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Men's Overcoats and Ulsters-

such as the Western Clothing Co.

Great Sheriff's

The entire stock of the Western Clothing Co., who failed at 1317-19 Douglas street, must be closed out within the next few days. Nothing is reserved. Values are not considered—the most valuable goods are cut the deepest. Buy now while you can buy a whole suit for the price of a pair of cheap pants. The grandest

bargains ever offered will be given out Monday and Tuesday. Only a few days and this the greatest

sale that ever came to Omaha will be over.

Men's Suits Regular \$8.50 Sultssingle or double breasted \$2.50 cassimere sacks-To bring the people in you

All the Westerns \$10 Suitsnicely trimmed and well made \$2.50 perfect goods in every way. All you have to do to get one is to pay the cashier

Sacks and Frocksin the very latest style, \$5.00 Western go \$12 for them, we've bunched them to gt

at the start for Sacks and Cutawaysthat the Western sold for \$15 \$6.00 and even more, go in one lot at the rideculous price of

some in the lot worth up to \$25, you get your choice

can have them for

\$7.00

Your Choice of Over 1,000 Pairs

KNEE PANTS

15c AND 25c PAIR

Au Unlimited Amount of Boys' Fine 2-PIECE SUITS

AT 55C Think that's cheap enough?

You can choose from over 200

Boys' Overcoat FOR 75c

NECKTIES

Including all the Finest Neckwear the Western had,

10c

A whole lot of them— The Western sold for 50c.

Laundered Shirts

> WITH TWO COLLARS 25c

A MIGHTY HAT

FOR 25c

ZINC TRUNKS

That the Western sold for \$4.00, are

\$2.00

ELEGANT . . LEATHER VALISES /50

Men's Shoes—

The Western's best \$2.00 Shoe, button or congress, goes tomorrow at this great bankrupt sale at.....

Men's Overcoats

That the Western Clothing Co.

sold for \$5 to \$7.50 wholesale will go tomorrow regardless of

BOYS' SHOES

The entire stock of BOYS' SHOES will go at almost any price. There are not a great many, but they are dandies.

such as the Western Clothing Co. sold for \$6.50 and \$7.50, your choice as long as they last at	\$2.75
Men's Overcoats and Ulsters— worth \$8.00 and \$10.00, are put in one lot to sell at this great bankrupt sale at	\$3.50
Men's fine Kerseys— Overcoats and Uisters, that bring \$12 and \$15 everywhere, you get them down here at	\$5.00
Men's Beaver Overcoats—, just as fine a s slik, none better made for \$18, we give t hem to you as long as they last at	\$6.00
All the Finest in the House— Overcoats and Ulsters, regardless of value, they are yours at this grand sale for only	\$7.00

\$1.00

\$1,25 go tomorrow for All the Men's Shoes that shoe stores would call bargains at \$5 and \$6 are yours for..... \$1.50

BANKRUPT SALE GREATEST

Sheriff's Sale of CLOTHING,

1317-1319 Douglas Street.

MONGOLIA AND MANCHURIA

Frank G. Carpenter Tells of His Journey Through Northeast Asia.

VAST RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY

The Camel Caravans-Brick Tea and Powdered Mutton-A Nation of Buddhists -One Wife, Four Husbands-How Mongolia is Governed.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) The settlement of the war between China and Japan is likely to result in a decided change in the geography of Asia. So far neither England nor Russia has made any open claims as to what they want of China, but the ports of Asia are full of all sorts of rumors. It is well known that the Russians are making their surveys of the harbors on the east coast of Corea, with an idea of making one of them the terminus of the Trans-Siberian road, and the latest inside news is that the English have offered the Chinese a large sum of money in exchange for the island of Formosa. China can hardly hope to raise money from her own people without a revolution and the consequent establishment of a new government. The empire, in fact, is tottering, and the people neither care for war nor for the government. In the words of a leading business man of Shanghai in a letter which I have received during the past week, they consider the trouble with the Japanese the emperor's "pigeon." or busi-ness. He has gotten into it, they say, now tet him get out of it. There is no land in the world where taxes are so low, nor. strange as it may seem to say so, where the people have so much power, and where the covernment is to such a large extent republican. The Chinese will not be able to pay the indemnity demanded by Japan except by giving or mortgaging some of their terri-tory. The result is, the outlying provinces of

