OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1898.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Heart of Bolivia.

Where Mules and Donkeys Act as Beer Wagons, Brend Carts and Henraes-Odd Contumes and Castoms-Products of the Earth.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) LA PAZ, Belivia, May 30.—(Special Correspondence of The Rec.)-There is no city in the world like La Paz. Away back from stalls and in which all week long the buyleast-known country of South America, it taken up with market women and everylies in a little basin on one of the highest thing under the Bolivian sun is bought and plateaus of the earth. I have seen the sold. It is Sunday that is the chief market the capital of Corea. None of them is over come from miles around. They buy little fifty feet high. La Paz has walls a thousand outside of that which they purchase in the feet high, and upon one side of it towers markets, and here we shall see all the charthe famed snow-capped peak of Illimant, acters of La Paz, and its life, better than one of the three highest of the Andes, which anywhere else. We leave our hotel on the by actual measurements is about 1,000 feet made by the market people and their cus-bruising be turned into meal. Another vadeep. In this basin the city is built and the green precipitous slopes form its walls and on our left, the streets are filled with color, being called "maize morado." It also except on one side, where the Andes, ragged these curious people moving to and fro in has a very floury kernel and I am told that a precipice the mules are pulled back on their haunches, the stage stops and there below you lies La Paz. It is so far down that you can make out only the outlines. You see a plain covered with terra cottaroofed houses, jumbled together along narrow streets. Here and there is a church. at one end is the big white building which forms the penitentiary, and just under you the walled inclosure made of white pigeon stowed away at so much rent per year until their descendants forget to pay and the holes are wanted for the generations to come. The stage winds about over a road that curves in and out in loops and figure S's in getting down to the city. You see having left the heights, gallop over the cob-Its streets go up and down and the altitude is such that you can walk but a very few steps without stopping to breathe.

A Perpetual Masquerade.

can count every piece of which they are made. The walls of the houses are painted blue, lavender, yellow, creams and green. They are of one and two stories, so open to the street that you can see much that goes on within. The colors on the streets are even brighter than those of the houses. There are in the city at least five Indians to every white, and these dress in the brightest reds, yellows, blue and greens that aniline dyes combined with the Indian taste for the gaudy can make. The especially bright garment is the poncho times has in addition a black felt hat. He find they are drawers made on the dickey shirt order, or merely a half leg of white cotion sewed fast to the inside of the legs of the trousers, in order that he may the easier roll up the latter when in the wet grass or crossing a stream. The Indian women wear hats and their dresses are as gaudy as the blankets of the men, and everywhere there are other queer costumes, as

Where the Cabman Does Not Rule. La Plaz has about 50,000 people. It is the chief commercial city of Bolivia, but from the warmer lands lower down. it has not a street car, a cab nor a dray. I doubt if it has a dozen private carriages, and at for one and two-horse wagons these are un lown. In going about town everyone wilks, and all of the heavy traffic is Cholitos wear shoes of bright yellow kid carried on by mules, donkeys, llamas or Indians. My trunks are carried from one place to another on the backs of Indians and I pay each man about 8 cents a trunk. The bread carrier of La Paz is a donkey with skin boxes, in which the bread is kept, swung across his back. The beer wagon is a mule who has a large case of bottles upon each of its sides, and the furniture movers, whether the thing moved be a table or a piano, are ludians, who carry the articles upon their backs, heads or shoulders, from one house to the other. Freight is brought into the city on mules, llamas, donkeys and Indians. The fuel of the city is, as I have said, llama manure. This all comes in on the backs of llamas in bags. Coco is brough chiefly on donkeys and Peruvian bark and rubber from the hotter lands lower down come the same way. I saw an odd load on a mule yesterday. It was a limp bundle about five and a half feet long and perhaps eighteen inches in diameter thrown over the mule, so that the ends hung down at the same distance from the ground on each side. Beside it on another mule rode a policeman and a crowd of Indian women came wailing behind. It was the dead body of a woman rolled up in a blanket. She had been murdered a few days before for about \$50 which she was known to have saved, and the policeman was bringing the corpse and the criminals to La Paz.

The stores of La Paz are many and some carry large stocks of goods. These are however, chiefly in the hands of the Germans, who, here as elsewhere, seem to have monopolized the trade in all foreign goods. hands of the Cholos, or half breeds, the off- after which process it is said that they can have obliging bankers or a lien on the mint. Under these circumstances the breadth of attempted to and was turned down.

