(Copyright, 1896, by S. S. McClure Co.) As the westering sun sinks to its setting his library and sit himself on the stone steps that lead from the castle front to the lawn. He carries in his hand a book in which, as soon as he has scated himself, he is completely absorbed. The old man is Mr. Gladstone, the book he is studying is one of the innumerable volumes which he is devouring in the prosecution of the study to which he has devoted his closing years. and he scats himself on the steps in order that his impaired eyesight may catch and the last rays of the setting sun. The old statesman, scholar and student to the last, is now 86 years of age, but his in-

No one who reads the strenuous argument with which Mr. Gladstone summarizes the reasoning of Bishop Butler on the future life is conscious of any weakening in the vigorous dialetic which has so often been employed with brilliant success in the In that polemic Mr. Gladstone is all

there, but as a recent visitor to Hawarden remarked, "Although Mr. Gladstone is Mr. Gladstone still, when the eye flashes as of old in keen debate, or when you listen to the inexhaustible stream of his vivacious conversation, you are regretfully compelled to admit that it is but a temporary triumph of mind over matter; when ten minutes later you see him again in the corner of the pew in Hawarden church, dimly visible in the subdued light of the chancel, you are bound to change, however re luctantly, your recent opinion. It is in deed a very old man who sits there, with bent back and pale wrinkled face, holding his book close to his eyes, apparently un-able to find or to follow the text. A stray sunbeam, white as sunbeams usually are falls upon him from behind, the Ivory white of the bald majestic head gleam in the light and the few silvery hairs round the base of the head, from a striking contact of the glittering gilt edges of the book he holds. The day is far spent, and you turn sadly from the contemplation of the sad, quiet figure." Frail though be is, as indeed he may well be, weighed down as he is with the burden of four score years and six, still Mr. Gladstone is far and away the most potent personality in Great Britain He had retired from politics, but until death has closed that eager eye and stilled that eloquent tongue, nothing can dim-Inish or impair his authority; he must ever remain the first among us all.

WHAT IS MR. GLADSHTONE'S SECRET What is Mr. Gladstone's secret? How is it that he has preserved unimpaired for eighty-six years, both his physical and men-That he has done so is ad mitted, although the body is at last ex-hibiting somewhat of the infirmities of old age. Mr. Gladstone is still vigorous, alert resourceful, capable of reading and writ ing for hours together, and also able of occasion to take long walks. We hear great deal of the eight-hours day and the eight-hours movement, but Mr. Gladstone well on to his nineticth year, does ten hours' work, and no mistake. How has he contrived to do it? What is his secret? For if so be that we can discover it, it may mean years of life to many men who, al-though they have no desire to be great states. men, do not wish to trouble the undertaker before their time.

Mr. Gladstone started well. He was born of healthy stock in comfortable ci stances, with a constitution of iron. He has enormous driving power and physical en-ergy; the evidence of which may still be seen palpable to all men in the massive formation of the back of his head. From his parents he had every advantage of heredity and environment from his youth up and it is well, therefore, and it will be more profitable, to devote attention to the methods with which he was early endowed. HIS STRONG RELIGIOUS FAITH.

The first thing that forces itself upon our attention is the fact that Mr. Gladstone from his youth up has contrived in some way or another to appropriate for himself all the advantages which come from a sturdy and assured faith in the government of the universe. Looking at it altogether apart from the question of the truth or falsehood religious belief, there is no doubt that from a purely hygienic point of view a man who feels that there is outside of him and above him, a moral order controlled by some being infinitely wiser than himself, has ad vantages from the point of view of a life insurance society, greatly superior to those possessed by a man who has no such con-

Mr. Gladstone has probably had his doubts like most men, but they have been as waves to a strong swimmer, which carry him on-ward to his goal. Mr. Gladstone is one of those men who are never so convinced of the truth of anything as when they are set to work to defend it against the arguments of its opponents, and Mr. Gladstone's faith has waxed all the stronger because, like the oak planted on a wind-swept hill, it has been compelled to drive its roots deeper in the soil because of the tempest, which hurls through its branches. Over the mantel-piece in Mr. Gladstone's bedroom, there is em-blazoned a text which explains a good deal of the tranquillity which has saved Mr. Gladstone from nervous exhaustion. The text runs, "Thou will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is set on thee."

