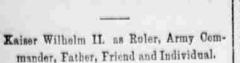
## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY NOVEMIER 27, 1892-TWENTY PAGES.



MONARCH OF MARTIAL MILLIONS

18

Comething of the Great and Expensive Army the German People are Froud to Pay For.

EVER READY FOR EVERY EMERGENCY

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

UNDER THE KAISER'S CONSTANT CONTROL

Home Life of Germany's Ruter-Care of fits Children's Education-A Moral and Devout Monarch-Ilis Physical Defect 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 roviews 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 in the world who likes to be photographed 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 sinco he has been emperor, and his poses are so many and so osteniatious 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 undress uniform, and the two are smiling at one another like two lovers, and no one looking at them would suppose that trouble could ever come between them. Now Bismarck has been humiliated by the young emperor and dislikes him heartily. The young emperor reciprocates the feeling, and the photograph is the personification of a diplo-

matic lue. Another photograph which is equally interesting is one taken on a steamboat where the kaiser and the czar met last summer. The kaiser here leans against one of the smokestacks of the ship and his face wears a terrible scowl. He has a cane in his hand and be looks as though he would club the and be looks as though he would club the man at the right of him, while the face of Alexander III. is as pincid as the waters of a mill pond. The picture is a fair repre-sentation of the two men, and Alexander is as phlegmatic as the kaiser is nervous and snasmodic in his actions. The czar is on friendly terms with the kaiser, notwith-standing the newspapers to the contrary, but he has sized up the young man in his but 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. meror is very fond of huntin

EMPEROR OF GERMANY Case of wars with the different nations. And every officer's place in the schedule of trains which will supersede all other schedules the moment war is declared, and this is so arranged that the commander of the army here could go and telegraph to any officer to take such a train and go to such a place at a moment's notice. Ready for Every Emergency.

"When the Franco Prussian war was de-clared, it is said that you Molike was awakened at midnight and told of the fact. He said coolly to the official who aroused him, Go to pigeonhole No blank in my safe and take a paper from it and telegraph as there directed to the different troops of the empire. He then turned over and went to sleep and awoke at his usual hour in the morning. Every one in Berlin was excited about the Every one in Berlin was excited about the war, but Von Moltke took his morning walk ns usual and a friend who met him said: "General, you seem to be taking it very case. Aren't you afraid of the situation! I should think you would be base!" 'An," replied Von Meltke, 'an of my work for this time has been done long beforehand and everything that can be done how his been done."

"The army has stores at various points." "The army has stores at various points." Captain Bingham went on, "and they are ready for every emergency, and every com-pany and every officer is down in the scheme for every situation that might come up, and the whole works like clockwork. Germany is ready for war with almost any nation here

at any time. If the emperor presses the button the army will do the rest." The improvements in army methods are wonderful, and the German government here is experimenting all the time on powders, balls and guns. It keeps its chemical experts at work upon the food for the army, and it has been experimenting on potatoes and peaduts and core as meal for bread."

Horse food is quite as important as human food, and they have here condensed food for horses. They have balls of horse food so small that a man can carry enough in his pocket to feed a horse for a week, and they are studying the concentrated essence of food for horses. Upon such food the horses of for horses. Upon such food the horses of course will run down, but they can march a week and live. The constituents of these foods are kept secret, and in 1870 the army was supplied with nea sansage, which formed a first class food, and of which the rest of Europe had not -read prior to this time. Germany has its own military mills for the grinding of the food and its military expenses are enormous.

It costs more than \$100,000.000 every year for the army, and the change in a gun or in a rifle ball often costs fortunes.

### German Proud of the Army.

The emperor is the head of the army, and he has the entire control of it. It is not subject to public opinion and the German troops have to obey him unconditionally and they swear an oath of fidelity to him. \$78,394,729.

