honor and glory, surrounded with his happy family, he had no thought of the morrow. But in an unexpected hour the crash came. family, he had no thought of the morrow. But in an unexpected hour the crash came. When he arrived at his place of business he found his fortune ruined. His son, the banker, approached him and said. "Father, return home, the bank has failed." He was slient, and, after a moment, calmly said to a friend: "We are all ruined here; the bank has failed. Ward cannot be found. The securities are locked up in the safe; he has the key; no one knows where he is." In a few moments the general entered his carriage and was driven home. He never resigned and was driven home. He never resigned and shadow of death."

And during four months thereafter he lived and suffered, reviewed his first volume and wrote the second volume of that great monumental work which reflects his fine literary taste and the nobility of his character. In that conversation he said to me:

OPINION OF THE SCRIPTURES.
"I believe in the hely scriptures. Whose lives by them will be benefited thereby. Men may differ as to the interpretation, which is human, but the scriptures are man's best guide." riage and was driven home. He never re- guide

turned to Wall street.
THE VANDERBILT LOAN. One of the saddest features connected with this financial failure was the loan he obtained from Mr. Vanderbilt of \$150,000. Ward had approached the general on Sunday and said that "the Marine bank, where we keep our deposits, was in danger, and must be relieved at once." On that fatal Sunday the general called on William H. Varderbilt, who at once drew his check for Variderbilt, who at once drew his cheek the \$150,000 without security. The general He would have been identified with the great the \$150,000 without security. The general He would have been identified with the great the \$150,000 without security. The general He would have been identified with the great expected to return the money immediately, enterprises of his day, and to increase a nation's wealth and the power and the glory tion's wealth and the power and the glory

of the saddest days I spent in that memorable home was on the occasion whila all of those valuables were being packed for transference. Amid the bustle and annoyance incident thereto, the invalid general left his room, passed slowly down the stairs into the parior, and stood before a family picthe parior, and stood before a family ple-ture—a group of himself, Mrs. Grint, Nellie and the three sons. He had seen that pic-ture adorn the walls of the white house when he was president, hang in the cottags by the sea at Long Branch, and in his city residence when he fancied himself a mil-lionaire. What memories it suggested! What emotions it excited! He gazed upon it for the last time, and then, as he ascended the stairs, he murmured: "Give me poverty and honor rather than wealth and discredit." All these mementoes of his greatness and glory are now in possession of the governin our National museum in the city of

Washington. Washington.

As evils never come single-handed, so misfortunes multiplied. The citizens of New
York had created a trust fund of \$250,000,
the interest on which had been placed to
the credit of General Grant. The fund had been guaranteed by ex-Governor Morgan of New York, but from some technicality of the law the guarantors refused to pay the interest, and for a time this source of revenue was cut off. To such straits was the general reduced that, when the bank failed, he had less than \$50 in his pocket, and his

wife less than \$120 in her possession.

To these disasters were added imputations cast upon him who was the pride of his country, and this was more than Grant could country, and this condition of battle was less tre-mendous; the mortal agony was less acute Grant was silent. Language is inadequate to express the depth of his feelings and thought I saw him amid the profound silence. He was a picture for a master artist. He seemed dazed. The surprise was immeasur-

able. The transition was so sudden. But the tables scon turned. The deep deception of Ward became known. Sympathy for Grant was universal. Expressions of kindness came m all quarters. He was once more the

But a greater evil was at hand. His bodily health gave signs of decay. A terrible cancer appeared. The most eminent physicians were attendance, but gave no promise of recov ery. His pains became excruciating; he could not swallow without torture, and his could not swallow without torture, and his sufferings at the table were intense. Liquid food was a necessity. Death seemed preferable, and for a time he desired to die. For hours he would sit alone, propped up in his chair, with hands clasped, looking at the blank wall before him, silent, contemplating the future. He seemed not alarmed, but solems, as the end approached. But he revived; his anothy disappeared; his indifference was his apathy disappeared; his indifference was

He had another battle to fight. It was with poverty. His sword was sheathed, but his pen was ready, and was destined to be mighty. The proprietors of the Century Magning to be battle of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and the Wilderness campaign. They assured him of an honorable compensation, not less than \$2,000, and that the public would hall his productions with delight. He consented.

