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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand—"The Planter's Wife."

Among the old plays that have survived and held out against oblivion probably none stands higher in public favor than "The Planter's Wife." It might even be conceded that it has, outside of its strong effects, some limited amount of literary value about it, and that is saying a whole lot about a melodrama. Sure enough, it is what is claimed for it—"a strong play with a powerful story." But why call it a melodrama? Last night's performance by the Grand Stock Company was, on the whole, very successful. The lines were exceedingly well committed and the performance went without a noticeable hitch. The characters were in most cases worked out with praiseworthy diligence and so helped to make this first night's performance an effective one. The plot of this well-known play is full of dramatic incidents, stirring events and keeps the listener in a state of deep emotion to the end, when everything is satisfactorily explained—satisfactorily to all good people, including the audience, but very distastefully to the villain, who, together with the play, comes to an abrupt end.

Of the four strong chracters of the play three were in safe hands. The fourth—the villain—was not satisfactorily enacted. Mr. Stein has done very much better this time than in the other plays, but his part outdoes his abilities. Considered as an earnest effort it fell way below the mark. Miss Shannon as Edith Grey and Mr. Kolker as Albert Graham gave a proof of their abilities. Miss Shannon succeeded in giving a touching picture of the sufferings of a great, a noble woman in distress, while her partner, Mr. Kolker, again showed himself a thinking actor in the fine reproduction of the valiant Southern planter. He gave this sympathetic character in a most winning way. Another good creation was the part of Arthur Blake by Mr. Macy, although at times he seemed to be somewhat undecided as to his movements, if not a little indifferent. Outside of these little defects he well deserved the applause that he received. In this connection Miss Donica's Dora Graham is to be mentioned. Miss Donico was good in speech and direct acting.

The cheerful and semi-reckless manner of Miss Rand's Angie Gordon, and Mr. Reynolds's Simon Simcoe created much merriment. Miss Rand was very good, her acting natural and nicely given. A little modification to-night would probably heighten the effect. Mr. Reynolds's work came to a pitch of convulsive amusement when he proceeded with the reading of his declaration of dependence to pretty Angie, which he had typewritten on about a dozen pages. Love-making, under such trying circumstances, is no easy matter. Mistakes will happen, and it was a mistake sure enough when poor Simmy found out that he had addressed the tail end of his protestations of love to his future mother-in-law.

Mr. Steppling, in the character of old Uncle Joe, the loyal servant of the Graham mansion, deserves credit for making so much out of an insignificant part. It is by no means easy to do what Mr. Steppling succeeded in doing and he proved the same earnestness and care in a little part as in a big one like he had last week. Miss La Verne (Anna Susan) is a newcomer and will be run in bigger parts. Much good work was lost through Mr. Stein's inadequate handling of his part. Whether he will improve materially in the following performances may be doubted.

The stage direction in the close of the last act seemed faulty last night. The stage appeared to be crowded, thereby interfering with a good effect. All in all, the performance was enjoyable and the strong dramatic points, as well as the humorous ones, were brought out in a way much to the credit of the members of the stock company.

English's—"Shenandoah."

All day yesterday a cannon stood on the sidewalk in front of English's Opera House and a young man in United States artillery uniform lounged against the muzzle of the gun. To many people that sign was all that was necessary to make them know that "Shenandoah" would be played in the theater. Bronson Howard's war drama has passed the age-limit for most plays, but it still makes good and will probably continue to do so for an indefinite number of years, because it is a good war story. It was told last night to an enthusiastic audience and will be related again to-night. Mary Hampton and Maurice Barrymore are not in the company this season, but intelligent players have the roles the two more prominent actors had, and the great battle scene at the climax of the third act is elaborately exploited, so the production has lost little. The audience paused only on the brink of yells at the end of the battle scene. The scenery is complete in the picture of the rough Shenandoah valley country; the cannon boom in the distance, the battle draws nearer as the federal troops retreat before the press of superior numbers of the enemy, the panorama of war comes on the stage, a cannon is dragged up on a hillock and loaded and fired again and again, infantry and cavalry mingle, the noise and smoke of the rifles and the ringing yells fill the air, men fall and die, a cavalryman topples from his saddle and crashes to the ground, Sheridan arrives and defeat is turned into victory, the curtain sinks and rises to show a tableau of troops, a bugler stands on his saddle high above the heads of his comrades and sounds a triumphant blast, and the curtain goes down to the music of "The Star-spangled Banner" and the roar of the audience's applause. But that scene is not all there is to the play. There is a finely-drawn picture of the death of a soldier and several interesting love stories are worked out. The women of the company are all handsome and bright and much depends on them. The men are dignified and earnest, ardent in battle and handsome in love. "Shenandoah" would be successful, no doubt, with a much less capable company than that appearing here this season.

Park—Hart's Vaudeville.

It has been declared that the day of rag-time "coon" songs is passed, but so long as Elizabeth Murray and others as capable continue to portray the "coon" character truly, it is likely the public will pay to see. Miss Murray's "coon" is a happy-go-lucky fellow who is entirely contented so long as he has "a place to eat, a place to sleep and plenty of clothes to weah; a hat fo' his haid and shoes fo' his feet an' 50 cents to spah." She has pat the loose gait, the swing of the shoulders. One almost expects her to break out suddenly in that croon which one may hear where a street is being paved:

"Ah'd rathah be a daw-awg
Than be a concr-ete ma-an."

