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COR. 16th AND DOUGLAS DOUGLAS AND

Boston store is teeming with bargains from top to bottom. Each department tries to offer bigger inducements than the other, holding friendly rivalry for your trade. Tomorrow's immense tempting money saving bargains are the results of the unlimited power of Boston Store's ready cash money in the merchandise markets. There is not another house in America that can show bargains like these we do tomorrow.



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Tomorr w Begin the Great Sale of Ladies', Men's and Chil 'ran' Underwear. UNITED STATES CUSTOM & HOUSE SOLD 'EM It's the Greatest Stock High Grade Underwear Ever Shown in America-Don't Fail to Buy Your Winter supply

o. Underwear Tomorrew.

All these garments are made from the finest Australian wool, free from normal wool, made in Stuttgart, Germany and are recommended by all physicians for health. They are free from all irritating substances and will not scratch or irritate the most tender skin

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The ladies' highest grade imported sanitary wool silk illuminated fronts, silk crocheted necks, silk taped combination suits, with pearl buttons, goods that could not be bought at less than \$10.00 in a regular way, go tomorrow at \$1.25, \$1.98 and \$2.50.

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All men's \$1.25 wool underwear goes at And a big lot of men's fangy colored under-Wear goes at 25c. BOSTON STORE,

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We make nice sandwiches, and have all

LOOK AT THESE PRICES. Fine Broken Java and Mocha, 3

lbs. for 25c Good Rio Coffee 20c No. 1 Mocha and Java 25c O. G. Java 30c PLANTATION C.YLON, the very best coffee that money can buy 33e Gunpowder Tea......20c to 35c

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We roast coffee every day. Our coffee is right down in our basement. When tired and

kinds of pies, cakes and cookies-and they are just simply delicious.

BARGAINS TOMORROW. A cake of soap given free with every pur-

A 25c tooth brush with each 75c purchase. 50c Perfumes 19c per oz. 25c Bottle Cologne...... 10c 75c Hair Brush...... 35c

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Uncolored Japan 17c to 25c Bring your doctors' prescrip-Very Finest Wire Leaf Jap 25c to 38c tions to us. We will fill them from the purest drugs and for Breakfast...... 30c and 40c much less money than at other

Boston Store is now the largest fruit dealers in Omaha. We buy by the carload. Family trade, as well as hotels and dealers supplied by us. See these prices for tomorrow:

MIXED NUTS loc lb. LEMONS 15c doz. PLUMS..... 80c box PEACHES.....10c doz BANANAS...... 5 for loc CALIFORNIA GRAPES, 2 lbs.

TOMORROW We will sell a hundred hand* somely decorated

English Toilet Sets. Bought since the reduction

of the tarilf at these Bargain Prices: \$10.00 English

Teilet Sets, New \$4.75 Tollet Sets, Now \$3.75 8 00 English \$ 6.00 English Tollet Sets, Now \$2.75 \$ 4.50 English Now \$1.98

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6 and 7 inch PLATES. 10c Retinned DIPPER,

Assorted Colored Salts and Peppers,

BOSTON STORE BIG SHOE SALE

Tomo row Beston Store Electrifics Omaha Shoe Buyers with Another Shoe Sale. 5,000 pairs ladies' fine French kid custom plain tee, button shoes, worth \$4.00,

go at \$1.50.
\$5.00 LADHES' SHOES, \$1.98.

1.000 pairs imported haad turned and hand welt shoes, worth \$5.00, go at \$1.98.

A jobber's stock of men's, women's and children's every day shoes and slippers at 19c, 25c, 35c, 59c, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50 a pair, all very big bargains.

BOSTON STORE,
N. W. Cor. 18th and Doubles.

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CHINA'S PRIMEVAL HIGHWAYS

The Celestials Are Bamp red in War b; Lock of Railr. adv.

EXTENSIVE RELAY MESSENGER SERVICE

The Beggars of Tien-Tsin and the Squalid Huts of Farmers-Men and Women as Cattle-Country Girls and How They Look.

pyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.) The most serious question which is troubling China teday in her war with Japan is that of transportation. She has a big population, but it is keattered over a country onethird larger than the whole United States. This vast extent of territory has only one railroad, about 200 miles long. This runs through one of the most sparsely settled parts of it, extending from the city of Tien-Tsin to the point where the great Chinese wall juts down into the sea at the head of the Gulf of Pechili. All of the traffic of the rest of the country is carried on in boats, carts and wheelbarrows, and China has no means of transporting large masses of men or provisions to feed them. The roads are more like ditches cut through the fields than anything else. They are full of ruts and in the rainy season they are turned into rivers. It is said that there are 4,000 roads in the empire, but I venture to say that not one is macadamized, and the great highway over which the caravans pass in going to Mongolia is the bed of a rocky mountain torrent, and the brick tea, which, to the amount of thousands of tons, is carried into Russia and Thibet, is taken over mountain paths so rough that only men can travel over them. All the information, dispatches and mails which go to the capital of China have to be carried over dist rouss, and before the telegraph lines were put into Peking important news was sent from all parts of the empire by messengers with relays of horses.

