life makes for honor and honesty, for truth and for cleanliness; that public opinion invariably condemns wrong-doings, public and private, and metes out unstinted approval to high moral ideas and virtuous conduct; that the typical American home is the guardian of purity and peace; that in America religion is held in honor; that the number of Americans who are earnest in toiling for suffering humanity, who are ever ready to sacrifice time and money in efforts to lift up the masses, to save from death 'the submerged tenth' is legion; that Americans are among the most generous, the most large minded, the most public spirited men. Moral delinquencies and moral sores there are in America, but are there not such things in other countries and are they the evil fruits of democracy?

AMERICANS PARIOTIC.

"And, surely, there has been, in America, no lowering of the highest standard of patriotism. Where is the country at whose call for heroes citizens with such speed, with such forgetfulness of self and in such numbers rally round the flag? Soldiers ready to sacrifice life for country are never wanting in America; no conscription is needed to fill the ranks of army or navy. And with what valor and what skill American soldiers give battle! Defeat is unknown in America; defeat is impossible in America. Evils and perils exist under every form of government; democracy must not be particularly blamed for such evils and perils. And there are no evils which cannot be successfully combated in a democracy; there are no perils which cannot be successfully averted in a democracy. Let there be among the many a true spirit of righteousness, a sincere love of religion, a disinterested patriotism—and no harm can come to the country or its people. Be it the duty of Americans to foster in themselves and their fellow-citizens righteousness, religion, patriotism; be it their duty to foster an enlightened public opinion on all national and social questions and all will be well.

"It matters little to me what the difficulties are that are said to confront us, be they political, social or industrial, I have no fear. I trust the good sense of the American people; I trust the power of American public opinion; I trust the freedom of the Republic, which allows healthful discussion; I trust American justice, and American respect for human rights, born of America, democracy, to solve in due time every problem and remove every peril. With time for reflection, the people will proclaim the reign of justice and charity; if fear only the effects of momentary passion and of the rashness it occasions. Hence, the motto of Americans should be patience and prudence, and meanwhile energetic and unselfish work for country and for humanity, for righteousness and for God.

"And whatever we do, whatever plans we form, whatever line of action we adopt, let us be mindful of one thing—the American Republic. He is the enemy of all his own rights and of those of humanity who, by turning liberty into license, endangers democracy, or who, in striving to repress license, brings in measures that are incompatible with a free government. Whatever might be the apparent and temporary gain, the harm done would be unspeakable, as liberty would be driven from the earth.

"The American Republic! She lives and liberty lives with her. The flag of the American Republic means liberty. Wherever it goes liberty goes with it. With anxious eye and throbbing heart we watch today the journey of the flag of America toward distant isles; we pray for its safety and its honor; we proclaim that in Asia as in America it means liberty and all the blessings that go with liberty. Some say it means in Asia the repression of liberty. God forbid! It means in Asia the institution of civil order, so that America, to whom the fates of war have brought the unsought duty of maintaining order in those isles, may see and know how are the people of the Philippines, who there have the right to speak for the people, what the people desire and for what the people are fitted. Civil order restored—and it must be restored—the flag of America may be trusted to be for the Philippines the harbinger and the guardian of the liberty and the rights of the people.

"The American Republic! She will live, and with her liberty will live."

ELIHU ROOT'S ADDRESS.

Tribute to the Country's Fighters—The Philippines War.

As soon as the applause which greeted the archbishop as he took his seat enabled President Wickersham to be heard, he very neatly introduced Secretary of War Root, who spoke in part as follows:

"I am not unmindful that the easiest way to be interesting is to be indiscreet, and that the most practical aids to oratory are expressions which, dropped in the heat of the evening, do not commend themselves to the sober second thought of to-morrow. It is difficult, however, to be indiscreet when the American soldier is the theme."

Mr. Root then drew a graphic picture of the willingness with which the American soldier has responded to every call of duty, from the day of Lexington, when every man behind a stone wall "formed his own disappearing gun carriage," to the days when he sprang to arms at the opening of hostilities with Spain. He then turned his attention to the Philippines, asking the indulgence of his hearers while he recounted what the American army, now for the greater part in the Philippine islands, has done in the island of Luzon, paying a glowing tribute to the brilliant work of Admiral Dewey and the navy in Manila bay.

He spoke at some length of the difficulties confronting General Otis when he was compelled to confront two hundred thousand Filipinos with but four thousand men who were entitled to their discharge, and paid a warm tribute to the volunteers who had given up their visions of home, to which they were entitled to return, and remained at the front until a new army could be raised and sent one-third of the way around the world to stand behind the flag. One steady unswerving purpose, he said, had run through every hour and every moment of every day in Manila, and that was the upholding of the flag.