China will be in the market. MONGOLIA AND MANCHURIA. Few people have any idea of the immense of territory which China has outside of the empire proper. It is larger than the whole United States, and it is more than all Europe. Manchuria, which lies to the north-east of China, and on the edge of which the Japanese troops have been fighting, is equal to ten states the size of Ohio, or eight the size of New York. Mongolia, further to the westward, is about half as big as the whole United States, and the immense province of Ill is about as large as one-third of our whole territory. Thibst practically belongs to China, and it is about twelve times as big as New York state. The Japanese got into Manchuria when they fought at the mouth of the Yaloo river, and they have been marching through the country and pushing their way up to the capital—the city of Moukden. It is by no means an impossibility that the Japanese may ask for a slice of Manchuria, and if so some wonders in the way of mineral wealth may be expected through its development. The gold mines of Russia undoubtedly Mongolia. There was quite a gold excitement in the Manchurtan mountains about four years ago, and both gold and silver have been rears ago, and both gold and silver have been found. The country is fertile, and it surprised me to find that opium could profitably be raised so far north. It was introduced about thirty years ago, and the country now produces more than 1,000,000 pounds of opium a year. It also produces good tobacco, and it has vast areas of fine forests. Japan has practically no timber left, and the country would be of great value to her. It would act would be of great value to her. It would act as a bulwark between China and Corea, and the mikado would no longer need to fear that

camels and greasy Manchurians. All the trade at Manchuria and Mongolia is carried cake from the north down through the great wall into China, and carry brick tea and all kinds of merchandise back. I have seen 500 camels in a single caravan slowly moving along in single file over the country. I have traveled for miles side by side with these camels, talking through an interpreter with the copper-faced men and women who rode them, and I have again and again been threatened by the fiercer of the leaders as I passed them on my way through the country. was surprised at the size of the Tartars They are big men, many of them six feet in height, and their features are for all the world like those of our American Indians,

which look at you over high cheek bones and under thick fur caps. They dress in sheepskins and both women and men wear pantaloons, and the women ride astride. I remember one girl who passed me on a camel. Her divided skirt was made of sheepskin, with the fur turned inward, and her fur cap was pulled well down over her eyes. I said "Good day" to her as we passed, and her old Tartar husband whipped up his camel and put his hand on his knife as I came up. I looked him in the eye and said, "How do you do?" He answered by mocking me and giving me to understand that I had better keep away. Had I not had a good party of men around me I doubt not that he would have assaulted me

QUEER CAMELS.

Their complexion is about the same, and

their eyes are less almond in shape than those of the Chinese. They have fierce eyes,

There are no camels in the world like these Mongolian beasts. The camels of Africa and India have short hair like that of a fairly well groomed horse. The climate is warm and they need little protection. These camels of Mongolia are covered with wool which hangs in great locks down from all parts of their bodies. In some places it is from eight to ten inches long, and it gives them so warm a coat that they can stand the rigors of a Siberian winter. For centuries this wool has gone to waste. It was allowed to drop off of the camels during the summer, and it rotted by the wayside. Within the past few years, however, it has become an article of commerce, and great bales of it are shipped to London. I saw some overcoats in China which were made from it. They looked like Chinchilla coats, but they were wonderfully light and very warm. The natural color of this wool is a rich, dark brown. It is now being used by the Chinese in making rugs, and beautiful carpets, so soft that you seem to be walking on velvety moss when you pass over them, are made from it. These rugs are wonderfully cheap, and I am surprised that they are not shipped to the United States. These camels have, as a rule, two humps, which are said to be pure fat, and are delicious if properly cooked. Their feet are soft and spongy, and they become worn out in traveling over the rough reads of

