THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1900.

EXPLORING THE SACRED CITY full of idols, but what was in their own thoughts would not be fit for publication, as thoughts would not be fit for publication, as conservative guess Palace of Chinese Monarchs a Disappoint-

ment to Foreigners. SOME BEAUTIES IN SHABBY SETTINGS

Treasures of Oriental Art Flanked with Modern Furniture-Details of a Unique Journey Through the Forbidden City.

The sacred or forbidden city, the residence of Chinese rulers within the city of Pekin, proved a distinct disappointment to the Americans who had the good fortune of exploring it. For centuries past this home of the monarchs of China has been the most exclusive of royal tenements, and only in recent years have the representatives of foreign powers been favored with an audience within its walls. Its exclusiveness invested it with mystery, and imaginative writers have pictured it as the and dust. The rooms suggested tawdry greatest of Oriental wonders. When the and fantastic poultry sheds. It seemed as officers of the allied army and the correspondents penetrated the sacred city and gealously rubbered about, the wonders did net come up to expectations. Enough was observed, however, to form an interesting chapter of Oriental history.

Ralph D. Paine, correspondent of the Chicago Record, describes his journey through princes and mandarins when received by the sacred city as follows: When it became known that General J. H. Wilson was to escort the Japanese generals on this pilgrimage of rarest privilege there was a rush of applications by American officers for temporary staff duty. But General Wilson was allowed only one personal aid. Lieutenant Roeves of his staff, and only two other American officers were permitted to accompany the party-Major Webb Hayes and Lieutenant Colonel Coolldge of the Ninth Infantry. The Japanese generals, on the other hand, were accompanied by a staff of thirty officers and

a small guard of infantrymen. It goes without saying that no cards of invitation were sent to correspondents, and the expedition was enshrouded in a notable

air of secrecy. It happened, however, that two American correspondents were waiting at the north gate of the forbidden city at the hour appointed for the entrance of the official cavalcade. When General Wilson rede through, with Generals Osaka and Yamaguichi, followed by their train of officers, the correspondents fell in line, passed within the sacred and mystery-laden inclosure and-well, they stayed there and accompanied the generals through a forenoon's tour of unique sight-seeing, General Wilson observing: "Remember, I did not grant you permission, but now you are in here I won't put you out."

First Impressions.

In many ways the forbidden city is a distinct and impressive disappointment. This should be recorded at the outset. Expected grandeur, gorgeousness, vast achitectural magnificence, were wanting, as a rule, while dilapidation and long-continued neglect marred many impressive structures. Chinese palaces, even in the sacred city, the throne rooms of the emperor and empress, are of only one story, alike in outline as peas in the same pod, so that there is small variety of architecture. After all

is said, imagination has been worked overtime in picturing the glories of the sacred city. Yet there is much to wonder at. much that is beautiful, grotesque and of incalculable value.

Across the city, from north to south, the distance is more than a mile. It is a succession of buildings, marble terraces, huge marble stairways, along the whole route, with innumerable labyrinths of courts, gardens and edifices stretching away to either so that without a guide the stranger

Approach to the Throne Rooms. The first really impressive feature of the sacred city architecture was the style of approach to the throne rooms, which are all set on artificial terraced hills in a long line. Marble steps lead up these slopes and they flank huge monoliths or slabs of marble set into the stairways and flush with them. These noble stones are from twelve to twenty feet long, covered with place seemed to be a separate compound the sprawling imperial dragons, but in high relief. This amazingly grotesque and

high. sacred monster is sculptured everywhere on stairways, terraces and pavements or grins in bronze from every nook and corner of the throne rooms.

These buildings, five in all, were curiously dirty and neglected. Everything movable or of any value had been carried away, leaving the great gilt and silkcanopled chairs in solitary and melancholy grandeur. Flocks of pigeons had been roosting on the arms of these symbols of sovereignty of heaven and earth. The wonderful carpets were covered with refuse if all the imperial pigeons had made new headquarters of the imperial throne rooms. Between the first and second of these buildings there is a large courtyard. The grass-grown enclosure is planted thickly, in regular rows, with fan-shaped bronze tablets. This was the audience place of the the emperor or empress dowager in these latter days. Each suppliant had his particular tablet beside which he knelt and his relative position in the assemblage was thus marked according to his rank. The interpreter pointed out the tablet of Li Hung Chang, where that aged statesman was wont to kneel until his old bones

and half dead with fatigue, according to Pekin stories.

