OHIO'S CAMPAIGN STARTS OFF

SECRETARY ROOT, SENATOR FORAKER AND OTHERS SPEAK.

Great Republican Rally at Akron, With 20,000 Persons Present to Listen to the Oratory—Root's Tributes to McKinley and to Roosevelt—His Plea to Ohio to Remember What McKinley Did and What Taft Is Doing—Foraker's Speech on Trusts, Tariff, Reciprocity.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The Republican campaign in Ohio was opened in this city to-day. The rain of the last three days and the threatening aspect of the weather this morning undoubtedly kept down the attendance, but it is estimated by conservative judges that no less than 20,000 strangers were here.

All of the northern and central parts of the State were drawn upon, and nearly every city and town sent organized delegations. The largest delegations came from Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Canton, Youngstown, Warren and Niles. Special trains were run on all the railroads and as a result of persistent booming on the part of the State and local committees for the last three weeks, the attendance was considered most satisfactory.

The spectacular feature of the day was the mammoth parade which passed through the chief business streets of the city. There were six divisions of this, all under the command of Major Emmett F. Taggart, past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. There were twenty-five bands and two elephants in the parade. Another notable feature was the presence of large numbers of horsemen, special efforts having been made to secure mounted delegations from the country aroundabout Akron. The parade required an hour and a half to pass a given point and included nearly 10,000 men.

The meeting was held in Grace Park and was attended by 20,000 people. The meeting was called to order by ex-Congressman William H. Upson, who was one of the founders of the Republican party, having been a member of the convention which nominated Fremont. He introduced as chairman, Gov. George K. Nash. Mr. Nash made no remarks, but presented Elihu Root as the first speaker. Mr. Root is a stranger to Ohio people, but was most enthusiastically greeted. His tribute to McKinley, heard as it was by thousands of the dead President's friends and neighbors, was received with the silence which was the best acknowledgment of its significance.

SECRETARY ROOT'S SPEECH

Mr. Root, after paying a tribute to the two Ohio Senators, Foraker and Hanna, who occupied the platform with him, said:

The republic has entered upon a new and most significant stage of its career. Passing out of the boundaries of the United States, passing beyond the consideration of domestic questions, passing from the government of ourselves to the government of others, we have been attempting, trying and seeking to work out an answer to the question whether the American republic is able, not only to maintain liberty and justice within her own borders, not only to govern herself, but whether she is able also to carry the torch of liberty abroad, to carry the principles of justice and ordered freedom among the people of the earth who dwell in darkness and know not liberty and law.

In the solution of that question, the Government of the United States, under the control of the Republican party, has been engaged for the past four years, and the question with you in this campaign is whether that duty has been so well or so ill performed that you shall withdraw or continue your confidence in the Republican administration. The question has a peculiar significance to the people of Ohio, for the policy which we have been endeavoring to execute, in administration and in Congress, was the policy of William McKinley. I speak to his friends and neighbors.

All the world had become his friend, but not as you were, for all the world knew of him only as his character was reflected from your kindly and loving faces, and as the words of truth and deep personal knowledge of those who lived with him and loved him revealed him to mankind. No one can doubt the love of the people of Ohio for their great son. No one can doubt that the sad faces which still are to be seen passing in review before his tomb in Canton; but, ah, my friends, there is something more of duty resting upon his friends who bewail his loss. That we should give the final and consummate seal to the beliefs of his life will be a tribute more noily and more gratefully laid upon his tomb than wreaths or flowers.

I say that policy which you are to approve or disapprove was the policy of William McKinley, and I wish now to bear witness and to call you to witness to the fidelity and sensitive regard and courage and resolution with which his successor has followed in his footsteps, and redeemed his pledge to continue the policy of the great President.

What is it that McKinley did and the Republican party, following in his lead, under him and under President Roosevelt, have done? The war with Spain brought new and serious difficulties for the Administration to grapple with. It brought, first, war with a foreign power whose capacity was unknown, and a war for which we were ill-prepared. Within a few weeks the power of Spain was broken, the navy of Spain was swept from the sea, the little army of the United States had taken prisoner the trained forces of Europe, greater in number than themselves, the proud Spanish monarchy had surrendered the last vestige of her possessions in the Western world to the custody and care of the Republic of the United States. [Applause.]

