THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1898.

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Peking's Coal Hill. By GUY M. WALKER

In the heart of Peking, the capital of capital has stood for centuries this hill China, stands a hill, the building on whose of coal, a mountanious pile of fuel stored crown is the highest point within. up against the city's day of need. It is evident that the hill is not one of

the original marks of the landscape, for the plain in which Peking lies was at one time the bottom of a branch of the sea, which, Chinese Toy Peddlers Make Sugar receding, has now left it 150 miles from the coast and the city lies in one of the levelest

spots of the sandy plain.

formation is as follows:

on one of their periodical raids.

Plums to Order on the Street. Few indeed would be their playthings if Chinese children had to depend on toy stores for them. As it is, the peddler is a A closer inspection of this strange mound reveals its artificial character, for it has familiar sight in every Chinese city, and

ture stamps its work. The history of its when the children hear the going of a toy seller it is a signal for a rush to the front none of those irregularities with which nagates to catch him before he gets by. At a call these men slip the pole from In the early days of the northern capital. for such is the meaning of the name Peking their shoulders and set their baskets on

(Pe, north; ching, capital), the city was bethe ground, and there is always a group of children ready to gather around them. sieged for a long time by a tribe of Mongols A display of toys carried by one of these who had come down through the mountains

BLOWING CANDY.

toy sellers includes many things familiar to for pants.



AN ARTIFICIAL COAL DEPOSIT.

They were a wild, fearless set of men, i Americans, though the shapes seem odd and whose ragged hair and unkempt dress with fantastic. Clay fruits, dolls of all kinds, the characteristic yellow trimmings which pewter jewelry, carrings and hair ornaments, Mongols all affect added to their natural firecrackers of strange shapes which will savage appearance. They ranged through hardly ever go off, toy pipes, little bowls the plain murdering and plundering and and chopsticks, small carved idols, little bit. finally brought up before the gates of the horses, dogs, camels and elephants all cov-But the massive walls were ample ered with rabbit fur, and wagons with city. protection against the plunderers who were music boxes under the seats that grind out armed with no other weapon but their spears a tune as you pull them along. Other things seem stranger still, for the and arrows.

The city was well supplied with food to kites made in the shapes of birds, fish, ser- for, papa? withstand a long siege, so with the great pents, dragons and even inanimate objects city gates closed and barred the emperor like bells and houses, will have wind harps reply. and people watched with complacency the fastened on their backs to make them sing | gathering hordes without, knowing that they while in the air and will have eyes set loose the mother. stores, long after the besiegers had completely exhausted the resources of the barren plain around.

After trying the various entrances of the city the Mongols camped about the city, thinking the enormous population within would soon exhaust its food supply ...

On their rough ponies, trained to coursing on the northern plains, the Mongolian invaders would race about the city shooting their arrows into the air at such an angic that they would fall inside the city, but the people within only moved a little further from the walls. The droves of camels waiting to be loaded with plunder lay quietly

in the distance The siege had been on for he was too badly wounded to attempt to get MILES ON THE ARMY'S NEEDS out of the way. But Roderick, as soon as he was set at liberty, began to nose around, evidently in search of his master, and when General Forrest's voice, clear and un- Commanding General Tells of the Weak mistakable, was heard in the distance directing another attack, Roderick instantly pricked up his ears, and neighing eagerly in answer, dashed away before he could be intercepted, guided by the sound of battle, which at that moment broke out afresh

Lieutenant Forrest, fearing his father's displeasure, immediately mounted, and with several attendants gave chase, but Roderick outstripped his pursuers, and when found was following quietly at the general's heels, having leaped three fences in his progress besides getting another wound, from which he was bleeding freely. The general was in great wrath over the supposed negligence, but when the case was explained to him he burst into tears and threw his arm about the horse. It was the last time he caressed

horse died. His love for his master had killed him. PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

him, for a little while afterwards the old

Mr. Spouter-An heirloom, Johnnie, is to son

Little Johnnie-Huh! That's a funny name

Mr. Wise-Johnny, can you tell me why the little hand on my watch goes faster than the big one? Johnny (after mature reflection)-Papa, ain't it just like why I have to run when I go walking with you?

