What Distinguished Octogenarians Have to . Say About it.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Dow's Rules How to Reach ighty-Cassius M. Clay a Believer in Plenty of Sleep-Dr. Scott at Ninety-One Years.

Copyright, 1891, by Frank G. Carpenter,1 WASHINGTON, May 20.-Special Correspondence of THE BEE: Within the past few years Washington has had a number of distinguished nonogenarians. George Bancroft died when over ninety. The Millionaire Corcoran had almost reached his ninetieth birthday when he passed away, and one of the livellest old men in Washington today lives at the white house, and he is known to everyone as the father of Mrs. President Harrison. The Rev. Dr. Scott is now ninetyone years of age. He was born before Washington died, and he is today as firm on his legs as President Harrison himself. He is considerably taller than the president, has a broad, well-filled out chest, a bright eye, and is wonderfully well preserved mentally. I had a two hours' chat with him in his room in the second story of the white house, the other day, and I found him full of life and good fellowship. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and is young enough to be interested in the present as well as in the past. Still his life has been a very hard one. He was for years a professor in a western college, and he preached at the same time that he taught. Much of his preaching was done away from the town in which his college was located, and he would often rise before daybreak or ride half the night to get back to his classes. He tells me that he continued to mature until he was sixty, and that he thinks he was in his prime at this time. He believes in laughing as much as possible in life, and says it was care that killed the cat. He has not had any regular rule of diet or of exercise, and while he believes in temperance he would not advise young men to be too careful of what they eat, but he would say that they should worry as little as possible, marry young, and get all they can out of life from day to day.

THE HON. NEAL DOW ON LONGEVITY. There is no brighter mind in the country today than that of Neal Dow. He is more than eighty years of age, but he is in his prime physically and mentally, and he has written for me the following article on longevity and how to obtain it. It is headed "A Long Life," and reads:

You wish to know what the secret is, if any, as to the method of reaching a long life. There ought not to be any secret about it, for the necessary rules relating to it are so many, so plain, and so widely published to the world, that no intelligent person should be ignorant of them. There is no other earthly good so precious as sound health, yet there is nothing of which people are so careless and so prodigal, constantly violating in the most reckless manner, the plainest, simplest laws of life.

As to myself, I came of a strong stock. My ancestors, all of them, paternal and maternal, as far back as I know anything of them, were farmers and Quakers, leading a frugal, industrious, active, temperance life, the blood of not even one of them poisoned by strong drink. The Friends, from the origin of the denomination, were careful to avoid t universal habit of their time, the use of alc holic liquors. This abstinence, together wit that other rule of life of theirs, to keep themselves "unspotted from the world," no doubt had much to do with the fact, that, as a body of men and women they were more free from se than other people of equal numbers. and attained to longer life.

I have led an active life from early youth, always abstaining as a matter of health and Christian duty from strong drink and tobacco. Always avoiding any article of food
from which I had once experienced any
trouble; always careful not to cat too much
as many people, when hungry, are liable to
do, without thought. Many years ago I suspected that coffee did not agree with me.
Though fond of it I took no more. I have never had reason to think tea in any way in-jurious and I take that, one cup of it morning, noon and night. Generally an early riser, in summer 5 o'clock, in the winter 6:30, with two hours before breakfast for morning papers and books; rarely keeping late hours, never engaged in any form of dissiption. In early life an athlete and a good swimmer, but never indulging in these exercises to excess; never but once to such an extent as to oc casion abnormal action of the heart.

Never suffering from an anticipated evil; remembering that sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof; that people suffer a great deal more from misfortunes that never come than from those which actually befall them. Trust in God's not only a Christian duty, but it tends to temper the ills of life and makes even the sharpest of them easier to bear. The thought comes to such a man: Who knows but this is best! And so he comes to accept it as best, because of his belief that God rules and God knows.