In going through the Nankow pass, about 100 miles north of Peking, I passed over the road which has formed the leading highway between Manchuria and Mongolia for centuries. It is filled with ragged granite rock and is terribly hard on the tender-footed camels. Some of the beasts I saw had their feet worn to shreds and some of them limped terribly. The Mongols let them go as long as they can, and when their feet become raw they will patch them. They do this by throwing the animal on its side and tying its eror might form an alliance with the

Mongolia care but little for China. They are of a different race, and they would accept the foot. Whether the skin grows on or not the government of the Japanese quite as and builds up a new foot under the hide. the brother of the living Buddha at Peking. of a different race, and they would accept the government of the Japanese quite as readily as that of Peking. I met many of These camels are fastened together in a carathese men during my stay in Asia. I first van in a curious way. A stick is run through came in contact with them in the Chinese their noses, and one end of this has a knob so large that it cannot be pulled through To the other end of the stick a rope is tied capital. I traveled with them on my way to the great wall, and I saw hundreds of them in my journey through Siberia. The and this rope is tied to the saddle or pack of Mongols have a market in Peking. It is the camel in front, and thus the whole carajust back of the English legation, and the houses surrounding a great squara here are clothes pins and clothes lines. It is impossible to estimate the number of these camels that are in use. They are continually marching through Peking. At certain times of the year they fill the roads leading into Mongolia like fences, and you see them everywhere on their low, measured trot, moving across the

country. A DIRTY RACE.

The Mongols are perhaps as dirty as any other people in the world. Those whom I saw were greasy and filthy, both as to their clothes and their persons. I am told they never wash their bodies, and seldom their faces and hands. The poorer classes dress in rags, but the richer wear costly garments lined with the finest lambskin. I have a picture of a Mongolian princess who was at Peking a year or so ago. Her head was framed in silver beads, and she had long tassels of silver hanging down from her black fur cap. Her hair was done up in two long braids, which were pulled over the breast These braids are often smeared with glue, which makes the hair shine and keeps it in place. The girl was very beautiful and some of the younger girls are by no means bad looking.

They fade soon, however, and the older women whom I saw made me think of our Indian squaws. They have no night clothes and they sleep in the same garments which they use during the day. They have no such things as stoves. A fire is built inside their tent and the smoke goes out at the roof. The tents are made of skin and sometimes of cloth. They are circular in shape, and the people huddle up in them and zit and sleep where they can. BRICK TEA AND POWDERED MUTTON.

The chief business of the Tartars is cattle

breeding, and they have large flocks of sheep. These sheep have fat tails, and saw some tails which weighed, I was told, from thirty to forty pounds. When as sheep is very fat it is sometimes necessary to tie a little sled under its tail in order that it may not impede him in traveling over the ground. This Mongolian mutton is as good as any you will find in the world, and these fat talls are especially delicious. The Mongols use the fat in making brick tea soup. They mash up little bricks of tea, and when the water is boiling they put is some of this mutton fat and milk and eat the whole as a soup. The bricks in which the tea is made are about ten inches square, zeven inches wide and three inches thick. They look like chocolate and are sometimes made in smaller sizes. In addition to this, they eat buttermilk, curds and whey. They are very fond of intoxicating liquors, and they have a beer made of mare's milk upon which they keep themselves about half drunk. Their mutton is frozen at the beginning of winter, and the weather is so cold that it will keep until spring. It is said in Thibet that mutton can be kept for years. The air is very dry and very cold, and after a few days the and very cold, and after a few days the flesh becomes so dry that it can be pow-dered with the hand and be stored away like flour. The Thibetans use this mutton without cooking, and it is said not to need A NATION OF BUDDHISTS.

The Mongols are more religious than the Chinese. They may be called almost a nation of Buddhists, though there are a few Mohammedans among them. They have a number of temples inside of Peking, and there are about 1,500 of these people who live in the Chinese capital. The biggest manastery in Peking is owned by the Monarcola and the Thibetans. It has hundred and gols and the Thibetans. It has hundreds of priests, and they are the most intolerant and superstitious of their kind. Foreigners are by no means safe in going through it. They are liable to be mobbed, and it is only by bribling he emperor might form an alliance with the feet together. They next bind his head back to his hump and then clean out the wound and fighting that one can get his way out.

