

TO SPREAD THEOSOPHY

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, High Priestess,
Will Establish Home in England Sim-
ilar to That at Point Loma
in California

London.—Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, high priestess of Theosophy, arrived in London with three great esoteric objects in view: To discredit the claims of Mrs. Annie Besant, who declares that she is possessed of the soul of the late Mme. Blavatsky, the founder of the modern theosophical school of philosophy; to rehabilitate the memory of the late William Q. Judge of New York, who has been denounced by Mrs. Besant as a charlatan, and to establish in the heart of the New Forest, near Ringwood, a theosophical academy similar to that maintained by Mrs. Tingley at Point Loma, Cal. Through lack of funds, if not through lack of personality, Mrs. Besant's grip upon English theosophists has been gradually waning, and for some time past the advocates of esoteric culture have sorely felt the need of an enthusiastic leader, who, with a power to make converts, should also cause funds to flow into the depleted coffers of the society.

Her work in New York, in Cuba and California has shown, so certain English Theosophists think, Mrs. Tingley to be such a leader. When Mme. Blavatsky died several years ago, Mr. Judge asserted that, through revelations made to him by the Mahatmas, her soul had transmigrated to his body and he had been designated as her successor. Mrs. Tingley was then his lieutenant.

Routed Mrs. Besant.
About the same time Mrs. Besant repudiated Mr. Judge's revelations and declared that the soul of the Blavatsky had been transmitted to her. Mr. Judge, who was a skillful lawyer, so argued as to place the burden of truth upon the Englishwoman. He said: "Prove that I have not received communications from the Mahatmas." This, of course, Mrs. Besant could not do, she continued to proclaim her leadership, and gathered around her in England a desultory following.

When Mr. Judge died, Mrs. Tingley became his successor by a similar token, and her enthusiasm, her charm of address, and her executive ability placed Theosophy upon a broader, more practical, and popular basis than that which had formerly held it. Some 12 years ago Mrs. Tingley acquired a long point of land, called Point Loma, in California, and there established her Philosophical Educational Institute. Six years ago she was joined there by the Hon. Nan Herbert, daughter of the Hon. Auberon Herbert and

a semi-tropical garden, studded with 50 buildings of ancient Aryan architecture, including residences, an academic grove, and an amphitheatre all overlooked by an Aryan temple with an amethyst dome. Here was established the Raja Yoga school—an institution which professes to give students an equal balance of mental, physical and spiritual education.

As the fame of the school spread the number of students multiplied, and pilgrimages were made to the place from many lands.

Enter Public Nursery Early.
A Spartan element was introduced and a child of the colony, as soon as it was able to leave its mother, was consigned to the public nursery, where its welfare was looked after by an experienced corps of nurses, physicians, and teachers.

The day begins at Point Loma at 6 o'clock; half an hour later the students repair to the Greek theater for physical exercise, the girls being dressed in white and the boys in white blouses with dark blue trousers. This drilling lasts for about three-quarters of an hour. Then a breakfast at which milk is largely taken, is served. During the breakfast as well as at other meals there is music. Indeed, music and dancing form a large part of the instruction at Point Loma.

After breakfast the children and students break up into their various groups for their day's instruction and recreation. The little ones are taken back to the nursery or to the shore if the weather is fine, where they are instructed in animal and plant life; the youths and maidens repair to the Raja Yoga school, while the older students go to Academic Grove to listen to lectures or to debate on philosophical subjects. Luncheon is served at 12, the meal consisting of vegetables and fruit, and after luncheon there are athletic games and music and walk on the shore, and conversations between pupils and teachers.

