ECHOES OF THE ANTE-ROOM

Installation of Officers in Many Masonio Lodges Last Week.

WORKMEN'S GREAT PICNIC AT COURTLAND

Rows of the Week Among the Secret Societies of Omaha-Goats Prefer Grass This Hot Weather-Fraternal Happenings.

The installation of officers by the Ancient, Free and Accepted Mason lodges of the state has been occupying the attention of the Masons during the past two weeks. The Ewing lodge installed its officers Saturday evening, July 1, a small number of invited guests witnessing the ceremonies. Following the installation ceremonies a banquet was given by the ladies at the leading hotel of the city. The officers installed are as follows: H. V. Hileman, W. M.; W. R. Bolding, S. W.; E. C. French, J. W.; D. Brion, T.; G. H. Benson, S.; A. A. Ege, S. D.; L. A. Combes, J. D.; W. W. Bethea and F. R. Bignold Ss., and O. W. Farrell, T. Blue Valley lodge of Wilber held a public installation the same evening, the visitors being numerous. The coremonies were per formed by Dr. L. E. Goodell, assisted by J. H. Grimm. Chaplain Diffenbacher delivered a short and interesting address. The following are the officers: G. H. Tracy, W. M.; P. F. Dodson, S. W.; C. B. Goodell, J. W.; J. F. Chaloupka, T.; S. C. Heliker, S.; Joseph F. Kyle, C.; F. J. Robertson, S. D.; T. J. Taylor, J. D.; R. M. Thompson and W. L. Love, S.; R. F. Clarke, T.

Love, S.; R. F. Clarke, T. Amity lodge No. 160 of Hay Springs installed its officers Saturday, July 8 (St. John's day). The new officers are: C. Patterson, W. M.; W. M. Ford, S. W.; J. W. Mosser, J. W.; F. M. Godfrey, S. D.; Joe Bell, J. D.; B. Cornell, tyler; C. E. Mays, T., and M. P. Musser S.

and M. P. Musser, S.
The officers installed by Wisner lodge are as follows: N. C. Sears, W. M.; H. D. Deily, S. W.; W. Armstrong, J. W.; L. S. Strain, T.; H. Kinzel, S.; A. J. West, S. D.; W. T. Grimes, J. T.; Dr. L. Riley and O. R. Thompson, S.; J. W. Brill, T.
Plumb lodge No. 186 of Grant has installed officers as follows: W. M., D. J. Fink; S. W., V. A. Caunon; S. D., W. L. Rutledge; J. D., C. H. Collier; S. D. E. Gray; T. P. R. John-V. A. Caunon; S. D., W. L. Rutledge; J. D., C. H. Collier; S., D. E. Gray; T., P. R. John-

Son; T. J. B. Furman.
The following are the newly installed officers of Amythyst lodge No. 100 of Gandy:
A. P. Tarbox, M.; I. N. Froman, S. W.; W.
T. Banks, J. W.; J. H. Hughes, T.; S. E.
Douglass, S.; F. E. Witt, S. D.; C. M.
Fisher, J. D.; John Coen, T.; G. C. Copley,
W. M. Wilcox, S.'s.
Musti The lodge No. 186 of Tilden installed

Mystic Tie lodge No. 166 of Tilden installed its new officers as follows: C. E. Burnham, W. M.; B. H. Mills, S. W.; T. F. McDonald, J. W.; R. L. Williams, S. D.; Allen Hop-kins, J. D.; C. H. Snider, tyler.

There will be a special meeting of Ne-braska lodge No. 1 at Free Mason's hall, Sunday, July 9, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral services of our late brother, William P. Rouse. All master masons in-vited. E. R. Duffle, master.

Knights of Pythias.

Dauntless No. 59 is the name of the new lodge recently instituted at Wood River by Grand Chancellor Dale. The Shelton, Gibbon and Grand Island lodges sent delegations, among which were numbered some good workers. The officers of the new lodge are: H. M. Jones, P. C.; S. N. Taylor, C. C.; D. F. Miller, V. C.; A. B. Kerk, P.; C. W. Hooten, M. of W.; W. A. Colwell, K. R. and S.; J. Forsythe, M. of F.; C. W. Mercer, M. of E.; M. I. McCarty, M. at A.; I. H. Shick, I. G.; M. C. Wingert, O. G.

Another new lodge is Olympic No. 82, of Battle Creek, instituted by Grand Chancel.

Battle Creek, instituted by Grand Chancel Union lodge of Madison had the work in charge and it was an all night's task. The officers are as follows: R. D. Scott, past chancellor; J. M. Bush, chancellor commander; J. J. Daniel, vice chancellor; J. F. Hester, prelate; Ed Tanner, master of work; A. K. Worrick, keeper of records and seal: William Bates, master of finance; J. L. Knesel, master of exchequer; A. G. Moyer, master at arms; A. Callun, inner

guard; W. B. Fuerst, outer guard.