"We have brought back of these gallant volunteers 17,000 men," he said, "17,000 are there now, 17,000 are on the way and another 17,000 is ready in the camps of this country. By the 15th of this month 49,000 men will be under the orders of Otis, Lawton and MacArthur, and by the 15th of the following month 65,000 will be there. Now what are these men fighting for? Are they fighting a Filipino nation? No. There is no such thing. There are there sixty different tribes, speaking sixty different languages, and of these all but one wish to come under the control of the United States. Are we fighting all of this one tribe—the Tagalos? No; we are fighting less than one-half of this nation. We are fighting against the selfish ambition of a military dictator who has been permitted to gather all the men in the island discontented with Spanish rule and array them against our government, while we wrested the islands for them from the dominion of Spain.

"The title we have to the Island of Luzon is better than our title to Louisiana or Texas, and it rests upon higher duty to humanity. No American executive has the right to take one rod of land from under the sovereignty of the American people, and he will maintain that sovereignty in the Island of Luzon, come who may against it."

Mr. Root then spoke in high terms of the character of the American soldier as a citizen, saying that his services in this direction were more to his credit than any victory he had ever won. "I am more proud," he said, "of Wood in Santiago, Wilson in Matanzas and Ludlow in Havana, teaching civilization to the people of Cuba and Porto Rico, than of any hero who ever stood upon a rampart under a hail of shot and shell." He then spoke of the esteem and affection in which veterans of the civil war are held, and predicted that the time would come when the American people will think as affectionately of the men lying in the trenches of Luzon as of the men who shed their blood on the fields of the civil war. He spoke in strong condemnation of the untrue criticisms and aspersions of the American arms which were being circulated for political effect throughout the country. "The men who stand beneath our flag in Luzon will be faithful to you," he said, "and I ask of the American people that they be faithful and just to them."

"THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION."

Its Work Reviewed in a Striking Manner by Senator Fairbanks.

The Marquette Club is a Republican organization, and from the vociferous applause which had greeted every mention of President McKinley's name and every allusion to the policy of his administration it was foreshadowed that the response of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, to the sentiment, "The Present Administration," would be greeted with wild applause. The remarks of Senator Fairbanks, which were received with great demonstrations of approval, were as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Marquette Club: The present administration needs neither an apologist nor a eulogist. Its imperishable record is written and is before the world. It is an administration of arduous deeds done, which lift it above the dead level of history. It has been confronted with great questions of domestic policy; it has solved them. It also has encountered grave foreign problems, and well it has met them. No emergency has been so great, or exigency so severe that it has not been met on the high plane of national duty and national honor.

"Few administrations ever succeeded to power with more weighty responsibilities or of which there were more exalted expectations. There were years of distress, years of hopelessness and crippled enterprise back of us. There was a Macedonian cry from all sections of the land for relief—for deliverance. The administration was essentially pledged to the maintenance of the public credit, the public faith. Public credit is preserved; yes, it was never so high at home and abroad as it is in this historic hour.

"The first duty which was laid upon the administration was to secure the readjustment of the tariff, and the enactment of a genuine protective measure. To this end Congress was convoked in extraordinary session at the earliest practicable moment and a tariff law was enacted. It has served well its purpose. It instantly gave confidence to enterprise, quickened depressed industries, and the signs and evidences of commercial activity were soon witnessed on every hand. Domestic commerce took on new energy and life, and our foreign trade soon reached and passed the high water mark of the successful and splendid administration of Benjamin Harrison.

CREATED CONFIDENCE.

"The determination of the administration to preserve inviolate the public faith and inflexibly uphold the gold standard gave an assurance and confidence to commerce that had all of the potency of the most solemn congressional enactment. Commerce knew that no chimerical monetary schemes would be allowed to corrupt or tarnish the circulating medium while the present administration was in power. It knew that free silver coinage was, for the time being at least, as dead as the Rameses, and that in the light of practical experience the American people could not soon be led to adopt any of the current financial sophistries and heresies.

"Prosperity came. It came to the seventy-five millions of American citizens, and in exceptional abundance. It came by the assurance of wise and conservative administration, by the enactment of wholesome laws, by the subtle touch of the magic wand of confidence—confidence which in the final analysis is the source of all progress, all success, and without which there is stagnation and death. It came contrary to many fervent and unwise predictions. It came through the harmonious co-operation of the three potent agencies—a protective tariff, the gold standard and a sound, patriotic administration. Were the present administration committed to a debased free silver currency and to free trade the splendid transformation we have witnessed would have been an utter and absolute impossibility, and the calamities from which we have successfully and happily escaped would have been but multiplied.

