

EMPEROR OF GERMANIA

Kaiser Wilhelm II. as Ruler, Army Commander, Father, Friend and Individual.

MONARCH OF MARTIAL MILLIONS

Something of the Great and Expensive Army the German People are Proud to Pay For.

EVER READY FOR EVERY EMERGENCY

Modeled to Meet at Any Moment with the Precision of a Machine.

UNDER THE KAISER'S CONSTANT CONTROL

Home Life of Germany's Ruler—Care of His Children's Education—A Moral and Devout Monarch—His Physical Demeanor and Fine Courage.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—[Special Correspondence of The Bee.]—I have had a good chance to learn something of the young emperor during my stay in Berlin. I have seen him a number of times on the street. I attended one of his reviews and saw him march up and down the line in the uniform of a Prussian colonel, and you can't walk along the streets of Berlin without always being in sight of his photograph. There is no monarch so much as the young Kaiser. There are at least a hundred different sittings of him for sale, and you can get photographs of him at every stage of his existence from babyhood to manhood. He has been photographed again and again since he has been emperor, and his poses are so many and so ostentatious that they are really laughable. One of the most striking photographs in the light of the present situation is one which was taken at Friedrichsruhe, Bismarck's home, in 1888, when the young emperor visited him there. Bismarck stands with his dog beside him, leaning on a cane and with a military cap on his head. The young emperor is also in military dress uniform, and the two are smiling at one another. The Kaiser, who has a face that is as terrible as hell, has a cane in his hand and looks as though he would club the man at his feet. This is the face of Alexander II. as pictured in the waters of a mill pond. The picture is a fair representation of the two men, and Alexander is as phlegmatic as the Kaiser is nervous and impulsive in his actions. The Kaiser is on friendly terms with the Kaiser, notwithstanding the newspapers to the contrary. He has sized up the young man in his own way, and his estimate of him was given when he made the remark, which I have quoted before, in which he said, "The good God knows everything, but the emperor thinks he knows all things better."

The One-Armed Emperor. The emperor is very fond of hunting and every winter he goes to Russia to hunt. He has a couple of friends who are large game rates in Russia, whom he has engaged to hunt with him. He has a very large collection of bears, and he is very fond of them. He has a good appetite, for he takes good exercise, to keep his system in good order, and he walks and rides a great deal. Every one knows the infirmity of his left arm. It has been withered since he was a boy and it is about four inches shorter than his right arm. In the taking of his photographs he is always careful that this arm is not prominent in the picture and he is rather sensitive in regard to it. He often carries it in the breast of his coat or on the belt of his waistcoat, so that it is not noticed. He gets along wonderfully well with one arm and his right hand, as one of his friends said to me the other day, "He is like a man and he has the grip of a prize fighter. He has a patent knife and fork, which slide into one another, which he uses on the table, and when to a certain extent supplies the loss of his left hand. He is said to be a very good shot and he handles the gun very well. To see Kaiser Wilhelm on horseback you would never imagine that he had only one hand. At this review of his troops he rode a magnificent bay stallion and he galloped over the field at the top of his speed. He managed his horse perfectly and he seemed to be in his element. This parade took place on the great drilling grounds near Herlin. There are about the size of a 1,000-acre farm and they are as smooth as a floor. Nearly the whole of this ground was covered by the troops and the emperor watched the review with him. He was also on horseback and the two formed a magnificent pair. A photograph was taken of him as he rode home from the field with the troops behind him, and it looks as though he was holding his horse with two hands instead of one, and as usual he rides at the head of his army.

Germany's War Machine.

