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NANKING'S ANCIENT RUINS and the wonders of the ruins are greater than those of old Rome.

The Greatest Walled City of the World and Its Wonders.

PART III.

STORY OF CHINA'S GREAT BEGGAR KING

The Famed Porcelain Tower-A Visit to the Ming Tombs-Description of Famous Ruins of History-Four Thousand Walled Cities.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Frank G. Carpenter.) NANKING, China, June 1 .-- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Nanking is the biggest walled city of the world, and it is one of the most wonderful cities of history. It was more than 600 years old when Christ was a baby, and its municipal hair was gray with the age of twelve hundred odd years when Mohammed fist saw the light of day. The present wall which surrounds it was built about one hundred years before Columbus sailed out from Spain to find a passage to trade with its people, and it has several times been the capital of the great Chinese empire. It lies in the interior not far from the Yangste Klang river, about two hundred miles away from the sea coast, and the viceroy, who now makes it his capital, has more power than President Cleveland, and be governs nearly twice as many people as there are in the whole United States. He has under him cities of vast extent, the names of which are unknown to the average American, and his income amounts to millions. He spends vast sums in his arsenals powder works and naval schools, and he directs from this point a machinery of government which, though by no means so pure, as as many ramifications and offices as that of our capital at Washington. He has here the big examinations which test the learning of tens of thousands of Chinese students every three years, and his people are so noted for their ability and culture that Nanking has been called the Athens of China. How shall I describe it?

These Chinese cities are so different from anything in America that I almost despair of giving a good idea of them. In the first place, Nanking is a walled city. All of the big cities of China are surrounded by walls ranging in size from forty to seventy feet high and so thick that two two-horse wagons could be driven side by side upon the paved roads which form their tops and the wheels of the wagons would not touch each other. Here and there upon the walls are guard houses and barracks which rise which soldiers are placed to keep a lookout

over the city and its approaches. The walls are entered by great tunnel-like gates with arched roofs, and the doors to these are of heavy planks and timbers bound with sheets of iron riveted on with bolts. These are closed during the night, and the man who arrives after dark has has to wait till morning among the beggar huts of the outside. It was late in the after-noon when I found myself with about 100 Chinese passengers in the rude ferry boat which takes the freight from the river steamers to the shore at the landing for Nanking, and I narrowly escaped spending a night out of doors. I was held for some time by a big Chinese official because I had not a passport from Peking, and when my servant had gotten our donkeys and had aded up two Chinese coolies with our lug gage the sun was low in the horizon and I saw a blind Mohammedan beggar kneeling by the roadside and saying his prayers as it awant down. We had yet five miles to go before reaching the city, but we made the sates and got in before dark. During the fourney, with the prospect of a lodging in a vile Chinese inn before me. I thought of the possibility of climbing the wall, but as I came closer to it I realized the futility of such an attempt. It would be almost as pasy to crawl up the sides of the Washington monument. The walls rose straight upward from a wide most to the height of an eight-story house, and the only broken spaces were the cuts formed by their crenellated tops. Had one of the soldiers on guard thrown me down a rope ladder I would have feared to risk the climb, and as I examined it I wondered at the expense of the building. We often hear of the vast sums spent upon the great Chinese wall. It was about 1,590 miles long, and it is larger than that about Nanking. These city walls of China have eaten up a vast deal more money. There are in the empire more than 4,000 walled cities, and every place I have topped in during my tour up the Yangtse has these massive battlements about it They are made just the same as this wall of Nanking. EXTENT AND COST. The materials used are stone and large burnt bricks of a bluish gray color. These bricks are each about fifteen inches long, five inches wide and three inches thick. They are put together in a solid masonry in the shape of two walls running parallel with each other and the space between them is filled in with earth and stones. This is stamped down and upon its top a paved roadway is made, upon which the guards walk and upon which in many places are old cannon, and near them piles of stones ready to be thrown town upon the chemy. The length of these walls is much greater than is necessary to enclose the cities. I have seen none less than ten miles long, and this wall of Nanking is thirty-two miles in length. The city of Nanking, which is bigger than St. Louis, uples only a small part of the inclosure and the wall runs up and down over a roll-ing country, taking in small farms and mar-ket gardens, many of which stand upon the site of the greater Nanking of the past. The distance across the inclosure from one wall to the other is more than eight miles, and during any other time than an exposition or convention period you could crowd all the people of Chicago inside these walls and have room to spare. A mile of such wall must cost considerably more than a mile of ratiroad, and in these 4,000 walled cities it is safe to may there is something like 25,000 miles of fortifications, or enough to have covered China with railroads. Many of these walls are poorly kept, but if a big city should spring up in China today it would have a wall built about it, and this Nanking wall was thoroughly repaired three years and you see the fresh mortar of today running in and out of the gray lines of 500 YEBTS AGO. The most outside the wall is fully as interesiting as the wall liself. This runs nhout the entire structure, save at the end where it cuts into the mountain, and at the where it cuts into the intentials, and at the opposite side of the eity from the gate at which I entered it expands into a very pretty lake. The earth used for the filling of the walls is generally taken from the moat, and the excavation is so great that the Nanking moat ranges from seventy to one hundred feet in width. It is connected by a canal with the Yangste river, and if forms the bighway from it to the city. characters commemorating the of the emperar who lies burl Although it is about two hundred miles from the sea, it is affected by the tide, and only small beats cau soil through it. These sther end of the funeral highway. bring, however, passengers and freight, and the most swarms with craft, which sail shout it from one gate of the city to the other, offering their wares for sale. There are hucksters of all kinds upon it, and fuel the interior to Nanking. Some of the carv-ing upon them is beautifully done, and the figures of the elephants and men are well executed. One of the stone horses has been thrown over, and it lies half sufficent in a ditch. The figures of others are some-what broken, but the most of them are as perfect today as when they were first erected four or five hundred years ago. The towere his in ruins. It covered poddlers push or scull great rafus of reeds about through it, solling as much as one man can carry for about 25 cents. The meat is crossed by bridges at the gates, which, like tunnels, enter the wall, and some of these bridges remaind you of the noted bridges of Italy. There is one at the south gate which is walled with stores like the Ponte Vechio across the Arno at Florence, or, rather, more like the flights in Venice. Some of the canals in many ways remind you of the famel water city on the Adriatic. It is to the a far more interesting city than Venice,