The emperor is now not yet thirty-four years old. He has bardly reached his prime and it would be wonderful if he did not feel somewhat inflated by the power which he has somewhat inflated by the power which he has unter him. Think of it! He knows he has the best military muchine ever gotten together and he has 500,000 men always midor arms. He knows that he can call 2,000,-000 soldiers into the field by raising his finger. and he has 250,000 horses ready to mount his cavairy. There are other troops which can be called from the neople which make his war strength fully 2,000,000 of trained fight ing men and this vast army is so organized that it can be directed by him sitting in his palace in Berlin and pressing his fingers on the telegraph button which calls his officials

to him The machinelike character of the whole is wonderful and a German officer is expected to be a machine, and he is punished if he acts on his own responsibility. One of the most famous officers of the war of 1570 achieved a victory by acting quietly without orders against the cremy. In America or in France he would have teen made a hero, bat in Gor-many he was stripped of his command and ordered to go nome. This was General Steinmotz. And I am told here that offleers are not given places because of their bravery, but because of their ability to handle troops. There is no such thing as favoritism in the army and promotions are by merit rather than by length of service. Influence counts for nothing, and while Bismarck was chapcollor his two sons were serving as privates. I find the Germans are very proud of their army and they do not object to the military service. As it is, every young man who is physically able to serve has to go into the army at the age of 20 and he has to serve in

the standing army seven years. It is true this takes a good deal out of his life, but the average wages of male teachers is \$42.15 per ilitary training strengthens his shoulders. broadens his chest and makes a man of him, and he learns how to obey and gots an educa The average tax levy for school purposes was 12 1-10 mills. The estimated value of the school property of the state, including land buildings, is \$10,703,708. There are in ion which makes him a good citizen. These German people are a far healthier people than we are and a large part of their good Kansas 7,088 school buildings, which contain 11,273 rooms. During the year 179 constitution comes from their military serv school houses were erected at a cost of \$151, Returning to the kaiser and his photo 620. The total school bond indebtedness of the state is \$5,282,083. graphs, a large number of his pictures repre-sent him with his family. He has a beauti ful home life and he is very fond of his childron. He has five children, all healthy, bright and good locking, and the little crown Boston Globe: Little Daisy had a pet cat to which she was so devoted that her anx-ious mother feared her affection was excesprince, who is now about 10, is an officer m the German army, and he puts on quite as many airs as his father. He often rides with his father, and his father makes him obey

ris emperor. ris is doing all he can to develop the moral

8.5

condition of his people, and with all his idosyncrasics he has many good points. 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 geolal man in private and that he throws off his dignity when he is off duty. He has no frills nor furbelows about him at such times and his whole face lights up when he talks to his friends. He has a way of winking at people in the party during his corversation, and when he shakes hands he shows that he means it. hands he shows that he means if. He is fuil of personal magnetism, and though it is hard for a king to have a friend I believe that the "Little Kaiser." as he is called, has his friends here in Berlin. His best friends are men of solidity and nerve, and as for the emperor himself there is no doubt of his here is his start of courses.

doubt of his having his full share of courage. He showed this when he dismissed Bismarck and took the reins of government into his wn 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 chancelor out of office and though they respect him they are fast coming to admire the kaiser and to think that Bismarck's exputsion might not have been such a bad thing after all. As between Bismarck and the kaiser, the Germans will always go with the latter. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

# EDUCATIONAL.

Philadelphia is discussing ways and means for a high school building to cost \$5.0,000. Cornell university educates free 512 New York state at an annual cost of \$160,000. The decision of the Catholic archulshops on the school question is considered a de-cisive victory for liberalism.

Miss Luella Cool, a leading dentist of San Francisco, has been placed in charge of entriaty at the Stanford university.

Saveral Indians of Sisseton h ve con tributed \$50 as a prize fund, the interest to be given yearly for the best essay written by a pupil of the Dagota university at Mitchell The number of public schools in France is 60,350, and of private schools 14,500, with 137,000 classes in all. At the date of the last census 59 per cent of the men and 53 per cent of the women could sign their own names.