"There were, indeed, domestic questions numerous and grave enough to absorb the attention of the administration, but it inherited an ample legacy of international problems of more than usual gravity. The national conscience was stirred by Spanish atrocities; the people could endure them no longer. The Cuban spectre would not down. All of the powers of diplomacy were invoked to bring peace and order to the blood-stained Island of Cuba. There was no thought of war, no desire for war. No one knew better than the President the dreadful consequences of an appeal to the sword; no one knew better than he that nothing so becomes power as its sparing use.

"While the administration was employing all possible agencies to secure peace and honorably avert war there were many of our countrymen who were impatient to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, the independence of the so-called Cuban republic, and were insistent that the conflict should begin. They challenged the patriotism of the administration and questioned is courage, although the President had gathered harvests of enduring fame upon the battlefields of his country. For humanity's sake the administration had appealed to the Spanish Cabinet in behalf of Cuba, but medieval government would not hearken to the voice of nineteenth century civilization. All efforts to mediate a peace having failed, the dread alternative of war alone remained.

"A crisis was at hand, as sharp and severe as could possibly confront the government; a crisis which comes but seldom in the life of a nation, and yet too oft. The administration with one hand delayed the oncoming storm while with the other it pushed with all possible dispatch the coast defenses, the purchase of munitions of war and the enlargement of the navy, which was to give such splendid report of itself. The crisis was supreme, and it was superbly met. When the order for action came the Congress of the United States, interpreting the heart and conscience and the inexorable determination of the American people, declared for war. Spain's fatal hour had come. The administration was prepared to execute the decree of Congress; it was ready to strike. The thunderbolt of war fell first in the obscure harbor of Manila, to-day the best known harbor on the earth.

THE DEMAND OF THE PEOPLE.

"The supreme demand of the American people was voiced in the order which flashed to Hong-Kong: 'Find the Spanish fleet and destroy it.' How well this order was interpreted and executed the world knows and history will not forget. The intrepid Dewey, in one short hour, stood with the foremost admirals of all the ages. All honor to him; all honor to his brave men. A nation's gratitude to them each and all.

"An army of a quarter of a million of men was called from the myriad vocations of peace; organized, equipped and put in the field with almost incredible dispatch. No better soldiers ever answered the call to arms. They were American soldiers, ready and eager to serve at the post of duty, counting no sacrifice too great in their country's cause. They came from the four quarters of the Republic. Federal and Confederate and their descendants stood together in a common cause, inspired by one hope, actuated by one high purpose, and that was to preserve a common inheritance, the glory of a common flag. The Grants and the Lees; the Shafters and the Wheelers; the Lawtons and the Butlers, bore commissions from the same President. The administration and the country welcomed the disappearance of sectional differences. The Republic experienced a new birth of patriotism; and let us hope and pray, is reunited and unified forever.

"But it has been said with some unction that the administration did not desire war. Be it so. It is a grave matter to start the mighty enginery of seventy-five millions of people, brave and proud, though just they are. Finite mind can compass the beginning, but omniscience alone can set the boundaries of its ending. It will indeed be a fatal hour for the Republic when the President of the United States shall love peace less than war.

"The administration sought no sordid ends, no territorial aggrandizement. It sought no Napoleonic extension of empire; it desired only peace, with her boundless joys, her limitless possibilities. Peace of which the country had been so long enamored. It had added Hawaii to our domain through the instrumentality of diplomacy and from the dictates of the highest statesmanship in the national interest; but it coveted no other lands and no other peoples. Hawaii were indeed trophy enough to signalize an administration.

"The Congress with due deliberation and with exceptional unanimity declared war, and the Senate of the United States, after protracted debate, ratified the treaty of peace. With the treaty came new and remote lands, new peoples, new and unexpected responsibilities; but they came as the logical sequence of war, and not as the fruit of its supreme purpose. The sword was drawn in the high and holy cause of humanity; it was drawn to liberate peoples from barbarous, tyrannical rule, from horrors which disgraced savagery.

OUR OBLIGATIONS.