THE OLD AND THE NEW. THE OLD AND THE NEW. The Nanking of today is built upon the foundation of the Nanking of the past, and outside of the present city there is a vast area which was once covered with buildings. The Tartar city where emperors lived has dwindled into dust, and the marble and golden-tiled palaces of the past have been supplanted by the farms and gardens of the present. Fifteen generations ago there was here one of the most progressive monarchs of bistory. Nanking was then the center of of history. Nanking was then the center of Asiatic trade and culture. Foreigners from all parts came here to study, and the Per-sians and Arabians crowded each other upon these streets.

Today you see Jewish types among the faces you meet, and the city has a large population of Mohammedans. Many of these are the descendants of the strangers who came here in the days of the famed Chinese uler, Chu Hung Wo. This man started life as a beggar, but he organized a rebeland to establish his descendants on the throne. He was the founder of the Ming dynasty, the one which ruled China before the family of the present emperor came into power, and under which were accom-plished the greatest things that the Chinese have ever done in architecture and public improvements. It was this man who built the wall about Nanking and estab-lished the capital here. The dragon, you know, is the imperial animal of China. You see it on every Chinese flag, and it is supposed to bring luck or the reverse to every ruler. According to them, a dragon can do anything. It can make itself as big as an elephant, or as small as a gnat. It can build up empires and throw down kings, and when there was an eclipse of the moon here, about a month ago, 1 saw it soberly built the wall about Nanking and estab and when there was an eclipse of the moon here, about a month ago, I saw it soberly announced in the Peking Gazette that the people should turn out and make a great noise on the night of the eclipse, as it was said that the dragon would then try to swallow the moon, and he should be scared away. Well, the country here at Nanking is shaped just like a great dragon, and the emperor said: "If I can build my capital on the dragon's back it will last forever." The emperor said: "If I can build my capital on the dragon's back it will last forever." The result was that he moved to Nanking and made it for a time the greatest city of China. He planned to build a wall outside of the present one, which should be ninety miles long, but he got no further than the first pillars of this before he died.

THE FORCELAIN TOWER.

first pillars of this before he died. THE PORCELAIN TOWER. It was this man's son who built the famed porcelain tower of Nanking, putting it up in honor of his wife. This tower cost more than three millions of dollars; it was and it blazed out under the sun of the valley of the Yangtse Klang, rising to a height nearly half that of the Washington monument. It was octagonal in form, with a base about half the size of that of the monument, and this base rested on a foun-dation of brickwork ten feet high. It had nine stories, and a spiral staircase within the tower led the visitor to the summit. The top of it was a great basin of iron, and the colors of its brick were green, red, yel-low and white. At every one of the nine stories a roof of green tiles jutted out, and to the corners of these roofs were hung bells which tinkled when swayed by the wind. It took nineteen years to build this tower, and it was kept in good condition till about forty odd years ago, when another beggar got up a rebellion and to k Nanking. He had the idea that the tower was hurting his luck, and had it blown up. Its every brick has since disappeared, and when I visited its site yesterday the only vestige of it re-maining was the great iron basin-like dome which crowned the top. This has been placed upon a foundation of marble. It is a hollow mass of iron big enough to cover the top of the largest haystack you have ever seen. It would make a bath tub for an ele-phant. And it would today be called a fine specimen of artistic casting. When it cov-ered the tower it was plated with gold, and could be seen for miles up and down the Yangtse valley. It must weigh several tons,

tunnel is so high and wide that a train of passenger cars could be run through it without touching the walls, and these walls are of stone, with a dado of marble artis-tically carved. There was, I judge, origi-naily a temple on the top of this fort-like mausoleum; the four thick walls of some mausoleum; the four thick walls of some such buildings still stand, making you think of the grass-grown, moss-covered ruins of Europe. I ate my lunch within them, sit-ting on a stone, with my feet among the blue wild flowers which were springing out of the crevices between the stones of the grass-grown floor. As I did so I could look out through one of the great arched doorways upon the thousands of grave mounds of the Nanking of today, and the cries of a poorly clad woman who sat and walled at one of the mfloated up to my ears. It was the mourning of the present amid the grandest tombs of the past, and I again realized that of all things death alone is the king who rules from age to age, and who, with his mighty hand, makes all men of one size.

of one size. CONNUBIALITIES.

June brides are as plentiful as June roses The engagement of Lord Edwin Houston of England and Mrs. Ada L. Conner of New York is announced. No young wife is ever satisfied with her husband until she tries the storewood racket on him to see whether he loves her. Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell of New York, was married last week to a daughter of the late George Covert of Ithaca.

She-Really, now, aren't you a married man? He-No. Why? She-Oh, you have such a settled look. He-Yes; I've been refused by thirteen girls .

The wedd ng of Miss Ella Windom, daugh-The wedding of Miss Fila windom, daughter of the late secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Wirt Warren took place in New York on the 6th. A son of the late President Garfield acted as best man.

