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ORIENTAL SUMMER OUTING

What it Cost to Make a Trip to and Through China and Japan.

FOINTS FOR PROSPECTIVE TRAVELERS

Three Months in Asia for \$1,000 or Less-Economical Traveling and How it Can Be Done-Hotels, Guides and Conveyances.

(Copyrighted, 1855, by Frank G. Carpenter.) Hon, Joseph G. Gannon of Illinois and sev eral other congressmen expect to leave within week or so for Japan. They will spend the summer in Asia, and will return by the opening of the next congressional session to the United States. The war between China and Japan has created a great interest in eastern matters, and I am told that more Americans will visit Asia this summer than ever before. For the past ten years the travel to Japan has been increasing. Last American travelers. There were fifteen people from Washington city registered at the Grand hotel during a part of my stay in Yokohama, and you could not number the Chicago guests on your fingers and toes.

As far as traveling for pleasure in Japan is concerned, you meet there two Americans to every other foreigner, and this year our people always ask three times as much as they expect to get. It is desirable in these walking excusions to get to the hotels before sunset in order that you may get the first bath. It is customary for the bathing water to be used over and over again, and first come first served. There is a very good guide book of Japan, which is published by Murray, and which is published by Murray, and which gives the prices and routes all over the country. By taking this you could lay out people will cross the Pacific by the hundreds. I meet every day men who tell me they are going to Japan. Some are rich and are going for fun. Others are business men who are planning such trips to invetigate the chances for investment and speculation in Asia. I THE OUTFIT FOR JAPANESE TRAVEL, met two young mechanics yesterday who The summer climate of Japan is very much said they were going to China to take admovement which would probably follow or the heels of this war, and a big coal operator told me this morning that he was going out to look into the coal mines of Corea and China.. I receive letters every day asking me as to the cost of a trip over the Pacific, and as to matters of travel in Asia, and these I rish to answer as far as possible in this

THE COST OF AN ASIATIC TRIP First, as to the cost of a trip to Japan. This depends, of course, on the man. It can be made very cheaply or it may figure

up a good round sum. Traveling in Japan is comparatively cheaper than traveling in Europe, and you can make a trip in Asia for less money than it will cost you to do the great European capitals. The advant-age lies cheifly in the matter of exchange. money you take from America is gold the Asiatic countries are all on the silver basis. The result is you get about two dollars for one. For every \$100 I drew on my letter of credit last year I received from \$190 to \$200 in silver. These had in nearly every respect as great a purchasing power as the same number of gold dollars in America and it cut down my expenses nearly

America and it cut down my expenses nearly one-half.

The average cost of travel comfortably anywhere in the world is about \$10 per day. During the trip which I took around the world six years ago I had my wife with me and we traveled twelve months on Asiatic soil. It cost us just \$20 a day during that trip and the distances were great. Such an expenditure ought to include the best hotels, carriages, interpreters and all the necessities of travel, It can, of course, be greatly reduced if a man wishes to cut be greatly reduced if a man wishes to cut things down to the lowest notch. I met one young fellow who told me that he was going to spend a year in his tour of the globe and that his expenses would be less the steamers and sought the cheapest hotels Another of my traveling acquaintances was spending not more than \$3 a day, but afterward found that this man had cut dow his expenses by sponging off the missionarie and by making most of his tours on foot The reduction in silver, however, has mater-lally reduced the cost of the Japanese trip, and, after the ocean voyage is paid for, or Japan for about \$7.50 a day in gold.

THREE MONTHS IN JAPAN FOR \$1,000. You can take a three months' trip to Japan for \$1,000, and have all the comforts, and if you were especially economical I be lieve you could make it for even less that This is on the presumption that the start is made from San Francisco er Van-couver. If you go from New York you must add about \$200 for the return trip and sleep ers across the continent. Here are some o the items: The round trip from San Francisco or Vancouver to Yokehama, Japan, in a first-class steamer will cost you \$300 in gold. If you are going to confine your expenses to \$600 you have \$300 left to spend. You take this to one of the banks and they will give you nearly \$600 in silver for it across the Pacific and back will take fully one month of your time, and you will have about sixty days left. This gives will have about sixty days left. you an average of \$10 in silver a day to spend, and, provided you do not go out of Japan, this ought to be sufficient. Hotels will cost you at the seaports from \$3 to \$6 per day. These hotels are for foreigners, and they are as comfortable as any you will find in the world. Similar hotels are to be found in all the large cities, and the charges are about the same everywhere. I paid \$4.50 a day at the Grand hotel at Yokohama. At the Imperial hotel in Tokipaid \$5 a day, and in Kioto and Kobe my bill was about \$4 a day. The first-class railroad accommodations cost less than they do in America, and the cars are equally com-The hotels above referred to have suitable accommodation for ladies. The service is better than that you get in America. and the cocking is up to the standard of ou best hotels. The rich traveler or the man who would spend, say, from \$8 to \$10 a day in gold, can travel as luxuriously as he can anywhere in Europe. The people are kind, and there is no danger anywhere you go.

ECONOMICAL TRAVELING IN JAPAN.