This productions with delight. He consented.

The productions with delight. He consented.

The productions with delight. He consented.

The productions with delight agreement of have unity in wishing or praying for my improvement. I am a great sufferer all the time, but the facts you have related are compensation for much of it. All that I can do is to pray that the prayers of these good people may be answered, so far as to have us meet in another and better world,"

Grant was not a bigot. While he demanded religion as the safeguard of a free manded religion as the safeguard of a free manded region as the safeguard of a free manded region.

when the progress of the with pad and pencil he would write many hours of the day. His intellect was clear, his memory suggestive. Facts and figures of his great campaign came trooping through his mind. It was the massive the manual of the state of the tery of mind over a suffering body. It was the greatest achievement of his time, intellect defying the pain of disease and the approach His hold on life was strengthened by his determination to live until the work

But there was something higher that sus-tained his great soul in this final battle of his tained his great soul in this final battle of his life. "Life to him was a walking shadow; death was not an endless dream." His calmness in suffering was not stoical philosophy, but inspired by Christian fortitude, Reared in the Methodist Episcopal church, and baptized in his last illness, his religious nature was sincere, calm and steadfast. The principles of Christianity were deeply engratted on his spirit. Firm, but never demonstrative, he was not a man of religious pretense. His life was his profession. He knew that Christianity had nothing to gain from him

mental characteristics. The keenest, closest, brightest of all observers, he was the most reticent of men. He lived within himself. His thought-life was most intense; his mem-ory and imagination were picture galleries of world and libraries of treasured thought. He was a world to himself. His most inti-mate friends knew him only in part; he was fully and best known to the wife of his bosom and the children of his loins. To them the man of iron will and nerve of steel was gentle, tender and confiding. And to them he unfolded his beautiful religious life. GENERAL GRANT'S BAPTISM.

It was in the early part of April, 1885, when I gave him Christian baptism. Of late the disease had made rapid progress. Death seemed imminent. Even his physicians had given up hope. I had watched with him all night. At 5 in the morning the baptism took place. All supposed that the general was dying. Wrapped in his silk robe, with a worsted cap upon his head, the great soldier reclined in a large arm chair. His pulse was feeble, his brow cold and an oppressive stillness prevailed.

As I entered the sick room Mrs. Grant aid to me: "Doctor, the general has not been baptized and we wish you to haptize him now!" I consulted his sons; and to his wife and sons I replied: "I will haptize him if he is conscious; I cannot baptize an un-

We all knelt around his chair, and as I began to pray the general opened his eyes and looked steadily at me. As his physicians thought that he could not live five minutes longer, I prayed that God would receive his longer, I prayed that God would receive his departing soul; but a grateful surprise awaited us. I then approached him and spoke to him about his baptism, when he answered: "I am obliged to you, doctor; I had intended to take that step myself."

In the meantime his son had brought in a

silver bowl full of water, and, with the general's expressed wish, I baptized the iliustrious sufferer in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. He was fully conscious, and with his own hand was tully consider that had run down earnestly across the grassy waste, says the upon his face.

few days thereafter I spent two hours with the general in religious conversation. I sked him if he recalled the scenes of his irregular Russian horse baptism, to which he replied:

"Yes, perfectly. And as you came into ate zeal!"
the room I wondered why they had called "Alway at that hour of the night." To my remark, "All thought you had not "Chasing the Khan."

Three times I have been raised from the VAST INLAND WATERWAYS with all the world, crowned with I did not intend to die; my work is not done

He revered their source, recognized their influence, responded to their requisitions, trusted in their promises, found consolation in their hopes. His faith in God as the sov ereign ruler and Almighty Father was simple as a child's and mighty as a prophet's.