The infant lodge of the jurisdiction is located at Scribner. Grand Chancellor Dale instituted the same under the most auspi gious circumstances. The officers chosen are as follows: George Huffman, P. C.; A. Lodnisky, C. C.; Henry Schnak, V. C.; F. A. Schultz, P.; G. H. Hoffman, M. of W.; H. Loewenstein, K. R. and S.; I. Edelmaier, M. of F.; H. Boll, M. of E.; C. Ehlers, M. at A.; H. Seidel, I. G.; Can T. Tellyet, O. G. A. division of the uniformed rank will soon

be organized at Neligh.

The second annual ball of Saladin lodge of Silver Creek, recently given, proved an enjoyable success. A fine piane now graces the lodge rooms of

Couer de Leon lodge. Hon. Will B. Dale, grand chancellor of Nebraska, was in Omaha Monday evening and attended the meeting of Myrtle lodge No. 2. He was accompanied by several members of the Columbus lodge and they were given an exhibition of the work of Myrtle's team. The knight's degree was conferred on two candidates. Mr. Dale pronounces the order in Nebraska as prospering beyond measure new lodges being instituted regularly and the membership climbing up steadily. The Omaha knights have commenced

talking of the reception and entertainment for the grand lodge, which convenes in this city in October. As several hundred memrs of the order from all parts of the state will be present it will prove no casy matter to handle the crowd, but the Omaha boys are noted for meeting all demands and when it comes to dispensing hospitality they are perfectly at home.

Order of the Eastern Star.

Fidelity Chapter No. 46 of Shelton in stalled the new officers Wednesday evening. Subsequent to the interesting ceremonies refreshments were served, and the evening passed in social intercourse. The officers passed in social intercourse. The officers are as follows: W. M., Mrs. J. H. Heatherington; W. P., J. F. Lippencott; A. M., Miss Ella Bradley; C., Miss Nellie Harman; A. C., Mrs. J. W. Owen; S., Mrs. C. S. Bailey; T., Mrs. B. F. Sammons; Ada, Mrs. M. E. Gilbert; Ruth, Mrs. George Mortimer; Esther, Miss Belle Bentley; Martha, Mrs. A. H. Morris; Electa, Mrs. O. C. Hancock; C., Mrs. J. F. Lippencott; W., Mrs. W. H. Bentley; S. George Thomas; O. Mrs. G. C. ntley; S., George Thomas; O., Mrs. G. C. Paxton

Paxton.

Clay Center chapter installed officers
Tuesday evening as follows: W. P., H. E.
Stein; W. M., Mrs. Jennie Stein; A. M., Mrs.
Ida Gillette; S. G. A. Shike; T., George
Cinnamon; C., Mrs. Nettle Gardner; A. C.,
Mrs. Sadie Martin; Adab, Mrs. Emilia Shike; Ruth, Mrs. Sarah Tuttle; Esther, Mrs. George Cinnamon; Martha, Miss

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A new lodge has been organized at Grant with a charter membership of twenty-five. Tuesday of this week will be Odd Fellows day at the Fremont Chautauqua assembly and a large number of Omaha members of the

order will be present. The orator of the day will be Representative J. S. Hoagland of North Platte. North Platte.

Rebekah locge No. 44 of South Omaha has installed the following officers: Mrs. A. V. Miller, N. G.; Mrs. George Housman, V. G.; Mrs. Claud Talbot, T.; Miss Cora Morrison,

The Omaha lodges installed newly elected

officers the past week. Monday night State lodge No. 10 installed its officers, Allemanen lodge No. 8 Wednesday evening, Canton Exra Millard No. 1 Thursday evening and Omaha lodge No. 2 Friday evening. Tuesday evening of this week Beacon lodge No. 20 will install its officers. Modern Woodmen of America.

A camp of Woodmen was instituted at Gandy last week, with a large charter mem bership. Following are the officers of the camp: V. C., B. F. Williams; W. A., J. M. Caress; E. B., O. N. Callender; C., S. E. Douglass; E. J. L. Brown; W., S. T. Dixon; S., William Thomas; board of managers, D. N. Callender, C. C. Banks and John Penner. The members of Ivy camp, No. 2, Royal Neighbors, attended the funeral services of their departed neighbor, Mrs. C. E. Satterfield, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clogic. The services were held at 644 South Seventeenth

The date for the picnic to be given by camp 120 at Courtland beach has been ausounced for Tuesday of this week. The

committee in charge is composed of W. E. Cady, C. H. T. Riepen, J. E. Van Gilder and C. W. Reed, with D. I. Thornton as master of ceremonies. The afternoon will be devoted to amusements and some of them will be worth miles going to witness. The follow-ing races and prizes have been arranged for: Gentlemen's sack race, sack of flour; ladies' egg race, souvenir spoon; fat men's race, walking stick; gents' running race, Woodman gold pin; ladies' running race, slik parasol; gents' walking race, pair of sippers; gents' bost race, box of cigars; ladies' bost race, pair of kid gloves. Luncheon will be served at 6:30 o'clock and dancing will be commenced at 7:30. The Gate City orchestra will provide the music, and the Woodman are anticipating a pleasant time. Gentlemen's sack race, sack of flour; ladies