In 1889-90 12,686,973 pupils were enrolled in the elementary and secondary public schools of the nation. In 1880 there were but 9,867,535. The average daily attendance in 1830 was 8,144,038. For the support of public schools in 1890 the sum of \$140,274,848was appropriated, or an expenditure of \$2,24per capita. School property is valued a

Among the various new buildings which are in process of erection at Princeton there is probably none which will supply a long felt need more than the Princeton Inu. building is being erected by a stock com-pany composed of the alumni and students of the college, and is designed to afford suitable accommodation to the alumini and guests

of the students on their visits. The annual report of the state superin tendent of pupile instruction of Indiana shows that the number of white male persons of school age in the state at the begin ning of 1992 was 383,654; colored males, 8,181 white females of school age, 362.947; colored females, 8,425. Total number of persons of school age, 763,207. Of this number 531,841 boys and girls were enrolled in the public schools, but the daily attendance was only 350,050. The number of teachers required to teach these children was 13,441; 6,789 men and 6,652 women. The number of public school houses in the state on January 1, 1892 was 0.801. Of these 94 were of stone, 3,990 of brick, 5,698 of wood, and 10 of logs. The increase in the common school fung in 1891 was \$71,548.62, making the total fund \$9,928, 13.39. The total revenues for the support of

the common schools during that year were \$5,636,199.94 There are 9,123 organized school districts in Kansas and a total school population between the ages of 5 and 21 years of 495,801, of which 254,675 are males and 244,123 females. This is an increase over the school population of last year of 1,670. There are enrolled in the public schools 352,225 pupils, of which 196,043 are males and 186,182 females. The average daily attendance for the year was: Mules, 119,036; females, 120,091; total, 296,-209. The number of teachers employed in the public schools of Kansas is 11,151. The

onth; female teachers, \$35.42 per month.

TALKS WITH THE TOTS.

# FARM PRICES IN OLDEN TIMES

A Record of Labor's Scant Reward in Two Centuries. VALUES IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

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

The statistical bureau of the department of agriculture publishes an interesting and valuable memoranda, show ing the prices of various articles in revolutionary times and during the early years of the present century. 11 is a systematic registry of prices and results, which runsthrough the farm experience of two generations, in the very heart of the original settlements of the Atlantic slope in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The record comprises three original books, including 348 pages of accounts of products sold, of wages of labor and the charges for

bourd. This transcript is furnished by Mr. H. P. Plumb of Peely, Hanover town-ship, Luzerne county, who owns and occupies the farm on which his grandfather, Elisha Blackman, resided from 1791 till his death in 1845, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the north branch of the usquehanna. The records were made by Mr. Blackman from 1805 to 1842 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 Wilkesparre, in the "Connecticut Sus-quehanna purchase," to which the Blackmans had emigrated. On the 3d of July, 1778, occurred that most cruel Indian butchery, the massacre of Wyoming, in which young Blackman, then 18 years of age, fought and slew an Indian antagonist, and succeeded in escaping from the valley, with father and mother, two younger brothers and two sisters. The father returned to Connecticut and the entries here produced were

afterwards made in that state till 1787, when his occupancy of the farm near Wilkesbarre was again resumed, where he continued to reside 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 is thus covered.

The younger Elisha did not return to Connecticut, but retreated to Stroudsburg, on the Delaware river, only to return in August, and in October follow ing, as soon as it was practicable to reconnoiter six miles from the fort at Wilkesbarre, helped to bury the dead of the Wyoming battlefield, participated in skirmishing and lighting, and in gathering such crops as had not been wholly destroyed by the Indians, and after-wards entered the military service, first as a volunteer and subsequently as an enlisted soldier, serving in Colonel Sherman's regiment on the Hudson. In 1786 he returned with his brothers to the Wyoming valley and built a log enbin on the abandoned farm, where he was rejoined by his father the following

year. In 1788 he married Anne Hurlbut, and in 1791 moved to Hanover township and built a log cabin and established a new farm, on which he lived to the time of his death. Mr. Piumb is the son of the daughter of 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 ces 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 this century, prices were advanced to about 75 cents per bushel. Between 1820 and and 1830 the value had fallen to 50 cents. In 1836 it was high again. On the contrary, wheat shows a very wide range of fluctuation. The lowest values were 60 to 67 cents 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 It went up to \$1.50 in 1814, and in 1817 was sold at \$2, in the season following the almost universal crop failures of 1816, noted for its frosts in every sum mer month

