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the second Red river expedition, and par-ticipated in the engagements of Sabine Cross Roads. Pleasant Hill and Cane River. He was soon after sent to take command at Baton Rouge, which place was threatened by the Confederates. In July, 1864, he was ordered north, and, joining Sheridan, was present during the battles of the campaign that followed. In 1865 he was in command at Savannah, Ga. He was made brevet major general after the war.

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After such disease as small-pox, scalled level, and Diphtheria, Hood's Sarsaparilla is of great bonefit in expelling the virus and toning up and strengthening the body.

"I was poisoned by poison ivy, and let it go till the poison got into my blood, when I was obliged to give up my work, and was confined to my house for two months. I had sores and scales on ma. FROM HEAD TO FEET.

my finger nails came off, and my hair and whiskers came out. I had two physicians, but did not seem to get much better. Then I saw Hood's sarsaparilia advertised and bought a bettie. It helped me so much that I continued taking it till I had used three bottles, when was cured. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilia to all as the best blood purifier I know of? G. W. Vusk, 70 Park Avenue, Brocknort, N. Y.

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—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentra-ted extract, and therefore the most economi-cal Blood Medicine in the market.

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-Ten thousands of testimonials are on file from those benefitted by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

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56 Warren Street, New York. NAMED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Daniel G. Fowle Rominated by the Demo crats for Govern The Democratic nominee for governor of North Carolina, Daniel G. Fowle, is one of the most brilliant men in the state, an of the most brilliant men in the state, and his eloquence has won for him the title, "silver tongued orator." He was born in Washington, Beaufort county, March 3, 1831, and at the age of 14 became a pupil of William Bingham, whose school was then the most famous in the state. Two years later he entered Princeton college, and won honors there from the beginning of his course.

and won honors there from the beginning of his course.

In 1851 he graduated with distinction, and, returning to North Carolina, studied law for two years under the late Richmond M. Pearson, who later became chief justice of the state. He obtained his attorney's license in 1853, and the next year removed to Raleigh, where he has ever since resided. In 1856 he married a daughter of Judge Pearson, who died in 1862. He became widely known as a sound and brilliant lawyer, and was eminently

was eminently successful. Directly upon the breaking out of the civil war he rolunteered in an n fantry regi-ment, and was made alieutenant. Later he was made

DANIEL G. FOWLE. partment, but recommissary department, but recommissary department, but resid ne dit and raised a regiment of infantry, the Thirtyfirst North Carolina, and was made a captain. He was speedily promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and served until the battle of Roanoke Island, where, Feb. 8, 1862, he was captured by Burnside's forces. He was, after a short imprisonment, paroled. In the autumn of 1862 he was elected a member from Wake to the legislature, and upon the adjournment of that body was appointed by Governor Z. B. Vance to the position of adjutant general. In 1863 he resigned this commission, and was again elected to the legislature, being the only member of his party who was elected in the county. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor W. W. Holden a superior court judge, and the legislature next following elected him to that position for life. In 1866 he married a daughter of the late Dr. F. J. Haywood, of Raleigh. He resigned in November, 1867. In 1868 he was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and did sceallent work in the campaign. In 1876 In 1868 he was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and did excellent work in the campaign. In 1876 he was a Democratic elector on the Tilden ticket for the state at large. So able was his work that the North Carolina delegation recommended him for appointment as attorney general of the United States. In 1886 he was the candidate for the nomination for governor against Thomas J. Jarvis, now minister to Brazil. The latter won, but Fowle made a splendid canvass for him. In 1884 he was defeated for the congressional nomination by Hon. W. R. Cox, but took a very active part in the congressional nomination by Hon. W. R. Cox, but took a very active part in the latter's canvass. The legislature of 1884-5 asked President Cleveland to appoint him solicitor general. He was nominated for governor by the state convention, May 31, 1888, after a prolonged contest with Charles M. Stedman and S. B. Alexander, two of the most popular men in the state, for the nomination.

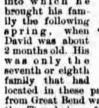
SEVENTY-TWO YEARS A MASON.