The Emperor's Own Home.

ached and then to totter away, grumbling

It was not until the emperor's temple and private house of worship was reached that the effect of bare walls and dilapida ion was counteracted. The temple was crammed with wonderful gods, with magntficently ornate altars and priceless art treasures in jade and cloisonne. In the leep shadows beyond the heavy silken hangings a great gold Buddha sat and looked at the impious, scotting foreigners. There was a throne room in the temple. With so many thrones the luckless em-

peror, Kwang Hsu, could not keep a hold on even one. Near this temple throne stood a huge bronze caldron filled with water. This was used in the solemn ceremonies when the emperor prayed for rain in time of drouth. One of the treasures of this room was a bronze water clock towering to the roof. One would be afraid to say how many centuries ago this ponderous mechanism was fashioned by cunning Chinese workmen. Beyond the last throne room of the emperor was the state apartment of the empress, when there was a real empress of China. This was resplendent in gilt work, but sadly obscured in dust and mold. A half dozen of the vases in this room would bring revenue sufficient to enable the average man to live in comfort for the rest of his days.

Servants Are Shocked.

The visitors were led through long stretches of arbors, summer houses, shaded walks and gardens, where the eunuchs brought more tea, fruit and cakes, sickishly sweet. They seemed to think the plig_image ended, but General Wilson held otherwise. He had been shown no more of interest than if he had marched through pagodas. the forbidden city with the allied armies, save in the matter of quantity. He demanded through his interpreter to be

sales of loot in Pekin it is hard for the CLOUDS AND AIR CURRENTS layman to keep his moral vision clear. Where the Empress Downger Lived.

It was when General Wilson demanded, as

that the eunuchs showed symptoms of collapse. They could not find the keys; there was great confusion, incessant argument for ten minutes before the gates of the enclosure were reluctantly swung open. There was first a courtyard, some flower beds and a long tree-shaded walk. The

surrrounded by a massive wall fifteen feet The two main buildings were connected by a covered bridge. They were of one story, with the unvarying long and sloping

tiled roof curving upward at the lower edges. One building was the throne room of the empress dowager, and hers was a The visitors felt a vague polished daily. phenomenon of modern affairs, might suddenly appear and resent the invasion of her

sanctum sanctorum. Her living rooms were in a building whose exterior suggested an American jewelry or art store. It was a sort of pavilion, whose walls were of French plate glass, huge panes set in around three sides, a little Crystal palace. There were so many beautiful and elaborately ornamented foreign clocks ranged around the inside walls, cabinets and tables, such a profusion of jade, porcelain, bronze and ivory bric-abrac, that this art-store effect became a seeming imitation of what Li Hung Chang may have seen in his globe trotting through Burlington arcade in London or along upper Broadway in New York. Yet while this living in a glass house seemed to lack any qualities of privacy, the impression was

not well founded. For the building was in a walled inclosure, which none might enter without permission or authority, and you may be sure there was no idle curiosity or unwelcome intrusion circulating within the imperial compound of the empress dowager when she was ruling China from the for-

bidden city. Uncomfortable Chinese Beds.

The room which the eunuchs declared was her sleeping chamber opened from the glittering plate glass pavilion. The bedstead of the foreigner is unknown among the Chinese, and in the rooms both of the emperor and empress dowager the royal

couches were no more than richly canopled bunks. The woven-wire cots of a field hospital would be more comfortable for the pleasures of slumber than the springless boxes on which royalty stretched itself in the palaces of the emperor of China.