There is an elequence of pathos in the open-ing sentence of the preface of his memoirs. General Grant proposed for himself other plans of usefulness to occupy his declining years. He would have mingled in the husy scenes of life where men do most congregate. He would have been identified with the great

Such was his faith in providence, which imparted to him absolute power in his great nation's life had been confided to his care, when the darkness of adversity overshad-owed him, he trusted in the Lord, who is mightier than the mighty. Doing nothing for show, yet he made public recognition of God by his faithful and conscientious attend-ance upon divine worship. No public man ever heard more sermons than he, and he was the best of hearers. Whether in the obscurity of Galena, or in the conspicuous-ness of Washington, or in the private walks of life in New York he was ever in his pew on the Lord's day, and his pastor was always sure of his presence on a stormy Sabbath.

His faithful attendance at church was largely inspired by his respect for the Sabbath day. On a Monday in April, 1885, he said to me: "I did not go riding yesterday. although invited and permitted by my phy sician, because it was the Lord's day, and because I felt that if a relapse should set in the people who are praying for me would feel that I was not helping their faith by riding out on Sunday." And on a Saturday night, to divert his attention from pain and measiness, his oldest son suggested some nnocent diversion, but when informed that was near midnight the honored father "It is too near the Sabbath to begin any diversion.

A MAN OF PRAYER.

He was a man of prayer. It was on a Sab-sath evening in March of that year when I alled and found him alone with Mrs. Grant. informed him that 300 Methodist preachers, ith their bishops, in conference assembled, stood up and offered prayer for his recov-His response was in accord therewith, dhe informed me that a company of friends n Boaton had leagued together to pray for im every day, and that the little children n the neighborhood had sent him word that hey added his name in their little prayer then they prayed for "papa and mamma." I saw his great eye moisten, and, in answer to my suggestion that we should join in this universal prayer, he responded "Yes" with emphasis. The spirit of the Lord came upon us, and, as we prayed for his soul, for the recovery of his health, and that his life might be spared until his work was done, at each petition he responded "Amen." That amen by that silent man was more significant than volumes by others. Thereafter it was his cus-

tom and habit to call for prayers. To an hon-ored priest of enother church he said: "I know and feel very grateful to the Christian people of the land for their prayers on my behalf. There is no sect or religion, as shown in the Old or New Testament, to which this does not apply. Protestants and Jews and all good people of all nations, of all complexions as well as religions, and all He had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight. It was with nationalities seem to have unity in wishing the had another battle to fight.

than \$2,060, and that the public would hail his productions with delight. He consented. In the Century for 1885 appeared these articles. It was Grant's first attempt at literary composition. It was a success. He became interested in his work, and for a white forgot his pain writing his memoirs.

Then dawned upon him the purpose to write his personal memoirs, the sale of which has brought the widow nearly half a million of dollars. At first he dictated to a stenographer and corrected the notes thereof. When the progress of the cancer had interrupted his speech, then with pad and pencil tain Jewish traders from a given military district did not originate with him, but came from higher authority, and was not against the religion of the Jews.

In his private life he bore many of the fruits of the Spirit. He loved his enemies Not as he loved his friends; but he loved them as enemies by doing them good as he had opportunity. On one of those delusive April days, when hope revived in all our hearts, I said to him: "You are a man of providence. God made you the instrument o save our nation, and we may have a great spiritual mission to accomplish by you, and may raise you up." In the most solemn and impressive manner, with a mind clear and purpose distinct, he replied: "I do not wish to prociaim it; but should He spare my life, it is my intention and

resolve to throw all my influence by my eximple in that direction.

COMFORTING THE SORROWING.

hidden life of his soul.

over the one we loved so well, and amid the gathering gloom I said: "You have many friends awaiting you on the other side."
"I wish they would come, and not linger long," was the answer of his Christian faith and hope. They came at last. They came for the backs of the back of the b to greet him with the kiss of immortality. They came to escort the conqueror over the last enemy, and to a coronalion never seen by means of ropes and poles, and they would be a rise in this respect as soon as this war of one of these big pieces of steel, raising it is over.

During late years the government income last enemy, and to a coronation never seen on thrones of earthly power and glory.

Russian the Growier. The nomad of the Afghan steppes gazed

He marked the flying Kurds pursued by the Those Cossacks are filled with intemper-

He held his eye unshaded by his handfive minutes to live." he gave this character— So saying, he turned with a sigh to his stic answer: "I knew I was very low, but meagre goatskin of koumiss.

