Career of Omar Pasha, Oriental Adventurer.

Born a Christian, He Became a Follower Of the Prophet and Achieved Distinction.

If we want to find the true type of the adventurer, we must go to Oriental countries. The name of Omar Pasha, which was so often pronounced during the Crimean war, is not yet forgot-ten, though very few people know much about the commander of the Turkish troops during this memorable period. troops during this memorable period. He made his appearance in history sur-rounded by such names as those of Lord Ragian, of Marshal Saint-Arnaud, of Marshal Canrobert. His life before the great days of the Crimean war reads like a novel; it has just been reads like a novel; it has just been written by M. Georges Gaulis, from notes furnished by the private doctor of the Turkish commander, a Swiss who entered the sanitary service of the Ottoman army, and who ended his life in Serayevo, before the entrance of the Austrians into Bosnia.

Omar's real name was Michael Lattas. He was born in the Christian orthodox faith, in 1806, in the village of Tanya-Gora, in Croatia. His father belonged to the Austrian administration. Michael Lattas entered a school

tion. Michael Lattas entered a school of cadets and was attached at the age of eighteen to the chancellerie of the staff at Gospich. Soon afterwards he descreed, for reasons which remain ob-scure or unknown. He sometimes aldeged that a German officer, who hated the Slavs, ordered him, for a slight fault, to be beaten for three hours with a cord. It has been said that his father incurred a condemnation which brought dishonor on his name. The deserter entered Bosnia during the night, determined to enlist in the Turkish army and to go to Constantinople. He had not a penny, and knew nobody. The Bosnians, fortunately for him, had remained faithful to the patriarchal laws of hospitality; he was received by a bey named Michael, and worked on his farm. He went from place to place, working in a hundred different ways for his bread, but he soon perceived that there was no chance for him to rise from the obscurest station if he did not assume the turban; he became a neophyte, had himself converted by a hodja, and took the name of Omar Lufti.

Once a Mohammedan, he became the preceptor of the children of his master, and remained with them for two years at Banyaluka; he then left Bosnia, and at Widin he became the drawing master of the sons of Ibrahim Pasha, the commander of the fortress. It was the beginning of his fortune, as Ibrahim was an advanced Turk, who adopted Occidental ideas. Omar became acquainted with old Chrosreff, the Grand Vizier, a Turk of the old school Vizier, a Turk of the old school, who attached him to the topographic bureau of the army. There he remained from 1836 to 1834, engaged in technical works, and studying the French, Italian, Persian and Arabic languages. He mar-ried in 1834 the daughter of a colonel, who got him appointed professor of technical drawing at the military school, with the rank of captain. One day the Sultan Mahmoud visited the military school, saw the new professor and learned of his adventures, and the next day Omar, summoned to the imperial palaces, was informed that he had become a major, and was to be the writing master of the heir presumptive. Prince Abdul-Medjid. He was now on the road to honors; in years after, colonel; in 1839, when his pupil ascended the throne, he was

made brigadier general and pasha.

He had never appeared before an army when he was thus made general at the age of thirty-three; neverthe-less, we find him in 1842 taking part in a campaign in Syria; in 1843 commen makes a rapid campaign and obtains a victory; on his return he is made field marshal, and becomes the hero of the day, the hope of Turkey; he is looked upon as a pacificador, to use a Spanish expression. He is a favorite of the Sultan, who gives him a fine estate at Scutari. The foreign ambassadors forget his origin; the rene-gade and deserter is sunk in the commander of the Turkish forces. All the and Hungarian refugees solicit and flatter him. He lives like a real Turk, and has preserved only the pas-

In 1848 the spirit of revolution blew all over Europe. Prince Bibesco was turned out of Bucharest; Russia and Turkey entered both the principalities. Russia occupied Moldavia and Omar Pasha was sent to Wallachia. He entered Bucharest without fighting, and re-mained there for two years, leading the life of a sovereign, courted by the old boyars as well as by the Liberals, one of whom even wrote a pamphlet in which it was proved that Omar had as much right to the throne of Rumania as a Ghika or a Bibesco, as the Lattus were descended from Latus, a Roman centurion. It was in Bucharest that Omar became acquainted with a German governess, who was converted by man governess, who was converted by him and changed her name to the Oriental name of Zobeldah. He took her with him to Constantinople, and their mutual affection was such that she accompanied him in 1850 in a two years' campaign in Bosnia. Omar had to fight there an old feudal aristocracy very warlike and independent. The deserter of 1826 entered Serayevo at the head of 10,000 men and lived there, surrounded with Asiatic pomp. During his expeditions he once entered the house where he had been a domstic; he loaded with presents the son of his former master. He triumphed over su-perior forces with his irregular bashi-bazuks and Albanians; he gradually disarmed the population, Mussulman as well as Christian; he commenced an