livered which farmers are furnishing at 3 cents, and even lower, on centract, to middlemen. The price of cheese is stated at 7 to 8 cents, in the war period going up to 12, and of butter at 1 shill-ing, or 131 cents, and from that price to 17 cents in certain seasons, though in 1816, the year of great agricultural scarcity the price ran up to 25 cents. Apples were ordinarily sold, in abundant seasons for 124 cents per bushel, at 25 cents in loss productive years, and 37 cents in sensons of greater scarcity, at 50 cents in 1823, and once, in 1836, the charge is \$1, and in 1841, 74 cents. Ciler was sold by the gailon at 15 to 20 cents, and by the barrel from \$1 to \$3, according to the supply. The value of hay is sometimes made as low as \$5 per ton, ranging, according to the supply, from \$4 to \$5.

Wages are registered by single days' work, as a rule. In some cases monthly wages are indicated. In comparison with present rates, which are near to \$1 for transient labor and \$1.75 and \$2 in harvest, the rates for varied service were only about a third as much. Ordinary unskilled labor was remunerated at the rate o 33 cents per day, that requiring a degre of skill 42 cents, and harvest work cents-in a few cases a little more. The differentiation in 1771 was: Work on highway, 33 cents; breaking flax, 33 mowing, 50. Such differences were quite uniform 'till the close of the sightsenth century. Then mowing or reaping was frequently charged at 67 cents, and in 1811 there is a charge at that rate for mowing, and at the same time one of \$1 for cradling. Wages ip the period of the war with Great Britain were higher than at earlier or later dates. Threshing, breaking flax, killing hogs, mending fence, cutting wool, usually demanded only a medium rate of wages, while mowing, reaping, cradling or stone work called for highe

Wages by the month are named in several cases, generally those in which one of the sons is hired to a neighbor. In 1779 a charge of \$30 is made for the wages of lehabod, a youth of 17, for six months; and in 1751 the services of Eleazer, a son 16 years old, for a like period, were valued at \$25. From \$4 to \$5 per month represent the usual compensation of well-grown lads not arrived at man's estate. In 1780 the remunera-tion for such "chores" as "cutting wood at the door one year and foddering" was the moderate sum of \$5.

In connection with wages, the remuneration of labor as piece work, in spinning, weaving, shoemaking and other forms of manufacture naturally comes in. The charge of making shoes was evidently the kind or quality. More frequently the sum recorded was 60 cents for making a pair. Woman's shoes were sometimes 50 cents, sometimes 60. Making boots varied from \$1.60 to \$1.87, and once in 1817 it was charged \$3. Soling boots, 40 cents; soling moccasins, 13 cents. Making a pair of moccasins cost 27 cents, or 2 shillings. Finding uppers, in addition to making shoes, was charged at \$1.20; and finding soles, with the making of woman's shoes, \$1.10. In 1809 occurs an item of \$1.50 for a pair of woman's shoes, and another of \$5.50 for a pair of boots.

Footing a pair of socks in 1776 was charged 50 cents, and again in 1825 it was only 25 cents; in 1803 sale of three pairs was made at \$2.

Shirts were not in those days stitched with sewing machines; in 1776 the charge for making a pair of shirts was 67 cents, and \* later a shirt ready made cost \$1.67. In 1796 the weaving of 9 yards of cloth costs 5 pence per yard, or 80 cents, and of 28 yards, at 10 pence, \$3,11; but in 1799; for weaving 8 yards of cloth, doubtless of different texture, the charge was



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J. W. Ponnell, 1806, S. 13th St.

BILL	THE WESTERN
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FARE.	1. Not Soup de Bouillon, But Children's Suits
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every winter he goes to Russia to hunt. He has a couple of friends who have large estates in Russia, whom he visits and in their vast forests spends a week or so going out bear shooting. Not long ago he killed a big brown bear on those estates, and at the moment of the shooting a photograph was taken of the emperor standing beside the bear, and there are photographs of him in the stores here representing him just ready to start out to hunt. He has his pantaloon in his boots and a fur cap on his head, and curious enough there is a long porcelain Ger man pipe in his mouth.