She also has the grin of the hard-worked, sweating "coon" when he is given "fi" cents to rush the can. She has the whole character. The audiences at the Park yesterday fully appreciated her art. Complaint is heard that "coon" song singers rant too much; Miss Murray's working voice is as greasy as "pohk chops."

The specialists which Mr. Hart has collected for his show form a creditable aggregation and it is apparent that the pay roll is large. The show opens with Fleurette and Frank Gardiner in a sketch which contains several characters. Fleurette was seen here at the Grand Opera House on the occasion of the first visit to the city of "The Girl from Paris." She and Gardiner have a pretty turn, in which Fleurette's sensational dancing is a feature. Thomas O'Brien does stunts in a turn called "Newsboy Pastime" in a way that caught yesterday's audiences. Henri French is making his first visit to this country. Hart engaged him in Paris last summer. He is a juggler and a trickster on a single wheel and his dexterity is amazing. Smith & Campbell are "sidewalk comedians" who have been seen here before, but since their last visit they have worked in some new stuff which entitles them to an encore. Joseph Hart and his wife, Carrie DeMar, exploit the same sketch they had last season. It is now called "Dr. Chauncey's Visit." It gives them both opportunities for singing and dancing which they fulfill. Phil Ott and the Three Rosebuds are new to this city in their vaudeville work. The girls have ringing voices and Ott is a comedian. The Van Aukens end the show with a triple horizontal bar turn. The company will give matinee and night performances all week.

Empire—Royal Burlesquers.

Clark Bros.' Royal Burlesquers opened a week's engagement at the Empire yesterday afternoon, giving an excellent performance. Dailey and Hilton, who opened the show, gave a mixed performance, including an intensely ridiculous military dramatic sketch, their whole act being worthy a better place than opening the show, while the crowds are still coming in. The Four Magnanis, with their musical barber shop, were favorites from the start. About everything pertaining to the barber's trade was pressed into service as a musical instrument, and the airs were well rendered. Tenley and Simonds gave some new jokes and some old ones, but were pretty well received despite their long stay on the stage. Maude Caswell and Arthur Arnold's acrobatic pantomime hardly got the appreciation from the audience it deserved. Many of their turns are clever and difficult of execution. Williams and Adams, the "Monte Carlo Brothers," are doing their last year's turn, and probably will keep it up two or three years more, as it won for them the biggest applause of the performance. Falke and Lillian's illustrated songs were well sung and well illustrated and followed by cinematographic pictures, ranging from one of the new "trick" representations in which chairs, tables and performers appear and vanish in true Humpty Dumpty style, and a showing of the two great parades in New York on Sept. 29 and 30. Naturally the land parade was the better success. The big warships and other components of the naval parade were well shown, but at a greater distance than the land parade, and the latter therefore exhibiting more motion and truer to life. Admiral Dewey, in his carriage and just in the act of raising his hat as he passes from the canvas, completed the picture. The closing burlesque, "The Female Politicians," is well fitted out in musical numbers and has considerable comedy. Daily matinees will be given.

Mrs. Fiske's Triumph.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—About four or five years ago a man who understands acting and the drama better than the vast majority of those who, in some way or other, are professionally connected with the American stage—which he is not—said to me: "There is a little woman who is acting in a series of modern plays at the Garden Theater just now; go and see her! If she has as much perseverance as she has talent she will one day be acknowledged as America's greatest actress."

The "little woman" was Minnie Maddern Fiske, who at that time night after night played Nora, Claude's wife, in Dumas' drama, and other equally trying parts, to audiences the size of a tea party of a family in moderate circumstances. At the present hour the same actress appears as Becky Sharp every evening to overcrowded houses. She is, in fact—to use the theatrical slang term—doing the best business of all the stage attractions at present appearing in New York, and there is no prospect of any diminution in her success for a long time to come.

Yet her art is now in nowise more subtle, no more profound, nor more brilliant than four years ago. It is the public that has come her way, not she that has come the way of the public. From the moment Mrs. Fiske made her reappearance on the American stage, in parts so different from those in which she had pleased her audiences as a very young girl she was precisely the same ripe, original artist that she is to-day. But her methods were so new, so devoid of all catering to conventional tastes, that it must needs take some time for the masses to get accustomed to them. Even at present her audiences include a larger percentage of the highly educated than those of probably any other actress on the American stage since Edwin Booth was in his full strength. The fact that there are people enough to keep filling the house when Mrs. Fiske appears is indeed a very significant and encouraging one to all who believe in the stage as an important factor in modern culture. It proves two things: First, that the appreciation of the purest and noblest dramatic art exists in New York to as great an extent as in Paris, London, Berlin or Vienna, and secondly, that if properly appealed to it will assert itself in spite of all obstacles thrown in its way by the press and kindred agencies. For it must not be overlooked that Minnie Maddern Fiske is fighting single-handed, or almost so, the theatrical trust and all its many powerful friends and helpers in the journalistic world. The perusal of several leading New York newspapers the morning after the first performance of "Becky Sharp" would never have made the unsuspecting reader realize that a theatrical event of paramount importance had taken place. The comments were, when not openly hostile, so cold and reserved taat few indeed would by them be induced to go and see the new play. Fortunately for all lovers of exquisite art, the New York papers are—nowadays at any rate—unable to kill Mrs. Fiske's performances.