expedition against Montenegro, but was checked by Austrian mediation. A larger field of action was preparing for him. In 1853 the Russian armies crossed the Pruth, and Omar had now an enemy worthy of him. He received the command of the whole Turkish army. From Shumla he sent word to Prince Gortchakoff to evacuate Turk-ish soil. On his refusal, he placed 100, 000 men on the right bank of the Danube, in front of 70,000 Russians. The first important engagement took place at Oltenitza, between Rustchuk and

Impetuous in attack, Omar did not know how to follow up a victory; ten days after his success at Oltenitza, he retired to his former positions. He gained another undecisive success at Kaiafat, on Jan. 6, 1854. At that time the allied forces, French and English, arrived at Gallipoli. Omar entered into communication with the French generals. The first interview of the three chiefs of the armies took place at Varna; Omar yeft his camp at Shumla, while Saint-Arnaud and Lord Ragian came by sea. Omar insisted on the necessity of a common action in the Dobrudja; Saint-Arnaud wrote to Mar-shal Vaillant.

Dobrudja; Saint-Arnaud wrote to Marshal Valliant:

"Omar does not deserve all the good or she bad that is said of him. Among us he would not be a distinguished man; but he is all the more remarkable and useful among the Turks in that, I say it sorrowfig, thoy would find nobody to replace him. Omar has in the highest degree military intelligence; he is a true soldier; as a general fie has a few sound ideas with impossible and incredible political views. I have, he add, "fathomed the man. His great merit is that he is indispensable, and he knows it. I have been able to When Saint Arnaud brought his army of 40,000 men to Varna, he held a great review in honor of Omar, who went through the French ranks gravely and hardly able to conceal his deep emotion. At the news of the establish-

ment of the camp at Varna, the Rus-sians abandoned the slege of Sillstria, which had made a heroic defence.

Some time afterwards the scene changed; the ravages made by the cholera forced the Allies to transfer the seat of war to the Crimea. Omar was left behind on the Danube, and ceased to be in the center of action. He became quite a secondary actor in the great drama which kept the world so long in suspense. After much hesi-tation he transported his army to the crimes; he had about 20,000 men and gained a victory at Eupatoria. When the siege of Sebastopol began, he had nothing to do but to obey the orders of Canrobert. The French commander, Pelissier, who took command after Can-robert, showed little consideration for Omar, and treated him almost with contempt—so much so that Omar with-drew his forces from the Crimea and had himself sent by his government to the relief of Kars. Once in Asia, he was alone, independent; instead of going from Batum to Kars, he made a diversion in Georgia and marched on Kulais; he had hardly approached this place when he received news of the sur of Kars. His campaign had been a thorough failure, and his re-treat was disastrous and executed in the greatest disorder.

On his return to Constantinople, Omai fell into apparent disgrace. He con-soled himself with living in luxury, sometimes at his villa near Scutari, sometimes in his klosk at Stambul. His domestic affairs, which were too com-plicated to be told in detail, occupied him much. On the death of a governor of Bagdad in 1557, he asked for the post and it was given to him. He took a little army with him, and conducted it from Aleppo to the Euphriates. At Bagdad he administered his government in such a way that he was re-called. He returned by way of Mosul and Diarbekir, and learned on arriving at the latter place that the Sultan allowed him to live on his estates at Oltenitza. He lived there a while as in a prison, obliged to sell his horses and his wife's jewels. The Sultan was forced to give him a command again when insurrections broke out in Herze-govina, in Montenergo, and in Crete; but he was ill, and could not keep long in the field.

He went to Vichy in 1868 by the advice of his doctors. During his journey he saw Napoleon III., the pope, and his old companions of the Crimea. In Viand dined at the table of the emporor He died in 1871, on his return to the Golden Horn, and it is said that the sultan had the body of the glaour who had fought so often for him sent in a lead coffin to the coast of Dalmatia.

