THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894-TWELVE PAGES

A Most Notable Newspaper Expedition to Japan, China and Korea.

CARPENTER'S ASIATIC TOUR

THOUSAND MILES UP THE YANG-TSE-KIANG

The Nabobs of the Far East Interviewed-Inside Fasts About the Army and Naval Forces of China-A Visit to Peking and the Chinese Wall-Across Korea.

The Bee, in connection with several other of the largest newspapers of the United States, has just aranged with Mr. Frank G. Carpenter for one of the most remarkable newspaper expeditions on record. Mr. Carpenter has made a reputation for himself as the most famous traveling correspondent of the United States. About five years ago he spent a year in Asia on a great journalistic interviewing tour, and at that time he had interviews with the king of Korea, Li Hung Chang, the Chinese premier, the sultan of Johore, some of the rajahs of India, the khedive of Egypt, the king of Greece and the patriarch of Jerusalem. During this trip he stood on the top of the Chinese wall, climbed the Pyramids and visited and described the most famous temples of India. He made out of the way journeys into Siam and Burmah and wrote graphic descriptions artist among the snows of the Himalayas and the low lands of the valley of the Nile. About three years ago he visited Mexico and wrote a remarkable series of letters from that country, comprising among other things a page interview with President Diaz. Dur



ing the recent famine he visited Russia, traveling thousands of miles through the famine districts and taking photographs everywhere, though two American correspondents from Harper's Magazine were expelled from Russia just as he entered the country. He has been half a dozen times to Europe and he has written letters from every part of the United States.

His travels within the past five years have covered more than 100,000 miles, and the trip which he has now started upon will in-clude from 25,000 to 30,000 miles of travel, much of which is in the most out of the way countries of the world. During this trip he will write from twenty-five to thirty letters, will write from twenty-five to thirty letters, Think of it: He will travel 30,000 miles for thirty letters, 1,000 miles for every letter, 500 miles for every column he writes. His letters will average about 2,500 words in length, and at this rate he will go nearly half a mile for every word. It is the biggest newspaper assignment on record and in perpertion to assignment on record, and in proportion to its extent one of the most expensive. A large part of it will be taken where men and horses will have to take the place of railroads and steamboats, and during some parts of it the expenses will have to be paid entirely in copper, and Mr. Carpenter yill have to take an extra mule or so to carry the money required for these journeys. The trip begins in America. Striking the Canadian Pacific in Manitoba, Mr. Carpenter will go from here to British Colum-bia, and will sail from Vancouver over the northern route of the Pacific ocean to Japan. He will land at Tokio while the snow is still on the ground and will spend some weeks at the Japanese capital. After interviews and special feature articles from there he will travel by the new railroads right through the heart of Japan to Kiota. He will probthe heart of Japan to Klota. He will prob-mbly visit Nara, where there are far more wonderful statues than that of the famed and much published statue of Buddha at Kamakura, and he will visit the great Buddhist temple of Japan which has just been completed in the holy city of Kiota at a cost of \$8,000,000. The Buddhists of this a cost of \$5,000,000. The Budnings of this temple are the most famous in the world, and the logs for it were hauled by cables of rope of human hair. Two hundred thousand women cut off their locks to furnish material for the rope. From here Mr. Carpenter will go to Osaka, the New York of Japan, and will write up the Japanese as traders, visiting their stock exchanges and telling all about them in a exchanges and teiling all about them in a business way. He expects to visit here a famous monastery on the top of a mountain in the walls of which for 1.000 years no woman's foot has stepped. He will then push his way by jinricksha and rail further on to the westward, out of the lines known to the ordinary tourist, visiting Hiroshema, where the great naval station of the Japanese empire is, and from here will go to the island of Kiushiu, and will probably go right through it to the city of Nagasaki. During this whole Japanese trip he will be accom-panied by Japanese photographers, and he will illustrate his Japanese letters to a large extent with Japanese artists. He will take two cameras with him, and will always have a photographer to aid him in his work. From Nagasaki ho will take ship for China. landing first at Shanghal, the Paris of the east, and a place noted for its anti-American east, and a place holed for its anti-American influences. From here he will go about 3,000 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang river, passing through the most rebellious part of the Chinese empire and traveling for hun-trade with the base here here the follow dreds of miles into the very heart of China. Among the other citles which he will visit will be the old capital of China, Nanking, whose porcelain tower was one of the wonwhose porcelain towor was one of the won-ders of the world and whose ancient ruins are included within a wall thirty-five miles in circumference. From Chinkiang he will go to the Golden island and the Silver island, which are inhabited entirely by priests whose temples cover all of the land of the islands, and after visiting them he will make a trip into the interior and write a letter upon the Grand canal. This canal is a upon the Grand canal. This canal is a great artery of China, and in case of war with the United States it will be an im-portant highway. It is in places 200 feet wide and it runs on walls through the coun-