WONDERFUL CITY OF LA PAZ springs of the Indians and the whites. These be kept for a year without spoiling. The Most of their establishments are little more water and allow them to freeze night after than boxes or holes in the walls. In a space night until they become soft. Then the from six to ten feet square a tailoring, a skins are rubbed off by treading upon them Oneer Features of Life and Business in the dressmaking or a saddlery business will be with the bare feet, and the potatoes are carried on. There are no windows to these thoroughly dried in the open air. After drystores. The light comes in through the door ing they are as white as snow and as hard and you can look in and see the employer as stones. Such potatoes form one of the FLANKED BY WALLS 1,000 FEET HIGH and his hands at their work. Nearly every chief foods of the Bolivians. They are a merchant is a manufacturer as well. Many staple article among the indians of the Anof the establishments are managed by women. All of the fruit of the city is sold by them and I doubt if there is a chicha beer saloon in La Paz which has not its Cholo stew. I have tasted them several times. All woman as proprietor. Chicha is, you know, the life of the potato seems to me to have the beer of the Bolivians.

In the Markets of La Pas.

A vast deal of the business of La Paz is done in the markets. There is one square in the center of the city which is filled with the Pacific ocean, across the highest range ing and selling goes on. On Sundays the of mountains on our hemisphere, in the streets outside of this for many blocks are walls of Pekin, of Jerusalem and of Seoul, day of La Paz. Upon that day the Indians kisses the morning and evening suns at an Plaza in the center of the city and walk altitude of more than four miles above the past the police station, down the hill to the Man made the walls of other cities. point where Market street crosses our way God made the walls of La Paz. The great at right angles. The streets are filled with Bolivian plateau, which stretches away to buyers and sellers and we pick our way in waters of Lake Titicaca, abruptly drops at Defore we take our stand in the hues of the rainbow and I can see that it can with a slight publicanism. Indeed his republicanism was cutting and slashing at the Gladstonians in and torn, rise in ragged grandeur in all waving lines of kaleidoscopic colors such as it is used in making and coloring liquors. the colors of the Colorado canyon. Coming you will see nowhere else in the world. We The most of these varieties of corn are to La Paz on the stage from Lake Titi- talk of the oriental hues of Cairo and Cal- grown in the Tungas country, to the east caea you ride for forty-five miles across cutta. La Paz has a dozen different colors and far lower down than La Paz. a plain, by villages of mud huts, through to Cairo's one and the costumes of Calcutta corn there grows from ten to twelve feet Do one side of you is the mountain wall us. Reds, yellows, blues and greens are might grow well in the United States, and of the great Sorati range, the highest of ever mixing one with the other, making I have forwarded samples to our secretary the Andes, and you gallop on and on over new combinations every second. The most of agriculture with a view of testing the a semmingly endless plain. The team is delicate tints of the Andean sunsets seem matter. Another plant, of which I have one of eight mules, changed every three to have been robbed to furnish the dresses already spoken as growing here, is the hours. If you sit with the driver, as I for the Cholito girls. There are hundreds of quinua or quinoa (pronounced keen-wah), did, you grow tired at last and look in vain them clad in shawls of rose red It might be grown at Leadville or on some through the clear air for the city. It is and skirts of sky blue. There are of the highest parts of the Rocky mounnowhere in sight. At last on the brink of hundreds who wear skirts of sea tain plateau. You see it almost everywhere

The Bolivian Baby. us. We have to pick our way about care- are of the size of mustard seeds. They are fully to keep from treading upon them. sweet to the taste and make an excellent Some lie on the cold streets and paw at the | mush when cooked, cobbles or play with the merchandise their mothers are selling. Some are too young on the backs of their mothers, who go on world. There are fruit peddlers on nearly holes in which the dead La Pazites are gard of the precious freight on their backs. is fiiled with fine varieties of quinces, pears, There is one now peeping out of that red oranges and pineapples. There are sweet shawl below us. Its face is brown as a and sour lemons and there are white grapes berry and its little black eyes blink at us each berry of which is the size of a damson from under its yellow knit cap, the ear-plum. There are clingstone peaches as big laps of which stand out like horns on each side of its face. There is another baby a other fruits which we do not have. One parallel roads far below you, and at last, few months older being daudled on the peculiar article looks like a mammoth green streets by its Indian father, and on the bean pod. It is known as the "Picae. ble-stone pavements of La Paz. The town other side of the street we see two little When opened it shows big black beans inyou now find to be one of hills and valleys. tots who are taking their meals at their cased in a pulp which looks like the finest The sights of La Paz form a perpetual There is one whose head is now under- slopes of the Andes, perhaps a mile lower masquerade of bright colors and curious going a search at the hands of its mother, down than La Plaz. Within from fifty to scenes. The very houses look as though who first cracks and then eats the product a hundred miles from here you can get they were intended for the stage rather of her chase as she catches them. This into tropical Bolivia, and by going that than real life. The roofs of terra cotta business is not, however, confined to the distance can have all of the climates from tiles look so clean in the clear air that you heads of babies. It is common to both the tropical heat to frigid cold. The snow Indians and the lower class Choios, and never melts on Illimani. The climate in the most delicate tints of pink, sky hunt, and the feast, the rule being that and the Beni regions not far away the game preserves he is pursuing the chase. In this connection I might relate my adsearch of a fine comb, but the subject is United States to be used in your bicycle