Such a messenger service exists in some parts of China today, and it is said that Kublat Kahn had 300,000 horses which he used for this purpose, and his relay stations umbered 10,000. Some of the provisions for The palace at Peking are brought by relays from Tien-Tsin, and today the courier service between China and Thibet is by ponies. The couriers travel night and day. Their clothes are sealed on them when they start and these seals cannot be broken until they have delivered their messages. It is said that they are lifted from one horse to another at the station and that they sometimes die on the way from fatigue.

Nearly all the money transactions of China are done in silver, and I saw boxes of bullion packed into carts and shipped from ne town to another. The builion was sailed up in pine boxes, and such as I saw being shipped out of Peking did not have oldiers to guard it. I was told at the banks, however, that all money that was sent far into the interior had to pay a commission to the banks of brigands and hardeness of the sail and the sail that was sent far into the banks of brigands and the sail to the banks of brigands and the banks of brigands are the sail to be brigands and the banks of brigands are the banks of brigands are the banks of brigands and the banks of brigands are the banks of brigands a ers. A certain sum was given to some connected with these bands and they shed an escort to go with the money in China have a sort of and there seems to be such honor Chinese thleves that other bands will lest caravans which have paid toll to shers. Some parts of China are full ands and north of Corea there are all rts of guerrillas. THE SEAT OF TRADE.

are the most interesting points in the present are the most interesting points in the present struggle. If the Japanese could take them, the war would be practically settled, and the Chines would change their rulers from Tar-tars to Japs. Both of these cities are not very far from the sea. Tien-Tsin is about fifty miles back up the Petho river, and Pe-king lies about eighty miles to the north-ward. Both cities are freeze up during the winter, and from December till March there is no communication except by rule carts and is no communication except by rude carts and ponies, which go overland from Shangnai and Cheefoo. I made several trips this spring from Tien-Tein to Peking, and it will give you a good idea of the situation in China for me to describe the connections or trunk lines between these two mighty cities. Peking is, you know, the capital of the great Chinese empire. It contains between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 people. It is where the ruler of 500,000,000 almond-eyed mortals lives, and it 500,000,000 almond-eyed mortals lives, and it is the greatest seat of government on the globe. Tien-Tsin is the home of Li Hung Chang. It is the New York of North China. It is the port where are landed all the goods which supply these hundreds of millions of the north and of those which are carried from it far beyond the borders of the great wall into Manchuria, Mongolia and the great province of Ill. Its inhabitants number more than 1,000,000, and upon its wharves goods are stacked like hay, aggregating in value every year hundreds of millions of dollars. These two citles are about as far apart as are New York and Philadelphia, and the land between them is as flat as the floor of a ball room. All of the supplies of the capital, including those for the nobles and the court, come first Tien-Tain, and there is a str am of go Howing continually from one place to the other fully as large as that which passes over the railroads between New York and Chicago. Through what channels does it flow. and how long does it take to go from one city to the other? I traveled nearly two whole days and nights in making my journey by land, and the average trip by way of Peiho river is from four to five days. T two cities have not even a decent wagon road connecting them. The slow freight is a wheelbarrow, and the fast express is a Mongolian pony or a Chinese cart. THE HOUSE BOAT.

The Pullman car is a house boat on the Petho river, but this lands you only at the city of Tung Chow, and you have to make the remainder of your journey by donkey or cart. I have traveled both ways, and I ran a race in my house boat with the boat of Sec retary John W. Foster down the Pelho. We both had American flags floating from our mustheads, and my flag reached Tien-Tsin The Pelho river winds about like a snake. It cuts in and out at places like the teeth of a saw, and there are points where you can leave the boat, walk a half mile across the fields and take a nap before i around the bend to where you are. house boats are for hire at Tien-Tsin and at Tung Chow, and it costs from \$10 to \$20 to make the trip to Peking. Each house boat has a lot of sailors and a captain, and you carry your own cook and your own pro-

My captain was over six feet in height. was clad in wadded blue cotton, and his gown reached to his ankles. He lived in the back of the boat, and my quarters were in the middle. I slept at night under a piece of matting, and my servant cooked my meals. When the wind was in the right direction we put up the sails, and when it died down the sailors pushed the boat along with poles which they dug into the bed of the river or fastened long ropes to it and dragged it along by walking on the banks. We did not know how long the voyage was going to take, and we considered ourselves happy in having made it in