Some day she will take "Becky Sharp" through the States and Indianapolis will see and admire it as it admired "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." Rather it will admire the actress and her able support—Maurice Barrymore above all others—at the same time admitting that Mr. Langdon Mitchell has not been quite as successful with his dramatization of "Vanity Fair" as Mr. Stoddard was with Hardy's novel. And yet Mr. Mitchell has perhaps done as well as should have been expected, for "Vanity Fair," excellent fiction as it is, has not such strong dramatic possibilities as "Tess." Nor does the part of Becky give Mrs. Fiske the same opportunities for running the whole gamut of emotions, from deepest despair to highest joy. But Becky is nevertheless eminently worth seeing; I know beforehand that the intellectual public of Indianapolis will agree with me as to this.

Then, in some still more distant future, Mrs. Fiske should go to Europe and show the people on the continent (those in London know it) that the best American actors are every whit as good as the best European ones. Especially in Germany and the Scandinavian countries, where intelligent love of the drama is widespread, Mrs. Fiske's triumph is a foregone conclusion. In Copenhagen and Christiana the audiences will flock to her Nora, her Tess and her Becky (not to forget the woman in her own stirring little tragedy, "A Light from St. Agnes")—and she may even get more and louder applause than here in the United States, for the people in those northern countries are very enthusiastic, very demonstrative, when placed face to face with one of the great actresses of the world.

JOAKIM REINHARD.

"The Christian" in London.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A somewhat revised edition of Hall Caine's "The Christian" was produced at the Duke of York's Theater this evening before a distinguished and interested audience. Whether because of the long-heralded advent of the play, or of the failure to secure what English people have been led to believe to be an ideal American caste, the performance in a manner failed to realize what were undoubtedly high expectations. Evelyn Howard, who as Lady Ursula achieved a great success, seemed misplaced in the lighter part of Glory Quayle.

Herbert Waring's John Storm lacked much that might have made a complete performance. Hall Caine was detained on the Isle of Man by illness, and was represented in the curtain call by Manager Lestocq, and though there was much generous applause, there was unmistakable indications of disapproval. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Cannon Wilberforce, Lady Augustus Harris and Lady Violet Brassey were conspicuous in the boxes.

Olga Nethersole's Opening.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Nethersole opened her season in America to-night at Powers's Theater, presenting for the first time in this country Pinero's play, "The Profligate." Notwithstanding most disagreeable weather, the audience which greeted her was one of the largest of the season, and neither the star nor the leading members of the company disappointed it. Miss Nethersole scored a veritable triumph and was repeatedly called before the curtain to acknowledge the applause which greeted her efforts.

Comments on "Barbara Freitchie."

Philadelphia Times.

All the life there is in "Barbara Frietchie" is what Julia Marlowe imparts to it, first by her sympathetic charm and then by her command of pathos. Mr. Gilmour acts his part as well as it could be acted, but nobody can make it a real person, and the whole burden of the drama rests on the heroine alone. Julia Marlowe commands for it a certain interest, though even she cannot make all the incidents even momentarily convincing; but the result of her sincerity is only to make more apparent the insincerity of the play itself, which would probably go better in the hands of a company of barnstormers than with the careful presentation Mr. Frohman has given it. And Julia Marlowe's unique equipment as a poetic actress is cruelly wasted on such thin stuff as this.

Notes of the Stage.

Roland Reed will play an engagement at English's next week. Yesterday afternoon Harry A. Smith, advance agent for Mr. Reed, arrived in the city. Mr. Reed will present an entirely new comedy called "His Father's Boy."

Sol. Smith Russell has always been an Indianapolis favorite and from the size of the advance sale for his coming engagement it would seem that none of his old friends intend to desert him. Seats for "The Poor Relation," Saturday matinee and night, are going fast.

The coming engagement of "Arizona" at English's Wednesday and Thursday will be a notable event. The play is by Augustus Thomas, author of "In Mizzoura" and "Alabama," and has been hailed by the critics as being one of the truest stage pictures of certain phases of American life. As "Alabama" portrayed certain characteristics of life down South and "In Mizzoura" showed us the real life of men and women in Missouri, so "Arizona" gives a clear and distinct picture of certain well-defined types of Arizona life. Contrary to the general belief this is not a "shooting" play; has no melodramatic qualities; but on the contrary is a quiet love story, the incidents of which are laid about a frontier army post and a neighboring cattle ranch. Cowboys figure in the drama, but they are decent fellows, not the reckless, dare-devil sort. The sale of seats for "Arizona" indicates a large audience on both nights of the play.

The Red Men's Meeting.