The economical traveler, on the other hand can cut down his expenses very materially by avoiding the hig foreign hotels and living as the Japanese do. This is the real way to travel in Japan. The foreign hotels are filled with Americans and English, and you might as well be in New York as Tokio, for all the Japanese life that you see at the Imperial hotel. At the Japanese hotels you will have to sleep on the floor, but your bed will be made of thick, padded quilts, and you will get your eating and lodging for less than \$2 in silver per day. Away from the big cities you will pay only about 50 cents in silver for supper, bed and breakfast, and everything will be proportionately cheap. You will not have a porcelain bath tub with hot and cold water, but your hath will be furnished you in a wooden barrel, and the water will be next to beiling. You will be lucky if you get the first bath, and at many of the ho if you do not decidedly object, you will have some of the female servants of the establish ment aiding you in your dressing and un-dressing, your scaping and scouring. You can cut down your railroad fares by going second class. The cars of this class are exceedingly comfortable. They have their scats running along under the windows like those of a street car, and there is usually enough room so that you can lie down and take a nap during the journey. There are re-freshments for sale at all of the stations and you can get a snack with a teapotful of tea for a dime. The rich traveler will probably pay \$2 a day for a guide, but the economical Chinese capital, and you stop on the way at man will hire a student for about \$5 per week, or he will take a little translation of trip to China and return by this route costs Japanese phrases with him and get along \$106 in silver, and is one of the most profit without the use of a servant or guide. You able trips in the way of strange experiences can travel with less language in Japan than that you can take. You will find a poor is any other unknown country. The people apology for a hotel, kept by a Chicaman, at can travel with less tanguage in Japan than the people are so kind, and they are quick to understand. You can generally make your wants known by signs, and the almighty dollar is the best of interpreters. When you have the troduction to the missionaries, or to the dollar and the other man wants it, he will have to have letters of interior, you will have to have letters of interior, you will have to have letters of interior, and the other man wants it, he will have to have letters of interior, you will have to have letters of interior. where a foreigner can stop over night. You what he has to do to get it. As to professional guides, there speak very good English.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY TRAVEL.

for pleasure and to see how the people really live will spend most of his time away from the big cities. He can travel a few miles from the railroad and find himself in a coun-try which knows nothing of foreigners. He will be a curiosity, and the men, women and children will tag after him and look upon him as a show. They will not insuit him, nor will their curiosity be offensive. He will be treated as a guest and a friend, and the shops, and houses will be open to him. These cut-of-the-way trips are best taken in jinrikshas, which are a sort of baby carriages pulled by men. These will cost about \$1 a day, or he can hire one for 10 cents an hour. The roads are good, and Japan offers great inducements to the bicycler. The country is full of beautiful scenery, and long walking excursions can be taken in the mountains. The Japanese themselves are great walkers. They make long pilgrimages to their most famous temples, and in walking you do not lack for companions. If you have a good servant he will out down your expenses for you, and will probably save you more than his wages. In Japan there summer the scaport hotels were full of are no fixed prices. Everything is done by the fixed prices. There were fifteen bargaining, and the people always ask three country. By taking this you could lay out your trip beforehand, and by allowing an nour for each Japanese ri, or twenty-four niles per day, you can figure just how long t will take to carry out your walking ex-

> the same as that of the United States, and this may be also said of the winter. The country is about 2,000 miles long north to south, and it has all kinds of weather. The same clothes that are used in America can be used for Japanese travel, though the moist temperature of the summer makes lighter clothing desirable for that time of the year. As to the buying of clethes for the trip, there is no necessity for this. One can take what he has and buy anything he wants in Japan for much less money that it would cost him The Chinese tailors whom you find at all the Japanese ports are as good as thos of America. They import their cloths from England, and you can almost make your expenses by laying in a stock of clothing. I bought an overcost of the finest of English beaver, lined with satin, in Yokohama for \$17 This would have cost me in the United States at least \$60. A dress suit which I had made to order there cost me \$20, and it is as good as anything you can buy in America for \$75. It is the same with shoes, which cost from \$1.50 to \$3 a pair; linen shirts, \$16 a dozen, and underwear at correspond-ingly low prices, Ladies' clothes are much cheaper than in America and these Japanese will turn out a tailor-made dress for \$3 in two days. As to extra bag-

arsions or bicycle tours.

gage, the Pacific steamers allow you 359 pounds, but they will not object to half a dozen trunks. You can take whatever baggage you want with you and leave it at the scaports, buying a small trunk or basket for your interior trips. The railroads allow you only a small amount of extra baggage, much les than in the United States, but by shipping your trunks from one point to nother by sea, your baggage expenses will be very small. FLEA POWDER AND PILLOWS.