too recent and painful, and I desist. Queer Things Sold in the Markets.

Let us stop for a moment and make notes blanket, with a hole in the center for the upon some of the queer things sold all neck, which every Indian man and boy about us. The goods are spread upon wears. These are usually colored in stripes blankets or they lie flat on the cobble stone and are worn almost constantly day and street. The vegetables and grains are di- belts of the Onondagas, Senecas and other night. Every Indian has also a bright- vided up into piles. There are neither York state Indians, and refuses to give them colored knit cap with knit ear flaps hanging weights nor measures, and almost all up, though it would seem he got them withdown on each side of his face, and he some- things are sold by the eye. You pay so much for such a number of things or so the belts is of the time of Hiawatha, the wears pantaloons which make one think of much a pile. The piles are exceedingly the days when our girls padded their hips small, and things are bought in small quanand panniers were in vogue. His panta- tities. Marketing is done here from day loons are cut full at the hips and the tops to day. I doubt if there is a cellar in La of the pockets stick wide out at each side. Paz, and the average cooking stove would The legs of the trousers are full and from hardly be big enough for a doll's play house the knee down at the back they are slit in America. Think of carrying home a wide apart, showing what at first seem to half dozen potatoes from market. This is wide drawers, which flop about the the size of many of the petato piles offered ankles. Investigate them, however, and you for sale here. And such potatoes! Here is a brown-faced Indian girl who is selling some at our feet. I venture you never saw such little potatoes before. bigger than marbles, and she offers us eight for 5 cents. What queer potatoes they are! Some are of a bright violet color, some are as pink as the toes of that baby who is playing among them, and some are as black as the feet of the Indian girl who has them for sale. Potatoes do not grow large at the altitude of La Paz, and, though there are also large ones in the markets, these come

green and not a few with skirts as red as the sun at its setting. Thier skirts are to the full curve of the calf. Some of the with Parisian heels under the insteps and with high tops which end, in some cases, the bare skin of a rose-colored leg. There but recently in a suit between gloves. How quiet it is! There is the hum of conversation, the chatter of gessip and suit would come to a settlement. now and then the jangle of bargaining; but the crowd moves in and out without friction, and though there are thousands man of that city who has a queer fad. He about you hear scarcely a footfall. Take a neither gives nor accepts any money that you are bare, and a large number of the tender. Whether he fears contamination in Indians wear leather sandals, which make the exchange or only likes to handle the hardly a sound as their owners pass over bright new coins and bills for the pleasure the streets.

sold in La Paz are those known as chuno him a stock of undimmed coins of every (choon-yo). These are sold in large quan- denomination up to half-dollars; beyond that tities and you may see piles of them at every crisp bills to the amount he considers necesstep as you go through the market. There sary. That which he buys he pays for with is a woman who has a large stock spread the exact change, and, should be by chance out upon a blanket before her. The pota-toes are as white as bleached bones. They the seller is entitled to the full amount given are almost as hard, and when you break him in excess of his bill. It is a sanitive them apart you find them almost as tough, measure, no doubt, and very interesting; out of the smaller stores are in the They are ordinary potatoes frozen and dried, but to cleave to it strictly one must needs

dean highlands. They have to be soaked for three or four days before they can be eaten and are often served in the form of a been taken out of them and I find them insipid and by no means appetizing. Perhaps I might be able to eat them if I did not so frequently see the dirty bare feet of the inwhich have an acid taste and must be ex- tinued colonial empire. somewhat like turnips.