AMONG THE MONGOLS.

The inhabitants of both Manchurla and freshly killed osef and sew it to the skin of One of these is in Lhassa, another is some-

and I was told that this Buddha was fond o cigars and liquors, and that he now and then went about incog., like Haroun Alraschid. There are numerous temples scattered over Mongolia, and Thibet is said to be a country of temples. I was within ninety miles o Thibet during my stay in Darjiling, in the Himalaya mountains, and the Thibetans whom I saw both here and in Peking were about the same as the Mongols. I am told that the people of both countries do little but swing prayer wheels, drink whisky and keep themselves dirty. I heard great stories about their monasteries and their temples. Some of the Thibetan towns are a mere col lection of temples, and some of their monas teries have copper roofs plated with gold Lhassa, the Thibetan capital, has about 15,000 people, and the most of these are priests The Chinese bulldoze the Thibetans and th Mongolians, and they bluff them into a sor of dependence upon them. The Thibetans and Mongolian priests whom I saw in Thibet were dressed in bright yellow gowns. They were, as a rule, broad-shouldered, thicknosed, high-cheek-boned fellows, with small twinkling black eyes. They are shrouded in superstition and they are ignorant in the ex-

ONE WIFE, FOUR HUSBANDS. The Mongols have but one wife, though the richer of them often have concubines. It is far different in Thibet, hs I learned from the famous traveler, Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, Mrs. Bishop went out to Asia on the same ship with me last year. She expected to travel in Corea, and she had jus returned from a trip among the Thibetans. I talked with her for some time about the custom of polyandry. It seems that there is a scarcity of women, and the average fe-male has from four to six husbands. If a man marries, his wife becomes the common property of his brothers, and though he is the chief husband, she is the wife of the whole lot. The woman rules the family, She takes charge of the money, and she is practically the governor of the establish-ment. It is only a very rich man who is able to have a wife to himself, and fathers sell their daughters to the highest bidders. The children are regarded as belonging to the woman, and the fathers can lay no claim to them. Mrs. Bishop said that the women seem to be satisfied with the situation, and that they rather pity their sisters in other parts of the world who can have only one

HOW MONGOLIA IS GOVERNED. The Mongolians are divided up into tribes, The Mongolians are divided up into tribes, and they are governed from Peking. The emperor appoints governors general, and all of the tributary provinces of China have military governors, and there are Chinese soldiers to enforce their edicts. As a rule, however, the people are oppressed in every possible way. The government is corrupt, and the man who can pay the next can do as he the man who can pay the most can do as he Manchuria is ruled by military Some parts of Mongolia have their own officials, under the government at Peking. The province of Hi is ruled by a mill tary governor, and in outer Mongolia there is a great llama, much like the one at Thibet, who is a sort of flying Buddha, and who rules the country. He is said to be very rich. His capital is known as Urga, and it is the biggest city in Mongola. It contains about 30,000 people, and the most of these are priests. The big liama, or living Buddha, is

said to have 150,000 slaves, and he has quite an imposing palace. The people reverence him and the Chinese rule this part of the country through him. It is much the same in Thibet, and the government is a combination of religious corruption and Chinese despotism. Inner Mongolia has a different government, and, in fact, the whole of the tributary provinces of China are managed in a way which is practically unknown to the world. The settlement of the present trouble will probably lead to their exploration, and the world will, for the first time in its history, have Frank G. Carpenter

PEACE REIGNS IN HONOLULU

William Preston Harrison Writes of Present Political and Social Conditions.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE IS ANTICIPATED

