KING ALCOHOL ROUTED

A Sure Cure for Inchriety Reducing the Ranks of Drunkards.

THE STORY OF THE INEBRIATE'S MECCA.

Dwight, Ill., the Scene of Marvelous Restoration of Body and Mind.

BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD; ITS GRAND WORK,

An Omaha Man's Experience with Drink, and His Wonderful Cure.

NO EXCUSE FOR A DRUNKARL NOWADAYS.

Drunkenness, Morphine and Opium Habits Cured Without Prohibition Orations-True Temperance and Happiness in Reach of All.



UT on the prairie, seventy-three miles from Chicago, lies the little town of Dwight, ut a few years ago a omely, uninteresting village, now the Mecca of hundreds of the victims of alcohol and

oplum, and the one place in the world for which thousands of women's prayers ascend

At Dwight is established the Keeley institute for the cure of drink diseases, opium and kindred hapits, and there Dr. Keeley, the discoverer of the bi-chloride of gold specific, is daily making strong, self-respecting, useful men out of sodden, disgraced and worse than useless drunkards.

It seems an incredible thing to many people that a man can be so thoroughly cured of his drunkenness as to appor the thought of whisky. That he can look with pity upon his former companions who are still following the ignus-fatuus of alcoholic mental elevation (which ends in the depths of mental depression), and that he can look upon life with hope, seeing nothing ahead but happiness and the tunity for retreiving a miserable past. Those people who remember their drunken acquaintance as a creature of very weak clay, who laughed at or pitied the vaciliating mind, who despised his thriftlessness and condemned his weakness as a vice, are surprised to see him return from Dwight a healthy being, from whose eyes look a calm intelli gence and whose self-respect parries the old-time laughing tolerance with which he was wont to be greeted.

Many well meaning people who, from early education and a lack of progressive thought, still look upon drunkenness merely as a vice which can be cured only by long-winded temperance crusades, prayers and statutory prohibition, will learn much and make their ef-forts really useful by becoming acquainted with Dr. Keeley's methods and his great

The experience of drinking men is much the same. The man of experience in the world knows that the men who fall into the pit of drunkenness are usually the whole-souled, generous, soft-hearted fellows who are in love with life, who crave companionship and who drift from mere conviviality into disease before they are aware of it. But this does not mean that every whole-souled generous man becomes a drunkard, merely that a bard, grasping, unsympathetic man has not the elements within him to take the has not the elements within him to take the first steps on the road. The kind, lovable boy who first drinks mild alcoholic mixtures for the fun of it and the rollicking companionship of it, is usually the drunkard of after life, of whom it is said pityingly: "It's too bad he drinks so, he used to be such a lice, smart fellow." For this reason, I converted the such a such as too bad he drinks so, he used to be such a nice, smart fellow." For this reason, I contend that in nine cases out of ten, drunken-ness is not the result of natural vicious ten-lencies, but a disease started for fun and superinduced by years of moderate drinking, the victim awakening some day to the fact that alcohol has become a disease stronger than duty, stronger than the love of mother,

The world has long been in the habit of looking upon consumption, smallpox and other well known maladies as the scourges of mankind, and the efforts of science have been constantly turned toward alleviating Drunkenness, the greatest and oldest of all scourges, has been treated as a vice and punished as such and has gone on increasing until it has got to be such a com-monplace thing as to attract hardly any attention except from those coming directly in communication with it. If cases of small-pox, a not necessarily fatal disease, were as common as cases of the alcoholic disease and ao effort was made to cure them, or if wellmeaning people endeavored to cure them only with orations and prayers, there would be a howi that would reach from New York to San Francisco. That drunkenness is a disease is no longer a matter of doubt, and that a specific for its certain cure is in existence,

is a cold, hard fact. A CASE AND ITS CURE.