Teacher-In your exercises you have written the sentence: "The storm king hovered est by the departments and by members of with outspread wing over the hushed landscape. speak of a storm as having wings? Pupil-Yes, sir. The snow flies, doesn't it?

"Now, Johnnie," said the Sunday school teacher, "we have just read about Samson and his wonderful strength; can you tell a popular hope that he will answer, refute me why he felt so down-hearted at the last?

"Dunno," replied Johnnie, "unless it was cause Schley sunked more Spanish boats than he did "

"What's the matter with my darling?" asked the fond mother as she came upon are of the opinion that it is his duty, not her little one, crushed in a heap in the only to himself but to the country at large, middle of the floor and kicking the air with to go into the matter thoroughly, to the her stockinged feet. "Where's her pretty new shoes ?"

"I wo-won't have 'em, na-nas-nasty old things! Ne-Nettie's squeaks like evev'ryfing and mine don't squeak a b-bi-

asking his father, who was about to go firmly he is entirely within the bounds of fishing

"What are you going to use that whisky "To throw on the water, my son," was the

"Now, don't tell him stories," chimed in

could still be living well from their immense in their heads, so that when the wind blows "What's the difference-he ain't old the eyes will turn around and look like enough to find out to the contrary."

Spots in the Service. COMING REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN

Seventy Thousand Regulars Could Have Handled the Spanish Difficulty with Ease-Shortcomings of the Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Since his return to Washington General Miles has been busily engaged on his annual report, which he has now nearly completed ready for the public printer. It promises to be the most interesting public document printed by the War department since the close of the civil war. It is customary for the commanding general to make a yearly report to the secretary of war. This report ordinarily in-

cludes only a few pages in the report of the War department. This year, however, something that's handed down from father will prove an exception, for General Miles will review the operations of the army of the United States in the last year, and his report will therefore be practically a his-

tory of the war from a military point of view It is pretty generally believed by those who know General Miles that he will take this opportunity of giving a vigorous expression of his views on the management of the war and the shortcomings of our present

military establishment. The report is, therefore, awaited with more than ordinary intercongress. It may forestall a congressional Does it seem to you correct to investigation, or it may precipitate one. The forthcoming report will be received also with widespread popular interest, for

the public looks for the commanding general to draw from the late war lessons of an expert soldier and administrator. There is or justify the charges of incompetence or

misjudgment that have been made. While some government officials are of the opinion that it would be unwise for General Miles to touch further on these controversial points and say that it would be much better for

him to let the matter rest where it is, others sles nor inviting arguments. end that the matter may be thoroughly probed. These officers say that General Miles agrees with them and that his report

will make mighty interesting reading for a good many folks. They point out the fact, too, that this is a perfectly proper course for him to follow in a formal authorized The Denver Times reports a little boy as public paper, and that in speaking his mind

official etiquette. His report on the operations of the army necessarily comprehends a history and criticism of the conduct of the war in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as well. Strictures, however severe in such a guise, are privileged, as a matter of course. No

court-martial could be based upon them. While General Miles has been consistently

paign began it was as apparent to my mind-The discussion of an Anglo-American alliance, which could not but make for the peace of the world, at once emphasized our need of a larger regular army. With such a powerful ally, we would need more soldiers to hold up our end. Without such an ally we need them all the more, since we are at any time likely to be embrolled with some of the great nations of Europe, and such a conflict must not, and I hope will not, find us as unprepared as did this.

Going to Extremes.

"If the nations of Europe have gone to one extreme in preparing for war, the United States and China went to the other extreme, and I should not say that the emergency found us much better off than China. With one trained soldier for every of our population, we would 1.000 today be able to take care of ourselves. And 70,000 would seem sufficient regular troops for some time to come, although it is true that there are now living boys who will see 200,000,000 of population in the United States.