RICHES OF THE WORLD.

Per Capita the United States Take Fourth Place, the United Kingdom Leading All Other Nations with an Average Valuation of \$1,390 Per Head.

was now on the road to honors; in In the aggregate wealth and the equal-1836 he was lieutenant colonel; two ity of its distribution. This is probably true in the narrow sense that the aggre gate valuation of property in the United States is larger than in any other country, but, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it is not true in the sense in which it is generally understood, that the average wealth per in in a campaign in Syria; in 1843 com-dividual is greater, if the statistics of manding a brigade in Albania; in 1845. European economists regarding their a division general in the Lebanon, put-ting down an insurrection. He is em-ployed in Kurdistan and with 12,000 States is larger than for any other country, because the population is larger than that of other great commercial nations, but the proportion of wealth to the population is less than in Australia, Great Britain and France. The figures for Australia, however, ar The figures for Australia, however, are not really indicative of the wealth held in that country, as the property of the island is very largely mortgaged to British capitalists.

England stands pre-eminent in the actual holdings of the wealth by her own people. The estimate of the wealth of the United Kingdom of Great Brit-ain and Ireland made by Dr. Robert Giffin in 1885 was £10,037,000,000, or about Giffin in 1885 was 110,027,000,000, or about \$50,000,000,000. The classification of this valuation was about \$3,400,000,000 for land, \$9,600,000,000 for constructions, \$23,000,000,000 for foreign industrial and national securities and public funds, \$5,000,000,000 for English national and public funds and \$4,000,000,000 for movables and tools of trade. This estimate is somewhat higher that that made her is somewhat higher than that made b Michael D. Mulhall in his "Dictionary of Statistics" for 1892. His figures for 1888 are £9,400,000,000, or about \$47,000,-000,000, an increase of \$1,400,000,000 over 1892. Dr. Giffin's estimates were based primarily on the income tax of Eng-lishmen as shown by the income tax returns, which he proceeded to capital-ize at various rates of interest. Dr. Giffin has given much study to the subject and took account of many other elements and much data besides that of the income tax.

Highest Per Capita in United Kingdom. The population of the United Kingdom in 1885 was 36.013.937, which would afford an average valuation of about \$1,390 per head, or \$6,950 for a family of five. The figures would show a con-siderably higher average for England Scotland and Wales if Ireland were excluded. The average, even for the United Kingdom, is higher than for any other country except Australia, where land values are a large element in the reported wealth. This inclusion of land values in thinly settled countries, where much of the land is unimproved, is subject to more or less criticism. cism in an effort to ascertain the degree of affluence of the people, and adds greatly to the apparent per capita valuation of our own western states, like Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona.

The wealth of France is placed by The wealth of France is placed by several of her leading economists at 200,000,000,000 francs, or about \$40,000,000, which affords a valuation of \$1,081 per capita, or \$5,405 per family of five. France ranks second in wealth among the great commercial nations and shows a much more even diffusion of wealth among the masses than Great wealth among the masses than Great Britain. There is a slight difference between the estimates of M. de Foville and those given by Professor Charles Gide in the last edition of his "Prin-cipes d'Economie Politique" as to the classification of French property, but the difference appears to be due to the different manner of setting off negotia-ble securities against the property different manner of setting off negotia-ble securities against the property which they represent. Professor Gide gives \$18,000,000,000 in lands, \$10,000,000,000 000 in houses, \$16,000,000,000 in negotia-ble securities and \$4,000,000,000 in mov-ables and money, making a total of \$48,000,000,000; but he deducts \$8,000,000,-000 (40 millards of francs) for national securities and mortgages held in France against French property in order to securities and mortgages held in France against French property, in order to avoid the duplication of figures. M. de Foville, as quoted by Professor Claudio Janet in "Le Capital, la Speculation et la Finance," gives the figures at \$14,-000,000,000 for securities, \$16,000,000,000 for land, \$8,000,000,000 for buildings and \$2,000,000,000 for movables and tools not represented by securities.

