

## — Edward Everett Hale —

New York Times: Another of those young octogenarians is the Rev. Rr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, whose eighty-fifth birthday comes next week. Alert and active, he is as busy today as he ever was, and the back room on the second floor of his Washington house, which he uses as his workshop, bears all the looks of one.

Octogenarian as he is, he is not white-haired. His hair and beard are iron gray. The hair is retreating over his massive head, but there is plenty of it, enough to make many a man of forty envy him. Under his big dome of a forehead his large light eyes look out keenly, and twinkle at a joke. He talks in a rapid, easy-running flow.

So he talked last week to the Washington correspondent of the Times; looked back over his eighty-five years and reviewed them, with suggestions for the younger generation, drawn from that experience. His talk abounded in warnings against provincialism, which he seems to consider one of the besetting sins of the nation.

That this is a big country, worth knowing, and that its citizens do not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with those portions of it in which they do not live, is the burden of a good deal of what he has to say. New York he considers a main offender in this way; it is a provincial town, he says, and its provincialism is reflected in its papers. He was driven to subscribe to a Chicago paper to get a wider view. He commends the London Times for its wide view of the earth, and subscribes to it for the sake of its large amount of space given to matters not local.

"In a book called 'A New England Boyhood,'" said Dr. Hale, "I have given quite a full account of my early training. My school education was conducted at the Boston Latin school, which takes pride in its history because it dates back to an earlier period than any other school now existing in America. From that school I went to Harvard college, and in 'A New England Boyhood' are my impressions in some detail as to the college life of that time. Unfortunately for me," added Dr. Hale laughingly, "the day that the 'New England Boyhood' was to be published was the day in which the head of the publishing firm disappeared with the funds of the firm, and in point of fact my poor little biography of myself was never really published until it appeared in the standard edition of my works.

"Probably of more importance in the make-up of my life afterward was my good fortune that I was cradled in the sheets of a newspaper. My father, who was the proprietor and editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser for half a century, conducted through much of that time the largest printing house in Boston. In the office, therefore, I was able before I was twelve years old to learn how to set type, how to make up a form, and how to work the hand press of that day. I am rather proud now to say that I could earn my living as a journeyman in some country office where they have not yet introduced the modern improvements."

And he looks as if he could. The brightness of his eye and the rapidity of his talk and the general alertness of the man suggest that if he ever went back to the case in that country office the younger printers would have to look alive.

"More than this, and better than this," continued Dr. Hale, "I was trained in the newspaper work of that day. This involved shorthand among other things, which the young gentlemen of this generation are apt to despise, but which I have always found a great convenience in active life."

Dr. Hale, in fact, has no patience with the modern reporter who looks down on shorthand. Whenever he finds one of these the reporter is treated to a piece of his mind. He calls it the first requisite of the newspaper business to be able to make quick and accurate notes, and is scornful of the contention of the latter-day reporter that he can be quick and accurate without a knowledge of stenography.

"This, however," he resumed, "is only one detail. I regard the habit of thinking while you write and writing while you think as a very important habit. It can hardly be acquired in any other way so surely as it is acquired when you are writing late at night with a boy waiting for your sheets of copy which you are never to see again.

"In advising young clergymen I am apt to tell them to form the habit of speaking extempore with ease—that is, the habit of thinking upon your feet—and the other habit of writing quite frequently for the press. For they can criticize their own work when they have written down what they wish

to say better than any other person can criticize it, unless indeed they are fools.

"I would be sorry not to be remembered first as a minister of the gospel. I was ordained to my profession in the city of Worcester before it was a city, in the year 1846, and remained there as minister of the church of the unity for ten years. I then removed to Boston, where I have been ever since the minister of the south Congregational church. Both of these are Unitarian bodies.