I have been always busy in some way; have always had some leading object in life,

which keeps me occupied in body and mind, so that time has never been heavy upon my hands. A love of books began with me early in life, so that my pocket money, even in boyhood, almost all of it, went in that direction never to the expenditure even of a penny in sowing wild outs or in the payment of harvest expenses often very heavy, and in ater life the buying of books was my only extravagance.

sure that my advice to young men, es pecially if unasked, will be much valued, but it is very cheap, and since you wish it I will say: Avoid strong drink in any form as rigorously as Jews and Mohammedans avoid pork. Never any good can possible. pork. Never any good can possibly come from it to any one, while it has been the direct and indirect cause of the failure in life of millions of men who had no fear of it. Avoid tobacco as a matter very important to health and a clean, sweet life. The young man does not know that he who has the tobacco habit is not a free man; he is like the galley slave chained to the bench upon which he sits at his forced labor. Let the which he sits at his forced labor. Let the young man remember that it is not impossible for him who has the tobacco habit to be at some time, perhaps often, an insufferable nuisance to many persons who are so unfortunate as to be in his company, casually or otherwise. Let him remember that to such a man it is also impossible, always and sverywhere, to be an honest, upright, polished gontleman. Somewhere and perhaps ed gentleman. Somewhere and perhaps often, he will without thought, poison the air that others must breathe, which he has no more right to than to poison the water and food which they must drink and eat, or on the sly to take the purse from their pocket. One's purse is no more his right than is his share of the pure atmosphere for respira-tion. The man with the tobacco habit has the moral sense so blunted and stupefied that he is always, unconsciously perhaps, in-vading the rights of others; if not uncon-sciously, then it is with no care for others' rights. Let the young man remember that the tobacco habit is acquired by men when they are green and vealy; when once fast-ened upon them they are in shackles of iron aned upon them they are in stackies of iron that it is almost impossible to break. A friend of mine did this, and said afterward for all the money in the Bank of England he for all the money in the Bank of England he would not again endure the horrors of that struggle. Let the young man remember that the way to fortune is to earn and save the first thousand dollars. Honest fortune comes in that way—earning and saving. The habit of saving, of economy, will be thoroughly fixed while earning and saving the num I name. If he has a small salary, save; lawers salary, save more. I knew a young sum I name. If he has a small salary, save; p larger salary, save more. I knew a young man who had a salary of \$2,500 a year; he spent the whole of it as he went on, and now, at the age of fifty years, he has saved anothing. I knew another young man who, by a stroke of good fortune, came to the same salary. Up to that time he had been always poor, though industrious and prutent. I met him in the street one day and aid: "Now save; now you have a good

chance to lay the foundation of a fortune.'
He heeded my advice, as he afterward told
me, and today he is a man of independent
fortune, as free now with his money for good
objects, as he had been careful and prudent,
It all came by self-denial, by saving and by
wise investment of what he saved. The
other man now gives his notes instead of
cash in payment of shoe bills and grocers'
accounts; the other pays each always for his
needs, with hundreds for persons and objects
worthy of help. Young man, choose which worthy of help. Young man, choose which path you will take—this or that; each leads to a different end.

A healthy life and a long one must largely

depend upon the comforts of one's sufround-ings. Sufficient food and suitable, sufficient ciothing adapted to one's needs; sufficient and comfortable shelter—in a word, a good and comfortable shelter—in a word, a good home, with all its attachments and surroundings adapted to one's wants and needs—is necessary to a healthy and long life. All this, none of it, can one have without money, and this comes to the great majority of people by earning, and the good of it comes by saving. Without that, wages go but a little way in promoting comfort.

The annual cost, loss and waste, direct and indirect, coming from the liquor traffic in this country is not less than twenty-two hundred million dollars annually. It is safe to say that two-thirds of this enormous sum, viz.: more than fourteen hundred and fifty

viz : more than fourteen hundred and fifts million dollars, is paid and lost by the wage-earners of the country. So much withheld from the necessaries and comforts of life. Poorer houses and fewer of them; less ciothing and poorer; insufficient and unsuitable food; less fuel and more suffering from cold; more disease and less chance of recovery; more and speedier deaths among all those who furnish their share of the fourteen hundred and fifty million dollars for drink. They cannot spend their wages for whisky and beer and at the same time supply their families with comfortable and abundant food, fuel, clothing and suitable snelter from inclement skies. This answers your question whether or not prohibition would increase the average of life in the United States. That this problem will be solved at some time in this counter. of life in the United States. That this prob-lem will be solved at some time in this coun-try I have no doubt. Our people will by and by wake up to the enormous folly, the sin, shame and crime of giving sanction of law to a system whereby \$22,000,000 annually are lost to the nation, leaving nothing behind to show for it but abounding poverty, panper-ism, wretchedness, crime and premature death. There are more than one hundred thousand lives in this country shortened an-nually from five to twenty-five years each nually from five to twenty-five years each by the drink habit, the most of which would fill out their allotted time but for the drink traffic now established by law.