The Chinese cart is a surer means of locomotion, but it is by no means so pleasant. The roads are full of ruts. The dust sweeps over you in storms and your bones are racked with the joiting of the cart. I doubt whether there is a ciumsier vehicle in the world, and certainly no other could stand such roads. The Chinese cart has two wheels, each as big as the front wheel of a buggy, and each has a weight about ten times as great. The wheels have massive iron tires. Their spokes are as big around The two greatest cities of North China are, as a base ball club, and the wooden axles of know, P king and Tien-Tsin, and these are as big sa your arm where they come

through the hub. The shafts are as large as telegraph poles, and they are fastened directly to the axle, and the body of the rests upon them without springs. The bed of one of these carts is five feet long and four feet wide. You can not stretch yourself out flat upon it without resting your feet upon the shafts. There is no seat connected with, it and you lie or sit flat on the floor. A little box-like wall runs about the edge of the cart, and there is a blue canvas covering three feet high stretched over it. Sitting upright, your head almost grazes the roof of this, and it would be almost impossible to put a seat of any kind within the vehicle. Each of these cartal is drawn by either one or two mules, which are fastened to the cart by a harness of rope and rawhide. When mules are used they always work dem, as the road is too narrow for a twohorse team. The driver sits cross-legged on the shafts, and directs the mules with a pair of rope lines and a long whip. LIVE LIKE CATTLE.

It was in such an outfit that I went to Peking. I had two carts and four mules and the trip took me in the neighborhood of forty-eight hours. I paid \$18 for my carts, and I had great trouble in getting them on account of the examinations which were going on in Peking. I had secured two at \$12. While they were being brought to the hotel one of the mandarins saw them and he forcibly seized them for some student friends of his and I was left out in the cold. The next day I had my Chinese servant go out on the road about ten miles beyond the city. He waited there till two good carts came along and then smuggled these into hotel in a roundabout way, so that the mandarins could not see them. We started at 4 o'clock in the morning, and after some tea and toast by the light of the candle I inspected my outfit. You will not see movillainous faces in any rogue's gallery than those of my muleteers, and as for the mules, Barnum's woolly horse had a cost of silk compared to theirs. My bedding and catables were put into one cart and my Chinese boy crawled in on top of them. I took the second, and before daybreck we were ready to start. We drove for miles through the city of Tien-Tsin just at dawn, and had a chance to see how the poorest of these 500,000,000 people look when rousing themselves for another day of their everlasting hustle. Men in sheepskin coats, locking more like animals than humans. filled the streets. Already coolies were pushing bar-rows over the rough pavements, and other laborers were carrying mighty loads on poles across their shoulders. In the suburbs we rode through lines of hovels out of which disheveled Chinese men and women cra and looked at us with blinking eyes. passed the homes of thousands of squatters, and as we drove slong the river we saw that it was lined with little kennel-like sheds made of bamboo matting. Many of these were not larger than a dog house, and those the side of a hogshead looked palatial beside them. Many were half cylinders of matting just about large enough to cover a cider barrel and long enough for their owners to crawl in and sleep. A screen of ragged hire cotton formed the front of these hwis, and all the cooking of the owners had to be done outside. It was cold and I shivered in my overcost. I saw one family lighting a fire. They had no matches and were trying to ignite the wood with a flint. Another hut had a jinrikisha in front of it. This was the size of a baby carriage, and its top was a foot above the roof of the

and these holes covered with straw maiting are the homes of thousands. THE APPIAN WAY. Passing these we went over the Pelho river on a bridge of boats and then drove through suburb after suburb, until we came out upon the great plain, and began our trip over the Chinese Applan Way. The Applan Way! What a fraud! What

house. In some places there were holes dug

in the earth and matting placed over them. The walls of the city formed the back of

many of these beggars' homes, and others

were built against the banks of the river.