The Scandalmonger in Active Service-Martial Law Still in Force-Influence of the United States-Amusing Side

of the Late Unpleasantness.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23 .- (Special Correspond nce)-The storm clouds of war having burst and spent their fury, a calm of porce has once more settled upon the Hawaiian islands and the ship of state is safe. A feeling of rest and security has come over the populacand nothing but the sight of "a strange schooner," the accidental explosion of a gun, or the burning of a native hut will bring about the renewal of the recent excitement Expediency and policy have won the day, and the bloodthirsty desires of the ferocious element will not be gratified. There will be no executions, such as were clamored for and partially expected. Long imprisonment and neavy fines will be the penalties inflicted on hose most active in the attempted rebellion The situation in Honolulu is different from that existing elsewhere. In nearly every na-

tion in the globe the sentence of treason is death, and so it should be here under ordinary circumstances. However, it should be taken into consideration that the very men now in control have themselves in years past been the primary movers in all internal troubles, and only succeeded in overthrowing an established government by force of arms. t would seem strange indeed if the outside world should condemn the discontented naives for attempting to recover their lost power, even though congratulations may well be extended that the effort ended in an ignominious failure A HOTBED OF REVOLUTION.

Honolulu has long since won fame as a hotbed of revolution, rebellions and insur-rections, and has always borne an enviable reputation as a master of political intrigues. The international complications which have followed the local troubles of the last three years have brought the place into especial prominence, which neither its size nor com nercial importance would have justified. Now that the republic has shown its abso lute strength no further trouble need be an-ticipated for some time to come. The disgruntled element has become very much subdued, and although a painfully bitter feeling still exists a dread of dire consequences will prevent future outbreaks. The royalists are now the warmest advocates of annexation, and the only barrier that stood in the way before to bring about this political union will now be removed. With peace for all time guaranteed the islands could easily be come a source of great commercial advantage to the United States.

Some of the government officials now claim that a protectorate would best meet the re

quirements. A purely selfish feeling of pri-vate gain is responsible for this argument and should therefore be taken for what it A SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE.

The most disagreeable feature that has re ulted from the late unsettled condition of affairs is the miscrable system of espionage that is encouraged by both supporters and cannot fall to prove baneful and unhealthy.
Social life has been torn asunder and wounds have been made that time alone can heal. An unfortunate class hatred is springing up and grows stronger day by day. Politics has crept into society so completely that

If the stranger were to believe one-half the stories and scandals that are freely circulating he could not help laboring under the im-pression that the populace had been attacked with a moral leprosy more contagious far than the actual disease, which, after all, is limited to a very few. It will be always no-ticed, however, that the royalists confine themselves to tales about the missionaries, and vice versa. A vivid imagination may be a good thing for a poet or novelist, but when

drawn on too freely by a social gossip will prove disastrous to the reputation of a com-LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES. Martial law is apt to last several weeks longer. There are many cases still left un-tried, and no extraordinary effort is being

made to hasten matters. In fact, the ar-rival of steamers bearing papers and ad-vices from the coast is awaited with great anxiety. The pulse of the American people moves every vital organ of Honolulu, and Honolulu is the Hawaiian islands just as Paris is France. A sign of displeasure from the United States and formulated plans are hastily changed to meet the new exigency. The queen's fate depends upon American sentiment. It is to be sincerely hoped that now that she has shown herself to be a true and noble woman, actuated by feelings of love for her people and patriotism to her country, she will be left to enjoy the few remaining years of life in peace and tran-quility. Fate has dealt most unkindly with her, as it is, and simple justice demands that further harassment should cease. The march of civilization compelled her to abandon her throne. That was her misfortune, brough about by the spirit of the age. She has ab-dicated and sworn allegiance to the republic. She can no longer be considered a menace to the government and state reasons do not compel her imprisonment. Her past position warrants that a certain amount of respect and courtesy be shown her, and it comes with ill grace from her conquerors to deal harshly with her at the present time. THE AMUSING SIDE.

The late war has so far been treated only from the serious standpoint. As in every outbreak there were certain lamentable re currences which every one deplores. The saddest of these was the murder in cold blood of a very prominent citizen. This side of the situation has siready been referred to at great length. The amusing and conical features have been ignored, so I mention a few. When the first news of the rebellion reached town and the excitement was greatest there was a rush of the citizens' guard to certain designated points. Orders were given to do so many things at once that pandemonium broke loose, and the various companies fairly overran each other. Those in front hearing footsteps behind thought they were being pursued by the enemy, and hastily sought shelter. The rear not knowing who was ahead did likewise Occasional shots were exchanged in the Occasional shots were exchanged in the dark, and when morning came friends found themselves close by, each thinking the other the enemy. As one young fellow said: "I had to lie in the wet grass all night, not daring to lift my head to investigate for fear of being shot. I got an attack of rheumatism from which I have not recovered yet."

