Where the People Approve the Laws.

Proceedings are begun at 11 o'clock in the

forenoon by services in St. John's. When these are ended a stately official procession

to the mount begins in the following order: Three policemen, the six coroners, the cap-tains of the seventeen parishes, the clergy, the four high bailiffs, the House of Keys, the

council, the sword-bearer carrying the sword with point upward, all followed by the lieu-

tenant governor with his chaptain, surgeon

to the household and the chief constables.

All these officials comprise this ancient

Tynwald court. The court is first "fenced." that is, now as in the misty days, all per-

sons are warned "upon lyfe and lym

that no man make any disturbance or stirring in the time of the Tynwald, moreover no rising make in the king's presence upon pain of hanging and drawinge." This "feucing" is done by the coroner of Glantaba sheading, who from im-

memorial custom has been chief of the six sheading coroners of Man. The Manx core

ner is called "toshiagh lioarey," or "chief man of the law," and his functions are simi-

More Than a Thousand Years Old.

When a syllabus of the new statutes has been read by the deemster or judge of the north, the procession returns to St. John's. The two pranches of the legislature sit apart, the council in the chancel and the keys in

the south aisle. The promulgation of the laws is attested, when the governor, by mes-

senger, requests the attendance of the keys

The two bodies then sit in joint house, and a large amount of annual routine government

business, such as receiving the accounts of

state colleges, asylums and road funds, es-tablishing rates for maintenance of public

institutions and the appointment of commit-

tees, is transacted.

Here is a ceremony more than a thousand

years old. The whole of the little Manx na-

tion is here just as in King Orry's time

The great impressiveness of the scene is no

only in its antiquity, but in the proof that here are a people who, while respecting their

government and rulers, in this sucredly pre

served custom thus annually serve notice upon their rulers that after all they are still

but the servants of the people, and that the

people shall ever remain greater than the

this is the same sort of intelligence which

American people are going to make clearer and clearer to their own public servants in

good time.
If you were much in England as I have

been you would become very fond of the "dear little isle of Man," truly not as a Manxman loves it, with an exultant and unutterable devotion, for that could not be,

out in the idville way which comes from feeling you have found a spot glorious in the

heroism and traditions of its people, spec-trally fair in its sea setting as a giorious rose cut from a resplendent bed of sapphire,

and weird and tender in its mountain slopes

As Seen From the Sea.

Because of this I often run away from

English mainland to these sweet and nospitable shores. It is but a few hours sail to

Man. You are scarcely out of sight of Eng

land when Manxiand comes in view. Twice I have sailed entirely around this little gom

of the Irish sea. From any quarter at which

you view it, its entire length, which is but thirty-live miles, its greatest breadth which

is but twelve and its fine, bold face from

sea-edge to mist-crowned peak are always completely in view; always suggesting, re-vealing, almost thrilling in their marvelous

panoramic changefutness and ever so rug-

gedly noble, so solemnly calm, so tenderly sweet and silent, that through your feasting

eyes your heart is strangely stirred and

There is not another picture like it rising

above the boundless waters-the throbbing

ea andlessly threading its circling fore

ground as with a gleaming delicate thread of

pearls. Tuen a purple rim of shade where

the blue waters ripple upon the shingle or murmur beneath the cavernous cliffs. Then a higher threating of rea and white and

green where the towns and bumlets, massed mong myrtle, croepers and sycamores, look

back upon upland and down upon sea. Then

rounded fills affame with gorse, fold on fold of green and puce, melting into dreamful

heights among the tender clouds. Change

less, this is the ever-changing picture as you

your tongue, can only articulate, "Mystic,

FEROCIOUS NORWEGIAN WOLVES

Desperate Battle Which Resulted in the

I have hunted coyotes on the western

plains and wolves in Canada and the

porthwest, and I have always thought

that a conflict with Siberian blood-hounds would be as terrific as any,

out for real work there is nothing

like a pack of starving Norway

wolves, says a writer in the Sportsman'

Review. It is something beyond the

imaginative ability of the American

hunter. Although we were told that

we might possibly meet an attack, we braved the ride, however, all being well armed in case of need. We proceeded

about twenty miles without any serious

incident, when, just as we were crossing

a little frozen creek some twenty

yards wide, a strange sensation seemed to take hold of our

deer-they shivered and trembled and

the hairs on their backs stood on end.

