MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORIES

A Reflection of His Early Manner, but More Mature and Refined.

WITTICISMS IN "FOLLOWING THE EQUATOR"

Recollections of Clemens' First Book. His Struggles and Success_ How "Innocents Abroad" Came to Be Publishen.

"I am now reading the proof sheets of Mark Twain's forthcoming book, 'Following the Equator,' and I must say that his writing is as vigorous and his wit as sprightly as ever," are the words of Frank Bliss, who, twenty-eight years ago assisted his father, the late Elisha Blise, in bringing the first book of the literary comedian before the American public. This statement of Mr. Bliss will be highly significant to those who are acquainted with the inner details of Mark Twain's life during recent years. Adversity seems not to have stayed his hand nor to have dimmed his wit.

"Mr. Clemens went on the Quaker City ex cursion to the Holy Land," continued Mr. Bliss, "and his impressions of his experiences were detailed in his letters—published in the New York Tribune from time to time during that trip. My father was attracted by them, and when the young man returned to America invited him to visit us in Hartford, Conn., with a view to putting the matter in book form. My Cleaness stone to our house book form. Mr. Clemens came to our house and I well remember him, already in his looks foreshadowing the liquide appearance looks foreshadowing the limine appearance of after years. His talk and his manner were fully as quaint as his letters. The negotiations were carried through very quickly and he went away well satisfied with his contract. 'Innocents Abroad' was finally a great success, but it required hard pushing at first to make it sell. The new style of humor shocked many people who were not used to having their popular European idois laughed at, and besides, the public was not ready made to the author's hand and had to be educated up to the standard and eight he had placed before it. But fluxly it sold sold well, and is still paying a handsome

His humor when it eventually caught the breeze of public approval was a paying in stitution and has been ever since. Book after book appeared, each one proving as remuner ative as its predeccesors, till Mr. Clemen was induced to enter the book publishing business on his own account. Everyone knows of the collapse that followed, the disappointed hopes, the failure which not only swept away his fortune, but left a heavy load of debts in addition and all through no fault of his own. Then came the manly resolve to bear up under it all and meet every obliga-tion before he would take to himself the fruits of any subsequent toil. There are no many men who, staggering under ill health. many men who, staggering under ill health, family bereavement and financial reverses, all coming within the period of a few months, would be able to rise above them, shoulder the load with cheerfulness, and while suppressing the griefe, set about with Spartan courage to pay the claims standing against them. The new book on which Mark Twain has labored so faithfully for many months, it is honed will life the debis and square him. is hoped, will lift the debts and square him with that world which he has filled with laughter and made happy in years gone by.

"This new book," continued Mr. Bliss, "is the result of Mr. Clemens' travels around the world. When he was about to start on his lecture that I supressed that he rate day.

lecture tour I suggested that he note dow the events of his trip. Going into new countries and seeing new people with their strange manners and customs would furnish him with new material and fresh idea which I felt sure would reawaken the great powers that iay within him. He needed new scenes to feed upon. The result is that h fine abilities never have shown to greate advantage than in this book, which by th way has been spoken of under a variety of titles, while in reality it has only the simple one of "Following the Equator." Indicating a going around the world. At first he had an idea that his observations would make better magazine articles, but he was finally persuaded to put them into the form of a book. It has brought back his early expe-So with absolutely new material he is entirely fresh, but a little stronger manner, more refined in humor and keene in descriptive power. Things are pictured plainly before you and the old "Innocents Abroad" style is followed right up. His conversational way adds much to the humor of the narrative. His book in this respect is a reflection of his natural self. His peruller draw, is well known and you remain the conversational way and the conversation of the narrative. cullar drawi is well known and you culalmost hear it running through the page as he tells us his stories. Some of them are sure to run the gamut of the clubs and become the text of after-dinner speeches. Instance the one converning his ninetser

nabits:

"I can quit any of my nineteen injuriou habits at any time, and without discomfort or inconvenience. I think that the Dr. Tanners and ahose others who go forty days without eating do it by resolutely keeping out the desire to eat, in the beginning; and after a few hours the desire is discouraged and comes no more. and comes no more.