Two Thousand Miles of Navigable Rivers in the Chinese Empire.

THE FLOODS AND THEIR FLOATING DEAD

shipping and Population-Millions Born, Live and Die on the Waters-Salt Boats and Salt Taxes - Collecting the Japanese Indemnity.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) Japan, it is said, will demand many milons in gold or silver from China in addition to the territory which is to be granted as the price of peace. It is a question in the minds of all who know anything concerning the expected to return the money immediately, enterprises of his day, and to increase a nation's wealth and the power and the glory securities for more than a million dollars in the vaults to the credit of Grant & Ward.

When the deception was discovered the shall repose beneath the noblest of monuments. He would have enjoyed in domestic first thing the general did was to transfer all his individual properly to Mr. Vanderbill. The house in which he lived, all of those mag.

"Man proposes and God disposes" is the first move; but heaven had decreed otherwise.

"Man proposes and God disposes" to collect this vast sum. It will probably get to collect this vast sum. It will probably get the money in the first place in the shape of a foreign loan, and the customs will be mortgaged to pay the interest. At present control of the customs will be more than a control of the money in the first place in the shape of an overland the money in the first place in the shape of mortgaged to pay the interest. At present the house in which he lived, all of those mag.

"Man proposes and God disposes" to collect this vast sum. It will probably get the money in the first place in the shape of mortgaged to pay the interest. At present the house in which he lived, all of those mag.

"Man proposes and God disposes" the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of mortgaged to pay the interest. At present the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the shape of the money in the first place in the m Chinese government as to how it will be able The house in which he lived, all of those magnificent trophies which he had received from nations, and the splendid curios he had but few important events in the affairs of gathered from all countries, were to be given to the property to air. Value of the pay the interest. At present characteristics, the property to air. Value of the pay the interest. At present characteristics of the first line to the preface to his book. There are but few important events in the affairs of gathered from all countries, were to be given the interest. At present characteristics is the first line to the preface to his book. There are but few important events in the affairs of gathered from all countries, were to be given the interest. At present characteristics is the first line to the preface to his book. There are but few important events in the affairs of lands than they do in any of the countries of gathered from all countries, were to be given the interest. At present characteristics is the first line to the preface to his book. There are but few important events in the affairs of lands than they do in any of the countries of gathered from all countries. create a revolution. The only way that the government can raise money will be through mission; and when burdened with the great-est responsibilities, when conscious that a will fill the rivers with tax gatherers, and China will be honeycombed with a network of official robbers. Every officer will put some of the receipts in his own pocket, and prices of all kinds will rise. The rivers are the have 4,000 roads, which are in poor condition, means of communication. There is no land on the globe which is better watered. There are provinces in China as big as New York which are cut up by canals like Holland, and in which you can visit every man's house by boat. You can travel a distance longer than a journey around the world on the Chinese interior waterways, and the Nile has its imover the land. 2,000 MILES OF CHINESE RIVERS.

I have traveled more than 2,000 miles upor

which they contain rejuvenates the Chinese soil as the Nile does that of Egypt. The Great Plain of China, which, by the way, is the most thickly populated part of the em-pire, has been built up from the sea by the Chinese rivers. It runs along the Pacific coast for about 700 miles, and it is from 300 to 500 miles wide. It is one of the richest plains of the world, and its soil is mixed with salts and the evidences of decayed veg-About 20,000,000 people were ruined by the river, and millions had been drowned. During my trip of last year I sailed up the Peiho to Tien-Tsin and saw evidences of the great flood of the year previous. This covered the plains surrounding Tien-Tsin. It ruined hundreds of villages, and at one time to seemed as though it would be great it and to return the service of the great flood of the year previous. This covered the plains surrounding Tien-Tsin. It ruined hundreds of villages, and at one time to down the Yangtse-Kiang. There are miles of these gorges, and the scenery about them is the most beautiful in China. The boats are tracked through the gorges, and there is quite a population along them whose main support is from such work.

DUCK AND GOOSE BOATS.

The queerest beats I saw during my trip General Prostration, and Fever.

the flood the dead floated by the thousands to the sea.

A RIDE ON THE PEHO.