"Wolves!" yelled my driver, and he

began to lash the deer, one of which

promptly slipped on the ice, fell down

and tangled himself up in the harness,

fierce, hungry wolves came galloping

toward us about twenty yards away The deer regained his footing and

Wolves can run as fast against the

wind as with it; so can the deer, but

they had a heavy sled, five people and a

foot deep of frozen, causted snow to con-

tend with. We had now run about half

a mile, a wolf dropping once in a while,

but on they came in thereasing numbers on our flank. You wonder, perhaps, why I did not shoot, Well, I will tell

why I did not shoot, Well, I will tell you. A running wolf, while the shooter is in a sled behind the trotting deer, is difficult to hit. I had only 100 cartridges and knew it would be madness to waste them. If the driver would only stop; but that was investible as to be the control of the

but that was impossible, as he and the

deer were frantic from fright. At this moment one of the weives jumped upon

the deer's flank, and was promptly

killed; but this kind of game could no

last long, so I prepared to dismount

some of our pursuers. Straddling the

dashboard, every time a wolf jumped

for the deer I shot at it, and hit hard or

killed about seven. Just at this mo-

ment, as we were making progress in our

defense, our deer, who had hurt his hip

by the fall, came to a stop and the

rear sled dashed into us. The collision

was frightful, tumbling and spilling us

called out to the driver to save the deer.

as we were instantly surrounded by the

maddened, beautifully furred wolves

Deer, driver, wolves and we travelers were soon in a terrific melee for life.

Just as I had begun to despair, all at

once the wolves-that is, those that

were alive-ran away as fast as they had come. We had lost two guides, one

Broken Bow wants another railroad, a pri-

vate normal school and electric lights.

driver and three deer.

all out, and the confusion was great

away we dashed.

Death of Three Men.

EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

approach it while your heart-voice, if

radiant, redolent Isle of Man!"

Scotland's north.

glens and streams as the misty corries of

lar to those of our sheriff.

## BERLIN'S POOR PEOPLE

How the Proletariat Classes Live in Germany's Brilliant Capital.

CELLAR LIFE IN A CITY OF TENEMENTS

Fifteen Hundred People Nightly Huddled in Meyer's Hof.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN BASEMENTS

All Sorts of Industries Pursued in Rooms Below Street Level.

FEEDING AT THE VOLKS KITCHENS

Where a Meal Can Be Had for Three Cents -The Persistent Pavement Peddler-Child Labor and its Rewards-The Berlin Newspapers.

BERLIN, Nov. 19 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. | - Berlin is a city of flats and the people here are crowded almost as much as the Uninese are in San Francisco. There are tens of thousands who live in cellars, and of the 2 000 000 people living within the city limits only about 30,000 have more than seven rooms. Of this vast population there are less than 3,000 who have a whole house to themselves, and there are more than half a million who only have one room in their tenements which can be heated. The people swarm and they become more

crowded every year. You see no little houses here. The cottage system is practically unknown, and the rich and the poor are crowded together in the same building. The difference lies in the location and the character of the room. The buildings are usually of five or six stories. In the basement you will find cobolers, butchers and grocerymen, while back around the courts every imaginable trade goes on and families live in narrow quarters and work at something or other to make a livelihood. On the first floor, if the street is a business one, there will be first class stores, restaurants or beer halls, and above these you may find a German colonel or a general, or a rich business man. On the same floor in the back rooms will be cheaper quarters and as you

