# ATT UNITY THE SUNDAR, SOVEMBER 18, DOME OF TREE PACED



# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

Physical and Fiscal Features of the Best Managed City in the World.

GERMANY'S CAPITAL

METHODS OF A MODEL MUNICIPALITY

In Berlin They Run Things in the Interest of the Citizens.

FOR BEAUTY, HEALTH AND COMFORT

Millions Are Spent That Streets May be Clean and Luildings Safe.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT FIRE INSURANCE

Everybody is Heavily Taxed, but the Re suits Are Admirable-Polite but Persistent Espionage of the Police-In the Constant Care of the Kaiser

BERLIN. Nov. 1.- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. ]-Berlin is emarging its boun daries, and suburban towns are to be taken into the city within a short time which will give it a population of more than 3,000,000. This will make it the second city of the world, for Paris has less than 2,500,000 and New York and Brooklyn together counted up by the last consus only 2,250,000. Berlin has grown like a green bay tree since the Franco-Prussian war, and there is no city in the United States which has increased so fast in population. In 1860 she had less than 500,000 people, and before she went to war with France she had only 750,000.

After the war the people flocked in from all parts of Germany, new houses were built everywhere and, on the basis of the \$1,000, 000,000 which Germany was to receive from France, the capital had a great boom. It had a panie in 1873, but it recovered from this and it has been growing steadily from that time to this.

It now covers the area of twenty-five 640 acre farms and the Spree valley, upon which It is built, is as flat as a floor. It is built on a sor! of sandy plain and the Spree river runs through it, and there are canals and arms of this which cut up the city and which are covered with beautiful bridges. There is no place in the world where you will find such a uniformity of good build ings. The houses are of vast size and you can drive for miles and miles through broad well paved streets which are walled with three, four and five-story houses, all substantially built and all looking clean and new. The most of these houses are of brick, covered with studeo, and it is only in the old parts of the city that you find any monstrosi ties in architecture.

Best Managed City in the World.

Berlin is the best managed city in the world, and its city fathers regulate the style of the buildings which shall be put up. You can't build a dog kennel without showing a design of it at the city hall, and no man can put up a signboard on his own house until he has shown a diagram of it and has gotten the permission of the government. You can't put down a pavement in front of you r house without a permit, and the government watches your building and insists that you uske your walls just so thick, and the ceilings must be of a given height and the fronts must be of a uniform pattern. In building the house you are not allowed to litter the street with your bricks and mortar, and all the materials for building must be kopt in-

ment by which posters can be put up is in connection with round sheet iron tubes which are on the corners of the streets, and which are about fifteen feet bign and of the diameare about fifteen feet high and of the diame-ter of a hogshead. These are especially for the pasting of bills. They are not unsightly, and on them you find the theater advertisemonts and business posters. Within the last few months the Urania company has been putting up suvertising pillars all over the city after a plan which forms perhaps the best advertising scheme in existence. These pillars are about fitteen feet high, and they are by no means unorna-mental. Iney are as big around as a flour barrel, but are octagonal in shape, and they are the most valuable guide that any city can have. They are connected with the observa-tory of the city, and there is a clock on each of them that always gives the correct time. Above the clock there is a star showing the points of the compass, so that you can tell the directions from any place you may nap-pen to be. Below this star there is a globe which moves by machinery and which tells you the positions of the stars from day to day. Boside this stands the clock, which has four round diss in different sides of the pillar. One of these gives the time at the pillar. One of these gives the time at Berlin. Another gives the world time and a Borlin. Another gives the world time and a third shows how the earth stands in the solar system from day to day. Below this, with shades throwing an electric light upon them at night, are places for advertisements, them at night, are places for advertisements, which are in frames under glass. These revolve every minute and mixed up with the advertisements are tables of information about the city. In one of the plates below them there is the time of vrains leaving the city by all the reads and another plate shows you the condition of the barometer, the thermometer and of the humidity of the air from hour to hour and sceps a record of it, Upon these pillars you can always find the nearest police station and the nearest post-office, and there is a little plan of the section of the city in which the pillar stands, with the streets plainly marked, so that by going to one of these you can always find just what you want without asking questions. I do not know the cost of these advertising pillars, but as new ones are being rapidly put up I judge they must be profitable. Such other street advertising as is done is with the sandwich men or by dodgers. You find men distributing bills everywhere and there are plenty of grotesquely dressed figures carry ing bill boards. The people advertise very well in the newspapers, and altogether they make their wants known without defacing

the buildings.