Rapid Increase in Fifty Years. The increase in the wealth of the great European states has been phenomenal during the last half century. Land values have contributed considerably to the increase, but the erection of more and better houses and the creation of acgotiable securities, repre-

senting railways and manufacturing industries, have been tremendous factors. The estimates of Great Britain show an increase in the value of houses from f366,000,000 in 1821 to £2,424,000,000 in 1887, an increase of about 600 per cent, in a single lifetime Some idea of the increase in France within a generation may be judged from the fact that the annual rental value of buildings was officially computed in 1856 at 512,494,000 francs and in 1889 at about five times this amount, or 2,597,686,446 francs. The latter figure represents an annual rental value of about \$500,000,000, and an actual value of nearly \$10,000,000,000. This estimate is considered slightly excessive by Professor Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in his great work, "La Science des Finances," and he is more disposed to accept the total of \$8,000,000,000, given by M. de Fôville. A striking proof of the improvement in the character of the houses is afforded by the returns of the window tax in France, which is levied according to the number of windows a house contains. These figures show an actual decrease in the number of houses with one aperture between 1837 and 1885, and no material increase in the number of houses with two apertures, while there is an increase of about 76 per cent., or from 1,845,280 to 3,259,331 in the number of buildings with about 76 per cent., or from 1,845,280 to 3,259,331 in the number of buildings with six or more windows. The total increase in the number of buildings is only from 6,798,151 to 8,975,166, showing

a much greater increase in quality and

omfort than in numbers. Russia the Lowest in Europe The estimates of wealth for other European countries are hardly as trustworthy as for Great Britain and France, and show some variations which hardly seem to be justified by common knowledge regarding the conditions of these countries. Belgium, which is one of the most active industrial countries on the continent, and trial countries on the continent, and escapes the expense of large arma-ments, is given an average valuation per capita in 1888 by Mr. Muthali of only \$835, while Denmark ranks as high as \$355, while Denmark ranks as high as \$1,150, and even Spain is put at \$740. The German empire is credited with a total valuation of about \$32,000,000,000, or \$700 per capita, although the average earnings of Germans are about 25 per cent. below those of Frenchmen. Italy at present ranks among the lowest of highly civilized states, and has suffered of late years under the bursuffered of late years under the bur-den of bitter party contests, an im-mense military establishment, a con-stant deficit in the treasury and a de-preciated paper currency. The aggre-gate wealth of Italy is estimated by M. Pantaleoni at 54,000,000,000 francs, or a little less than \$11,000,000,000, of which about \$6,400,000,000 represents lands, \$1, 200,000,000 represents huildings and \$2, 200,000,000 represents buildings and \$3,-100,000,000 negotiable securities. This affords a wealth per capita of only \$352, or \$1,760 per family of five. Debts, which do not represent property or which would reduplicate the figures, are eliminated from the reduction.

are eliminated from this valuation.
Russia ranks low in the scale of wealth, and even her land values are wealth, and even her land values are returned at less than those of Germany Her total wealth, according to Mr. Mulhall, was £5,089,000,000, or about half that of Great Britain, in spite of her immense area and population. Her average wealth per head is about \$275. Austria-Hungary shows a total wealth of £3,855,000,000, or about \$495 per head. Switzerland is supposed to haze a val-Switzerland is supposed to have a val-uation of \$2,500,000,000, or about \$825 per head, ranking below Great Britain and France, but above the other European countries, except Denmark and Hol-land. Denmark, however, is estimated land. Denmark, however, is estimated considerably lower by Professor Falbe than Mr. Mulhall, and his figures would

The American Figures. The latest figures for the United States are contained in the census of 1800, and give a total valuation of property located in the country of \$55.0%. Of 1500. No account is taken of newstiable accurities or of the \$100 that property may not be owned where located, but all tangible property is valued in but all tangible property is valued in the locality where it is found. High lives and lets live.

of Kingston, who is well known to readers of The Tribune for his accurate

weather forecasts that have appeared in our columns each month, and as the

inventor of the "Electris Eye," a mar-velous combination of the telescope, mi-

croscope and electric photographic ap

paratus. There seems no question that by the aid of the electric eye Professor Coles has succeeded in solving one of

valuations are placed upon the lands of the western states, so that the per capita valuation of Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Arizona is several times that of great manufacturing states of the east. If some allowance were made a for excessive valuation in these cases and for foreign capital invested in the United States, a deduction of 5 per cent. should probably be made from the reported total. This would afford a valuation of about \$1,000 per capita, or \$5,000 for a family of five. This valuation is very unevenly divided throughout the country, but not so unevenly as if the property was reported where owned instead of where located. Throwing out the new states, where high land values afford such excessive valuations per capita, the District of Colombia stood at the head of the list in 1890 with a per capita valuation of \$1,409; New York, \$1,400; Illinois, \$1,309, and Massachusetts, \$1,500, and Masa