"If with our new responsibilities such regular army seems small, compared with the costly and gigantic military establishments of Europe, it must be remembered that Russla and Germany, for example, are nations of soldiers. Their armies are commanded by their emperors, who are bred to arms, and are soldiers as soon as they are out of long clothes. The discipline of an army of soldiers whose commander-in-chief is himself a disciplined soldier must be admirable. Why, even the queen of England talks of 'my army' and 'my navy.' The organization of such an army can be brought to perfection.

"Naturally the general staff in a European army is in its character quite different from our own. We have a general staff organized under ten brigadier generals, whose headquarters is at Washington, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the paymaster general, the commissary general the surgeon general, the chief signal officer, the chief of engineers, the chief of ordnance, the inspector general and the judge

advocate general. "As distinguished from the staff, come the line, the fighting men, whose efficiency be so largely dependent on the staff. And also on the efficiency of the staff, on which my official report will tell all I desire to have made public. I am not seeking controver-

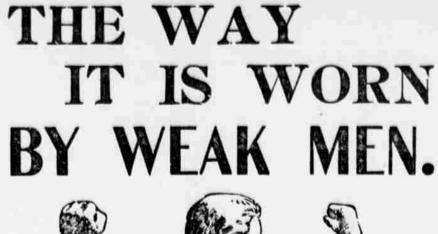
> "Naturally the general staff would have to keep pace with an increase in the regular army. And that increase would have to continue, logically, but gradually, beyond the 79,000 mark.

Necessity of Being Prepared.

"The lesson just taught us by the delay in organizing and equipping the militia h one never to be forgotten. When the call to arms came the regulars were then and there ready for duty. As a matter of fact, there have been very few volunteers in the field at all, two regiments in the Santiago campaign and eight engaged in Porto Rico Several of these saw actual service. And they were entitled to all the praise they got. But how much better it would have been if we had had 70,000 enlisted men when the war with Spain broke out, and everything else on a corresponding military basis?

"Of course, this great country can in time prepare for any great emergency. Bu the delays and hardships and sufferings entailed necessarily by that preparation would have been, and could be, avoided, it seems to me. There is no longer any room to doubt that it is wiser to be prepared at all times for all the possibilities of war. That lesson is written on the tombstones.

"As ours is not a military nation, in spite of the magnificent bravery, skill in gunnery, audacity and endurance of our regular and citizen soldiery. I do not think the European system of military reserves



17



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the people within discovered that while they had plenty of food and water, their supply of fuel was almost exhausted. This was a very serious matter for them, for they had long known that without fuel to boil their water before using epidemics and fevers were sure to riot among them. Their build ings were almost entirely of brick and stone so that there was little to be gleaned from that source. They carefully husbanded their diminishing stock of fuel, but it finally disappeared and in spite of every precaution fever and cholera broke out in the city and carried off thousands.

But the diseases finally spread to the invaders, who, despairing of taking the city, gathered what plunder they could from the villages of the plain and retired through the mountain passes to their northern home.

The hardships which they had suffered through the siege had taught the people a lesson and the emperor did not intend that his capital should be caught in such a plight again, so no sooner had the invaders disappeared than he began bringing into the city immense supplies of coal. Month after month continuous trains of camels moved back and forth between the mines and the city and the pile of coal in the city grew higher and higher until it became a small mountain.

When it was deemed to have reached a sufficient size it was carefully covered with earth and planted with trees to hide its true character, while teahouses and walks were built upon it to give it the appearance of a pleasure resort.

