance have the Cretans been forced by defeat to lay down their arms. Their disarming has been due always to the intervention of some "friendly power" which wished to give an opportunity to the Turkish government to introduce reforms. Whoever has lived in Turkey has his opinion as to the good faith of Turkey in promising reforms, especially when they are exacted by the threat of the demolition of the Ottoman dynasty in Europe. But for "friendly" polaring with the other European powers, as if to force the sultan to carry out the long-promised reforms among the Christians in his dominions, she is the one country directing the sultan's policy in the east. There is not a Cretar of any prominence on the island who has the least faith in the professions of the Porle as to carrying out any reforms.

CRETE'S GRAND OLD MAN. At present there is no man more trusted y the Cretans than the Grand Old Man of by the Cretans than the Grand Old Man of Crete, old Costa Veloudakes, the permanent president of the Revolutionary assembly, and a scion of the oldest families of the island. He has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. He has taken part in every revolution on the island during his time. In the eight-year revolution of 1821 he was at the head of a strong Cretan force, having distinguished himself by liberating sixty-eight Cretan women held in hondhaving distinguished himself by liberat-ing sixty-eight Cretan women held in bond-age in a Turkish fortress. He is a man of fow words, but whenever he speaks his ut-terances carry great weight. His courage is proverbial. At the battle of the Founales in 1866 he was fighting beside his two Wi hout flinching he gave orders to carry the dead from the battlefield; he continued fight Turkey. It is in this harbor that most of ng until the enemy was repulsed. In 1878 e was proclaimed commander-in-chief of all the revolutionary forces on the island, and was subsequently selected with two other Cretans to proceed to the German capital, ing the drawing of the Berlin treaty, to lay before the representatives of the powers To give evidence of the low esteem in which Turkish promises are held by the Cre

tans it is necessary only to quote the remarks recently made by one of the most cor ervative members of the Cretan revolution

"Turkish firmans," he said, "granting re orms remind me of the story of the school-by caught in mischief by his teacher, and hen resorting to all sorts of excuses and omises of better conduct so as to escape is firmans granting privileges to the Chris tans of Crete; you may always look for then whonever some high-handed rascality has been committed by his people and the foreign governments look sternly at him. It is need ess to say that the excitement one you need not look for the fulfillment of his

Public opinion among the Cretans is adverse to the acceptance of any reforms. The revailing opinion at the meetings of the cretans is that they should fight until the nion of Crete with Greece is accomplished

A Short Wooing. Indianapolis Journal: Crouched behind columpois Journal: Crouched behind a ck umnskawzka bush, the aboriginal sav-lay in wait for the object of his affec-us. The maiden approached. He rushed in his concealment, smote over one with war club and carried her off to his hut, ere was no avowal of undying affection, exaggerated loving metaphor. In fact, he afterward took pains to explain to



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one end of the island to the other are covered with olive trees. Next to the olive industry comes that of the vines producing many varieties of grapes, raisins and wine.

How He Got the Girl the Other Man Had Chosen for His Wife. To the world in general they were Mr. Wixom and Major Bluffey, men of wealth retain, long after they are gathered and and dignity. To each other they were Tom shipped. It is the opinion of the oldest and and Joe, for fittles are exchemed between proper facilities for the common proper facilities. those who have mingled in the freemasonry of college life. It was the first meeting in its to the segrorts, and a guaranty against twenty years, and their very laughter isrule and arbitrary taxation, Crete could sounded as it did in the days they were recalling, says the Detroit Free Press.
"I still hold the old gruege, Tom," growle the major, with a manufactured frown, as h accepted another portion of holiday cheer You've never so much as anologized for marrying the girl that I had picked out for

> 'Pshaw, Joe, you're chaffing.' "I've never married, have 1? And I neve will marry. I tell you, I'm jealous yet Say, old man, honest now, how did you pas me in the race. I had all the best of the

"S-ss-h. Wait till I see if that boy on time is about. He's kicking over the trace often enough without having any encounagement from me. It was this way, Jo exacted I saw that nothing but strategy would be he Otte- you. Remember the time I was rusticated? you. Remember the time I was rusticated?"
"Do I remember it! I'd forget my own man dynasty in Europe. But for "friendly" "Do I remember It! I'd forget my own foreign intervention Crete would have secured her indeptedence long ago. Russian diplomacy has frustrated the hopes and applications of the Cretans in last years an Indian, smashed signs, rode through the revolution, and, despite the role she is new dormitories; trampled Prexy's flower garden rmitories, trampled Prexy's flower garden into a muck and wanted to bet him that you could take the campus fence going and coming." Then there was another ring of that youthful laughter.
"That was only the first strategic move

ment. I had heard from home that Lucy was having an outing at Twin lakes. I flew her on my enforced leave of absence Ve boated, swam and strolled. I hired little urchin to fall in the lake one day and then rescued him, though he could swim like a frog. That made me a hero, and she said

"Thunder and Mars! Had I only sus pected, you sly old rascal, I'd have burned the chapel but what I'd been even with

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watch movements. made only by the American Waltham Watch Company, are as accurate timekeeping machines as human ingenuity has yet made possible. For sale by all retail jewelers in cases of any price desired.

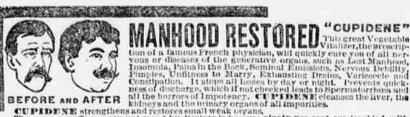


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LESSON NO. 3.

Do you not see Omaha on the globe? Do you not also notice the telegraph wires leading away into distant lands? These carry the news from all parts of the globe direct to the Bee Building. We have already shown you how The Bee surpasses all competitors in amount of news published and now we will have a lesson on

Taking four days-February 14, 15, 16 and 17-being the Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday editions, this is the result:

 THE BEE printed.
 inches
 121¼
 46¼
 52½
 70

 World-Herald printed
 inches
 53½
 38¼
 52½
 53½
 53½
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Here again THE BEE is ahead of all competitorsfor a comparison of Sunday and the following three week days:

THE BEE printed 290 inches.
The World-Herald printed 167% inches.
The Lincoln Journal printed 192 inches. The Sioux City Journal printed 162% inches.

That gives THE OMAHA BEE for the same period: 122% inches (about 6 colums) more than the World-Herald. 98 inches (about 5 columns) more than the Lincoln Journal. 127 inches (about 7 columns) more than the Sloux City Journal.

YOU CAN'T READ IT ALL UNLESS YOU .. Read The Bee ..