"By the articles of peace, Porto Rico is ours, to be administered as an exalted sense of justice shall require. Cuba is committed to us in trust, and is to be given stable and suitable government according to our pledge. The Philippines are ours, by title absolute, unassailable. They have come to us and are ours by right universally recognized among the nations of the earth. They passed to the jurisdiction of the United States by the cession of the treaty of peace, duly ratified and exchanged by the two powers engaged in war. With the extension of our sovereignty there came the duties which American sovereignty implies—the enforcement of law and order, the preservation of the peace. A portion of the inhabitants of the islands denied the supremacy of the United States in the archipelago. They challenged the exalted purpose of the government; they wantonly fired upon the American troops pending the ratification of the treaty of peace. Without the pretense of provocation or the shadow of justification, they have assailed the flag whose mission is merciful. The administration resisted the attack and did what the people of the United States desired it should do—it did its duty by asserting the supremacy of the national authority by force of arms.

"Our forces in the Philippines formed no league with Aguinaldo—made no compact with him for subordinating the authority of the United States to his self-constituted dictatorship. Our peerless captain of the seas added imperishable glory to the American flag. He could not have surrendered the field of his incomparable victory to the insurgent chieftain. When the administration overthrew the Spanish authority in Manila it owed a high and solemn duty to the Americans, the British, the Germans, the French, the Spaniards and other nationalities in the archipelago to preserve them from massacre and to save their homes and property from pillage and the torch. It could not have withdrawn its support and left to chance the protection of the thousands of citizens and subjects of the leading nations of the world who were there under the guardianship of the Spanish authority.

"It would not have comported with the dignity, the justice and the mercy of the Republic for the administration to have recalled our victorious forces, lest by staying we should assume some unexpected responsibilities. Such a policy would have been dastardly and would have dishonored the flag, which is without its first blemish. Yea, more than that, it would have been the master crime of the age.

"Moreover, we can never forget that we were under a large moral obligation to the peace of the world, which an abandonment of the Philippines would have placed inevitably in serious peril.

THE QUESTION NOW.

"We are not now concerned with questions of imperialism or of expansion. We are occupied with the paramount question of enforcing respect for the national authority, of suppressing a rebellion against it. Opposition to our authority, wherever it has been extended, under universally recognized law, is rebellion, whether it is in Illinois or in the Philippines. We have an irreversible and irrevocable code of national duty; the flag must be protected wherever it is lawfully raised. What American can demand less?

"We wish the war had been honorably averted; great and splendid as have been its results, but in God's providence, that was impossible. We could not desire to avoid any of the responsibilities or duties which justly devolve upon a victorious army; a country brave enough and just enough to go to war in humanity's name, must be just enough and brave enough to accept the consequences, whatever they may be. To attempt to escape the burdens fairly arising out of our own course and conduct would earn for us the reproach of the civilized world, and the forfeiture of our own national self-respect. We have but one way to go, and that is in the path of duty. There all honor lies.

"Truth when it at last ends there is but one duty before the administration, and that is to conquer it. The supremacy of the United States must be acknowledged. In the felicitous language of the President: 'There will be no useless parley, no pause, until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established.' More than fifty thousand soldiers at the front and now upon the seas emphasize the aggressive purpose thus expressed. When peace is restored, then will come the discussion of our future relations to the Filipinos; then will come the question of granting them, through the wisdom of Congress, the fullest measure of self-government and the amplest liberty, consistent with our duties and responsibilities, and with their needs and their capacities. They are not the truest and wisest friends of the Filipinos who counsel their further resistance to the authority of the United States.

"The administration has been able, well poised, firm, courageous, avoiding no responsibility and shunning no duty. It has been an epoch-making administration. It has walked in untried paths, with no guide except the national conscience. It has observed the fundamental truth that in a republic the people are the source of all power, and it has taken them into its confidence in the fullest measure. Its north star has been the people's will. It is clean. The atmosphere which surrounds it is wholesome. A high sense of civic duty characterizes all branches of the public service, and the public business is dispatched without friction and with fidelity.

FINANCES WELL MANAGED.

It has managed well the finances of the government. Illinois is entitled to her full share of credit for this, for she gave to the administration a secretary who ranks with the foremost secretaries of the treasury; with Hamilton, Gallatin, Chase and Sherman. His mastery of the science of finance enabled him not only to preserve the credit of the country from the shock of war, but to advance it to the highest point ever attained. The ordinary fiscal requirements of the government have been promptly met and the war chest has been amply supplied. Bonds have been sold upon terms better than ever have been obtained for either the purposes of peace or war. The money came from the pockets of the people. The capitalists of Europe were eager to take them, but there was no need of their assistance. Syndicates at home wished to subscribe for them, but the reliance of the administration was upon the great mass of the people, and how splendidly they justified its confidence. Their only regret was that they could not give the government, in the hour of its necessity, millions more than were required.