The word "palace" is a misnomer, from European standards, in any reference to the buildings of the sacred city. The imperial buildings are so many squat pavilions of from one to three rooms each. The private apartments were not even imposing in the area of them. They were no larger than a small cottage bungalow or two adjoining rooms of a fair-sized country house. The

astonishing number of these pavilions and connecting courts, square miles of them in series of throne rooms and the other buildings explored by General Wilson and party

were chosen because of interesting association. Yet the extent of them, although a mile from north to south, was as only a corner of the sacred city. By far the greater part of it is laid out in parks and grotesque examples of Chinese landscape gardening and dotted with temples and

Bridge of White Marble.

lotus-covered lake in the grounds of the sacred city is famed in song and story. triffe below the average. From a distance it has been admired for

his final order, that the rooms of the em-press dowager be opened for his inspection Facts Developed by Systematic Study and Trained Observation.

CURIOSITIES OF UPPER AIR MOVEMENTS

Velocities, Heights and Direction of Atmospheric Currents Over the United States-High and Low Pressures.

Meteorologists have long been convinced says the New York Tribune, that a systematle study of the clouds would afford information regarding the movements of the throne worth seeing. No pigeons circulated upper air which would possess great pracin this august apartment, which had been tical as well as theoretical value. Balloon kept in perfect order. The elaborate gilded and kites have rendered more or less servthrone glittered as if it were rubbed and ice of this kind. But balloons are costly and likely to be lost, if unaccompanied, and uneasiness, as if perchance that imperious it is almost out of the question for man to and masterful old beldame, the bugbear and ascend higher than five or six miles, be cause of lack of air to breathe. And thus far it has been impracticable to send a kite up more than two or three miles. Yet cirrus

clouds report on the conditions at an ele vation of from six to ten miles. Influenced by that fact and other considerations the international conference of meteorology in 1891 approved a scheme for co-operative observations of clouds for a whole year in several of the countries of the northern hemisphere. The plan was not carried into execution until 1896-97, and the report of the American observations, with an elabo rate discussion by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow. has just been issued by the Weather bureau The task was committed to good hands and has been admirably performed. Meteorolo gists cannot read the document without feeling satisfaction over the results secured and the broad, progressive way in which the facts are handled.

A uniform classification of clouds was agreed upon by the international conference. Ten types were adopted as the basis of observation. The observers were carefully instructed how to distinguish them and a month's preliminary practice was undertaken before official records were made.

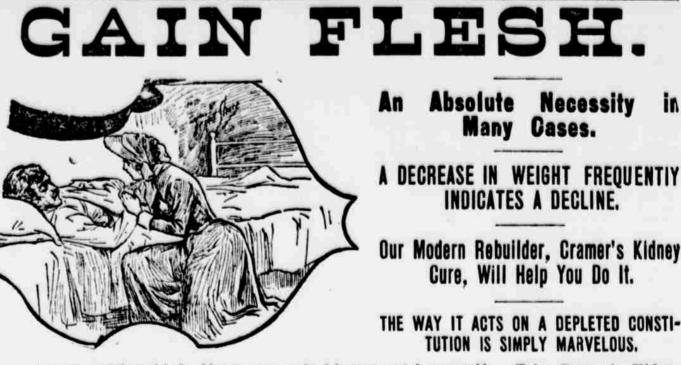
in the United States, all but one of which were east of the Rockies. At each station used. This is a round mirror fixed in a of a circle and points of the compass inscribed on its edge. Through a suitably adjusted peephole the observer noted the direction of the cloud movement, and with a chronometer ascertained the apparent speed. The real velocity, though, was de-

termined only after supplementary observations had been made with a pair of surveying instruments, to find the height of the cloud under scrutiny. Observations were made several times a day when the weather permitted.

> Heights of Clouds. The recults of this work, having been

tabulated and digested. It appears that in this country, east of the Rocky mountains, the lowermost type of cloud, the stratus, floats at an average neight of 2,700 feet the aggregate, is a colossal picture of the in winter and 3,500 feet in summer. Both Chinese way of building and living. The in winter and summer the basis of cumulus clouds keep at a mean elevation of 3,900 feet, but the domes sometimes reach a height of 9,000 or 10,000 feet. The nimbus, or storm cloud, varies from 5,900 to 6,200 feet. The average height of the cirrus in summer is 33,000 feet and in winter 31,000. But this is occasionally exceeded by three or four miles. In September, 1896, cirrus clouds were seen at an elevation of 56,000 feet, or over ten miles. Nearly