The German Police, Speaking of the German police, they put on more airs and are far more obacxious to strangers than the policemen of St. Peters-burg. The Berlingte are said to have been very modest and anasymming before the formans whipped the French, but since then their concett has grown immeasurably, and a German soldier or a German polleeman struts about with more airs than a drum najor. He has a high idea of his authority and he meddles with all kinds of business quite as much as do the policemen of Russia. It is the boast of the government here that knows every night just where every one of its subjects sleeps, and the moment you urrive at a hotel you are asked your name, our place of residence, your profession, and this is forwarded by the notelkeeper to the police. If you take a longing in the city outide of a hotel you are asked for your passport, and if you stay any time in the city an investigation will be begun of your ante-cedents and your biography thus gathered

will be filed away here. I have a friend in Berlin who left Germany about twenty-five years ago and went to America, where he became an American cit-izen. He was in the German army before ne left and served with honor, leaving the service with the consent of the government one time prior to his starting for America He concluded to keep house here and he had hardly settled in his quarters before a policeman called upon -him and asked for his pass port. Po gave it. He then wanted to know how long he was going to stay and he told him that he expected to stop a year. Said he: "I tried to get rid of them, but they came again and again. At first couldn't find my passport and they said they would come in tomorrow at a given said they would come in tomorrow at a given hour. I happened to be out when they came and they came the next day. They wore vory polite but very persistent, and if I hadn't found it I believe they would be coming now. Well, they examined me again and again and at last took my affidavit. They next dome they have been been been They asked me where I had been every week of the year since 1866, and they wanted me to give the day on which everything had occurred. They wanted to know the time at which I went to America, how long I had stopped in New England, and when they left they had a record of every blace and everything I had done in America, and; I have no doubt they wrote to the German egation at Wasnington to find out whether hao told the truth. They wanted to know the streets on which I had lived in Berlin before I went and the numbers of the houses in which I had boarded, and I have no Joubt they have filed an accurate state ment of everything I have done, and if should develop into a socialist or anything o that kind they could spot me at once. Something About German Taxation "I was surprised," continued this man to find how much they did know. After had lived in my house about three montas got a notice to come and pay my taxes and went to the tax office. I was asked what my name was and where I lived and they found ne in a moment, and one of the clerks pulled mt a book and said: 'Yes, Mr. Blank, you me Berlin August 1 and registered a he Central notel. You stayed there a weel when you went to a pension on Friedrichs strasse and stayed there two weeks. Then you went back to the Hotel Central, and in was just three months ago that you took your present rooms, paying 150 marks for them.' I was thunderstruck at what the man knew, but he had everything right and ie had gotten the amount of my rent from the landlord, which had been turned in ac ording to law. They tax you here on your income, and they get at your income by looking at your style of living. It is generally estimated that a man spends one-third of his income for house rent, and as 1 paid 150 marks for rent they estimated that I made 450 marks a month. If I had had better rooms I would have paid more tax, and if a man lives in mite. ine style here he cannot evade taxation curious thing about it was that they waited three months before they taxed me. Had I gone away in two months and a half I would not have bad to pay a cent, but they watched ac, and as soon as my three months werip they made me step up and pay my taxes magine New York waiting three months to ax a stranger. Every man who makes merthan \$105 a year here is taxed on his income and overything under the sun in Berlin pays tax of some sort or other." Run by the Kaiser. You are not in Berlin long before you find that the emperor runs the city. The soldiers of his army are more dictatorial and offe Sive in their manners than these of Russia. Germany is supposed to have a free press, but a correspondent cannot write anything against the kaiser here any more than he could against the car in St. Petersbarg. He may have one or two letters published, but as soon as they get back to Germany he will be invited to leave the country. I heard to day of an instance in which a Russian wrote omething about the suitan and the czar which was not pleasing to the Germans. ladies. was told to leave Berlin and be raid to go. It is important to have a passport on you here in Germany, especially if you are mov-ing about in places that are at all question-able. There was a man arrested for murder here not here was a man arrested for murder hero not long ago. His arrest was and unwarrantable and he tried to get damages, but the courts said he could have rone because he didn't happen to have his passport with him at the time he was usjus u rested Speaking of the kaiser, there is a good dea of the politician about his nature and he is atways coddling the working classes. It is then. not many months since by his orders Berlin got new Sunday laws and the stores are now aly open from 10 a. m. until 12, whereas they used to be open all day long. Now only the cigar stores and the cating establish-ments are open, and though the servants and laborers have a rest the people are dis A great many families here have been ac customed to buying their Sunday dinners from cook shops or of getting parts of them, such as the ice cream and roasts, from such places. Now they have to make them them-selves or order them on Saturday. The closing is a good thing, for in the past the clos-back of work in nearly all the stores until 10 o'clock at night and in the factories the lab-orers were forced to put in Sanday mornings in the cleaning of machinery. The police new enforce the closing of the stores and the people, though they growl, submit