I will not discuss the pathology of drunktnnesss as a disease, but will tell of my
own case for the benefit of many of my friends and acquaintances in Omaha, and if it shall be the cause of their cure, I shall feel that I have done a pleasant duty. For twelve years I had been addicted to the use of alcohol, starting out as a boy with thought-less companions for the fun of it, and because I was curious to know of what stuff the world was made, and to see that mysterlous and fascinating thing catled "life." I saw "life" and got used to it, but did not stop drinking then for the reason that I thought as many men do today, that there was no necessity for stopping, and that I could stop when I wanted to. Life came comparatively easy to me, I had no responsibilities beyond caring for myself, and if I did not make money and rise in my profes-sion like my fellows, I considered it no one's business but my own, and scoffed the thought that my drinking habits had anything to do with it. Then what I called "hard luck" visited me a few times and I tried to stop drinking to see if that would help matters, and it always did. But returning prosperity brought back friends and conviviality and for a num-ber of years it was a see-saw. This was the first stages of drunkenness, but I did not know it. Then I awoke one day to the real-tration that without whisky life was not worth much and it alarmed me. I tried to stop drinking and could do so for a short time, but only at the sacrifice of constant battle with my appetite to the exclusion of sverything that made life worth living, and then I would slip back to drinking. It had got so far with me that it required the great-est mental effort to suppress the fact being known that I was constantly more or less under the influence of liquor. This constant repression was a strain that wore me out and only called for more alconol. Then I stopped for one year, and during that time, which should have been the happiest, I was most miserable, constantly fighting temptation. The smell of liquor would almost drive me grazy with desire and in spite of my efforts not to do so my thoughts would constantly revert to whisky, but I placed myself under such a sense of responsibility that I taught myself to believe that to take a drink would be a fearful crime. It was horrible, and I do not want such another fight. During the convalescence from a long sickness whisky was prescribed and I gloated over the prospect of once more having whisky. My resolution had been broken and I returned to my old enemy with a flerceness of appetite which terrified me, but which I could not resist. From that time until I was cured my appe-From that time until I was cured my appe-tite was on the increase and it required more alcohol every day to satisfy it. I made nun-dreds of premises to stop drinking, signed pledges and took oaths, but the disease was stronger than any of them. Life had become a burden, the past a hideous nightmare that sppressed my waking hours and disturbed my dreams. There was nothing to hope for in the future: nothing to look forward to

for in the future; nothing to look forward to but a dianonored grave. Ambition, energy and moral control were under the complete

subjugation of alcohol. All my faculties were exologation of account. All my faculties were centered upon one thing—alcohol. The seri-ous problem of each day was how to get it. Whisky was the last thing I thought of at night and the first thing in the morning. I ate almost nothing; one meal a day and that at a simost nothing; one meal a day and that at night when I had become almost exhausted from fasting. Together with all this, I was a "cigarette flend," consuming from twenty to thirty of the abominable little pests a day. In fact I was virtually an arsenic habitue from their use. I was at this time consuming all the way from a pint to three pints of whisky a day.

At this stage of the disease when despair had fastened upon me I saw a copy of the Chiengo Tribune containing an account of Dwight and its cures and wrote to Dr. Kee-Dwight and its cures and wrote to Dr. Keeley outlining my case. He replied in a
kindly letter that he could cure me and
advised me to start at once. The next day I
left Chicago with mingled hope and doubt in
my heart, and arrived at Dwight late in the
evening. I at once sought Dr. Keeley's office
and tools my first "shot" (i. e. hojection of
br-chloride of gold), and then waited for my
interview with the doctor. The first thing
he said to me was:

"Give me your cigarettes. We don't allow
cigarette smoking here."

cigarette smoking here."

And I turned over my stock of cigarettes, of which I had brought quite a large supply, and saw them crumbled up and thrown into the fire. The doctor talked to me in a kindly

and hopeful vein and assured me that I would be cured permanently. He then gave me a bottle of medicine and four ounces of good Kentucky whisky, which he told me to take during the night if I found sleep impossible. went to the boarding house provided for me feeling more hopeful than I had for years. On the morning of my third day at Dwight I awoke and saw a bottle of whisky on the dressing case. Habit said to me: "Drink it." I turned to Desire, but Desire had gone, and Common Sense said: "Toss it out

f the window." Out it went and from that day to this I ave not had a drink of whisky nor have I a

particle of desire for it. It seems as though I had awakened out of a long and horrible lilness with all fever gone, all pain silayed and a nameless relief and comfort in its place. Whisky seems to me as of something I had never known in reality, a terrible, vague nightmare. That is what Dr. Keeley and his bi-chloride of gold has done for ne, and thousands of others like me, and uffultely worse. The treatment is harmless, painless and without that distress which ccompanies the usual "sobering up" process.