The Great Council of Red Men will begin its annual session in this city this morning. The sessions will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, at Washington and Pennsylvania streets. It is expected that at least 500 past sachems will be here, beside several hundreds of chief degree members. To-morrow the annual election of chiefs will take place. Several candidates are after the position of great junior sagamore. Among them are: George I. Kistner, of Terre Haute; Joseph Hurley, of New Albany; L. W. Otto, of Crawfordsville; W. W. Drinkwater, of Kokomo. It is expected that K. M. Hord, of Shelbyville, for the office of great sachem, and Wilson Roose, of Goshen, for the place of great senior sagamore, will have no opposition. W. B. King, of Lafayette, John A. Zuck, of Madison, L. V. Weaver, of Warsaw, J. A. McGaw, of Indianapolis, B. B. Campbell, of Anderson, and C. L. Feltus, of Terre Haute, are after the office of great representative. Thomas G. Harrison, of Indianapolis, will probably be re-elected great chief of records. Charles C. Conley, of Philadelphia, great chief of records of the Great Council of the United States, will be in attendance.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Detroit Cannot Vote on Amendments to the City Charter.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—The Wayne county circuit judges to-day ordered a mandamus issued at the instance of ex-Mayor Thompson and others, restraining the city clerk, the Common Council and the city of Detroit from proceeding with holding an election in which the people are asked to vote on amendments to the city charter, providing for a municipal street-railway commission and the reference of all franchises to the people before the Council grants them. Authority for such an election was granted in an act passed by the last State Legislature. The opinion holds that the Legislature cannot delegate such authority.

Shooting in an Election Row.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—A shooting which will prove fatal occurred to-day in an "Over-the-Rhine" precinct of the Republican primaries. The victim was George C. Hennekes, an assistant market master, and the man who shot him was Fred J. Goetz, a rodman in the engineer's office. Goetz challenged Hennekes's vote at the primary. A quarrel followed that terminated in the tragedy. Bad blood existed, as Hennekes had beaten Goetz last year in a contest for election as a delegate from their common precinct. Goetz has been arrested.

It is scarcely necessary to buy a heavy imported cigar to get the true Havana flavor. Y. B. ten-cent cigars have it, and the educated smokers all demand it.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TAKES ACTION REGARDING IDAHO MINERS.

Will Press Some Bills Affecting Labor Troubles to Attention of Congress —The Eight-Hour-Day Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met here to-day. The secretary's report shows a marvelous increase in the number of organizations formed and affiliated. The income of the organization more than doubled that of the year 1898. The miners' trouble in the Couer D'Alene district of Idaho was taken up and the following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The struggle of the miners of Idaho in the Couer D'Alene district is one that should have the support and sympathy of all organized labor, and

"Whereas, The arrest and imprisonment of said miners for alleged violation of law has been unparalleled for the brutality exhibited toward the men, while confined in the bullpen where, because of unnecessary deprivation, some have died and the health of others has been impaired; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the executive council of the A. F. of L. does hereby appropriate the sum of $500 to assist in their legal defense, and most heartily urges all local unions who have not already made donation, and who are directly or indirectly affiliated with the A. F. of L., to respond as liberally as possible to the appeal of the miners for funds for proper legal defense; and be it further

"Resolved, That the executive council of the A. F. of L. use all honorable means to assist the miners in securing an early adjudication of the cases pending."

It was decided that a bill be drafted, to be presented to Congress, limiting the issuance of injunctions by courts, so that they shall not lie against working people, either singly or in combination, quitting employment, or against the moral persuasion of workers considering the question of quitting such employment. It was decided to press in the coming Congress the eight-hour bill which passed the House of Representatives and failed of passage in the Senate in the last hours of the Fifty-fifth Congress. Attention was called to the fact that the order of the secretary of the navy for the payment of time and a half for work over the eight-hour day in cases of emergency has not been carried out in the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard, and action was taken to bring this to the notice of the Navy Department with a view to its rectification.

MEETING WAS BENEFICIAL,

But the Glass Workers' Wage Scale Has Not Been Signed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 16.—Charles Bryant, of this city, one of the three Indiana window-glass workers' representatives on the national wage committee, returned this morning from Washington and Pittsburg, where the wage committee has been in conference for a week with representatives of the trust, who, it seems, were not endowed with authority to sign for the manufacturers' wage committee. These representatives were McMullen and McGiven, the Pittsburg brokers who promoted the trust organization, and Thomas Hart, of Muncie, one of the manufacturers. Bryant says the committees came near an agreement, and the consultations were beneficial, inasmuch as they pave the way for a satisfactory meeting of the two national wage committees within the next week or so. There was no protest on the part of the manufacturers on the demands of the workers for 3 per cent. advance on single and 5 per cent. advance on double strength. The manufacturers, however, refuse to accept some of the working rules—notably, Nos. 40 and 41—and the workers want the discrimination against the New York and New Jersey workers removed. They receive 7 and 10 per cent. less wages, respectively, than do the Western and Pittsburg workers. Concessions, however, probably will be made on both sides when the two committees get together.

The recapitulation made by the trust last week shows that there are over 80,000 boxes of glass in stock in the country. The trust will not start its plants until this is much reduced. It is practically certain that glass will not be made in trust plants until Nov. 15, and indications are that it will be Dec. 1 before the factories are in operation.

FACTORY IN BLAST.