Ancient Order of United Workmen Omaha Workmen celebrated the natal day appropriate style. A basket picnic at Courtland beach was the feature and it proved a magnificent success. Fully 500 Workmen and their families feasted at the beach under the shade trees at the noon hour. During the afternoon and evening they joined with the vast throng assembled there in the festivities and had a royal good

Hebron ledge No. 123 has elected officers as follows for the ensuing year: E. H. Headley, M. W.; Robert Ralston, F.; H. Hockett, O.; F. W. Hobensee, R.; B. F. Young, F. S.; J. A. Agers, R. S.; Charles Howell, G.; G. M. Fowler, I. W.; Aaron Wilkinson, O. W.

Wilkinson, O. W.
Wahoo Workmen celebrated the Fourth in grand style. The local lodge gave a regular old style Fourth of July celebration. The people of that town and the county turned out in crowds and fully 3,000 of them were there. The speeches were good, the music fine, the fireworks beautiful, and everybody had an enjoyable time.

Monday of next week will be Ancient

Monday of next week will be Ancient Order of United Workmen day at the Fremont Chautauqua assembly, and it will be made an occasion of great interest to the members of the order. At 2:30 in the after-noon Grand Master Workman Tate will de-liver the address of the day, and there will be speaking by other prominent members. The Omaha lodges have endeavored to secure a large enough crowd to run a 'special train on that day, but the project has been abandoned and those who are inclined will go on the regular trains, one fare for the round trip being announced. A large num-

ber will attend.
Union Pacific lodge No. 17 of this city has Chion Pacific lodge No. 17 of this city has elected the following officers: William H. Woods, P. M. W.; Henry McCoy, M. W.; John O. Palmer, F.; I. N. Woodside, O.; George B. Johnston, R.; Eli Garrett, F.; S. R. Patten, R.; O. Hochman, G.; E. R. Gilli-gan, I. W.; A. W. Faith, O. W.; E. E. Womersley, J. P. Lord, Howard Cook, S. M. Camphell, examiners. Campbell, examiners.

Campbell, examiners.

Washington lodge No. 27. Degree of Honor, of this city has chosen officers as follows for the ensuing year: Mrs. William Turner, P. C. of H.; Mrs. S. R. Patten, C. of H.; Mrs. M. Smith, L. of H.; Mrs. William Taylor, C. of E.; Mrs. Lou Pixley, R.; Mrs. M. C. Mitchell, F.; Mrs. C. W. Beach, R.; Miss Mattie Stringer, L. U.; Mrs. Lohnes, I. W.; Mrs. Innes, O. W.
The grand lodge of the Degree of Honor

for this jurisdiction will assemble in Geneva in October. The lodges are preparing for the annual election of representatives, which takes place in the near future.

RELIGIOUS.

There are 20,000 German Catholics in San

Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, a professor of Trinity College, Hartford, and secretary of the House of Bishops, has been elected bishop of the Episcopal church in Vermont. There are forty-seven Chinese temples in the United States, valued at \$62,000, claiming 100,000 worshipers. Forty of these temples are in California. four in New York, two in Idaho, and one in Oregon.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness is the only viving member of the class of 1820 (Har vard). He is 91 years old, but though he is the senior alumnus Dr. Russell of Barre, Mass, is one year ahead of him in the span The most liberal contributor to the Meth

odist Episcopal Mission in Singapore is a Chinese banker, Mr. Tan Jiakkim. He gave \$1,500 for the mission in that city, and col-lected from his Chinese friends nearly \$5,000 more. Probably the largest idol in the world is

the "Sleeping Idol" in Bangkok. It is at least 160 feet long, and is made of brick, and heavily gilded. The feet are five feet long, and the soles are beautifully inlaid with mathematical strengthesis. mother-of-pearl. Jay Gould's daughter is erecting a church at Roxbury, N. Y., to be dedicated to the memory of the great financier. Unadorned,

it is to cost \$150,000, and its furnishings are to be of the richest that are admissable in a nouse of worship. Six years ago there was not an organized Universalist church in California, Now

there are six with 480 communicants churches have been erected at a cost of over \$100,000. They have raised over \$10,000 during the past year for church work and over \$50,000 for educational and charitable inter-

The Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Pro-testant Episcopal church have made their annual appropriations for work in this country, amounting to \$258,435. Of this sum \$57,-890 is for work among the colored people in the south, and \$41,295 for work among the

Rev. Dean Gunn priest of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of New York city, will probably be selected to fill the vacant chair in the see of Concordia, Kan. At a recent meeting of the archbishop and bishops of the diocese, held at Dubuque, Father Dean's name was the first choice of the three sent to Rome.