INFLUENCE OF FORTUNATE MARRIAGE. If Mr. Gladstone's simple but fervent re-ligious faith is the first element in the secret of his continued and continuing vigor, the second place must be awarded to the happy influence of a fortunate marriage. If Mrs. Gladstone had been a cleverer woman she Gladstone had been a cleverer woman she might have been less helpful, for some natures have such an overpowering individuality of their own, that what they seek in a companion is not a positive so much as a negative capacity. As from sharpeneth from, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend; but Mr. Gladstone was not particularly in need of being sharpened, but he was in need of being rested. Therefore, Mrs. Gladstone was not so much as another pword blade clashing with his, as the scabbard of his sword.

Mrs. Gladstone, however, rightly or

Mrs. Gladstone, however, rightly wrongly, held the view that it was the wife's duty to make life as "cushlony" as possible for her husband; she would display a world of patience and cunning diplomacy to keep any disagreeable thing out of his way, even to the extent of sitting down upon The Times for a whole evening if it should contain an article that was calculated to ruffle his equanimity. There are a multitude of little stories current soncerning the way in which she cased off the pressure of the outside world, using no end of innocent domestic strategy in order to save him wear and tear and nervous strain. Neither has she ever been known to have given him the slightest trouble on the acors of jealousy. The prime min-later, especially a prime minister like Mr. Gladstone, who is gallant and courteous to all women, and who has constantly found great stimulus to his vitality from the friendly intercourse of women of high and low degree and of all manner of moral might have found in the jealous or resentment of his wife, a formidable ad-dition to the burdens of state; but Mrs Gladstone always showed a smiling face. She always had very good health and a self-satisfied temperament; she was also a good, motherly woman, full of charity and philanthropy, with plenty of little interests her own with which she solaced herself

when the absorbing cares of state swept her husband temporafily out of her orbit. BIS FACULTY FOR SLEEP. Healdes these two, his religion and his wife, the two outside influences which kept the. Gladatone in perennial youth by mini-

GLADSTONE'S SCIENCE OF LIFE mixing the worry of life and lubricating the rapidly revolving wheels of this human dynamo, Mr. Gladstone had various habits in the navy have told me how Lively Character Eketch of the ex-Premie by an English Journalist.

Lively Character Eketch of the ex-Premie by an English Journalist.

Lively Character Eketch of the ex-Premie by an English Journalist.

SECRET OF HIS WONDERFUL VITALITY

No Bad Habits, a Good Steeper and a Wife Who Knows How to Eliminate Worry from His Life—

Routine at Hawarden.

dynamo, Mr. Gladstone had various habits which conduced greatly to his longevity and physical vigor. First of these unquestion-abit to his and the shared in common with Napoleon and other notable commanders in history. Mr. Gladstone, they said, always seemed to know more about it than they did, at least whenever it was a question of statistics, at a moment's notice, and what is more remarkable, wake up bright and fresh within ten minutes of going to sleep. He has always been a famous sleeper; his nightly allowance of sleep is fixed at seven hours, is a man who likes sleep and could enjoy an extra hour, but the habit of getting up after seven hours sleep has been formed and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright happened to raise the subject of corns, discussing chiropody in ail its and Mr. Gladstone adheres to it. When Mr. Gladstone lays his head on his pillow he is able to shut his mind off from all the husiness of life; when he goes to bed it is to sleep and he sleeps with all his might. Mr. Bright used to lay awake for hours thinking out his speeches and the curse of insomnia has played havoc with more than one prominent statesman on both sides of the Atlantic. I do not think there ever was time when Mr. Gladstone could not

thosed the methodical regularity, the almost automatic persistence with which he adhered to habits which he had found benethe last, is now 86 years of age, but his intellectual vigor is not abated, nor has he
lost the sinewy grip with which he fastens
upon the subjects to which he devotes his
attention.

a martinet or a pedant, but he
set the opportunity. Down at Hawarden
took care of his health. A saying of
his that every piece of meat should
be bitten thirty-two times is one of the
shown the Leenest enjoyment of the please
attention. the attention he pays to small things.