the tenants falls and their numbers increase. There is a difference in rate according to different paris of the city, but there are chean tenements everywhere and you find the poor in every block. I visited the other day a single house which contained 400 families and in which lived more than 1,500 poo-ple. It was a building of about 100 feet front, running back, perhaps, for 200 feet and built around live great courts. There was no yard connected with it except these dirty courts paved with cobblestones, and in these hollow-eyed children swarmed and old men and women sat against the wall trying to catch the son The building consisted of six stories and it was entered by a passage-way in the middle. At the door of this as l came in I saw two young women standing with babies at their breasts, and the chilgren playing in the rear were of all ages and

near the top of the house the character of

Haddled in Meyer's Hof,

As I looked at them and the people about them it struck me that the building was typical of the world. Every variety of life was going on among them. On one side I saw two women laughing. In another part a young girl and an old man were trying to teach a baby to walk, and as I stood there an undertaker came through with a little coffin, containing a baby, under his arm and with its weeping mother following behind as its mourner. This building is known as "Meyer's Hof," and it is one of the largest tenement bouses in Berlin. Think of it. Here are 1,500 people sleep-

ng every night on an area of less than one-nal acre of ground. Some of the rooms contain more than one family, and not a few of the poorest of the renters take roomers.

I visited some of the tenemonts. They seemed to be clean, but they were small, and there were a couple of beds in nearly

every room. There were about 100 families living around each court, and these courts were not as large as the average city back At the entrance to each court there were billboards like those you find in large office buildings in American cities, upon which were registered the names of the tenants and the number of their rooms. Upon the ground floor there were little ores, and I dropped into a barber shop at the corner of one of the courts and chatted with the barber. His room was about five feet wide by six feet deep, and he had a sign on the outside of it stating that his prices for shaving were 5 pfennigs or a little more than a cent, and to cut hair for about double this rate. He told me that he had often a hungred customers a day and that he had double this number on Saturdays. He sold matches and cigars and made wigs as well as parbered, and he said, that his rent for this room was \$2.50 a month, and that he slept here at night.

Rents are, I am told, continually rising in Berlin, and the smaller the income the big-ger the proportion of rent. The most of the laboring people like to live near their work and a large majority of the people engaged in the different industries here live within twenty minutes of their places of employment. The most of them pay more than one-fourth of their income for rent and land ords find it pays to build big houses and crowd them rather than to creet small ones. A City of Cellar Homes.

The people here get so little that they can not think of building homes for themselves, and they expect to pay rent from their birth till their death. The police regulations re quire that the rooms shall be of a certain size, and within the last few years the new houses have been doing better as to their cellar lodgings. The older parts of the city, how-ever, have many rooms which are not at all people live here underground.

There are more than 100,000 men, women

and children who are living in cellars in Berlin teday, and a number of these have rooms in their cellar tenements which canno It must be remembered that the be heated. surface of Berlin is flat and the fall as to drainage is very little. The result is that these unbeated cellar rooms are damp, and as they are in the heart of the city they are

very unhealthful. It is wonderful how much business is done in celiars in Berlin. About one-half of the immense manufacturing of Germany is done in the shape of house industry, that is by people taking the work from factories to

their own homes or making some product of their own in them.

A great many of these collar-rooms form the working places of the people by day and their sleeping places by night. Many of them are so made that a draft cannot be sent through them, and when it is remem-bered that some of them are six feet below the sidewalk it will be easily seen that they are not fit for the readescree of themselve. are not fit for the residences of human be

Ings.