The committee on the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the first bishop of Albany, which occurs next year, has decided to build a chapter house as a fitting recognition of Bishop Donne's labors. Rev. Charles S. Olmsted of Cooperstown is secretary of the committee, which desires to raise \$25,000.

When President Dwight of Yale conducts services in the college chapel he usually prefaces his prayer by saying: "Let us unite in prayer." At the close of last term, however, he rose in his dignified manner and observed: Gentlemen, this is the last time we shall meet for devotional exercises during the present college year. Let us therefore unite in prayer and thanksgiving." The Yale mer are wondering if he really meant it.

An edition of the bible in Syriac, which is soon to be issued by the American Bible society, almost simultaneous with the discovery of one of the early Syriac texts of the new testament in an eastern convent. leads to curious reflection, says the New York Tribune. Among the Syrians the estament had its origin, and the remains of their old tevts are af great value to modern scholars in settling the wording of the Scriptures. Yet our missionaries turn round and spend years in translating from English for the present inhabitants of western Asia the book which in a measure came to us from their fathers. Truly, the candlestick seems to have been taken away from some of the churches.

All the cooking at a club house in a westorn city is done by electricity. The meats broiled by the process are so quickly cooked that there is little chance for them to lose either juice or flavor, and for that reason they are nearly perfect. All sorts of utensils and apparatus are now manufactured for convenience in electric cooking, as the visitor to the Electric building at the World's fair will discover when he sees the tea ket-tles, coffee pots, sauce pans, broilers and chafing dishes. The electric oven is an admirable invention, fitted with a glas that it is unnecessary to open while the cooking is in progress, and a thermometer that shows the exact degree of heat in use. The oveus do not heat the place where they are used, as they are of Russian iron lined with wood and ashes, thus preventing radia-ion. They are lighted by incandescent amps. Electric flat irons that one may iron with all day are also to be had.

Irvin W. Larimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Ia., says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, football players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. Mr. Larimore has used two bottles Mr. Larimore has used two bottles of Pain Balm and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one-half the time usually required. It also cures rheumatism. For sale by drug-

EVE'S DAUGHTERS TEMPTED

Woman's Serpent of This Day Beguiles Her to Drink.

ALARMING SPREAD OF ALCOHOLISM

The Drink Habit Gathering Dangerous Headway in the Highest Social Ranks of New York-What the Doctors Think About It.

Three cases, very similar and very unusual, have crept into the New York police reports of the past four weeks. Taken as isolated facts they were sad enough, but as straws, showing which way the wind of custom blows, they were

of startling significance. The chief figure in each of these cases was a woman of education, culture, and position, and of sufficient beauty and womanliness to win love. Yet, at the head of each pitiful tale was written the word-drunkard!

was the first. She was taken from the Everett house, where she was suffering from the effects of a prolonged debauch. She died in Bellevue hospital, without regaining sufficient consciousness to make any statement. The second was the case of Mrs. Bruce Crane, the wife of the artist, She was brought into the police court in a state of intoxication. Her husband accompanied her and broke down completely as he told the story of his ineffectual efforts to reform her. She was sent to some institution. The third woman was Mrs. Frank W. Palmer, who was found dead in her room at the United States hotel. Alcoholism was the cause. She had been reared in wealth and luxury, had been carefully educated, and had led the choir and played the organ in an Episcopal church. Three such cases, one following close upon the heels of another, would seem to have some unusual significance. Did they indicate that there is an increase of drinking and drunkenness among women? If so, what is the cause?

In the first place, there is such an increase. This fact was questioned by some of the sources of information consulted by the New York Sun reporter, but it is proved by the reports of Bellevue hospital, as well as by the police The register at Bellevue shows that in 1888 the number of female alcoholic patients was 875; in 1889 there were in 1890, 1,028; in 1891, 1,154, and in 1.012: 1892, 1.211. Thus there was an increase of 366 cases, or about 38 per cent in four years. Of course, there was a definite increase in population during the same time, but the ratio was far less than that of the advance in alcoholism.

These reports show another interesting fact. Of the 875 cases in 1888 only four teen were fatal, while of the 1,211 cases in 1892 there were fifty-five who died in the hospital. This shows that the fatal cases were more than trebled during the period when the admissions increased only 37 per cent. Drunkenness is therefore not only much more general among women, but the vice is also becoming more destructive in its consequences. This record of facts tallies well with a

statement made by Dr. W. E. Brill. visiting physician to Mount Sinai hos-The reporter asked Dr. Brill if pital. he considered that alcoholism was on the increase among women. "As a habit, perhaps not. But as a disease, ves." replied the doctor.