NO BAD HABITS. Mr. Gladstone, although not a tectotaler, has never emulated the exploits of some of his more bibulous predecessors. a total abstainer from tobacco; he neither a total abstainer from tobacco; he heither tained a world-wide hotoriety, and atthough snuffs, chews or smokes, either pipe, clgar it may be a mistake to imagine he was or cigarette. Nothing has induced him to yield to the seductions of the fragrant weed. Another quality of his was the fascination in the joys of felling timber

of corns, discussing chiropody in all it branches, with a wonderful array of per sonal experience and literary reference, which bewildered the Frenchman, who at first was under the allusion that the prime

Wide as are the interests of this life, Mr.

is devoting his declining years to a re-statement of his theory of the next life. The last post card I had from him, and as many seats at the meeting places as there Mr. Gladstone always uses post cards, was are delegates expected in attendance, says adhered to habits which he had found bene-ficial to his health. Mr. Gladstone's body was reading some articles dealing with the relike a chronometer; it was adjusted to a certain time and kept so year in and year out without a shadow of variation. His orderly mind possessed a horror of unpunctually. Add to all these ality, and the endless uncertainty that fol-lows the lack of fixed rule. Not that he was ways lived a country-life when he could himself to practical agriculture. He is in-terested in the subject, no doubt, and has ne what he could to raise the standard of farming in his own neighborhood, but his interest in agriculture was more that of the

observer than of the expert.

His exploits as a wood cutter have at tained a world-wide notoriety, and aithough



MR. GLADSTONE.

rare gift of concentration. The bump of shows in what trim he must have kept has to be roused from it as most are roused they explain how it is that Mr. Gladstone from sleep." This enabled him to be almost totally indifferent to his surroundings, a facutly simply invaluable to him, when as leader of the House of Commons, he of the laws of health, regularly exercised, had to sit for hours vistening to the and the continual variety of his interests monotonous drone of irrelevant debate. Whilst able to concentrate himself so absolutely upon the subject in hand as to be oblivious of all the world, he was capallie with the utmost ease of varying his subjects. It has long been his habit always to have three books in reading at the same time, and with all his strenuousness, Mr. Gladstone is well aware of the advantage of occasionally unstringing the bow, reads novels with hearty gusto, and Miss Friedrichs, in her charming little volume. "Mr. Gladstone in the Evening of His Days," mentions that when he was worn out with everal hours' steady continuous work a ndexing Bishop Butler, he recovered the tone of his mind by regaling himself in the evening with "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

HE READS BUT ONE NEWSPAPER. Another thing which might perhaps be classified as merely another phase of the same faculty, but one which nevertheless helped to prolong his vigor, was that he sedulously eschewed the practice of promiscuous newspaper reading. Arthur Balfour the present leader of the House of Commons, has always made a point of never reading a newspaper at all unless he is compelled to do so, a rule which has certainly its advantages, but which could hardly be adopted by any one unless audactous or less happily constituted than Mr. Balfour. He told me once that not only did it save a great deal of time to let your newspaper reading be done by other people, but it was so much more interesting to hear things at first hand for yourself instead of taking them second hand from news-paper reporters. Mr. Gladstone, in the matter of newspaper reading, stood midway be tween Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bright. Mr. Balfour read nothing, Mr. Bright read every word in a morning newspaper, devoted regularly two hours a day to its perusal. Mr. Gladstone usually reads one newspaper regularly. It used to be the Pall Mail Gazette before it changed hands and lat terly it has been the Westminster Gazette. The Times Mr. Gladstone has never read regularly. I remember him telling me in 1877 that he never looked at the Times for any other reason excepting to read the telegrams which W. J. Stillman, the Times correspondent in Montenegro, dispatched as to the progress of the campaign against the OPPOSED TO RACING AND GAMBLING.

Another achievement that must be taken into account is the immense diversity of interests which Mr. Gladstone enjoys life. He touches life at every side, with the exception of racing or gambling, and wherever he touches it he thrills responsive to its touch. Merely to be prime minister of the queen is of itself sufficient to provide topics of interest for any ordinary person for the rest of his life. But Mr. Gladstone was never able to devote more than a sec-tion of his time to politics; he has probably spent more time over Homer than did over the question of parliamentary reform, and at all times his interest in theology outbalances his interest in mundane

It is thoroughly characteristic that his favorite hobby at the present moment should be the institution of the theological library, which he has founded in the im-mediate proximity of Hawarden, provided it with a hostelry, where students who desire to study the theological books may be boarded and lodged for \$6, or 25s a week. St. Deiniols library contains on its shelves 20,000 volumes, chiefly theological, which have been weeded from Mr. Gladstone's own library, and the institution has been endowed by him to some £30,000. It is the hobby of his old age, and no theme of conversation ever aroused the veteran so surely as an allusion to St. Deiniols, which has Rev. Mr. Drew, his son-in-law, as its warden and threaten. warden and librarian.