Indian Corn of Bolivia. on these Andean highlands. It is carefully What a lot of babies there are all about cultivated and its grains when thrashed out

The Fruits of the Andes. It seems curious to find all serts of fine to crawl and they are tied up in shawis fruits away up here on the roof of the with their business with apparent disre- every square of La Paz, and the market mothers' bare breasts. Most of the babies of white spun silk. You eat this pulp, and we see are laughing, one or two are cry- when cold it tastes to you much like a finely ing. Some are quite pretty, some are flavored ice cream. These fruits come from homely, and nearly all are dirty and Lausy. forty to sixty miles away from the eastern men, women and children unite in the is about that of Paris and in the Yungas the hunter is entitled to all the game that pineapples and the palm trees grow. There he catches, no matter upon whose hairy are wild oranges and wild cotton trees. There are coffee, plantations and in the forests the Indians are gathering rubber ventures as I carried my poor Spanish to be shipped down the Amazon to Para, with me from store to store in La Paz in whence some of it perhaps will go to the

tires. FRANK G. CARPENTER. · PECULIARITIES OF PEOPLE.

John Boyd Thacher of Albany, well known as a collector of American historical matters, has somehow acquired four wampum out the knowledge of the chiefs. One of famous Iroquois chief.

The famous Shelley guitar has at last been presented to the Bodleian library at Oxford by E. W. Silsbee of Boston. Much has been written of this interesting instrument and Mr. Silsbee's purchase of it expressly for the library. It was originally given by the poet to Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieutenant Williams, who was drowned with him off Viareggio, in the Mediterranean, on July 8, 1822. The guitar partly inspired the beautiful poem, "To a Lady

with a Guitar." The meanest man turns up in our highest latitude, which has has lately vacated. He was a miner and came out of the Klondike with postage money to mail about 2,000 letters given him by men there or on the trail out. He kept the postage money and went, leaving all the letters at Dyea, where they have just been found. It is true benevolence as well as enterprise which prompted a San Francisco newspaper to send for all those letters and mail them propped out with hoops and they reach only to people all over the world who have been waiting for them.

What police magistrates in New York do not know, or pass upon with the air of in rose-colored stockings, but more often knowing, while on the bench, is very little, are scores of Indian women in still brighter dressmaker and a customer, in which the dresses carrying bundles on their backs in unsatisfactory dress was produced in court striped blankets of red, blue, yellow and basted, Magistrate Kudlich was forced to green, and there are Indian men and boys admit that he was a mere man and ignorant wearing ponchos of the same gorgeous hues. The seams were crooked, the customer said, There are women in black with black crepe and in despair of understanding the skinned faces with fur prayer mats and spectators and asked their opinions. These prayer books in their hands. They have were so unanimously against the dressstopped at the markets on their way home maker, as far as he could interpret them from church and some are accompanied that he suspected the women of being friends by the men of their families dressed in of the customer, and, pronouncing the whole high black hats, black clothes and black question as too deep for him, he put the case off in a hope that the parties to the

> The Philadelphia Record tells of a rich of it is not divulged. But, whatever the

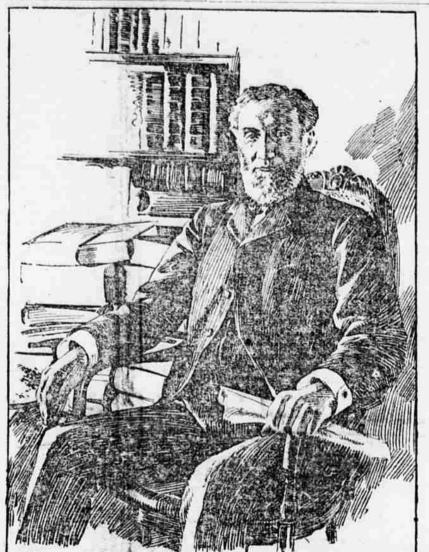
Personal Side of Joe Chamberlain, Minister of the Colonies.

AMERICAN NOTIONS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Statesman of Limited Popularity, but Compels Public Admiration and Support-His Political Methods and Success.

grown by our farmers. Some kinds are of pered, too, that Chamberlain went even mons, as cool as a cucumber. To see Cham-