"'Once I tried my scheme in a large medical way. I had been confined to my bed several days with lumbago. Finally the doctor said to me: "My remedies have no fair chance. My case persistently refused to improve. Consider what they have to fight besides the lumbago. You smoke extravagantly, don't you?"

"Yes."
"You take coffee immoderately?"

"Yes."
"And some tea?"

"You cat all kinds of things that are dissatisfied with each other's company?

"You drink two hot Scotches regularly every night, I suppose?"

"Very well, there you see what I have to contend against. We can't make progress the way the matter stands. You must make a reduction in these things; you must cut down your consumption of them considerable

for some days."
"I can't, doctor,"
"Why can't you?"
"I lack the will power. I can cut them off
entirely, but I can't merely mederate them."
"He said that that would answer, an! "He said that that would answer, on! said he would come around in twenty-four hours and begin work again. He was taken ill himself and could not conte; but I did not need him. I cut off all those things for two days and nights; in fact. I cut off all kinds of food, too, and all drinks except water, and at the end of the forty eight bours the lumbars was discouraged and left.

COULDN'T SWEAR OFF. "'It seemed a valuable medical course, and I recommended it to a woman. She had run down and down and down, and had and I recommended it to a woman. She had run down and dow

first term as president. I had just arrived in Washington from the Pacific coast, and wholly unknown to the public, and was passing the white house one morning when I may there as an intercreter he would have been hard to match anywhere. He used to stand up in friend, a secator from Nevada. He asked in the first of a crowd and that I could like to see the president. I asked after him, and was told into the president would be yery, glad; so we entered, I supposed the president would be yery, glad; so we entered, in English speeches into Hawkinn and the was carefully from a distance, as another stray cat might look at another king. But I was in the morning and the senator was using a privilege of introduce upon the chief magistrate's work in the discovered, by some nearly including upon the chief magistrate's work in the discovered, by some nearly including upon the chief magistrate's work in the discovered, by some nearly included the presence, and there were none there has been one was using a privilege of his office which I had not heard of the presence, and there were concusted for years; but in the reference of the upward fourney. The conductor can be drawn and its ment to the public sign about his skin, that loved him; he would not marry a beautiful half-case of the upward fourney. The conductor can be drawn and there were none there has no would not marry a proposed to the presence, and there were none there has no would not marry a beautiful half-case of the upward fourney. The conductor can be drawn and its ment in my time—a heaft while have been hard to match the first on the form the Top of the was head failing and the said that it is all right now, and that the fell soon and intertret he would have been hard to match the first and that the fell soon in the hard of the rest of the upward fourney. The conductor can be drawn and the was anothered to stand until the world that his skin, that it is all right now, and that the f steadily in the eyes—mine lost confidence and fell. I had never confronted a great these poor sufferers are innocent. The leprosy man before and was in a miserable state of funk. The senator said:

"And one great pity of it all is, that these poor sufferers are innocent. The leprosy does not come of sins which they committed, but of sins committed by their ancestors.

The president gave my hand an unsympathetic wag and dropped it. He didnot say a word but just stood. In my trouble
f could not think of anything to say, I merely
wanted to resign. There was an awkward
pause, a dreary pause, a horrible pause.
Then I thought of something and looked up
into that unyielding face, and said timidly: Mr. President, I-I am embarrassed. Are

'His face broke-just a little-a wee filmmer, the momentary flicker of a summer sightning smile, seven years shead of time— like "Seven years afterwards I met President Grant, and his first words to me were, "Mr. Clemens, I am not a bit embarrassed, are you?"

VIEWING THE EQUATOR.

"Here is a bit from his diary which may prove interesting: 'September 7. Crossed he equator. In the distance it looked like blue ribbon stretched across the ocean, everal passengers kodek'd it. We had no sol cermonies, no fantastics, no horse-play. Il that sort of thirg has gone out. In it d times a sailor, dressed as Neptune, used a come in over the bows, with his suite, and ther up and shave everybody who was using the equator for the first time, and cleanse these unfortunates by swinging icm from the yard-arm and ducking them

them from the yard-arm and ducking them three times in the sea.