I have visited quite a number of the cities of Germany and I find that this flat system prevaits in all the large towns. Hamburg, which has been so badly hurt by the cholers, is a whited sepulcher. It has beautiful build-ings, but some of the streets are so narrow that you could hardly drive a wagon-load of hay through them, and there are thousands of coliar tenements. There are a number of houses there which have hundreds of families in them, and the same is true of Leipsic

More than half the people in Leipsic pay More than half the people in Leipsic pay less than \$100 a year for rent, and those people live in quarters where they cannot have more than two heated rooms. The city has good building regulations, it is true, but the people manage to got around taem, and this is so in nearly every German city. Part of the Leipsic regulations are that every living room shall be at least aine feet high. But the houses are crowded and the poorer the quarters the more people you find in them. Even the

halls are let out to night lodgers, and the stories of how women and men of different families are crowded together in single rooms presents as bad a picture as I found in som places in Russia.

the basis of these that movements have been

ndertaken to better the laborers' condition. Here in Berlin meals are served to poor

They have good cooks and they feed nun-dreds of people every day. In them you can get a dinner for about 5 cents, and a bowl of soup or of rice costs you 3 cents, while you can get a first class cup of coffee for 1 cent.

I visited one of these the other day. Two

nice looking old ladies stood behind a clean, white counter, and back of these were great

boilers of soup, with cooks presiding over them. The room was, I judge, about fifty feet long and not more than twenty wide.

It was in a cellar, and it was divided up into compartments for women and men. At the

entrance there was a cashier, who gave you-

checks for what you wanted upon the pay-ment of the money, and you walk back to

these benches in the room, where you can sit down at long tables and eat. I laid down at long tables and eat. I laid down a cents and bought a bowl of soup. It was made of beans and contained nearly a quart. I took a bowl of rice of about the same size,

and I sipped at a 1-cent cup of coffee and found it not bad. Everything was as clean as could be, and the class of people who were

eating appeared respectable. One of the old ladies told me that they often fed as many as 1,000 a day, and that they gave suppers

as well as dinners. They said that the in-stitution paid its expenses, and that it did

Nearly all the vegetable stores of Berlin are in cellars and there are numerous lish

stores, especially those which sell dried fish, below ground. I am surprised to see what well dressed people come out of these cellars

and how well the people dress on the low

Wages in Berlin.

The average wages of common laborer.

throughout Germany range from \$1.50 to \$4 a week and the mass of working men here, both skilled and unskilled, do not get more

than from 25 cents to 81 a day. When one-fourth of this is paid for house rent and the

little left, and it is a wonder to me how the people can buy any clothes at all. I am told, however, that many of the people have several trades and that they do work at home, outside of their hours of labor, and all

the members of a poor man's family do something to increase the family income. There is a law against children being em-

ployed in the factories and they have here a

compulsory system of education, but these are evaded to a considerable extent and

chiloren are hardly able to walk before they de something. Little girls are taught to sew

almost as soon as they can handle the needle and good sewing orls who make button-holes here consider themselves well paid

when they make from \$3 to \$4 a month. Girls who sew upon shirts get about these same wages and the greater part of

There are a number of children who make a living in Germany by singing on the streets

of the cities during vacations and during the

parts of the day when they are not in school, I saw a elected old man going about with

such a choir of boys the other day. He was dressed in a long ulster with a cape which came down over his arms, and no carried a

little singing book in one hand. He had about a dozen little fellows ranging from 10

to 12 years of age, and he marched with these

from house to bouse and from court to court, stopping at each and having the boys sing

popular songs while no kept time as their master. There was no instrument to accom-pany them, but the little fellows kept per-

fect time, and at the close of the singing one

of the poys went around with a toy bank into which the bystanders put pennies, and

such coins as were thrown down from the windows he picked up and put in.

I followed this old man and his choir

through several of their street concerts, and I was much saddened by the look of the chil-

dren. The boys were hollow-eyed and pale, and they seemed to have no spirit about them. They neither smited nor laughed, and

Fagin, the old Jew who trained the thieves in "Oliver Twist." I asked one of the boys

as to his wages, and he told me that he go

twelve marks a quarter, or about \$1 a month. I have already spoken of the little boys

working on the streets, and you will seldom see a girl of any age idle. She is taught to kuit as soon as she can hold the needles, and

when she is watching the children she work industriously away at her stocking.

Street Peddlers.