In order to carry on that war we had increased the national debt by borrowing $200,000,000. Under the leadership of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, within four years after that time, the process of again reducing the national debt had gone so far that more money had been paid back to the creditors of the nation in the payment, redemption and the anticipation of bonds than all the money borrowed; and at the close of the last Congress the annual interest charge upon the people of the United States of the national debt was less than it was at the outbreak of the war with Spain by over $6,800,000.

We had been obliged to impose burdensome war taxes upon the people. Within four years after their imposition, under the leadership of the Republican party, those taxes were repealed and industry and property relieved from their burden. We had assumed the responsibilities of governing and teaching how to govern the people of the Spanish islands yielded by Spain—alien people, people differing in language, differing in systems of law, differing in traditions, in customs, in ways of thinking and of living. The principles of American freedom were to be planted upon unfamiliar soil.

Before the adjournment of the last Congress but one task, of all the great and pressing duties which were brought by the war on the Republican administration, remained unfinished and that was the task in the Philippines. That, happily, has now been in the main completed. We are over—over the high hurdles there, the great difficulties have been overcome, the insurrection has been put down. The last insurgent has surrendered, the last hostile gun has been given up, and the flag of the Union floats, the emblem of undisputed sovereignity, over every island and over every town.

All these things were done under the leadership of William McKinley and of Theodore Roosevelt, faithful to his pledge to continue unbroken the policy of his predecessor. And how great a part, how glorious a part has the State of Ohio played in this creditable record? First, William McKinley, the guiding spirit of the whole, the man whose trust in God, whose faith in his country, whose belief in the mission of liberty under the flag, enabled him to go forward without altering or turning toward the accomplishment of the hard task that was set before him.

Then William H. Taft of Ohio, the man who to-day not only governs the 8,000,000 of people in the Philippines, but is loved and honored by them more than any man ever was, William H. Taft of Ohio, who has done more to elevate the conception of American capacity for government among men than any man ever produced in the United States of America since Washington died, because he has played his part on the great and conspicuous field of the world's work and played it with conspicuous success.

Aye, the people of the State of Ohio have no right through indifference or neglect, to turn their backs upon this glorious record, for it is theirs; theirs to hand down to their children for all time as evidence that in an there opening years of the twentieth century, the people of Ohio were fit to play their part on the great stage of human progress in this wide world. You are asked to put in power in the House of Representatives a party which has sought by every means in its power to vilify, to blacken, to disgrace, to bring failure and defeat to the Administration which has been accomplishing these things.

McKinley believed and we believe in the integrity of the American people. The Democratic party denies it. He believed and we believe that Americans are honest. The Democratic party denies it. He believed and we believe that wherever the American flag, the emblem of a just and lawful sovereignty, is attacked by men and armies, they must be repelled and put down before terms are made with them.

Senator Foraker spoke as follows:

Broadly stated, the issue this year is the Republican party against the Democratic party. The one is in, the other is out. Shall the one that is in be kept in, or shall the situation be reversed? Shall we continue existing policies, or shall we repudiate them? That is the question, and is should turn upon what these parties are respectively doing and proposing to do.

It is not hard to answer for the Republican party, but who can speak for Democracy? In 1896 they had a leader and a platform, but the people repudiated both. It was the same in 1900. Since then it has been different. W. C. Whitney was recently quoted as saying that they have neither a man to lead nor principles to espouse. The record lends confirmation to the statement. In 1900 the Democrats of Ohio enthusiastically supported Mr. Bryan and his platform.

Last year they professed to take a departure and deserted and denounced both the man and his principles. This year they turned about and renewed their allegiance. While they were making this record in Ohio they were doing the very opposite in Iowa. Last year they indorsed Bryan, but this year rejected him.

And this it goes. Democracy is one thing here, another thing yonder. One thing this year—a different thing last year—something else next year. It lacks stability; it lacks sincerity; it lacks principles. Such a party is well fitted to stay out of power and criticise, but not at all fitted for the administration of public affairs.

The very opposite of all this is true of the Republican party. It has been in power. It has been put to the test. Its works are known of all men. They speak for themselves. From the moment of its organization down to the present time it has gone steadily forward from one success to another, constantly growing in popularity and gaining in the confidence of the people, and at no time more so than when it has been out of power.