"The United States never stood higher in the esteem of the great powers of the earth than now. Her justice, her magnanimity and her power have become manifest to all. It is, indeed, of the utmost importance that our country should sustain relations of amity with other countries. Our commerce is expanding and more than ever seeking distant markets. Nothing will more directly aid in its extension than the existence of cordial relations with foreign peoples. We must win our way to the command of the world's trade by compelling, through our course and example, the world's respect. The administration has scrupulously observed our international obligations. It has been no less regardful of the rights of other nations than it has been rigidly insistent upon the recognition of our own. It has cultivated good neighborhood with all of the great powers, and to-day there is no nation with which the United States is not upon terms of cordial relationship. It has sought no political or entangling alliance with any power; it is bound to none except by the ties of commercial interest and mutual respect. Our relations with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and all the other powers presage an increased interchange of commerce and the mutual exchange of the rich fruits of a higher and better civilization.

"Existing questions pending between the United States and any of the foreign nations will not disturb their peaceful relations. They will be adjusted through the channels of diplomacy, with wisdom and patriotism and upon terms consonant with the dignity and honor of the powers concerned.

"It is a happy augury that we shall enter the new century under an administration which has stimulated patriotism in the hearts of the people, filled the land with the blessings of prosperity, the homes of our countrymen with joy and contentment, enlarged the zone of human liberty and crowned the closing years of the old century with such tremendous achievements for the welfare, the honor and the glory of the great Republic."

President McKinley's brief speech followed Senator Fairbanks's address.

James E. Boyd spoke on "Republicanism in the South." His address was received with much applause. The last address of the evening was made by Judge Howland J. Hamlin, of Illinois, who spoke on "The Patriotism of the West."

Insurance Herald Sold.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—The Insurance Herald, a leading technical newspaper devoted to general insurance interests, published here, was sold to-day to Louis N. Geldest, who is believed to represent a New York syndicate. The paper was established about twelve years ago by Young E. Allison and the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, with Mr. Allison as editor.

Bad Complexions Need Champlin's Liquid Pearl. 50c. A lovely, harmless beautifier. No equal.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, Except Showers in Extreme Southern Part of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio and Indiana—Fair, except showers in extreme southern portions on Sunday. Monday fair; variable winds.

Illinois—Fair on Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

Local Observation on Saturday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R H.	Wind.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.04	45	76	N'east.	0.00
7 p. m.	29.96	60	46	North.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 42.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation Oct. 7:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	58	0.09
Mean	55	0.00
Departure from normal	—3	—0.09
Departure since Oct. 1	—15	—0.54
Departure since Jan. 1	—260	—5.43

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Chicago, Ill	52	69	58
Cheyenne, Wyo	44	54	44
Cincinnati, O	46	70	62
Concordia, Kan	48	78	68
Davenport, Ia	44	72	64
Des Moines, Ia	44	76	66
Kansas City, Mo	52	74	58
Little Rock, Ark	48	74	68
Memphis, Tenn	50	72	64
Nashville, Tenn	52	62	60
North Platte, Neb	40	76	62
Oklahoma, O. T	48	84	74
Omaha, Neb	48	76	70
Pittsburg, Pa	44	66	60
Rapid City, S. D	34	58	54
St. Louis, Mo	52	72	66
St. Paul, Minn	42	64	60
Springfield, Ill	42	70	62
Springfield, Mo	48	72	66
Vicksburg, Miss	50	76	68

W. C. T. U. MEETING

WORK OF THE INDIANA STATE CONVENTION IN SESSION AT MARION.