lice. They describe the girl just as a pass-port does, giving ber age, size and the color of her oyes and hair. You have to state where she came from, and when she leaves you have to send in another statement saying she has gone. If you say she is a good gif and honest and the reverse is true and she goes somewhere else and shows herself to be a thief, you are liable to be fined for giving her a false recommendation. This is the same with all sorts of servants, and a dishonest person cannot get a place here under false protenses, nor can a man here easily escape the payment of his debts. One of the curious institutions of the city is an intelligence office, as it might be called, where records of these passports are kept and where you can go and find out just where any man or woman is stopping. If John Smith, who owes you a bill, moves to another part of Berin to escape you a whith moves to an-other part of Berin to escape you you have only to go to this office and by paying a few cents you will get a report which will tell you just where he has lived in the city and where you may find him at present. There

is no chance for a man to escape or hide here and the argus eyes of the government are always upon you. FRANK G. CARPENTER, CONNUBLALITIES.

A golden wedding was celebrated in the Milwsukee poor house last week.

During the past twenty years 328,000 di-orces have been granted in the courts of the United States. Paul B, du Chailiu says that while he was a Africa he had 22,000 opportunities to marry and declined them all.

Two deaf mutes were married at Spring-field, O., the other day. This is one of the ases where silence; gave consent. Old women say that the more a man spends on a girl during his engagement, the greater the likethood that she will want for necessities after they are married.

Percy Goosehead-J don't want to marry a blue-stocking-some girl that knows more I. Evelyn Sparks-Why don't you say at nce that you mean to remain a bachelor! Anxious Woper-Then, sir, I have your er. Ah, if I only thought I could win her ffections! Eager Father-Why not, my fections!

affections! Eager Father-Why not, my dear sir, why not! Plenty of others have ucceeded. Her Father-I believe you wish to speak to me about marrying my daughter? Her Adorer-Yes. What are your habits, sir?

And I also wish to inquire concerning the amount of money you save each year, and to ask if you think you can make me happy. The first Philadelphia belle to marry in the olumbian year and go to Chicago to spend the horsermoon in the city of the World's fair was Miss Alice Vanuxem, daughter of the late Frederick W. Vanuxem, who be-came the wile of John L. Cochran of Chicago has week ast week.

The wonding of Miss Clara Potter, eldest daughter of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, to Mason Davidge, only son of Mrs. York, to Mason Davidge, only son of Miss. W. H. Davidge, took place on Wednesday afternoon in the chantry of Grace church. implicity.