It is not necessary to repeat the promises of our platform of 1896. We promised to maintain the gold standard, and we have done so. We promised to restore the protective tariff policy, and we did so. We promised by these methods to restore prosperity, and we have done so. Where all was paralysis, we have the keenest business activity. Where there was only idleness and want there is employment and plenty for all who are willing to labor. President Cleveland could not sell a small issue of 5 per cent bonds at par without the help of a syndicate of Wall Street bankers, but our 2 per cent bonds are eagerly sought for at a premium.

Our Democratic friends have just issued a campaign text book. It is a most remarkable publication. It professes to deal with the business conditions of the country. It consists of 384 pages of closely printed matter, but you will read it in vain to find one word about the marvellous changes that it have been wrought during the last five years in our economic conditions. Not one word can you find in it about our improved national credit—not one word about our superabundant revenues—not one word about the phenomenal business activity that pervades the whole land—not one word about the universal employment of labor—not one word about the peace, happiness and contentment that reign everywhere throughout our broad country; but you will find page after page of dreary, doleful, pessimism about strikes and trusts, and the water cure. It is all calamity, calamity, calamity!

It is true that along with all this prosperity we do have some strikes, but it is also true that we have never yet had a strike in this country on account of the enforcement of any policy of the Republican party. All our strikes have been due to the fact that the employees have felt that they were not getting a fair division of a common prosperity, or that their condition in some other respects should be improved. The trouble has always been between them and their employers, and never between them and the Republican party. We have strikes also under Democratic administrations, but there is a difference between their strikes and ours. When the Republican party is in power labor strikes, and when the Democratic party is in power capital strikes. Every wage worker in the land knows that his services will be in demand as long as the Republican party remains in power, and that if he knocks off from his work for a while it will still be there waiting for him when he returns to it. Every capitalist knows that the advent of the Democratic party to power is a signal to the business public to take in sail.

But no matter what may be the cause of a strike, all just men will deplore it, and no man or party of men should ever seek to make out of it any kind of political capital. The same may be said of the trusts. They are not in any proper sense of the word a party question, and they never can be made so. For this reason I would ordinarily devote but little time to them. But the refusal of Speaker Henderson to be a candidate for reelection because of the attitude toward them of some Republicans in his district has brought the whole subject to the attention of the American people in such a way as to make apology for a few plain words unnecessary.

In the first place, trusts did not originate here as a result of the tariff, but in England and European countries, where they have free trade and where they had trusts of every character long before they became common in America. In the next place, what are today called trusts are generally nothing more than large corporations engaged, as a rule, in perfectly legitimate business, and as such they are but a natural evolution of modern industrial conditions. Democrats and Republicans alike promote them, organize them, hold stock in them, control them and share in their benefits and advantages. They exist because there is a demand for them; not a political, but a business demand.

We have reached a point in our industrial and commercial development where we are able to supply all our home markets and have a large surplus besides. This surplus must be sold, if not at home, then abroad. If it cannot be sold it will not be long produced. If not produced, then not only must our output be curtailed, but the payroll must be cut down. If the payroll is cut down, not only the wage worker suffers, but the home market is correspondingly restricted, and the farmer suffers a consequent falling off in the demand for his products. There is trouble all along the line. Considerations of this character show that we must not restrict production, but must find additional markets. To find additional markets means that we must successfully compete with foreign countries. To do that we must manufacture at less cost, not only that we may undersell, but that we may have a margin for the transportation and exportation of our goods and wares.

To do this we must economize. There are many ways to do that. One is to reduce wages and thus lessen the cost of manufacture. The Republican party is unalterably opposed to that. We raised wages to their present high standard and we propose to keep them there. Another way to economize is by consolidation. This has objectionable features, but they are far less objectionable than the reduction of wages. But as no one would think of prohibiting or destroying railroads, or street cars, or automobiles, or electric light and power plants, or gunpowder or dynamite by legislation, so, too, no one who has any sense would think of so legislating as to prohibit or destroy large combinations of capital necessary for the conduct of legitimate enterprises. They have become a feature of modern business conditions the world over. The Republican party, recognizing this fact, will correct evils and prevent and punish abuses, and while it remains in power it will continue to inaugurate and uphold policies that will give employment to both labor and capital alike, remembering that both must flourish or neither can.