Does anyone ask when this deliverance will

Does anyone ask when this deliverance will come! I answer on that day when the American church shall arouse itself from its untimely and prolonged lethargy, and take its share in the great warfare against the saloon new going on in this country; a struggle which Charles Buxton, member of the British parliament, declared to be a warfare between heaven and hell. The church will wake in tails duty by and by and will be no wake up to its duty by and by and will be no longer false to it. Naar, Dow.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON HOW TO KEEP YOUNG. The Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky is another octogenarian who seems to be en-dowed with perpetual youth. He writes con-cerning longevity and how to secure it as WHITEHALL, Ky.—Dear Sir: Your letter upon long life is received.

Some curious statistics aver that the average life of animals is five times the age of maturity. Taking that age in man to be twenty he should live 100 years. The Jewish savants truly said: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's tecth are on edge." But fortunately for me.

edge." But fortunately for me.
1. I attribute my general good health
through infe mostly to inheritance, to exercise

1. As to my daily habits of work and exercise, sleep and diet, I have followed generally the Latin apothegram, "Ne nimis." (Novertoo much.) Exercise is the normal law of all animal life, so moderate work is always healthful. I have never been an idler. I sleep nine hours and could never do wall on sleep nine bours and could never do well on less. Of course the time required for sleep less. Of course the time required for sleep varies with constitutions and pursuits. My father never allowed children or the sick to be aroused and I followed the same rule. In diet I am satisfied with a few good dishes, no don a think that a great variety at a single meal favors health. A change of diet heald be gradual, as I hold that the gastric traccustom itself to changes of food, and of the second results and time and

in diet, sleep, rest and time and ome great thinkers that every man als own physician. The lawyers and a tors say that such practice gives fools for clients and patients, but I retort this is one of the cases where it is "folly to be

3. I would advise young men having th above dicta in mind to be always comfortable if they can. I think the highest development of animal life is in temperate climes and under favorable surroundings of food, ciothing and shelter. Sudden changes of all sorts should be avoided. The noted Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley never wore an overcoat, and Shelim wore the same clothes winter and summer. But in this he went too far, for the other animals have to some extent winter and summer clothing as fur of winter is substituted by hair in summer, etc. I attribute the growing baldness of our times to maipractice. N. P. Willis, the poet, was noted for his fine head of bair. He always bathed his head and nair in cold water. The natural oil of the skin gave vigor and gloss to his profuse locks. So I followed his practice, and my hair is almost as profuse now as in youth. I never use cos-metics. Dandruff is the outer cuticle of the scalp, reinforced by the invisible perspira-tion, which hardens in the air; it is an indica-tion of vigorous health. Quacks, in destroy-ing dandruff, kill the sells producing the hair. If a barber attempts to use cosmetics I should say: "Shoot him upon the spot." Use only water, the hair brush and the fine-tooth comb. The teeth should be cleaned by water. comb. The teeth should be cleaned by water, wooden or quill tooth-picks and the hair tooth brush. In early youth I used fine flannel and silk under my finen, but when I put them off in the spring I had severe colds. So I have for long yesrs used nothing but linen, washing myself to the beit every day with cold water, and below the belt every few days. It is also a good plan to dip the feet into cold water at times after getting out of

4. I rise early, at 6 now, and am never idle.
Though my political views generally keep me
in a minority, I still take interest in public
affairs, in agriculture and in scientific development. I write on railroads (our masters opment. I write on railroads (our masters), on money, Samoa, commerce, improved live stock, forestry, agriculture, prohibition, woman suffrage, nibilism, otc. I am engaged in but one permanent work, the second volume of my "Memoirs, etc." But I am in no haste about it as I may yet live to be 100 years

5. Do I believe in the use of spiritous liquors, tobacco, tea and coffee! I favor the moderate use of liquors, tea and coffee, but oppose prophibition, which would make a nation of sneaks, and which has been a potent factor in causing women to but on the breeches riding astride of the war-horses of walths. politics. I am with King James:

Tobacco is a filthy weed.
Right from hell they brough the seed;
It fous the mouth and solis the clothes,
And makes a chimney of the nose.