Rich Merchant (to his daughter)-I say, cmma, I thing that young man who calls on mercial agency last week to find out how uch I was really worth.

The engagement is announced of Mis-The engagement is announced of Miss Marie del Valle to the Marquiz Aguadian, her cousin. Miss del Valle is also cousin to Lady Mandeville. Lady John Lister Kaye, Miss Emily Yznaga and Ferdinando Yznaga. She made her debut in New York society last winter, but after the death of her great uncle, Mr. Yznaga, went out very little. She is an extremely pretty brunette, with unusual grace of manner. She will live in San Sebastian, Spain. Noroton and Darien, Con., were much astir Noroton and Darien, Con., were much astir Saturday of last week on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth H. Tilley of

Darien to Mr. Frederick Clark Taylor of Stamford. The event was rendered doubly interesting on account of it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the brille's parents, at whose residence at Darien a dual reception was held immediately fol-lowing the nuntial ceremony. The house was bright with floral decorations and the elegant presents displayed.

A wedding of great interest to old New A wedding of great interest to old New Yorkers was one of the events of Thursday last, when Miss Coralle Livingston Gardi-ner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's island, was married to Mr. Alwander Cor of Frained. The pride Winter Life of the Braming Romany in London Towa is Hard.

RELATIONS OF THE COSTER AND THE GYPSY

Pitifully Amusing Makeshifts of the Nomadie Folk to Maintain Existence Within the Cramping Confines of the English Capital.

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LONDON, Oct. 31.- [Correspondence of Tun Bng. ]-To me there is something inexpressibly pathetic in the unvarying good humor and kind-heartedness of English gypsies when their hard and bitter, though selfchosen, mode of life is considered. And this is nowhere on earth made so plain and emphatic as when you find them in and about Lond n, all the brightness of the summer roads and lanes but a memory, and the cruel deprivations of winter-generally a winter's battle for existence with a million otner lowly-stering them squarely in their stoleal faces.

Crafty, wary, hard, unworthy vagabond though you deem him as he confronts you in this battle for life and those he loves, he truly has another side, a cheery, good and maniy one, too, that without one lota of the promoting to which all modern society stands indebted often glows with kindness, generosity, helpfulness, good cheer and a spirit of positive loveliness, Au ugly word is never heard in a gypsy

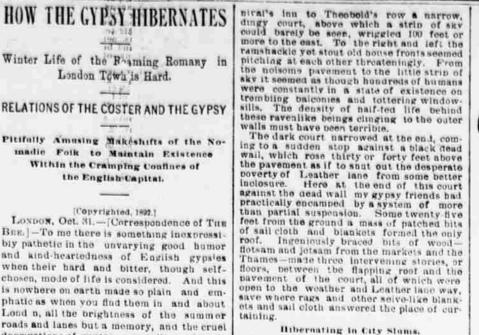
samp or band. A selfish act is never seen. The eternal goading of a mean woman, the brutal obscenity of a bad man, the hateful jealoustes of neighbors, the contemptible rivalries of pretonded friends, each and all are as unknown as poison in the pure sir of heaven they breathe in tent or upon the road.

There is a quality of sincerity and tenderness in their doings with each other that is over simple, childlike and beautiful. Their mirth, merriment and jolilty are all considerate. Railiery is tolerant; wit never a murderous weapon. With them good cheer is seidom license; merry-making leaves litthe sting; liberty never knows lewdness. Ignorant as they may be of your books; obstantely as they refuse the "civilization" of which we bbast; secretly proud as they are of the ostracism which brands them as are of the ostracism which brands them as an outlaw race; heathenish as you must consistently call them because they hold your creeds in contempt—they are yet more than the peers of any living people in everything tender and true and loyal growing into and out of the domestic relation, and in all that which yields, with-out law or force, and as if unconsciously, the helpful goodness which ever prompts and helpful goodness which ever prompts and always exceeds exact justice to one's fellows.