The Keeley institute is not an asylum, a sanitarium or a place of enforced retreat in any sense of the word. It is merely a gathering of what Dr. Keeley calls "God's unfortunates," come together to be cured of a disease which has blighted their lives. The men live where they chose in batels or boarding houses, and in a style hotels or boarding houses, and in a style est suited to their purses. Four times a day hey come together at the doctor's office for hypodermic treatment, which the men call the "shot," and during wasing hours they take the medicine internally every two hours. Otherwise their time is their own, and they amuse themseives as they please. The country cannot show a finer assemblinge of men than step up to the doctor's office four times a day. Among them are men whose names are known all over the country. There are millionaires, lawyers, news paper men, merchants, politicians, clerks, farmers, doctors and mechanics. Opic P. Read, the author and humorist, remarked one day as he gianced along the line:
"If a man would stay here long enough, he
would meet every good fellow in the coun-

Whether it is the medicine, the vironment or the bond

ympathy that exists between the men. to not know, out certain it is that at no time in my life have I seen such exhibitions of un-selfishness and kindness as I saw at Dwight Every man's hand was turned to do a kindly service for his follow unfortunate, and the new comer taken in hand and made to feel that the disgrace did not lie in coming to

Dwight, but in staying away.

As to the difficulty of curing some cases do not believe the man has sunk to such lepths of debauchery by whiskey or opium that Dr. Kelley cannot cure him. One case in mind is that of Dr. W. H. Jennings, of New York, who arrived at Dwight in a semiidiotic state and whose dose was 100 grains of morphine and one pint of raw alcohol a day. He was sured in course of time and is now in New York retreiving his practice I have seen men brought there in raving de lirium and in a few days have held bleasant conversation with them on a variety of subjects. If they want to get cases that Dr. Keeley cannot care they will have to dig them up out of the come-

On Dr. Keeley's staff are several physicians who are ex-patients, and who are as learned a body of men as practice in any city in the country. They understand from experience the nature of the cases they handle, and it is worthy of record that since the institution has opened not one man has died from the effects of his disease or the treatment.

The morphine and opium natits are cured as readily as alcoholism. The worst cases that go to Dwight are the morphine men. Some of them are complete wreeks—morally. mentally and physicially, but they are all cured. In over five thousand cases cured by Dr. Keeley only 5 per cent of the men have gone back to dissipation, and these were very young men who had not got over thinking that it was "smart" to get drunk and who had not suffered the awful consequences of drunkenness, or men who were of unsound mind. Dr. Keeley does not guarantee to put brains and morals into a man, but he does agree to relieve him of his appetite for liquor and restore him physically, and if a man relapses after that it is through pure "cussedness," The treatment is absolutely harmiess and a man's obysical condition while at Dwight is looked after as carefully as if he were in the best hospital. The after effects of the medicine are only preceptible in the healthy color, bright eyes, absence from bloat and marks of general good health which ex-patients carry about with them all seem to have been pumped full of fresh new blood.

THE BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD CLUB. Last March one of the most remarkable clubs in the world was founded at Dwight. A little body of men used to meet several times a day in the blacksmith of the village "smithy," a rare, quaint character named Billy Weese, whose well water was the best in town, and therestake our medicine at the prescribed time. Weese had a homely, hearty way of talking to a new and despondent man that usually brought him to see that there was something to live for, and as a story teller and a recounter of "true lies," he beat some of the professionals who used to sit about his forge and swap with him. Some of the patients had a habit of sitting about the hotels telling state and morbid stories in which bad whisky, snakes and blue monkeys figured extensively, and this we determined to break up if possible. So the Bi-Chloride of Gold club was born, and "Major" Sam Moore of Pittsburg, Pa., as he was affectionately called, was elected the first president. "Major" Moore was just the man to start an infant industry of that kind, and his energy n discouraging whisky stories and providing unique amusements for the man was such that the club soon grew out of its swait-dling clothes in the blacksmith shop and arrived at the dignity of a constitution and by-laws, minutes and new club rooms. Now the club numbers over five hundred men, scattered all over the United States, all of whom are earnest in their endeavor to raise men from the depths of drunkenness and despair to a place beside themselves. This is temperance work in its truest sense Last week a branch of the Bi-Chloride o Gold club was organized in Chicago with sixty members as a starter, and with the genial and big-hearted Opie Read in the chair. Other members will join rapidly, and as soon as men arrive from Dwight they will be allowed to enter. The purpose of the club is to establish funds to send worthy men to Dwight, loaning them money to pay their expenses, which, when returned, is loaned to others. A number of wealthy gen-tlemen in Chicago have offered to intrust the club with funds for this purpose. The mem bers of the club wear a badge, a simile of which is the initial be to this article, and their good work is being felt in many quarters. Many a drunkard is now seeing light ahead of him and tasting the loys of life because of the interest taken in him by one of the brotherhood. The motto of the club is the fourth commandment of Budda, as translated by Sir Edwin Arnold in his "Light of Asia," and is singularly ap-propriate. It was suggested by the late Dr. Ben Miller, of Chicago, a lamented member of the club, and is as follows:

Shun drugs, shun drink which work the wits abuse, Clear heads, clean bodies need no Some

DR. KELLEY'S PERSONALITY.

The discoverer of the bi-chloride of gold

remedies is a man of great physical and men-tal force. Hels about iffry-two years of age, over six feet in height, broat shouldered and newerfully built. He is a man born to command. His face is mobile and his gray eyes are capable of expressing kindness and compassion for the poor wreck who comes to him for help, but can grow stern and cold with displeasure when his rules are disobeyed and his will crossed. He is the recipient of more grateful letters from the women of this land than was ever man before him, and there is not a man who has before him, and there is not s man who has been cured by him but would fight for him. His father and grandfather before him were physicians and had held the theory that drunkenness was a disease and had sought

for its remedy. Dr. Leslie E. Koeley was brought up with the same views, was edu-cated as a physician and bas been a regular practitioner all his life. He was appointed by the Chicago & Alton vailroad as their first railroad surgeon, and was, in fact, the first physician so appointed in the United States. For a number of years after the discovery of the remedy his patients for drunkenness and the opinm habit were few, as he has never advertised his remedy, and it is only through the voluntary publication of their cures by grateful patients in their desire that others might be benefited, and through the interest which Hon. Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune has taken in the alleviation of drunkenness, that the Keeley institute and the grand work of reformation it is carrying on became so widely known.
Dr. Keeley has been giving his constant

Dr. Reeley has been giving his constant and individual care to every case for so long that he became utterly worn out and has gone to Europe to recuperate. He will return in October and there will be a large and enthusiastic crowd of happy and grateful "graduates" to welcome him home.

I have not spoken of my own case boastingly, but that those who are cursed as I was may know that if there was hope for me there surely is for them. The expense incident to the cure is so trivial in comparison with the great good accomplished that it makes it one of the best investments ever known. vestments ever known.

It really seems as if it were almost worth while to have been a drunkard and suffered the drunkard's punishment to know what a glorious thing it is to be sober. To be in possession of the faculties the Lord has given, to feel the healthy blood surge through the veins, and to wake up in the morning with a clear head that needs no "Sona juice" to straighten it out. I shall be glad to give any information about Dwight, and do anything in my power to enable parties to communicate with the institution. My address may be learned at room 600, editorial department, BEE building.
W. GRANT RICHARDSON,

BY THE SEASIDE.

The president is going to Saratoga, and now the politicians will take a reef in their Sara togas and the society belles in their Saraoggery and go after him.

"Isn't Miss Lafayette Squeer's bathing suit a wonderful fit!" "Yes. None too much of it and yet a surfeit."

The usual complaint of the paucity of men everywhere at the summer resorts is heard, saratoga never has any young men to speak of—that is, any eligibles—and this season is to exception.

An observing woman writing from a sea ide resort says: "The hotels and cottages fround here are full; there is as usual a painful lack of men, and the dancing is kept up by the children and girls who dance with ach other. I asked one girl what she did Do!' she said, 'why there's nothing to do but to sew and read and think.''

The beile of Bar Harbor is a Spanish girl of blue blood, a relative of one of the Washington diplomats. She is a true beauty, of the type one seldom sees in America, bright and dark and splendid, with glorious purple lights in her hair and eyes, and on her lips and cheeks, that are red as the wine of Gran ada, there are traces of Spanish sunshine. Her voice is like soft caressing music, and she looks as if she belonged to some forgotten age of romance, or had stepped out of some ancient picture into the unreserved glare of the nineteenth century.

Cape May boasts that the parvenu is unknown in its society. Those who patronize that resort are members of ancient families, who have summered on these shores season after season until it would seem sacrilegious to go elsewhere.