Father-Yes, I admit that your lover has a gtod income, but he has very expensive tastes, very. Daughter-You amaze me. What does he ever want that is so very expensive? Father-Well, you, for one thing. pensive? Father-Well, you, for one thing. Miss Hope Goddard, daughter of Colonel William Goddard, the wealthy mill owner of Providence and heiress to more than \$20,000,000, was wedded on the 9th to C. Oliver Iselin of New York, a son of the late millionaire banker, Adrian Iselin, and prom-inent in society and yachting circles in the meteorable

metropolis. He had proposed, but she seemed some-what reluctant to gild his life with the sun-shine of her consent. "If you should hear that I'm half the time before my mirror, what would you say?" she asked. "If I had a face like yours I should be tempted to be there the whole time," he answered. That wettled it metropolis. settled it.

settled it. The most noted marriage seen in Nash-ville in many days was that which, on the Sth, united William Henry Thompson of Liv-erpool and Katherine Smiley Cheatham of that city. The bride is a daughter of the late Richard Cheatham, once mayor of Nash-ville, and is a descendant on both her fath-er's and mother's side of some of the oldest families in Tennessee. Mark Marke Lemon has married her last

Mrs. Marie Lemon has married her last husband, and in her case the thirteen has able matrimonial careers on record started in Cincinnati nearly half a century ago, and in Cinc nual hearly hair a century ago, and ended a few days since in California by the death of the woman whose penchant seemed to be making a collection of husbands. If she did not reach the success in numbers which is attained by other gatherers of curiosities, she certainly did well in her own neculiar line. peculiar line.

The marriage of Mrs. Emma H. Ruther-ford and George Crocker on the 4th at-tracted a large number of Californians to New York. The bride is a Newadan by birth and a most attractive woman of the blonde type. The bridal gown was of the faintest shade of Nile green, with moire antique shading to the pale pink skirt. The was trimmed

with

ONE OF NATURE'S VAGARIES Extraordinary Faculties Developing in a Michigan Girl. PSYCHIC WONDER IN HER TEENS

Distant Objects Accurately Described and Thoughts of Persons in Her Unknown Read-Occuit Powers Little short of the Marvelous.

Within an hour's ride of Detroit, on the banks of the pretty Clinton river, lies Mount Clemens, one of the handsomest little cities in America. The fame of Mount Clemens waters has spread far and wide, and well known people from all parts of this country can be met at the baths, and numerous wellappointed hostelries during all seasons of the year. Mount Clemens has nover been afflicted with a boom-it needed no artificial stimulus to advance, and during the worst of the recent panicky times there has been no evidence of any depression among the merchants, nor of hardships or poverty among those who are compelled to labor for others. There are many noteworthy features in and about Mount Clemens, but the object that will interest the public more particularly at this time is a young and most charming little lady who is rapidly developing very extraordinary occult powers.

While in Detroit I had the good fortune, writes a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, to run across an old friend who had left his crutches at the famous Michigan bathtown, and who was passing through Detroit on his way back to his far distant western home. Our meeting was limited to less than ten minutes, because the carriage which was to take him to the depot was already at the hotel entrance. After a no less hearty than brief salutation, he said with an impressive "If you want to be put on the track of a

wonder that will prove a hard nut for sci-entists to crack, run up to Mount Clemens and hunt for Elfa.'

and hunt for EIfa." Taking a card from his case, he wrote thereon a brief introduction to one of the most prominent men in the charming sub-urban city named, who had afforded him the opportunity to witness something so ex-traordinary that he evidently could not think of anything else, and, unlike other individ-uals, could not be induced to speak of his re-markable transformation from a groaning cripple into a sound and cheerful man. He exacted a promise from me that I would hunt up this wonder; his last words were: "Don't forget the Mount Clemens fairy," and he was gone. I then-for the first time-looked at the card and read:

"Mr. E. R. Egnew-Dear Frjend: I ask, as a special favor, that you arrange to afford the bearer an opportunity to converse with Elfa

I put the card in my pocket and went to my room to finish a report that must go in the morning mail. I began to write, but found it difficult to concentrate my mindfound it difficult to concentrate my mind-somehow the name of "Elfa" would appear on my manuscript, written without my will. I erased it three times, and then concluded to give up a hopeless struggle and go to bed. When I awoke, that name Elfa flashed through my head the first thing, and an irre-sistible impulse determined me to make as early as start for Mount Clemens as train service would normit It was still early in service would permit. It was still early in the day when I presented my friend's request-to Mr. Egnew, who looked somewhat puzzled, if not annoyed, when he read it, but after a moment's hesitation he said, with a reassursmile that had a decidedly warming ef pointed agine." I then learned that those in charge of the young lady were much opposed to any and all notoriety; the more as the very pecu-liar faculties developed in her were of so ex traordinary a character that no conclusion could be arrived at as yet what this strange power might signify. I soon learned enough to stimulate my curiosity to the utmost, feeling that I would discover a rara avis of no nean order. I will omit a detailing of difficulties that had to be overcome before permission could be obtained to meet Elfa in such a way naughty, so that the aunt whom she was that my story would have either any scientific or decided interest for the ordi-When she came to say her prayers a nary reader, or both. It will be sufficient to say that I considered inyself amply re-warded for my patience and perserverence when I finally did succeed in obtaining the coveted privilege of an unrestricted interview. I will preface the account of my quiries and observations by stating that I am not an impressionable novice in the line of phychic researches, and that I have read many of the latest and best treatises, comments and contributions on the various sub-jects that will have to be touched upon in this report. I know that this charming "I can't do my sums; I can't; and I did of the most vexing and difficult problems that are now under discussion among the wiest and most useful workers in the world of science; the men who have had the courage to free themselves from the thraldrom of bogotry and prejudice, and who are ready and willing to leave the beaten track at any point where there is a fair prospect of obtaining light that will benefit man-

time she realized that the mere touch of her friend's hand was enough to banish all pain, and from then on improved rapidly in health, and within a month had more than regained her normal strength. One of the conditions exacted before this former the more than the mark tion of infant salvation or damnation. One of them, finding that his antagonist was likely to get the better of the argument, re-slized the necessity of fortifying himself with he best available information bearing upon his own side of the discussion. He there-fore telegraphed the following request to Mr.