You find beggara' quarters outside of every Chinese city, but there are few places where

the poor suffer more than they do in north China. Tien-Tsin is as cold as Minneapolis,

filled with ruts, and the dust was knee deep. Here and there stood a ragged roadmaker, who pretended to keep the highway in order Ha smoothed the dust down into the ruts with a long-bandled flat hoe, making it so that a cart could get a tumble without being aware of its danger. The road in many places was so narrow that two carts could barely pass, and nowhere was it much wider than the average American alley. It follows the telegraph lines, and in some places It has been built above the surrounding country. Here and there a proteins was made of repairing it, and gangs of soldiers and half-naked coolies were at work carrying dirt in baskets and spreading it over the holes. There must have been thousands of these workmen. They probably got less than 10 cents a day as wages. They worked under overseers, and they sang as they worked. I was much interested in the way the road was pounded down. A round disc of metal or stone about three inches thick and as big around as a tobacco keg was raised by eight men by means of ropes, which were tied to holes in its edges. A ninth man sang a song as the gang worked, and at a certain note they would pull on their ropes, sling the disc high in the air above their heads, and let it fall with thud. In other places the road was pounded down with mallets, and the stones were crushed by half-naked Chinamen, who raised heavy sledges high in the air and brought them down with a thump. I was surprised how fast the men worked and what great quantities of earth can be carried in baskets. They swarmed over the road like bees and each human ant added his mite to the pile. The road was made entirely of mud, and there was no pretense of macadamizing or any sort of a permanent structure. The roads grow worse from year to year and they are by no means so fine today as they were 300 years ago.

The ninety-mile ride from Peking to Tien-Tsin was through one continuous stream of carts, wagons, wheelbarrows and men. Many

of the wheelbarrows had donkeys hitched in front of them and men pushing behind them, and on some parts of the great plain they actually use sails in order to help the wheelbarrows along. I got a photograph of a scene of this kind and the stiff wind which was blowing materially aided this Chinese freight car on its way. There were hundreds of mandarins riding on donkeys. They were dressed in silk gowns of green, yellow and blue, and some of them sneered, turning up their yellow noses, and make faces such as are only possible to Chinese physiognomy. SQUALOR REIGNED SUPREME.

We passed many villages. The farmers of Chiua do not live upon their farms. They have squalid houses bunched up together with fences of mud about them, and there are no signs of comfort anywhere. The houses are of sun-dried brick, plastered with mud and roofed with long rows of reeds, which are tied in bundles and laid side by side on these rafters and then are plastered with mud. These roofs reach about a foot beyond the walls of the houses, and you have usually to duck your head if you wish to get under them. The huts of have squalid houses bunched up together if you wish to get under them. The huts of the poorer classes are often not more than fifteen feet square. There are no windows facing the street, and the only sign of life is a thin wreath of blue smoke that curls is a thin wreath of blue smoke that curls out of the mud chimney of the shape of a gallon crock, which stands on the root. It would be very bad taste to look over the fence of a Chinaman's house, but I was forced to see into some of the yards as I stood up in my cart when riding by. Dirt and squalor reigned supreme. There was no grass and no flowers. Gaily dressed hoys and girls ran in and out of the gates. They wore clothes of the most horrible colors, and the brightest of green is the favorite. The little babies have their heads favorite. The little babies have their heads shaved in spots, and the girls and women lather themselves with rouge and powder. They stick paper flowers in their hair, and they hobble about on their heels, turning their pitiful little feet upward and not touching their toes to the ground.

Frank G. Centerter

PRINCE CHARLIE'S BOYHOOD

for 15c.

Country in France.

DETERMINED TO RECAPTURE THE THRONE

Experience in England More Romantic Than that of the Famous King Alfred-Pursued from Place to Place He Escapes in the Guise of a Servant.

Bonnie Prince Charlie was the name given to Charles II. of England, third of the Stuart kings, who reigned over England, Ireland,

so lighthearted and so good looking was this young prince that he was everywhere known as "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

Scotland and Wales.

Charlie was used to plain clothes that he might play tennis or race through the forests, to eat with the huntsmen and help cook the food, but here in the French ourt he had to wear velvet and satin, big His Days of Ex le Spent Roughing it in the hats and waving plumes, silk stockings and gold buckles. He liked it all until he heard that his father, Charles L, had been beheaded at the tower in London—then he knew that he—Bonnie Prince Charlie—was no longer a little exiled lad, but the king of four counries-greater than his young host and cousin, he king of France. DEFEATED BY CROMWELL.

But how could be proclaim himself king? The country was in the hands of Cromwell, who represented the Calvinistic church, a man who insisted that there was "no divine right of kings," and that the country should be governed by two Parlia-ments—just as it is today. Charlie had no money to raise armies; his cousin could not help him, for that would put the two countries at war, and when men are kings they have to remember their country first of all. The eldest son of an English king is al-ways christened and called the prince of Wales, as the present successor to Queen Victoria is now known. But so full of frolic. country into England. The Scots did this willingly, and Prince Charlie passed Cromwell, who was in Scotland, and worked his way into the heart of England. Many of

Cromwell, so they ran as hard as they could On through crooked lanes, falling over stones -- for it was pitch dark-they flew, until for it was pitch dark—they flew, until they came to a stream. Richard couldn't swim, so Charile had to swim across with him, thus saving them both.