Mrs. General Grant and Mrs. Dent are at

The selection of Saratoga as a summer residence of Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland for himself and family has made that place a sort of national headquarters for the democratic leaders.

John C. Calhoun, the grandson and name-sake of the great South Carolina statesman, summers at Saratoga. Miss Van Crast, a lovely blonde, with eyes that open wide and are irresistibly appealing

in tenderest blue; a small, oval face, infantile in innocence and purity; a slight, girlish figure, just bursting into womanhood, is one of the belies of Narragansett Pier. Shuffleboard is all the rage at Cape May.

As a find it has taken complete possession of the women, and there they spend their early morning and late afternoon hours, dispensing even with the luxury of the daily sies; a. They are at it all the time, leading over the boards, ever intent in placing the large brass pieces in a position favorable to put a few points to their credit. As a game for the devotees of fashion it affords enough amuse-ment to make it interesting, while it does not entail enough lawer to make it tiresome. Among the terpsichorean novelties at Sara-

toga are a dance entitled "The Oxford Minuet" and a couple of waitzes—"The Yale" and "Comin' Thro' the Rye," The last named is said by experts to be a pre-destined success, from its "catchy" qualities

destined success, from its "catchy" qualities and easy, graceful steps.

The most admired of all the lady bathers at Cape May is Mary Davisson of Philadelphia, who helped save the life of one Karl Fash last week. Miss Davisson wears a costume of blue silk, with a border of white polka dots upon a blue field. She heightens the effects of this attire by wearing for kerchief a great white source affair of silk. No chief a great white square affair of silk. No one would fancy, to look at the little lady, that she had half the nerve of which her record of plucky acts during the past two o three seasons at Cape May shows her to be possessed.

At the United States hotel, Saratoga, one indy, La Marquise Casa de Montaioo, has twenty-four trunks for her personal effects, and there are several indies with from six to ten trunks each. At the other hotels the ladies as a rule do not get beyond four trunks apiece.

There is no nonsense about the Long Branch bathing suit-either way. The fair bather down there neither invests herself in a shapeless Ocean Grove bag, made to hide and impede her motions, nor does she confine her attire to a pair of tights and an engaging

Cricket has always been a feature of Bar Harbor's summer outdoor amusements, but this year it promises to experience a boom among the ladies that will establish it as a

Bar Harbor seems to be the especial summer resting place of the noted divines. Dr. Talmage is looked for every day. Dr. Isane Lawrence is already ensconced there. Revs. Martin, Foster, Dawes and Hatton of New York are there. Bisnop Phillips Brooks of Boston is loosed for the first of next week, and Rev. Lyman About of Brookies will and Rev. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn will spend a few weeks of August at Mount Desert. Cardinai Gibbous will visit Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews during the

The bathing belle from the west at Ash-bury Park is Miss E. Yawkey of St. Louis. She is a fine swimmer, without fear when in the water. Her costume is of rich blue cloth, trimmed tastefully, but not gaudily, in heavy red braid. The neck is cut low, dis-playing to advantage her full, white throat. Her hat is also of red, and the whole is set off to advantage by a pair of red silk hose. Ex-Senator Ingalls, Senator Quay and Stephen B. Elkins were among the summer

pilgrims at Bar Harbor recently. Albert B. Schanz, who was a member of the late expedition to Alaska and who made a trip of 1,400 miles through the unexplored heart of that country alone, is summering at Atlantic City. There is enough fair and bright and golden-

haired and mischievous and dimpled material in Atlantic City this season to start two dozen hotels exclusively for childre Use Haller's German Pilis, the great con

stipation and liver regulator. A candidate for favor is a scarf pin holding a pink pearl in a cup of diamonds.

Information Free. Do you know that any old sore or out can be absolutely cured by the intelligent use of Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment. Be merciful to your horse and try it.

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM.

An Unevented

A DISTINGUISHED MASONIC VISITOR.

Past Grand, Master Dingman in Omaha-Tendered a Reception -Another Chapter on the Pythian Muddle.

Harrison Dingman, past grand master o Masons of the District of Columbia, was in the city during the early part of the week, on his way to Denver from the session of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Minneapolis. Mr. Dingman is grand scribe of the grand chapter of the District of Columbia; eminent commander of Washing ton Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of Washington; past high priest of Columbia Chapter No. 1, and past master of New Jerusalem Lodge No. 9.