One of the conditions exacted before this interview was granted, was that this man's identity should not be revealed. This is regrettable, as he would prove an important aid in evolving new facts in psyshic science, because, judging from the hundreds of well authenticated reports of experiments and oc-currences in France, England, Germany and Trumbull, which was promptly honored, to the subsequent discomfiture of his theological opponent: 'Please mail me at once the contents of that damned infant pigeonhole of yours.' this country, I can remeber none where the dominant force was so quick, absolute, and

so completely in harmony (en rapport) with so perfect and submissive a subject. The bend between this man and Elfa is unques-tionably hypnosis, but of a higher and differ-ent order than any I have so far met with ent order than any I have so far met with or of which I have any knowledge through other channels. He put Elfa in the som-niscient state by a mere look and light touch, and what she is capable of accomplishing in that condition is not far short of the miracu-lous. In the course of the first week she de-veloped clairvoyant and clairaudient powers that are astonishing, and day after day her extraordinary faculties are increasing and developing new phases. When atmospheric and physical conditions are favorable she is able to describe objects that are at any and physical conditions are favorable she is able to describe objects that are at any distance—in other cities, on persons or in fixed positions. She has deciphered writing in unopened latters that were in houses a mile away, but more than that, she reads thoughts and impressions in the minds of people whom she has never seen, and who are far away. She appears to be ably to people whom she has never seen, and who are far away. She appears to be able, to run through a record of thoughts in an-other's mind as if she were turning back the leaves of a clearly printed book. She is the leaves of a clearly printed book. She is developing a perfect mania for the study of the human brain and mind, and the nervous system and magnetic forces which are plainly visible to her. Without any special knowl-edge of anatomy she gives a graphic and comprehensive description of any part of the human system, and states with a most convincing air of confidence what parts are in good order and which are not. She de-scribes the course of vaccine virus or other scribes the course of vaccine virus or other foreign substances through the circulatory system, tells where it entered the body and system, tells where it entered the body all how far it has progressed. Her descriptions of the formation, action and condition of a living brain, its throbbing, the latent and dominant characteristics, determining the direction of its greatest usefulness, etc., are beyond the power of mortal conception, and however at variance with all former knowl-edge of the supposed limit of the mind and edge of the supposed limit of the mind and senses, there is such a convincing air of genuineness and absolute innocence and iruthfulness about this girl, and so clear, calm and positive are her statements, that a rising doubt appears only to come as a barrier to a new knowledge, and no one loses thereby extend the one who stone short in

a rising doubt appears only to come as a barrier to a new knowledge, and no one loses thereby except the one who stops short in the face of an opportunity to emerge from the condition of universal ignorance. Elfa converses freely while in the som-niscient state, and gives ready answers to questions upon subjects of which it would be hard to believe that a young girl, still al-most a child, could have any knowledge. When asked to give some explanation as to the source of her information she replied, "They tell me." Lately she has frequently complained that "they" will not help her much, "they" giving her as a reason that she must exercise her faculties independently in order to develop quickly. The "they" re-ferred to are volces that are audible to her, and she has impressions that give proper dl-rections in regard to things and localities, and similar impressions again enable her to get the true meaning of words and signs in foreign tongues of which she knew absolutely nothing in her normal condition. She writes communications that are given her by in-visible friends, and these are full of wisdom and the highest sentiment. She writes fast communications that are given her by in-visible friends, and these are full of wisdom and the highest sentiment. She writes fast and plain with her eyes closed, and bandaged of any doubt is entertained, her face averted, and her tablets on her lap, while she is ex-tended at full length on a couch in a posi-tion in which it would be impossible for any one to write with eyes open.

eves open.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement week at Yale begins on

Commencement exercises began at Cornell

yesterday, and will continue through the

The University of Pennsylvania demon-

The system of term examinations in the

examinations will occur only once a year. The junior class will have oral examina-tions at the end of the fall term, while the senior class will be examined orally at the

end of the year, and then on the entire work of the course.

The big statue of Benjamin Franklin which was presented by the World's fair commission to the University of Pennsyl-vania has been set up on the college cam-

vania has been set up on the college cam-pus. Beside the statue a speakers' plat-form has been arranged, from which, on Wednesday next, at the grand gathering of the alumni, Russell Duane, a great-grand-son of Franklin, will deliver the presenta-tion oration at the unveiling of the statue.

tion oration at the unveiling of the statute. The secretary of the University of the State of New York in his annual report, ad-vance sheets from which have just been is-sued, gives a table showing from what states and counties New York draws students to her colleggs and special schools. Out of a total of 21,895 students, 16,246 come from New York. From the North Atlantic states come 2,625; from the South Atlantic, 453; from the South Central, 302; from the North

from the South Central, 302; from the North Central, 1,134; from the mountain states, 165;

from the Pacific states, 149, and from all foreign countries, 731. By schools, medicine leads, with 2,012 students outside of New

York, and co-educational colleges draw 1,057

The most important function of the mod-

ern university is to create and advance learning. Individual investigation and re-search by graduate students is the method

of increasing the sum total of human knowl-edge. For the encouragement of graduate

study most of the universities have estab-lished fellowships and graduate scholarships. Cornell was one of the earliest of our uni-

aging advanced specialization, and has al-

ways had more fellowships than other in-stitutions. At present it has twenty fellow-

ships, affording an annual stipend of \$500 each, two of \$600 each, and sixteen graduate

scholarships of \$300 each. The fellows and scholars for 1894-5 were chosen last week. Of the total number, thirty-sight, Cornell

The annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of Illinois shows the cost of high school tuition and incidental expenses, per pupil, ranges from \$11 to \$125.20, the average being \$38.25. "This is

students to the state.

graduates obtained nine.

the 24th.

present week.

in the world,

THE GRAND ARMY OF LAB'R

PAGES 17-20

Fight of Local Coopers Against Goods Made by Convicts.