"September 8, Sunday. We are moving so nearly south that we cross only about two meridians of longitude a day. This morning he were in longitude 178, west from Greenwich, and 57 degrees west from San Francisco. Tomorrow we shall be close to the corter of the globe—the 180th degree of west landfulle and the 180th degree of east ade and the 180th degree of cast

'And then we must drop out a day-les a day out of our lives, a day never to be found again. We shall all die one day ariler than from the beginning of time we were forcordained to die. We shall be a day behindbund all through eternity. We shall thways be saying to the other angels. 'Fire lay today," and they will be always retorting. 'But it isn't today, it's tomorrow," We shall be in a state of confusion all the time and shall never know what true happi-

"Next day. Sure enough, it has happened. Yesterday it was September S. Sueday; today, per the bulletin boards at the head of the companionway, it is September 10. Tuesday. There is something uncanny about it. And uncomfortable. In fact, nearly unthinkable, and wholly unrealizable when unthinkable, and whofly unrealizable when one comes to consider it. While we ware crossing the 180th meridian it was Sunday in the stern of the ship where my family were, and Tausday in the bow, where I was. They were there eating the half of a fresh apple on the 8th, and I was at the same time eating the other half of it on the 10th—and I could notice how stale it was, almost the family were the same age that ready. The family were the same age that they were when I had left them five minutes before, but I was a day older now than I was then.'

AMONG THE FIJIS.

"When Mark Twain was at Fiji islands, he says that 'everybody went zehore to look around, and spy out the land, and have that luxury of luxuries to sea voyagers—a land dinner. And there we saw more natives: wrinkled old women; plump and smilly young girls, a pleasure to look at; majestic young men clothed in loose arrangement of dazzling white with breazed breast and naked less. white with bronzed breast and naked legs, and the head a cannon swab of solid hair nbed straight out and dyed a rich red. darkness; now they have the bicycle.

"'We strolled about the streets of the white folks' little town and around over the hills by paths and roads among European dwellings, and by and by we stopped to ask an elderly English colonist a question or two. and to sympathize with him concerning the orrid weather; but he was surprised, and

said:

"This? This is not hot. You ought to be here in the summer time once."

"We supposed that this was summer. But if it isn't summer, what does it lack?"

"It lacks half a year. This is mid-winter."

"I had been suffering from colds for several menths and a sudden change of season, like this, could hardly fall to do me hurt. It brought on another cold. It is odd these sudden jumps from season to season. A forinight ago we left America in mid-summer, now it is midwinter; about a week hence we shall arrive in Australia in the spring."

It is a fine race, the Fijians, with brains n their heads, and an inquiring turn o 'It appears that their savage ancestors

had a decirine of immortality in their scheme of religion—with limitations. That is to say, their dead friend would go to happy hercafter if he could be accumulated but not otherwise. They drew the line; they thought that the missionary's doctrine was too swaeping, too comprehensive. They called his attention to certain facts. For in-stance, many of their friends had been de-voured by sharks; the sharks in their turn were caught and eaten by other men; Liter these men were captured in war and eater by the enemy. The original persons had en-tered into the composition of the sharks next, they and the sharks had become part of the flesh and blood and bone of the canni-bals. How, then, could the particles of the original men be seriched out from the final conglomerate and put together again? The inquire's were full of doubts, and a mailerathat the missionary had not examined the matter with the gravity and attention which

so serious a thing deserved.

"The missionary taught these exacting savages many valuable things and got from hem one—a very duinty and poetical idea. These wild and ignorent poor children of nature believed that the flowers, after they perish, rise on the winds and float away to the fair fields of heaven and flourish there

forever in immortal beauty,"
"The story of the ornithorynchus is also the lumbago was discouraged and left me. I good. He says it was perhaps the only animas a well man; so I gave fervent thanks and immediately took to those delicacies time of the flood, but that fact did not seem to bother it very much, for he says there were plenty of logs floating around on which to take rest when not swimming. As to food, it had plenty. When it wanted fish it caught them, and when it wanted eggs it

a pity, but there was no help for it. These things cught to be attended to white a person is young, otherwise, when age and disease come, there is nothing effectual to fight them with.

"There is one about General Grant which is not only funny, but which is an illustration of the fine memory which General Grant consessed."

"We all know about Father Damien, the wifty of the lever island of Molokai to labor among its population of sorting the labor with the world exiles who wait there, in slow-consuming misery, for death to come and release them from their troubles; and we know that the thing which he knew beforehers. Grant passessed.

