of the Postoffice Department.

TRAIN D LAPLANDERS TO THE RESCUE

Dr. Jackson Relates How Uncle Sam's New Mail Carriers Will Work the Arctic Northwest...A Journey of 8,000 Miles.

its way to Skagway. It consists of Laplarders. Flons and Norwegians and reindeer. on their way to establish a mail and supply to harness was interestingly described by service from Taiya and Skogway to Dawson one of the Laplanders. The young buck is City. On its arrival in Alaska the party will have journeyed over \$,000 miles, having come from Bosekop. Arctic Lapland. It will add to the other facilities of the United States Postoffice department the primitive service of the reindeer and thong-bound siedge, made to the reindeer and thong-bound siedge, made bone handle, which keeps them from slipping families to us by the observed Arctic life. familiar to us by the pictures of Arctic life in our school geographies. More important, it will establish a line of communication between the Klondike and the outside world that can be kept in operation the whole year

RUNDIKE'S REINDER MAIL will be supplied with tents, in which they can live until they get to the feeding grounds, on which they will settle. Then they will probably build for themselves buts like those to which they have been accustomed. They are a simple-minded folk, very domestic in their habits, and family ties

little trouble and required no extraordinary care. They were carried from New York to Seattle in ordinary cuttle cars, which were, however, divided into small compartments, each large enough for eight or ten of the animals. If a large number of them are shipped together, us is done in the case

BREAKING REINDEER TO HARNESS. The manner in which a reindeer is broken ound.

about, a heavy strap of hide is passed about
The herd of reindeer and the picturesque his neck and back to the sledge. This is



THE REINDEER PARTY LEAVING FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Sheldon T. Jackson, acting as the agent of the United States government. From their mative homes they made the journey of 120 miles over mountain passes and through a blizzard to the coast. At Bosekop they embarked on the steamer Mamitoban and spent over a month on chipboard in the stormy passage to New York. There they were transferred to a train of thicty stock and passenger cars and conveyed across the continued by boat to Alaska. Since none of them had ever before been outside his native land, it is not likely that they will ever forget the long trip, with its strange spectacles of great

trip, with its strange spectacles of great dogs are needed. A number of these accities, rushing railway trains and all the companied the party. They have sharp, alert noisy life of civilization. In Alaska they cars and thick costs, and resemble the sledge should feel perfectly at home, for it is much dogs of the northwest, though they are like their own land, and they will have no difficulty in becoming acclimated. FEATURES OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition-presented a picturesque appearance and attracted attention of thousands of people along the line of its route through the United States. The deer themselves were star attractions, for reindeer have been seen but seldom in this country. They are about the size of yearling steers and have the color of ordinary red deer, except that their coats are slightly more tawny. All three in this shipment had been carefully dehorned, so that they could not injure one another by They are all bucks about 4 years old and were broken to harness before their

The attendants are rather more interesting in appearance than the stock itself. They are of both sexes and of all ages, from the babe in arms to the old man of 60 or 70. Their dress and outfits show their absolute dependence on the reindeer in their native country. All wear fur coats and breeches country. All wear fur coats and breeches of deer skin made up with the fur outside. Men and women dress alike, except that the skirts of the women's coats are rather longer than those of the men. On their feet they wear wide shoes of roughly-tanned deer hide, bound about at the top with strips of leather thongs. On their heads the women and some of the men wear hoofs of bright red cloth with flaps that come down over the ears and tie under the chin like a nighteap. The others wear that come down over the ears and the under the chin like a nightcap. The others wear caps with broad square tops that look like half-filled sofa pillows. At each corner tas-sols are fastened, and the whole thing looks gretraque to American eyes. All of them have beady eyes, flat faces, and stiff black hair, and are rather short of stature. They seem to be extremely fond of bright colors and some of the women wear a lot of rings and bracelets.

and bracelets.
Besides the people and the stock the expedition carried a lot of cooking pots and pans, several hundred tons of gray Lapland moss to feed the deer on their long trip, and a number of native wooden sledges and strong harnesses. In fact, the whole outfit is nothing less than a bit of Arctic Lapland which is being transplanted to

DR. JACKSON'S OBSERVATIONS. Dr. Jackson, who came from Lapland to New York with the party, and who is now in Washington, says of the expedition: "Two advantages are expected to follow the introduction of reindeer into Alaska. One is the establishment of a regular line of carriers that can be operated all the year. The dogs, which have already been used to some extent, can travel only on ice or hard snow. Reindeer, on account of the peculiar form of their feet, which spread out whenever their weight is thrown on them, can travel through soft snow with-