DISPOSITION TO ENFORCE AGREEMENTS

Attitude of Workingmen Toward the Platte Canal Scheme-How Some of Omaha Tradesmen Are Fighting Against Hard Times-From the Field of Toil.

There is no labor organization in Omaha Willard Fiske, scholar and linguist, has presented to the Cornell university library one of the most complete Dante collections hat has faced more disadvantages than has Coopers Union No. 10, but the union seems bound to live despite all the efforts that have been put forth to put an end to its existence. strated its strength as an educational insti-tution by adding to its long list of graduates from the college course 207 graduates in medicine, sixty-five in dental surgery and twenty-two in veterinary medicine. in every legislative year for several years this union has taken a part in the election of members to the legislature with the hope of doing away by legislation with the competition of convict made cooperage, but de-spite their efforts this class of goods has so completely been used in filling orders that law school at Cornell has been modified. The written examinations are to be held at the end of each term as before, but the oral

the local coopers have found very little to do but heading and trimming, which is very unsatisfactory to a workman in the coopers' trade. It is somewhat like putting a harness

trade. It is somewhat like putting a harness maker to work repairing shoes. The union started in some time ago to agi-tate the question of using Omaha made cooperage and in this it was aided by the Central Labor union. The joint committees were successful in getting several agreements signed to use nothing but Omaha cooperage, but from the facts developed at the last meeting of the Central Labor union it would seem that the union will be compelled to hire a lawyer to enforce the agreements. Several of them were reported broken. The members do not seem discouraged, however, members do not seem discouraged, however, in the least and say that they will enforce every agreement if it takes every dollar in their treasury. They promise also to take a prominent part in the legislative campaign lespite the discouragements met with heretofore.

Workingmen and the Canal.

The action of the Central Labor union at the last meeting in passing a resolution opposing any subsidy to the canal company has brought out considerable discussion upon that brought out considerable discussion upon the subject in labor circles. The members of the union maintain that they will stand by that decision, as it was made after a long and careful discussion. There are some who do not think the action wise, but they were in the minority at the meeting Wednesday even-ing. The chairman of the committee on legis-lation says that it is the intention of the unions and assemblies to send men to the legislature who will amend the city charter so as to permit the city to vote bonds and construct the canal, and he thinks that it could be built as soon in this way as by the private company. He does not think it proper to support the measure as now before the people and thinks those who favor the canal should fall in line with the working people in trying to secure the necessary legislation for public ownership. It is further argued that if the bonds are voted to pay for constructing the entire works, provisions can be inserted specifying the number of subject in labor circles. The members of the for constructing the entire works, provisions can be inserted specifying the number of hours to be worked per day and the price to be paid, and also that the work should be done by electors of this state. If the canal is built by private parties it is said these much-wanted provisions could not be se-

Helping Themselves.

cured.

The present hard times have caused many of the Omaha working people to work their brains as well as their hands in order to be able to make a living for themselves and their families and it may be of some interest

plain corsage could be seen for miles up and down the Yangtse valley. It must weigh several tons, and how the Chinese with their rude modes of labor were able to poise it on the 40p of the tower. 261 feet above the earth, is a marvel. It lies today in front of the vice-roy's arsenal, where the finest of modern guns are being turned out for the Chinese capes of point lace, with full oversleeves and a long panel of the same lace caught in at the waist line in front and hangin therefrom to the lower edge of the skirt where it was fastened with a huge rotette of pale pink chiffon. The bridegroom is member of the famous Crocker family guns are being turned out for the Chinese troops, and the steam whistle which calls of San Francisco. the men to work in the morning makes its PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. the men to work in the monthing makes its hoary particles vibrate, and it wonders, I doubt not, with the ghosts of its builders, who are supposed to hang about it, what sort of devils are working at their magic An amusing story is given in the Ladies Pictorial of a little girl who had been very

within. Other wonders of ancient Chinese art and visiting had to punish her. engineering you see scattered throughout the night her little mind was still full of wrath against her aunt, but yet the child did not ruins of the Tartar city, where the monarchs held their court. There are wide streets made of great flags of granite as big as the quite like to leave her name out of her even-ing devotions, so she compromised matters by saying, "Pray, God, bleas father and mother;" then, after a long pause, she top of a dining table, worn by the feet of generations into the smooth polish of marble. There are five large bridges of heavy stone mother;" then, after a long pause, such added, "and bless Aunt Julia, too, but not put together in beautiful arches without a keystone, and the fences which line this much." lighway are made up of stones mixed with It is perhaps natural that little childre broken tile of the imperial yellow glaze and pleese of dragon discs of the green and should expect their small supplications to be answered literally. We can sympathize with ed porcela n which once adorned the palace the small boy over his sums, who said to his governess in a puzzled, half indignant voice of the city, and of the shattered marble which formed the artistic walls of the past. The walls of the Tartar city which separated it from the common herd still stand in picask God to help me, and He's made three mistakes already."