David J. Baker, of Dryden, N. 1., the Oldest Member of the Order. Since the recent notice of the death at Batavia, O., of John Jamieson, claimed to

be the oldest Mason in the United States. it may be interesting to know that there lives in Dryden, N. Y., a man whose initiation into that mystic order dates back some four years and two months nearer the beginning of the century. David J. Baker was born on March 3, 1795, at Great Bend, Pa., the son of John Baker, who came from Massachusetts. In 1793 the father had bought a tract of land

at Homer, Cort-land county, N. Y., where he spent

the summer of 1794, patch and build-ing the log house into which he



seventh or eighth family that had located in these parts, and the journey from Great Bend was made by canoe up the Tioughnioga from Binghamton, for there were no roads through this then western wilderness. western wilderness.

Passing his boyhood there, young Baker at the age of 18 went to Aurora, N. Y., to continue his apprenticeship at the trade of saddlery and harness making, and two years later moved to Montville, near Moravia, Cayuga county, where he joined Sylvan Lodge, No. 229 (now No. 41), of Moravia, on March 12, 1816, only nine days after becoming of age, thus making

Moravia, on March 12, 1816, only nine days after becoming of age, thus making him probably the oldest Mason in the world. He has the original recommendation for membership, dated Feb. 16, 1816, in his possession still.

In the fall of 1816 he removed to Dryston and outsidehald herself in hydrogeneous control of the state of the

den and established himself in business.

Nov. 10, 1823, he married Samantha Ballard. Five children that have been born to them are living, and Mr. Baker, in his 94th year, and Mrs. Baker, in her 84th, both enjoy the best of health. He never but once has been troubled by any consider able sickness, nor is he a user of tobacco



DAVID J. BAKER'S HOUSE. At the time of the war of 1812 he joined an independent company of cavalry at Aurora, although he was absent when it was called into service. About 1832 h raised and had charge of equipping a company of cavalry at Dryden, becoming its first captain. Here he declined the rank of colonel and accepted the office of major but it still fell upon him to command and he soon tendered his resignation.

The Late Gen. Birge. The distinguished veteran, Gen. Henry Warner Birge, who died recently in New York, was born in Hartford, Conn., fiftyeight years ago. He served as a staff officer to Governor Buckingham, and in April, 1861, he began organizing the First Connecticut volunteers, but was in a few weeks commissioned major of the Fourth regiment. After

serving for a while in Maryland and Virginia, in November, 1861, he of the Thirteenth Connecticut regiment and, joining Butler at New Or-leans, was placed in command of the

city. After com- THE LATE GEN. BIRGE. ment in a movement into the interior he was assigned to a brigade, which he commanded during Banks' Red river expedition, and was present during the siege of Port Hudson. He volunteered to lead an assaulting party on the works of Port Hudson, but the surrender of Vickelman. of Vicksburg rendered it unnecessary, as this led to the surrender of Port Hudson. In September, 1863, he was made a brigadier general. In 1864 he appointment

popular subscription raised directly arter Garfield's death, when invested for her in government bonds, aggregated \$812,000. It will be observed, therefore, that she is quite comfortable when it comes to hard cash, and her yearly income must be at least \$25,000. A satisfying figure, isn't it?

COLORED M. E. BISHOPS. The Four Gentlemen Chosen at Indian-

The Four Gentlemen Chosen at Indianapolis.

The African Methodist Episcopal conference, lately in session at Indianapolis, elected four bishops: Dr. Wesley J.
Gaines, Dr. Benjamin W. Arnett, Dr. B.
Tanner and Dr. A. Grant. Dr. Gaines
was born in slavery in Georgia in 1840.
Being physically weak, he was not required to work as hard as other slaves,
and spent what leisure time he could get
in study. This he was forced to do surreptitionsly, and the limited stock of
books he accumulated he was obliged to
conceal. At 9 years of age he was converted, and entered the ministry in 1865.
He has been prominent in building up the
church in his native state. He is now
book steward of the North Georgia conference and a member of the financial
committee of the general conference.
Bishop Gaines was the slave of Gabriel,
brother of Robert Toombs, who boasted
at the beginning of the civil war that he
would call the roll of his slaves at the
Bunker Hill monument. Bishop Gaines
visited Boston in 1875, and, standing at
the base of the monument himself, called
the roll of Toombs' former slaves.