Gypsy Colonies in London.

There are undoubtedly hundreds of locali in London and its farreaching suburbs. have visited nearly three score of these places within the past few years. In some instances they are in the most densoly and forfornly populated sections of the metropolis. Here perhaps is the stableyard of some ancient historic ina among the sheas and outcouldings of an abandoned warehouse or manufactory, in the moldy, cobwebbed pre-cints of some habitation which has got into hancery and inevitable decay, and even Whitechapel purlieds, and upon the roofs o ouses at the edge of the huge masonry sustaining some of the rallways, many of which pass out of the city above instead of through or beneath it, will be found single families or little communities of the Romany folk. All are working in their way as if for dear life to sustain life until the springtime exo-dus shall free them from their hateful imprisonment; and, contrary to general belief r what any one may say, some of them are

Following up the trail and traits of gypsies while in their Loadon winter quarters brought me originally among the simost as curious costermonger fold; and I found that



These stories or floors were about six feet square except the lower or pavement story, which was as long as the prowess of the gypsies could make it against the hordes of the stifter was as a start of the story of the the stifling court. An aperture had been made in the dead walt which with a few bricks and a little mortar provided a capital chimney piece. The draught was perfect. There was a good deal of comfort, too, about this extraordinary fireside. The cart was "whortled," that is, turned bottomside upwards for a table. A shelflike piece of tim-ber had been fastened against one side wall for a lounging bunk and bench. A ladder ran from this along the wall to the second story where section the wall to the second story where cooking utensils and food were kept

But the most curious of all was the nightly disposition of the donkey, what was left over from the day's hawking and the gypsy family itself. Immediately on arrival, the donkey was hauled up by rope and tackle into a fittle cage which con-stituted the the third story under the sail cloth roof. Such vegetables as were left that the family did not us were stored on a shelf alongside the donkey, and on retiring for the night the family, comprising eleven grown people and children, ascended it., the second story loft, and, in a manner, fished all movable belongings up after them. "Yes," admiringly said old man Lovell, the head of this gypay house, after I had just witnessed the sprawling donkay housted into his care for his rest and provender. "Hus

jess hall goes hup inter hour 'ole by night, an' pulls the 'ole hup arter hus!" The east end district locally called "The Mint," where London's ancient mint was located, is another favorite haunt of gypsies in winter. From Laut street in the Horough to Blackfriars road are more than 100 almost impenetrable lanes and closes. The region was the former haunt and home of Jack Shephard and Johnathan Wild, and from the same locality have sprung many of the noted prize fighters of our time. Billings-gate porters, the most jaunty and rollicking of all London costermongers, and a class of gypsies who are noted for their fistic prowass, are the sole inhabitants. Into thi savory region one must come well introduced ; but when once known as a true friend of any inhabitant, progress through the quarter is attended often with even embarrassing greetings and familiarities.

### Types of Gypsy Classes.

I found the gypsies of this locality, who number perhaps lifty families, which means fully 500 souls, chiefly those who ply their various vocations at country fairs and all huge gatherings, such as the Derby and London holiday "outings" at Enping forest and the like. They are a portion of the vast hords of least winsome but most picturesque En glish gypsics who, casually seen, pearest represent the fakirs of our American courtry fairs, our circus followers and the brawling nickel-winners of such summer and seaside resorts as Coney Island and Nantasket. The "Punch and Judy" shows are getting into their hands. They are beginning to exhibit freaks and control the merry-go-rounds All the fruit and nut stands at fairs are now in their hands, and the stands at lairs are now in their hands; and the cocoanut (here salled "cockernut") ranges, where a nut can oc-casionally be knocked from a deceptively built tier at a penny "a shy." one of the most popular forms of initiatory gambling sports at all fairs and outing gatherings in England, are all owned by these cunning gypsies. Their fists are as ready as their tongues, and their women folk are the most brazenly insistive and picturesquely attired fortune-tellers in all the world. But the genuine drom rajans or gypsies of he road, whose vocations of today are really hororable, thriftful and distinguished by downright hard work and fair dealing. hough still full of genuine gypsy traits and bearing in a mild form the gypsy taint of dickering and dukkering (fortune-teiling), are the gypsies who, in their enforced win ter London tarrying, retain most the manner of the summer road life. I should think there could be found from 10,000 to 20,000 of these in the suburbs of London, from No-vember until March. These are entirely exclusive of several thousand more who never leave London, but travel in endless circles about the outer edges of the great city, interminable Bedouins at all outing gatherings; peas and strawberry pickers and lavender gatherers in the summer, hop pickers in the autumn, and scavengers in general the remainder of the year. They camp where they work, and though often reduced