Lights Out at 9:30.
A vegetarian dinner is served at 6, and in the evening there may be a play at the theater or a concert; but by half past nine all lights are put out, and stillness reigns at Point Loma. It is said that in seven years only two deaths have occurred there among the children. Punishment is a thing unknown. Children, at an early age, are taught the principles of law and order, and the personal misfortune that

one and true head of the Theosophical society.
Supplants English Leader.
Figuratively and literally speaking, Mrs. Besant's picture was found tumbled to the wall, and those who were supposed to be her most trusted lieutenants hailed Mrs. Tingley as a deliverer. On the evening of her advent she gave a large reception, in which all classes of society were represented. For the nonce she eschewed all the mystic phrases which English Theosophists had so long listened to down to a practical basis by explaining the principles of education carried out at Point Loma. She spoke with enthusiasm, even with eloquence, and her well-modulated and musical voice and flashing eyes held her audience with rapt attention. She said among other things:

"The great feature of all successful work is organization. The organization of the Raja Yoga system of education has been the production of remarkable results, which, I believe, are superior to those achieved by education on ordinary lines. Duty is the first principle taught, but its benefit is taught with understanding. While the practical side of life is not disregarded, advancement to it is taught by an understanding of what may be achieved by beauty, sweetness and light.

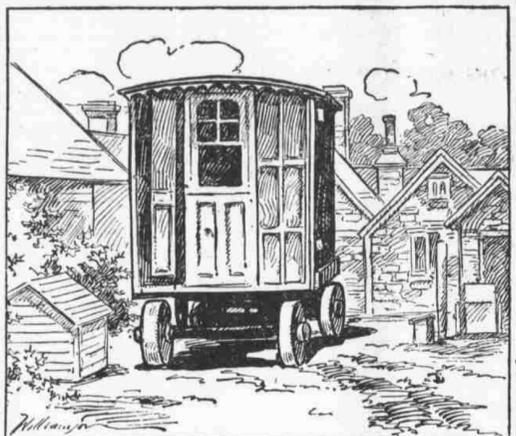
Her First Shot at Mrs. Besant.
"The organization is not in any way associated with the society with which Mrs. Annie Besant is connected. I hold that Theosophy is based on common sense, is practical, and can be applied to everyday life, and whenever one is found teaching to the contrary and theorizing without giving the practical demonstration, that person is not necessarily to be relied upon as a teacher or benefactor. Ambition and love of power may be more to such a one than the claims of humanity.

"When Mme. Blavatsky first started her great movement she appealed to all classes of minds, but some of her teachings have been, unfortunately, distorted by fanatics. In spite of the untiring efforts of Mme. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge, her successor, there are still those teaching Theosophy who, according to my philosophy, confuse the public mind. Thus are the simple and beautiful teachings of Theosophy obscured and rendered ineffective when applied to practical life."

Lively Times Looked For.
Thus Mrs. Tingley delivered her first shot at Mrs. Besant and for the memory of Mr. Judge. So far no reply has been made. The silence, however, is regarded as a calm before the storm, for Mrs. Besant still has adherents in London who look upon Mrs. Tingley as a usurper, and Mrs. Besant's strong hand is certainly a knowledge of Indian mystical

lore, of which knowledge the Theosophists of Point Loma are said to be deficient. Lively times may, therefore be expected when word comes from Mrs. Besant that the Mahatmas are fighting on her side.
Meanwhile Mrs. Tingley has repaired to the former Herbert residence to the New Forest, which now gives the appearance of a caravan-seral in the wilderness. It is on a high part of the forest, overlooking the sea and the Isle of Wight, while two miles away is the village of Ringwood which for centuries was an important market town, and not only boasted its annual fairs and week-day market days, but also had a flourishing industry in the tanning of leather, glovemaking and charcoal burning.

One of the last charcoal burners was a man called Squa, who had cleared for himself an abode in the New Forest, and finally acquired a squatter's rights thereto. On his death the property was put up at auction and purchased by Hon. Auberon Herbert, author of "Politician in Trouble About His Soul," "Bad Air and Bad Health," and numerous pamphlets



Caravan in Which Mr. Herbert Lived.

against taxation, who had become disgusted with the world and had determined to spend the rest of his life in quietude among his books.