"By 'a habit' of drinking, I mean mania, the name by which physicians call alcoholism when it is a disease, is a morbid appetite, which recurs at intervals with irresistible force. This species of drinking is on the increase. cause is nervous degeneration, to which

'What is the distinction between the

Americans are particularly liable.' T. B. Crothers, M. D., in an interesting article recently published in a medi-cal journal, says: "The term alcohol-ism is generally used to describe a class of cases which have become disease by continued and excessive use of alcohol In reality an increasing number of these cases begin to use spirits in excess suddenly and pass rapidly into the chronic state. The use of alcohol is only a symptom and the cases are not those of true alcoholism, because they are due to other causes. Inebriety would be a more accurate term."

Dr. Crothers goes on to say that the moderate drinker of the past has in a measure disappeared. Now we have the impulsive, maniacal drinker, who after brief preliminary stages, becomes an excessive user of spirits. In this class come the periodical inebriates, who, at fixed intervals, develop an un-controllable appetite. The interval between these attacks is often exactly regular. In one case it was ninety-one days and two hours: in another, sixty-two days and four hours. It is this abnor-, diseased appetite for liquor which

Dr. Brill says is growing more common among women. Admitting the fact that drunkenness is more prevalent, the question arises as to the class of society in which it has gained the most ground. It is true that there has been an increase in the drink ing habit among the lower classes but it is not a striking one. Such institutions, for example, as the Isaac T. Hooper Home at 210 Second avenue, accommodate about the same number year after year, with but little variation. The Magdalen Home on Eighty-eighth street has received about 250 inmates a year for the last twenty or thirty years, with very little difference among the annual records. The police reports show an increasing percentage of arrests of women of this class, but observant men and women of the world claim that it is in the upper ranks of society that

alcoholism is making its gains. The statement has been often made that New York society women are more given to drinking intoxicating liquors than are the women of any other city in the country. This is unquestionably true if the range of comparison is lim ited to northern and western places. It may be that the traditional use of liquor in the south brings its cities nearer to the mark. One thing, however, is absolutely certain, and that is that in no city in the United States, San Francisco perhaps excepted, is there so general a public indulgence in wine by women as in New York. San Francisco furthermore, is not exactly a parallel case, for the class of women who drink in public there is of a distinctly differ ent order from the society women of

The time-honored remarks about the feminine habit of snatching fifteen minutes from an arduous shopping tour to lunch off ice cream and cold water must be revised. Perhaps it is because their mothers followed this custom that the resent generation thirsts after some thing hot and stimulating. At any rate a growing proportion of feminine shoppers, and callers, and matinee goers, have taken to dropping into their favorite restaurant and ordering something which comes in a long-stemmed glass and is not taken with a spoon. At Maillard's the essentially feminine

bill of fare, with its croquettes and salads and ice bream, does not even turn the page to announce the sherry cobblers, milk punches, egg nogs, and other conceptions with which the less reckless feminine thirst is assuaged. At the Brunswick, Delmonico's, the Waldorf, or any other of the fashionable restaurants, the fairest and most irreproachable women may be seen any day sipping cocktails, cordiais or French liquors. In the evening, the ladies at the table drink whatever is or-

dered by the host.

The more harmless of wines, such as claret and sherry, are apparently for-saken in public. It is champagne at the dinner or theater party at night, and it is a cocktail or some liqueur in the af-

The home dinner and lunch are the

occasions when the regular table wines are in use. There are hundreds of women who drink to this extent and are by no means counted as vic-tims of the liquor appetite. Where they will be in five years it is not safe to predict. Perhaps they will be drinking brandy, whisky, cologne, anything with alcohol in it, to satisfy their mad craving. And then they will die in dilerium tremens and the doctor will kindly shut the door on the family skeleton and sign a death The mysterious case of Minnie Porter certificate with a long Latin name of some disease of the nerves, those mod-ern scapegoats of the ills which flesh is

> A well known woman physician, who has had fifteen years practice in this city, says that she has about ten alcoholic subjects on her list of patients. She does not make a specialty of the thing. These cases came to her by accident, as it were. She would be sent for because the woman or girl was ill, and would, on answering the call, find the patient unmistakably under the influence of liquor.

"In such cases," she says, "I never ake any remark about it. It is of no make any remark about it. use at that time. But the next time I go I say frankly: 'See here, weren't you under the influence of liquor the other day?' They always deny it, but after a little talk I get them to admit it, and then comes the whole story, and a sad enough story it is, too. The older women, I find, have acquired the habit through social drinking. They take wine at their meals, a glass of whisky or a cocktail now and then through the day, and after the social round is over and they are in their own rooms they drink enough 'night caps' to send them stupidly to bed under the care of the maid. By noon the next day the drunken stupor is over. Any calls in the meantime elicit the information that madame is suffering from a severe headache. You know a headache covers a multi-

"What do these women drink?" "Whisky principally. Sometimes brandy. If they cannot get these they will drink cologne or anything containing alcohol.