"But the greatest advantage of reindeer over dogs is that the former will be able to subsist in the country through which they travel. When a team of dogs sets out with a load it is necessary to put in an extra sledge or two to convey the food which they consume on the trip. Reindeer, on the contrary, can be turned out at night, and will get their living from the country. The moss on which they live in their native country, or at least some nearly like it, grows in abundance in Alaska, and the animals will readily adapt themselves to the climatic

conditions of the country.
"They are hardy animals, and can travel more rapidly than dogs. Over a good trail a reindeer can make 100 miles a day, and he con drag a sledge load weighing 400 pounds without difficulty. The line of communication will be established over what is known as the Dalton trail, where there is plenty of moss, and grass, too, in summer time. The deer live mostly on moss, but they will eat grass when it is fresh and green. The route through Chilkoot pass and the valley of the Yukon would not be so

time. The deer live mostly on moss, but they will eat grass when it is fresh and green. The route through Chilkoot pass end the valley of the Yukon would not be so favorable to the deer, because there is not so much opportunity for grazing along the road. There are already several hundred reindeer in Alaska, but most of them are does, which are never broken to harness. The drove which we are taking in should be capable of service for a good many years. Their average age is only about 4 years, and a reindeer is just in his prime at the age of 16. The value of the animals is about \$100 each.

ABOUT THE LAPS AND FINNS.

"The Laplanders and Finns in the party have been engaged by the government as herders and drivers, and are migrating with their families to Abaka. They are experienced in the training and handling of the deer, which are their inseparable companions. They will receive from the United States a yearly wage of \$268 per year, besides their food and huts. This is about three times what they are able to earn in Lapland, and, as most of them owned small herds of deer there, which they were able to sell for a little money, they are greatly plessed with their prospects. In their native land they are nomads and have no settled homes. When they get to Alaska they

are strong among them. There are six bridal couples among the party, who were united by the native minister just before they sailed."

In their long journey the reindeer made

All sorts of queer expeditions have traveled to the Klondike since the first news of the gold discoveries was brought back, but the oddest of them all is the one now on the way to Skagway. It consists of Landing to satisfy their thirst.

herders and drivers were gathered in the all the harness he ever wears. The weigh bleak wastes of northern Lapland by Dr. on the animal's neck at first confuses him. Sheldon T. Jackson, acting as the agent of and he wobbles from side to side, but under

OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Amusing Stories Told by a Habitue of the Lobbies,

Mr. Frederick Gale, who was a habitue of the lobbles of the House of Commons for forty years, narrates in Fortnightly Review some of his curious experiences. Referring to Bellamy's kitchen, so vividly described by Charles Dickens, and to the members who were wont to frequent it, he says: "You got the best chop and steak and cold meat and salad in the world, and the parrot who called 'Order! order!' and 'Chair! chair!' and all the crics of the house, and the im-mortal 'Jane,' who chaffed every one—as described by Dickens—were still there; and members of the government might be seen eating their dinner at a real deal kitchen table. 'Give you a kiss?' Jane caked of a young member, who was chaffing her, 'you, a younger sen, and only a borough member! Why I boxed a duke's ears for asking such an impertinent question yesterday.' There was a very different House of Commons from the present one in those days." An amusing story is told of Lord Palmer-ston, who had just had a stormy interview with a deputation which came to memoralize him on the subject of the wine duties. Just as they were leaving the room a sudden thought struck him, and he called them back and said. "Perhars, gentle nen, a recollection of my boyhood may help you. When a boy, my grandfather took me with him to stay at Lord Pembroke's. After dinner, his lordship said, 'I hope you liked my wine. I did my best to please you. As a member of the government I ought not to tell you that I get my claret and champagne direct through a smuggler. I am answerable for through a snuggler. I am answerable for the port, as I made it myself." Old Pam had hit the bull's-eye, and the deputation re-

tired, with much laughter."

The reminiscences that center in John Bright are equally a nusing. For example: "I call to mind hearing him, in 1848, in the "I call to mind hearing him, in 1848, in the House of Commons, on the appointment of a new bishop of Manchester. Quoting from memory (as I do throughout), he raid: 'You wanted a new bishop of Jerusalem a short time ago. How did that holy man go out? With his staff and his scrip, like one of the appeatles? Not a bit of it. He went out on her majesty's steam frigate Retribution, and landed under a salute of eighteen guns, not far from the spot where Simon lodged with the tanner.'"

HE ATE 228 OYSTERS.

Afterward Mr. Greene Ate Dinner at

Afterward Mr. Greene Ate Dinner at the Expense of HistFriend Mr. Coe. In the interests of science, and to prove what a noble organ the human stomach is, in its prime, Thomas G. Greene, a Wall street insurance man, who claims to be the champion oyster eater of the insurance business, stored 228 oysters in his interior on Tuesday evening in the space of half an hour. The oysters were of the Blue Point variety and of average size, relates the New York Sun. The occasion of this feat was a bet offered by George V. Coe, another Wall street man. Mr. Coe is a member of the Calumet club, which is said to consume more raw oysters per month than any other social organization in this city. He had seen oysters eaten in considerable quantities, but when his friend Greene asserted his ability to down ten dozen bivalves in a given time Coe offered to pay for the oysters, the dinner and the doctor if success crowned the experiment.