REV. BEN. W. ARNETT. REV. C. GRANT. REV. BEN. T. TANNER. REV. W. J. GAINES. Dr. Benjamin W. Arnett was born in Pr. Benjamin W. Arnett was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., in 1838. He opened a school in 1859. In 1864 he was a member of the national Republican convention. The next year he began to preach at Cincinnati. He has several times represented his brethren in conventions and celebrations. Bishop Arnett is also an author. He is a prominent Mason, and has been grand director of the United.

also an author. He is a prominent Mason, and has been grand director of the United Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. B. Tanner was born in Pittsburg. Pa. He was graduated at Avery college, a theological seminary of the west. He has written for the church papers, and is the author of several books, among which are "Apology for African Methodism" and "Outline of African Methodist Episcopal History." He has also traveled abroad. History." He has also traveled abroad.
Dr. Grant was born a slave. He was not only a slave, but a runaway slave. He has attained to the dignity of bishop with-out ever having held any office of the gen-eral conference. He is a member of the Texas conference.

THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATES. Fisk for President and Brooks for Vice President.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who has been nominated for president of the United States by the Prohibitionists, is a Jersey man. He was born in Livingston county, N. Y. in 1828, and is consequently 60 years of age. When he was a boy his father emigrated to Michigan and the boy withhal to prove the second of the secon wished to secure a collegiate education at





C. B. FISK. the university at Ann Arbor. His health

not being good, he was forced to relinquish this plan, and entered into business at which he proved very successful. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, and in 1861 en-tered "the service" and became colonel of the Twenty third Missouri volunteer infantry. He served with Grant at Vicks-burg and came out a brevet major gen-eral. After the war he was engaged in the management of the Freedman's bu-reau and was located in Tennessee. At Nashville he established the Fisk university. He afterward removed to New Jersey and became identified with the causes of education and temperance. He is a Methodist and an earnest church

worker. In 1886 he was Prohibition can worker. In 1886 he was Prohibition candidate for governor of New Jersey.

Dr. John A. Brooks, who has been nominated for vice president, is a Missourian. He has leng been prominent in the prohibition cause. He has canvassed some of the southwestern states as agent of the National Prohibition bureau, has been chairman of the state Prohibi-

APPOINTED ARCHBISHOP.

The Honor Recently Conferred Upon Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

Treland, of St. Paul.

The Most Rev. John Ireland, recently made archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., was born in Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1838. His parents removed to the United States when he was about it years of age. The family settled in St. Paul, where young Ireland received his education. Having attion. Having at-tracted the atten-tion of Bishop Cretin, he was sent by him to Meximieux, in

France, where he studied at a pre-paratory school, and entered the Grand seminary ABCHBISHOP IRELAND. of Hyeres, where he completed his theological studies.

In 1861 he returned to St. Paul and was ordained. The civil war being then commenced, Father Ireland became chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota volunteers. As such he served fifteen months, when, his health becoming impaired, he returned to St. Paul and was appointed rector of the cathedral. He soon became interested in cathedral. He soon occame interested in immigration, and was active in the work of drawing immigrants to Minnesota. In 1875 he was appointed by the pope titular bishop of Maronca and vicar apostolic of Nebraska, but Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, was loath to lose him, and went to Rome was learn to lose him, and went to home and persuaded the pope to appoint Bishop Ireland his (Bishop Grace's) coadjutor. Archbishop Ireland is a fine scholar. He has been president of the State Historical society of Minnesota, and is one of the trustees of the new Catholic university at Washington. Of all the fields in which Washington. Of all the fields in which he has labored in connection with his duties as a clergyman in none has he produced such beneficial results as in the cause of temperance. In this field he has won the admiration of both Catholics and Protest. its.

Defective Scenery. "I don't think much of the scenery in this part of the country," said a western man on a Central Hudson train bound north. "Give me prairie every time." What's the matter with the scenery in this part of the country?" asked a fel-

low passenger.
B'gosh, you you can't see any. Them dinged hills an mountains are in the way."-New York Sun.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

APPROACHING NUPTIALS OF TWO OF GARFIELD'S CHILDREN.

Miss Moille Garfield Will Marry Stabley Brown and Harry Garfield Will Wed Miss Belle Mason-The Happy Day Set for June 14.