"How much do they drink?"
"It differs in different cases. Most of them will drink several glasses of whisky straight. The cases which trouble me most are the young women-the girls. With them it is almost always a hered a short time for the case to become one for a physician. One girl, a patient of mine, has at times a mad craving for whisky. She gets-well, drunk-and then she is filled with disgust and remorse at the thought of what she has done. She promised me faithfully some time ago that she would never touch liquor again, but it was not long before I was called there in haste and found

she han been drinking heavily. "She told me afterward that after she gave me the promise to quit she had thrown away every drop of liquor in the house in order to be free from the temptation. She got on all right for a time taking wine with meals, or regularly, until a slight illness came, and with it without any striking effects. Dipso-She said a devil seemed to whisper to her to take just a teaspoonful, but not to take any more. She sent out and got a quart of whisky and took the teaspoonful. That was enough to make her crazy with the appetite, and she drank the whole quart. It would have killed her if nausea had not saved her by bringing it all up again. That was three months ago, and she has kept her promise since then, but"—and the doctor shook his head. "It is hereditary

with her, poor girl." Dr. Grace Peckham Murray said that it is not possible to tell whether drunkenness is on the increase. She admits that drinking is, however. This increase, she says, is merely a reaction. Forty years ago it was more common than it is now. Every one, even ministers and good old deacons, kept all sorts of "hard" and "soft" drinks to offer to their thirsty guests. Intemperance became such a great evil that a reform was necessary. She thinks the temperance movement has seen its height for the present and that a reaction has again set in. The pendulum is swinging back again and hundreds of families who never had wine on their tables ten years ago are serving it now.

Still another woman physician said that in many cases the habit of drinking was preceded and accompanied by the cigarette habit. The extent of the prevalence of this habit among girls and women it would be hard to estimate, and the tobacco habit, so the learned doctor says, induces both thirst and nervous de rangement, both of which conditions make heavy bids to alcoholism.

As for the cause of it all, one man says it is an accompaniment to the increase laxity of morals in critics, particularly in New York. Another says it is be cause of a lack of religious sentiment in the community—two answers which spell the same thing. Another says, and yet others, that it is because this is a luxurious age, and the people who have acquired wealth are living at a home stretch gait, and alcohol is the whip that helps them keep the pace.

whereby the glasses are more securely held However that may be, the serpent which, according to tradition, lurks in the bosom of the wine glass, has apparently begun a second temptation of Eve, and Eve. alas! seems inclined to listen as she did of old.

For 25 cents you can losure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of bowel complaint during the sum-mer. Chamberlain's Collo, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remody is a certain cure for these diseases. It costs but 25 cents. For saic by druggists.

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EDUCATIONAL.

The annual school census shows a gain of 2,000 children in Minneapolis. The senior living graduate of Brown university, it is believed, is Rev. Dr. George Ware Briggs of Cambridge, Mass., a member of the class of 1825, who is now in his

eighty-fourth year. Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic university at Washington; Rev. Thomas R. Lounsbury, Episcopal bishop-elect of Massachusetts; Hon. Richard Olney, attorney general, and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-United States minister to England. were recipients of honorary degrees at the

Harvard commencement. Chancellor Sims of Syracuse university Chancellor Sims of Syracuse university has renewed the announcement of his intended retirement, made at the semi-annual meeting and withdrawn at the unanimous request of the board of trustees. He has occupied the position for nearly thirteen years, and stated at the semi-annual session the other day that he felt that the time had come when he needed a change of occupa-

tion. The university has prospered greatly under his charge.
Ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, it is

Ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, it is understood, will accept the lectureship in United States history recently offered to Dartmouth college by Gardner G. Hubbard of Washington, a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of '41. Mr. Dawes will lecture on the civil and political history of the United States since the civil war. Mr. Hub-bard was a few few and the civil war. bard is one of the warmest friends of the venerable ex-senator and was especially in-terested in the testimonial given to Mr. Dawes by his Massachusetts friends on his retirement from public life.

FURITURE.

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frigerators, \$5.95 and up. Baby carriages, \$3.50 and up. Center tables 25c

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prices the cheapest. We begin as low

as 98c for a watch that will keep good

time and run up to \$25. In making these prices we have not taken into con-

Those who shave themselves and bar-

ber's, attention! Lot of razors to close at 75c. You may find just the one you

want in this lot. They are a bargain. Cost will "cut no figure" in this

watch, clock and jewelry sale. 8-day gong strike clock, \$1.98. Pocket knives,

large assortment best goods made, 5c and upwards. All guaranteed. If a

Axe handles, 25c kind to close at 5

Wash boilers at bargain price of 65c.

Tea kettles, all copper, 98c and \$1.10.

knife breaks we give you a new one.

Hammocks, all at special prices.

and up. Now is your time to get one.