To admit duty free all products and articles the like of which are manufactured or produced in this country by trusts is only another name for free trade. It would probably stop the trusts, but only because it would at the same time stop everything else. It would not only be free trade, but it would be free trade in a most aggravated form. Who would determine, and how, which companies were trusts and which were not? Confusion worse confounded would reign. For illustration, the United States Steel Corporation, the largest of all the great combinations, would doubtless be held to be a trust within the meaning of such a law, but that company does not do one-half the business of this country of its kind. The remainder is done by hundreds—aye, thousands—many of which would not be held to be trusts under such a law. If all the products in which it deals should be admitted duty free, what would be the result? All alike, great and small, would be placed at the mercy of European trusts. Under such competition all would suffer and most of them fail, but the weakest institutions, and therefore the most innocent, would be the first to fall. If any survived it would be the strongest and the guiltiest. Disaster, wreck and ruin would result.

You have only to look at the Democratic campaign text book to see that, according to Democratic opinion, practically every manufactured article of commerce is produced by a trust. To put all the articles they claim are manufactured by a trust on the free list would not only ruin business, but it would bankrupt the Government. Nothing could more surely or more quickly carry us back to the panic, poverty, and distress of the last Cleveland Administration. Instead of putting the so-called trust magnates in the penitentiary the man ought to be favored with some kind of a lockup who is capable of giving such advice.

This does not mean that we are opposed to any kind of change at any time in tariff schedules and rates. On the contrary we believe in tariff revision from time to time, as occasion may require, but it must always be on protection lines. At the very foundation of protective policy has always been the idea and claim that it would multiply industries, improve facilities, develop competition, and ultimately reduce the cost of manufactures below their cost abroad. Repeatedly since we inaugurated this policy we have revised the schedules, in many cases reducing rates, in some increasing them; in others abolishing them entirely. Rates that are necessary to-day may be higher than will be needed for either revenue or protection ten years from now. That depends on what may happen in the meanwhile. The Republican party will not, for light reasons, disturb a law that has brought us such a prosperity, but it will not hesitate, when there is just occasion for doing so, to make such amendments as changed conditions may demand.

In the same spirit we shall make whatever reciprocity arrangements may be entered into. If existing rates on certain articles are higher than necessary to meet the purposes of revenue and protection, and we can, by reducing them, secure compensating reductions for our goods going into foreign countries, there is no reason why we should no do so, but so long as the Republican party controls it may be accepted as settled that no reductions will be made on any account that will sacrifice any American industry, put in jeopardy the employment of American labor, affect prejudicially American wages or disparage the credit of our Government.

This is true as to Cuba as well as to other countries. While we are proposing to give the Cubans a chance to get into our markets for the sale of their products, they are at the same time to give us a chance to enlarge our sales to them. It is a bargain, and a fair bargain, in which we are to get value received for all we are asked to give. Cuba is our ward. She lies at our door. When Cuba was separated from Spain she lost all her Spanish markets. She could turn from them only to us. She has, therefore, been without markets. We cannot afford to allow such a condition to continue, and we will not. One of the first acts, in my opinion, at the next session of Congress will be to establish reciprocal arrangements between the United States and Cuba, either by the ratification of a commercial treaty or by the enactment of suitable legislation.

But there is still another consideration. We now have the friendship of the Cubans. We should strive to keep it. It will be of special value. We have just determined to construct an Isthmian canal. In that great enterprise we expect to invest something like $200,000,000. The cost may be much greater than this amount before we are done with it. It is to be an American canal, constructed with American money, and under American control. It will be one of the charges of the nation to at all times not only care for it, but protect it as against all the world. By the acquisition of Hawaii we have already protected it on the Pacific side. With Porto Rico and the Danish Islands, which we are about to annex, under our flag, and with Cuba friendly, and with our military reservations and naval stations on that island provided for by the Platt amendment, we will fully control the Caribbean Sea and thus protect all its approaches from the Atlantic side.

It is characteristic of the Republican party, the first business of which has ever been, and ever will be, to take care of the prosperity and the interests of the American people, in this respect the Republican party has shown itself preeminently capable. Past experience has demonstrated that our Democratic opponents are equally incapable. Their notions about free trade, State's rights and Constitutional limitations make it impossible for them to have a just comprehension of our national power, opportunity and duty.