which is the center of trade for North China. From here he will go on hormeback across the country to Peking, the Chinese capital. He will spend some time here Capital, the will spend some time here writing special feature articles about the Chinese and the Manchus and will devote one letter to the Boy Emperor. After some horseback tours through North China and a trip over the only railroad in the Celestial land he will sail for Korea.

Korea has been opened to the world only about fifteen years. Foreigners were not permitted to enter it and the Koreans of today are just about what the Chinese were 500 years ago. In sedan chairs, carried by 500 years ago. In sedan chairs, carried by coolies, Mr. Carpenter and his photographer will cross over the mountains from Chemulpo this country. This is a to the capital of this country. This is a city of 300,000 people surrounded by a wall. Americans are now putting electric lights into the palace of the king and there is an electric railroad projected. Mr. Carpenter will tell something about these queer people, and his letters concorning them will be illustrated by native artists and will be striking in the extreme. There are few roads in Korea. Still the country contains 12,000,-000 people and its area is ten times as large as that of Massachusetts. It is a big penin-sula something like Florida or Italy in shape. Mr. Carpenter expects to push his way from the capital right across the country to the east coast by means of horses or mules. Here he will get a ship which will take him to the Island of Yesso, where the Aborig-ines of Japan live. The origin of these peo-ple is unknown. They are the Essues of the east and are covered with hair. They wor-ship bears and it is a part of their religion to keep drunk. Mr. Carpenter will spend some time among these people, writing sev-oral letters concerning them, illustrating

them by original photographs and Japanese

He will leave this country at Hakodate and will cross over to the Island of Hondo, the main land of Japan. After some tours through the northern part of the country Mr. Carpenter will come down to Nikko, and thence go by rall to Toklo. After some weeks here he will go to Yokohama and take ship for the United States.

It is interesting to know what a corre-spondent requires in traveling upon a journey like this. The trip is nothing like a short excursion to Europe, where a man is warned by the guide books to take nothing but a hand satchel. For this journey all kinds of clothing and of all weights are re-quired. The people of the east are particu-lar as regards ceremony, and the proper dress has to be on hand for certain occasions. A has to be on hand for certain occasions. A full equipment of photographic materials for the taking of all sorts of pletures will fill one of the trunks of the several which will have to be taken on the journey, and last, but not least, a good big letter of credit will be necessary. This letter of credit will necessarily have to run well up into four figures, and it is well to provide against the dangers of travel by making it as large as possible. The most important thing, however, for such an expedition, is good letters of introduc-tion. These are not to be bought with money, and they are the only key which will open the great things in the way of travel and information to the newspaper correspondent. Mr. Carpenter carries with him letters from the most prominent men of the United From the most prominent men of the United States to our diplomats and consuls in the far east, and all that he officials abroad can do for any one will be done for him. He has also special letters to the leading officials and cabinet ministers of the countries he visits, and everything will be thrown open to him. It is his idea to write of these coun-tries as they are follow and his latters will

tries as they are today, and his letters will enable him to get behind the scenes and to examine the wires which move the eastern world. Plain, practical, and common sense in his views, there is no man better fitted to his views, there is no man better littled to judge the condition of things in this regard, and it is safe to say that there are few writers more able to present this condition to our readers. It is safe to say no such volume of news in-formation has ever been presented to the world about these countries as they are today as will about these countries as they are today as will be contained in Mr. Carpenter's let-ters, and those who wish to keep up with the times, to know what the other half is and how the other half looks, acts, taiks and lives, will do well to watch for them in The Bec. The letters will begin inside of a very few weeks and they will run throughout the coming summer and fall.