On Wednesday evening the distinguished visitor was entertained at the club by Grand Commander Korty, Several of the officer of the grand commandery were present are the affair was a very enjoyable one. About o'clock the entire party proceeded to the asylum of Mt. Calvary commandery in Free mason's hall, where a short reception was held. A large number of Sir Knight were present and speech-making was in fulged in to some extent after which refreshments were served. Hon. George W. Link ments were served. Hon George W. Lininger then invited all present to adjourn to his residence and the invitation was promptly accepted. The magnificent art gallery and beautiful residence of Mr. Lininger was resplendent with its myriads of lights and all was thrown open to the guests.

The time was passed pleasantly in these elegant surroundings until the time arrived for the guest of the evening to depart for Denver, when he was accompanied to the train by several of the Sir Knights. Mr. Dingman expressed himself as feeling highly

Dingman expressed himself as feeling highly honered by his treatment in Omaha.

More of the a uddle.

The publication in these columns, three recks ago, of some of the details of the consolidation of three of the principal Knights of Pythias lodges in this city has occasioned a great deal of comment. Members of the order who are generally very chary about giving voice to their opinions have had no hesitancy in expressing themselves as heartily ashamed of the spirit which has characterized the entire proceedings.

It has been learned that a majority of the fficers of Oriole lodge, including the acting hancellor commander, signed a memorial to the grand chancellor protesting against the seizing of the charter of that lodge. This protest was presented to the grand chancellor out no notice was taken of it and no answe

A member of the order, whose standing is unquestionable and who has taken a grea interest in everything pertaining to the order, summerized the situation about as follows: A resolution was passed by Oriole lodge, and also by Mt. Shasta and Franklin lodges, providing for the appointment of a committee of three from each lodge to form a new lodge. after which the three loiges were to co solidate with the new lodge. It was supposed that the committees would report progress to their respective lodges.

The chancellor commander of Oriole lodge formed one of the committee from that

odge.
After the passage of this resolution by

Oriole lodge no meeting of that lodge was held and no report was made to the lodge by the committee.

The memoer above refered to as authority, after stating these facts, continued. "The whole transaction was illegal, I. Because, by a legal quibble, the operators of the scheme have defeated the plain intent of the aw which required that, when a consolida tion takes place, one lodge shall retain its name and number.

"2. Cards were illegally granted to mem-bers of Oriole lodge who did not apply in person or in writing at a regular meeting for their cards and in at least one case, a card was granted a member who was neither present nor applied for his card and who Cards were also issue to the members of the committee of three rom Oriole todge including one to the chan cellor commander who was a member of the committee, when these members had not applied for their cards, they being issued on the strength of the resolution providing for the "3. Allowing that the cards were legally

granted, the memoers who accepted them thereby severed their connection with Oriole lodge and could not legally act as a committee of that lodge.

"4. Even admitting that the whole thing was done legally, it shows a spirit of unfair-ness between brothers, as no chance was given members to express their desire, which, while not required by law, would seem to be dictated by that spirit of brotherly love which is supposed to dominate the breast of every Pythian. "By the withdrawal of the chancelior com-

mander for the purpose of forming a new lodge, the lodge was left in charge of the vice chancellor, who was responsible for the property, and especially for the charter. The charter of the lodge was deliberately stolen. Who stole it I don't pretend to say, but the grand chancellor claims to have it in his pos-

"Still another point-the number given to Triune lodge, 56, belonged to a lodge at Nio-brara at the last session of the grand lodge. If that lodge is defunct, it has died during the past year. Suppose the members of that odge should apply to the grand lodge at its next session for the restoration of its charter how can it be restored? The law, or at least the custom, requires that the number of a defunct lodge be left vacant until after the session of the grand lodge next succeeding the date on which the Todge became defunct. I might say that this is not the only instance in which this regulation has been violated.

The Ohio Case.

As the result of a feed in the Masonic fraternity of Ohio, growing out of the differences between the Northern jurisdiction and the United States jurisdiction of the Scottish rite, there has been a split in the Master Masons' grand lodge of that state. The grand lodge has placed all blue lodge Masons identified with the United States jurisdiction under a ban, and this has culminated in the creation of the grand lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, which received Accepted Masons of Ohio, which received its charter from the secretary of state on Thursday last. An irrevocable clause in the constitution of the grand body provides: "It shall be a fundamental and unchangeable law and landmark of this grand lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons that it shall recognize as Masonic no degrees in Masons expect those of entered apprairies. Masonry except those of entered apprentice fellow craft and master Masons, nor shall it recognize as Masons any body which confers other than those turse degrees."