 Does marriage lead to long life! I think so. It is the natural law, and the normal laws obeyed favor long life. But I want a mar-riage of unity of vote of one interest in prop-erty and fame—the basis of home, of the fam-ily, the ovum of the state, the eternal rock of Christianity and civilization. But what is the upshot of the woman suffrage rebellion against Gol and paying. It sales all these

the upshot of the woman suffrage rebellion arainst God and nature? It sinks all these into darkness and chaos, the wreck of all that is good and glorious in human nature, with nothing left but the tattered red flag, "Marriage the legal license of the perpetuation of the race."

7. Between what years man may do his best mental work depends upon his individual longevity. Age gives advantage in work up to the time when the physical powers fail. "Once a man and twice a child" is the eternal law. Great work has been done in early life, but not the best work. Alexander the Great and Napoleon were great generals, but not the greatest of men. So Keats and Coleridge were great poets, but not the greatest poets, but not the greatest poets, but not the greatest poets. Predigies are ever one-sided. It took long years for Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln to ripen into glorious manhood. So also a genial and pacific spirit leads to long life. And the lives of judges, college professors and generally men secure from the cares of money getting, are long.

Let us trust that immortal assirations.

getting, are long.

Let us trust that immortal aspirations founded on duty and the love of humanity, Let us live as though we were to die to-morrow, and also live as if we were never to

die.—Cassius M. Clay. Frank G. Carpenter. DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill over made. Cure constipation every time. None equal. Use them now.

ONE EVERY FOUR MINUTES

Our great sale of Men's Suits at seven dollars and a half which is now in progress promises to beat any sale we have ever held. Our regular customers are so accustomed to getting bargains of us that it takes something out of the ordinary run to startle them, but we've succeeded this time. Around the tables set apart for this great sale, all day long you'll hear: "That beats anything I ever saw." "That's good enough to wear anywhere." "Say! Jim! that suit is just exactly as good as the one John paid fifteen dollars for." Once in a while some doubting fellow comes in expecting to find about an eight dollar suit for seven fifty. He picks up one worth fifteen dollars, examines it carefully, says confidentially to a salesman: "That ain't seven and a half, is it?" and when told that it is, about all he can say is: "W-e-l-l, b-y g-o-s-h!"



WHAT THEY ARE.



They are in all sizes, in Sacks, Frocks and Cutaways.

They are in plain, plaids, stripes, checks, mixtures, pepper and salt, &c. They are in brown, blue, black, gray, tan, steel, slate, gold and brown mixtures, &c.

They are suits many of which are worth fifteen dollars, the majority of them worth fourteen, thirteen, twelve, and eleven dollars, and not a single suit in the entire lot that can be matched under ten dollars in this country.

They are made of all wool cassimeres, diagonals, cheviots, tweeds, flannels, and silk and wool mixed cassimeres. They are made of goods that will stand by a man like a poor relation.

They are cut in style, lined and trimmed in shape, and made just as well as suits sold for twice the price [many of them are silk-faced].





We placed eighteen hundred of these suits on sale on separate tables last Wednesday morning, all in one lot, all at the uniform price of

\$7.50.

We were crowded with lookers, lookers became buyers, buyers became our best advertisements, because they found out that they had a bargain and were not slow to tell of it.

MEMORIAL

To make it more interesting for the old soldier who defended his country in the hour of her need, we will add to the sale for this week three hundred G. A. R. Suits, made of the very best all wool indigo blue flannel, with either single or double breasted sack coats, made with eyelets for interchangeable buttons [G. A. R. buttons being furnished free]. These suits, like the old soldier, in the time of the late unpleasantness, "They fit, and fit, and fit."

Don't wait; the sooner you get here, the better for you. (Why not look in our east show window and let the suits talk to you).

ASKA CLOTHING COM

Corner Douglas and Fourteenth Streets.

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE-ROOM.

An Important Event in Masonic Affairs in New York.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE FOR A HOME

The Foresters Welcome Their Chief-Further Details Regarding the Fraternal Mass Meeting-News of the Order.

The Masons of New York celebrated in Utica, in that state, an event which marks an important epoch in the history of the craftthe beginning of the visible consummation of the steadfast purpose of haif a century. There were gathered there thousands of the craft from all parts of the state to witness the laving of the corner-stone of an asylum for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans.