Herbert's Forest Home.
In order to sustain his squatter rights, Mr. Herbert built a bed sitting room around Squa's hut, and then bit by bit added a room here and there, until the crazy pile, such as looms up today, between the heights of Boldrewood and Berry Beches, was completed. Just before his death, last December, he constructed an observation tower, which to-day looms up over the accumulation of buildings; and beneath the shadow of its piles, within a little clearing surrounded by tall elms and poplars, the vanished host lies at rest.

"And do you think," one of Mrs. Tingley's most trusted aids was asked, "that you will be able to get your children in so an out-of-the-way and lonely spot as that of the Old House in the New Forest?"

"Why not?" she answered muscally. "It cannot be lonelier than Point Loma was when we started. Why, the Jack rabbits and snakes were still moon on a broom; and the place was a tropical desert. Now there are 400 children at school there and 1,500 applications to hand."

"And how is the teaching of Theosophy to be applied to the children?"

"Oh, it is difficult to say. It is to study children, to sympathize with them, and to enter into their amusements and their sorrows; to enfold them in one's arms, to make mud pies and build castles and palaces and fortresses with them; to ride over the moon on a broom; to teach them to love music and colors and flowers and sunshine, and to play with them as being kings and queens. Then, you see, they grow up to be kings and queens—real kings and queens."

Besides her brief speech in the mansion in St. John's Wood, Mrs. Tingley has prepared for those of a theosophical turn of mind a little statement in which the question: "How May One Become a Theosophist, and What is Required of a Believer?" is answered. It has a sting in it for Mrs. Besant. It reads as follows:

"First, a careful study of the self and the recognition of both the higher and the lower nature of man—a recognition that man is divine and in essence that he has power to govern the lower, selfish nature by the higher, the divine, principle within us. This requires self-study and self-conquest, which has become impure and perverted to a fit tabernacle for the spirit. A man is a transmitter of either good or evil, and only by self-knowledge and self-control can either be enhanced or mitigated."

The Application to Children.
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Path of the Upright.
He who commits no crime requires no law.—Antiphona.

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

SEE THAT YOUR FOODSTUFFS ARE PURE.

ADULTERATIONS ARE COMMON

Unscrupulous Dealers in Large Cities the Medium for Disposing of Such Goods—Purchase at Home.

For years one of the matters which has received the careful attention of the department of agriculture is food adulteration. Who has not heard of the old label on the state of Connecticut—the wooden nutmeg, but there are worse things than wooden nutmegs. Unprincipled manufacturers and dealers for many years have resorted to adulteration of foodstuffs to increase profits. In the matter of spices, only a short time since the food commission of one of the states discovered among 50 samples analyzed more than 30 that were adulterated. In pepper, stems and barks were ground, in every class of ground spice foreign substances were added to give weight, and in numerous cases, particularly flavoring extracts, the articles supposed to be made from pure fruits, were found to be synthetical, or entirely artificial, preparations from coal tar.

These goods were prepared by concerns that have no regular trade, but depend upon agents to sell goods for them to whoever they can. It is rarely that a reliable wholesale grocery house sells such goods, as retailers will not knowingly keep them in stock, as they cannot be legally sold, and some officer of the food department of the state is likely to drop into the store at any time, confiscate the goods, and impose a heavy fine on the dealer.

A short time ago health officers in Philadelphia found a number of Italians in a cellar putting oil in bottles, and labeling the same with a foreign-looking label. An analysis of the oil proved it to be mainly a poor quality of cotton-seed oil, and the lowest grade of olive. Hundreds of cases of the stuff were traced to a city in the middle west, where it was disposed of under contract to houses who sell direct to consumers through agents and by mail. Not alone are spices, extracts, olive oil and similar foodstuffs adulterated this way, but the fraud extends still further. Cheap kinds of fish, such as hake, catfish, etc., are prepared and placed on the market as genuine codfish. Tomatoes are made of a good quality of pumpkin and given the right color by dye stuffs, and flavored by the use of coal tar extracts. Hundreds of other articles are "doctored" the same way. It is rarely that such artificial goods find their way into the hands of regular grocers throughout the country, but are disposed of by concerns who depend upon doing business at points distant from their location, and who seek protection in the interstate commerce law, and who seek to dispose of their goods directly to the consumers, as no federal or state officer is likely to call at a private house and make an analysis of foods used.