BICYCLE ETIQUETTE.

iome Things That Need to be Defined by the Law of Custon

From the Chicago Times-Herald. There has been a good deal written about the professional etiquette of the bicycle, but the feeble few who behave in accordance with the laws of com-mon civility are nowhere, pitted against a sgreat racing clan of barbarlans. Nothing pleases an expert rider so much as to whiz in between a gentleman and a lady, riding together, or to crowd in between a lady and the curb, which, if she is at all nervous, nearly sends her off As for manners, the average bicyclist never had and never will have any. He is, when clad in the will have any. He is, when that it the ordinary garments of the street, the same "gent" who walks over you in the crowded car, or sits on you. He is to be avoided everywhere, but when you can't avoid him and he is mounted break him on the wheel.

One man of my acquaintance was much annoyed by wheelmen "scorch-ers" who passed him on the wrong side of the road. If the left was better, they or the road. If the left was better, they stuck to it, no matter who might legitlimately claim it at the time as the right, going the other way. The result was, he said, that as he religiously obeyed custom and law, he found himself perpetually forced to the bad side of the street. He accordingly one day, seeing a desperate human animal, with a fiendish expression, shooting his chin out beyond his handle bars, and with no intention of turning from the wrong stand he had taken, dismounted rapid-ly, and planted himself, with the wheel broadside on, directly in front of the oncoming wheeler. A large crash en-sued, and the man, cursing and shout-ing, came to a good deal of grief. He was so clearly in the wrong, that when the thing was explained to him, he picked up the fragments of himself and wheel and limped away. In dealing with the unreasonable, use military persuasion. When they don't do of themselves what they are compelled by law to do, make them by force of others. There will never be any place for respectable bivyeling until a few example

pectable blygling until a few examples are made of the lawless.

Nothing, aparently, but an injury to his wheel, can teach the vainglorious, pompous, reckless scorcher any lesson. He cannot see that without whistle, bell, or voice, he has not a perfect right to run amuck through a mixed crowd of men, women, children and carriages, trusting to his speed and nerve to push everything aside. People are learning, however, that he is not as dangerous as he seems, and several of these autocrats have been, by a little firmness is quite remindful of and compares fav-and decision on the part of their vic-orably with Saratoga, Lenox, Newport tims, given some glorious falls and a and other summer resorts that we have SUN SPOTS ARE PASSING PLANETS.

St. Paul, she is rich in picturesqueness and in beauty of environment. Minneapolis is a city modern in tone and progressive in spirit, with a keen appreciation of the beautiful. This enterprising city lies at the Falls of St. Anthony, a site with unexcelled water power. Clustered around these great falls stand those colossal flouring mills that have been the pride and glory of Minneapolls. Within this city are the largest flouring mills in the world, huge lumber mills and other manufactories, which contribute to its weekth. Minneapolls. which contribute to its wealth. Minne apolis manufactures more flour than any other city in the world. The daily capacity of its twenty-five mills is nearly 49,000 barrels, which turned out in 1893 over nine million barrels of flour. The value of this product was near

\$43,000,000.

An enumeration of the immense business of one of these many flour mills may be of interest. We visited Pills-bury-Washburn, No. 1. It is called "the eighth wonder of the world." Its ca-pacity is 9,500 barrels daily. That of the five mills is over 22,000 barrels. They require daily 400 freight cars, or twenty trains of twenty cars each, to supply the wheat and remove the flour. It is said these mills alone could feed two cities as large as New York. They run night and day, employing 250 hands. As a Lumber Sie.

site for the manufacture of dumber it has no superior. Its fifteen saw mills manufactured in 1893 over 400,000,000 feet of lumber and over 175,-000,000 shingles. These figures furnished by the board of trade seem too enormous for belief. The growth of its manufacturing interests otherwise since its settlement in 1849 has been steady and