"I have always been glad that I chose my profession as I did, and have always been glad to welcome into it young gentlemen of spirit who want to be of service in the world. Indeed, I should never have tried my hand in national or social reform as much as I have done in later years but for the necessities brought upon every man of spirit by the civil war. I was intimately engaged in provision for the great immigration which began with the Irish famine in 1845 and 1846. I was afterward closely connected with the work of the New England emigration aid society in colonizing Kansas after 1854, and after the war came every earnest man's life every day was filled with duties forced upon him by the exigencies of the time.

"I advise all young men to do what I was forced to do in those days of trial and to acquaint themselves as largely as they can with the condition of every part of the country. I have always attempted to keep up my correspondence and friendship with the Pacific coast and with the great interior states, as with the region of the Atlantic in which I was born. This is more and more easy to do every day now, when San Francisco is close to New York and Alaska is no longer an unknown region.

"I am fond of citing Dr. Andrew Peabody, who said in a public address some sixty years ago that every man, besides his vocation, should have an avocation. To which instructions it would be well to add that every man should have a third.

"In my case my vocation, first, second, and last, is that of a minister of the gospel. My avocation has been literature. I have always tried to write on subjects of which I knew something, and I have the greatest scorn for what is called literature where the writer throws himself into the field as a fencing master might do, or any soldier of fortune; where the writer knows how to write and has nothing to write about; where, in short, he has nothing to say. But to say what a man has to say, to tell what he has seen, that is the real province of literature.

"Therefore I have always maintained as close a connection as a professional man in other lines can maintain with the periodical press. At this moment I furnish a weekly article for the Christian Register and every month furnish a leading article for the Woman's Home Companion. I think that the correspondence with the whole country which these engagements give me becomes an element of good training.

"No one can read the work of what is called literature, whether in newspapers or magazines, without being annoyed by a certain provincialism. I am quite conscious of such provincialism in my own work, but there is danger in it which is to be avoided if a man wants to do the duty of a man, and I am very glad to be in intimate relations with people in all parts of this country, and indeed in all parts of the world.

"There is a special satisfaction in the duty of chaplain of the United States senate, because it brings me into communication, not simply with the congress of the United States, but with intelligent men and women from every part of the world who find it agreeable to spend a shorter or longer time in the city of Washington."

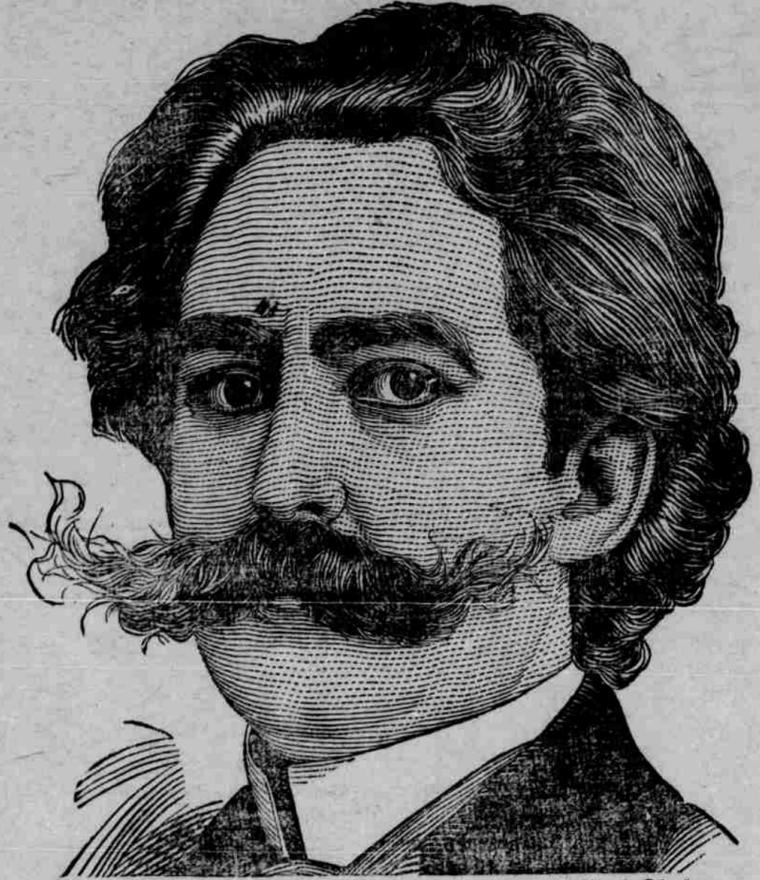
That last remark is characteristic of Dr. Hale. There have been many senate chaplains; it is doubtful if there have been many who valued their office because of the opportunity it gave them for learning things, for broadening their views by contact with strangers, and for overcoming that tendency to provincialism which Dr. Hale so heartily hates. Eighty-five years old, he is still learning; his thirst for new knowledge and new viewpoints is unsatiated and insatiable.