Mr. Chamberlain did not obtain it. His issued his election address and commenced speeches, first and last, are those of a bus!- a canvass. Suddenly "Brummagem Joe" apness man who knows what he is talking peared; there were meetings, cabals, warn- Bowser Sod House at the Exposition Attracts about and has a consummate gift for lucid lags, threats; things happened-nobody and concise expression. At times he can quite knows what, but the end of it was be frigidly, brutally sarcastic, but it is not | that for the first time in his life Beresford the sarcasm of a polished, cultured nature. turned tail and fied. Before he had been The House likes to hear him because he has in Parliament four years the irrepressible always something to say worth hearing and Joe had organized a machine in the Mid never talks over the heads of his audience. lands on the recognized American pattern Men who were frightened by Gladstone's and owned a little over sixty votes enough earnestness and involved sentences to turn the scale against any ministry-as found it a relief to come down to completely as the most astute boss in the Chamberlain's plain, straightforward United States. That shows how Chamberway of putting things. His voice lain can work things. He worked the Bir-is as clear as a bell, but cold and mingham town council; he worked both the The most commanding figure in British hard and precise. Every word, every syl- liberal and the conservative parties; now public life today is that of Joseph Cham- lable is heard and heard distinctly, but they he is working the British empire. And the dians with which they are sauced. In addi- berlain, the man who has made popular leave the listener unmoved. The gestures secret of his success is simply this—that tion to the above potatoes Boilvia has a the celebration of the queen's birthday in are few and neither natural nor dramatic. he has always known precisely what he number of varieties which we do not have. America and of the Fourth of July in Eng- They remind one rather of the chronic It has bitter potatoes of a dirty yellow color, land. In many quarters he is regarded as spasms of a railroad signal. His great which will grow on the highest plateau. It the greatest conservative English statesman merit as a debater is that he is always ready has tubers which look like potatoes, but of the period and the hope of Britain's con- with an argument and always able to drive American, too, in his dislike for red tape and the plodding ways of officialdom. His posed to the sun before cooking, and others Twenty-five years ago, however, the pres- a very clever president of a commercial It home with point and directness. Imagine business instincts rebel against the cumwhich look like dahlia roots and which taste ent colonial secretary was considered a very company setting forth the results of the brous machinery of the English government dangerous man His work as mayor of year's business at an annual meeting and offices and the winding paths of diplomacy. Birmingham had a tinge of socialism, if doing battle from time to time with an in-I am much interested also in the Indian not communism, about it, and to be even quisitive or disappointed shareholder and corn which I find here. There are many suspected of a leaning toward socialism you get a very fair idea of Chamberlain's species of maize here which we never see in in those days when the excesses of the manner and method of addressing the house. North America. Bolivia has varieties of French commune were fresh in men's minds of interruption can flurry him; no disorder of international misunderstanding is due corn the grains of which are twice as large was to have all the propertied classes in drag him from his point. He is always, as those of the largest specific and the commune were fresh in men's minds. No interruption can flurry him; no disorder to the want of a little frank speaking. He as those of the largest species of corn England arrayed against one. It was whis- he once remarked in the house of Coma bright yellow color, every grain being further than this, that he was something beriain with his back to the wall in the the north and south almost as level as the waters of Lake Titicaca, abruptly drops at waters of Lake Titicaca, abruptly drops at like buse of the rainbow. It is not to be the point of re-



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN (REPRODUCED FROM HIS FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH.)

said to be such that his rejelection to the the coolest and most confident manner, mayoralty of Birmingham was actually op- knowing that when he sat down he would might be considered an insult to the prince contempt and what was far worse, quotaof Wales, who was paying an official visit tions from his former speeches, was to see the statesman whom she most delights to courage of the man was patent and admirentertain at Windsor, who is courted and able. flattered by London society as perhaps no public man ever was before him, should have been looked upon, less than a quarter of a century ago, as a violent incendiary with whom it was not safe to be seen talking in public. That is really the reputation Mr. Chamberlain once enjoyed. It was said at the time that if England could by some miracle be changed into a republic, Cham-

berlain would be its first president. Instant Success in Parliament. When Mr. Chamberlain entered Parliament, he found that the fame of his "Amerlcan notions," as they were called, had preceded him and made him in advance unand John Bright and Lord Hartingdon, dis- prominent colleague and for another ten trusted him as an extremist. The tories renear to being frenzy. Gladstone was harm- simply cannot deliver a funeral oration; he less and John Bright respectable by the has not the right instincts. He tried to lain, who knew him only by his speeches that Birmingham had never allowed John and opinions, hated him from the depths of Bright to pay his election expenses, and the their hearts. The surprise was complete House writhed under the tactlessness of a clean-shaven, boyish-looking man, fault- such an occasion. Mr. Chamberlain has other lessly frock-coated, wearing a rare orchid qualities besides a duliness of the artistic and the single eye-glass of aristocracy, and sense which provoke honorable members began in a quiet, convincing manner and a against him. The House finds him a little perfectly clear, well-modulated voice, to too bumptious. It was remarked that when made his mark at once. At the close of his speak about the British empire as though maiden speech heavy conservatives who he had created it himself. Something of this with him and offer their congratulations. has never lost his hold on it. Whenever the supporters away. Men walk into the opposite word goes round that "Chamberlain is up," lobby to vote against him just for the pleasness to hear him. The knack of parliamenshawls wound tightly about their olive- magistrate called up three women who were tary speaking, by inability to learn which best he might improve his position in the many a clever man has ruined his career, is House. "Well, Mr. Chamberlain," said the

> last ten years there has not been a single debate and come off the victor. As a Public Speaker.