Minneapolis is a handsome hough less than thirty years old. On its site, though beautiful by nature, much has been done to add to its natural attractiveness. It is much better laid out with broader streets and avenues than St. Paul. The Mississippi river cuts it in twain, but being utilized for its great mills loses none of its scenic attraction. Within its city limits are a dozen little lakes which add to the beauty of as many handsome parks which cover a total area of 1,500 acres. Lakes Harriet and Calhoun in close proximity are the most popular and beautiful, but the residents of both St. Paul and Minneapolis are fortunate in having within easy access two other of the most beautiful of Minnesota's ten thousand lakes—White Bear and Minnetonka. They are celebrated for the beauty of their scenery and sumptuous hotel accommodations. The lat-ter is appropriately railed the "Sara-toga of the northwest." Minneapolis toga of the northwest. Minneapoils vies with St. Paul in public parks and pleasure grounds. The attractive Como park and lake is a daily resort for the citizens of both cities. The fine turnouts on this pleasant summer evening is quite remindful of and compares fav-orably with Saratoga, Lenox, Newport

St. Paul's Formidable Rival.

Minneapolis covers an area of fiftythree square miles. The business blocks are elegant and stately, and the private residences are notable for their beauty. residents own their own homes is worthy of note. There are thirty-two compartment houses of most imposing design and architectural beauty. One of its palatial edifices is the great West hotel, which cost with its elegant furniture \$2,000,000. Six daily and two weekly papers are published here. There are nine public libraries and twenty-one social clubs, seven national public schools; eleven railroads center public schools; eleven railroads center here. It is a pleasure in turning to the religious statistics to be able to state that the city has 172 churches and 175 Sunday schools. Nineteen per cent. of the population attend Sunday school, and in this respect vies with Providence, R. J., and Alleghany for the third place among all cities of the Union. In the matter of church additions. In the matter of church edifices Minne-apolis has one for every 1,200 of her people, while New York has one for people, while New York has one for every 2,465, Boston one for every 1,600, Chicago one for every 2,981, St. Louis one for every 2,800 of her citizens, and Brooklyn, N. Y., the City of Churches east, has one for every 1,388. Minneap-

east, has one for every 1,388. Minneap-olls beats the record.

Another redeeming feature of this city are the "patrol limits," by which the drinking saloons are confined to the business districts. These limits were established several years ago by special act of the legislature, and to-day commands the approval and sup-port of the best of the community irreport of the best of the community irre-spective of partisan connections. In politics Minneapolis is strongly Repub-

lican.

The population of the city by the late census is 200,000. Sixty per cent, of the voters are foreign born. The Scandi-navian element is numerically and influentially strongest. They are a frugal people, owning their own homes

Mr. William Thornton, of 127 W. Market Street, Explains How and Why He Did It.

From the Eimira Gazette. Old age has many infirmities, none of which are more prevalent than kidney disrders. Have you ever noticed how the old people complain of backache, lame back, and general listlessness? And there are many other symptoms of which they do not speak, such as bloating of the limbs, painful and infrequent urination or excessveness of the urinary discharge. Most people think they are too old to find relief and cure, but this is not so. No better evidence than the following, which comes from an Elmira citizen, who has been cured of a very severe case at 77 years of age. Mr. William Thornton, of 127 West Market street, speaks of his case in this way: "I am 77 years old. I have been afflicted with that dreadful complaint afficted with that dreaded complaint (kidney disease) for over ten years, making my old age a burden. I was so bad as to be forced to carry a belt at all times, and, when my suffering became beyond endurance, I would put on the belt, drawendurance, I would put on the belt, drawing it tightly around me and buckle it, thus bringing an extreme pressure over the kidneys; this, undoubtedly, forced the urine out, a function which the kidneys themselves had become too diseased to perform. My condition I put down to a strain I received. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I was much suprised, as the ailment was so severe and so long standing, while I had tried many remedies without any relief whatever. The pain I standing, while I had tried many remedies without any relief whatever. The pain I have experienced at times from straining in my efforts to discharge the urine was simply awful. I have done away with the use of my leather belt, and the pain has all gone, and I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all afflicted with kidney and urinary disorders."

For sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffale, N. T., sele agents for the U. S.

Pen Pictures by an Old Traveler of Picturesque Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—There is no more delightful trip than the tenmile electric tide between St. Paul sand Minneapolis. The traveler passing between the two cities finds himself in the one before he realizes that he is out of the other, so closely have they grown together in spite of them. moral tone of the city is due to the early settlers from New York and Puri-tan New England, a feature as noticeable as in Scranton and Honesdale. J. E. RICHMOND.