Speaking of the Berlin street sights there

s no place in the world where the people

work so hard for a penny and where both

who will carry a letter or a parcel to almost any part of Berlin for 6 cents and you pass

in every block women loaded down with great two bushel baskets of meat and vege

tables which they are carrying home from the market for about the same rate. There are flower peddlers everywhere and there is

the old fellow with toys who sells turkeys

and monkeys made of wood and painted in

While visiting the stock exchange the

other day I dropped into a beer hall for lunch and was getting away with a great

mug of beer between my bites of cheese and

rye when one of these fakirs came up beside me and laid down on the table a microscope. As he did so, he asked me if I

did not want to see what kind of cheese I nad been eating. I held it up to the light

lozen hundred-leg bugs as big as the largest

ootato bug, each one of which had horrible

horns and great teeth. He laughed as I shuddered and pushed the cheese back and

hen offered to sell me the microscope for 12

cents, but I was disgusted at having my meal spoiled and refused.

meal spoiled and refused.

There are many queer things about the newspapers, and few of the Berlin journals have large staffs of reporters. The local news is about the same in all papers, and no one thinks of trying to make a scoop, as it is called, or to have the news in advance of his fellows. The editors of the mercing research

leave their offices at 9 oclock and the papers are in press at 11. By 12 o'clock even the

printers have gone home, and when General you Moltke died at 11 o'clock one night some time ago there was only one Berlin news-

paper that had a line about it in its issue of the next morning. The announce-ment of the death was published in New

York and elsewhere in full, but the German newspapers right here at home knew noth

Know the Value of Advertising.

The newspapers here publish items from their contemporary journals which they should have had themselves, saying that the

other paper says so and so, and there is no life in Berlin journalism. The papers have not a very large circulation and they do not

make a great deal of money. The biggest of them sells something like 100,000 copies, and

this paper makes \$137,000 a year and thinks

it does wonders. Men who write for the papers are moderately well paid, and editors-

in-cereh get from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.
The Germans are good advertisers, and
there seems to be no reason why the papers

should not do better. Everything under the sun is put in the paper in the shape of an advertisement. And there is a great deal of

social news that we publish for nothing, which is put in here at so much per line. Engagements are generally announced to the

newspapers by the parents of the bride and also by the groom, and there are a large number of matrimonial advertisements, in

which men and women state their good qualities and ask for husbands and wives.

Sometimes men advertise, stating that they have a daughter whom they wish to get rid of, and in one year there were 400 advertisements in one paper of persons seeking better haives. Marriages are also published in the same way, and there is a fixed rate for births and deaths.

for births and deaths.

The Germans are very proud of having children, and it is generally expected that a son or a daughter will make his or her apson or a daughter will make his or her appropriate the newspaper columns immediate the newspaper columns in the new columns in the new columns

pearance in the newspaper columns immed

ately upon his appearance in the world There is always numbers of death notices

and the official advertisements of the city amount to something. Advertisements of

patent medicines have as much prominence in the Berlin newspapers as in ours, and, altogether the German is a very good advertiser.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The editors of the morning papers

and I saw in it through the microscope

ridiculous colors.

fellows.

ing about it.

At every corner you find men with red caps who are known as dientsmen and

he old man made me think in so

such sewing girls work at home.

ood of the family purchased there is but

not try to make money.

wages they receive.

Where the People, Though Under British At a Volks Kitchen. The people here are alive to the condition Dominion, Have Perfect Homa Rule. of the working classes in this respect, and not long ago a member of the Reichstag gathered a large amount of facts about the homes of the working people here, and from these verified statements some of the above

"DEAR LITTLE ISLE OF MAN"

FEATURES OF THE MANX CONSTITUTION

figures are taken. Reports were collected from all the laboring centers, and it is on Orry the Viking Framed it Nine Centuries Ago and Today it is Actively Operant-Where all Laws Must Be Finally Appeople at almost cost prices, and among the cellar institutions of the city are the "volks kitchens," or the people's kitchens. There are a number of these, and they are managed by the ladies of Berlin, who superintend them and who take turns in managing them. proved by the People.