ber of the North American Review, declared that after a considerable experience of dramatic critics, both in England and America, he considers them as a body of America, he considers them as a body of earnest, liberal-minded gentlemen, sympa-thetic in their attitude toward the work, and patient and fearless in their discharge of it, having no private purpose or end of

their own to serve, but helping to purify the public tasts by their appreciation of excelpublic tasts by their appreciation of excel-lence and their condemnation of evil things. Sarah Grand, the authoress of "The Heavenly Twins," in an article entitled "The New Aspect of the Woman Question," argues that while there have been times when there was a doubt as to whether man was to be raised or woman was to be lowered, we have turned that compr at last and that now woman holds out a strong hand to the man and insists on keeping him up. She defines the woman question as the marriage ques-

and insists on Reeping nim up. She denices the woman question as the marriage ques-tion. The North American Review, 3 East Fourteenth street, New York. That the thought of the times is not equal to the demands of the day is made very

manifest from the rambling remarks of E. L. Godkin who writes in the March Forum on the subject, "The Duty of Educated Men in a Democracy," in which he deplores present conditions, saying "there is nothing from which the public service of the country suffers more today than the silence of its educated class; that is, the small amount of criticism which comes from disinterested and competent sources." In the same number Edward Bellamy presents "The Pro-gramme of the Nationalists," in which he arraigns the despotic form of capitalistic rule prevailing, W. G. Sumner replies under the caption "The Absurd Effort to Make the World Over," in which he takes exceptions to "the method of measuring what we see happening by what are called ethical stand-ards and of proposing to attack the phe-nomena by methods thence deduced." The Forum Publishing Company, Union Square,

New York. The opening article in the current Contury is a sketch of life in "The Tuileries Under the Second Empire," by Miss Anna L. Bicknell, who was an inmate of the Tuiler-les as an instructor of the children of one of the court families. The writer conveys a graphic idea of the daily round of life at the place, and the article is interestingly illus-

trated with full-page portraits of the Prince Imperial, "Napoleon III, and Eugenie," and an engraving of the head of the empress from Winterhalter's famous group—the last being printed as a frontispiece with an appropriate Second Empire decoration. A paper by Josiah Flynt, in his series of per-sonal experiences among tramps, deals with "The City Tramp," and sets forth the char-acter, motives and general methods of procedure of this ubiquitous class. It has been carefully illustrated from life by Pope and Martin, and is of unusual interest at the present time in connection with the admin-lstration of public charities. The fiction of istration of public charities. The fiction of the number includes the continuation of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson," in which the action moves rapidly, resulting in a duel between the judge and one of the Italian twins. The humor of the extracts from Pudd'nhead's calendar is of Mr. Clem-ens' best. There is a striking-illustration by Louis Loeb. The Century Company, New York. New York.

BOOKS RECEIVED. PENANCE OF JOHN LOGAN-By William Black. Cloth, 311 pages, Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Me-Brothers, New York. For sale geath Stationery company, Omaha. PARISIAN POINTS OF VIEW-Translation by Edith V. B. Matthews. Cloth, 195 pages. Harper & Brothers, New York, For sale by Megeath Stationery company,