In order to encourage young men to pre-pare themselves for the profession of jour-nalism, the proprietor of the New York Her-ald has founded prizes in six conspicuous American institutions of learning. These prizes are to be awarded annually at Har-vard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, at the College of the City of New York and at the University of New York. The awards are to be made on commencement day or at any to be made on commencement day or at any time chosen by the faculty of each institu-tion. The prizes are to be medals or small sums of money, equivalent in every case to the annual interest earned by \$1,000. Any undergraduate member of the senior class or special student of satisfactory standing, who has taken the prescribed course of his college or university in political science and English literature, may compete for the prize. The competition is to be in the form of essays in English prose on subjects of con-temporaneous interest in the foreign or do-mestic policy of the government of the United States.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

Hats cost Americans \$300,000,000 annually. America produced 294,313 pounds of alum-Ten thousand coal miners are on strike in Kansas and Missouri.

The colored people of Virginia, pay taxes on property valued at \$13,000,000. South Carolina is the largest producer of phosphates in the world, leading with 600,000

A tinplate factory at Eliwood, Ill., has closed, being unable to come to an agreement with its men on the question of wages. A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force. The total production of the six beet fac tories in the United States was 27,083,323 pounds, against a total of 12,004,838 pounds

last year. In Bengal, India, there are three harvests reaped every year—pease and oil seeds in April, the early rice crop in September, and the great rice crop in December.

Experiments made at Glasgow, Scotland. with lap-welded steam pipes show only a slight difference in the matter of strength between the solid plate and the weld. One of the latest mechanical improvements in metal working is a system of rolls for wrapping narrow plates of steel into a bar, which is much stronger than a solid piece of

It is reported that New Orieans is to have one of the largest cotton manufacturing plants in the country. The amount involved is stated at \$2,500,000, but nothing tangible has yet developed.

the same size.

A recent mineral find is about to be devel-oped in the Chickasaw Indian reservation, south of Guthrie, Okl. Immense beds of as-phaltum, rivaling those of the island of Trinidad, have been found near the Arbuckle mountains. The quality is the very best and the quantity sufficient to pave the streets of every city in the west and not show any inution in the supply.

The problem of silent machinery running appears to have been brought a step nearer solution by the introduction in Austria of itary appetite. They take it first per-haps in some sickness, and it needs but are to work in conjunction with wheels of cast iron, steel and other metals. The new wheels are said to possess great strength. They do not require lubricating and are. therefore, clean in operation. It is claimed that they substantially reduce the vibration of the machinery in which they are used. They can be had ready made or in the form of raw hide disks for shaping by the purchaser. They are supported by a wooden framework and after being cut the wheel is covered with a shellac solution. The greatest drawback to the new wheel is its comparative expansiveness.

Those who are interested in the treatment of silver bullion and other products of silver mines have given considerable attention of late to a new method of reduction and refining, of special value, it is claimed, in respect to facility and economy, as comed with the ordinary proceeding in voorce The process, in question, it appears, is much shorter and cheaper than any other in use, with the additional advantage of less handling of the metal being required, the important fact being stated that silver is thus refined to 9.98 and gold to 9.90, both of these points representing the maximum requirements. The process makes a complete eparation of the gold, silver and copper. and, as the operation employed is known as the wet process, it does away with any resort to matting and roasting furnaces

A micrometer screw, having its bearing pivoted to calipers at the end of one of the caliper legs. A steel or iron box column composed

flanged bars, each riveted by a flange to the web of one of the adjoining bars. A pair of tailor's shears with a neat spring pport to relieve the hand of the weight of the shears when cutting long lengths. An automatic boiler cleaner in which the water circulates from the boiler into settling

ressels and thence back to the boiler A machine for making cans, including all he operations of cutting the tin, putting the parts together, seaming, wiring and burnish

A substitute for rotten stone for polishin wood, consisting of oil and sulphur boile together and mixed with turpentine and A power operating stone cutter surrounded

by a weighted jacket and suspended to trunnions, whereby it may be moved and held in A tool box comprising a single block made up of slabs so grooved and fitted that a tool may be readily inserted or taken out withou

nterfering with other tools. A roofing plate constructed on the edges with moldings, having transverse strengthening ribs adapted to engage with similamoldings on the adjoining plates.

A mercury thermometer with a transpar ent scale board, having three concave sides on which are shown the fahrenheit, centigrade and reaumur scales respectively. A grained drawing paper flat on one side and on the other provided with regular pyramidal projections, whose apexes are arranged at equal distances from each other An improved nosepiece for eyeglasses, having two neat lateral pads projecting backward from each of the vertical clips.

at any angle. A machine for breaking pig iron, consisting of a reciprocating hammer, carrying dies, arranged stepwise so as to strike the pigs in succession, and mechanism for feeding the

A transit frame for pile fabrics, constructed with arms engaging with sliding rod, which prevent one layer from pressing against the next one and having pins which hold the cloth distended. A flexible tubing formed from a helical

metallic strip, which is so coiled that the convolutions form cones, one within the other, and are secured by pins and holes on the edges of the strip. A tool for removing burrs from the interior of a pipe, consisting of a body provided with a longitudinal cutting edge and clearance space and a series of stop shoulders to bear

French ingenuity has contrived an improved stone-cutting saw of remarkable efficiency—a circular saw having its edge set with black diamonds in the same way as the straight blades: but as the strain on the diamond is all in one direction, the set-ting can be made much firmer.