But the flight was of no good. The roads were guarded at every turn, and every one full of suspicion. The boys had to turn back, swim the stream, creep past the miller's and get back to "White Ladles."

The army was all about here, and the

miller's and get back to "White Ladles."

The army was all about here, and the friends of the young king were distressed to know what to do. The first night he returned he had to hide in the boughs of an oak tree all night. One of his father's noblemen, who loved the handsome, bonnie young prince, sat there with him, holding him in his arms and keeping him from falling out, for he was very weak. This tree has been for years one of the sights of England. It is called the royal oak of Boscobel, and all the poets have sung its fame. all the poets have sung its fame.

Prince Charlie at last escaped to France, lisguised as a man servant to a lady who was

traveling. He had to eat with the servants and be on jolly good terms with the black-smith and hostier for fear of being discovered. Ten years he was exiled in France, but at last his throne was given him. He was only a young man then. He married a Spanish princess, and was so good natured and full of fun, even after his troubles, that when people didn't use his old name they called him "The Merry Monarch."

NOTABLY RARE.

Umbrellas made of oiled paper are used in Chicago's Masonic Temple has a population

of 5,000, and fifty janitors. The annual taxes of the world aggregate the enormous sum of \$4,350,000,000. The Bhatgur reservoir, a great artificial The Bhatgur reservoir, a great artificial lake iff India, said to hold about 4,641,000,000 cubic feet of water, acts as a feeder to the Nira canal. It is formed by a masonry dam 103 feet high and 3,020 feet long.

The longest tunnel is at Chemnitz, in Austria, and the deepest artesian well ever bored is at Pesth, in Hungary, 8,140 feet below the surface of the earth, where the temperature of the water is 15% degrees Fahrenheit.

On his Dorsetshire (England) estate Lord Alington has a "white farm." It is so called because every animal on it is white. here are white horses, white cows, white donkeys, white hares from Siberia, and a white pygmy bull. The dogs and the cats are white, and so are the rats and mice.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper asserts that the eastern cities, by boring artesian wells, can tap underground rivers from the Alleghenies and thus accure a pure and bountiful supply of water. Though Brooklyn is surrounded by salt water, it derives most of its fresh water from driven artesian wells,

and its purity is exceptional.

The most expensive dress that has been worn for many a day was one lately pur-chased by the famous Mrs. Mackay, who paid \$50,000 for it, the gown being embroid-ered with pearls disposed in a tasteful de-sign of flowers and trailing leaves. Even this did not equal the sult of the celebrated fop, George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham, who, going as ambassador to France, in the reign of Charles I., took with him a suit of white uncut veivet and a cloak to match, both covered with diamonds, a feather made of diamonds and sword, girdle and spurs set with the same gems, the whole costume representing \$1,000,000 of the present value of money,

Little Boy What's the use of so many queer letters in words? Look at that "c" in "indicted." Little Girl-I guess those is just put in so mothers can get an excuse to send their childrens to school and have a little peace.

Sol Smith Russell has made his appear-

PRINCE CHARLIE AND HIS SISTERS.

Troubles came early in life to the young was a French Catholic, she was exiled into Paris, where she lived with ther young nephew. Louis XIV.

The prince himself was put into the care of a man in the country and grew up with his brothers in the full enjoyment of country life. None of the usual court restrictions were about him. He learned to swim and shoot and hunt like any English squire's son, and his rough life stood him in good stead in later days, when he needed all his muscles to help him.

But his mother, who was called Queen Henrietta, was pining to see him in Paris, and he was sent there to her. He was then about 14, and the glitter and polish of the French court dazed him. He was not used to all this elegance and ceremony, where the little king, who was afterward to be called "the Grand Monarch," was beginning to practice all his etiquette and extrava-

the nobility there were loyal to their king prince—the kingdom was in a turmoil over down upon him with hundreds of men at a little town called Worcester. Here he routed But Cromwell came and killed nearly all of Charlie's men, and the young fellow had to take refuge at a house near by. In this house there were many secret places, where they hid him at night, but when Cromwell's soldiers were looking for him in the day Prince Charlie had to lie down in the fields in a dirty suit of clothes, with his face all stained, so they wouldn't know him, for these soldiers knew all the secret closets in the house, and had he been there in the daytime would have captured and beheaded him. This house was called the "White Ladies," because it used to be a nunnery where the nuns were a white habit. THE ATTEMPT AT FLIGHT.

country in the disguise of a peasant, and another young lad, Richard Penderill, went with him to show him the way. They came

One morning he tried to escape from the