Omaha. IN DIREST PERIL—By David Christie Murray, Cloth, 303 pages, Harper & Brothers, New York, For sale by Me-geath Stationery company, Omaha. INTRODUCTION TO ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL BIOLOGY—By Charles Wright Dodge, M. S. Cloth, 422 pages. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Megeath Stationery company, Omaha. NEW THINGS TO EAT AND HOW TO Omaha. NEW THINGS TO EAT AND HOW TO COOK THEM-By Mrs. De Salis. Cloth, 68 pages. G. W. Dillingham, New York. HANDBOOK OF THE BOYS' BRIGADE-By Charles B. Morrell, M. D., cloth book-let, 177 pages. Price 50 cents. The Standard Publishing Company, Cincin-nati, O.

nati, O. THE GREEK MADONNA-By Shelton

Chauncey, Cloth, 315 pages. G. W. Dillingham, New York.

explored," said Mr. Millar, "and some day it must prove, I think, a most inviting field The Indians, of whom for exploration. for exploration. The indians, of whom there are probably some 3,000, are scattered around the island shores in little villages, usually of about 100 inhabitants each. They consist of many different tribes. Most of consist of many different tribes. Most of those I came in contact with are Hydabs. There are between 300 and 400 of them at Hunter's bay, and they are quite industrious as fishermen and salters of the salmon. The Hydah Indians came up from the Queen Charlotte islands many years ago and made conquest, driving the native tribe out. The former are years supprior follows. former are very superior Indians. They are intelligent and industrious."

Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve cures ulcers. Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles.

RECORD OF A FEW YEARS. The Religious Changes Noted in an Old

Puritan Town. It would be difficult, to find a more significant summary of the social and religious changes that have come in American life than are portrayed in an article in the March number of The Forum under the title of "A Religious Analysis of a New England Town." The town selected for study is Middleboro, Mass., which is a typical New England community situated in Plymouth county where Puritanism and Con-gregationalism held their day and genera-tion undisputed. In this town now are all the religious sects, and all lack spiritual vigor. Entertainments of one sort or an-other have to a great degree taken the place of religious exercises, and the idea of wor-ship has passed almost wholly into the idea of entertainment. The author of this very striking comparison, Rev. William Bayard Hale, is rector of the Episcopal church there, and he writes with a frankness and kindliness which add not a little charm to the interesting analysis that he has made.

Early in this century, he writes, the Con-gregational society of Middleboro, Mass. had grown to such strength that it was able had grown to such strength that it was able to build the meeting house which now stands on the green. Daniel Webster, riding by, used to raise his whip, point to its Ionic columns and its generous porch, and de-clare it the stateliest building in the com-monwealth. Seventy years ago, on any Sunday, fair or stormy, you would have seen gathered thither the entire population of the Namasquet country. Together up the aisles of the meeting house families took aisles of the meeting house families too their way. Every townsman was in his place. Neighbors saw neighbors, and fel the inspiration of common interests expressed in common worship. Together thei hymns and prayers went up, and when the minister took his place in the high pulpit, he looked into the faces, not of a party held together by some peculiar notion o practice, but of the whole town. In the morning, the women in the great porch, the men on the benches in the burying-ground, kindly talk of the neighboring con-cerns, the public policy, the conduct of the government, the improving methods of agriculture, commerce, and industry, went on. Here, while the minister sought unction for the afternoon hour-long prayer and longer sermon, among his people fellowship was warmed, mutual understanding of citi-zens was accomplished, friendships were cemented, troths were plighted, society was made a Christian society.

At present there are in the town 2,300 church members, belonging to eight different churches, and 4,500 persons who have no affiliations of any sort with any religious body. There were last Sunday in the fifteen churches of the town less than 1,200 people; that is, for every three persons who went to church there were seventeen who did not go Most of the religious societies are in debt every church is of wood, and several of the organizations have neither a church nor a

tope of ever having one. The congregations are fluctuating. When there is an immersion at the Baptist church. there is an immersion at the Baptist church, or when a converted Turk gives a magic lan-tern show there, pretty nearly all the people become Baptists. When the Congregational-ists announce, by a large placard on the street, a concert by the town band, they may always expect a crowd. The Methodists pay the salary of their pastor largely by the pro-ceeds of an annual clam bake on Labor day.

titles. It consists of spruce, fir. hemlock, splendid yellow cedar and a very superior The fisland has never been surveyed nor The fisland has never been surveyed nor The Grandest Publication of the Nineteenth Century.