In your interior trips you will need to carry plenty of flea powder, and you will sprinkle your beds thoroughly before you oors of the country hotels are often filled with fleas, and some kind of insect powder is a necessity. You will need a pair of cheets and a pillow for such a trip. Japanese do not use pillows like ours. have a block of wood of about the size of brick which they fit under their necks and sleep without their heads touching the bed. Instead of two sheets some travelers sew two sheets together and put a draw string around the top. After crawling into this immense sheet-bed, they pull the drawstring tight and the sheets thus serve as flea protectors as well as an insurance policy on cleanliness. You will need a passport to travel in Japan. I do not mean a United States passport, but a passport from the apanese government. This you can easily get through our consuls or the American and mention the places where you expect to stop. A small fee will be charged for the passport and you will be expected to return it when you leave the country. You will need it at every hotel, and the police of every city will examine it and register it. Japanese, as well as foreigners, have

paraports, and it is impossible to travel with out them. You ought to have plenty of vis-iting cards with you. Nearly all of the Japanese carry cards, and gentlemen often wish to exchange cards with you. CUSTOM HOUSES AND POSTOFFICES. You will find postoffices everywhere, and you can have your letters forwarded through

the American consuls or through the banks to any part of the country. The postal rates are just about the same as here and telegrams are much chesper. The telegraph system is under the government, and you can send a five-word message anywhere in Japan for 25 money. word if The rate is 5 cents per t the telegram is sent in If it is sent in Japanese characters you can send ten words for 15 cents and if it is only a city telegram it can be sent for 5 cents. All telegraph fees are paid in postage stamps, and you can have money telegraphed you from one part of Japan to the other very cheaply. Thirty dollars in silver will cost you 40 cents and 30 cents. You can cable to New York \$2.90 in silver or \$1.45 in gold per word. a cablegram to Chicago will cost you \$1.50 per word. You will find telephones every-where. There are 3,000 telephones used in Tokio and the yearly charge for these only \$35, or about \$17.50 in our money.

TRAVELING IN CHINA. If you wish to extend your trip to China and Corea you can do it without a great increase of expense. There are numbers of good steamship lines going between Yoko-hama and Shanghai, or you can travel clear through to the western part of Japan and take a steamer from Nagasaki. The trip from Yokohama to China will cost you \$45 in silver by a Japanese steamer, and you can make the return trip for \$68. From Nagasaki the round trip costs \$30. From Shanghai you can get boats to all parts of China, but if you are to make but a short trip you will find plenty to see without going outside of Shangsteamers which goes up the Yangtse Kiang. It will take you a week to go to Hankow, which is 700 miles in the interior. The accommodations on the steamers are good and you will live on the ships. You will pass decome of his cities or the ships. dezens of big cities on the way and will ge a good taste of interior China. The hotel-in the ports of China cost about the same as those of Japan, and they are equally There is no trouble about ladies being well accommodated at the seaports and the most

fastidious of women will find comfortable quarters.

A COREAN TRIP. Another way to go from Japan to China to take a Japanese steamship at Kobe, in the central part of the empire, for Tien-Tsin. This brings you very near Poking, the great Chinese capital, and you stop on the way at

take your food with you, and you ought to have you own hedding. There are no beds in the country inns. You sleep on stone floors and everything is extremely dirty. You will find it quite expensive. It cost me about \$100 The economical traveler who goes to Japan

to go a distance of less than 200 miles, and I had to pay all my bills in Corean cash, 3,000 of which make an American dollar. There is no danger from the people, and cutside of discomforts the travel is interesting.

The trip from Corea to China varies from two to four days, provided you expect to stop at Tien-Tsin. Tien-Tsin contains about 1,000,-000 people. It has two good foreign hotels, at which the rates are about \$5 per day. The trip from here to Peking is made in a Chinese car or in a house boat on the Peiho river. You will have to take a servant with you, and the trip will cost from \$25 to \$50. There is a good \$5 a day hotel in Peking, and you can live very comfortably there. Travel will, however, be very dangerous for some time to ome, on account of the war, as there is always the possibility of a Chinese mob. Traveling in the interior is by no means desirable, and the average American will con fine his visit of the present year to Japan.

Frank G. Carpenter PRATTLE OF THE FOUNGSTERS.

It is the children that ask the puzzling questions unexpectedly, relates the Chicago Post, College professors cannot begin to equal them in that. "Oh, mamma, one of my teeth is loose,"

cried a little girl a few days ago. "Never mind, dear," replied the mother mfortingly.

"But I'm afraid it will come out," peristed the child. "Very likely," returned the mother. "But

is only a first tooth and another bigger and better will come in its place "Is that the way they all do?" "Yes, Ethel."

After a reflective silence: "Mamma?"

"Yes."
"What do they do that for? Why gon't they just grow bigger and better like girl and boys and everything else instead of on oming out and another coming in?"

The other day at the Teachers' association n Newark, N. J., a class of children, ages from 5 to 9 years, were giving an exercise n phonics. The teacher had received correct inswers to descriptions she had given of rees, woods, etc., and then thought she would describe a brook.

"What do you find running through the woods, moving silently on the ground, with out little noise?" she asked. For a long time the little ones were quiet, and then a little hand was raised, "Well, Bessie, what is the answer?" the

Harper's Young People: "Mamma," said lack, "may I go out to play?" "No; you must sit still where you are."

"Tramps," piped out the little one.

"Ma, can't I go down in the kitchen?"
"You may not. I want you to sit perfectly quiet." Another pause

"Mammy, mayn't I sit on the floor and "Now, my dear boy, I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I

Third pause. "Ma, may I-grow?"

A Portland (Me.), boy attended the recent he was asked: Where was the fire, Harold?"

"At the orphan asylum," was the reply. "Is that so?" said the inquirer, in excite "Why, it must have been awful?" ment. "Oh, no," said Harold, "it wasn't very bad. The building wasn't damaged much, and as soon as the fire was discovered they sent the orphans home to their parents, senone of them was hurt."