"General Grant had a fine memory for all kinds of things, including even names and states, and I could have furnished an instance of it if I had thought of it. The states of it if I had thought of it. The states are instance of it if I had thought of it is the thin the thing the hought of its is in the shade.

The states are instance of it is the thoug

"And one great pity of it all is, that these poor sufferers are innocent. The leprosy

of funk. The senator said:

"'Mr. President, may I introduce Mr.

Clemens"

"The president gave my hand an un
\$336 that they fared fairly well; 'they had a great many things that were provided by Deity and cocked y the devil.' He also tells of an inquisitive lady on shipboard, who insisted on asking the sailors all kinds of questions regarding the vessel. Once she wanted to know why the vessel labored so wanted to know why the vessel labored so hard on its way. Mark said that the sailor told her that it was because they were going up hill toward the equator, but that when they should once get over at the equator and start down hill they would fly. When she taked him what the fore yard was he said it was the front yard. 'That man has a good deal of learning stored up and that woman is likely to get it ail.'"

FIRE UNCOVERED A GAME.

Pokers Players Censed Only When Parf of the Roof Fell In. A hitherto unchronicled incident of the ol-Pike opera house fire, in '66, was told a few days ago, relates the Cincinnati Tilbune, by a man who, at that time, was a member o the fire department, and who still does serv ice with the fire laddies. The incident was shoracteristic of the times, for, in those days, when the town was wide eyen and the tranger could get any old game at any old place if he had the roll, the fact that a fice.

place if he had the foil, the cast that a list, even of the magnitude of that famous blaze, was not sufficient to interrupt a seductive game of draw caused no surprite.

The like of that Pike fire will probably ever occur, for with the poor facilities with thich the firemen were then equipped, and he element of danger which marked their step, it has always been regarded as a cle that no life was sacrificed in the conof that Amous blaze,

The night was well spent, and the efforts the fire nen had been so for successful as to actically get the flames under control, when was discovered that the five had made its y into the building in the year, which iscell Bake, street. Now this structure was me, and bore the name of sheltering from blic view some of the most talked of games poker which this town then had in plenty. All through the night lights bad blazed ightly from within the place, and the rooms ere filled with its habitues, though at times t seemed as if the heat and the proximity of blaze would compel them to vacate. That s was not the case was proved by the fire-n a few moments after it was observed that

structure was on fire.
A half dozen members of the old Hooks 2 were sent to the roof with buckets with ch to stay the progress of the fire. When y reached the scene of their new labors ie roof had been burned through in several places and a clear view of the interior of the upper room was to be had.

When the first man looked through he stopped in amazement and then called his companions to his side. They looked and companions to his side. They looked and caw a sight that so filled them with surprise that the firs burned unmolested for several minutes. There gathered around a small oak table, were four men, thoir faces showing no traces of fear, even as the firebrands dropped one by one through the curning roof to the floor below and the cards were dealt once while the firemen watched vere dealt once while the firemen watched the strange sight.
The crackling of the flames brought the

firemen to their senses and they sprang to their work and even as they did so a portion of the roof éell with a resounding crash. Carefully they made their way over the charred timbers to the spot where they had watched the game, but the room was now acant except for a colored man who seemed hich lay in profusion about the floor and table. The firemen clambered through the roof and helped the colored man gather up

the bills and then they worked on until the great Pike fire was tapped out. For many a day in the engine houses that scene was the topic of much conversation and to this day it is talked about by the men who witnessed it and told to their friends who still recount it. That mus have been a poker game which should have down in the annals of that wonderful and much-written-of game as the one which was played under circumstances that would have made the average game a very small affair—played within a few feet of Cincin-nati's most talked of fire and interrupted only when the flames were so near as to scorch the dealer's hands.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, har-assed condition of the mind which has its rassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugiy spirits that under the name of the "bluen," "blue fevils," "megrims" and "mulligrubs" tor-ments the dyspeptic almost caselessly, van-ish when attacked with Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates billous-ness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness. WIFE ENTERTAINS HER HUSBAND.

Establishes a Home Buffet, Brenks Up a Club and Makes Money.