every class of clouds attain a loftler attitude between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m. The white marble bridge which spans the than at any other part of the day, whereas between noon and 4 o'clock they fall In velocity conspicuous variations are attributable to a change of season. Stratus, ever entered these most sacred of all eye views its length stretched like a white for instance. floats along at a mean of thirteen miles an hour in warm weather, tion as their fate. There was a green of the lotus-carpeted lake. General but accelerates its speed to twenty-four prodigious scurrying about, while General Wilson and party crossed this bridge in miles an hour in cold. The tops of cumuli Wilson grew the more emphatic and in- leaving the home of the son of heaven, but travel thirty-four miles and hour in summer and forty-seven miles an hour in winter. The average for cirrus in the former pressive effect was lost, although the Here is where a reasonable doubt must wonderful delicacy and intricacy of the season is sixty-seven miles and in the latbe inserted. It seems probable that the marble carving of the balustrades could be ter seventy-eight. But in March, 1897, the maximum velocity observed was 187 miles. while in the previous December cirrus was seen moving at a rate of over 200 miles an hour. Nice weather to get caught in with seen the wiser? The writer believes, and suffered small change when they came into a flying machine. Prof. Bigelow remarks that from this one year's data it looks as if the greatest speeds were realized at an elevation of seven or seven and a half miles. and that from that level up to ten miles there was a slight falling off. But further observation is required to verify that inference before it can be accepted as final. A fact that has been brought out more dences, grass and weed-grown pavements and courts, rotting woodwork, the dirt and clearly by these cloud studies than ever tefore is that the movement of the air above the nimbus level, say, 6,000 feet, is practically independent of the lower strata. In nation and a government. After all, the nished and fitted for occupancy, while in all tower of this walled and moated sacred the region covered by these records there the buildings previously visited there had city was vastly impressive, not for what was a steady eastward motion at all times it was as a spectacle, but for what it rep- of the day and year, the velocity varying resented. The seat of a ruling power which considerably (as already indicated) with has in its own strange fashion held sway the altitude and season. The gyratory wind for two years a prisoner, exiled to another over 400,000,000 subjects, whose fate is systems peculiar to areas of high and low and distant part of the sacred city, but it now trembling in the balance and whose barometer gradually disappear with elemay be that these apartmens were kept capital is in possession of the armies of vation, and then merge with the general the newer and more vigorous civilization flow. There are at times trifling southerly gathered from all around the world, and and northerly elements in the direction, but There was one spacious salon furnished also because the forbidden city had been these nearly balance each other, and keep with massive curved tables and chairs after perhaps the greatest mystery of modern the average motion almost due eastward.



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company, Omaha, says: "For the last 3 in Omaha, and who resides at 2124 Chicago years in particular I have been bad with street, says: "My kidneys troubled me a nervous spells and pains in my back; these having lived in Omaha for years. He speaks great deal, my bowels were very irregular, would get so bad at times it was impossible a word of praise for Cramer's Kidney Cure: for me to attend properly to my business. had great distress is my stomach, suffered I tried all kinds of remedies without getting with billious headaches, had no appetite, any benefit. I have seen Cramer's Kidney CRAMER CHEMICAL CO .: Cure advertised. I concluded I would try could not sleep nights and was losing flesh rapidly. I began to take Cramer's. I am nervousness seemed to pass away. I took The work was carried on at fifteen stations now on my third bottle and it is doing won- three bottles in all. Today I am a well ders for me. My kidneys are better, my an instrument called a nephescope was bowels are again regular, my stomach no turned, and must give all the credit to of Cramer's Kidney Cure, with the request Cramer's Kidney Cure. longer troubles me and no more headaches, horizontal position and having the degrees and as for appetite, don't speak of it; I ALBANY, N. Y., March 2, 1890 .- Cramer sleep like a top and have gained thirteen pounds. You can count on me always to recommend Cramer as the king of med-Icines." remedy and found it all and more to him Why is it that Cramer's Kidney and

Liver Cure cures women when all other it and feels certain of an entire cure. I cerity and the genuine ring of truth which means fail; when doctors say a cure is im- have used it myself with inexpressible re- all our testimonials have. It is a selfpossible? Because, "Cramer's Kidney Cure" suits. I feel my whole system entirely ren- evident fact that they come from the heart. ovated. I find that besides curing kidney is a preparation which is the outcome of disease, it also nourishes and invigorates thought and experience and has proven so discase, 1. also nourisnes and invigorates and suffered for years and been cured by na-in thousands of cases. ROSE MUEHLICK. ture's remedy.