HIS CONVERSATIONAL POWERS. It is almost impossible to start any sub- storekeepers.

concentration, must, if there is anything his muscles and how carefully he had "Whatever the work may be he has in hand," said a recent visitor at Hawarden, seldom walks more than three or four miles it takes hold of him so entirely that he a day. Putting all these things together, ties has ever been able to preserve an equa ble and tranquil soul, while his observance enabled him to keep his mind brightly fur-

An Ever Chaging Panorama is afforded the tourist who selects the itinerary laid down for the magnificent new train put in commission June 24, by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM and known as the "Sea Side and White Mountain Special." It is in charge of a Special Agent of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY to L. R. Morrow, City Ticket Agent, 103 Clark street, Chicago.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Duluth has 900 union saw-mill men. The Western Federation of Miners has 76,500 members and \$740,000. Common labor in Italy averages 20 cents day, and the skilled worker earns from

30 to 65 cents. Efforts are being made to establish co operative window glass factories to afford employment for the 5,000 men idle by the shutting down of the trust factories.

Ean Francisco compositors have asked the newspapers to set aside typesetting ma-chines for the present, as 250 men are idle. Many firms signed the appeal. John Anderson, the general secretary

the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Great Britain, has just issued the forty-ninth annual report. It shows that the society has 79,000 members, and its re-sources last year were nearly \$3,000,000. Miss May Abraham, the new English su perintendent of factory inspectors, is a very

beautiful woman. Her features are dis-tinctly Semitic, of the purest and most re-fined type. She began her public career as Lady Dilke's private secretary. With a property loss estimated all the

suit of the great destruction wrought by the tornado, St. Louis should be a busy place for mechanics of all building trades for the next four or five years. The tin plate industry in Great Britain s in bad condition. Wages have been re-

way from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 as a re-

cently reduced in some plants as much as 15 per cent. At places where the employes refused to accept the reduction the works have been closed, throwing 2,000 men out of employment.

The Richmond Locomotive works of Rich mond, Va., has just received an order from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. ouis Railroad company to convert sixty of their locomotives from simple to compound engines as fast as they can be put through the shops. The railroad company has been making experiments for several years, and has found that the Richmond compound de vice insures a saving of some 400 tons of oal a year without loss of power or extra expense

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, has suggested a plan of insurance to his employes whereby, if the proposed plan is carried out, those who have been in his employment for one year or more may receive a policy on their lives for \$500; one-half of the yearly premiums as they become due to be paid by Mr. Bennett, and the other half by the person taking out the policy. If the holder of the taking out the policy. If the holder of the policy should leave Mr. Bennett's employ. he may, at his option, continue the in-surance by paying the full amount of the yearly premiums.

One of the most hopeful signs of the time in Ireland is the rapid and substantial growth of co-operation. At the time of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill adventure, it was practically unknown in that country. Last year there were sixty-seven societies, with 3,800 members; this year there are 112 with 10,000, and there are seventy more. with 5,000 members, in process of organi-zation. These societies exist chiefly in rural regions, and are intended to promote agriculture and to resist the repacity of

FORTY THOUSAND IN TENTS.

Washington's Arrangements to Care for the Christian Endeavorers.

vided for the Overflow-Famous Houses of Worship Open to the Delegates.

A combined seating capacity of 40,000 will be available at any given moment durminister and the great free trader were ing the Christian Endeavor convention engaged in the discussion of the corn laws. which, it is expected, will draw to the na-HIS INTELLECTUAL VIGOR UNABATED tional capital, in a little over two weeks scores of thousands of visitors and dele It has not been the effort of the last post card I had from him, and as many seats at the meeting places as there the Washington Star; if it had been one-half as many more accommodations would be required, as far as present estimates car determine the number that will attend the convention. But the committee has ex-erted itself to provide seatings for a major ity of the estimated throngs, and as there will be some 300 separate and distinct concention meetings during the six days in

will be some 300 separate and distinct convention meetings during the six days in which sessions will be held, it is very improbable that any one will be unable to gain admission to one or two or even several of them if the proper effort is made.