Co-Operative Glass Works Begin Operation in Opposition to the Trust.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTHEWS, Ind., Oct. 16.—The Sun, one of the three co-operative window glass houses, went into blast this morning, the other two will follow Thursday and Saturday, respectively. The outcome of this venture will be watched with great interest by glass workers throughout the United States. Representatives of the trust repeatedly have tried to induce these workers to sell out, but to no purpose. The factories were built under an agreement by which the Matthews Land Company donated free sites, gas and certain building lots. There is a clause in the agreement under which, if the factories become inoperative by reason of the trust, the factories, sites and lots revert to the land company. This is a practical assurance of the continuance of the factories in blast.

Electrical Workers in Convention.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—The sixth biennial convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was opened to-day at Knights of Labor Hall. Beyond the formalities of opening the convention did very little business. Nearly one hundred delegates are here and a number of others are on the road.

GIVEN NO REST.

(Concluded from First Page.)

to maintain and establish the authority of the United States in those islands. He could not do less and perform his duty, and our prayers are not only going out to the boys in the trenches, but more men and more means and more sinews of war will follow the boys at the front."

OUR LINES IN PLEASANT PLACES.

At Manchester the following address was made by the President to an enthusiastic crowd:

"My Fellow-citizens—We have had more than a hundred years of national existence. Those years have been blessed ones for liberty and civilization. No other people anywhere on the globe have enjoyed such marvelous prosperity and have made such gigantic progress as the people of the United States. When the fathers established this government the population was only a little more than a million in excess of the population of Iowa to-day. They started with 3,900,000 and you have 2,350,000 people in your State.

"Our lines, indeed, have fallen in pleasant places. The ship of state has sailed on uninterrupted on its mission of liberty, and one thing that can be said to this Nation for which we should all give thanks and praise it never raised its arm against humanity, never struck a blow against liberty, never struck a blow except for civilization and mankind. And now, that we are 76,000,000 of people, I do not think we have lost our vigor, our virtue, our courage, our high purpose or patriotism. We are just as strong for country as we ever were and are just as sensible of national honor as our fathers were, and we are just as determined to keep unsullied the American flag as those who created us a nation.

"This, my countrymen, is not a partisan government. While parties control administrations, in the presence of a great national peril or a national duty the people are united as one person, all for country, and the people's heart to-day goes out to the soldiers of the United States who are doing battle for the country in the Philippines. Your hearts are with them, your hopes are with them, your prayers are with them, and, if I am not mistaken, the American people do not propose, whatever may be the cost, to see our flag dishonored anywhere."

AT SENATOR ALLISON'S HOME.

In spite of a steady downpour of rain the citizens of Dubuque, the home of Senator Allison, gave the presidential party an enthusiastic reception this morning. The President said:

"This is a year of sublime patriotism. From one end of your State to the other, through all sections of the West over which we have traveled, we have heard but one music, the music of the Nation, but one song, the hymn of the Republic. And we have seen but one flag, the flag of our fathers and ours, the flag of a happy and re-united, a never-to-be-broken nation; a flag that expresses our hopes, our purposes and our faith; a flag that expresses the sacrifices we are willing to make for it anywhere and everywhere.

"I have come to-day, my fellow-citizens, not only to greet you all, but to make public acknowledgment in this city of the patriotism of the people of Iowa. You not only served and sacrificed for the Nation in the great civil war, giving up many of the best young men of the State on the altar of country that the Nation might be preserved, but in the war with Spain this State, almost the first of the federation, has since answered to the call of the government. There was no halting, no hesitation; your quota was filled immediately and others were willing and anxious to enlist. All of your soldiers did not have service in the fighting line, but they did their whole duty. That they were not called to the active operations was because we closed the war too quickly. They were ready and anxious to go, and were disappointed that they were not permitted to go. But to them I want to say they have, like the soldiers at the front, won the gratitude of the Republic, for they did their whole duty, and that is all any soldier can do.

"We were fortunate, my fellow-citizens, inasmuch as we have had to have trouble in the Philippines, that you could send your boys to that distant land. And I want to say of them that they did even more than their duty; they did even more than was required by the terms of their enlistment. They had the privilege of being mustered out when the ratification of the treaty of peace was exchanged—that was the end of their term if they had sought to claim their privilege—but when it was offered to them they refused to accept it. They said: 'We will stay with the government; we will stay with the flag until you make a new army to take our places.' And they did. All honor to the Iowa regiment in the Philippines, now that their faces are turned homeward. God grant them a safe arrival in their old State, among their friends and families.

"I never travel through this mighty West, a part of the Louisiana purchase—Iowa, part of Minnesota and the Dakotas—that I do not feel like offering my gratitude to Thomas Jefferson and his wisdom and foresight in acquiring this vast territory to be peopled by men and women such as I have seen before me as I have journeyed through these States. You have carried civilization, you have brought education, you have built churches, you have made this the graden spot of the country, and you have added the most brilliant stars to the constellation of the Nation.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, having said this much, and with only a moment to tarry, I simply desire to say one other thing, and that is that our flag in the Philippines still waves there, not as a banner of imperialism, it waves not as a symbol of oppression, but it waves as it waves here and everywhere—the flag of freedom, of hope, of home, of civilization."

EN ROUTE TO MILWAUKEE.