Cramer's Kidney Cure can be obtained from reliable druggists. If you cannot get it, send \$1.00 to the Cramer Chem. Co., Albany, N. Y., and it will be sent by express prepaid. Insist on having Cramer's Kidney Cure. Take no substitute.

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nicalities. The following extract

from the letter of a grateful bene-

"I wish to express my appre-

ficiary is self explanatory:

1

J. C. Terry, who is a well known fireman, Mr. Louis Metz of Metz Bros.' Brewing T. F. Johnson, 2606 Seward street. Mr. Johnson is a well known real estate man,

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10, 1889.

Gentlemen: I have been affected with a bottle. After taking it a few days my weakness of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for many years. Had obtained man. My pains have left me and my sleep but temporary relief from the usual remeis natural and my appetite has also re- dies. Last winter a friend seat me a bottle that I should try it. I took it as directed ALBANY, N. Y., March 2, 1890.—Cramer Chemical Co.: It has been on my mind to testify to the benefits we have had from the use of your unequaled kidney remedy. efited by its use and advise all who are My father has suffered from kidney trouble afflicted with diseases of the kidneys or for some time. This winter he tried your bladder to give it a fair trial.

than it promised. He will continue to use We wish you to notice the hearty sin-One is indeed grateful when they have

shown the private or living apartments of would be lost at an average rate of once per minute.

There seemed to be only a handful of the imperial servants and eunuchs left behind to guard the palaces and temples, although thousands of them could have been tucked away in the mazes of the sacred city and the visitors would have been none the wiser. A dozen of the eunuchs met the party at the entrance to the first throne room, the first building inside the north rate. These servants were exceedingly po-The, with kow-tows and offerings of tea, their bland faces impassive as a temple



Catarrh has become such a common disease that a person entirely free from this disgusting complaint is seldom met with. It is customary to speak of Catarrh as nothing more serious than a bad cold, a simple inflammation of the nose and throat. It is, in fact, a complicated and very dangerous disease ; if not at first, it

Very soon becomes so. The blood is quickly contaminated by the foul secretions, and the poison through the general circulation is carried to all parts of the system.

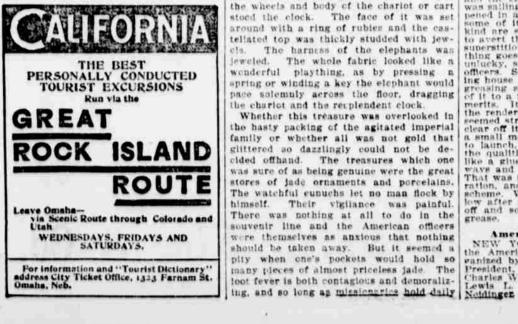
Salves, washes and sprays are unsatisfactory and disappointing, because they do not reach the seat of the trouble, S.S.S. does. It cleanses the blood of the poison and eliminates from the system all catarrhal secretions, and thus cures thoroughly and permanently the worst cases.

Mr. T. A. Williams, a leading dry-goods mer-chaut of Eparianburg, S. C. willes: For year I had a severe case of asad Catarrh, with all the disagreeable effects which belong to that disease, and which make life painful and mendurable. I used medicines prescribed by leading physicians and sugge icd by numbers of friends, but without retting any better. I ffect, and cured taking eighteen

ottles. In my c bottles. In my opinion S. S. S. is the only medi-cine now in use that will effect a permanent cure of Catarrh."

s the only purely vegs the only purify ver-etable blood purifier known, and the great-est of all blood medi-cines and tonics. known, and the great-est of all blood medicines and tonics.