A Marked Increase in Membership—Work of the Loyal Temperance Legion and the "Y" Organization.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 7.—The second day of the annual state convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which opened a four days' session in this city yesterday afternoon, opened this morning with the largest attendance of any previous convention in the State. All the delegates are in, numbering over 400, and the state president, Mrs. McWhirter, stated it was the first time that delegates had been found too numerous to handle. Mrs. Amanda T. Whitson, state treasurer, made her report, which was distributed in printed form among the delegates. An increase of 946 members in the State was announced. The receipts for the year were $3,588.77. There is a balance of $335.92. State dues gave $2,567.43. Fifty-two counties in ninety-two have gained in membership. This year 264 unions paid dues and 204 showed an increase of membership. There are sixty-eight counties organized and twenty-four unorganized. Grant county is the banner county. Mrs. Eunice Wilson, of Grant, was introduced and was tendered the Chautauqua salute. She reported a membership of 405, an increase of 168 for the year. Miami county showed an increase of 124. The North Manchester union was the banner local union, showing a membership of one hundred. Lafayette union showed ninety-one members, and has increased her number to one hundred since sending in her report. The Meridian Union of Indianapolis showed eighty-five members. The presidents of these unions were called forward and the ladies gave them the Chautauqua salute. Mrs. Ward, of Peru, was presented as having secured the largest number of members for the union. She pinned white ribbons upon fifty-two ladies during the year. She was tendered the Chautauqua salute. Mrs. Whitson's report was accepted and the officer tendered the convention's thanks. Miss Anna Gordon, national vice president of the W. C. T. U., was made a member of the convention. It was shown that the institute work had added 236 unions to the State forces. The receipts for institute work were $692.42, while the expenditures were $698.73. The report was made by Mrs. Mary Hadley and she was thanked by the convention in accepting her statement. The treasurer, who has had charge of The Message, the State organ, made a report on the affairs of the paper. The Message has been carried on by the State officers and its subscription has been increased from 1,560 to 2,300. An effort was made to add a by-law providing that the subscription list for The Message in each local union shall equal the membership of the union, and in case the funds were not otherwise provided for the money should be taken from the local treasury. There was a long discussion of the question and the by-law was voted down. The convention then named a committee of five to take charge of the management of the State paper. The committee is as follows: Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Worthley, Mrs. Vyhinger. Mrs. Carr, one of the supreme officers of the Ladies of the Maccabees, was introduced and presented fraternal greetings. A message from the Illinois State convention, now in session at Hoopeston, was read and greetings ordered sent to the Illinois convention and also to the Iowa convention, which is in session.

Friday night the Loyal Temperance Legion, the boys and girls, had the programme to themselves. The president, James Gipe, of Indianapolis, a sixteen-year-old lad, made a strong address to the immense audience that attended. Miss Anna Gordon, national superintendent of the L. T. L., gave an hour to a discussion of the work she represents.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. state convention had on hand to-day a problem which was not definitely settled. The Hadley Industrial Home, located near Danville, Ind., an institution supported by the State W. C. T. U., was the subject tunder discussion most of the morning. Its maintenance during the coming year is the problem. The ladies have not faltered in the work of establishing and keeping up the institution, which, as is shown by the report, does a remarkable work among the unfortunates and forsaken young women of the State. Thirty girls are preparing for useful lives at the home at this time. Additional buildings are needed at once, and the State Union must provide for their erection before snow flies. The running expenses are estimated at $1,742, and this must be provided by the ladies. The estimated cost of the improvements needed is $1,000. Robert Cammack, who has donated liberally and who has taken a personal interest in the work, spoke on the subject of the institution. The managers reported on the affairs of the home and their reports were accepted with thanks. A motion to provide funds by each member laying aside a penny each week was up for discussion and was opposed vigorously by many. It was left in abeyance until the committee on plan of work should report, and the general discussion was shut off by the young president of the L. T. U., who insisted that the time set apart for the legion's convention should be allowed.

THE L. T. L. MEETING.

Master Gipe called the Legion's meeting to order. There are two thousand members of the L. T. L. in this State. The report showed that the treasurer had a balance on hand. Fred Carter, recording secretary of the State L. T. L., read his report. The executive committee adopted as a motto the words "We Work to Win." It was decided that the New York course of reading should be adopted. Secretary Fred Carter reported on narcotics. The report advanced argument against the use of cigarettes; Mrs. Drake, of Fort Wayne, spoke on the work of the Anti-cigarette League. The A. C. L., Mrs. Drake said, would insist upon having its place in the next W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Haupt, of Wabash county, told of the L. T. L. chain, which is a petition against immoral pictures in connection with cigarettes and tobacco. It was suggested that this petition be sent to the next session of the Indiana Legislature. The L. T. L. banner was presented to Allen county, which had organized the largest number of legions during the year. Allen county has five legions, with 355 members. Miss Anna Gordon stated that five States had been organized as State legions. She spoke eloquently and stirringly for the encouragement of the young people. The L. T. L. convention was closed and the W. C. T. U. president again took charge.

At the conference of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union this morning a plan of work was adopted. Miss Sears, the secretary, presented the following, which became the plan for the state "Y." The work is divided into four divisions—evangelistic, social, purity and scientific. The programme for the year, meetings being held bimonthly, is as follows:

First meeting, echoes from state conventions, reports from delegates; second, social military, representing officers who have spoken against saloons; third, evangelistic department; fourth, social, musical; fifth, purity department, lecture if possible; sixth, social, thanksgiving; seventh, scientific department, study selected by superintendent on beer, wine or cider; eighth, social, current events; ninth, department meeting, subject, "Literature, How to Distribute It;" tenth, social, excursion; eleventh, department of health, heredity and physical culture; twelfth, social, represent the authors of the day; thirteenth, department constitutional United States and our state W. C. T. U.; fourteenth, social, Lincoln evening; fifteenth, department narcotics, tobacco pledges to distribute; sixteenth, guest evening, quotations from Miss Willard's works; seventeenth, department Flower Mission, paper by superintendent, "Miss Willard in Works of Love;" eighteenth, social, patriotic studies; nineteenth, department of press; twentieth, social, discussion of Miss Willard's life in school and college; twenty-first, legislative department; twenty-second, social, subject, "Miss Willard as a W. C. T. U. Leader;" twenty-third, Department, badge pinning and pledge signing; twenty-fourth, social, press.