"Because I can have things there that I can't have at home," explained Mr. Salus. "You can play cards here, can't you? You an emoke or drink or do anything you

"Yes, but I like to be with my friends. I like to be with Raikes and Thompson and Burgess and those fellows," 'Why don't you have them come over

"Well, in the first place, I can't afford to provide refreshments every evening in the week for all of my friends, and in the sec-ond place, it wouldn't be any fun for us to here and play cards, because no one uld be stuck." "I suppose if we had a regular buffet here

in the house you wouldn't mind having your friends come—that is, if they would pay when they were 'stuck,' as you call it."
"You don't expect me to open a buffet and charge visitors for their cigars and bev-

and charge visitors for their cigars and bevcrages, do you?"
"Certainly not. I'll run the buffet myself.
You bring all the men over some night and
I'll have a full line of goods ready for you."
Salus pool-poshed the idea, which had
been conceived half in fun, but Raikes,
when he heard of it, was impressed. He
induced Burgess and Thompson to join with
him, and they outvoted Salus and moved
over to the Salus house for their evening's
amusement. Mrs. Salus provided the cigars

on approaching the Capital City was the dome of the capitel. While still many males away, writes a correspondent of the New York Times, that dazzling white object, fa-miliar to every student of geography or his-the "450-loot" landing is passed. "You bet miliar to every student of geography or hisfory, appeared out of the distance, while all lesser structures were hidden behind trees or hills. The capitol was watched from far dir- and eighteen pairs of feet clatter out upon tant points while the train that carried the the iron floor at the top of the monument, tant points while the train that carried the visitor was circling the city to reach the station at a point almost opposite that at which the capitol was first seen. Since 1888 the capitol has suffered an eclipse, as it were. The Washington monument, completed in that year, and rising to about twice the height of the capitol, attained a prominence that it promises to retain forever. It can be seen long before the capitol, and, looked at from many points on the Potomac below the city, even as far down as Mount Vernon, the minument seems to dominate every-thing. Off to the northwest, as you look toward the city from the elevation of 500 feet, sometimes reached by the Maryland hills, the great white shaft, glistening in the afternion sun, impresses the observer as the most prodigious of all objects in the range of his vision. In the city, over wideh it almost seems to throw its shadow, it may be seen from nearly every dooryard, lifting

superior to all intervening objects.
For the stranger and sightseer it has a fascination that the resident may have felt, but which has long been outgrown. Indeed, it is not at all uncommon to find permaneut sidents giving directions to visitors at their nomes about visiting the menument, they have never so much as set foot in the laye never so much as set foot in the lot upon which it is built. That is not strange, when it is considered that Buffall will tealify that there are men and women in that city who have never seen Niagara falls. The Washingtonians who have not ye been to the monument or to the top of it reason that it is a reasonably permanent structure; they are busy people; they have expectations of leisure; the monument is sure to stay until they have opportunity to make the trip to the top of it, and they are protty familiar with the scene to be enjoye at the top from the accounts of those wh view of Washington and its environs

have gone before them to obtain a bird's-eye HOW TO REACH THE SHAFT. The menument is but five minutes away from Poursylvania avenue at Fourteenth street. It is on about the lowest part of the city, but on a rising ground. At Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street the land is but fifteen feet above mean water mark, and it has been several times a couple of feet below highest water mark. To reach the monument visitors may ride the short distance from the avenue or walk from the treasury across the Smithscolan reservation, so called becaused the Smithscolar institution was the first building to be erected on the tract reserved by the government for public use. The street cars will not land you at the door. They will drep you at the nearest point opposite to the monu-ment on Fourteenth street, and then there is a treeless stretch of space, with defective plank walks or gravelly roads used by teams and leading right up to the foot of the shaft The nearer the visitor gets to the monument the greater becomes his interest in its size It had hitherto looked like a very high pillar. Now it has become a thing of enor-mous proportions, cutting off the high aftermons proportions, cutting on the dign atter-tion sun as it is approached, and inviting inspection of the base of later construction that tells of the renewal of work on the monument after it had been suspended for the entire period of the war of the rebellion. Climbing up a gentle slope on the east toward the base, a gentle elevation ached overlooking the White house and meighboring spublic buildings. Here is not a vessels at the city's wharves. is reached overlooking the White house