It seems that neither the national or state laws can be so closely applied as to prevent this evil. If the masses of people would study into this question the buying of foods from others than local dealers, who are known to be honest, would be the result, and the daily reports of people being mysteriously poisoned by eating some article of food would not be so numerous.

Trust "Graft."
One of the practices of the trusts in the marketing of their products, is the prize schemes. In order to induce the consumers to use their various brands of goods, attractive offers are made to exchange different articles for certificates and other consumables. It is always intended that the consumers "pay the freight." Generally where premiums are offered with goods, the packages are short in weight, or a few cents more charged than goods of like kind sell for. Thus it can be seen how the premiums given are paid for by the consumer, and he pays a high price for the prizes he draws. Goods that are given away with purchases cost money. Their cost does not come out of the pockets of the manufacturers, but out of the purses of the people who use the goods. If one desires to buy sugar, he does not care to pay for certificates and other consumables. He knows that if he takes the scoop of the shovel some one pays the bill. Various systems of premium giving have been devised. Some call for a certain number of coupons of some sort, and so much cash, or some article just for the coupons alone. Where cash is required along with coupons there is apparently an additional profit in the deal aside from that made on the goods with which coupons are given. It is well to buy goods on their merits alone. Buy what you want and at the right price, and you will be ahead of the premium plan.

Another Nearest Man.
We've heard of the meanest man in town, and his faithful wife in her faded gown, and of Maad in the stubble raking hay, and the good old judge rode her way; and the famous liar with line and pole, and the truant boy and swimming hole; but the freak of all is the man who goes and buys for family food and clothes on credit for six months or more, from the keeper of the local store, and when for cash he sells his crops, at the local store he never stops; forgets the bill he ought to pay, and for things he wants he sends away to Make & Fake who want the "mon," and who sell "for cash" to everyone. This man with mind of little strength, can't grab the "plunk" at arm's length, but grabs the penny near his eye, and lets the glittering dollars lie.

Problem.
If a hen were to pick up a hornet, would you call that a peck of trouble?

TRADE'S GREAT MAGNET.

How Some Mammoth Fortunes Have Been Built Up.

Many of the great fortunes in America have been gained by the judicious use of printers' ink. The wealthiest merchants attribute their success to advertising. Millions and millions of dollars' worth of manufactured products are annually sold to the people of the United States through the advertising pages of the public press, the only medium. Consider the new-fangled breakfast foods, the numerous natural food preparations! It is more than likely they would never have become known without their merits were exploited before the people through the newspapers. Great exclusive mail-order houses, institutions that have come into existence during the past 20 years, have been built up entirely through judicious advertising.

As to the mail order houses, there is a loud clamor against their encroachments throughout the country. There is every cause for alarm that they will eventually grow into such mammoth institutions as will monopolize the business that is now the backbone and spine of the country towns. There is one way that the merchants can lessen the evil. It is by persistent use of the public press. Use advertising space, meet the competition rightly and squarely and let the people know about it.

Hundreds of would-be business ventures have failed just because there was no proper advertising. Hundreds and thousands of small merchants fail for the same cause. The paper in a small town is of greater force than the average merchant thinks. If the storekeeper desires to test his home paper as an advertising medium, let him insert an advertisement of some article and put the price lower than it is generally sold at. Then await results. He will find that the people will learn of it, and call to see about it.