side of the lot. You have to fence of the street while the building is going on, and when your house has reached the neight of the second story you must build a roof out over the sidewalk to prevent the bricks of mortar failing on those passing below.

The building is done much better than rith us and much nore economically. Nearly all the mortar is mixed at one place and there is a mortar company here which sells the mortar ready mixed to the builders and which carries it about in iron wagon and delivers it just where it is needed There is no reason why such a company might not make money in the cities of the United States. The Berlin establishment is paying dividends of 25 per cent on its capital, and it sells its mortar like coal at so much per wagonload or per ton.

### How Berlin Makes a Million a Year.

I don't know how much New York runs behind every year, but there is scarcely a city of the United States which is not steadily increasing its debt. Consul General Edwards teils me that Berlin makes a profit of 5,000,000 marks every year over all of her expenses. or \$1,250,000. The city owns two-thirds of the gas stock and it sees that its people have good light. There are gas lamps on the corners of every street and the posts are of a tasteful pattern. Each post has four burners and the lamps are so aided by reflectors from above that thei power is doubled. The posts are higher than notice that some of them have Argand burners. This gas stock is ver-valuable and the gas company furnishe very private houses as well as the city,

It is the same with fire insurance. The city iasures its own buildings and it is against the law for another insurance com-pany to give out policies on buildings. The pany to give out policies on buildings. The city, in the first place, sees that the buildings are properly put up and that the protectio against fire is of the best character, and it then makes every man take out an insurance policy to prevent loss in case of fire. The insurance stock is good and the city, of course, makes money by it. The only other insurance companies of Berlin are those of life insurance and those which insure per ional property.

You can have your furniture insured by private company, but the police are liable to sure it, and all foreign insurance companies have to own enough city bonds to guarantee any losses which their subscribers might sustain. The Equitable, the New York Life and other American companies have offices here and they do quite a large business. They decidedly object to this regulation as to the investment of a part of their funds, but they can't help themselves.

## Millions for Clean Streets.

The streets are well kept. Berlin is fast becoming a city of asphalt, and you can drop your bandkerchiet aimost anywhere and mek your bandkerchlet almost anywhere and pick it up without solling it. The city takes care of its own sewers and it has a number of farms on itsoutskirts over which these street sweepings are scattered by the paupers of the city. The sewage is pumped out of the bewers on to the farms, and through this the land has become the most fertile in Ger-many. many

A large part of the cleaning of the streets is done by beys, who get something like 25 cents a day and who are at work on every block gathering up the dirt as it falls and or a wet day scrubbing off the streets with rub ber brooms or a sort of rubber hole. These boys sometimes work in gangs, and a haif of them will take up a street and pus the dirt on to the sewers, leaving the road as clean as though it were scrubbed. If this scrubbing is done at night clean sand scatter d over the streets to prevent the biorses or men from falling, and the whole coty, in fact, is run in the interests of the pople and of health and beauty rather than in the interests of politicians and corpora-

It costs more than 2,000,000 marks a year to keep the streets clean and there are 700 street cleaners. The civil service rules ob-tain even as to these boys and their wages are raised after they have been working on the streets for three years.