If you have Catarrn don't wait until it becomes deep-seated and chronic, but begin at once the use of S. S. S., and send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



the emperor and empress dowager. The cunuchs turned a pale green and chattered centuries, and from the overhanging hills shrill protest and alarm. No foreigner had where profane eyes were wont to seek birdsbuildings. They foresaw certain decapita- ribbon of lacework laid across the vivid At last the eunuchs appeared to at such close range the general and imsistent.

consent. visitors were shown through the residences examined in detail. of the emperor and empress dowager, but The forbidden city is about six centuries

If the cunuchs should have palmed off a old. Its buildings, gardens and temples counterfeit, who of the visitors would have date from the time of the Mongols, and will maintain, that he was privileged to possession of the Ming and Manchu ementer the imperial bedchamber and sitting perors, nor does it seem likely that much oom, yet it cannot be denied that the money has been expended in repairs and unuchs held all the cards. Certain it is maintenance through this triffing handful that they were thoroughly frightened, par- of centuries. The universal air of dilapida-

ticularly when they had to break the seals tion and decay was astonishing. Crumbling on the doors which had not been violated walls in the shadow of the imperial resisince the flight of the imperial household.

Wealth of Art Treasures.

In the emperor's apartments none of the dust of ages seemed with melancholy emornaments or bric-a-brac had been taken phasis to typify the fate of China as a away. The rooms were completely furbeen a wholesale sweep of everything removable. As a matter of fact, it is believed that Emperor Kwang Hsu had been as he left them, or against a possible reoccupation.

European fashion, and many wonderful old time, it was a day made memorable for Precise calculations, limited to observations cabinets in lacquer and carving. Elaborately the Record correspondent when he passed over only a part of the United States, leave within its gates. bound Chinese books, writing materials, SOAP TO SLIDE ON.

grease

American Malting Company,

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.-The directors the American Malting company have ranized by electing the following office

fana and smoking outfits were strewn about as if the place had wholly escaped the cyclone of flight and panic which must have Tons Required to Grense a Warship surged through the forbidden city when the guns of the allies were booming along the road to Pekin. It began to be noticed that French.

American and English-made clocks were conspicuously in evidence around the walls. There were at least a dozen of them, all exceedingly costly, and some of great art value. The foreigners' clock has made a peaceful conquest of China, and later it was found in the rooms of the empress dowager that her imposing array of clocks would suffice to stock a Broadway jewcler's shop.

The Emperor's Bedchamber.

It was in the bedchamber of the emperor that the clock of all royal clocks was found. It was a superb exhibit in its found. It was a superb exhibit in it-f. The toot fever, held sternly in check, rned fiercely in the breast of every be-ider. The article was a gold charlot inding acarly three feet high to which re harnessed two gold elephants. Upon s wheels and body of the charlot or cart we det he clock. The face of it was set ound with a ring of rubles and the cas-inted top was thickly studded with jew-. The harness of the elephants was reled. The whole fabric looked like a inderful plaything, as by pressing a fing or winding a key the elephant would be solemnly across the floor. dragging charlot and the respiendent clock. Whether this treasure was overlooked in b hasty packing of the agitated imperial nily or whether all was not gold that tered of flad ornaments and porcelains. e watchful eunuchs let no man flock by mself. Their vtgilance was painful ere was nothing at all to do in the avenue rules. The same the American officers The loot fever, held sternly in check, self. burned fiercely in the breast of every beholder. The article was a gold charlot standing nearly three feet high, to which were harnessed two gold elephants. Upon the wheels and body of the charlot or cart stord the clock. The face of it was set round with a ring of rubies and the castellated top was thickly studded with jew-14. jeweled. The whole fabric looked like a wonderful plaything, as by pressing a spring or winding a key the elephant would pace solemnly across the floor, dragging the charlot and the reuplendent clock.

Whether this treasure was overlooked in the hasty packing of the agitated imperial family or whether all was not gold that glittered so dazzlingly could not be deided offhand. was sure of as being genuine were the great stores of jade ornaments and porcelains. The watchful cunuchs let no man flock by himself. Their vigilance was painful. There was nothing at all to do in the souvenir line and the American officers were themselves as anxious that nothing should be taken away. But it seemed a pity when one's pockets would hold so many pieces of almost priceless jade. The toot fever is both contagious and demoraliz-

very small excess of northward movement. but, of course, this is compensated for in some other part of the globe.