A little boy and girl of Boston, each about years old, were by the roadside. As we came up the boy became angry at something and struck his playmate a sharp blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry. The boy looked on sullenly for a minute, and then he said: "I didn't mean to hurt you, Katie; I am sorry."

The little rosy face brightened instantly The sobs were hushed, and she said: "Well if you are sorry, it didn't hurt me," Some boyish ideas of theology were shown up Wednesday in a New York court, when

a local Fagin and four of his pupils wer on trial. "Where do you go if you tell the justice inquired of one of the lads "Aw, dat's easy," said the boy. "You get sent up." "And where do you go?" he asked of another boy. "He goes to heaven, anyway," interrupted his companion; "his father's a rabbi; he's safe, sure."

dency to explain things," he was saying, "there occurs to my mind the attempt some-times made to account for the derivation of the compound word Welsh-rabbit. I regre to notice that Webster falls into the commor error of considering the word rabbit a corruption of rarebit. Now, as shown by lex-leographers who have had the advantage of a technical acquaintance with facts relating the origin of the word, Welsh-rabbit is mere a slang term, and not a corruption at all, never was anything but Welsh-rabbit, and ts genesis it was essentially a slang term, yet, by reason of its long habitude in the anguage, it has lost or outgrown what migh be called the coarseness of its origin, and its cabulary without any apology or fancifu explanation. In proof of this I may cit-

ther examples, notably "Wendell," interrupted the mother of the little Boston boy, "you weary the lady with your chatter. Run out now and play awhile."

An office boy attended at the collector's ffice on the last day for paying income tax "I've come to pay Mr. R-'s tax," said ne youth, putting both arms on the counter I suppose you allow the usual two-and-

"No, my boy," said the inspector, gazing benignantly through his spectacles at the small specimen of humanity; "there is no dis count here."
"Very well," replied the small boy; "ther I'll pay it this time, but my instructions are to close the account."

Helen had been teasing for permission to go to dancing school, and had been refused. "But why can't I go?" asked the child, "Because there are so many other things that I have to do for you, dear," her mother answered, "I cannot afford any more." "But can't I give up something else," the child persisted, "Why, I know," as an idea flitted cross the brain of this embryo woman of th world; "I'll give up Christian Endeavor!"

Son-And the missionary was eaten by the annibal! Will the missionary go to heaven Father-Oh, yes! Son-Will the cannibal?

Son-He'll not! Why, how can the misstonary go to heaven if the cannibal doesn't when the missionary is inside of the canni-

Minister-And so you say your little prayer every night before you go to bed? That's right. And now tell me, why do you do that? Little Ethel—Because mamma says she'll spank me if I don't.

Good Old Party-What did you hit him Good Old Party-Why didn't you pray

Boy-I did. I prayed that he'd get the smallpox, fall offen a roof, or git hit with a brick; but my prayers didn't git answered wuth a cent, so I jess took de job in me own hands!

an Open Beat.

COLD, RUGGED AND DISMAL SCENES

A Perilous Sail of a Party of Tourists in Search of Adventure-Stranded on the Barren Coast and Rescued by a Schooner.

(Copyright, 3895.) It was Friday morning, August 9, 1894. that four college students were assembled in the doctor's cabin on the ill-fated steamer Meander, preparatory to undertaking a very serious mission. The Meander was riding at anchor in the little rock-bound harbor of Sukkertoppen, Greenland, with a large hole orn in her bottom.

We had started from the states a month since, fully fifty strong, each one riding his own hobby and all bent on the common purpose of beholding the wonders of the Fair weather and fog alternating followed us until we reached the Labrador coast, where we met with our first accident Passing through the straits of Belle Isle in a thick fog we ran straight into an ice berg, tearing a large hole in our bow, above the water line. This, I must confess, cooled our arder somewhat, but with Yankee persistency we retraced our course over 300 niles, repaired the damage and started out again, this time running up the fifty-second meridian. And at last after seven days of for and floe ice we made the little town of Sukkertoppen. But here we met with our second and more serious mishap. We were just leaving the town on our way north cam when, at the mouth of the harbor, with a big age, sea running, we came down three times on THE LARGEST FJORD IN THE WORLD a submerged rock, damaging the hull of our ressel to such an extent that we put back o pert immediately, and, upon investigation found that the plates were torn off under the ballast tank, that this compartment was filled with water, and that the hold was leaking at the rate of an inch an hour.

They have a trades union of their own, and they are to be found at all of the big hotels. They are very bright, and the \$2 a day rate, which is the regular charge all over the which is the regular charge all over the until morning. Traveling in Corea must be until morning. Traveling in Corea must be until morning. You must times, but at every wave he would shoot forward and with his double paddle steady himself for the next one. As midnight approached there was only

an appreciable change in the intensity of the 'I wonder how far that town Kangamint