LITERATURE.

It was decided that literature be studied as follows:

Bureau's Topic-a-month course of reform. Studies—January, "Education;" February, "Municipal Reform;" March, "Immigration;" April, "The Sabbath;" May, "Labor;" June, "Marriage and Divorce;" July, "National Reforms;" August, "Purity;" September, "Gambling;" October, "Criminology;" November, "Temperance;" December, "Charity."

Miss Sears, of Anderson, secretary of the "Y" of Indiana, read her report at the meeting. Twenty-one counties have Y. W. C. T. U. conducted on organized plans, either as unions or "Y" branches. There is an active membership of 445, an increase of 216 over last year. There is an honorary membership of 185, and this shows an increase of 126. The total membership for Indiana is 630. The total amount of money raised for all purposes during the year was $370.96. Purity pledges to the number of 224 were signed during the year. The secretary's financial statement showed expenditures amounting to $130.88. Other disbursements amounted to $73.61. Miss Sears during the year traveled 2,189 miles and distributed 32,147 pages of temperance literature. She organized five unions and planted three "Y" branches. She made forty-three addresses and spent eighty-nine days as assistant to Miss Hailey in institute work.

ROBERTS MAY BE BARRED.

Judge Culberson Tells How the Polygamist May Be Kept Out.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Speaking of the almost unanimous protest made against the seating of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, the alleged polygamist, former Representative David B. Culberson, of Texas, for a number of years chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, said to-day that he would not be at all surprised if objection was made against Roberts taking the oath of office. "It is a simple matter," said Judge Culberson. "The roll of States would be called in alphabetical order and the delegations of representatives will appear in front of the speaker of the House to take the oath. Nearly all the members would be sworn in before Utah is reached and when Utah is called and Roberts appears all that is necessary would be for some member to say, 'I object, Mr. Speaker,' and the speaker would then request Mr. Roberts to stand aside.

"During my service in the House I have seen several representatives-elect from the South stand aside because of an objection. If objection is made to Mr. Roberts taking the oath his certificate of election will then be referred to the committee on elections, which in turn will make a report to the House on the matter of the objection. Then the question of seating Mr. Roberts will come before the House for action."

The House, Judge Culberson said, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members and it can say by a majority vote that Mr. Roberts is not qualified to act, although there should be no flaw in his credentials.

* * *

The Postoffice Department has been informed by the postmaster general of Mexico that a convention has been approved by the Mexican Senate whereby a mutual exchange of money orders will be carried on by the two countries. The agreement will take effect Jan. 1 next. The amounts of the orders drawn in Mexico are to be converted into United States money at the value of such money quoted in the City of Mexico on the day of issue of the order and in like manner the amounts of orders drawn in the United States are to be converted into Mexican money.

* * *

Admiral Dewey has chosen J. W. Crawford as his official secretary. Mr. Crawford is an employe in the office of the judge advocate general of the navy. He will hold the rank of lieutenant in the navy. Provision for a secretary of this rank was made in the act which granted such assistance to Admiral Porter, and as the law has never been repealed the department holds that Admiral Dewey may enjoy the same privileges as his predecessors of rank.

PRESENT FOR CARNEGIE.

Stevens Institute Will Give Him a Piece of the First T Rail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Alumni Association of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, has decided to present to Andrew Carnegie a souvenir in return for the gift of $50,000 he recently sent to President Henry Morton for the erection of a laboratory. "We realize," said Prof. Morton, "that to present to Mr. Carnegie anything of intrinsic value would be foolish. We shall, therefore, give him a piece of the first T rail ever made. It will be invaluable as a relic, because the T rail was invented by Robert L. Stevens, one of the Stevens family who founded the institute. The rail in question was made in Wales at the mills of Sir William Guest. That rail has been carefully preserved. We have secured a piece of it six inches long. We shall have made for it a casket in the shape of a jewel case, which will be of unique and artistic design. The piece of rail will be appropriately inscribed, and will be accompanied with documents establishing its authenticity. It will then be sent to Mr. Carnegie."