His photographs have been taken in nearly every different uniform that the army has. He watches the drilling of the troops very carefully, and if a regiment pleases him he presents on the uniform of this regiment and the soldiers consider this a reward and are very much complimented by it. He is very rigid in his conduct with the army and he is doing all he can to make Germany a vast military camp. He encourages the establishment of a military club in every village and a constant drilling goes on over the whole empire. The soldier is omnipresent here and you can't get out of the hearing of a military band in Germany. There are nearly 500,000 soldiers in the army, and it is the most wonderful machine ever gotten together. Think of 1,000 horses being so trained that they keep a perfect step and so that they make so many steps to the minute and march with perfect harmony with one another. The Russian soldiers are like clockwork and the artillery and the infantry move across the field like one machine, worked by eyes of even more accurate. I have seen the Russian soldier and the French soldier, but they are nothing like these, and I doubt whether in all the world there has been any time such an organization as this. Speaking of the German army, we have had here until within a short time ago one of the best of our military attaches. You know the War department sends officers as attaches to our different legations with instructions to report from time to time upon the condition of their army and to inform us whether any new military inventions are made. We have an excellent man of this kind in St. Petersburg in the person of Captain Allen and for the past few years the German army has been the study of Captain Bingham who was lately removed from Berlin to Rome. I talked with him before he left and he gave me some interesting information regarding the constitution of the troops here. Said he: "You can have no idea of the wonderful machine that this German army is. It is a masterpiece of organization and has services to the open air with his troops, and he put down gambling in his regiment when he was in the army before he became an emperor. He is doing all he can to develop the moral condition of his people, and with all his liberality he has not neglected the police. He is not a fanatic, though he has been pictured as such, and his religion seems to be a broad one. I understand that he is a very social man in his private life, and he has a high dignity when he is off duty. He has no trills nor furbelows about him at such times, and his whole face is lit up when he talks to his friends. He has a way of winking at people in the party during his conversation, and when he shakes hands he shows his teeth, which is very peculiar. He is full of personal magnetism, and though it is hard for a king to have a friend I believe that the "Little Kaiser" has a number of friends here. Berlin. His best friends are men of solid and nerve, and as for the emperor himself there is no doubt of his having his fair share of courage. He showed his mettle in the Bismarck affair, and the rest of the government into his own hands. It is generally conceded now that he could not have gotten along with Bismarck, and though the Germans here are sorry to see the old chieftain out of office and though they respect Bismarck as a great man, they do not admire the Kaiser and to think that Bismarck's expulsion might not have been such a bad thing after all. As between Bismarck and the Kaiser, the latter is the better man with the latter. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Philadelphia is discussing ways and means for a high school building to cost \$5,000,000. Cornell university educates free 512 students in the new York state at an annual cost of \$100,000. The decision of the Catholic archbishops on the school question is considered a decisive victory for liberalism. A leading educator and a dentist of San Francisco, has been placed in charge of dentistry at the Stanford university. Several Indians of Sisseton have contributed \$50 as a prize fund, the interest to be given yearly for the best essay written by a pupil of the Dakota university at Mitchell. The number of public schools in France is 60,000, and of private schools 15,000, with 1,000,000 pupils. The cost of the last census \$9 per cent of the men and \$3 per cent of the women could sign their own names. In 1890-91 12,680,973 pupils were enrolled in the elementary schools of the United States. In 1890 there were 2,987,335. The average daily attendance in 1890 was 1,144,908. For the support of public schools in the United States \$2,244,000,000 was appropriated, or an expenditure of \$2.24 per capita. School property is valued at \$7,330,729. The various new buildings which are in process of erection at Princeton are probably none which will supply a long-felt need more than the Princeton Inn. The building is being erected by a stock company composed of the alumni and students of the college, and is designed to afford suitable accommodation to the alumni and guests of the college. The annual report of the state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana shows that the number of white male persons of school age in the state at the beginning of 1892 was 283,051; colored males, 8,181; white females of school age, 322,047; colored females, 8,425. Total number of persons of school age, 613,604. There are 6,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the public schools, but the daily attendance was only 300,000. The number of teachers required to teach these children was 12,000 males and 6,500 females. The number of public school houses in the state on January 1, 1892, was 9,331. Of these 2,700 were of brick, 5,000 of wood, and 10 of stone. The increase in the common school fund in 1891 was \$1,584,002, making the total fund \$9,128,133. The total number of children in the common schools during that year were 85,536,199. There are 9,123 organized school districts in Kansas and a total school population between the ages of 5 and 21 years of 247,678 are males and 244,123 females. This is an increase over the school population of 1891 of 107,478. There are 2,900 of the public schools, 382,225 pupils, of which 196,043 are males and 186,182 females. The average daily attendance for the year was: Males, 119,096; females, 118,290. The number of teachers employed in the public schools of Kansas is 11,151. The average wages of male teachers is \$12.15 per month, female teachers \$9.42 per month. The average tax levy for school purposes was 12.10 mills. The estimated value of the school property of the state, including land buildings, is \$7,700,000. The value of the Kansas 7,088 school buildings, which contain 11,273 rooms. During the year 179 new school houses were erected at a cost of \$2,629,629. The total school bond indebtedness of the state is \$7,282,083.

TALKS WITH THE TOYS.

Boston Globe: Little Davy had a pet cat to which he was so devoted that her anxious mother feared her affection was excessive, and undertook to lessen it. "My dear," she said, "I have a surprise for you to-day. What would you do if she were to die, for you would never see her again?" "Oh, yes, mamma," replied the little one, "I would go and see her in my busy again when I went to heaven."

FARM PRICES IN OLDEN TIMES

A Record of Labor's Scant Reward in Two Centuries.

VALUES IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

An Instructive Glimpse Backward to the Times That Tried Men's Souls and Brought Little Remuneration for Abundant Energy.