He is by no means ashamed of being a smoker and he is fond of good tobacco and good beer. He is not a heavy drinker, though be likes wine with his meals. He erouse to keep bis 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 al-ways careful that this arm is not prominent in the picture and he is rather sensitive m of his coat or on the hilt of his sword so that it is not noticed. He gets along wonderfully well with one arm and his right band, as one of his friends said to me the other day, is like a ham and he has the grip of a prize fighter. He has a patent knife and fork which slide into one another, which he use st the table, and which to a certain extent supplies the less of his left hand. He is said to be a very good shot and he handles the

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 black stallion and he galloped over the field at the top of his horse's speed. He minaged his horse perfectly and he seemed to be in his element. This parade took place on the great drilling grounds near Berlin. These are about the size of a 1.000acre farm and they are as smooth as a floor. Nearly the whole of this ground was covered with troops and it took hours for them to march along in front of the emperor and his staff. The emperor wore a helmet and a military uniform and the empress watched the review with him. She was also on horseback and the two formed a magnificent pair. A photograph was taken of him as he came home from the field with the troops be-hind him, and in it it looks as though he was holding his horse with two hands instead o one, and as usual ho 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 care fully, and if a regiment pleases him he puts 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 Ger-many 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 sold eris complement the whole empire. The soldier is omnipresen here and you can't get out of the hearing of a military band in Gormany. There are nearly 500,000 soldiers in the army, and it is most wonderful machine ever gotten ther. Think of 1,000 horses being so trained that they keep perfect step and so that they make so many steps to the minute and march with perfect harmony with one another. The soldiers themselves move like clockwork and the artiflery and the infautry move across the field like one machine, worked by cogs of even magnitude. I have seen the flussian soldier and the French soldier, but they are nothing lize these, and I doubt whether in all the world there has been at any time such an organization as this. full dress affair. After it he drops the cares of state for a time and romps with his children and now and then takes a little exerdrep and now and then takes a little exer-cise. At 10 o'clock he has his supper and after this he works about an bour in his study and then goes to bed, and he makes it a rule to get in soven hours sleep every night. He sleeps well and he looks well. He weighs, I judge, about 185 pounds, and his complexion, which is fair and rosy, shows that he has a good digestion. His face is full and his hair is of light brown. His goys are of a brilliant blue, and they can smile as sweetly as those of a bride or look as flerce as those of Lucifer bimself. He is been at 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 senats officers as attaches to our different legations with in-structions 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 wind in St. Petersburg in the nerson of Cankind in St. Petersburg in the person of Cap-tain Allen and for the past few years the German army has been the study of Captain very straight in his bearing and h judge, about five feet ten inches high. Bingham who was lately removed from Berlin to Rome. I talked with him before The kaiser is a very religious man. You remember the story of his hymn book. Well, there is a good deal of question whether he wrole that book or not. I am told that it was gottee up at his direction. He goes to shurch and he has services in the open air with his even to the book or not a start with his Berlin to Home. I takked with him before he left and he gave me some interesting ta-side matter regarding the constitution of the troops bere. Said he: "You can have no idea of the wonderful machine that this German army is and how well they are pre-pured for war. They have a chart made out which shows just what they must do in the troops, and no put down gambring in his regi-

him and salute him just as one of his soldiers

Kaiser as Father.

man.

When he is at home, however, he is a father among his children, and they crawl all over him and play with nim just as though they were American babies in an American home. He has good rules as to their train-ing. They rise with the sun and go to bed about 7 o'clock. They have prayers and they have their schooling just like other children, though the oldest boys are under the care of a military futor and are waited upon by men servants. The two youngest have an English governess and are taught to peak English and French as well as Ger