The President Speaks at Galena and at Points in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—President McKinley's voice and physical endurance were taxed even more in the afternoon than in the run this morning across the State of Iowa. He was given little rest after crossing the river from Dubuque. The special train arrived at Galena, Ill., at 1 o'clock p. m. A large crowd assembled at a station within sight of the Grant monument. After a short speech by the President, Secretaries Gage and Long made a few remarks. The President said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I recall in this presence my former visit to this city, when, some years ago, I came to speak at the dedication of the monument of that great soldier and lover of peace, General Ulysses S. Grant. He has set us an example both in war and peace. In war unconditional surrender was his requirement, and after the war his constant and most fervent prayer was for the unification of the States and the peace of his country.

"We are having a little trouble over in the Philippines, and, remembering Grant's requirement of unconditional surrender, hostilities will cease when those who commenced the war upon our flag shall cease to fire at our troops and acknowledge American authority.

"On his second proposition there has been complete and perfect reconciliation between the sections. There is no North and no South, except as mere geographic divisions. They no longer suggest the long bloody war through which the country passed. All sections are united, and passion, and hate, and prejudice have totally disappeared. And we thank God for it. We are now a united country and we are united for the right, we are united for liberty, we are united for civilization, we are united for humanity. And, being thus united, we are invincible."

IN BABCOCK'S DISTRICT.

At Galena the train was switched from the Illinois Central Railroad to the Chicago & Northwestern line. At Ipswich the President spoke to a large crowd from a stand near the railway station. Congressman J. W. Babcock, who represents that district in Congress, boarded the train and accompanied the presidential party to Milwaukee. Secretary Wilson also spoke on agricultural subjects. President McKinley said:

"I am very glod to meet you all and to be presented by your distinguished representative in Congress. Our Nation is one of great benevolence, of great blessings. We not only care for the great interests of the government in our foreign relations, but we spend millions upon public education, millions more are spent by the people for churches; still more millions are spent for the care of the unfortunates of our population by the States. The orphans' homes, the industrial homes, the homes for the aged, the homes for disabled veterans who have served their country, all attest the benevolence of the American Nation and the American people. Not only are we a nation of benevolence, but we are a nation that is helpful to our people—helpful to all the people. Every boy and girl beneath our flag can have a good education—one that will equip them for every duty and occupation of life. Not only are they thus educated by the State and the Nation, but when once educated they have open to them and to every one of them the highest opportunity for advancement. They are not prevented because they are poor from aspiring to the highest places in the gift of the government. We have no classes. No matter what their creed, no matter what their party, no matter what may be their condition, no matter about their race or their nationality, they all have an equal opportunity to secure private or public positions of honor and profit.

"My fellow-citizens, a government like ours is worth preserving in all its vigor and its integrity. And as I look into your faces and as I think of your American homes and American schools I feel that our sacred institutions are safe in their hands."

At Montfort Junction, Wis., several hundred farmers were gathered, the President shook hands with a large number.

SPEECH TO FARMERS.

When the train arrived at Dodgeville the farmers were out in full force to greet the chief executive. The President was greatly pleased with his reception. He said:

"I am glad to stand in this rich agricultural country and note its prosperity, which, happily, is throughout the country. We have everything to be thankful for. Our credit as a nation never was better, while the credit of the individual citizen has improved. Our money never was more abundant. Every dollar of it is as good as gold in all the market places of the world. Our bonds at 3 per cent. interest could easily have been sold at a premium when they were offered to the people, but the law prohibited it. But no sooner had they passed into the possession of the people than they at once advanced in price. There is no fear of the ability of the government to meet every one of its obligations. The greenbacks no longer seek the treasury to drain us of gold. The people want the greenbacks and prefer them to the gold. The endless chain has been broken and endless confidence in the government has set in.

"Not only is this country strong and rich and prosperous in its material things, but it is mighty in its intelligence, virtue and patriotism. We have fought a war since I last met you—a war not for territory, not for gain, not for glory, but for humanity. And the war was stopped quicker than anybody expected it would be. We sunk the enemy's ships in Manila and we sunk their ships in Santiago; and we took the surrender of all their troops in the West Indies and subsequently took the surrender of all their troops in the Philippines. And the islands are ours. The voice of the people in this country is the law of the land. Our flag is in the Philippines and our brave boys are carrying it in honor and the government of the United States will stand behind them."

GRIGGS RELIEVES THE PRESIDENT.

At Barnsveld Attorney General Griggs was the principal speaker. He said:

"We have had great pleasure, my friends, in traveling through this broad West, to see the prosperity and happiness and comfort of the people. The President of this great Union has taken this occasion to become more intimately acquainted with the different localities that compose our government and get in closer touch with the sentiments and feelings of the people. Of all the things that we have seen that have been agreeable and pleasing, that which was most pleasing has been the unanimity with which everybody everywhere waved the American flag. That flag to-day waves over ten millions more of people than it did a year and a half ago; and, from what we have seen everywhere all over this country with everybody, child, woman, man, voter, citizen, the universal sentiment is 'Long may it wave.' "

Mr. Griggs was enthusiastically applauded. Secretary Hitchcock spoke a few words.

GREAT CROWD AT MOUNT HOREB.