turesque ruin, grass grown and crumbling, and beside a pillar of what was once in all probability the palace of a prince I saw lying A young man, just home from collegs wishing to inspire his little sister with aw the plastered cofin of a coolle whose pov-erty prevented his putting a mound above it. Close by it in the fields worked other blue gowned men digging in the soil once sacred to royalty alone, and my boy led me for his learning, pointed to a star and said "Do you see that bright little luminary" It's bigger than this whole world. "No 'tain't," said she. "Yes, it is," declared the young collegian "Then why don't it keep off the rain?" was the triumphant rejoinder. into a tumble down palace and showed me into a tumble down palace and showed me two marble stones streaked with reddish veins. "These," said he, "were a part of the floor of the emperor's palace. One of his nobles had abused his confidence by say-ing that which he should not, and he straightway had his tongue cut out then and there. The blood from his mouth desmed upon the white marble and stand A little fellow of 5 years fell and cut his upper lip so badly that a doctor had to be summoned to sew up the wound. In her listress the mother could not refrain from saying: doctor, 1 fear it will leave a disfigur

dropped upon the white marble and stained 'Ob it as you see ing scar. Tommy looked up into her tearful face and TOMB OF THE BEGGAR KING. I took donkeys and rode out into the country to see the tomb of this famous beggar gaid: "Never mind, mamma, my moustache

will cover it." He was buried under Purple mountain, about five miles away from here, and his mausoleum must have been one of the "Mr. Fuzzy," questioned the little boy, curiously, "can your bref talk?", "Why, no, my little man, why do you ask most magnificent ever made by man. It comprised in its burial lot an avenue through the country overlooking his city more than such a question?" a mile in length, and this avenue was lined with gigantic elephants, camels, lions and tigers of marble, which still stand in 'Cause I heard ma say it wasn't neces sary for anybody to tell her you drank; that your bref spoke for itself." solemn grandeur facing each other in the open fields. There are in addition to these Mrs. Flagg-Tommy, if you don't be better boy you will never get to heaven. Tommy-And if I be real good and go there, will I have to keep en being good after giant warriers carved artistically from solid blocks of marble, and each of these warriers is, I judge, twelve feet in height.

get there? I stood beside one and reached upward. My finger nails just touched the elbow of Boy (from tent)-Hey, felleral run home and get de money to come in, even if yer have to steal it! It's im-mense Da the stone warrior's folded arms. The ele-pliants are as big as was Barnum's Jumbo, and they are cut from solid blocks of marble. ciown's a standin' on his head an' de baby Their broad backs are covered with bushels of stones, and the people have a superstition that the man who can throw a stone and have it remain there will have luck from that

elephant's a chuckin' a pint o' popeorn into his cars-don't yer wisht yer wuz me? COMMENCEMENT. time forth. At the beginning of this avenue there is a great tower, with four arched gate-Memphis Commercial Mempine Commercial Main and the second second second second And many wreaths of floating haces, And tender blooms of flowerlike faces, Of spirit grace of flowerlike faces, And breve prophetic thoughts and dreams And breve of crand and high endeavor, And clow of scales faith that seems me been the futures way forever. ways, and in the center of the interior of this sits a turtle of black marble. It is so large that it would fill the average American parlor, and it is made from a single block of stone. It is the Chinese emblem of

longevity, and from its back springs a marble tablet twelve or fificon fest in height, upon which are inscribed the Chinese Lo light the inture, a way torever, the greatuess buried at the

Aspasian wisdom told in speech That breaks from scarlet threads of smil-1 414

That up are from scalar intradis of an inc-Deep hore beyond the sage's reach Between the lines our sould becauling: Philosophics of Aide Umer, And Closronian Lath hissing, From Les that mature means as rhymes To mark the peetry of kissing. not count these immense animals and war-riors, but they stand at short intervals along the avenue leading to the tomb in-closure. They must each weigh many tons, and must have been brought from far in the interior to Nanking. Some of the carv-

And lofty prophecies of deeds of woman's frees woul's high begetting, And inward knowledge that the needs of fife are compassed in couquetting. High hopes that strike the busines stars, Ambition that shall never falter, Until as ending of lite's wars Patian surrenders at the altar.

Ab, waves of tulle and gleams of light, And chigans wreaths of misy loces, And dryams and hopes that live tonight, And gentle hearts and flowerlike faces-My prayer for you and all shall be, That every angel within hearing May keep you what you seem to me, In spite of all my cyule sneering. The tomb, however, is in ruinz. It covered several acres, and at its end there are the remains of a great tower of solid masonry, pierced in the center by a tunnel walled with marble, which runs from the ground This

kind. I deem it necessary to say this much to give more weight to such opinions as I may be forced to include to make this report more useful to the many who are now everywhere looking forward cagerly to re liable information on all the lines including

ind diverging from phychic study. Elfa is but little more than half way through her teens, and those in whom poetic thought and fairy lore have not been entirely extinguished by too practical contact with the world may recall some ideal picture of the sylphilics creature, with all the charms of face and form belonging thereto, and ac cept the vision as that of the little lady in question. She is modest and retiring, except the vision as that of the fittle half in question. She is modest and retiring, ex-ceptionally bright, has had a superior edu-cation, and is an accomplished mutician, possessing a pleasing scoprano volce and a natural aptitude for harmony. Although fully aware that she is most decidedly different from all the rest of the little world surrounding her, and that she is subject to awe-inspiring influences un-recognized by others, she is nevertheless