Several witnesses were invited to see the

tor if success crowned the experiment.

Several witnesses were invited to see the performance at the Eastern hotel, near South Ferry. Mr. Greene had some lemons cut into quarters and ordered five dozen oysters for a starter. The waiter brought them and the consumer got to work. A squeeze of lemon over each specimen was the only preparation. In eight minutes the shells were approx.

The Chrysanthemum in Outline, Beer and Crackers on the Side, and Strawberries for the Eyes Alone to Feast On.

The patterns given in the accompanying cuts are capable of either the simplest or most elaborate methods of embroidering according to the taste or ability of the worker, and in either case may be most satisfactory in ef-

No. 1 shows a bold and free treatment of a chrysanthemum, especially adapted to outline work, although if the petals have a few long and short stitches at the ends and the leaves are likewise worked in this manner, the design gains much in richness, while to embroider it solid makes a heavy and elaborate piece.

It may be worked upon any material desirable and in any colors, the natural flower affording so many varieties of shades to choose from as a model, but as it is a tea cozy, and, therefore, intended for table use, cozy, and, therefore, intended for table use, there is nothing preferable to white. The cozy itself may be made entirely separate, of white silk or linen, lined with cotton, or wool wadding and then the embroidered linen being cut the correct size, it may be either finished with a fine cord around the edge or button holed with a series of worked

eyelet holes at regular intervals.

In the first instance it can be basted on the cozy, and in the second laced over the edges, so that in either case it may be easily reso that in either case it may be easily le-moved for cleansing purposes. Another pretty way of working it is to applique white cord with a pale yellow, or any delicate shade of twisted embroidery silk. Of course there must be two sides worked, although but one pattern is shown in the design. FOR BEER AND CRACKERS.

No. 2 is unique in treatment, and the pur-pose for which it is intended, namely, as an pose for which it is intended, namely, as an adjunct to a rarebit party or refreshments of beer and crackers. The round design is for the doily on which to rest the stem on the polished table, while the remainder shows half of the pattern for the oblong tray cloth for the rest of the service. This may be made as long as desired, the patterns being placed at each end, and a little skill will readily admit of one continuing the design along the mit of one continuing the design along the side so as to leave an unbroken border.

The hop vine chosen for the motive of the The hop vine chosen for the motive of the design is peculiarly appropriate for this service. Only green silks are needed, but in widely differing shades. The leaves and tendrils are to be worked in dull, rather bronzy greens, while the blossoms are in light shades of lily or Napoleon green. The whole pattern can be only outlined if desired, but will more than repay the labor of working the blossoms solid in at least three shades, and doing the leaves in long and short. A heavy quality of old bleach linen, or even linen crash, is most appropriate for this

strawberry plant will suggest this coloring Three Designs Capable of Simple or Elaborate Treatment.

ARTISTIC TIPS FOR NIMBLE FINGERS

The Characathannum in Cutting Beer of white, according to that used in the main over solid in lights are considered at the patch. The blossoms are white and may be worked over and over solid in lighter or creamler shades of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main of white, according to that used in the main the main that t of white, according to that used in the main portion of the petal. The centers have pale green stamens and pistils tipped with yellow french knots.

JOSEF HOPMANN AS HE IS.

The Boy Planist an Athlete and Fond

There are always two classes of persons who go to hear a famous musician. One class is composed of music lovers, the other of lion lovers. Paderewski can raise more tumult in the breasts of some women with his eves and his hair than he can with his music. Will young Josef Hofmann, now that he is nearly a man, receive the same homage? He doesn't cave for it. He is too much of a boy. There is nothing of the poseur about him. He doesn't even wear long hair. At Carnegie hall last Thursday afternoon, relates the New York Herald critic, I sat directly behind two girls who were eating candied violets while young Hofmann thrilled every lover of music in the hall by the witchery of beautiful variations on an original theme. And what do you suppose those girls said after the thunder of applause had died away? "He isn't at all romantic looking," whispered one.
"No," said the other, "and he can't be

such a great artist, or he wouldn't wear his hair so short." Then I got up and moved into another

The next day I called on the young planist in his apartments at the Vendome. I was curious to know just what changes, aside from those of a purely musical nature, had taken place in a little chap who caused us such great wonderment ten years ago. At that time he could speak no English. Now he talks English fluently, as well as French, Russian, Germin and Polish. In response to my ring a rich voice, almost bass in tone, commanded me to come in. I entered the apartment and was con-fronted by a sturdly built youth, rather below the medium height, but with the build of an athlete. One would scarcely recognize in him the delecate looking little boy of ten years ago, overworked and querulous. His father and an elder sister, who accompany him on his tour, were in the room. As we sat sad chatted I had ample opportunity of studying the boy, and the thing that im-presed me most was his perfect ingenu-