(Copyrighted, 1892.) Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 19.—"Dear little Isle of Man," Ellan Vannin Veg Véez, a the ford title by its natives of one of the most diminutive and interesting island countries to be found in the civilized world.

It is a sturdy little bit of sea-girl land, set in the turbulent Irish sea almost equidistant from England, Ireland and Scotland, forever withstanding the flercest of ocean currents and the wildest of ocean storms. The hardy little nation inhabiting it has coaselessly bid defiance to the maelstroms of conflicting interests of mon and governments seeking its thrall, and from almost prohistoric time has preserved so remarkable a national independence that to this day it comprises practically the only folk on British soil who enjoy the full benefits of self-government. Briefly told the little Manx nation has had

three periods of history-a period of Celtic

rule, one of Norse supremacy and one of Britisa dominion. In the tenth century the Vikings came. They had just overcome Iceland and established their Norse kingdom there. When they found the "dear little Isle of Man" they made short work of taking complete possession. The women were darkhaired, fair-skinned and blue-eyed. The haired, fair-skinned and blue-eyed. The Vikings were freekled and bleached as to hair and eyes. The Manx nation of today sprang from the union of these handsome Ceitic women and these huge freekled men. The latter were led by one Orry. He is cilied King Orry now. Whether he was a sea rover or the son of a Danish or Norwegian monarch does not matter. But he became king of Man and the Isles. He was great without the title. He gave the Manxmen their first constitution. It was quite like that which had just been given to Jeelike that which had just been given to lec-land. It was a good one, too, and the proof of it is that with little change it has existed

to this day. Man's Constitution King Orry divided the island into six ship shires. They are the Manx "sheadings" or representative divisions of the present time. Each sheading elected four men a popular vote to a lawmaking house called the House of Keys, probably from the Norse keise or chosen men. They were the people's delegates, just as they are today. Then King Orry gave the church a share in the government, but prevented its supremacy. He established a Tenwald court where church and state sat together. Two lawmen, called deemsters, on for the north and one for the south, were appointed. These were equivalent to the Icelandic "speakers of law." These remain unchanged. Orry then had built, after the manner of the lava law rock of Thingvellir, and the state of the lava law rock of Thingvellir, and the state of the laws an artificial Mount of Laws. The House of Keys sent up laws to the Tynwald court, or the latter sent them down. Assent in joint session and the king's sanction concluded the making of law. But laws were never operative until the king the court and the House of Keys man convened on Tynwala hill and promulgated them by reading them

first in the language in which they were written, and second in the language of the Every essential feature of this patriarchal and representative government established early in the tenth century exists in its origi nai simplicity today. The Manx are the close and strong a binding to the days of the Sagas through an unchanged governing system. And the folk of this little Island are the only people acknowledging complete British dominion who are in no way inter-fered with from Westminster, and who enjoy the actual practical biessing of home

A brave and bloody history has the little island from King Orry's time down to its unreserved cession by its then reigning duke to the crown, for a consideration of £416,000, in

System of Government,

The system of government is interesting from its simplicity. Electors must have a property qualification in the sheadings of £10 occupancy, or £5 ownership. In towns voters must possess a £4 occupancy or ownership qualification, and this sum gives il women unmarried, widows or spinsters the same vested right; a right which, although vexing to women suffragists, is

The island is divided into ten electoral districts, comprising King Orry's original six sheadings of Glanfaba, Middle, Rushen, Ayre, Garff and Michael, each of which returns three representatives, the city of Douglas with three, and the towns of Ramsey, Peel and Castletown, the ancient cap-ital of Man, with one each. These twenty-four representatives constitute the House of Keys, corresponding to our house of repre-

sentatives at Washington.
There is an upper house called the council whose powers are similar to those of our senate. It is composed of the lord bishop of the diocese (Sodor and Man) who has a seat but no vote in the British house of peers, attorney-general, the receiver-general the two deemsters or judges whose offices, almost a relic of Druidism, are precisely as constituted by the Norse King Orry, the clerk of the rolls, the water bailiff, the archfeacon and vicar-general, over which the leutenant governor, a crown appointment,