There is to be a notable double wedding in the middle of June at Mrs. James A. Garfield's rambling mansion at Mentor, O. Miss Mollie Garfield, the only daughter of the family, is to be married to J. Stanley Brown, while Harry Garfield, the oldest son, is to marry Miss Belle Mason.

Mentor—and there is no richer country in all creation there is

in all creation than is to be seen there-abouts—will be ablaze then with roses and honeysuckles, and wide fields of fast and honeysuckles, and wide fields of fast turning grain and great vineyards of growing grapes will bend their graceful heads and rustle their fresh green leaves in gentle breezes from off Lake Erie, not many miles away. Opulent farmers live in fine houses fronting the main highway that leads direct to Cleveland and city people with cash to spare and enjoy erect sing cottages on the beautiful a pot that the late president Loved so much. The land at places is as level as a floor, at others billowy as

HARRY GARFIELD. others billowy as the seas, with clumps of forest trees and carefully cul-tivated orchards to lend enchantment to

clumps of forest trees and carefully cultivated orchards to lend enchantment to the view.

Years ago the Garfield residence was a modest affair indeed. There the general spent the hours when he was not in congress, and his old neighbors will tell you that they often saw him in his well kept fields taking a hand at the plow or sitting high upon the seat of reaper or hay rake. After the Republican national convention of 1880 Gen. Garfield enlarged his house, repainted and refurnished it. A telegraph wire was put into his little office, back and at the side of the main building, and an operator was stationed therein for the convenience of the candidate. The only other subordinate in that unostentations busy little edifice was a pleasant faced, bright eyed and sagacious young fellow known as J. Stanley Brown. Garfield had brought Brown from Washington, where he had been a clerk under Maj. Powell, of the geographical survey. For years and years George Rose, still in Washington and still in the service of the government, had been faithful to Garfield. At night he went to the general's lodgings, and, taking down in shorthand letter after letter, wrote them out at his convenience. The pay was rather small, but Garfield was a rising man and Rose never faitered. However, as time went on Rose began to get impatient, and that begot dereliction, perhaps. At any rate, he was succeeded by Brown, who devoted his evenings and all his leisure hours in daylight to Garfield for the sum of \$50 per month. When Garfield was nominated for president he installed Brown, much to the disgust of Rose, as his private secretary, and the young man, beardless but reticent, acted in that capacity until Guiteau's pistol stripped him of his occupation.

During the campaign of 1880 Garfield remained at Monter where he medical

buring the campaign of 1880 Garfield remained at Menter, where he received calls from nearly all of the leading characters of the Republican party. Reporters from Cleveland, Chicago, Washington and other cities were there by the score, and all of them had free access to Garfield's office and his secretary, but they never succeeded in drawing from the latter a single fact about the candidate or his visitors that ought to have been suppressed. After Garfield's death Brown became connected in some way with a Washington bank, and later on attended an eastern college, from which he will graduate this summer. Mollie Garfield, when he first summer. Mollie Garfield, when he first went into the service of her father, was a little miss in short dresses. Brown was a great favorite in the family, and Mrs. Garfield undoubtedly freely gave her con-sent when he asked her for her only daughter. After the wedding Brown and his bride will go abroad, where he will finish his education.

Horry Garfield is a thoughtful young man, and is said to be much like his father. He graduated from Williams col lege and Harvard Law school, and with his brother James will practice his profes-sion in Cleveland.



igan Southern J. STANLEY BROWN. Pany. The fam lly residence is on Euclid avenue, where Gen. and Mrs. Garfield were accustomed Mrs. Garfield, her daughter Mollie, Miss Mason and Harry Garfield went abroad. They traveled extensively on the continent, and in Paris bought the wedding robes that will be used next month. Great preparations are being made at Mentor for the ceremony, but everything is so quietly done that even the gossips in the neighborhood have very little information at their disposal. There will be no cards, and nearly all the invitations have been delivered verbally by Mrs. Garfield, her daughter and Miss Mason. Several friends who could not be seen have been written to but the letters. seen have been written to, but the letters were informal. Gen. Garfield was a Disciple, or "Campbellite," and in his youth preached more or less. Mrs. Gar-field's family, the Rudolphs, are also members of that church, but Mollie is a member of the Second Presbyterian congregation of Cleveland. Mrs. Gar-field is rather liberal when it comes to religion. There will be a tremendous display of flowers, as great orders have already been left with city dealers, and a chief cook and a small army of waiters and assistants will be sent to Mentor to prepare and serve the bridal dinner. The old house has been transformed into