Only once since this coal hill was built has it been opened. At a subsequent invasion it was feared that the city gates would be battered down and coal was taken from the hill and piled around the gates to barricade them, but when the danger was different kinds of animals or fruits or other past it was replaced in the hill.

as they fly

nessee.

places.

ing up the hole. One end is drawn out

longer than the other and then broken off

begins to blow and the lump of candy slowly

swells. He then claps the molds which

blow, breaks off the stem through which he

bas been blowing, opens the molds, dips a

little bamboo stick into the soft sugar and

Roderick's Attachment for the Gen-

The strong attachment which a horse

sometimes exhibits for his master is

touchingly shown by an incldent given

During General Forrest's brilliant and

rear of Colonel Coburn's regiment at the

mounted on his favorite horse, Roderick;

desiring to press the enemy from a strong

position across an open field, he appeared

upon the flank of one of his regiments and

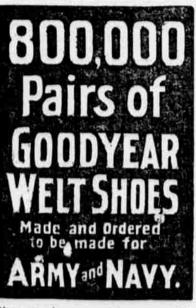
their feet and with loud cheers dashed

forward under a hot fire. The general, at-

tended by his son, Lieutenant William

eral Shown in Battle.

So there in the heart of the Chinese



Since war began our Government has ordered 1,000,000 pairs shoes. Less | memorable movement against the flank and than 200,000 were hand sewed, over 800,000 pairs were

Goodycar Welt Shoes. Our soldiers proved by wear that Good year Welt Shoes, are better than Factory Made Hand Sewed Shoes. Good year Shoe Mac. Co.,

Boston. Use and Facial Soap Facial Cream Age, Illness, Care cause Wrinkles, Der-matologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d st., New York, 163 State st., Chi-cago, has had over 26 years' practical expe-rience removing Wrinkles, Crow's Feet, &c., No nain.



they were winking at you. There are long glass trumpets to be blown like bugies that the following dialogue between the mother give out a beautiful, clear note. Little shuttlecocks made out of a couple of cash and the boy at the supper table:

bound together with red leather and with a bunch of feathers fastened in the holes in with papa?" the cash, which the children keep in the air "You bet; awful good time." by bumping with their heads and striking "And did you see papa throw whisky on with their feet. Molds for making clay the water so he could catch fish ?" money; whistling tops that spin on a string "Yes," was the reply, "but he drinked the held between two sticks; small whistles to water first. That was a part of it that I

fasten on the tails of pet pigeons to whistle couldn't understand." You will also notice a lot of clay molds of Dolly-Oh, mamma! Something is the matter with my foot. familiar objects and for one cash you can Mother-Why, your foot is asleep, dear!

Dolly-Asleep! Oh, my! It must have the take your choice. The toy seller then opens up the bottom tray in his rear basket and ightmare! shows a bowl of yellow candy setting over "Ma, I'm at the head of my class. a pan of burning charcoal to keep it soft.

He rubs a little flour in the molds to keep How's that, Dick? Teacher says I'm the worst of all the bad the candy from sticking, picks up a little of the soft sweet, which he works into a cup oys in school. shape in his fingers and then draws out, clos-

THE WHISTLING BOY.

Ladies' Home Journal. Is there a sound in the world so sweet, on a dark and dreary morn. When the gloom without meets the gloom within, ill we wish we'd not been born. As the sound of a little barefoot boy gayly whistling in the rain. While he drives the cows to pastures green. down the path in the muddy lane? He places his lips to the broken place and you have chosen around it and gives a hard

Ittle bamboo stick into the soft sugar and touches it to the side of the candy figure in the mold, lifts it out of the mold and hands it to you on the stick, all in much less time than it takes to tell about it. FORREST'S WAR HORSE. The joy of a boy is a funny thing, not dampened by autumn rain: His cothes and his hands and his sturdy feet are not spolled by grime or stain; The world to him is a wonderful place that he means some day to explore: If there's time to play and plenty to eat who cares if the heavens pour? Oh, that cheery trill of a heart as fresh as

Oh, that cheery trul of a heart as fresh as the drops that clear the air. Brings a smile to our lips, and clears the soul of the gloom that brooded there: And we bless the boy as he spats along through rivers of rain and mud. For the hope and cheer in that whistled note would rainbow the sky in a flood. in Drake's Annals of the Army of the Ten- For the ho