THE LATEST EL DORADO.

llam!in Garland Describes His Impres sions of Cripple Creek, Col., and Tells How One Has to Travel to Get There. One morning at 5 o'clock the mist and

the clouds began to break in the west, and up into the clear air the crown of Pike's Peak rose, gleaming with snow, clear cut as carved marble against the blue sky. The streams, bank full, came singing down the guiches, and the teamsters of the roads were merry as bobolinks or the toads singing in the pools. Great searfy rolls of cloud lay along the middle heights, and spots of lesser clouds crept slowly round the higher peaks, like weary birds seeking resting place after the storm. To the east all was dark, gray, forbidding. On such a morning I went from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek over the Midland raffway, which runs through the Ute Pass, keeping Pike's Peak on the left. It was a magnificent ride. The train climbs constantly, attaining at

Divide a height of 10,000 feet above the sea. From Divide we turned sharply to the left, circling the great peak, stopping at Gillett and Grassy. At Gillett are a couple of "chlorination mills," for the reduction of ore, and a race track. One of the highest race tracks in the world, I suppose, 10,060 feet above the sea. Gillett was for a time the terminal of the Cripple Creek branch of the Midland and is located in a beautiful mountain meadow, with smooth green slopes to the west and the rugged foot-hills of Pike's Peak to the east.

In a Genuine Old Stage.

At Grassy we took stage for Cripple Creek. It was the real thing. An over-Lind stagfe which held nine inside and six on top, and which was "too low for a tall man and too narrow for a fat man, and a h— of a place to put a woman anyhow." And yet it once carried thousands of passengers from east to west.

It was drawn by six lean, hunched, incredibly strong mountain horses. No exactly bronchos, but near it. road was muddy and steep and the stage rolled till the woman shrieked and the fat men clung to the hickory framework. We could hear the cruel swish and vicious pop of the whip, but could see little. A row of boots hung over the roof, a movable ballast which probably saved us from overturning. When the vehicle lurched to the left the boots shifted to the right, to the wild cries of those within: "Shift yer ballast!"

There came a time when the hill grew steeper, and most of the passengers alighted to walk up the long slope. Then began painful puffing and whistling and explosive cries. The rare air demanded the utmost expansion of the lungs, and the tenderfoot walked with wide-open mouth and roaring breath. A sharp pain came into the chest. I, for one, felt as if I had been running a long distance in zero-cold air. My lungs seemed seared and my pulse throbbed painfully.

First View of Cripple Creek. We topped the swell at last looked away over Cripple Creek. At first sight it seemed a handful of yellow blocks sprinkled in the warm hollow between smooth, grassy, gray-green hills. yond it ranges of brown foothills and blue ranges of secondary mountains lead to the Sangre de Cristo range of mountain peaks, white with snow, soft as the clouds just above them and more than 14,000 feet high. The wholle prospect was of the most gigantic magnitude, yet it possessed the delicacy in coloring of a flower.

The wind, pure as the snowy peaks, came amiably over the smooth, sunny slopes, making the blood rush like a galloping horse. Clouds, wind and sunshine strove together to make the hour memorable. The setting of this town of mingled glory and infamy must, therefore, be said to be most magnificent. All about on the rounded slopes wrere prospectors' pits and dumps of reddish or terra cotta rock. Every hillside was pitted with these-broken out in a sort of terra cotta rash, with here and there a windlass with a blue denimed miner winding wearily. Further down stream holsters were at work. Occasionally blasts boomed forth like the sound of cannon.

Most of the pits and trenches are the work of prospectors. Others are made to show in making a claim. Some of them are mines. We passed by several of these shafts where men were working with pick and shovel in the good old way, pushing out or winding out by hand their buckets of rock. Others had horses and a very handy "power" for lifting the carrier.

Gold Seeking Is Paramount.

Entering the stage again, we whirled with some flourish into the town. At near view it was a singular collection of buildings. Here was an old log ranchnouse, there a shock, half tent and half cellar, and beyond an ambitious brick block. Everything looked like a camp, and so it is called. "When did you come to camp?" they ask, instead of using the word town or city.