ausion of many rooms, and the furnish ings are as elegant as one would wish for A retinue of servants, headed by a butler are part and parcel of the establishment and if Gen Garfield could return be would not know the place. Here Mrs. Garfield will no doubt end her days. Her large brick residence in Prospect street, Cleve land, is in the hands of a real estate broker to sell, as she greatly prefers the privacy of her old home in the country to a "crank" infested city, where her house by reason of her prominence and the man ner of her bereavement, was the trysting place for all sorts of human and menta monstrosities. Beggars hunted her up on foot and on horseback, strangers called to pay their respects, and idiots wanted to marry Miss Mollie. Happily at Mentor she is beyond the reach of fools and idle tourists, and there she will remain.

The marriage portion of the young peo-ple will be ample, as Mrs. Garfield is rich and the Masons have always lived in good style. Gen. Garfield's estate netted the style. Gen. Garfield's estate netted the widow about \$40,000, and in addition she received \$25,000 insurance on his life. Congress, it will be remembered, voted her an annual pension of \$5,000, and gave her besides \$40,000, which would have been the balance of the salary due the president at the end of his first year in office had be lived. The amount of tha

opened to men in all professions and trades, and they have never been closed. Among the peculiarities of the order in New York and other large cities is the establishment of a burial place for deceased members, most frequently tormod "Elks' Rest." The New York lodge owns such a plot of ground in Evergreen cometery, which commands a magnificent sweep of the country. Many of the most active Elks have been called away by the will of the Almighty, among them being the late Harry J. Montague, "Dan" Bryant, "Nelse" Seymour, "Eph" Horn, Frank Kerns, James Budworth, "Billy" Pastor, James Bradley and John McCullough

Ant. "Nelse" Seymour, "Eph" Horn, Frank Kerns, James Budworth, "Billy" Pastor, James Bradley and John McCullough

Grand lodge sessions are held yearly in New York city. They can be held nowhere else, according to the terms of the charter, and this is distasteful to many members of the order in the west, who would like to see the grand lodge migratory. This is really one of the objects of the reunion at Cincinnati.

The grand lodge will meet in New York the second week in July.

The following are the officers of the grand lodge: Exalted grand ruler, Dr. Hamilton E. Leach, of Washington, D. C.; esteemed leading grand knight, W. C. Jones, of St. Louis; esteemed royal grand knight, Parcy G. Williams, of Brooklyn; esteemed lecturing grand knight, Emil Bourlier, of Louisville; grand secretary, A. C. Moreland, New York; grand treasurer, H. P. O'Neil, New York; grand treasurer, H. P. O'Neil, New York; grand trustees: E. H. Warker, Hon. John E. Pound, John J. Tindale, Harry Palmer, Frank Moran; grand inner guard, H. C. Stone; grand esquire, T. O. Wise; grand chaplain, C. D. Mead, Dayton; district deputy exalted grand ruler at large, S. E. Quinlan, Chicago, district deputies: New York, S. R. Carter, Rochester; Pennsylvania, M. B. Demon, Pittsburg; Illinois, John W. White, Chicago; California, John W. Porter, Golden Gate; Maryland, A. Dannenburg, Baltimore; Ohio, George A. Clugston, Mansfield; Kentucky, M. J. Burke, Louis; Massachusetts, John H. Dee, Boston: Indiana, Will E. English, Indianapolis; Rhode Island, Henry C. Armstrong, Providence; District of Columbia, Daniel A. Cahill, Washington; Colorado, W. T. Sedam, Denver; Connecticut, George W. Simmonds, Bridgeport; New Jersey, D. M. Junk, Newark; Tennessee, George W. Simmonds, Bridgeport; New Jersey, D. M. Junk, Newark; Tennessee, George W. Simmonds, Bridgeport; New Jersey, D. M. Junk, Newark; Tennessee, George W. Simmonds, Bridgeport; New Jersey, D. M. Junk, Newark; Tennessee, George W. Simmonds, Michigan, C. W. Chauncey, Grand Rapids; Virginia, Frank L. Slade, Norfol Omaha; Minnesota, L. A. Merrick, Minne-apolis; Wisconsin, Samuel Howard, Mil-