A RIDE ON THE PEHO.

A RIDE ON THE PEHO. The Peiho river is the one which flows from near Pekin on down to the sea, and up it all the freight which supplies the northern provinces of China must go. It is a winding, muddy stream, navigable only for large ships about fifty miles, or as far as Tien-Tsin. There is a bar at its mouth and it is only at high tide and with a When near his end he sought thus to proper wind that you can get over this, heer that precious woman who loved him During my trip this summer we lay for two as her life: "You ought to feel nappy that any circumstances. My expected death the Taku forts, before we could get any circumstances. My expected death and in coming away we had to wait two called forth expressions of sincerest kind-days for the proper wind and flood to get days for the proper wind and flood to get and of the river. Secretary Foster and Christianity had nothing to gain from him beyond the influence of a well-ordered life and a godly conversation; but that he had everything to gain from the power and promises of the Lord.

More than all things else he was tacitum touching his religious faith and experience.

Not, however, from doubt and fear, but from the power and promises of the union soldier in sounding high praise. The Protestants, the Catholics, and the cargo of bones for Japan and betwith the union soldier in sounding high praise. The Protestants the Catholics, and the smell and the sea the delay was by no means pleasant. In going up the Peiho you wind your way through a low, flat plain, the cargo of bones for Japan and betwith the smell and the sea the delay was by no means pleasant. In going up the Peiho you wind your way through a low, flat plain, the cargo of bones for Japan and betwith the smell and the sea the delay was by no means pleasant. In going up the Peiho you wind your way through a low, flat plain, the cargo of bones for Japan and betwith the smell and in coming away we had to wait two days for the proper wind and flood to get outside of the river. Secretary Foster and the union soldier in sounding high praise.

The Protestants, the Catholics, and the smell and in coming away we had to wait two days for the proper wind and flood to get outside of the river. Secretary Foster and country. I might recover. It looked as if my sick-ness had had something to do with bring-mud. These houses are built right along ing about harmony between the sections. the banks of the river and the land back. The attention of the public has been called of them is divided up into farms and orto your children, and they have been found chards. The blossoms were out the time to pass muster. Apparently I have accom-plished more while seemingly dying than it falls to the lot of most men to be able patches of white and pink flowers. Half patches of white and pink flowers. Half naked children squatted on the banks and On one of those days when the treacherous there were thousands of people at work in on one of those days when the treacherous there were thousands of people at work in disease seemed to gain the mastery he said to me: "Doctor, I am going." I replied: "I hope the prospect of the future is clear and bright." His answer was: "Yes, oh, yes."

Then followed a scene of infinite tenderness. The honored wife, the precious daughter the daysted was and their wives, each of the daysted was and their wives, each of the daysted was and their wives. ter, the devoted sons and their wives, each of rafts, made of logs, which were to be sold turn approached, and he tenderly kissed as lumber. There were great barges and being wife's inquiry, and he whispered back: "Certainly I do, and I bless you all in my heart."

Such love melted the marble heart of death, and the king of terrors fied affrighted.

The sufferer revived. Heaven added months to a life so dear to us all. When he recovered aufficiently I asked him: "What was the supreme thought in your mind when eternity seemed so pear?"

The comfort of the consciousness that I have tried to live a good and honorable the freight, and the kall kinds of merchandise, and the salt in each circuit is supposed to be produced there. It is made from sea water around the coast, and from brine in the interior. Just above the mouth of the Peiho which they belonged. There were so many of these coolies that they made me think of a swarm of ants, and they were quite as busy as ants at their work. Every man went on the troit, and I saw them at work from carly mountains of salt which had been piled up ready for shipment. The government requires that all salt shall be sold at fixed rates to government agents. It is distributed the freight, and the kalt in each circuit is supposed to be produced there. It is made from sea water around the coast, and from brine in the interior. Just above the mouth of the Peiho which they belonged. There were so many of these coolies that they made me think of a swarm of ants, and the walt mechanics and the salt in each circuit is supposed to be produced there. It is made from sea water around the coast, and from brine in the interior. Just above the mouth of the Peiho with the sold the river I passed vast salt works. The ground looked much like the marshes near New of these coolies that they made me think of the salt. junks loaded with all kinds of merchandise