The camp, we'll say, is less than four years old and looks to be newer than that. It swarms with people; all sorts of people. Englishmen in helmet hats; Scotchmen in visor caps; miners in tall laced boots and clay-covered hats; cowboys with sombreros; capitalists and professional men in smart clothing. and prospectors in sagging gray shirts and shaggy beards, just down from the higher altitudes.

At the hotel, before the big fireplace snapping with fierce energy, they gather to talk of mines-nothing but mines. In the first half hour I heard again and again these phrases:

"It's running well." "He took out \$100,000 last month." "They struck it again on Globe Hill

"Started from the grass roots and struck it at an angle."

"Some of it runs and some of it On the counter lay a big hunk of gray

rock which sparkled with precious metal—not in color of gold, but of sil-ver. In everything I was minded that



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The professor says that "when these planets reach the sun-line of our earth we only see a small portion of them, but they gradually unveil as they near

but they gradually unveil as they near the center of the sun, much like the unveiling of the moon. Numerous planets are constantly passing around the sun, and as often as they pass between the earth and sun we feel their disturbing influences."

Professor C. Coles made a bold statement over a year ago in his remarkable astrological forecast of the sun's celipse and challenged the whole acientific world to disprove the theory, that the corona was produced by an increased voltage of the sun's rays, striking/the moon and giancing off in all directions. His challenge has never been disproved.

them, he took a snap shot. No sooner had his eye caught sight of the picture than he exclaimed, I have it! I see!

These spots are planets—unknown planets passing between the sun and earth.

No. 5 is nearer to the sun than No. 4 and at a right angle to receive the re-

flections of the sun's rays from planet No. 4, which illuminates it sufficiently to see its land and water. As No. 4 passed slowly away from No. 5 he found

that No. 5 became more illuminated.
The next morning he took a snap shot at No. 5 with all the powers of the electric eye, and got photo as seen in figure 3. This photo plainly shows land

and water, rivers and mountain ranges, and proves beyond a doubt that what is known as "sun-spots" are really un-known planets passing around the sun —a planetary system that we do not

know anything about as yet. This un-doubtedly is one of the greatest dis-coveries ever made and will immortal-

ize the name of Coles.

the greatest problems that have puz-zled modern men of science. The views of Galileo and others of that day were that the "spots" were on the surface of the sun, and that they were carried around by the rotation of the sun, and such are the views held by Figure 2 is an enlarged photo of Nos.

Recent Wonderful Discoveries Made by Prof. Coles,

the Kingston Astronomer.

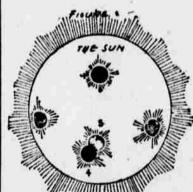


Figure 1, showing the sun and the planets (sun-spots) passing over it as they are seen in the photographs.

astronomers of the present day. But we have never been told just what the spots are. All the explanations of-fered today are as vague and conjectural as were those of the ancients, and involving as much uncertainty and

contradiction.

Professor Young says we can look into the dark center of these sun spots, as into a funnel, to the depth of probably 5,000 miles.
All of the great astronomers are unan-

imous in agreeing that in many in-stances where the sun spot is forming there is a gradual unveiling of the dark underlying body until the perfect spot is disclosed. In other cases flery whisps seem to leap from behind the dark centers, like flames breaking around and over an

opposing obstacle.

Professor C. Coles, whose wonderful discoveries are surprisingful Christendom, has discovered, by the aid of his long distance photoscope or electric eye that what is now known as sunprots are in reality unknown planets. spots are in reality unknown planets passing between the earth and sun. Professor Coles says that these planpassing between the earth and sun.

Professor Coles says that these planets get in such close contiguity to each other that the increased voltage of the sun's rays envelopes them in an all embracing electrical sheen of flame until they appear like a sun within a sun, as shown in large cut marked No. 5."

He says: "If you take a large ball and suspend it into the air a few feet from the ground, then get some one to turn a water hose on it, from the opposite side, you will get a correct idea how the sun's rays strike these planets and giance off in all directions, as does the water on the ball, and makes a fiery appearance like a great flery monster continually changing its positions."

The way in which Professor Coles discovered these planets is as follows:

About the 15th of June, while the professor was taking pictures of the sun, he saw two spots, as shown in discurs it marked 4 and 5, resembling a

Undoubtedly one of the greatest discoveries in modern science has just been made by Professor Charles Coles, of Kingston, who is well known to