is from here?" said the doctor. "Cum-ming, tell Jacob we must make it before

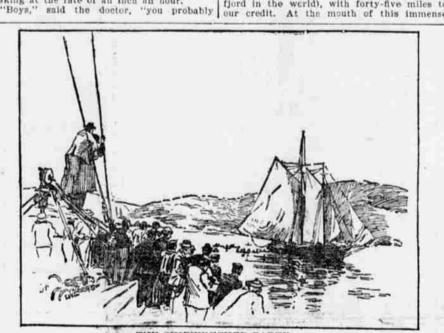
STRUCK BY SQUALLS. But Cumming didn't ask him, for Jaco was jabbering something to the Esquimaux who were rapidly lowering the sails. The the squall struck us and with such a force as to keel the boat over until she began to fill. Then came another gust and still another, carrying with them the tops of the waves. Old Jacob was on the alert, however, and his good eye saw the squalls coming and warned the "huskies" some-

time before they reached us. Finally we got across the fjord and reached the friendly lea of the islands once more The Esquimaux wanted to go into camp but the doctor would have none of it. So on we went and at last reached the little settlement of Kangamint, about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Scarcely had we landed when a most unerthly lot of howls went echoing into the norning air, which soon brought the inhabitants out in full force. The governor, or rather head trader, in this small town, on hearing our story offered us the loft of the little mission church to sleep in, a favor which we were not slow in accepting. And we turned in with the satisfaction of know And ing that we were forty miles nearer our des We woke the next morning to find the

wind blowing a gale outside, accompanied with a sleety rain, and we dared not go on The wind moderating we started on again however, the second morning, which happened to be on Sunday. The church service was postponed and the whole population came down to the shore to bid us bon voy

there is no light, but only a sort of semi-twilight) we pitched our tent on a small island just north of Stromfjord (the larges fjord in the world), with forty-five miles t



THE SHIPWRECKED PARTY.

ave already guessed what I called you down arm of the sea was a large island, and old nore for. We must make those fishing schooners up there of Hoistenborg at any schooners up there and the cost, for, to speak candidly, we are in a very cost, for the very cost, for ompanied by another vessel. So our only ope lies in those schooners fishing off the past some 150 miles north of here. icked out you four men to make the trip, shall go with you. You must expect to do ome hard work, and if we are not fortunate nough to get a fair wind, we must row the

whole distance. Will you go?"

Every man of us said "Yes." In fact, as
Maynard and I passed up the companion way together we congratulated ourselves on getting the chance.

THE BEGINNING OF A HARD VOYAGE We had secured from the governor of the own an open boat about twenty-one feet ong, built on the whaleboat pattern, and, as we afterward found out, it was the best kind of a boat we could have used for the purpose o which it was put.

Five small, dirty Esquimaux constituted

our crew. They were revolting creatures, and there was always a smell about them that reminded you at once of bad grease and untanned hides. But we hadn't been with them five hours before we found out how ecessary they were to our comfort

The skipper of our craft, Jacob Milson, wa one eye, at least the other was so far gone would hardly want to call it an eye And to complete our equipment and to secure a greater degree of safety, we mustered into service a full-fledged "kayaker" and his skin boat. Of him I will speak more at length To get out of the harbor we went du

south, and as we left the side of the steamer three ringing cheers were given us, and the 'relief party" was fairly started on its perlous journey. We had the wind dead against us at first

and until we made the mouth of the har-bor, some two miles away, the cars were put nto use. But on turning the headland our et, we were soon bowling along at a good even knots.

I got into my oilskins at the very first oportunity, and was followed by the others for the waves would break and fly over us, in spite of Jacob's fine seamanship. The boat set so low down in the water, weighted lown as she was with tents, bags, provisions and ten men, that we could not prevent som

water coming in. We passed on between the islands, keeping sharp lookout for sunken reefs, which we ound to be almost as thick as the islands hemselves. Kin of Sal towered up out the water like an enormous sugar loaf, in fact, it was this similarity which led the Danes to adopt the name of Sukkertoppen, the Danish for sugar loaf.

Leaving this on our port quarter we rounde sermersut island and were soon crossing the nouth of our first fjord, a view suddenly breaking upon us that in ruggedness and sav-age grandeur went far ahead of anything I had ever seen or heard of. Nothing but hard, breaking cold rocks, springling up from the water's edge to a height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. At these heights they were capped with snow, and far back up the fjord some thirty miles could be seen the "shimmer" of the inland ice, through the clear atmosphere. Far out at sea was a single white spot. It was an iceberg, and the only one in sight. Not sign of a tree or brush to be seen anywhere much less evidences of life.

"I'd hate to be cars on one of those islands here with no way of letting our party know about it." I said to the doctor. "Now what about it. I said to the doctor. Now what would you do if such a thing did happen?" "Do?" said he, "you see that kayaker therebehind us? That's just what I've got him here for, to take the news to the towns if such a thing did happen to us. And it's an uncomfortable thing to say, but the chances are that we'll be fortunate if we make this

o our disgust, for it was by far the longer

respectfully requesting us to land and scorring the offer we made of our guns, rowed un derneath the ledge, and, with a deft mo ment of the car, brought its flat end dow upon the backs of a number of the bird killing half a dozen of them. They soon has the bottom of the boat full of them, and these, with the blubber stowed away unde the forward bunker, would last them till eached Holstenborg.

And, by the way, it was a pleasing sigh

see those men eat blubber. One of them ould take a slice of the black, greasy stuff his hand, fill his mouth with as much of as he could hold, and cut the rest off near his teeth with a knife, passing on what was left to the next man. And they are it with as much relish as we would a hot sirloin steak.