This has been evidenced not only by the manner in which they have dealt with our domestic concerns, but also, and more especially, by the course they have pursued with respect to the acquisition of territory and the questions growing out of the Spanish-American War. For more than fifty years the annexation of Hawaii was advocated by our greatest statesmen. It was finally about to be consummated by President Harrison. His work was all undone by President Cleveland. President McKinley was more successful, and these islands are at last, in spite of Democratic opposition, a territory of the United States.

The course of the Democratic party with respect to the Philippines has been even worse. We had, as conditions of the treaty of peace with Spain, assumed obligations that compelled us to establish government and discharge other important duties. That required us to remain there and enforce our authority—there was but one course to pursue and that was to stay there and keep our authority. This was a task at best hard, but Democrats have vastly increased its burden. Instead of treating it as a great American work in which were involved the honor of our Government and the good name of the American people, and standing loyally by the Administration, they made of it a political party question and discredited and sought to disgrace all our efforts and all our representatives and agencies, both civil and military. Their leaders did not hesitate to encourage our enemies by boldly declaring their sympathy with them, and openly assailing and traducing the army that was upholding our cause. You will read their speeches in vain for one word of genuine praise for our soldiers and sailors, whose victories won have brought no cheer to their hearts. Our final triumph has filled them with sullen gloom.

What we are to do with the islands ultimately is a question that need not now be answered. Nobody can answer it now. Only time can tell what is to occur in that respect but I predict that the time is not distant when there will be in the Philippines the same love for our flag and the same loyalty to our authority that are found to-day in Hawaii and Porto Rico, and that the practically unanimous sentiment of that people will favor continuing under the American flag where the fortunes of war have placed them. Taken as a whole the Philippine chapter is one of the brightest in American annals. President McKinley commenced it and President Roosevelt has continued it. Their names alone are a sufficient answer to all calumnies.

No eulogy can add to the fame of McKinley. One short year has demonstrated that his unfinished task has fallen into strong and capable hands. Theodore Roosevelt is not only the political head of the nation, but he is everywhere recognized as the highest type of American statesmanship and leadership. He came to his office under the most embarrassing circumstances, but he has shown the qualities of a great leader and a great executive. He has won the confidence and the affectionate regard of his countrymen. He is President now and in all probability will be President again. So far as his part is concerned the expectations of the American people will be met, but he cannot successfully execute the great policies he is pursuing unless he is supported by appropriate legislation.

The Senate is safely Republican and will continue so through the remainder of this and the next term, but it depends upon the American people to say whether or not he shall be upheld by the next House of Representatives. That is the question we are to answer at our approaching election. It is the duty of the Republicans of the United States to choose a Republican House. It is the duty of the Republicans of Ohio to see to it that there is no Democratic gain in this State.

Habeas Corpus Over an Escaped Murderer.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 27.—The habeas corpus case of George Klein, who escaped from a Baltimore insane asylum, after being sentenced there for life for murder, occupied all day in the Alexandria County Court and was adjourned until Monday. The Maryland authorities insist that Virginia shall give Klein back to Maryland, whilst the Virginians hold that Klein is sane and that he should not be taken back.

LAME BACK?

UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS!

If In Doubt Make This Test.

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for twenty-four hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should lose no time; get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys.

Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, uric acid poison, jaundice, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, painful passage of the urine, a frequent desire to urinate especially in the night, a dull dubbing ache in the small of your back, pains in your groins and the lower bowels, sore joints and muscles, dizziness, pains in the back of your neck, torpid liver, eczema and scrofula, yellow, sallow complexion, coated tongue, tired, worn-out feeling, lack of energy and ambition, are all caused by a weak, unhealthy condition of the kidneys.

If you have any of these symptoms, or if you feel badly, begin taking Warner's Safe Cure, the world's greatest kidney cure, which has a record of over 30 years of successful cures of all these diseases; a trial will convince you that it is the only cure.

Remember, take Warner's Safe Cure, all other so-called kidney cures are imitations.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. It is free from sediment and is pleasant to take, it does not constipate. (Beware of so-called kidney cures which are full of sediment and of a bad odor; they injure the system.)

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

Warner's Safe Cure is what you need. You can buy it at any drug store, two regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle.

Alderman Stubig Gratefully Tells How This Wonderful Medicine Cured Him of Bright's Disease.