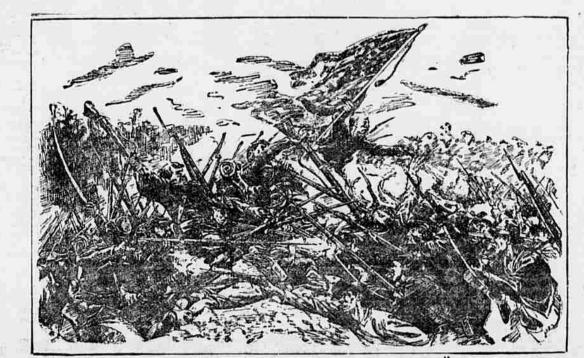
"To estimate its value the historical student has only to think how eagerly such a series by Napoleon and his marshals and the generals who opposed him would be seized on. if they could be discovered today."-EVENING POST, San Francisco.

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Another important stop on this trip up the Yang-tse-Kiang will be at Hankow, the chief center of the tea trade of the Chinese empire, and one of the greatest cities of the world. There are three cities here which join each other like New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn, which have a consistion of and Brooklyn, which have a population of over 1,000,000. Here the Chinese are at-tempting to build railroads. They have big zotton factories and they make Remington rifles equal to those used by our troops. Mr. Carpenter hopes to have an interview with the famous viceroy of Hankow, and he will write up the curlous features of these he will write up the curious features of these comparatively unknown Chinose cities. After some stay here he expects to push his way on about 500 miles further to the wonderful gorges of Ichang, the scenery of which is said to be finer than anything in the United States or Europe, and the rocks of which have no counterparts in the world. During this trip be will pass through some of the chief optum raising regions of China and he will visit sections where a hatred nd he will visit sections where a hatred of foreigners prevails.

Coming back to Hankow and Chinkiang Carpenter may possibly cross the country to Tientsin, or he may take a boat and go up along the Chinese coast to Cheefoo and thence on up the Peiho river, passing the wonderful forlifications at Taku, and making a study of Chinese dofonses there. At Tientsin he will write a letter about Li Hung Chang and describe this wonderful city, MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

The Book and News Dealer, a San Fransco publication, has a very novel method of advertising periodicals upon its cover

The March number of The Harvard Gradu ates' Magazine opens with a portrait of Francis Parkman, the historian, and a critical review of his career by James Schouler. His value as a historian may be better judged, the writer explains, from his view that history is rather a reflex of the life and spirit of an age than a detailed record of facts. It is the creation of judgment rather than the aggregation of successive events that constitutes history. Even the subject of football is now becoming a theme for the agitation of the reformer, and Lorin F. De-land, under the title "How to Reform Football," gives the new reformer's football the first kick. The Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association, 6 Beacon street, Boston, If every one of the articles in the March number of St. Nicholas could speak it could Its "Owney, of the Mailbags" is a quaint picture of a cur who serves no less a master than the "U. S. M." and travels from "Dan

to Beersheba" without ceasing. "Joseph Bourwlaski," we are told by Mary Shears Roberts, was the rarest of wonders, a dwarf worthy of admiration-a thorough little gen-In "A Man-o'-War's Menagerie tleman. Don C. Seitz introduces us to the pets of the sailors aboard the U. S. S. San Francisco; Dr. Eastman continues his fascinating reve lations of Indian boy life; Gustave Koffe carries us along in the midst of thrilling experiences with "A Boy Whaler." Gleams of sunshine and glints of humor sparkle in Mark Twaln's "Tom Sawyer Abroad." The Century Company, New York. A delightful piece of reading in the cur-rent Worthington's Magazine is written by Prof. G. Frederic Wright of Oberlin college