A great crowd greeted the President at Mount Horeb. He spoke ten minutes and was enthusiastically applauded. The President said:

"I congratulate you all on the condition of the country as a whole and upon the prosperous condition of the people. Hard times have given place to good times. We are enjoying an era of debt-paying rather than debt-making. We are not only prosperous in our domestic manufactures and our domestic trade, but we are extremely fortunate in our foreign trade. I note by the newspapers this morning that in the month of September of this year—last month only—we sent twenty millions of our products abroad more than we sent in September, 1898, so that we are not only manufacturing more in this country and producing more than we ever did, but we are finding a larger and wider market. We send more of our goods abroad and buy less abroad than formerly, and the balance of trade is, therefore, in our favor, and comes to us in pure gold.

"Not only have we been fortunate in our business affairs, but we have been alike fortunate in the war that has been concluded. No nation was ever more happy than ours that it was quickly disposed of. The fleet of Dewey in Manila and the American fleet in Santiago soon destroyed all of the Spanish sea power, and when that was done the victory was won. And through all that war, my countrymen, we had the highest exhibitions of humanity. Our fallen foes were tenderly cared for. We observed the highest honor in all our dealings with the Spanish people, and as a result of that war grave responsibilities were put upon us. We did not seek them. We went to war only that we might release the Cuban people of an oppression under which they had been suffering for years and years—our neighbors, close to us, almost on our very borders. We went to war that we might give them relief, and as the result we have Porto Rico and the Philippines. They have come to us in the providence of God, and we have got to carry the burden, whatever it may be, in the interest of civilization, humanity and liberty."

STUDENTS LISTEN AND CHEER.

Nearly ten thousand persons were massed in front of the State Capitol at Madison to hear President McKinley speak. He was cheered enthusiastically from the start. The special train arrived at 4 o'clock. All the members of the party were driven to the State Capitol, a mile from the depot. A detachment of militia acted as escort. Directly in front of the speakers' stand was massed a body of students from the University of Wisconsin. They took occasion to exercise their lungs vigorously throughout the President's address. Mr. McKinley was introduced by Governor Scofield. The President said:

"My Fellow-citizens—It is a very great pleasure to me to meet the citizens of Wisconsin here in their beautiful capital city. I recall with the most pleasant memories my former visits here. On those occasions we were engaged in the discussion of great economic questions affecting the interests of the country. The voice of partisanship is hushed to-day and the voice of patriotism is alone heard in the land. We know neither party, nor creed, nor sect, nor nationality in our devotion to a common country and a common flag. We are all one in the presence of a great national duty, and there are no divisions among us whenever our flag is assailed, wherever and by whomsoever.

"We have gone through a war the celerity of which and the results of which are scarcely recorded in any other war in history. The American arms triumphed on land and on sea, with unprecedented exemption from disease and death on the part of our soldiers and sailors. We are proud of the army and the navy. They have brought us great responsibility. They have brought us new acquisitions and new territory, and it is for us to accept those responsibilities, meet them with manly courage, respond in a manly fashion to manly duty and do what in the sight of God and man is just and right.

"One tribe, and a small faction of that tribe, is questioning the sovereignty of the United States in the island of Luzon. The very people we emancipated from oppression struck our flag and shot our soldiers. The shedding of blood is anguish to my soul. The giving up of the lives of our bravest and best young men wrings my heart. The shedding of the blood of the misguided Filipinos is a matter of sincere regret and sorrow to all of us and yet they are resisting the sovereignty of the United States over a territory which we acquired, not by conquest alone, but by the solemn treaty of peace sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, and as long as that sovereignty is disputed so long we will continue hostilities. When our authority is undisputed in every part of that archipelago they will stop. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

"It is said we could have peace if we would give them independence and a government of their own under their own sovereignty. It is said that if the President would do this we would have peace. The President has no power even if he were disposed, which he is not, to alienate a single foot of territory which we have honestly acquired, or give up sovereignty over it to other peoples. That power belongs to the people. That power is vested in Congress, which represents the people, and no such power was ever given to the chief executive of the people, by Congress or by the Constitution; and to use such power would be a base usurpation of prerogative by the chief executive of the government. And then if we were going to cede the islands away, to whom would we cede them? There is no government there but ours. The great majority of the people acknowledge allegiance to the United States flag and are glad to have the shelter of its protection.

"My fellow-citizens, the Philippines came to us not of our seeking. None of us ever dreamed when this war commenced that we were to have either Porto Rico or the Philippine islands. We went to war for civilization and for humanity, to relieve our oppressed neighbors in Cuba. I was one of those who held back until the last moment, hoping that war might be averted. I did not want to involve my country in bloodshed. But the war came and a few of those who wanted it most are now trying to shirk its responsibilities. Man plans, but God Almighty executes. We cannot avoid our responsibilities. There was no fault in the victory. There must be no halt in upholding it. We have got the Philippines and our flag is there. * * *

"I have been more than glad to meet the young men of the State University. [Applause.] Only a few years more, and upon them and upon the other young men of the country will rest the responsibility of government. I bid them and all the boys of the land, while they have an opportunity, to equip themselves for this great trust, that they may be able to carry on the government unimpaired in vigor, virtue, liberty of conscience." [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.]