"Camp Raven," the name we gave place, on account of two ravens which croaked over our tent all night, was broken at 9 a m., and such a gale was blowing at the time from the ice cap that we started under bare poles. Later we tried a double reefed foresail, but the wind was too strong, and v began shipping so much water that the do or gave directions to put into shore quickly as possible. And it was a good thing we did so, for the wind was increasing every noment, and the black, ominous looking clouds coming up over the mountains gave adjections of a coming storm. As we were nearing the rocky shore an incident occurre-which almost resulted in disaster. The rud ler, in some way, got loose from the boar which in turn became unmanageable and was borne rapidly toward the mass of seething cam dashing against the rocks. four of us jumped for the cars and got the rojecting headland and reach a place of she

TENTING ON THE BARE ROCKS. We pitched the tent upon the bare rocks

fastening down the guy ropes and sides of the tent with stones, and after bringing up our sleeping bags, oil stoves and provision urned in to get as much sleep as possible before going on.

But although we stayed there two day we got but very little sleep. The storm broke on us while we were bringing our effects

up from the boat, and continued with terrifi-

force for two nights and two days. The

wind rushed down off the ice cap thick with and sleet, daring us to come out. Finally at midnight on the morning of th third day there were evident signs of clear ing in the southeast and we made prepara ons to break camp. This was accomplished and at 2 in the morning, after bailing out foot of rain water from our boat, we hoiste sail and were scudding along under a stiff preeze with the grandest scene spreading ou before us imaginable. As the clouds lifte the mountains stood out half blace half white, with the snow line as distinctly marked across their sides as though drawn with a piece of chalk. It had up there, while it rained with us

farther down. But we were not out after scenery. 9 o'clock we reached Itivdiek, a small, poverty stricken town right on the Arctic circle. We immediately sought the privacy of the governor and his house. NO SCHOONERS SEEN

To our dismay the governor said he ha en no schooner, knew nothing of them, in 'We must push on to Holstenb then as quickly as possible, boys," exclaim the doctor, "Get the boat ready while leave these dispatches with the governor. "But there's no wind," we cried in we cried in one sice, "and Holstenborg is twenty-five miles

The doctor was too busy to deign a re distance along an unknown coast without running on one of these sunken ledges which are as thick as flies on fly-paper. And it's all the worse in this sort of half-light, half-his share of the work. And at 8 o'clock that night, with a record of sixty miles for the day we rowed into the snug harbor at ply, but we knew what was before us, and we buckled down to it in earnest, taking

which was only about eighteen inches wide. small cannon somewhere among the inspector's buildings, and the Danish flag was run up the flagstaff.

Greeted as usual with open-armed hospital ity, we, as usual, asked the ever-burning question about fishing schooners. Imagine our joy to hear the governor reply in good English: "Yes, sir, a schooner lef here early this morning for the banks som Teft twenty miles out, and there are four others out there semewhere. Come up and have

Yes, good news, indeed, and yet bad news for how could we get at them. It would hardly be safe to trust our small boat so far out at sea and in such waters. But I don't imagine anybody troubled his head come so absorbing as to be excluded from much over this question that night. The the remaining ninety and nine. Experiences governor gave us a room where there were and observations in time have not only made setually beds, with elder down mattresses those teachings intelligible to me, but they and quilts, and to be suddenly transported seem among the very wisest and most be-

oners. If you see a sail take its bearings and return at once.

We were off in a few moments, and had scarcely begun the ascent when Waters ex-claimed: "Is that a berg or a sail off there?" The telescope was brought to bear on th object, and revealed its true nature. It was a schooner, putting, we thought, into Itiv-

WELCOME, FELLOW COUNTRYMEN. Inside of half an hour the dector was

informed of it and he dispatched a kay-aker with a letter stating our distress and asking assistance to intercept the vessel. Then we waited. Finally about 8 o'clock there was a commotion down at the wharf, and one or two small natives came tearing old. It was of a boy child, apparently 4 or 5 years up the path spattering off something which we could not make out, but it soon became seem almost celestial. My old friend never we could not make out, but it soon became seem almost celestial. My old friend never plain to us. For there, coming up the hill, made allusion to it, and I do not recall if I swinging from side to side, and clad in their ever saw his face turned in its direction. swinging from side to side, and clad in their sourcesters and oilskins, were four as typi- His habit was to meet me in that room cal Gloucester fishermen as you would care wherein I had been shown by a servant, and to meet. And, oh, what a cheer went up as | then lead to his library. we greeted them.

They proved to be from the schooner They proved to be from the schooner standing before the picture. As I turned Regal, six months out from Gloucester and I remarked how strikingly interesting it Regal, six months out from Gloucester and just over from Iceland, where they had been was, "Yes," he answered, simply, "the child We were still favored with a fair wind, and by night fall, or rather 11 o'clock, (for had intercepted them coming into Nepisat for whom it was taken was uncommonly, and the skipper and three of his crew had lovely. Will you come with me into the library?" Our case was laid before them in few ords, and we waited, with our nerves strung o the utmost, for their answer. Then the

be taking back to civilization, but you, and my first prudence, would tell me to go back to my fishing trip, which has practically just begun, and let you shift for yourselves. But, men, although lowly, I am human, and for common humanity's sake I will take yo back to your homes and spare you the peril and privations of an Arctle winter. Tomor w morning I will be waiting at the of the harbor in the offing to take you to

party at Sukkertoppen. All that came after was a comparatively simple matter. After weathering out another storm coming down the coast, we reached our and we started for the nearest civilized town on the Labrador coast. But the unfortunate and we started for the hearest civilized town on the Labrador coast. But the unfortunate steamer never reached the other side. While in the middle of the straits, a heavy sea running, the tank gave way, and we left her ging milch cows to their pen. One evening to her fate. Then, with over ninety souls on board, we labored down the coast, and finally reached the railroads at Sydney, C. B., and thence our homes in the states.