In the way of oratory one does not expect much from a man of Chamberlain's surroundings and up-bringing. Until he entered Parliament at the age of 38 his life was that of a business man and to this day look downward. Most of the feet about has ever previously been used as legal his thoughts and habits and instinctive way of looking at things are founded on the business spirit. Somebody once said of Gladstone that he was Oxford above and Liverpool below. Chamberlain is Liver-But the most curious of all the potatoes reason, the rule is absolute. He carries with pool all through. His education as a boy was strictly commercial and he missed twenty years, building up a large fortune by means that were neither above nor below the morality of ordinary business men.

to the city that year. It seems odd now one of the finest Parliamentary performances to think that the queen's favorite minister, of the last half century. The supreme

. Chamberlain's Limitations

It should be added that there breaks out in Mr. Chamberlain from time to time a vein that is not levely to look upon. His cleverness and adaptability keep him from many mistakes that his instincts would be likely to lead him into; but there are situa tions that cannot be saved by mere cleverness, situations which strip the natural man of his veneer and set him before the world as he really is. On such occasions Mr. Chamberlain does not cut an advantageous figure It was noticeable, for instance, that My Chamberlain pronounced no funeral oratio over Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour spoke and popular with both sides of the House. The Sir William Harcourt spoke, but the man d-fashioned liberals, men like Gladstone who was for ten years Mr. Gladstone's most years one of his foremost opponents said garded him with a detestation that came nothing. The fact is, Mr. Chamberlain side of this low-class, Birmingham agitator. once, when John Bright died, and he made Men who had never set eyes on Chamber- a pitiable mess of it. He told the House when from his seat in the House rose a man who could drag in such a reference on speak on the subject under discussion. He he became colonial secretary he began to would have willingly have clapped him into arrogance appears when things are going prison as an anarchist, found themselves his way in a debate. He has not the art of crossing over the House to shake hands taking victory modestly. A triumph is no triumph to him unless he can round it off It is not a small or easy thing to catch the with the tomahawk and scalping knife; and ear of the House of Commons. Chamberlain it has happened again and again that his not only caught it at the first attempt, but ferocious and truculent eleverness has driven men come tumbling out of the library and ure of "dishing Chamberlain." It is said lobbies and smoking room in their eager- that in his younger days Mr. Chamberlain once asked an old parliamentary hand how with Chamberlain an instinct. Within the veteran member, "if I were you, I should try to make a failure now and then." man on either side of the House who could is a little too "cocksure," and the House cross swords with him in a fair, stand-up takes as unkindly to cocksureness as it does to genius. But these defects are easily explained when it is remembered that Mr. Chamberlain is a man who has had to hew out his own success, with a strong selfassertive character, emphasized by his life in a hard and narrow provincial town.

Most American Man in England. It is almost a commonplace in England to say that Chamberlain is the most American man in English public life. By that is meant that he approaches more nearly than any one else the ideal of a political boss. When he was mayor of Birmingham he took everything in his own hands-gas something by not going to either of the two works, water works, slums, sewage, farms great English universities, where his nar- parks, libraries, art galleries, everything rowness might have been rubbed off and a so much so that a helpless opponent used certain degree of tolerance forced into him. to growl out: "He is not only mayor, but From the school room he went to the town council, too." Later on when he sat counting office and there he remained for in Parliament for one of the Birmingham divisions, he allowed no public man of any prominence to share the representation of the city with him. Lord Randolph Churchill

COMMANDING BRITISH FIGURE | view and imagination that is essential to Charles Beresford tried to break through the best oratory is very hard to obtain and the hedge only three years ago. He even ILLUSTRATES PIONEER LIFE wanted and the quickest way to get it.

His Undiplomatic Methods.