High and Low Pressure. No part of Prof. Bigelow's report will at-

Tons Required to Grease a Warship Into Water. The launching of a little torpedo boat is comparatively easy, and the cost is not over a few hundred dollars, including flow-ers and souvenirs and even the bottle of champane used in the christening. But when it comes to a big armored cruiser or a first-class battleshin, says the New Or-leans Times, the actual expense seldom fails below \$4.990 or \$5.000. The building of the ways for the ship to slide down over is the main item, and then comes the greas-ing. Every inch of timber over which the vessel slides mist be covered with a lubri-cant. Different firms use different sub-stances, but scap and tallow form the main ingredients of them all. Cramps' use a layer of beef tallow and a saver of soft soap, and taken altogether, between one and one and a half tons of the stuff was required to put a move on the average battleship. The tablow is spread on first, to the depth of about three fingers, and the workmen use big flat trowels to make the surface as smooth as possible. Then they pour over the soft soap, which is just tract wider attention than his consideration of the causes of areas of high and low barometric pressure. Espy, Loomis, Abbe, Ferrell and other meteorologists have argued with force that local heating from sunshine, and the liberation of heat in the center of a depression by the condensation of vapor into rain, caused the uprising of atmosphere in a storm, and the consequent lowering of the pressure. The overflow of the ascending air was thought to be largely instrumental in producing the higher pressure through a simple heaping up process.

teorologists have lately come to discredit this theory, or at least to limit its application to ocean born tropical cyclones. Bigelow, too, now rejects the notion. He holds that mechanical forces, and not thermal, are mainly responsible for the formation of depressions. He says that there is a more

sweeping over this country, alternately from air currents which are directly concerned in the southwest and from the northwest; and | weather changes often exist at an elevation he believes that friction developes eddles be- of only from 3,500 to 10,000 feet. No hint tween them. The late William Ferrell held of them is afforded by the direction of the that the poleward flow of hot air from the surface winds. He specifies certain situa equatorial region occurred mostly at a con- tions where information of this kind would siderable elevation. Bigelow thinks that it is now proved that very little air moves rain, and he expresses the hope that by northward at any great height. Most of it this means meteorology may be changed keeps down close to the ground. The other from an empirical to an exact science, and current, the one from the northwest, is that much greater accuracy in prediction recognized by Ferrell, who is everywhere rewill thus be made possible. garded as one of the highest authorities on

atmospheric circulation that this or any other country has produced. But for his

atmospheric circulation that this of any other country has produced. But for his disagreement with other meteorologists Prof. Bigelow gives forcible reasons, and ex-perts cannot fail to see that he has made out a strong case for the dynamical theory of storms. Some of his findings are scarcely less than revolutionary. Not merely for the purpose of completing the study of the conditions existing perma-nently in the upper air, but also for their value in forecasting the weather from day to day, Prof. Bigelow urges that cloud obranized by electing the foldwing officers; President, Charles Stadler; vice president, Charles W. Goodvear of Buffald; treasurer Lewis L. Stanton; secretary, George F. Nathrest Stanton; secretary, George F.



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clation of the promptness in payment of claim. Words MUNYON'S cannot express the importance of this prompt action in the great destitution which befell the city of Galveston after the recent ca-COLD lamity. It affords me pleasure to state that the Equitable paid the claim immediately on presentation of proofs." There is an old saying, as true as it is old: "The proof of the

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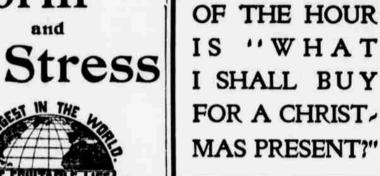
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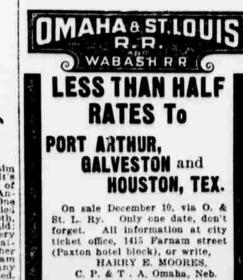


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