"77"

Cures Simple and Complicated

COLDS

From the first flush of Fever to the most dangerous forms of grip.
From the first Chill or Shiver to dread Pneumonia.
From the first Hack or Cough to Bronchitis—threatening the Lungs.
From the first Tickle or Dryness of the Throat to Diphtheria.
From Cold in the Head to the most violent Influenza or Catarrh.

The first dose restores the checked circulation (indicated by chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and so "breaks up" the cold.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c and $1. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company, corner William and John streets, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S

The Oriental Opera

EGYTPA

The Wondrous Story of the Nile

Mon. and Tues. Nights, Tues. Matinee OCT. 9-10

OVER 500 PARTICIPANTS

Brilliant Soloists, Gorgeous Costumes, Bewildering Drills, Superb Choruses, Magnificent Scenery, Bewitching Dances.

Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Matinee Prices—25c and 50c. Seats now on sale. Curtain will not rise till 3:45 o'clock at Tuesday's Matinee so that school children may attend.

OPENING OF

PLYMOUTH : INSTITUTE

Next Tuesday Night, at 8 o'clock, Plymouth Church Parlors.

Address by Mr. J. CUMMING SMITH—"DIDACTIC FICTION." The public are invited.

The following classes are offered for this year: Tuesday Afternoons, 4:30—Mr. Dewhurst's class in Psychology.

Wednesday Afternoons, 4:20—Miss Nicholson's class in the study of the various Promethean poems.

Thursday Afternoons, 4:20—Miss Dye's Browning class.

Friday Evenings, 7:30—Mr. Kent offers a class of illustrated musical lectures.

Mrs. De Brueler's Shakspeare class will begin in February.

Empire Theater

Wabash and Delaware Sts.

One Week—Commencing Monday Mat., Oct. 9

Every Night, Matinee Daily.

Miaco's City Club

Returns of election will be read from the stage.

Prices of Admission—10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Next week—"Clark Bros.' Royal Burlesquers."

RECITAL

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGibeny

—ASSISTED BY—

Mr. DOUGLAS WEBB - - Baritone

PROPYLAEUM

Friday Evening, Oct. 13.

TICKETS—$1—on sale at Baldwin's Music Store.

....FALL LINE OF....

Bath Robes

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House Coats

NOW READY

The Archibald $3.00 Hat

ALWAYS CORRECT.

SHIRTS - $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

Fine assortment to select from.

UNDERWEAR - - 50c to $10.00

Every garment is reliable and reasonable at the price. Agents for the Harderfold double underwear, the most sensible and comfortable underclothing made. Come and see us. We want your business.

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38 E. WASHINGTON STREET.

GRAND—TO-MORROW

All this week. 25c Matinees Wednesday and Saturday....

THE GRAND STOCK COMPANY IN

"NIOBE"

An American Comedy, by Harry and Edward Paulton, authors of "Erminie."

ELECTION RETURNS READ TUESDAY NIGHT.

Evening Prices—Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. Matinees, 25c.

Next Week—"THE PLANTER'S WIFE."

ENGLISH'S One Night Only Wednesday, Oct. 11

Return of the Comic Opera Success of Last Season

The Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company

Presenting the Hilarious Hit,

'The Jolly Musketeer'

America's foremost organization. Sixty lyric artists. Two carloads magnificent scenic effects.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. Seat sale opens Monday, Oct. 9.

ENGLISH'S

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, —OCTOBER 12-13— TWO NIGHTS ONLY . . .

SMYTH & RICE PRESENT

Willie Collier

In the Title Role of His Own Farce,

"MR. SMOOTH"

"Not to laugh at this performance is a confession of mental unhealth. Not to see it is to miss one of the important productions of the century-end.—N. Y. Herald.

Direct from a record-breaking engagement at the Manhattan Theater, N. Y.

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats Ready Monday.

ENGLISH'S

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, MATINEE NIGHT . . .

DANIEL FROHMAN'S

LYCEUM COMPANY

To be located at DALY'S THEATER, NEW YORK, Presenting Last Season's New York Success,

Trelawny of the "Wells"

An Original Comedy, in Four Acts, by ARTHUR W. PINERO.

PRICES—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats ready Monday.

Park--TO-MORROW THREE DAYS ONLY

ELECTION RETURNS READ TUESDAY NIGHT

A CARNIVAL OF LAUGHTER!

'Kelly's Kids'

The Funniest Musical Comedy Ever Written!

A Roaring, Rousing Rally of Fun and Specialties!

Next THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

The Whirlwind of Musical Farce-