The new grand body will not precribe any one for having taken any of the se-called degrees, whether it be the northern jurisdic-

ion, Cerneau or other Scottish rite or the Royal Masonic rite. To Daivo Out Malaria

quare mile of cultivatable land.

26,000,000.

Drink nature's toniq Regent, Ferro-Mangan ese waters at Excelaior Springs, Mo. ed. For boquet it has no superior The Swarming Millions of the Indies The population of Britsh India, ac cording to the census that was taken in February last, now runs up to 220,500,000, or an increase within ten years o

There is an additional population of 65,000,000 in these East Indian states that are under foudatory rule subject to British influence, with British protection. The peasants in some of the congested districts are seeking new homes in regions where the population is ess dense than it is in the provinces of Bengal and Oudt. Mr. Gibson says that in the single province of Bengal, which has an area of only one-twenty-third OUR NEW BOOK will be sent from a Thousand the while you can. Full Explanations for all miles of the control of that of the United States, the population is 9,000,000 more than that of the American republic, though Bengal is almost wholly agricultural and has scarcely any large manufacturing centers. In that province there are 715 persons to every

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WOMEN AT WORK AND PLAY.

forty-nine years, has just been paid by a Philadelphia woman. Miss Olive Buchanan, United States deputy marshal at St. Louis, is the only person of her sex now holding a position of

that kind. a very tender spot when she instituties that he does not know all there is to know about how to drive a horse

A woman playing power is one of the most dangerous combinations that this world has ever known. Either poker or a woman alone is about all that the ordinary man cares to

One of Mrs. Grover Cleveland's occupa-tions is to lend a helping hand in the man-agement of a mission kindergarten. Mrs. Cleveland is, in fact, the vice-president, and visits the mission frequently. New York Weekly: Mrs. Bibbs (sus-

piciously)—I don't see how it is that type-writer girl of yours manages to dress better than I can. Mr. Bibbs—Why, you see, she works for a living and you don't. Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, who is now in Chicago, has just completed a tour of the globe in the interest of the Woman's Chris-

tian Temperance union. This undertaking occupied eight years and subjected Mrs. Leavitt to many hardships. Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris, who is de cribed as a bright-eyed brunette, says her accomplishments have dwindled to two-

"making butter and getting the children to bed by 8 o'clock." As "Aunt Remus" has six little people to corral every night, the latter accomplishment is an important one. One of the notable guests at the reunion of he old-time telegraphers in Washington will be Mrs. Reswell Smith, wife of the president of the Century company. Mrs Smith, then Miss Ellsworth, sent the first telegrah mesage over Morse's line between Washington

Singularly sad is the fate which has just overtaken the lovely Princes: Aloys Liecheastein, who has been stricken with incur able blindness. She is one of the most beau-tiful women in Europe, and her charms enjoy probably a wider fame than those of any other lady now living, owing to the fact that she and her sister-now Countess Julius Szechenyi—posed as models for the scanty robed figures which grace Makart's cele brated picture of the entry of Charles V. into

and Baitimore.

Antwerp.

A London woman privileged to dine at the literary ladies' banquet recontly, describes her sensation somewhat as follows: "The bairman, who was armed with a small brown nammer, led the way to the table with the ruest whom she delighted to honor, whose diamonds were too great and too numerous to be in good taste. The talk was not brilliant, being principally composed of polite ondeavors to convince each other that we were in-tensely enjoying the undiluted society of our own sex. After the dinner we had two reciown sex. After the dinner we had two reci-tations, both on the subject of the immense superiority of women. Five of the thirty-five women smoked like practical performers and the proceedings finished with a recita-tion which included a murder, an execution and some idea of sulcide. Altogether, I left with a keener appreciation of the society of the opposite sex than I had before ex-perionced.¹⁷

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THE Georgia has a woman train-dispatcher. There is nothing sadder than the sight of beautiful woman fading. Twenty women have become members of a chicago bieyele club. Carry the news to Buffalo! A debt of 3 cents, which she has owed for OF OMAHA.

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