The statistical bureau of the department of agriculture publishes an interesting and valuable memorandum, showing the prices of various articles in revolutionary times and during the early years of the present century. It is a systematic registry of prices and results, which runs through the farm experience of two generations, in the very heart of the original settlements of the Atlantic slope. The record comprises three original books, including 348 pages of accounts of products sold, of wages of labor and the charges for board. This transcript is furnished by Mr. H. P. Plummer of Plover, Hanover township, Luzerne county, who owns and occupies the farm on which his grandfather, Elisha Blackman, resided from 1791 till his death in 1848, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the north branch of the Susquehanna river. The farm was purchased by Mr. Blackman from 1805 to 1812 inclusive, and from 1770 to 1804 by his father, also named Elisha, first in Lebanon (New London county), Conn., and from 1772 to 1778 on his farm near Wilkesbarre, in the Connecticut Susquehanna purchase, to which the Blackmans had emigrated. On the 31 of July, 1778, occurred that most cruel Indian butchery, the massacre of Wyoming, in which young Blackman, then 18 years of age, fought and was slain. He and his father succeeded in escaping from the valley, with father and mother, two younger brothers and two sisters. The younger returned to Connecticut and the entries here produced were afterwards made in that state till 1787, when he returned to the farm near Wilkesbarre, where he resided until his death in 1804. The latter data are recorded by the son during the thirty-eight following years. A period of seventy-three consecutive years of the father's record. The younger Elisha did not return to Connecticut, but retreated to Stroudsburg, on the Delaware river, only to return in August, and in October following, as soon as it was practicable to re-occupy the farm, he returned to Wilkesbarre, helped to bury the dead of the Wyoming battlefield, participated in skirmishing and fighting, and in gathering such crops as had not been wholly destroyed by the Indians, and afterwards returned to the farm near Wilkesbarre, where he resided until his death in 1804. In 1791 he moved to Hanover township, and built a log cabin and established a new farm, on which he lived to the time of his death. The latter is the son of the younger Elisha, and the younger Blackman. So much of history and biography is necessary to show the localities and conditions and the personnel of these records.

An analysis of these statements of prices shows that the retail valuation of maize in the colonial period was less variable than at present and averaged about 50 cents per bushel, or two-thirds the prevailing rates of recent years. During the period of the war with England, near the beginning of the century, prices were advanced to about 75 cents per bushel. Between 1820 and 1830 the value had fallen to 50 cents. In 1836 it was high again. On the contrary, wheat shows a very wide range in price, fluctuating from 60 cents to 1.25 per bushel in the decade before the organization of the national government. In the years following the price went to \$1.17. Later it is charged at 87 cents to \$1 per bushel. In 1821 it was \$1.18. In 1817 it was sold at \$2, in the season following the almost universal crop failures of 1816, noted for its frosts in every summer month. Other grain was cheap. Buckwheat was sold at 25 to 40 cents per bushel; oats at 24 to 25 cents ordinarily, in exceptional years going at 40 cents. Rye was nearly as valuable as wheat, except in years of marked scarcity of the better grain. Peas and beans rarely brought more than \$1.25 to \$1.50, half to two-thirds the usual retail prices of the present time, and frequently sold at \$1 per bushel, or less. Beef was low, from 3 to 5 cents ordinarily, or 5 to 7 for the more valuable pieces, with some variation at different dates for the same qualities. Mutton is charged at 50 cents. Pork appears to have been higher than beef, and was frequently charged at 5 to 7 cents, while salt pork was occasionally sold in small quantities from the surplus of the farm supply, is comparatively uniform at 10 to 12 cents, equivalent to a Pennsylvania shilling. In one instance a pig of sixty pounds is charged at the rate of 4 to 6 cents; in another, one of sixty-three pounds at 34 cents; presumably these were live weights. A "granum of ham" is noted in 1791 at 60 cents. The price of and varied from 15 to 13 cents at different dates. Veal is rated at from about 4 to 6 cents. Shad were cheap, usually 4 pence; in one place a charge of \$4.44 is made for 100 shad; in another the cost of 131 was \$5, at the same rate. Game was abundant in those days, and therefore cheap. Repeated sales of venison are noted, at the uniform rate of 24 cents, or 3 pence per pound. Bear meat was slightly scarce, usually charged at 10 cents. Pigeons were in extraordinary abundance, especially about the close of the eighteenth century, judging from frequency of mention, as well as from the price named, which was uniform at a shilling per dozen, 13 cents per pair, in a present century the maximum was 25 cents. Elderly readers will remember the flights of flocks of pigeons which darkened the skies during the first third of the present century, of which any recent experience fails to give any adequate conception. There are several items relating to tanned skins, necessarily coincident with a plethoric supply of game. The price of deer skins is given at \$1.17 each, and the charge is \$1 to \$2 for a bear skin. A dog skin is rated at 40 cents; a sheep skin at 60 cents. Milk was charged at about 2 cents per quart, for small quantities; there was a considerable demand for it, and a neighborhood demand such as in recent days commands 4 cents in the country, and 6, 8, or 10 in the cities for milk do-

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