Dollars to the editor for advertising space are never lost if the advertising is of the proper kind. The investment will bring greater returns to the merchant than money invested in any other way. One trouble is that the average merchant knows little about proper methods of advertising. A simple card "John Jones, Grocer, sells groceries" is of but little use. Make advertising attractive. Tell about goods, about prices, and everything that a prospective purchaser may want to know. Keep persistently at it. Change advertisements week after week. The people look for it, and it will pay.

D. M. CARR.

HELPING THE TRUSTS.

Systems That Are Opposed to the Welfare of the Masses.

Nearly a century ago, Disraeli, the elder, in his essay on gaming and gambling, wrote: "The savage and the civilized, the illiterate and the learned, are alike captivated by the hope of accumulating wealth without the labors of industry." In this saying the great statesman and writer sounded the keynote of much of the woes met with in life. It is the desire to secure wealth without labor, to gain something for nothing, that causes many to go to their graves "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The man who gleefully slings "Make a few dollars earn you a living," will be sure to find many people ready to believe him. They will take a "chance" anyway, and the gullible are so numerous that the promoter really succeeds in "accumulating wealth without the labors of industry," but the others—his victims—generally fail.

During the past few years one large concern that has for long been draining the rural districts of surplus wealth, has built a city of its own, and has erected buildings for the accommodation of 7,000 people. This concern does not draw a cent of trade from the people of the city wherein it is located. All its wealth and the means by which it built up its "own city" has been contributed by people scattered throughout the country.

How few there are who think that when they send money to this great concern for supplies that might as well be bought in their home town, that they are helping to deal a death blow to the place they call home? Yet such is the fact. Every dollar sent to the large city, assists in the building up of greater trusts, and greater combinations, that seek to control the manufacturing, the mercantile business, and as well the prices of labor and all the products of the work shop and the farm. It means business oligarchy to which the common people should not submit.

D. M. CARR.

Millions Are Lost Annually.

Fifty millions of dollars annually is a conservative estimate of the amount that the people of the United States are swindled out of through the operation of fraudulent investment and insurance concerns.

How easily people are influenced to make investments in questionable concerns, has been recently strongly illustrated through the operations of the different alleged cooperative mercantile, home-building and investment schemes which have been declared fraudulent by the postal authorities. It is during the times of prosperity that the schemers find the richest field. People who never had the handling of much money, and who find in their possession a few hundreds of dollars, just have enough for the "taste" of wealth so that they are easy victims for the sharpers who operate "fake" enterprises which hold out alluring promises of great returns on small investments. State laws for the control of such concerns should be stringent, and severe punishment meted to those who operate them.

Catch-Penny Advertisements.

Beware of the advertisements in which it is stated that "this article will be sent on approval for one dollar." It means that you will have something on your hands, and a good sized freight or express bill to settle, and perhaps many more dollars to pay.



BEWARE OF STIMULANTS.

They Prove a Dangerous and Depressive Beverage for Human System.

Why should any man endowed with sense give way to the craving for alcoholic stimulants?

Nutritious food, exercise and sleep are the best stimulants; you do not need any others. Half an hour's hard work every day with dumb-bells or Indian clubs or a punching bag will put you in a physical and mental condition in which you can in the long run outstrip any man in the world that lives on stimulants.

Stimulants are a broken-kneed horse; they are likely to throw you at any time.

You can set it down as an absolute fact that there is no amount of extra work that you may be called upon to do and no extra strain you may have to undergo that you cannot endure a great deal better without stimulants than with them.

For every degree of extra energy produced by alcoholic stimulants, declares the New York Weekly, there are ten degrees of lassitude when the reaction comes.

Besides, it is perfectly well known that all stimulants lose in time their exhilarating effect. Larger and larger doses are required, until the sudden brain refuses any longer to respond, and the man becomes a mere battered, depressed wreck.

The wise man has no use for these things; drinks harmless beverages, eats his well-cooked food, sleeps with his window open, exercises every day, and leaves all the stimulant users so far behind in the race that, looking back, he cannot even see the poor little dust they kick up.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

Alcohol Shown to Be a Menace to the Public Health.