But 40,000 sittings available at the same moment is an enormous number. The like was never before seen in this city, and seldom, if ever, on this continent. Of prime importance and interest, therefore, are the arrangements for the meetings of this convention—the fifteenth annual gathering of Christian Endeavorers. As the number of delegates is expected to be larger than ever, and more accommodations are to be provided, so also will be the meeting places be increased over the number heretofore arranged for. When the conventions were first held one large church was capable of seating all the delegates who applied for admission; with succeeding years larger seating all the delegates who applied for admission; with succeeding years larger auditoriums were required and large public halls were selected for the meetings; re-cently, temporary shelter in the form of huge tents has had to be provided to accom-modate, the arrhymistic Federators. In huge tents has had to be provided to accommodate the enthusiastic Endeavorers. In
Washington this year it has been found
necessary to combine all three forms of
meeting places, and three mammoth tents,
one large hall and five of the most capacious
churches will be utilized for holding convention sessions. These will constitute the
principal auditoriums, but at certain times
twenty or more of the local churches will
be consed for meetings. opened for meetings. Primarily important as meeting places will

he the three tents, named, respectively, "Tent Williston," "Tent Endeavor," and "Tent Washington." The two first named "Tent Williston," "Tent Endeavor," and "Tent Washington." The two first named were dedicated at last year's convention in Boston; that which has been named in honor of the capital city of what might be called "Endeavorland"—for the United States is the natal country of the organization, and here it has its greatest strength-has been provided especially for this convention, and will be used for the first time here. Tent Williston is named after the church in Portland, Me., where the first Christian Endeavor society was formed, a little more than fifteen years ago.

Each of these mammoth stretches of canvas will hold about 19,000 people. Approximately, \$,000 persons can be accommodated in the settees for the audience, while on the great platforms provision will be made for over 1,500 more. In the accompanying ground plan the arrangement of seats in the tents is clearly shown. Broad aisles divide the auditorium into sections, and the seats, except in the middle section, will be placed obbliquely to the platform, economization of the seats, except in the middle section.

seats, except in the middle section, will be plated obliquely to the platform, economizing space and securing an arrangement most convenient for those who are to see and hear. Against the extreme ends of the platform the benches will be set at right angles to it, forming sort of "amen corners." Numerous exits will be provided, so that it will be possible to fill and empty the tents in a brief space of time and with minimum of discomfort.

The seats for the audience will be all or a level; the platform seats will be raised to the roof of the tents. The platforms alone will hold more persons that most of the churches of the city. The main section will be reserved for the chorus, and the two flanking sections for ministers and those holding platform seats. Five or six hundred seats on the platforms in each of the three tents will be specially reserved for pastors and the speakers at the convention. Tickets for these scats are even now being issued at general headquitters in Boston. In the front and center there will be placed about twenty-five or thirty chairs, for the un-of the presiding chicers, chorus leaders sicians and speakers, and at the front edge of the platform a rostrum is to be built, from which the addresses will be de livered. Directly beneath will be the tables for the press representatives.

The ideal convention meeting place, where the three tents are to be pitched, is the White Lot, in the heart of the city, free from the roar and bustle of every-day traffic approachable from all directions and close to the leading car lines. The other auditoriums are also easily accessible from all parts of Washington and easily reached from the tents themselves. Half way down the famous stretch of Pennsylvania ayonue, between the treasury and the capitol-the scene of the most magnificent military pageants this continent has witnessed-is situated the Center market, over one wing of which is Central hall, the largest of the auxiliary meeting places provided for con-vention sessions. This auditorium will seat about 3,000 persons, and is one of the most attractive and commodious halls in the city. It was dedicated for public use by the Christian Endeavorers of the district last January, on the occasion of their fourth annual convention, and many important sessions of the international gathering will

be held there.
The five churches which have been chosen for meeting places, in addition to the tents and the hall, are all of them large ones, of historic interest, and situated especially convenient to one another and to the White Lot, where the tents will be. Those from outside the city, who have inspected the many advantages of situation and conrenionce apparent in the arrangements in yariably have manifested the greatest en-thusiasm, and the close proximity of these

thusiasm, and the close proximity of those five churches has been frequently the subject of most favorable comment.

One square east of the treasury—at the south end of which the tents are to be stretched—is the Foundry Methodist Episcopal church, one of the meeting places, located right in the heart of the hotel discipled in the control of the character. iocated right in the heart of the hotel dis-trict. It is one of the three of the churches selected which are or have been known as "presidents' churches." President Hayes worshipped there during his residence in the white house. It is the order could be a selected in the worshipped there daring in results to white house. It is the only one of the five, however, which is not the home of a Christian Endeavor society. However, the members of that kindred young people's organization—the Epworth league—very generously offered the church to the committee of 1896.

for convention purposes, and the proffer was cordially accepted. Two squares north and east of the Foun-Two squares north and east of the Foundry church is the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, another of the meeting places. This also has been the church home of some of the nation's chief executives, as Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson attended services there. It has the largest membership of any church of its denomination in the city.

membership of any charts of the statement of the city.