is reached overlooking the White house and the neighboring spublic buildings. Here there is an open doorway. There is not a guide about. A few carriages stand near, evidently waiting for persons who have been dropped at the door. Inside the door and oppesite to it there is an inclosure of fromwork. Upon the doors are hung, just Those the center, two horseshoes. At one side is a notice requesting gentlemen to refrain from smoking. On the other side is another sign asking gentlemen to abstain from the use of tobacco while in the mornment. Then there is another motice imploring everybody not to write their names on the walls or to take away parts of the monu-ment with them. The most interesting no-tice of the many notices is the one which informs visitors that guides are not necesinforms visitors that guides are not neces-rary, that the attendants in the monument will give all information required and that they do not expect and will not receive fees. There is a distant rumbling as you enter and sit upon the seat set apart for the expectant, ground in the tecess be-hind the elevator inclosure. Off at the right

the stairway starts skyward. There is a glimpee up it of gloomy walls and labeled stones set here and there in the wall. The distant rumbling continues. Occasionally it is combined with loud chatterings and reverberations, muffled shouts and exclaina-tions, mysterious noises that keep the beeks of the easily impressed stretched backward as they peer apward through the gloom in Mrs. Salus could not understand why her as they peer upward through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor without much increase of the rumbling through the rumbling clamor without much increase of the rumbling through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor with the rumbling through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor with the rumbling through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor with the rumbling through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor with the rumbling through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor with the rumbling through the gloom is search of a cause for the disjuicting clamor with the rumbling through th within the shaft the eyes of the anxious pres ently see dropping out of the gloom above a great elevator car. A moment later it has stopped on a level with the platform under the two horseshees, the door is pened and fifteen or eighteen people, men,

opened and fifteen or eighteen people, men, women and children, step out.

"All aboard" shouts an attendant, who is not to solicit or accept tips. The fifteen or eighteen people pass into the car.

"Go ahead," says the man in the uniform at the foot of the shaft. The doors below the symbols of good luck are closed. The car moves, and the rumbling is again re-

AN ELEVATOR WITH A TELEPHONE. It is ten chances to one that the elevator portictor is the only person in the cur who aposes implicit confidence in the maimposes implicit confidence in the ma-chinery rather than in the horseshoes above the door to the clevator. The car is not dark. Four electric lamps, one at each corner at the top, light up the iron eage, with more signs advising gentlemen not to smoke or not to use tobacco in any other way or indulge in the urworthy and panish-able practice of putting their names on the walls in pencil. A sent runs along each side of the car. Scats and standing room are occupied, as there are eighteen passen-

At the end of the took stock and estimated that she cleared \$5.

"Why not?" asked Salus. "You haven't any rent to pay, no expenses for heating or lighting your place, and the free lunch doesn't cost anything. No wonder you make money. I'd like to get a half interest in the business.

The noise becomes almost deafening, and itshtning plays faminated that the monument, and has business.

The noise becomes almost deafening, and itshtning plays faminated that the monument, and has business.

The noise becomes almost deafening, and itshtning plays faminated that the monument, and has behaved very well, up to this time. She sees the figures "350 feet" as a landing is allowly passed.

To CURE A CO. Take Laxative Bromo druggists refund the

its parts, so that accident may be absolutely avoided.

Still, a slight vibration draws a little shri k from the nervous spouse of the bald if I get down safe, I don't do it again," she projects, and a moment later the dsylight floods the car, the elevator comes to a stop 506 feet above the iron doors with the horse shoe decorations.

The passengers, who have been what has seemed to them an interminable time reaching the top, have room enough in the chamber about the elevator shatt. There is a marg'n of six to ten feet between it and the wall. Overhead the monument runs rapidly to a point, the elevator stopping where it begins to pinch and fifty feet below the 55 feet distance from the ground to the alu-minum tip. The breeze plays freely in through sixteen openings, which are really only four, each pair being divided by a part of the structure that projects inward as a brace to the pyramid with which the shaft is terminated. These four double windows face the four cardinal points of the compass, the shutters of granite swinging back like the port shutters of a ship. They are rather too high to facilitate the falling out of frisky juveniles, the lower sill of the window reacaing breast high to a man of five feet ten. A new sign meets the eve at the very door of the elevator. Visitors are requested to please not throw articles out of the windows as influence in the transition would is terminated. These four double windows dows, as indulgence in that passime would endanger the lives of persons below.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN SIGHTS.