recognized by others, she is nevertheless charmingly natural and free from all restraint or sumber thoughts on the sub-ject; on the contrary, her face lights up with an expression that denotes the utmost faith and pleasure when she speaks of her experiences in the realm whereof the aver-age mortal has not even a dreamlike con-ception, and that which to her is a reality. The first oblity about herself of which she became aware was that birds appear to have no fear of her when she is absolutely alone, and one little aren came, wounded to her for help and protection, and when restored to health remained near her during the rest of the summer, always ready to alight on her hami when outstretched for that purpose. She states that aside from some thoughts and impressions of which she made no mention to others, because she never heard any similar bleas or feelings talked of, she remarked na especial difference in berself except, perhaps, a ligh degree of sensitiveness—and a feeling witch can only be likened to an unfulfilled wish for an un-known object. When meeting strangers sho has always been instantly and decidedly at-tracted or repealed but never became aware that any one could exercise any especial power or influence over her until quite re-cently, when she not a mean toward whom cently, when the net a used toward whom she felt drawn by an uncentrollable and joy-ful impulse. Her friends durin this meeting to have been a purely accidental one, but Elfa insists upon it that their coming to-gether was ordered by a power of which but few others have any knowledge. At all event it appears that this man's advent was momentous to her. He at once at first sight became her infinitial friend and teacher, and able a most energy purch. When first

when objects are pre She sees nothing sented to her eyes, and hears no sound addressed to her ears and recognizes no voice except that of the man who puts her in the somniscient state. All her perceptive faculties appear to be centered in the pit of the stomach, and they are wonderfully acute. Men who profess to know much about hypno-tism claim that Elfa is simply a very excel-lent subject, and that she is developed by a master who has reached the highest phases of psychic science in that direction, but the spiritists are sure to claim her as the very revelation for their doctrine, because of the invisible beings who seem to be at her beck and cail at all moments and in all places. That Elfa is one of the greatest vagarles of nature ever heard of cannot be refutedand that she would prove the very best pos-sible medium to settle many of the numerous conflicting theories in regard to psychic possibilities cannot be gainsaid either. An effort is now being made to secure the

little lady for a series of progressive experi-mental tests, and it is hoped that the en-

deavor will be crowned with success. Aside from the unquestionable scientific value of the proposed investigations which can and will be made during the progress of Elfa's rapid development, this line of work will prove of the greatest possible inwork will prove of the greatest possible in-terest to those whose minds are open to higher spiritual possibilities. The projection of the spiritual self from the material body to some distant point seems to be already a fairly well substantiated fact in the case of this remarkable girl, and if I am not seriously at fault in my surmises, the question of relationship between hypnotism and spiritism will be brought nearer a satisfactory so-lution through Elfa than any ever reached before.

IMPIETIES.

in Colorado costs as much as twelve actual scholars in North Carolina. That a quick-witted sense of the ludicrous may often lead its possessor out of difficulties was evidenced not long ago in the case

of a certain George D-, at Oxford. Dwas one of the brightest men of his class relates Harper's Drawer, but unfortunately his intellectual Dr. Jekyll bore daily company with a mischief-loving Hyde, diabolical tendencies frequently got h disgrace. Was there trouble with the towns men the night before, it was D---- who was first questioned by the dean. Was there some unique bit of deviltry played on a first-- that the facyear man, it was upon D-

ulty's eye of suspicion was turned. He was, as usual, "on the ragged edge of suspicion," when one Sunday morning, at church time, in his third year, he was seried by the dean sitting at the open window of his quadrangle room in his shirt sleeves calmly smoking a long Dutch pipe and drink ing beer. The deau was on his way to church and the cool public irreverence of the

man shocked him. The next morning he summoned D— to his study. "Sir," said the dean. "your irreverence is disgraceful. What do you mean by this public disrespect of the Lord's day?" "I was not aware that drinking beer and

ertion is great and a weak man could not stand the strain. It's a sort of one-sided trade, though. If a fellow sticks to it long smoking a pipe was so wicked," sald he gets bigger on the right side of his body than on the left, for the pulling and push-"It is, sir," thundered the dean; "and if I over see you in your shirt sleeves dricking beer and smoking a pipe again on Sunday, your connection with the university ceases." than on the set of the stars are done mostly with that side. I don't know any man who's been at the work long enough to become really deformed by it, but I've seen many gripmen who were plainly larger, heavier, - bowed his head respectfully and out. The following Sunday the dean Dwent out. The following Sunday the dean took particular pains to be a trifle tate for church and to pass by young D—'s win-dow. What was his an azement to discover bis window couch. not the shoulder, than on the other side. No; I've never seen the phenominal enthat worthy folling on his window couch smoking and drinking! He was furious largement-the 'gripman's arm,' the call it-on the left side, for the simple Such impudent defiance of his orders! would expel him then and there. But He son that the builders of grip cars But as he take left-handed men into their calculations. There are no left-handed grip cars; conseapproached ucarer his anger changed into wonderment, and theu, as he quickly walked by, his sense of humor brought a smile to quently there are no left-handed gripmen." his face. The letter of the law had been obeyed. Young D---- was faultiessly arrayed in his dress suit, drinking champagay the Wood Island (Me.) light, has become

and unoking a sigar! J. Hammond Trumbull, for many years

librarian of the Hartford (Coun.) elly library, is universally recognized as a scholar of high but few others have any knowledge. At all event it sppears that this man's advent was momentous to her. He at once at first sight became her intimuts friend and teacher, and she a most edger pupil. When first they met she was suffering from the effect of a long and severe liness, and abject to many pains and physical, as well as conse-quent mental disturbances. In a very short