Next in order of location comes the First Congregational church, on the same street as the Foundry church, and four squares east. It has a large membership, in size and influence it stands smong the first of the Congregational churches in the country. Its doors have always been open for meet-lpgs in the interest of benevolent or reings in the interest of benevotent of fe-ligious movements, and the majority of con-ventions and meetings of such a nature have been held in it. As an auditorium it is particularly adapted for large crowds, as it is convenient in arrangement, and its acoustic properties are all that could be de-

To the north and east of this church is To the north and east of this church is the fourth meeting place the Calvary Baptist church, distant three squares, the largest and most progressive church of that denomination in the city. Its Sunday school house, receptly completed is regarded as the model of its kind in the country, and its school, divided into six departments—kindergarten primary, intermediate, junior, adult and home—numbers one man persuading another.

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If you appreciate values—we'll get your order without urging.

If we can't fit you—we'll refund your money cheerfully.

South

207

nearly 1,500 members. Its Christian Endeavor societies, junior, intermediate and senior, are in a flourishing condition.

Less than ten minutes' stroll from the Calvary church, the First Presbyterian church, the last of the five, is reached. An old and historic church, it has numbered among its attendants Presidents Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Cleveland. Recently remodeled, its interior is considered one of the very handsome ones of Washington. Its centennial was observed in the spring.

All of these auditoriums will be profusely

All of these auditoriums will be profusely grated with convention and United States streamers and bunting. In the tents In All will be displayed a number of flags of foreign nations, contributed specially for this con-vention by Christian Endeavor societies in the respective countries as an expression of the international character of the gath ering and indicative of the world-wide ex-

tent of the organization.

A corps of uniformed and trained ushers will be constantly in attendance at all meetings held in the nine auditoriums provided, so that scating arrangements may properly attended to. Three sections of the chorus will assist in the singing at the three tents, and the fourth body of 1,000 vocalists will be divided up among the other teetings in the halls and churches.

With so many services going on sim-iltaneously, delegates to the convention will and it difficult to make a choice as to which they will attend. There are no assign ments of meetings made to certain delega-tions; any one who comes to the convention is privileged to go to any meeting he of she desires, provided only there is room for admission. Doubtless the three tents will be the goal of very many who will make Will be the goal of very many who will make Washington their temporary abiding place after the 8th of July, but in the smaller meetings, where seeing and hearing will be less difficult, just as able and popular speakers will deliver addresses, and, besides catching the overflow from the tent, these meeting places will be sought out in preference by many who do not care for large crowds.

TO FRANK MAYO AS DAVY CROCKETT

Margaret Hosmer in Philadelphia Times. Margaret Hosmer in Proceedings of Mail,
Or at a tourney set a lance in rest;
An eagle's eye, an arm that cannot fall,
A heart of steel, the buckskin clothes
his breast.
Crockett the woodsman treads the forest

And manhood, nature's manhood, lives again.

Mere fashion's polish pales beside his mien.

Of true nobility; no wonder, then,

"Davy, I love you."

Strong to defend, a lion's courage springs Within his soul at danger's flery breath; A coward's love of life aside he flings, And fearless for his love he faces death. Nor dreams he of reward; enough for him To save her, tho' they ne'er shall meet again. All selfish thoughts at honor's test grow

So does the tempter's lure. What wonder, then, "Davy, I love you." Intutored he, save by the Eternal's tones Whispering to him in woodland music

sweet; The fall of water, birds' songs, forest monns, Or the wild voice of the tempests, the mad bent

Of rain and hall-nature his only school.

He learned great lessons, nor forg again.
lentle to succor, strong and firm to rule
Evil in every form. So wonder, then,
"Davy, I love you."

How fresh and beautiful the story seems. Compared to tinseled sophistry and art. Like nature's balmy sleep to option's A chemist's perfume to a violet's heart Weary we turn from steel and poison

scenes, intricate plottings of the French man's brain,
To nature's woods, where the warm sunshine gleams,
Nor false lights tire our eyes, to cry again, Davy, I love you."

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Those who have used Dr. King's New Dis-covery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pilis free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

striker cannot seek to induce others from taking his place. Although "picketing" has been the principal weapon of strikers, the courts have discovered a law that prevents

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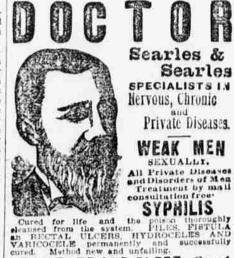
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