BUSSEL W. PORTER.

Were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the words and outlying unstanded fields. Young hegree toward evening the lag-ging milch cows to their pen. One evening this child asked the children to be taken with them, and on their refusing and runfinally reached the railroads at Sydney, C.

B., and thence our homes in the states. RUSSEL W. POPTER.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

'Frizco has six ship yards. There are paper horseshees. Artificial cloth is made of wood pulp Cottonseed meal is a Missouri production London uses 20,000,000 gallons of milk an

Last year the sheep in this country gre-07,100,000 pounds of wool, In 1894, 7,527,211 bales of cotton raised and packed. There are only eighty ships engaged

he business of carrying frozen meat land. They have a capacity of 2,500,00 Arizona led all states and territories ear in the miles of railroad constructed, the

mount being 1,919 miles. Sheep farming is an industry of great in rtance in Australia. In Victoria alo pasturage for something like 25,000,00

The mining of platinum on the Similka-neen river in British Columbia is becoming mportant. It is taken out like gold, fro

A company organized to build an electric railroad, with underground conduit, on Indi-ana avenue, Chicago, is incerporated with \$5,000,000 capital. An English inventor by the name of Rob erts has invented an automatic airbrake i which the weight of the train supplies the

power to set the brakes. A new fuel made in France is of coal dus ompressed into bricks and scaked with chem cals, which make it last a long time in glow when once alight.

The Japanese begin building their house at the top. The roof is first built and elehelter to the workmen from storms

There are 4.712,622 people engaged in man ufacturing industries of various kinds, receiv-ing every year \$2,283,216,529 in wages and anufacturing goods worth \$9,372,437,283. In Texas arrangements are made for plan ng 1,800 acres in ramie roots. Those inter sted in decorticating patents have contracte or 3,000,000 roots, which they will distribute

o farmers on liberal terms, Petroleum is found in Sicily, the taly, in many volcanic isles of the Mediter ranean, at Baku, on the Casplan, on the opes of the Caucasus, at Rangoon, in Bur mah, and in the island of Trinidad.

Fifty years ago a horse power cost six of cost pounds of coal an hour. Today a good ompound engine will produce a horse one and one-half pounds of coal an hour. Water power costs nearly as much now

Tapestry has proved a failure as a manufacture ure in England. The Royal Windsor works established by the efforts of the late duke Albany, have sold their cartoons and looms The cartoons, made by well known English artists, brought almost nothing.

An apparatus for burning coal dust has been brought out in Germany. The con-sumption of even the most inferior class of coal dust is attended with no smoke, while the heat produced is so intense that the apparatus has been adapted in Berlin fo melting works, and with excellent results.

A Boston inventor has patented a wire wit a spiral groove running through it which i said to be self-insulating, safe to handle free from leakage and able to carry the voice thousands of miles. It delivers electricity of the water pipe principle, and Boston paper expect great results from its application

According to a German "Review of Scientific and Sci or the Year 1894," there is a process no under trial in that country and also in Franc for making sugar "synthetically" by mean of common illuminating gas. The gas first enters a box provided with a porous part tion upon which platinum has been depoby some secret process known only to th inventor. The platinum particles act upo the atoms of gas and those of the vano water which is introduced at the proper tim In close contact in this manner condensation and precipitation occur, the residue be-commercial sugar of great purity and all the worse in this sort of balf-light, half-day."

The kayaker was doing his utmost to keep up with us and at the same time keep an upright position in his frail boat, were returned by a similar number from a sugar of great purity and of this share of the work. And at 8 o'clock highest grade. The cost is said to be much less than that of producing beet sugar, and the day, we rowed into the snug harbor at the owners of the gas sugar making secret keep an upright position in his frail boat, were returned by a similar number from a sugar producers out of the market.

LOST.

A Tale of Arrested Intelligence,

By Richard Malcolm Johnston

(Copyright, 1885.) When I was a child, I used to speculate, in a child's way, on those parables of our Lord regarding the woman's lost penny and the one lost sheep of the shepherd. The wonder was how concern for the missing could become so absorbing as to be excluded from and quitts, and to be suddenly transported seem among the very wisest and most befrom a bed of rock to one of this kind was enough to make a man forget anything.