In the year 1810 the grand lodge of New York entered into a contract with the Free School to educate fifty children, at a cost of \$300 per annum, and this contract was continued until 1819, and many orphans of deceased Masons derived great benefit from it. This most worthy charity came to an end in that year and was allowed to remain dormant until 1842, when it was again revived by a memorial drawn up by Grand Secretary James Herring asking the grand lodge to establish a fund for the building of a hall and the founding of an asylum for "worthy, decayed Masons, their widows and orphans." The first subscription of \$1 was paid by Greenfield Pote, grand tiler. This first subscription was followed by others from time to time, until the memorial was presented to the grand lodge signed by 100 brethren, and the amount subscribed was upward of \$300. To quote from the address of Grand Master Vrooman at the laying of the corner-stone:
"The seed sown by that original charity fund of \$300 was scattered broadcast throughout this grand jurisdiction, and none of it has, ever fallen on unfruitful ground. It has ever failer on unfruitful ground. It has brought forth an hundred, aye, many hundred fold. Among other good things, it has brought forth in money \$3,514,339.50, which has builded and furnished a Masonic hall; paid debts; purchased these broad and beautiful acres; placed in bank on the first of the present month \$226,464.16, a sum more than sufficient to erect and equip this asylume the sufficient to erect and equip this asylum, the corner-stone of which we have just placed with loving hands and grateful hearts."

At the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this grand institution addresses were delivered by M. W. Frank R. Lawrence, past grand master, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The address of the past grand master was a comprehensive review of the history of the a comprehensive roview of the history of the craft in New York and the many vicissitudes through which it had passed until it finally emerged from the cloud of debt which had rested heavily upon it, and it became possible to devote the revenues of the craft to the charitable purposes for which they were in-tended.

The oration of Mr. Depew was a Masonic gem couched in the eloquent language which that modern Demosthenes has always at his

A. A. O. N. M. S. Tangier temple held a session for work on Friday. The session opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until 8 p. m. Twenty-nine pilgrims were conducted across the burning sands, and were received beneath the sheltering dome of Tangler, where they were declared true sons of the desert. At the conclusion of the ceremon y, the nobles proceeded to the banquet room, where their ladies were in waiting, and all sat down to a feast fit for the gods. After dinner speeches we re made by a number of

Fraternal Mass Meeting. The committee in charge of arrangements for the fraternal mass ing which will be held at Grand opera house next Friday night, report every thing in good shape for a successful gathering. Bishop Newman, Dean Gardner, Rev. J. G. Tate and T. F. Melson of St. Louis, will speak on fraternal societies. Jules Lumburd and the T. K. quartette will furnish a fine musical programme.

Admission tickets may be obtained without charge from any member of the societies,

or from J. W. Carr, First National bank building, or George Ker, Ben building.

L O. F. 1 gh Chief Ranger Cummings, High Secretary Saunders, High Medical Examiner Johnson and ex-High Secretary William Kilpatrick, all of Chicago, were in the city last week. A mass meeting of all the lodges of the order in the city was held at Metz' hall the longer of the order in the city was held at Metz' half the control of the city was held at Metz' half the control of the city was held at Metz' half the control of the city was held at Metz' half the control of the city was held at Metz' half the city was t which the high chief ranger delivered an address upon the workings and benefits of the order. He spoke for about two hours, his remarks being of a very interesting nature. Chief Cummings also exemplified the secret work of the order, assisted by the other high court officers. Each of the latter made short

addresses and the meeting closed at a late This visit was the first made by the officer of the high court and its effects have already been made manifest in arousing a new interest in the affairs of the order. New lodges of the order will be organized soon. There are three lodges now ready to be organized and others are expected to follow

On Friday night a reception and banque t was tendered High Chief Ranger Cummings at Metz hall on South Thirteenth street. About two hundred of the members of the Omaha and South Omaha lodges sat down to the bountiful feast which had been prepared. Post prandial speeches were made by Chief Cummings, Dr. Charles Rosewater, M. S. Singer and others.

All the loges in the city will hold their reg-ular semi-annual election of officers during

the coming week. State lodge No. 10 visited Omaha lodge No. 2 in a body on Friday night. The usual courtesies were exchanged and a profitable evening spent. Petitions have been received by Grand

lodges at Sidney and Gordon. Washington lodge of Arlington has about completed its new temple and the same will be dedicated sometime next month. The old quarters of the lodge were destroyed by fire ast winter, but, like the phenix, the lodge has arisen from the ashes in greater splendor than before.

Master Evans for the formation of Rebekah

State lodge held an interesting impromptu entertainment after its regular meeting last Monday night. Several of the members took part and an excellent musical programme of vocal and instrumental numpers and several recitations was rendered The affair was greatly enjoyed.