Mrs. Hawson, of Chicago. Mrs. America Louise Slayback-Lee-Rawson, of Chicago, New Orleans and elsewhere, who has lately inaugurated a method of reforming the divorce courts of Chicago by making divorce trials dangerous to lawyers in shooting her hus-band's lawyer, Maj. H. C. Whitney, was born in New Orleans, and at an early age married Col. Slay.

back, now a citizen of the Indian
Territory. She
has a son named
Slayback. After
a divorce she married a pilot named
Lee, who was the
father of her
daughter. She
next secured a position in the treasury at Washington, had trouble
with her husband
and got a divorce

tion, had trouble with her husband and got a divorce Mrs. RAWSON. from him. She then rented a house on Fifth avenue, New York, and let furnished lodgings, acquiring some surplus cash in the business. But her temper again got the better of her; she quarreled with and assaulted the lady who owned the house, and had to give it up. Soon after she located in Chicago, where she captured the millionary of the lady who owned the banker, who had been twice married before, attempted to get a divorce. Then the real trouble as a logan. He charged all sorts of naughtiness against her, and her son Slayback, commonly called Lee, shot Rawson a few months since as the latter was coming out of church. Now she has shot his lawyer, and the divorce market is temporarily deand the divorce market is deand to divorce temporarily deand the divorce market is d

spite of her troubles.

Neutralized His Splendid Gifts. In talking the other day with a promi-nent member of a church in a neighborin city I happened to refer to the fact tha the pastor of his church had recently re-signed. I thought it rather strange that the pastor of his church had recently re-signed. I thought it rather strange that he had done so, as he was a devoted pas-tor, an able preacher, and personally a very lovable man. "Did not the people like him?" I asked. "Oh, yes," we all liked him," was the reply. "He was everything that a pastor should be, and but for one little thing he would be with us yet." "And what was that?" I asked. "Well," he replied, "the truth is, he fre-quently allowed his finger nails to go into mourning, and in other ways was not careful about his personal appearance. And this neutralized his splendid gifts." Such cases are rare in the ministry, I am And this neutralized his splendid gifts."
Such cases are rare in the ministry, I am
glad to say, and need only be referred to
as a warning to the young men who at
this time are leaving the seminaries to be
ordained. While they attend to the culture of the heart they must not forget the
culture of the body.—New York Tribune.

New York's Garibaldi Statue. A statue of Garibaldi, the great Italian A statue of Garibaldi, the great Italian liberator, was recently unveiled in New York. Soon after Garibaldi's death a subscription was opened by the Progresso Italo-Americano for the purpose of creeting a monument to his memory. Contributions came in rapidly, and the statue lately unveiled, designed by Giovani Turini, was cast at the bronze foundry of Henry Bonnard. The pedestal is of granite and is 144 feet square. The statue represents Garibaldi as in the act of drawing his sword. It is of heroic size. drawing his sword. It is of heroic size, being 8 feet 10 inches high, and weighs

over 17,000 pounds. The ceremonies attending the unveiling were very impressive. Distinguished Italians both in America and abroad had



entation speech was made by Sig. Carlo Barsatti. The gift was accepted by the mayor, after which the unveiling took place to the music of thirty bands playing "Garibaldi's War March." A number of Italian military and civil societies and posts of the G. A. R. took part.

All a slave has to do in Persia when he has committed a serious fault is to kneel down before his master and ask forgiveness in the simple words, "Zer kharid am" (I was bought, which means, "I am a slave"), and the master will overlook the sin.—Cosmopolitan.

THE ORDER OF ELKS.