The colonial secretary is something of an

He likes to go straight to the point in the eyes of all the people, partly because it keeps him well in evidence and partly because he really believes that a good deal put the new diplomacy to a very practical test only the other day, when at a public meeting in the provinces he made an open bid for the friendship of the United States and an equally undisguised attack upon Russia. The speech was thoroughly characteristic of the man. It startled and scantions. When the excitement has died away, it is usually found that the end he had in view has been reached. In his own words he was "the best abused man in England" when he deserted Gladstone and broke the back of the home rule agitation; yet time seems to have justified his policy. A good many Englishmen sneered at his way of treating the British empire as though it were so many bundles of merchandise; yet somehow or other Chamberlain has managed to send a thrill of patriotism from one end of the empire to the other, and in three years has probably done more to consolidate it than all his predecessors put together. His opponents used to say that 'too clever by half' would be his political epitaph; but today there is hardly any one who does not look upon him as the one strong man in England, as the only English statesman who sees his way clearly and is not afraid to take it. A Pepular Woman.

For many years after the home rule split Chamberlain was distrusted and disliked by Chamberlain was distrusted and disliked by his countrymen. Today the distrust has countrymen. Today the distrust has coming in rapidly and erecting sod houses, Chamberlain is admired and immensely respected and the nation has confidence in him but there is the rection of him, but there is little in the way of enthusiasm for him among the masses. He lees none of those things which Englishmen like their statesmen to do. He does dwelling. She went in person to Rock men like their statesmen to do. He does county and enlisted the aid of the old setlike Rosebery, or practice wood cutting like Mr. Gladstone. His one hobby, orchid growng, is not of the kind to fascinate the poping, getting in and out of his brougham and hand in gathering the sod or in preparing mounting platforms. In fact, except in consection with politics, he comes very little has to be something more than a politician where there had been no travel. The sod to be really liked. In society he is a great was turned up with a plow in long ribbons favorite, partly no doubt owing to his wife's twelve inches wide and several hundred feet excepting even Lady Randolph Churchill. virgin prairle sod has a strength and tenacposed on the grounds that his principles be overwhelmed with a storm of abuse and Englishman who ever came to America. It desirable for this purpose, Her husband was certainly the most popular ity which makes it easy to handle and very is said that the only adverse comment on When the sod arrived in Omaha the walls Mr. Chamberlain when he was over here were erected in much the same fashion a came from a Washington girl; "He's nice, brick wall is laid, the pieces being laid real nice; but he doesn't dance well. His crosswise and the joints broken. When the steps are too short. I should think he walls reached the proper height, a board earned on a postage stamp." Mr. Chamber- roof was put on and a floor was laid inside, lain's short steps are not his only limita- the latter an innovation of which few of the tions; but with all its obvious deficiences, he is still a strenuous and remarkable char- walls were then plastered with clay and the acter. SYDNEY BROOKS.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Edward A. Park of Andover, Mass the oldest living graduate of Andover iniversity and was graduated in 1826. loston's Fourth of July orator this year. n the question, "Is the use of tobacco a

The Jesuits have a church, a school house and a hospital in Dawson City, and Sisters of St. Anne are on their way from Montreal to nurse the sick.

The Endeavorers at Nashville are to have excursions to Mammoth cave. Luray caverns, Nisgara, Natural Bridge, Loo Mountain, Gettysburg and Washington. 'The Southern Presbyterians have succeeded at last in getting their negro churches and ministers to set up for themtelves, and an organization has been

The statement of a New Jersey soldier in a letter to his sister that "this ship is full of heathen and I'll bet there isn't a bible on board," induced the Baptist church in Camden to purchase 1,000 New Testa-

ments and send them to the soldiers. A man in bearing away a large chip from tree that Gladstone had cut down, said to comrades: "Hey, lads, when I dee, this shall go in my coffin," "Sam, lad," Baid his wife, "if thou'd worship God as thee worships Gladstone, thou'd stand a better chance of going where thy chip wouldn't

burn. The Churchman states that the Episcopal Board of Missions has been obliged to de cline sending young men to mission fields unless they could first secure their own States for 1897 was 198,250,000 short tons, support, but now they "will send every fit applicant." The church is called upon to was a fraction less than \$1 per ton, a slight applicant." money."

CROSSING THE BAR

Alfred Tennyson. Sunset and evening star
And one call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar When I put out to sea. But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the bound
less deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell, And after that the dark! And may there be no sadness of farewell When I embark. For the from out our bourne of Time and

For the from out our bourne of T Place The flood may bear me far, I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have crossed the bar

Bravery. "She will marry me in Detroit Journal: spite of my poverty!" he cried.

His eyes were filling with tears of joy; uddenly they desisted.
"But what," he faltered, "If she brave enough to spend the summer at seaside? Ha!" Ah, he would think up many stories of prowling Spanish fleets, and all might yet Lord be well.

Much Attention.

PRIMITIVE DWELLING OF MANY YEARS AGO

Queer Little Domicile Built of the Turf of the Nebraska Prairies is Viewed by Thouunnds.