### Berlin Advertisements.

The buildings are kept as clean as the streets and every man has to wash down his house about so often, and it is against the law to put up bill boards or to paste portors on the houses. When Buffalo Bill was here he was almost crazy because he could not get any place to plaster up his big posters of his 'Wild West" show, and the only arrange-

### people, though they growl, submit, House Servants and the Police.

You can't hire a servant giri here in Berin without going to the police, and you have to make out two statements whenever you hire a servant. One of these statements is for your landlord and the other is for the po-

Cox of England The bride's ancestors were among the first to settle in this country, and they have been people of prominence and wealth for generations. The bride wore some beautiful point lace which comes from the treasure chests of the old nanse on Gardiner's island and some super jewels sent from England by a very wealthy brother of the groom, who, unlike most of the Englishmen who come over here to marry is well-to-do as regards this world's wealth

THE BOYS HAVE THEIR SAY.

Detroit Free Press: One of the homeliest men in Detroit has a beautiful little gir about 5 years old. The other day she was sitting on his lap with a handglass before her. She looked at her father a then looked at herself and turned to her mother. "Mamma," she inquired, "did God make

"Yes, daughter." "Did he make papa, too!" "Yes."

Thenshe took ano ther look in the glass at herself. "Well," she said thoughtfully, "he's doing great deal better work lately, isn't he!'

Spokane Spokesman: Recently two little mites were playing on the grass at a Sixth avenue residence when a kindly faced man

came along. "Oh, oo do away !" cried one whom he at-tempted to catch. "I don't like oo tos oo chews 'oucco." "Weil, your papa chews tobacco," urged

the gentleman "No, he don't, he chews gum," cried the "Then your father does," continued the gentieman, turning to mite No. 2. "He don't!" yelled No. 2 violently; "he chews the rag?"

Mrs. Slimson-Willie, since you have been

playing with that little Rawson boy, your clothes don't last half so long as they did. Willie-J can't help it, ma. He's the only her Lean little in a more than he's the only boy I can lick in the neighborhood.

Teacher-Now, Ernest, what is the eman ing of "regeneration!" E nest (quickly) -- "To be born again." Teacher-Would you like to be born again.

Ernest Ernest-Not much! I might be born i girl. Miss Antique (taking seat politely prof-fered in crowded railway carriage) -- Thank you, my little man. You have been taught to be polite, I am glad to see. Did your nother tell you to always give up your seal

o ladies! Polite Boy-No'm, not all ladies; only old

Mr. Figg-H'm! I see that the loss to the people of Hamburg from the late cholera epidemic will amount to 10,000,000 marks. Tommy-if they was to take the small pos ney'd get more's ten million marks, wouldn' they, pawf

Visitor-Why, how big you are growing. Tommy! If you don't look out you will be getting taller than your father. Tommy-I don't care if I do. I'll get even Pop'll have to wear my old pants cut

# lown for him. Teacher-Tommy Toughboy, for what is Christopher Columbus distinguishen ! Tommy-He wuz de fust man t' git onto dis

ountry. Tommy- Paw. what's a nomad? Mr. Flagg-Why, it-he is a man who has lixed habitation or home. "Aud is his wife a nomadam ?"

WEEPING WATER, Neo., Oct. 28, '90. -Dr. Moore: My Dear Sir-I have just bought the third bottle of your Tree of Life. It is indeed a "Tree of Life." Doctor, when you o kindly gave me that first bottle my right so kindly gave me that first bottle my right side was so lame and sore and my liver en-larged so much that I could not lie upon my right side at all. There was a soreness over my kidneys all of the time, but now that trouble is all over. I sleep just as well on one side as on the other, and my sleep rests and refreshes me, and I feel the best Pve felt in fifteen years, and I know that it is all due to your Tree of Life. Yours very truly, D. F. DUDLET. For sale by all druggists.