HOPVINE DESIGN FOR TRAY CLOTH AND DOYLEY.

purpose, and may be either fringed or nem-stitched with a rather wide hem, the former to pull a heredoome cigarette case from his method being the best, however, as the round pocket. I accepted the paper coll and volmethod being the best, however, as the round doily could only be hemmed, rather hemstitched, while the circular fringes are not difficult. Mark a pencil circle around the design, stitch it about on the machine, cut the linen around the circle the depth required for the fringe, then ravel out the edges, cutting off the superfluous length on the circular sides of the fringing where it joins the machine stitching.

FOR STRAWBERRY TIME. No. 3 is especially appropriate in design, as even now fresh strawberries greet our eyes in the markets at fairly reasonable prices, and remind us that before long they will be plentiful. Could anything be fresher or more dainty for the breakfast or lunch ful design of blossoms and fruit given here-

to pull a handsome cigarette case from his pocket. I accepted the paper roll and vol-unteered the remark that I never knew he

was a cigarette fiend.

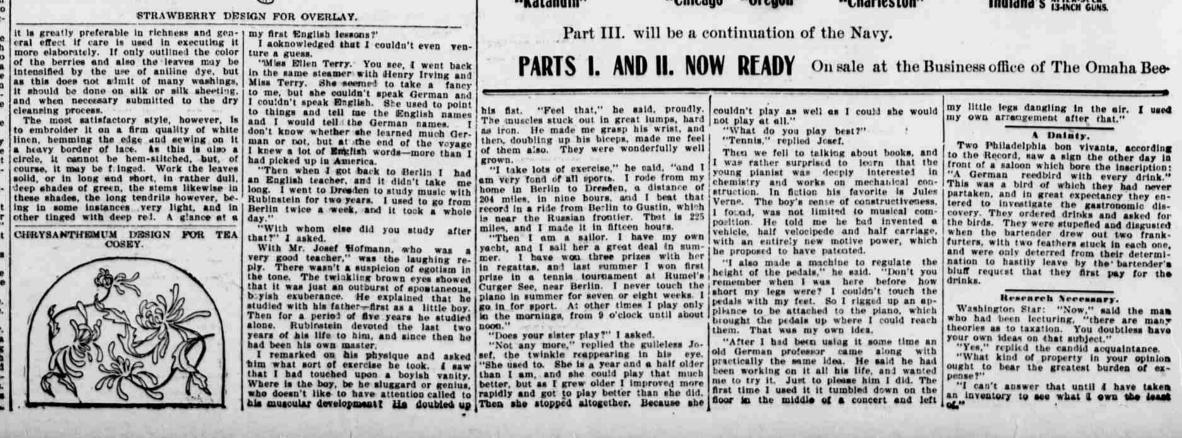
"Oh, yes," was the laughing reply. "I have smoked now for four years never less than fifteen a day, and some days a great many more. I have my own cigarettes made for me in Russia. And I have quite a collec-tion of cases, too. Four of them are gold and I have six silver ones. One of the gold cases was given to me by Grand Duke Alexis in Moscow. It has forget-me-nots on it and is set with diamonds and sapphires. don't like your American cigarettes. Maybe it's because I have always smoked the

about his former visit to America.

"Oh, yes. When I go about I see things I remember having seen then, and it all comes It may be worked in outline, as the sim-ple treatment of the drawing indicates, but English then. Who do you suppose gave me



STRAWBERRY DESIGN FOR OVERLAY.



The Bee has arranged to cupply it's readers with a set of PORTFOLIOS which answer mamy important questions they have been asking themselves and their friends for some time past. The Bee prints the news concerning CUBA, the HAWAHAN ISLANDS and the AMERICAN NAVY, but where is the reader that would not like to know more? How did the MAINE look before she was blown up-how after? How many other

vessels have we like the Maine, or larger and better? Where is Morro Castle (not Moro, as often incorrectly written), and how big a chunk of its frowning masonry would be knocked out by every discharge of the Indiana's mighty 13-inch gunseach as long as a sawlog and hurling a projectile bigger than a beer-keg from a dis-

tance of more than ten miles? Then, too, one would like to see some of the common sights of Havana, the city which will be the objective point of our Key West squadron in case of war with Spain. Moreover, there is much talk of annexing the Hawiian Islands, and it is for the wind a good idea to get acquainted with a thing before annexing it. Where are these islands and what are they good for? What has President Dole done to excite the

ire of Hawaii's polysyllabic queen-Queen Lil for short? These and many other questions are answered, and striking pictures of the persons, places and things given. The Bee offers

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