The Nebraska sod house on the bluff tract is one of the greatest attractions among the group of state buildings. This house, representing a class of domicile, unknown to any section of country except the treeless prairies, is intended to represent the habitation of the pioneers of the west, as the log cabin illustrates a corresponding period in the settlement of the spreading forests of the eastern and central states. There are still in existence in various part sof Nebraska and other prairie states, sod houses, around which cling many fond memories of happy days, and whose walls bear the scars which tell the story of many a conflict with the Indians, who resisted the encroachments of the white settlers.

Some of these sod houses were quite pretentious and boasted of several but the great majorite rooms. were similar in every particular to the sod house erected by the Nebraska exposition commission as an illustration of early days in Nebraska. The Nebraska sod house contains but one room, this being dalized by its boldness; but it had its ef- divided by means of a moveable screen so fect and added to his importance. That is as to insure partial privacy. The house is the way with most of Chamberlain's ac- about 14x20 feet on the outside and the walls are six feet in height and two feet in thickness.

Light Upon the Subject.

All kinds of curious questions are asked by the crowds of people from eastern states, and many from Omaha who daily visit the sod house. A general ignorance seems to prevail as to the manner of constructing a sod house and its desirability as a dwelling. In this connection, a recital regarding the construction of the Nebraska sod house may shed a little light on this subject.

When the Nebraska exposition commission decided to erect a sod house as a part of the Nebraska exhibit at the exposition, arrangements were made with Mrs. L. Bowser of Norfolk to erect the house and inhabit it during the exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser came to Nebraska in 1884 and took up their residence in Rock county, in the northern central part of the state. They erected a sod house in the Diamond valley at a time when there were no other settlers in that section of the state and lived in Bowser was qualified to look after the erection of a specimen of this unique form of day. The occasion was made a jollification and all the people in that vicinity took a

Gathering the Material. A place was selected where the virgin sod before the public; and in England a man had never been disturbed by the plow and Mrs. Chamberlain, long. Gangs of cutters followed the plows formerly Miss Endicott, has been pointed to and cut the sod in two-foot lengths. This again and again as the most popular Amer- was loaded into wagons and hauled to the ican woman who ever came to England, not railroad and loaded into freight cars. The

early sod houses could boast. The interior

house was ready for occupancy. These houses are cool in the summer and warm in the winter, the thick earthen walls being good non-conductors.

Mrs. Bowser is very much at home in her god house, and her callers are very numer-Rev. Denis O'Callaghan, D. D. of St. ous. Old settlers of western states who Augustine's church, South Boston, is to be have themselves lived in sod houses, are the most numerous among her visitors, but United Presbyterian General as- large numbers of people inspect the place, embly has called the presbyteries to vote who have never seen such a structure, and they usually express surprise that any one would think of living in such a place.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Veron, N. J., has a girl blacksmith, Paper floors gain favor in Germany, In Spain blacksmiths get \$3.90 a week, A Texas ranch contains 150,000 head of cattle.

We consume 450,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. The Louisville & Nashville railroad com pany has restored the 1893 rate of wages. The increase benefits 17,000 employes.

The report of the building department in New York City for the first quarter of 1898 shows 1,909 permits for new buildings to be erected at a total estimated cost of \$25,414,-

The new city charter of San Francisco, Cal., contains a provision that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor on all municipal work, with \$2 per day as the wage.

What will probably remain for a short time the largest electric generator for street railways has been ordered for the Boston Elevated railroad. It will have a capacity of 5,000-horse power.

The total output of coal in the United 'show her daring by furnishing men and decrease as compared with the previous

> The Central Labor union of Springfield, Mass, has decided to start a retail shoe store to handle only union made shoes, as the shoe stores of that city do not seem to be disposed to handle that class of

One man can do the work of eighteen men with a new machine just put on the market, to be used in laying asphalt pave-ments, while in Philadelphia a box-making machine has been invented which will turn out 1,000 boxes per hour.

The American Machinist notes that there is at present some complaint by the bicycle makers that their foreign trades has diminished in volume. The assigned cause here is the difficulty of securing at the seaboard ocean-carrying room.

The average annual output of wood nov-elties in Maine has a value well over \$1,-000,000. One of the most interesting branches of the industry is the manufacture of wood rims for bicycles. The factory where the manufacture is carried on has a floor space of 74.800 feet; its daily output averages about 1.800 rims, and the value of its yearly product is about \$120.000. The wood the posed of three pieces, glued and pressed together with such force and exactitude that the rim appears like one piece, and only the most searching examination case detect the joints.