Omaba. entitled "Scenes in the Snake River Valley." It is an account of a trip taken for scientific purposes through nearly the whole length of this strange and desolate region. His way lay over the shoulder of the Teton mountains, rising to a height of over \$,000 feet above the level of the sea, and down into

the lava plains stretching for hundreds of miles, with here and there the sentinel-like useholders. cones of extinct volcanoes and enormous gorges worn through the rocks by the Snake river, in one of which is the Shoshone falls, a canon three times as wide and twice as deep as that at Niagara. A. D. Worthingon & Co., Hartford, Conn. Much has been said and written of the

persecution of Jews by the Russian govern ment and people, but little has been known in America of the reasons for this crusade. In an article on "The Russian and His Jew," in the March Harper's Magazine, Mr. Poultney Bigelow discusses the case from the Russian standpoint. Five illustrations by Frederic Remington depict some of the types of Hebrews who have aroused the enmity of the Slav by subjecting the unthrifty peasant completely to the power which the unscrupulous creditor has over the ignorant and friendless debtor. In an article on "The New England Negro" Mrs. Jane De Forest Shelton has collected some curious information regarding the Connecticut slaves and that unique custom, the annual election and inauguration of a

negro governor" of the state. Harper & Bros., New York. asion of property. The complete story in the current Lippin cott is entitled "A Desert Claim," by Mary E. Stickney, and gives a vivid picture of far western life. Annie Nathan Moyer, under the title "A Prophet of the New Womanhood," contributes a valuable critipties cism of Ibsen's attitude to the question of woman's place in the world. The writer says "there may be those who fancy the new ideas will rob love of its poetry, who think with Helmar that 'womanly helpleasness makes a wife doubly dear, who fear for the future of marriage if the old regime gives place to the new. I can only say to such, read your Ibsen a little further and you will see that the same man who has

given us Nora and Mrs. Alving and Hedda Gabler has also given us Agnes, the wife of Brand, and Solveig, the sweet guiding star of Peer Gynt-two women, the beauty and strength of whose love have not been excelled by the pen of any poet, not even of the romantic age of Elizabeth." J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Bram Stoker, so well known as the busi-ness manager of Henry Irving, in an article on "Dramatic Criticism," in the March num-

WHICH? THEOSOPHY OR CHRISTIAN ITY-By Rev. I. M. Haldeman, 12 mo. full cloth, side stamp, 40 cents. Croscup & THE ROUSING OF MRS. POTTER AND OTHER STORIES-By Gertrude Smith.

Cloth, 232 pages. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. HE EMIGRANT SHIP-By W. Clark Russell. Cloth, 348 pages. The Cassell Publishing Company, New York. GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION-By L. R. Taft, professors horticulture and land-scape gardening, Michigan Agricultural

College. Cloth, 12 mo., 208 pages, \$1.50. Orange Judd Company, New York. IOW TO WIRE BUILDINGS—By Augustus Noll, E.E. Cloth, 162 pages. C. C. Shel-ley, 10 and 12 College Place, New York. THE

IE NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS-A novel. By. William Black. Cloth, 411 pages. Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by Megeath Stationery con HE MYSTERY OF ABEL FOREFINGER-

A novel. By William Drysdale. Illus-trated. Cloth, 208 pages, \$1.25. Har-pers Young People series. Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by Megeath Stationery company, Omaha. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT-A novel. By Fedor Dostoieffsky. Translated from the Russian. Paper, 456 pages, 50 cents. Laird & Lea Chicago.

Laird & Lee, Chicago. Laird & Lee, Chicago. AR. WAYT'S WIFE'S SISTER—A novel. By Marion Harland. Cloth, 314 pages. The Cassell Publishing Company, Union Square, New York. For sale by Megeath Stationery company, Omaha AN SUCH THINGS BE ?- A novel. By

Ambrose Bierce. Paper, 320 pages. The Cassell Publishing Company, New York. For sale by Megeath Stationery Company, Omaha. SUPERFLUOUS WOMAN-A novel Anonymous. Cloth, 336 pages. The Cassell Publishing Company, New York. For sale by Megeath Stationery company,

MARTHA WASHINGTON COOK BOOK-Abonymous. Paper, 315 pages, 25 cents. F. T. Neely, Chicago.

Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles.

Telephones for Everybody.

The expiration of the patent on the magnet elephone places a very useful piece of nechanism at the free disposal of American Magnet telephones, householders. Magnet telephones, says Harper's Weekly, are not commonly used as transmitters, but are convenient and anti-factory for talking over short routes. The lapse of the patent which protected them is hardly likely to have much effect upon the is hardly likely to have much effect upon the who wish to be in communication with many who wish to be in communication with many places or many people will doubtloss keep the service which they have now. But for private lines connecting dwellings with one or two points the magnet telephone will answer very well. It is a very common ex-perience for families to have one or two places with which it is a special con-venience to be able to talk. Near relatives or inimate friends often desire to be so connected, but do not care for a telephone for general use. The magnet telephone will fit such cases, and has now the great recommendation that it can be bought out-right, so that the first cost of it is the only outlay that it involves, and even that will not be great. The magnet telephone will be especially useful in the country, where the

especially useful in the country, where the matter of stringing up a wire is a simple thing, involving no electric risks and no in-

One word describes it, "perfection." We refer to Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve, cures

. The Strange Prince of Wales Island. James Millar, who has long resided on Prince of Wales island, and who, by reason

Prince of Wales Island, and who, by reason of his being the first white settler and now controlling the largest interest, is referred to as the monarch of that island, has arrived here, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Millar is located at Hunter's bay, where he has been for four years in the bustness of has been for four years in the business catching and salting salmen.

The strange island of the Prince of Wales, m which Mr. Millar has elected to make his nome, Hes at the moath of Dixon's entrance and only about three ulles from the northern line of British Columbia. The island is The of British Columbia. The island is about 200 miles long and from ten to thirty or forty miles wide. It is singular in its make-up, having a fringe of lowland all around. Toward the center are ridges of mountains, some of them reaching lofty heights and covered with perpetual snow. There is magnificent timber in great quan-

gationalist minister was to announce a cours of Sunday evening lectures on such subjects as: "The White City," "Health," "Choosing a Partner." "The Burial of an Ass." Incy itably, through the lowering of the dignity of the services, caused by the competition of the denominations, reverence has disap-peared, and the idea of worship has been al-most lost. Few, indeed, kneel during prayer the most that can be said is that nearly all listen, some with respect; after a prayer is done ladies lean toward their neighbors and

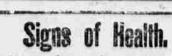
omment on its beautiful passages. It is the most temperate of statements to say that the people do not see Christ's re-ligion in its beauty and its dignity. They are led to think of the service of God's house as performance; the minister who can the most entertaining program has the best 'house.'

"The Blood is the Life."

Runs the old saying, and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this excellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently?

The Barometer of the Senate.

The movements of the press gallery overlooking the senate chamber are doubtless the safest barometer of the importance of the doings on the floor below, says the Washington Post. If the gallery seats are well taken up, something is surely transpiring in the chamber that is worth watching. If they are empty, the proceedings are apt to possess no interest. The public may be mistaken and the visitors' galleries may be overflowing, but the curiosity seekers do not possess the delicate instinct of foretelling impending crises, and if the press gallery be empty, though expectancy be written on every face that peers down from the crowded balconies, no gladiatorial feats of competing oratory need be looked for, and dis-appointment will overtake him who disregards the signs. This was well illustrated yesterday. When Mr. Gorman arose to reply to Senator Sherman not more than reply to Senator Sherman not more than two or three heads appeared above the row of seats in the press gallery. Once or twice Mr. Gorman's eye wandered carelessly in that direction and encountered a tier of vacant seats; but he had not got far into his subject before head after head appeared over the row of desks, and as if by some while marks forty or fifts may more in subtle magic, forty or fifty men were in their seats following the debate with close attention and mentally registering their comments on the proceedings. Each man had come from a different direction and from every conceivable corner of the vast block of corridors and committee rooms. No one had told them what was on. It was the indefinable instinct of impending news de velopments.



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