upon the water. This ever, which you reach from Hong Kong, is filled with crafts of all kinds, from the small steamer to the great Chinese junk. There are thousands at sam-pans, or little Chinese gondolas, with great black and white eyes painted on each side of their prow. There are cargo boats, which have bigger eyes, and there are vast ships, the eyes of which are as large around as a dinner plate. The Chinese paint eyes on all their boats, and a sailor would as soon think of trying to travel through a city blindfolded as of sailing on a boat which had not a pair of eyes painted on the front of it. I found whole families living on these boats, and I saw some not more than twenty feet in EXPENSIVE TRAVELING. length which contained three generations of Chinese. I remember one woman who rowed me to shore at Hong Kong. She was working away, with a baby of about 2 years old tied on her back. I heard a squall in the rear of the boat, and looking back I saw a raw, red baby frantically waving its rosy arms and crying out its protests through its toothless gums. This woman had no other

On some of the larger boats at Canton the children fairly swarm, and little ones of 2 and 3 years play about their decks. I saw a number of boys on these boats who had little round barrels or drums about a foot long and six inches in diameter tied to their backs. I was told there were life preservers, and that if the child fell overboard he could float till his mother or father came to his rescue. I was surprised to see that many of the girls of the boats had no such protection and, upon asking why, I was told that it was considered by some of the people a piece of good fortune to lose a girl, as they would in this way save the expense of raising her. I doubt this, however. It is a fact, though, that poor girls are of little account in China. This is especially so among the boat popula-tion. I visited one place just off the river at highways of China. The country is said to have 4,000 roads, which are in poor condition, Chin. se bables in a foundling asylum. One of the rivers and the canals form the chief could buy girl babies all the way from a cent to \$1 apiece, and that they took babies from their mothers upon the payment of 20 in the celestial empire. Of this, however, cents apiece by the mothers. Girls are and of the chances for American capital in sometimes bought this way and raised for improper purposes. Women are sold reguharly by their parents for wives and concu-bines, and I was told that a full grown itations in the Yangtse Kiang and Hoang Ho. maiden of fair beauty was worth from \$25 Each of these rivers carries as much silt as upward. There are hundreds of boats at Canthe Nile every year, and the sea is colored ton, upon which dinners and banquets are yellow for from thirty to fifty miles on each given, and which have numbers of girls side of their mouths. At the mouth of the connected with them who are kept for the Yangtse Kiang the water is as thick as pea amusement of the guests. There are boats oup, and all along the mighty river men are which are owned by beggars, and I was told een dipping it up, pouring it into ditches, in by one of our consuls that bables were some-order that it may be carried off and spread times bought and their eyes put out in order that they might be raised as blind beggars. OFFICIAL BARGES AND JUNKS.

home than her boat, and on such boats chil-dren are born, grow up and die. Marriages take place upon them, and all of the features of household life are to be seen in connection

with them.