I was awakened by the doctor about 10 o'clock the next day, with these words:

'I want you, Tomson and Waters, to go with a telescope to the top of that meuntain across the harbor and look for those own peculiar poignancy, is usually accomlost, such reproach, without parting from its own peculiar poignancy, is usually accom-panied by a feeling of compassion which, in the case of inanimate things, but for its oft occurrence, would seem most strange and be named most absurd. Of course when such loss is of a human being, and one among the dearest, such emotions are natural, and per-haps the most anguishing that the human

heart ever is made to suffer. I have been thinking lately of a case that became acquainted with many years ago, had frequent occasion to visit an elderly. gentleman residing just outside the limits of a village in another county than mine. In the drawing room of his mansion were several pictures, mainly family portraits. One of these I often regarded with much interest.

One day as he entered silently I was

To my surprise he referred not again to the subject, but led straightaway to another.
It was years afterward that one morning skipper, noble fellow that he was, stepped forward from the rest of his men.

"Gentlemen," he said, and his voice shook a little as he spoke, "I know well enough that there wouldn't be salvage in this thing for me, for it wouldn't be the steamer I'd be taking back to civilization but you tion, and at the sound of my advance, turned and slowly moved away. On entering the house I mentioned this fact to my friend.

"Yes, yes," he answered. "Take a chair, In a minute or so I'll tell you about him."

He retired for a brief while, and returning

"He is the child whose picture in the next com I remember you taking an interest in time time back. He is the same, the very ame to me that he was then, and sometimes indeed, I believe that he is the same to the Almighty Creator who suspended the best simple matter. After weathering out another storm coming down the coast, we reached our anxious friends on the steamer, amid a storm of cheers, and surrounded by the whole townspeople in their skin boats. The party was transported to the schooner, which was taken in tow by the disabled steamer, and we started for the nearest civilized town on the Labrador coast. But the unfortunate of the labrador coast. But the unfortunate civil live in the woods and out where were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the woods and out where were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the woods and out where were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the woods and out where were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the woods and out where were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the woods and out where were suffered to roam at large, getting sufficient living in the woods and out where were sufficient living in the woods and out where were sufficient living in the woods and out where were sufficient living in the woods and out where were that my wife, his mother, wished for the thing to be painted, and it was done. We were then residing on a large plantation owned by me in one of the older was done.

made known throughout the neighborhood and by several parties during that night. The following day and night search was made. On the next morning he was found within half a mile of the house standing in a within half a fine of the house standing in a shallow pool of water. He paid no attention to the triumphant shouting of the finders, but on his face was the serenity which, if you had been near enough just now, you would have observed. He spoke not a word, nor has he ever spoken a word since. His understanding had been uncommonly bright, so his parents and other acquaintances regarded, but from that day, more than fifty years ago, never a ray of intelligence has apparently come to it, beyond what belongs instinctivly to the lower classes in animate existence. If he has ever had suffering of any sort it has never been known. He sits lost of the day in his own chamber on the ground floor beneath my own, occasionally going forth for a walk, always seeming in calm reverie. He has always be a punctual to the periods of eating and sleeping, in which he is served by one of my men servants, in whose hands he is as an infant, Neither this man, nor myself, nor any other person has he ever appeared to recognize. Since the death of his mother, ten years back, and since I have become much more ensible of my age, I cannot but indulgesome greater anxiety about the dear child's care. However, however," with an easy effort toward resignation, "I shall try to trust, as I always have trusted, that the judgments of the Almighty, as the psalmist vrote, are 'just, justified in themselves.' " To my old friend it was a mercy that the

"The Little Scrubber." "Do hurry up, Virginia. You are so slow. My desks are rubbed up till you can see your face in 'em."

seemed as free from pain as his life had

"But she is so small."

Mrs. Senator Hawley of Connecticut, who was never weary of doing good in our hospitals and among the poor, chanced to be passing through the treasury building just as the "broom brigade," the scrubbers and cleaners, were finishing their daily tasks. Every day, soon after 4 o'clock p. m., they hurry through the capitol building with brooms, dusters and scrubbing brushes, making all the beautiful offices, halls and corri-dors, with their marble floors, clean and hining for the next day's work. dred women and young girls do this work for

Through Mrs. Hawley's kindness the widow of a confederate soldier had been appointed o take care of the secretary's room. ittle girl, 10 years old, came to help and polish, and from the woman in charge

eccived 25 cents a week.
Virginia felt rich! "But she is so small," Mrs. Hawley said, in a surprised tone. "Yes'm, she is too young to be here. The people about the building joke with her and flatter her and give her candy, and I don't mean to bring her again. She likes to earn a bit so well. That's why I let her help me." That night little black-eyed Virginia spenf with her mother's friend, and they talked a long time; and Mrs. Hawley, in her tender. gentle way, filled Virginia's heart with a longing to be a useful, Christian woman, and

first a studious, ambitious girl.

She was sent to school and taught to sew and cook. She studied nights and after the war became a teacher of the freedmen, in the

great, overflowing night schools Her mother was then an efficient clerk in the postoffice, and her little daughter made their modest home a sunny place for working girls less prosperous than herself. Years afterward she married a prosperous editor in New York, where she now lives. Little black-eyed Virginia was an honor to

her brave soldier father, and her plucky, hard-working mother, who was not willing that her little girl should be surrounded by familiar, common people, though she herself scrubbed the floors! People asked "Where is your little scrubber?" and with dignity the mother replied! "She is going to school."

From a low place to a high one the little work. She is a woman beloved, and her heart and home in the big city is always open to "all who labor."