William F. Bechel of Omaha was honored by being elected to the position of grand treasurer of the order at the session in Louisville last week. Mr. Bechel is an enthusiastic Elk, and the nonor was well merited. He is an active member of Omaha lodge No. 39, and has held the highest po-stion within the gift of the lodge, that of exalted ruler. Free takes a lively interest in all the affairs of the order, and is one of the most energetic of the members.

The officers elegted at the grand lodge ses-The officers elegted at the grand lodge session are as follows; E. D. Hay of Washington, grand exalted ruler; Frank E. Wright, Toledo, O., grand leading knight; Peter J. Bush, Detroit, esteemed grand loyal knight; Dr. O. S. Sprague, Rochester, esteemed grand lecturing knight; Allen O. Meyers, Cincinnati, grand secretary; M. J. Bourk, Louisville, grand teller; William F. Bechel, Omaha, grand treasurer. Omaha, grand treasurer.

National Union The regular meeting of Omaha council 449, on Tuesday night at Elks' lodge room, was well attended. "Under "Good of the order" a number of the members engaged in a discussion of the merits of fraternal insurance and from the tope and character of the remarks it is very evident the members of Omaha council are fully persuaded that a certificate of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in the National Union is a good thing to have in addition to the social features of membership in the order. The proposed fraternal mass meeting also came in for a share of the discussion from the fact that the idea of holding it originated with some members of this

Clan Gordon No. 63 at its meeting Wednesday night elected George W. Shields as rep-resentative of the clan to attend the session of the royal clan which meets in Buffalo. June 14, with Thomas Falconer as alternate The clan is in a prosperous condition and receives accessions to its membership at each

A. O. U. W.
Omaha lodge No. 18, gave a party at Washington hall Thursday night. In spite of the bad weather, there was a good attendance

and an enjoyable time was passed. Those who did not care to dance were regaled with cards, high five being the leading game.

Alpha camp adopted sixty-three candidates last Thursday night. The camp is in flour-ishing condition and is increasing in membership at a remarkable rate

Soterian Ginger Ale is sparkling and delicious, pure and health ful; it is a mild stimulant an stomachic.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Mrs. Mary Coursen of Wilkesbarry, Pa., is widow for the sixth time. A newly-married Susquehanna, Pa., couple have separated and reunited three tim

According to the last census there were twenty-six fifteen-year-old married women in Paris, and two of them have since been

An Indianapolis man swore in court the other day that he did not know his wife's first name, though they had lived happily together for fourteen years.

Wilmot A. Lawrence, a young man, made merchandise of his wife's flesh in New York, and when arrested claimed that he had a right to do what he pleased with his Sioux Falls, S. D., is the central point for

famous divorce applicants, and now has as many as ten or twelve persons of wealth awaiting an opportunity to make application Mrs. J. G. Blaine, jr., heads the list. There is a marriage bureau in Berlin which

19,959 applications for husbands and wives from all civilized countries, while matches have been brought about for 4,309 women applicants and 5,417 men. It is easier to obtain a divorce absolutely severing the martial relations even in England than it is in New York, for the legislature there has practically adopted the sermon on the mount as the law of the land re-

garding the severance of the marriage tie. William Cooper, a full-blooded Kaw Indian was married last week in Arkansas City, Kan., by Justice Scott to Kate Schwoyer, a white girl from Oklahoma. The groom was so drunk he could hardly stand, yet the bride, who is

quite good looking, seemed well pleased with The cashier of a well-known firm of mer-chants in New York eloped with a school teacher at White Plains recently, forsaking his wife and children. It is now announced that he is to come home and be forgiven, and that the girl he ran away with is most to biame, as he tried in vain to get free from

Mrs. Mary A. Howland, wife of the preacher at the Wayside mission in Provi-dence, R. I., has begun a suit for divorce. Howland said that when he knelt down to ray his wife shied shoes at him. Mrs. John ... Sullivan, he said, was a member of his flock at Conterville, and his wife was evidently jealous of her. Once in his sermon he had used this expression: "I hope to meet you all in heaven," when his wife scandalized the whole congregation by shricking aloud: Did your mother tell you to meet Mrs. John L. Sullivan in heaven?' The remark broke up the service.