I have traveled more than 2,000 like the scenes the Chinese rivers has his own boat. The scenes along their banks are like those of no other along their banks are like those of no other man the more flags and bunting. Li Hung arrange of the world, Irrigation goes on man the more flags and bunting. Li Hung wife Chang has a steam launch. When his wife died, not long ago, a gorgeous funeral barge was made for her. This was deco-rated with white, which is the Chinese color for mourning, and it looked gorgeous to American eyes. The Chinese have boats which are worked by the feet, and which are shaped just like a slipper. These are used as dispatch boats. They are not much bigger than the ordinary cance, and they can be made to go very fast. At Canton I was shown boats which had paddle wheels etation. It comes from the Loess region in the far interior of China. This region is a vast territory covered with a yellow earth about 1,000 feet deep. This soil is very fine, and when a stream flows into it, it seems to split open vertically, and the rivers which run through it pass through gorges of sand 500 feet deep. From time to time the yellow soil splits off in sheets from the sides of the different kinds of boats used by the these gorges, and it is carried down to the sea. During the hot season the winds blow make of boats, and a Chinese sailor can be made to go very fast. At Canton I was shown boats which had paddle wheels which had paddle wheels in the sides, and which were worked by man power. The men turned the wheels inside tho boat, which connected with the paddle wheels outside, and a half dozen men side to go very fast. At Canton I was shown boats which had paddle wheels in show at the sides, and which were worked by man power. The men turned the wheels inside the boat, which connected with the sides of the boat, which connected with the connected with the sides of the boat which were worked by man power. The men turned the wheels inside the boat, which connected with the connected with the sides, and was shown boats which had paddle wheels of the sides, and the sides of the sides, and be an benefit of the sides, and be an benefit of the sides of the sides, and be suffered to the sides of the sides, and be shown to start the sides, and be said to said the sides, and be suffered to said the sides, and be said these gorgee, and it is carried down to the sea. During the hot season the winds blow through this Loess region and carry the dust cover China. This aids in its fertilization. The silt carried down by the rivers to the sea is so great that the land every year inches 100 feet upon the sea, and this has been going on for ages. Near Shanghai there is a large island which has been built up by the Yangtso Kiang, and the land north of this is, to a great extent, the product of the Hoang Ho and the Pelho. The Yangste Kiang river is said to be 3,500 miles long. The Hoang Ho rises in Thibet within 100 miles of the mouth of the Yangtse, and it is almost of the same length. It flows as far as from New York to Denver before it gets a large branch, and by the time it has reached the sea it has gone as far as from New York to San Francisco. It is only navigable by small boats, and a Chinese sails or boats, and a Chinese sailor can tell to what part of the country a ship become as soon as he sees it. There is a vast boat traffic in the far interior of China. I saw boats at Hankow which had come down almost from the borders of Thibet. They were made so that they could jump the rapids and work their way through the great gorges of Ichang. These country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship be to be a sees it. There is a vast boat traffic in the far interior of China. I saw boats at Hankow which had come down almost from the borders of Thibet. They were made so that they could jump the rapids and work their way through the great gorges of Ichang. These country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the country a ship become tell to what part of the and a great part of its course is through pool and there against the rocks it dashes the Great Plain. It has vast embankments in a spray almost like that of the sea. The to keep it in its course, but every year or so a flood comes, and hundreds of thousands, and sometimes millions, of people are swall gowned, pig-tailed workmen are quarrying lowed up by it. When I first visited China great blocks of granite, which are shipped I arrived just after one of these big floods. down the Yangtse-Klang. There are miles

it seemed as though it would endanger the great city of Li Hung Chang, which, you raising of geese and ducks. The Chinese are know, contains 1,000,000 people. Right below the best fowl raisers of the world. They Tien-Tsin I saw thousands of graves which raise ducks by artificial incubation, and they had been washed out by this flood. The know just how to feel and care for them. coffins were lying on the ground, and during For five days after they leave the shell they they are kept in a coop, and then they are put on the boats and made to shift for themselves. The boats are very clumsy, and the are cometimes like rafts. One boat will sometimes hold more than 1,000 ducks, which are in charge of one or two keepers. The duck farmer rows or sculls the boot to the low land along the banks of the rivers or creeks, and he drives the ducks off from time to time to feast on the worms and smalls which are here to be found. He has the ducks so trained that he can call them back to the boat at will, and he hurries them up by giving the last duck a blow with a stick. After the ducks are grown he carries them from one market to another on his boat. There are fowl markets in all of the cities. and the goese market of Canton is filled with thousands of birds every day. Fowls are gold both dead and alive. The ducks and goese are dried and pressed, and they are shipped in large quantities all over China. raxes will now be collected on all such arti-cles of food, and there will be nothing which passes through the rivers which will not have to pay a share to this fund demanded

by Japan. SALT BOATS. One of the chief resources of the Chinese government is through the sale of salt, and the taxes on sait will be now greatly increased. The salt trade in China is a ernment monopoly, and no one can sell it without a license from the salt commissioner. There are salt boats and salt junks on al the rivers. The salt is carried in junks through the larger streams, and is taken to he villages through the canala in smaller boats. The country is divided into circuits and the salt in each circuit is supposed to be have tried to live a good and honorable ife." was the response which revealed the idean interest of packages are idean the freight, and the heaviest of packages are there is a special sait commissioner for each borne off on the backs of men. I was surjuised at their strength. I saw coolles at their places, and a good office of this kin'l is worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The sait, were the one we loved so well, and amid the backs. At Hankow I saw coolles unloading kept in a bonded warehouse, and the governingots of steel which weighed half a ton. These ingots were brought from Belglum to China, in order that the Chinese might experiment with them in the making of rall-crease the prices, and there will undoubtedly During late years the government income