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS SECOND GRAND REUNION.

neinnati the City Selected for the Joilification-History of the Organi

Its Objects Set Forth-The Elks' Moun-



Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks began in Cincinnation June 7 June 7, to con-clude on the 8th. A misapprehen-sion exists in the minds of some that this reunion is the official meet-ing of the order, and that whatever business is trans-

business is transacted will affect the interests of the order throughout the United States — for the Elks do not claim any lodges outside of the country that gave the order birth. The matter of annual reunions was broached by certain of the western lodges early last year and Detroit was settled upon as the place for the first meeting. But the idea was a new one to the members of the order at that time, there was only a meager attendance and very little was accomplished besides the selection of Cincinnati as the place for the reunion this year, and the adoption by the brothers of a mental resolution to make it a success. The fact of the matter is that the Elks have outgrown their swaddling clothes and the western members of the order are going to help them to more mature garments.

When, in 1866, a few actors met in New York city, and resolved to form a social club for mutual improvement and mutual enjoyment, they little thought that their project would, in a score of years, result in one of the strongest beneficiary organizations in the United States. "The Corks" was the name adopted by the professional gentlemen, and meetings were held in Delancey street. Here are some of the actors and mea engaged in the amusement business who made up a portion of the membership of forty of "The Corks".

William G. Bowron, now leader of the

William G. Bowron, now leader of the Fourteenth Street theatre orchestra; T. Grattan Riggs, now starring in Australia; George W. Thompson, at present with the N. S. Wood theatrical company; Tony Pastor, Charles Vivian, Henry and Hago O'Neil, George F. McDonald, Henry Vendemark, William Sheppard, Thomas J. Gaynor, Fernando Paster, George W. Rockefeller, James Glenn, Claude Goldie and John Mulligan. Charles Vivian was the first right honorable primo of the shub, as the presiding officer was called. Many of the members were English actors. A part of the exercises at the regular weekly meeting was the mock trial of any one of the members against whom any other member preferred charges, and the fines imposed by the right honorable primo purchased the cigars and "ice water" consumed during the session. After "The Corks" had been in existence a year better things for the club were thought of by the members, and a committee of seven was appointed to form a society that could become national in its scope. Of that committee but three are now alive-George W. Thompson, William G. Bowron and Thomas Grattan Riggs. The resuit of their deliberations was the formation, in 1867, of "The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks." George W. Thompson was elected the first exalted ruler and held the office for three terms. Vivian, who was the presiding officer of "The Corks," was never made an Elk. William G. Bowren, now leader of the Fourteenth Street theatre orchestra; T.



ing the grand lodge of the order. Here are the incorporators: George J. Green, Elmer J. Post, Claude G. Connor, John Hodges, Thomas G. Riggs, Joseph C. Pinckney, William Korff, Antonio Pastor, Hugo P. O'Neil. Samuel K. Spencer, A. H. Mulligan, William Coffin, E. G. Browne, George F. McDonald, William H. Bowron, William Sheppard, G. W. Rockefeller, W. Hallam Brown, Charles T. White, John H. Korff, Thomas G. Gaynor, Henry P. O'Neil and Fernando Pastor. From Delancey street the Biks moved to Military hall, on the Bowery. It did not cost much to be an Elk in the early history of the order, the two degrees being conferred for \$2. The applicant to the New York lodge today would be required to pay an initiation fee of \$50, but, of course, the fee is much less in lodges in smaller cities. From that mail and modest beginning the Order of Elks has grown at an astonishing rate, particularly in the less force of \$50. ELES' MONUMENT, NEW YORK. man and modest beginning the Order of Elks has grown at an astonishing rate, particularly in the last four or five years, the lodges numbering at the present time eighty-nine, between Boston on the east, San Francisco on the west, Fond du Lac on the north and New Orleans on the south. Eighty-nine lodges, one might be expected to say are not many for twenty

on the north and New Orleans on the south. Eighty-nine loiges, one might be expected to say, are not many for twenty years' growth, but it should be remembered that, unlike the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, there can be but one lodge of Elks in a city. The estimated membership of the order today is 10,000.

What are the objects of the Elks? The order is beneficiary; it aids the sick, helps the weak, throws a protecting arm about its members, and finally buries the brother who dies without estate. Its principles are charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity. Its motto: "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory." Funds for these various objects are secured every year by benefit at the theatres, and there does not live an actor who, if called upon to give his services for an Elks' benefit, would refuse, even though he were not a member of the order. The incorporators early saw the impossibility of maintaining a national order without the aid of persons putside the urofession; so the gates were putside the profession; so the gates were