All the printed eyeleramas in the world be ome dall indeed as compared with the im-ressiveness of the view that meets the eyes those who have just stereed from the ele ator. As the elevator dives the visitor just apposite the east window, the first look out and down is toward that side of Washington, At first there is nothing to be noticed but the capitol, upon which the sun is shining ghtly, while most of the city on that side fension building is observed to the northeast, and as the eye drops, the Smilingan an reservation, the National museum, the Medical nuseum, the Department of Agriculture, and the brilliant green lawns and darker g cet tollage of the park, the winding brown reads the or se-crossing streets and slanting ave es, with moving trains of cars, street cars streeting flags, and interescopic men and omen moving upon this living man, fill the leture with color, life, and motion. The owd in the monument moves around and utiers from one window to another. Go to the south window next. Here is a uperb view away from Washington, with a lost interesting foreground immediately be sw. Just beyond the monument grounds and in its own emerald lawn is the shapel Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to the

southeast. Then come some propagating grounds, with many glass covers pushed back to let the light and air leach the bedded plants. Still further westward is the city bathing beach, on the edge of a bay made by the filling up of the Potomac to create a park that will one of these days be added to the many present attractions of the capital. Beyond all these is the Potomec, sweeping gracefully around from the northwest to the southeast, and then flowing out of sight in the haze that has settled down between the shores of Virginia and Maryland. It is at once seen that the Long Bridge, right in front of the monument, is not very long; that it is broken in two by an island just between the Maryland and Virginia ends, and that the cars and engines that run over it would have been considered small by Gulliver's Lilliputians. The specks on the water turn out to be boats, and some white objects clus

TO THE WEST AND NORTH.

Still a different picture is obtained from the west window. The Potomac, shin'ng in the afternoon sun, crosses the view diagonally, with a majestic curve before it passes Analestan Island and under the Aqueduc bridge at Georgetown. The soft haze dotten quite hide Arlington, where the old home of General Lee is seen with its Parthenon from of warm yellow contrasted very distinctly with the dark green of the surrounding foliage. At the north end of the George-town bridge may be seen the imposing lines of the Georgetown university, the group of buildings suggesting a riverside castle at that distance. Directly below, if the visitor can calmly look down over the window edge re the ponds of the Fish commission, large ad small, some in little squares and other of irregular form. A fine view is obtained of the great area reclaimed by first dyking Potemac and then dredging it and filling up the space behind the dykes with the ma-erial taken from the river hel. A few years ago it was a reeking, noxious mass of ooze. Now it is high and dry covered with luxuriant grass and walting for the congress to authorize the development of the made land into a superb park with a river-edge drive-

From the north window one sees only the and the hills of Maryland beyond it, it is as interesting in its way as any of the four views. From this point it is easy to believe the report about the 75,000 shade trees growing along the streets. Their tops mark the divisional lines of streets, giving a dominant green color to the picture. Right in front and close to the bottom of the nonument is the White Lot oval, an elliptical grass plot, with a dusty driveway about it and some minute creatures on bi-cycles speeding along its edge. At the border of this reservation, on the west side is the glittering new marble home of the Corcoran Art gallery. At right angles to that, facing the oval, is the big pile in which are lodged the State, War and Navy departments. Near to this mass of gray granit are the fine old trees of the executive man sion grounds, and the White house itself, showing the semi-circular rear porch, the pretty tear grounds, the freshly shaven lawn, and the fountain playing in the midst of a wreath of green and red grid yellow. The somber treasury building, with its classical purch, ends the line of public structures at the edge of the reservation and then to

out the housetops of Washington.
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charged so for the privilege if he be caught, when the elevator has made fifteen trips its day is done. The conductors have long since reased to be worried by the comments of the nervous or fearful. Up in the a proach of a shower the trips are suspended, for the lightning plays familiarly about the top of the monument, and has sometimes struck it, not, however, with much injury to the structure, and absolutely without harm to

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