NOISY CROWD AT WAUKESHA.

At 4:40 o'clock the presidential party retired to carriages and returned to the train which left immediately for Waukesha, where five thousand people had gathered around the station to see the President. The train arrived at 6:30 o'clock. The President and members of his Cabinet were escorted to a stand near the President's car. It was, perhaps, the noisiest crowd faced by the President in the Northwest.

At the conclusion of the speech Miss Edith Wilbur, daughter of the millionaire lumberman of this city, stepped to the platform and presented the President with a silver loving cup and a bottle of the mineral water that made Waukesha famous. The President thanked Miss Wilbur and the train left immediately for Milwaukee.

An Empty Plate
Suggests
Uneeda Biscuit
to fill it. Always healthful —always the same—always crisp, tender and delicious. Order a 5 cent or a 10 cent package of
Uneeda Biscuit
Examine package and you'll understand why they keep good.
At your grocers.
Avoid imitations.

THE HAGUE PROTOCOL.

It Will Be Signed by Minister Newell for the United States.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—Stanford Newell, United States minister to the Netherlands, will sign the protocol embodying the agreements reached by the representatives of the powers participating in the recent peace conference.

Trying to Take Advantage.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times notes the sudden interest the German press displays in Samoan affairs, and thinks it is unfortunate that it occurred at a moment when "we are engaged by our own trouble in Africa as giving an impression of a desire to take advantage of England's difficulties. Apparently, however, German popular opinion takes little interest in Samoa."

Lord Curzon to Be Inoculated.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.—The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his staff, will shortly visit the plague and famine districts. Before starting they will all be inoculated against the plague.

Gen. Harrison in the Netherlands.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—General Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison are now visiting Amsterdam, Delft and The Hague. On Oct. 19 they will dine with King Leopold of Belgium at Brussels.

Cable Notes.

Emperor William has issued a decree directing that all regimental commanders shall strongly revive the Cabinet order of six years ago forbidding gambling in the German army.

Count Hohenan, commander of the German Gardes du Corps, will go to Spain Nov. 2 to present to King Alfonso the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, which has been conferred upon him by the German Emperor.

Sign of Prosperity.

New York Evening Post.

The prosperity of the country is reflected in the reports from educational institutions all over the land, which show entering classes of unusual size. This is particularly true of those parts of the South and West where the great majority of students come from the families of farmers, who, in the hard times which followed the panic of 1893, were forced in a host of cases to abandon cherished schemes for sending their children to the college or the university. Taking the country through, the income from tuition fees during the educational year just opening must show a material advance on the highest previous total. But even national prosperity may incidentally have a bad effect. The university which has planned the construction of a new building, especially one in which iron and steel are used, finds that it will cost a good deal more now than would have been the case a year ago. A leading institution, which had $200,000 available for the erection of a structure for its engineering department, has had to abandon the project temporarily, because prices in the iron and steel market rule so high that the work on the present basis would require tens of thousands of dollars more than is available.

Solemnity of Butlers.

Detroit Journal.

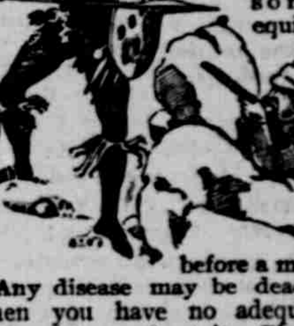
When, now, he had asked her to be his wife, and she had answered, no, that could never be, he was utterly crushed.

"I shall never smile again!" he protested.

"In that event I believe papa would be glad to employ you as his butler!" she exclaimed, with the utmost kindliness.

Since she chose not to accept him as her husband, her sensitive conscience was rejoiced to suggest to him other employment which, if less lucrative, would at least afford him a livelihood.

THE WEAPON OF SCIENCE.



The man with a spear and shield may seem a terrible fellow to one who meets him empty handed or with only the same sort of an equipment with which to oppose him, but where does either of them stand before a modern rifle?

Any disease may be deadly enough when you have no adequate means at hand to confront it. Plenty of people die every day of curable diseases, simply because the stereotyped, routine, senseless methods and remedies usually employed are not half-way equal to the occasion.

But when a truly scientific remedy like Dr. Pierce's great "Golden Medical Discovery" is brought to bear upon the complaints which it is designed to cure, it penetrates the tough hide-bound armor of obstinate disease with the same unerring accuracy and power with which a modern rifle penetrates a savage shield.

"I had been doctoring and using patent medicine for about a year and a half, being unable to work most of the time," says John L. Coughenour, Esq., of Glensavage, Somerset Co., Pa. "The doctor said I had heart disease and indigestion. It began with a choking and oppressed feeling in the chest. I seemed to be raw from my throat clear down into my stomach. My appetite was usually poor, and I was as weak and nervous as though I had been starved out for months. My heart kept throbbing continually and I was short of breath.

"Finally I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for advice and he informed me that I had indigestion and torpid liver. I did not think that diagnosis was right, but I ordered six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and began its use. After using three bottles I began to improve slowly and soon went to work; and I have been working ever since."

For obstinate constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most perfect medicine ever devised. They give prompt, comfortable, permanent relief.