Annie Stortz told a horrible story of brutality in Sacramento, Cala, when apply-ing for a divorce from her husband Peter, who has just served a term in the county jail for beating her. They had been married five years and a beautiful child aged three, is the result of their union. The wife said that two months after they were married Stortz cried to force upon her a life of shame, teiling her it would be an easy life and she would not have to longer work for a living. Stortz had beaten her nearly every time she had asked him for money to puy food. The last time he beat her was in February, when she asked for money to buy food for their baby. A divorce was granted.

A divorce case alleging desertion and nonsupport, brought by Mrs. Emma N. Tiffany, nee Pierson, against her husband. Bennett nee Pierson, against her husband. Bennett F. Tiffany, son of the noted New York jew-eier, was heard in the supreme court at Providence, R. I. Mrs. Tiffany's story was that her husband left her eleven days after they were married, when they were living in New York, and sailed for Europe. Her board had been paid for a month and she stayed until the time was up and then went to live with been hald for a month and she stayed until the time was up and then went to live with her mother. She has made her home in Providence, where she intends to live. She has never heard from her husband. He did not leave her a cent and he has not supported her since in any way. Her mother, Mrs. Pierson, a widow, told the same story, and the decree was ordered filed.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for dyspepsia, so ur stomach, bad breath

IMPIETIES.

A man's idea of Heaven is a place where every one is as good as he is. In Hamilton, Ont., telephone transmitters are placed in some of the churches, and lazy people now hear their sermons at home.

The strait and narrow way must be narrow, since ciergymen are so constantly

A Chicago clergyman preached a sermon in Ibsen, in the course of which he said: There are too many cheap tickets to It is mean to tell a minister when he has

smoked the good cigar you gave him that the cigar was given to you in payment "Brudders," said the Rev. Poindexter

Granberry, "gib yo' alms while yo' has a chance, so dat yo'll find a due bill waitin' fo' yo' at de gate." "What did you think of the sermon this norning?" "I was very much interested.

never supposed that so simple a text was so pard to elucidate. Rev. John Sweet, of Mount Clemens, Mich., helped his wife clean house last week, and on Sunday his back was so sore he delivered

Many a man who spreads out a dollar bill on the plate in church for show purposes would not besitate to "stick" a poor car conluctor on & leaden five cent piece.

At Los Augeles, Cala., Rev. Samuel J. Flem ing, who was until recently a Methodist clergyman, was convicted on a charge of attempting to commit criminal assault upon a young nurse girl who was formerly in his during the last eleven years has received

Dick Jose, one of the sweet singers of Thacher's minstrels' warbled in the Episcopal church at Reno. Sunday, and even the sidewalk ontside was packed. The Carson Appeal tearfully states that the collections, however, were only about the same as usual. Rev. James H. Young, the late chaplain, and Colonel Verbeck, proprietor of a military school in Syricuse made serious charges against each other. The colonel says that the chaplain said grace with his mouth full of mush, ate meat on Good Friday, and wiped the soup from his mustache with his tongue. The chaplain recovered a verdict for \$165 for

The Baptist council at Bridgeport, Conn., declined to admit John H. Scott to the ministry on the ground that the candidate was unfit to be ordained a minister, by reason of the fact that he had obtained a divorce from his wife on other than scriptural ground. The divorce was obtained about twenty years age on the ground of descrition, and ten years afterward Scott again married. Therefore, in the eyes of the church, so some of the objectors urge, Mr. Scott was a bigamist.

Some French parishoners petitioned for the adpointment of a certain priest, but another was nominated. When the new rector appeared he found that the sacristan had struck. Nothing daunted, be determined to ring the bell himself, but when he pulled the rope no sound came, as the clapper had been removed. Amid cries and hooting he tried to enter the church, out the door was barricaded, and after carrying on the campaign for a week be had to own himself beaten, and leave the

parish for good. Rev. Alfred Wadams, a colored clergyman. is the defendant in a divorce suit brought in Providence, R. I., by his wife Marion. She names two members of his congregation as trespassing on ner rights, one of them a mar-ried colored woman, and the other an unmar-ried white woman. The parson says that all the trouble arose from his objecting to the appearance of his wife in a concert with bare arms and dresses "too decellete," the effect of

which was disturbing on his congregation.
He has been acquitted in a church trial.
The rector of a country parish in France
decided on treating his flock to a controversy
on the subject of the confessional, got a
colleague to assume the role of "The Devil's Advocate," and to hold forth with a series of arguments which, as amatter of corse, he triumphantly refuted according to a pro-arranged programme. Certain scoffers had been attracted to the church for once and amused themselves with shouting and howlamused themselves with shouting and howling, and marked with red chalk the white dresses of some girls who were to join in a procession. At last the parishioners could stand their unseemingly interruptions no longer, and after a sharp scuffle the rioters were evicted forcibly. The lads, however, forced their way into the church, and lit pipes and cigars and enjoyed themselvss after their own fashion.