grunt and sing as they carried it off of the from sail has been less than \$10,000,000 a steamer. All the boats on the Yangtse are unloaded in this way, and at all of the ports great deal of stealing on the part of the there are great hulks or barges filled with men who wait for steamers and who handle should be collected by foreigners instead of should be collected by foreigners. CHINA'S VAST BOAT POPULATION.

There are millions upon millions of people who get their living off of the Chinose rivers. China is said to have more boats than all the rest of the world put together, and its boat population would in all probability be greater than that of all Europe and America. Ou the Pearl river in South China, at the city of Canton, there are said to be 300,000 people who were born, live and die other taxes of the country. The government of the government of the country. The government of the country of the country. The government of the country of t

would get all the money, instead of one-half of it going as stealings to the Chinese off-cials who collected it. If China, in fact, was under the administration of a foreign government it would soon be one of the richest of countries. Even a slight tax upon its many millions of people would net a vast revenue, and revenue taxes could be put upon many things without the people really knowing that they were being taxed. I be lieve that they would stand being governe by foreigners without much trouble, and though the officials and the nobles would object, the people might be glad of the

At present China does everything in the most expensive way. Traveling costs ten times as much as it does here. There are no railroads through the thickly settled parts of the country, and you have to take a house-boat and a crew if you wish to go from one place to another. If you travel by land it is in a Chinese cart, with an extra cart to carry your baggage, and I you want bedding you must carry it with you. It took eight sailors to bring me from Peking to Tien-Tsin, and I had to pay \$10 for the use of the boat, in addition to my cooking and eating. Peking is just about ninety miles from Tien-Tsin, and the trip all told cost about \$15 by boat, and took three days. By cart it cost me \$25. The two towns are no further apart than New York and Philadelphia. The fare between these cities on a first-class passenger train is, I think, \$2, and it is made in a little less than three hours. The cart trip to Peking re-quires two days or more, and you have to spend one night in a Chinese inn, where you sleep on the stone floor and cook your

One of the means of raising money which the government of China will have will be the granting of foreign concessions for the building of railroads between points like Tien-Tsin and Peking. Such concessions would undoubtedly pay well, and it may be that Wharton Barker, if he will get some abler man than Count Mitkiewicz to represent him, could now put through his cheme for establishing a great national bank and the building of railroads China, I will write another letter.

Frank G. Carpenter A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

Philadelphia American Philadelphia American,
She sat on a sliding cushion,
The dear wee woman of four;
Her feet in their shiny slippers
Hung dangling over the floor.
She meant to be good; she had promised;
And so, with her big brown eyes.
She stared at the meeting house windows,
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honey bees
Droning away in the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees.
She thought of the broken basket,
Where curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek, round pupples, with fringy ears,
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat.
Such swift, round tongues to kiss you,
Such sprawling cushiony feet.
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips,
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips,
The people whispered: "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear wee woman hid her face
For shame, in her mother's lap.

# NFLUENZA

Influenza is almost, if not quite, epidemic-no he Grippy, serious kind, but the distressing flow from the eyes and nose that makes the suffere absemble. "77" gives quick relief, and the quarter is well spent to rid one of such terment. Many persons keep well through the winter

TAKE COLD IN THE SPRING. Vanity is largely to blame—the anxiety to wear

to new Easter bonnet, or lighter wrap, o Sometimes the change is made because the inter garments look shabby in the dangerously in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration, and Fever, "77" will "break up" a hard cold that "hangs

"KNOCKS OUT THE CRIP."

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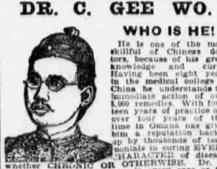
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