History is History.

against the end of the pipe.

All impartial historians give to the Norsemen the honor of being the discoverers of America, says the St. Louis Republic. However, but few of them ever give the name of the real discoverer According to the most authentic record monks from Ireland discovered Iceland about the year 725 A.D. About 135 years later the Norsemen (knowing nothing of the discovery made by the Irish monks) also ran afoul of the little boreal island. In the year 874 these

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day at very low prices. In the lot are 1,200 bushel baskets, to be sold for 10c. Churns of all kinds at bottom prices. 1,200 market baskets, 3c each. Large line willow clothes-baskets

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our own pricos. Trunks and valies, cut prices. Crockery. A big and varied assortment at very low prices.

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enterprising sons of the Vikings had planted a colony on the island, which soon became a flourishing settlement. In the year 893 Eric the Red discovered the east coast of Greenland and skirted along it for many miles. In 995 one Bjarni, who was making a trip in his uessel from Norway to Iceland, was driven from his course and finally found himself, vessel and crew, in a harbor on the coast of Nova Scotia. These facts, being indisputable, should accord to Bjarni the individual honor of being the discoverer of the Western continent. But the Scandinavian historians, when pressing their claims of being the true discoverers of America, seldom mention Bjarni, seeming to prefer conferring the honor upon one Lief, a son of Eric the Red, otherwise known as Lief Ericson. This man Lief seems to have deliberately left Iceland with the avowed intention of planting a colony in the New Southwest-this some five years after the fateful voyage of Bjarni, who was the real pathfinder to the new world. Ericson's olony was landed at what is now Rhode Island (known in Norse history as "Vinland"), and was maintained for many years-according to some writers, until finally wiped out by the plague.

The Republic is not exactly in favor of

"Columbus Day" to " but history is history and must be truthfully recorded "though the heavens

BEFORE THE MAST. A Boy's Prospects in the United States

Navy. Boys of good character, who have no physical defect, and who can read and write fairly well, are admitted into the navy between the ages of 14 and 18 years. says Harper's Young People. Between 4 and 15 years a boy must measure 4 feet 9 inches in height, and weigh not less than seventy pounds; between 15 and 16, 4 feet 11 inches, and eighty pounds; between 16 and 17, 5 feet 1 inch, and ninety pounds, and between 17 and 18, 5 feet 2 inches, and 100 pounds. They must serve till the age of 21 as boys and junior seamen, and after that age they rank as seamen or petty officers. They are now allowed a sum of \$45 for outfit, a fact which considerably enhances the advantages of the service. To discover the exact number of petty officers on board a fully equipped ship is by no means an easy task; but, at all events, the number of these minor prizes is encouragingly large, while still higher up, as the final goal of the common sailor's aspirations, are the substantial berths of the four warrant officers-held by the boatswain, the carpenter, the gunner and the sailmaker—whose pay

and privileges are the same as those of

And now as to the rates of pay: The pay of boys enlisted as third-class apprentices is \$9 a month. the next promotion, to second-class apprentice, brings \$10; the next, to first-class apprentice, \$11 a month. Further on we have second-class seamen apprentices, with \$19 a month, followed by first-class seamen apprentices, with \$24 a month, these two grades corresponding respectively to ordinary seamen and able seamen, or simply seamen, whose pay is also \$19 and \$24 a month. It can thus be seen that a first-class seaman apprentice and an able seaman get each the respectable sum of \$288 a year, which is \$128 in excess of the highest sum paid to a first-class seaman in the British service, the only other navy in the world worth consideration on the score of pay and promotion. There is, besides, the daily ration of 30 cents, which runs through the ship from the apprentice to the commander, for, strange as it may appear to some people, Uncle Sam distributes just the same fare to the officers as to the apprentice, and that, too, onlawhen on sea duty. are no other allowances whatsoever made to the officers; they have to furnish all their own mess equipments and everything else.

Safety of Prisons. Abundant evidence is daily forthcom-

ing that prisons are not by any means to relied on for the safekeeping of those whose liberty has been temporarily re-stricted by the pronouncement of the law. Given a certain amount of patience, ingenuity, alertness and nerve, and the chances of a criminal's eventual escape from enforced confinement become, in many cases, quite appreciable Should, however, the latest improve ment in prison construction be adopted this possibility would be reduced to a minimum. It is proposed to build cells of iron or steel intercommunicating pipes in which water would be maintained under pressure. The theory of the inventor is that an attempt to break out of a dungeon thus constructed would result in damage to the tell-tale tubes, the smallest puncture in which would cause a leak, of which quick notice

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would be transmitted to the warders by the reduction of pressure, and the consequent sounding of an alarm. The idea is ingenious, and whether or not it should prove to be practicable, it may form the nucleus of a feasible plan of increasing the safety of prisons.