The Paxton Hotel Fire

Did not effect the hotel proper in any way so as to interfere with the operation of the house. Only the annex was dam-aged and guests have been cared for without the interruption of a single day.

THEOSOPRY.

VII.

Elsewhere I have said that the first object of the Theosophical society is the universal brotherhood of man. But there are obstacles to the realization of this scheme of altruism. Spirit, in its struggles with the forces of na the bewildering allurements of an earth-born love; and, on turning back to worship at the source of its spiritual existence, it is blinded by the flashes of bodily passion which play across the mental horizon, and lead so across the mental horizon, and lend so wierd a beauty to its earthly life; while it is smothered in the fumes of desires which rise from the physical body (that workshop of the divine Ego) and envelope the clear mirror of the soul in ever-changing and deceptive shadows. Thus man has ceased to realize the strength of the bonds which bind him to his fellows making the good of one the to his fellows, making the good of one the good of all, and the misery and degradation of a single human being the special curse and

active destroyer of the human race.
The separateness of personal aims and ambitions—and egotism—have become a necessity of modern progress: since competition and the survival of the fittest in the struggle of life are held to be the only means by which advancement. be the only means by which advancement in civilization can be made. The wisdom religion meets the unreasonable contradiction of our age thus shown in the bitter strife of man against man, under the agis of a Christianity breathing the sincerest spirit of brotherly love; with the two grandly philosophical doctrines of Kurma and reincarnasoprical doctrines of Karma and reincarna-tion. We say that every religion and every sect may, if traced far enough back through the religious history of man-kind, be shown to have common origin in one world wide religion. So that while the theory of Karma and reincarnation should lead to a practical expression of the feeling of universal brotherhood, the comparative study of religious dogmas should by synthesizing them tend to reconcile secturian difficulties, and lead to a feeling of fellowship

We say that in the beginning men all held to one belief, and in the "Secret Doctrine," written by Madame Biavatsky, a mass of in teresting information is collected in proof of this assertion. Briefly, men lived in the posthis assertion. Briefly, men lived in the pos-session of a spiritual knowledge common to all. This gnosis, becoming vulgarized by the more complete immersion of spirit in matter (typified is the biblical story of the fall), took on the sacerdotal form and the physi-cal necessities of the personal man. Then followed of necessity the con-fusion of tongues, or the split-ting up of spiritual knowledge into creeds and dogmas. The strife between spirit and and dogmas. The strife between spirit and matter (good and evil) had hitherto been confined to the moulding of the physical envelope of quasi-ethercal man; but with the more perfect formation of the animal body, through which spirit tries to manifest itself on earth, this internecine strife burst through the him-its of the now fully individualized clay, the human form, and carried on its spiritual war-fare into the external relations of man with man. Nations and families plunged into those religious wars and discutes recorded in history, and which are alike a disgrace to human reason and to human love. But when it is clearly understood that these are but the natural result of spirit striving to recognize itself through the mists which rise from the feverish activity of earthly life; when, in fact, a perfectly reasonable and philosophical conception of the origin and cause of this conception of the origin and cause of this multiplicity of creeds—this splitting up of divine knowledge—has been acquired, then it is natural to hone that the brotherhood of man may cease to be a dream and become practically effective, unhindered—as it must then be—by any requirements of the denial or acceptance of particular beliefs; each religious being recognized as that it cartial religion being recognized as just, if partial, re-flection of the one great universal truth, necessary to give expression to the particular mental characteristics of those peoples or na-tions amongst whom it may have grown up.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Fellow Theosophical Society, Hotty Lodge, England.

No griping, no nausea, no pain when Da-Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill.

Brooklyn Life: In church (Ethel)-How harmonious the color of everything is. Margaret-Yes, excepting the sexton. Why doesn't, he wear stained glasses?

Exasperating is No Name for It. Now, husband, I told you to get blue rib-bon, and you brought red, and you brough, codfish when I said mutton, and, worst of all, you forgot that bettle of Halier's Pain Paralyzer, when you know how I suffer from headache and rheumatism, and its the only thing I ever got that helps me. O, dear!