It is not every man of eighty-five who values new experiences for the "training" they may give him.

Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company is sanguine of a continuance of prosperity in this country, if the people do not interfere with the men who pose as the authors of the present good times. "The whole country," he

# CUBAN MINISTER TO THE U. S.

## Recommends Pe-ru-na.



Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theater, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement; but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Marti." In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

**"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.**

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Nearly everybody has catarrh at some time in life. It is the general prevalence of catarrhal diseases that has brought Peruna into such fame throughout the world.

Peruna has been used as a catarrh remedy so long that it is regarded every-

where as a standard remedy for catarrh in all forms.

Mr. Theodore Lang, Dalton, Ga., formerly Commander of the G. A. R. of the State of Maryland, writes:

"It is a special pleasure to me to recommend Peruna to all who may be afflicted with that most annoying and dangerous disease, catarrh. I have taken six bottles of Peruna, and I confidently believe my cure is permanent."

explains "has had a taste of the blessings of prosperity, and in a providential sort of way I believe the people are going to eliminate the factors that would stand in the way of continued prosperity. Continued agitation, the people will see, unsettles conditions. You cannot move loads with a team that won't haul—with horses or mules that will not pull together. The people must see that settled conditions are necessary for progress and development, and I believe that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be a practically united demand for the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the government. We must have settled conditions, and I believe we will have them."

If he means that men of the Harriman type are to be allowed to balloon railroads and contribute for the buying of elections forever he is doomed to disappointment. If he means the conservatism of a strong and square man like Roosevelt, he is right in his prediction.

With piano players as with any other new machine, the period of development is a trying one to the economical buyer. He has no assurance that the machine he buys today will not be superseded a week hence with one so much better that his is useless. Fifteen years ago people who valued style at all had to buy a new bicycle every year. Now they ride a wheel till it wears out with never a snub from the critical small boy. Automobile buyers are in much the same case now. The owners of piano players of last year's make are deprived of the device for subordinating chord to air which goes with the latest machines. Now it is announced, as was inevitable from the first, that

a new invention puts the labor of pedalling upon an electric motor attached to an electric light wire, leaving the player entirely free to devote himself to the interpretation of the music he plays. In this machine the notes are struck by the attraction of a magnet instead of the force of an air current.

Japanese exclusion under the new law promises to be not less troublesome and difficult than Chinese exclusion has been. The Japs are pressing for admission in considerable number along the Mexican border, and submit to their rejection with bad grace. When these return to Japan to disseminate their feelings there will be increasing opposition to the United States, for there is such a thing as "public clamor" there. The clamor, as a matter of fact, is already in evidence. A member of the Japanese parliament wrote recently to the foreign minister suggesting that there would be no such thing as anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States if only Japanese were permitted to be naturalized. He meant, no doubt, that political parties would be too eager for the Japanese vote to breathe of Japanese exclusion. This assumption is not borne out in the case of the negroes, but the comparison is not an exact one. The negroes have sacrificed much of their political influence by their free adherence to a single party.

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