\$125.20, the average being \$38.20. "This is a rather surprising showing," says the Chi-cago Herald, "and while it does not consti-tute an argument against the maintenance of high schools it certainly shows that they are expensive luxuries. It does not follow that the abolition of high schools would re-sult in corresponding advantages to the the corresponding advantages to grades. y and would but grammer primary be the certainly more there money available for the lower schools, and money after all is what keeps educational institutions going. It is pretty certain, too, that unless the situation in the primary schools is radically improved there will be a popular disposition to lay violent hands on the high schools and divert the money thus obtained to the instruction of children in the three R's rather than in Latin, Greek and the ornamental branches." The census bulletin dealing with school expenditures, state and local, shows that out of \$139,000,000 spent for public schools in the United States the slave states contributed but \$17,000,000, or less than one-eighth. A1abama pays only 37 cents per head of popu-lation, the lowest in the union, and Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Tennessee, in 1880, 50 cents per head or les All those seven states average 94 cents per inhabitant for education, equal to less than the 2 cents de-posited each Sunday in the preacher's col-South Carolina pays 41 cents per lection. inhabitant, and from Delaware to Florida, in nine Atlantic states, the school tax per census inhabitant is only made 98 cents by the District of Columbia paying nearly \$4 head, more than double the rate Maryland and Delaware. On one side of Washington the state of Virginia sacrifices for education 95 cents, and on the other side Pennsylvania spends \$2.44 per head. The rate devoted to education from Maine to Mason and Dixon's line is \$2.74 per head, but the young western states and territories. cloven in number, pay even more, or \$3.35, while the twelve older western states pay \$2.81. Education costs, per enrolled pupil. in Arkansas less than \$5, in Alabama less than \$2, in no southern state but West Virginia more than \$5. But the average per scholar enrolled in the cast is \$11, in the weit \$13, in the far west \$20. One scholar

A LITTLE HOUSEMAID.

Chairs in every round and chink Shall be dusted perfectly; Hearth swept clean, before you think Baby's scattered toys will be Quickly put away in place By this fairy household grace.

prompt and neat

Good Housekeeping

Wanted-a little housemaid, Just to help mamma today; Hair tucked neatly in a braid, Aproned, capped and smilling Here she comes as prompt and As a household fairy sweet!

Then she has her wages bald Promptly, every penny, too-Trusty, winsome little maid! She gets paid in coin so true-Praises, kisses, loving words, Till she's happy as the birds.

One-Sided Cable Gripmen.

"All the gripmen necessarily must

muscular," said a big cable train driver to

the Chicago Tribune, "for the physical ex-

ore muscular on the right side, especially

The Lighthouse Dog.

tamous of late. It is customary for

the keeper returns it by ringing the bell. The other day a tug whistled three times. The captain did not hear it, but the dog did

passing steamers to salute the light

A dog owned by Captain Orcutt, keeper of

the boys

don't

to the reading public to know in what way many of Omaha's workers are getting through the depression. In some respects the business depression has had a good effect in making men think how they can make a living without depending upon some one else for work. A number of the cigar makers who found themselves out of employment have started factories of their own and in this way they employ themselves and it is noticeable that nearly every one ding doing and it is noticeable that nearly every one who has started for himself is now doing better than he did while working for some one else. With a few dollars a supply of tobacco is bought and the home is used as the factory and the product of the labor is offered to the groceryman in exchange for eatables, which transaction suits the mer-chant better than to pay cash for cigars. Enough is sold for cash to buy more raw Enough is sold for cash to buy more raw material and in this way the one-man fac-tory is kept running, the family has plenty to eat and instead of being in despair for want of work, the owner is encouraged to greater efforts. It is quite probable that the final result will be that some of these one-man factories will in the future and pos-sibly in the not very far distant future, de-velop into large employing establishments that will make their owners rich. In the same way journeymen horseshoers who found themselves out of work have established shops of their own and in each

established shops of their own and in each case get enough work to live upon. Several of the idle printers have estab-

lished job printing offices and others have clubbed together and started a newspaper in

clubbed together and started a newspaped in order to give themselves work. Unfortunately all of the tradesmen cannot employ themselves. While a number of the painters and paper hangers have estab-lished shops of their own and in many cases been benefited thereby, they cannot make work when there is none to be done.

work when there is none to be done. The machine woodworkers in Omaha who found themselves idle got together and es-tablished a union mill on the co-operative plan and are doing exceedingly well. Be-sides making a living for each of the mem-bers of the co-operative company they are enabled to bank some of their profits. The mill is now getting the best jobs in the city and will no doubt in a short time be a large establishment. establishment.

The cases mentioned are certainly interesting and may be followed in other cities with profit to the workers.

Laws in the Interest of Labor.

The constitution of the Omaha Central Labor union directs that the committee on legislation shall consider what laws are best to be enacted in the interest of the laboring to be enacted in the increasure shall people and provides that no measure shall be pushed by the committee until it has re-ceived the endorsement of the central body. ceived the endorsement of the contral only. This part of the constitution was adopted early in the present year and was con-sidered at the time as the most progressive of the new rules. It is now the intention of the union, so many of the leaders say, to soon begin work upon the measures that will be pushed at the next winter's session will be pushed at the next winters session of the state legislature and an effort will be made to have the measures asked for en-dorsed by all of the political parties and, further, to secure an agreement to secure an agri the candidates to vote from the candidates to vote for the bills when introduced. It is thought now that an amendment to the city charter will be asked that will enable the city to construct and operate the pro-posed Platte canal. The laboring people will also work for an amendment doing away with the contract system on all publo works and substituting the daily labor events as avecated by the Knights of for system as advocated by the Knights of Labor in their preamble. Several other Labor in their preamble. Several other very important matters are to be considered and with the present state of organization in Omaha the science of organization in Omata the working people hope to elect men who will properly represent them and give them the laws so generally demanded in labor circles.

Drops of Sweat.

The Chicago Trades and Labor assembly has organized a union of safe and muchinery movers.

Two new labor papers have been estab-iished in Chicago, The Purveyor and The Workman.

The State Federation of Labor of Illinois has issued a call to all labor organizations of the state to meet in conference at the state capital July 2, 3 and 4 to consider the political program of the American Federa-tion of Labor and other matters of im-