The recently published report of Dr. William S. Cook, medical health officer for the town of Greenock, Scotland, contains some notable references to alcohol as affecting the public health. Dr. Cook embodied in his report a poster and handbill which had been issued in accordance with the instructions of the local public health committee. This circular made reference to the enormous amount of damage done directly and indirectly to men and women in every town by the abuse of alcohol, and attention was drawn to this as one of the chief causes in lowering the health of the citizens and rendering them easily susceptible to many diseases. Commenting on the notably high infant mortality rate shown in his report, Dr. Cook stated: "It is said by those competent to judge that drinking amongst women of the working class is on the increase in the United Kingdom—in any case, it is unfortunately too common amongst a class that can least afford it. There is no single factor so pernicious in its influence as this, whether it be administered to the child or taken by the parent. Alcohol is one of the most dangerous menaces to the health and longevity of a community."

Unique Class of Total Abstinents.

A recent issue of the New York Craftsman contains an interesting account of a unique class of total abstinents existing in Arizona, called the Hopi Community of Cliff-dwellers. These strange aborigines were discovered by white men four centuries ago, and have only recently been rediscovered. The Hopis are a tribe of Indians; and are "a people without jails, hospitals, asylums, or policemen, and crime is almost an unknown thing among them." The feasts which end their religious celebrations are never marred by drunkenness. So far as Mr. Monsen, the writer, is aware the Hopis are the only aboriginal race which has never invented an intoxicating drink, and to this day all the better Hopi element refuse the white man's whiskey "because it takes away their brains."

Bar to Drunken Persons.

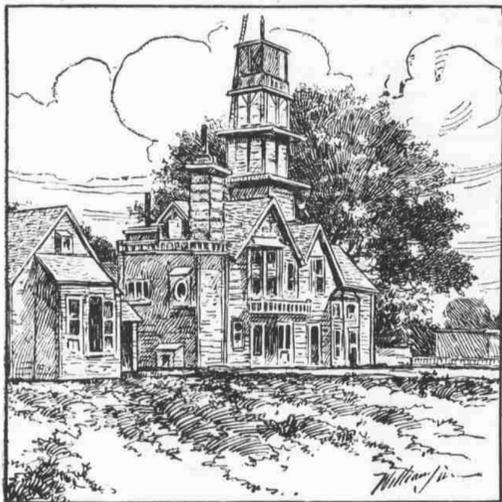
The Pennsylvania railroad lines have recently adopted a rule not to sell tickets to drunken persons. Murderers have resulted on several trains from their presence, and in some cases companies have been assessed heavy damages for assaults committed by drunken passengers. For this reason the Pennsylvania system has barred them out of their trains. It is understood that the Big Four, the Lake Erie & Western, and probably the New York Central Lines are considering the adoption of the same rule. If the new edict goes forth, no one who is not sober will be allowed upon a passenger train. Conductors will receive instructions to eject at first stop all who indulge in intoxicating liquors on the trains.

Odd Reason for Bankruptcy.

One of the oddest reasons ever given for bankruptcy was that heard about a year ago in a Malta court. A Maltese tradesman whose affairs were in hopeless disorder put it all down to the fact that he followed a creditor on board ship, and found himself an unwilling passenger to England, the ship having started while he was below. During his enforced absence his foreman collected all the available cash and decamped, leaving the shop to look after itself. When the owner got home, he found himself a ruined man.

#Feared Whisky.

A friend once said to Croker: "Dick, I don't believe there is any fear in you. Is there anything in the world you are afraid of?" "I am not afraid of any man or animal on earth," replied the Tammany chieftain, "but there is one thing I'm afraid of, and very much afraid of." "What's that?" "Whisky." He was never known to drink a drop.