LUDICROUS INCIDENTS

Orders had been given to stop every one in the road, and unless a satisfactory ex-danation could be given to arrest on sight. Some soldiers who were reconnoitering ahead suddenly heard a rustling noise in the bush The word "halt" was given, but the object which was very indistinct, kept moving Shots were then fired as each man took his position behind a tree. Still there was no result, and a perfect volley was let go. As nothing could have lived after that fire one

parlor gatherings are as bad as ward meetings. The tengue of the gossip monger, having been let loose, is now wagging so fast that every closet is found to have its hidden

mountains.
The evidence of the natives brought out before the court martial is sufficiently ludicrout to warrant repetition save for its length. The testimony of one must suffice. He said that when he reached the rendezvous he had a gun given to him. He asked what he should do with it. Being informed that he was to do with it. Being informed that he was to shoot the enemy he innocently inquired what the enemy was. "Shoot when you see smoke," was the reply. Later on he shot, "What did you hit?" asked the court. "The wind." Not having anything further to do, he fell asleep. In an hour he woke up and fired just for the sake of luck, so to speak. Just then something dropped near him. He started to pick it up, but finding a piece of hot shell. to pick it up, but finding a piece of hot shell, became frightened and ran. When asked if he met any one while running he replied in the affirmative and mentioned names. were they doing?" was asked. "Running

NOT BLOODTHIRSTY. Now that the natives have been arrested, it has been a case of each one outdoing the other in telling all he knows. Evidence was never gathered more simply nor with less effort. It seems impossible for a Kanaka to keep anything to himself. The race is too easy going and good natured to be a danger, ous enemy to any government.

ous enemy to any government.

The accepted theory that had the rebels gained entrance to the fown that the streets would have run with blood is most unlikely, Such prisoners as fell into their hands were treated with the greatest kindness. The na-ture of the Hawaiian is not vindictive not

bloodthirsty.
As some good can be found in everything. As some good can be found in everything, so martial law has had its advantages. A young American, who had come to the islands for a brief visit, saw his opportunity when trouble broke out and applied for a government position. He is now earning \$3 a night while serving as capitain of a squad of mounted police. Every tourist does not meet with this good fortune, but it simply goes to prove what a man can do who watches the

prove what a man can do who watches the nain chance.

Honolulu always has been noted for its Honolulu always has been noted for its love of music. The government band plays throughout the day, and open air concerts are given regularly. During the recent conflagration of the opera house the young men of the community, not having entirely recovered from the shock of the rebellion, hastened to the spot with guns on their shoulders and cartridge belts around their waists. The

cartridge belts around their waists. The crowd gathered around the building was great and the excitement quite intense. Immediately opposite stands the palace with its immense grounds. The band chanced to be practicing when the fire broke out, and continued above. tinued playing throughout the scene of de-struction, selecting airs from the latest light operas. It was a modern case of Nero fide dling while Rome was burning. W. P. HARRISON.

WOMAN.

Robert Burdette.

Robert Burdette.
O. woman, in our hours of ease
You do about just what you please;
When the reduction sale is on
Weak men should hasten to be gone.
"Run, run, Orlando, climb thee up a tre
Fly from the onset of a shopping she;"
Her sighs will make a battery in his breast,
And pierce into the cavern of the inside
pocket
Where he hath tucked away the fiftees
dollars,
Long kept for sorest need against
The evil day.
Her tears will pierce into a marble heart,
And when she spreads her elbows for more

Sharper than thankless tooth of serpent They'll bayonet the ribs that guard that o, Jane G. Frailty, they other name to woman!

A little month, or o'er, those shoes were