The emperor pays a great deal of attention to their regitations and he devotes a great deal of his fime to the subjects taught in the common schools of the empire. Not long ago he had quite a discussion as to what should be studied in these schools, and be made the teachers change the historical studies and devote more time to the study of German history. He called some of the officials before him and said: "Gentlemen, I be

ieve we ought to know more about our own country. I have studied Roman history and Grecian bistory, but I believe that the his tory of Germany is quite as important as the history of Greece and Rome, and I decree that in the common schools of my kingdom "1 crow. the children shall be taught their own his tory first." This decroe was put into oper ation, and the young Germans are now study ing the heroic deeds of the great men of Ger

many and the facts of its history. The saiser is a hard-working man and his daily life is as full almost as that of a news-paper reporter. He gets up every morning at 7 o'clock and takes a cold bath, and at 7 :30 he and the empress breakfast together. His breakfast is a substantial one and after it he goes to his office and looks over his mail. He gets a vast number of letters, which ar weeded out by his private secretary, and matters of any importance are referred directly to bim. He passes upon things quickly and decides most affairs on the spur

of the moment. He has a routine for the rest of the day after his mail and his time is laid out for works in advance. He keeps a strict account of his time and he allows just so much to exercise, so much to amusement and so much to business. His exercise is taken in connection with business and he is as regular as clockwork about everything. He takes his luncheon about 2 o'clock and this is the ordinary German luncheon of soup, a roast and a dessert with vegetables, and now and then with a fish thrown in. The children sit down with the emperor and the empress at luncheon, and shortly after it is press at function, and shortly after it is over the emperor again goes to work. He spends a great deal of time in the saddle, and scarcely a day passes that he doesn't go to visit some part of bis army. He has his dinner at 6 o'clock and this is a

and ho is,

Devout, but Not Fauntical.

ive, and undertook to lessen it. -"My dear," she said, "you love your pussy too much. What would you do if she were to die, for you would never see her again !" "Oh, yes, mamma," replied the little one confidently. "I would see my pussy again when 1 went to heaven." "No, Daisy," said the mother, "animals have no souls, and when they die that is the end of them. They cannot go to heaven like people.'

The attack on her childish theology was too much for Daisy. Her eyes filled with tears, but suddenly the little face brightened, and she exclaimed triumphantly "Animals do go to heaven, for the bible says the promised land is flowing with milk and honey, and if there are no animals in heaven where do they get the milk !"

Good News: First Boy-You ought to come to the concert our music teacher is goin' to give

Second Boy-You goin' to be inf "Yep, I'm one of the primmer donnas. We're goin' to give a cantata." "Wot's that!

"Ok, it's all about sunshine, and storms, and picnics, and harvesters, and all sorts of country things. It's great." "Do you sing all that!" "N- o, I'm only in the first scene, 'Early

Mornin' on th' Farm.'' "Wot do you do?"

Boston Transcript: The talent which small children have for plexing up the most characteristic phrases of uncultured chance mpanions is well known to parents. The other day at dinner little Marjorie. ompanie

aged 4, astonished her parents by exclaiming, apropos of the pudding: "Holy smoke! ain't that good !" Her father and mother looked at her in as

"My child, where did you get that expres sion i" asked the mother. "I'm after playing with Bridgie Dooley!"

answered Marjorie complacently. Harper's Young People: "Are you study-

ing arithmetic and geography, Jack !" his uncle. "Yes," said Jack.

"I don't believe you know the difference between them," said his uncle. "Yes, I do," said Jack,..."the geography's bigger than the arithmetic."

Teacher-Now, my boy, tell me what ani-mais are best protected by nature from the ravages of winter? My Boy-Those that live on the line of the equator, sir!

"My pa's awful umid about fire." "Is be!" "Sure: why, he put Choliy Dimple-sten out last night just because he was sparking.

The Deacon-Do you know what happens to boys who tell lies! Small Youth-Yessir. They gits off, most times, if they tells good ones.

"There, mamma," said the small boy as he gezed at the dromedary, "that must be the camel that had the last straw put on its

back. The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread on all classes of material. It is always ready. Sold by Geo. W. Lancaster & Co., 514 S. 16th

St. Joseph's church, in La Crosse, Wis., has a novelty in church lighting. A hard-wood frame surrounds an image of the Vir-gin Mary and the child Jesus, while below is the name "Maria" On the frame are

thirty-two one-candle power lamps, alter-nately red white and blue, while the name is in seventy-two red globes. A star above the pictures is made up of sixteen pure white stokes globes

Other grain was cheap. Buckwheat was sold at from 26 to 40 cents per bushel: oats at 24 or 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 bette: grain.