House in the New Forest.

sister of Lord Lucas. Mr. Herbert was an eccentric English scholar, who lived the life of a recluse in what had once been a squatter mansion in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Quick Success at Point Loma.
Success early crowned the efforts of Mrs. Tingley at Point Loma. The place was little more than a desert promontory inhabited by jack-rabbits and rattlesnakes. On the east it was washed by the Bay of San Diego, across which all the building material required had to be brought; while on the west the Sierra Madre mountains filled the background to the sky.

This desert place has now become

comes to one if they be not observed.

Four months ago the Point Loma school was in full enjoyment of its spring session, when two important items of news arrived. One was that some friends of two devoted Swedish students, Mrs. Walter Hanson and Miss Margaret Hanson, had bequeathed to the society a large tract of land adjoining the Royal Forest in Sweden. The other was that the Hon. Nan Herbert's father had died in December, leaving her in possession of his estate in the New Forest. The beneficiary at once turned this property over to the society.

After much deliberation Mrs. Ting-

cork leg of the general and passed it out to the soldiers who followed.

It was sent to the rear as a prize of war, and eventually was placed in Memorial hall at Springfield, Ill., where it is yet on exhibition.

Elliott also found a basket of lunch, consisting mostly of chicken, which had been put up for the general. The food was quickly devoured by the hungry soldiers. Continuing his search, Elliott found a bag of gold under the seat. The coin was kept under guard until an aid of Gen. Twigg came up, when it was turned over to the commander-in-chief as a prize of the government. The sack contained in all \$10,000.

Mr. Elliott's regiment, the Fourth Illinois, saw much hard service in the ensuing month, but the war ended in September, 1847, and the soldiers were mustered out in the following year. The capture of the leg was preservative of much merit at the time, and many accounts of the incidents have been published, but the story of the man who secured the leg is probably the only authentic account.

DELIVERED A HOME THRUST.

Waiter Got No Tip, but at Least He Freed His Mind.

The duke of the Abruzzi, dining in Philadelphia, discussed tolerantly the souvenir craze that has of late begun to make American visitors rather formidable objects in the eyes of hotel keepers, sea captains, sextons and curators.

"And here I am reminded," said the duke, "of an incident that happened at the Savoy in London during the season. It was rather a home thrust.

"You know the Savoy. The lofty, spacious rooms with their red carpets and delicate white walls, the hundreds of little tables, the tall, lean, elegant men, the beautiful women in their pale toilets, with jewels flashing on their white arms and shoulders—ah, there is nothing like an after-theater supper at the Savoy in the season.

"Well, our American friend, the supper, and the rush and hurry of the supper, displeased him, for he did not know that every restaurant in London must close at 12:30 sharp. And, being dis-

pleased, this American, though a rich and generous man, decided not to tip the waiter.

"When the waiter, at the supper's end, saw the American gather up all the change from the plate, leaving not so much as a little silver threepenny bit behind, he bent down and said in a sorrowful voice:

"Beg pardon, but haven't you forgotten something, sir?"

"The American sneered at that classic question.

"I don't think so," he said coldly.

"Are you sure, sir?" the waiter softly persisted.

"Yes," said the American; "quite sure." Then he frowned and asked angrily: "Why, what did you think I had forgotten?"

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Path of the Upright.
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GOT SANTA ANA'S CORK LEG.

Man Who Captured It in the Mexican War Tells How He Did It.

The man who captured Gen. Santa Ana's cork leg, the most interesting relic of the Mexican war, is yet living. He is Edwin Elvin Elliott, who now lives at San Rafael, Cal. From Mr. Elliott comes the first authentic account of the capture, says the Mexican Herald.

In the course of his narrative Mr. Elliott describes the scene when the Mexican batteries were attacked by the American troops charging across the open plain. The Fourth Illinois advanced rapidly to the Jalapa road, in which stood the luxurious and gayly caparisoned coach of Gen. Santa Ana harnessed and ready to leave. This coach, however, had been rendered unseizable by the artillery fire, one of the mules having been killed.

Companies B and H charged down the hill and Private Edward Elliott was the first man to reach the carriage. He jumped inside and secured the