For sale by all druggists.

there were hundreds of gypsy families own-ing kindred ties to costers who sought quarters among this class and at once fell inte their manner of work and ways. Acquaintance and confidence soon brought me to many of these almost unknown gypsy and coster communities in the very heart of Lon-Two of them are very interesting and his

up Holborn way and should come to ancient Furnival's inn, you might note that its de-crepit back hangs over the entrance to a narrow lane. This is Leather lane. Scarcel vide enough beneath the back windows 'urnival's inn to permit the entrance of lonkoy and cart, it gradually widens toward l'neobold's row, and to the east and west i self entered by almost numberless close and courts. No casual frequenter of Ho born would notice it, but the locality is one of the densest in London in point of population. Among the thousands of lowly huma living here are fully 500 costermongers, and in the winter time half as many gypsies. The great resort of all these folk is the "Leather Bottel," a public house within the shadowy precinct.

Opinion of a London Coster.

There are many odd places and studies ners. The former class rather pride themselves on their utter reckiessness the matter of gambling, carousing and drinking. While they live in outire barmony with their Romany friends and possess a certain respect for their winter companious which permits of no trifling, it is easy to se that from the coster standpoint of ethics the tawny folk are not considered fairly progressive. They are too quiet. They attend closely to work and minimize the ill effects of poverty in London.

"Gor bli me !" said a friendly coster, "'ov can ye ave comfort hout o' yer neighbors, 'less ye can 'elp carry 'em 'ome now an' agin from the 'Leather Bottei'?' Strike lucky! if Hi doan't believe they'd rather heat wittles than lick pewter! ["Licking pewter," it must be known, is coster for "four ale."

Most of the gypsies in this locality live from a half dozen to a score in a room. They possess the scantlest array of household Their native ability to make th utensils. most of little earbies them to patch up a few seats and they sleep comfortably and cheerily packed together like herrings. Some of their abodes are wretched beyond description to one who is unable to comprehend their own gladness at getting on at all. They work hard and long, being first at the great mar-kets and last to leave the streets. Handbarrows are used by most of these. The mother, father and the grown sous and daughters all share in the severe work of pushing the barrow or cart. Many will cover twenty and thirty miles a day in their rounds.

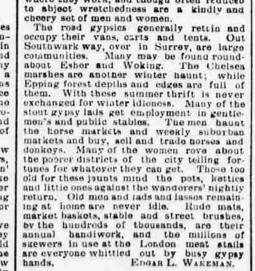
The little folks left at home work on bastets, color leaves and wild grasses of which they have brought in a supply of material from their summer wanderings, and which are sold to the lowly for mantel ornaments. or whittle out skewers for meat stalls. All do something and earn something. If there is a loss in one day's trade, they work the harder the next. Addrauss keep from starva-tion, which is more than many who are not heathens can do in Landon; and some even get through the hard, wet, foggy, sleety, bone-wringing withor with their lives and a few shillings to the good.

## Home for Maw and Beast.

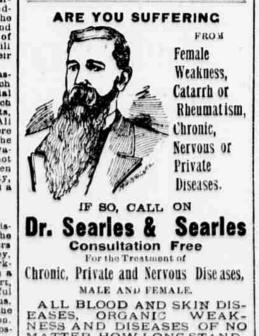
A few who huddle in these congested dis-tricts have the regulation coster cart and the helpful donkey, and most curious quarters are often found for both gypsies and donkey. Last winter, while haunting this bit of dark-

Last winter, while haunting this bit of dark-est London I got on very good terms with a gyosy family who had lost their donkey cart, and nearly their donkey, through fateful collision with a Hammersmith 'bus. It was early in the winter and the loss pratty nearly meant starvation. There are scores of dealers in cos-ters' carts and barrows in London where a cart or barrow can be hired, though at rainous rates, or purchased on though at ruinous rates, or nurchased on weekly payments. At one of these 1 made a first payment of 10 shillings on a donkey first bayment of the gypsy family, became surety for the remainder and the incident furnished to me thereafter open sesame to the innermost recesses of Leather lane.

It was in one of these innermost recesses that my gypsy friends had their habitation, and it is certain that a no more curious dwell-ing place and disposition of home belongings were ever seen. About half way from Fur-



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