The deemsters or judges who have author ity to determine all causes, subject to appeal to the government staff, are still required to take the same curious oath as when the au-cient "Breast Laws," those not reduced to writing until 1417 and orally handed down from one deemster to his successor, pre-vailed. They swear "by this book and by the holy contents thereof and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth peneath in six days and seven nights
" " without request of favor or friend ship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity envy or make, to execute the law of this isle justly betwixt our sovereign ford (or iady) the king (or queen) and his (or her) subjects within this isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring' backbone doth lie in the midst of the rish.

Tynwald and St. John's Church. Members of the House of Keys are elected for seven years. The governor may at any time dissolve the house, in case of permanent opposition to the council, when, as in England, "an appeal to the country" is taken. Council and Keys vote separately. Concurrent majorities of each are required to pass measures; and these measures, which did not formerly go into operation until promulgated from Tynwald hill, now go into effect on receiving royal assent, which is seldom denied; as these clever patriarchal folk keep a well-conditioned lobby in attendance on the House of Peers at Westminster. All Manx laws are called acts of Tynwald,

All Manx laws are called acts of Tynwald, and the Tynwald court may still, as 1,000 years ago, be held at any time in special session at Tynwald hill, but must as then convene yearly for the promulgation of the laws, though, legally, they may have already gone into effect. This ceremonial has now become a national holiday called Tynwald day. It is held on the 5th of July, or on the 6th, if the 5th happens to fall to Sunday. Undoubtedly 40,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants of Man are unfailing in attendance, and the ceremony unfailing in attendance, and the ceremony always attracts thousands from Lancasnire Cheshire and Cumberland in England.

The Tynwald bill is situated just west of the center of the island between the cities of Douglas and Peel, and lies in the roman tic pass between the Carrn and Greeba mountains. Traditionally it is said to have been formed of earth brought here in carts been formed of earth brought here in carts and creels from every parish of the island.

Two bundred yards from the bill, called in Manx Cronk-y-Keillown, or St. John's church bill, is the imposing church of St. John, the gift of the crown to the island. It is a splendid edifice in the early decorated style, built of South Barrule granite. It was creeted in 1847 on the site of a former church puttle in 1869 which was treel presented. church built in 1699, which was itself pre-ceded by a temple to Thor. At the south-west corner of the present edifice is a strange Runio monument quite a thousand years old with an almost illegible inscription

signifying that "Inosture engraved these Runes;" and the level land roundabout is called the Curragh Glass, or "the gray bog The Tynwald mountostself, to which a broad graveled pathway leads from the en-trance to St. John's church, is a curious arti-ficial construction. It is 250 feet in circumficial construction. It is 25% feet in circumference at the base, and rises by four concentric platforms to a height of about twelve feet. On the uppermost of these stand the governor, lawmakers, officials and church digitaries of the island during the promulgation of the mays. Until quite recent times the entire text was read both in the English and the Mang languages; but now only the titles and side notes are read aloud. A huge canopy shelters the mount, held in place by seventeen repes let into rings in as many stones at the bottom of the hill, or one for each parish of the island.

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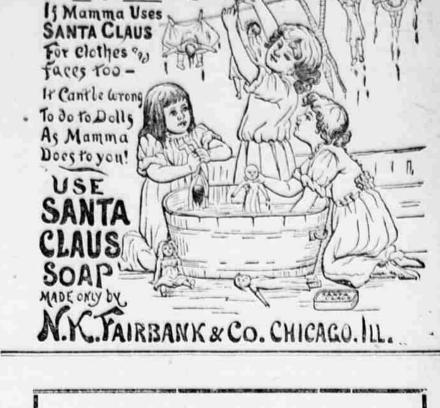
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