A Matter of Self-Esteem A correspondent of the Christian Register

says that the Episcopal rector of a battle of Thomson's Station he was Canadian village was recently walking down the street with the Roman Catholic priest. When they reached a point just opposite the Methodist church, in which at that time there was being held a meeting of minordered it to move up. The men leaped to | isters, several of whom were standing outside the church door, the rector, drawing the attention of the pricet to these men, gave vent to his feelings in a somewhat important yet condescending way:

Forrest, accompanied the charge, and, in the conflict which resulted in the overthrow of "Do you know, Father ----, that you and the enemy, Roderick was wounded in three I are the only clergymen in this town?" The general dismounted and The priest (who is an Irishman), drawing changed horses with his son, charging him himself up, replied in a very pleasantly to lead Roderick to the rear and have his emphatic tone:

wants well attended to. On reaching the hostlers Lieutenant Forrest had the horse and my assistants are the only clergymen stripped of saddle and bridle, supposing that | in this town

This was dad's version of the case, but | silent as to the subject matter of his report imagine his surprise, on his return, to hear he recently consented to give some of the ideas which he will probably embody in his report, relating to the needs of the military "Well, Johnny, did you have a good time establishment of the United States, as shown by our experience in the present war.

"The report upon which I have been at work for the last thirty days." said General Miles, "deals with some of the lessons of the war as they appeal to me, and the needs of the army as they have been brought out by experience in operations against the enemy. To forestall that report would be contrary to official ctiquette, yet I can say that I have seen no reason to change the views which I held and frequently expressed before there was ever any war in prospect in relation to several points.

"One of these is the size of the standing army which the United States should maintain. Had we had at the outbreak of hostillties a regular force of 70,000 trained, disciplined and thoroughly equipped soldiers, they would have sufficed for every need of the present conflict.

could have been sent to the Philippines, 15,000 to Cuba and 15,000 to Porto Rico. That would have left 20,000 regulars for home posts and to go wherever most needed when the time came. The operations we have conducted in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rice could have been managed with entire success, it seems to me, by such a force.

"Successful management implies, course, the preservation of the lives, the health, of the soldiers engaged, so far as human skill and forethought can preserve them. But with an ill-prepared, undisciplined and ill-equipped army, the conditions become altogether changed. The proper preservation of life and health becomes tenfold more difficult.

"Thus the necessity for enlarging the reg- stations in the state this year, an association ular army has been demonstrated in the tests.

would be suitable for adoption in the United States. At the same time, it appears to be impossible to keep our militia up to the standard of discipline required in fighting men. Something more than bravery and marksmanship is needed. That something can be supplied only by careful training. As the reserve system is not suited to the disposition of our people, where else can such training be supplied than in the

regular army? "Is it not well known that many men join the militia in this country, not for military training so much as for social purposes, and for the distinction that a uniform gives When the next call to arms is sounded, and it will be sounded, even though our country remain in its present state of isolation, are we to depend on an ill-prepared, undisciplined and unequipped army? Or are we to have a standing army of proper dimensions, under strict discipline, ready for immediate action, at home, in the smoke and fire of battle, as well as in the privations and re strictions of the camp?

"How much greater is the need of fac ing this problem if we are, as seems now to be the case, called upon by the course of events to take our place among the great powers of the world!"

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HOME AGAIN.

Cleveland Leader. Our boy's got back-he's home again, He's with us for to stay; It seems a year or more since he So boldy marched away! We worried and we fretted-why We couldn't sleep at night-But he's returned to us, and my! Ho's lookin' out of sight!

We'd read the papers and supposed That he'd be pale and thin; We fairly trembled when we saw The train come rollin' in; We'd stewed three chickens, boiled a ham, And ma made seven ples-We A glorious surprise

But when he stepped down from the car We simply had to stare; It seemed as if it couldn't be Our boy a-standin' there. His cheeks they were all bulgin' out Like pumpkins-I declare He looked for all the world jist like The prize ox at a fair.

Yes, he's at home with us again, He's well and brown and stout; He says that was is not so bad As some folks make it out;

He weighs just thirty pounds more now Than he did the day he went-You see he got a job, somehew, In the quartermaster's ter

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