Potatoes were as valuable in price as at present, with a lower average. In good years the retail price was generally as low as 33 cents, and the next year might be 50, according to abundance. In the beginning of the century the usual rates were about the same as in the colonial period.

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.

Beef was low, from 3 to 5 cents ordi-narily, or 5 to 7 for the more valuble pieces, with some variation at dif ferent dates for the same qualities. Mutton is charged at 54 cents. Pork appears to have been higher than beef, fresh pork being charged at 5 to 7 cents, while salt pork as occasionally sold small quantities from the surplus of the farm supply, is comparatively uniform at 10 to 131 cents, equivalent to a Pennsylvania shilling. In one instance a pig of sixty pounds is charged at the rate of 41-6 cents: in another, one of sixty three pounds at 31 cents; presumably these were live weights. A "gammon of ham" is noted in 1794 at 6; cents. The price of lard varied from 8 to 13 cents at

different dates. Veal is rated at from about 4 to 64 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 28, the same rate Game was abundant in those days and therefore cheap. Repeated sales of venison are noted, at the uniform rate of 21 cents, or 3 pence per pound. Bear meat was slightly per higher, usually charged at 4 pence. Pigeons were in extraordinary abund-ance, especially about the close of the eighteenth century, judging from fre quency of mention, as well as from the price named, which was uniform / at a shilling per dozen, 1%; cents, little more than a cent apiece. In the early part of the present century the maximum was 25 cents. Elderly readers will remem-ber 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 ade quate conception. There are several items relating to

tanned skins, necessarily coincident with a plethorie, supply of game. The value of deer skins is placed 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 por quart, for small quantities; there was vidently a very limited and casual neighborhood demand such as in recent days commands 4 cents in the country, and 6, 8, or 10 in the cities for milk de-

only 53 cents. In\_1810, weaving of 14 vards of cloth was booked at \$1.61. Spinning three run and five knots is put at 43 cents. Sales of cloth are reported in 1800: 51 vards at \$2.33, about 44 cents ver yard; 31 at \$1.87, or 53 cents. In 7 yards of checked linen were sold at 50 cents per yard, and 5 yards of tow cloth at the same price.

Several charges of tailoring are made. generally by the leading tailor, Askam. When the day's works are specified the rate is equivalent to about 80 cents per

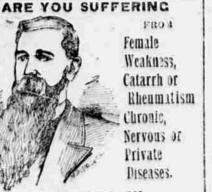
The use of a pair of oxen per day was usually 25 cents. In one instance, plowing two acres was booked at 50 cents, and in another two men and two horse to plow an acre were furnished for \$1. Plowing, harrowing and sowing two ieres of flax in 1775 cost 83.

Board was cheap in those early days at \$1 per week. Children were boarded at a somewhat lower charge. Susannah was bourded thirteen weeks for \$6.50 There is a charge of one meal of victuals at 11 cents.

Pasturing of cows or other cattle is generally recorded at 25 cents per week. In 1820 a charge of 15 cents is made for pasturing a cow one week. Items of pasturing horses are given at the rate of 25 cents per week. In 1784 a charge of \$3.33 is made for "keeping one of your cattle, winter of 1781.

A few items only indicate the value of farm animals. In 1771 an ox was booked at \$17.50. In 1772 a calf is valued at \$2. A cow and c li in 1824 brought \$15. Later, in 1860, a pair of oxen sold for \$60. The use of a cowone year, 1794, was rated at \$3. A sheep in 1780, in Connecticut, was valued at \$1.50.

An examination of these prices sug gests the great advance in the rate of wages and labor and the still greater reduction in the cost of manufactures of ail kinds. It was the day of fabrication by "main strength and hwkwardness," crudo manual labor unaided by machinery except of the roughest and simplest style. It was the day of individual and isolated effort, antedating the era of aggregation in factories, classification and division of labor and invention of labor saving processes and appliances



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