"144 Roscoe Boulevard, Chicago, Oct. 19, 1900. Gentlemen: About two years ago I had one foot in the grave, as the saying goes, and life looked pretty black to me; the doctors called it Bright's disease. I would give all I had to be cured, but nothing seemed to do me much good until a neighbor recommended that I try Warner's Safe Cure. It was with but little hope that I tried it, but within two weeks my health was improved and in four months I was completely cured. I hardly dared believe that such good fortune was mine, but I have not lost a meal nor had an ache or pain since. Words seem but poor to express my gratitude. Yours truly, H. M. STUBIG (Alderman, 27th Ward.)"

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

To convince every sufferer from disease of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free, postpaid. Also a valuable medical booklet which tells all about the diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder with a prescription for each disease, and many of the thousands of testimonials received daily from grateful patients who have been cured by Warner's Safe Cure. All you have to do is write Warner's Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N. Y., and mention having read this liberal offer in this paper. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Mr. Edward Schubarth and Mrs. H C. Allington, Whom the Doctor Said Had Incurable Consumption, Were Permanently Cured by

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

STOPPED HEMORRHAGES.

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that I have used eight bottles of your Pure Malt Whiskey. I would not have been here to-day only for your wonderful medicine. I have used all kinds of cough syrups and have been under the care of doctors. I have had three severe attacks of grip and pneumonia, which have left me with a bad cough and weak lungs and heart. I am 67 years old. It has toned up my system and stopped the hemorrhages. I cough but very little. I only regret I did not know of your whiskey before. I cannot express what it has done for me. I beg to remain. Yours respectfully,

MRS. H. C. ALLINGTON.
Nashua, N. H., Sept. 11, 1902.

QUICKLY CURED.

Dear Sirs: I picked up one of your circulars on a table about a month ago and read it through. After reading I went out and bought a bottle of your whiskey, which helped me right away. I am now on my fourth bottle, using it for so-called incurable consumption, and I feel like a new man. I think that if I had known of your whiskey when I was at home in Chicago I would never have come out here for my health. ED. SCHUBARTH.
1608 Market st., Denver, March 18, 1902.

There are thousands of cases just like that of Mr. Schubarth and Mrs. Allington, where the patients thought they had incurable consumption until their doctors prescribed Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is absolutely pure and possesses more curative power than all other medicines. It contains no fusel oil, so common in other whiskeys, and which is a dangerous ingredient in whiskey, especially for the diseased system, when the poison takes effect.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey not only drives out consumption germs and heals the lungs, but it builds up new tissue and renovates the entire system. It aids digestion, stimulates and enriches the blood, tones up the heart, invigorates and builds up the body so that it will throw off all disease. At the Medical Convention in Albany one of the leading doctors said he would rather have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, to cure consumption, catarrh, asthma, and diseases of the throat and lungs than all the quack medicines in the world, and the doctors present agreed with him unanimously. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is good for old and young. It has carried the blessing of health to hundreds of thousands of poor sufferers. Many have tried to imitate it, and unreliable dealers have been known to try to sell their customers some cheap substitute because there was more profit in the substitute. So we caution our patients to be careful and see that "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" is on the label, and that it is our own patent bottle, with the name blown in the bottle. This is the only way that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold. If offered in bulk or in flasks it is a fraud.

The genuine at all druggists or grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

A valuable medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and many testimonials will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SWAM EIGHT MILES.

South Sea Islander Left Sinking Boat and Reached Land Safely.

HONOLULU, Sept. 20, via San Francisco, Sept. 27.—A South Sea Islander named Tabekai swam eight miles to land recently. With two other men he went out fishing in a small canoe from Maui. Their canoe was capsized by the wind, but they righted it. It was so full of water, however, that it would hold only two men, so Tabekai struck out for shore and reached land.

One of the men who remained in the canoe was drowned while the boat was being landed in the breakers on Molokai Island.

WON'T TAKE WAGE REDUCTION.

Sharon Tin Works Thereby May Lose an Order of 1,500,000 Boxes.

SHARON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Sharon tin workers have refused to accept the American Tin Plate Company's proposition for a 25 per cent. reduction in wages on rebate orders. There were two conferences here to-day. If the Sharon tin workers had accepted the cut it is said the company would have booked an order for 1,500,000 boxes of tin plate for export business.

Rupert A. Ryley

Men's & Women's Tailor

242 FIFTH AVENUE

WE take pleasure in announcing that to-morrow (Monday) we will be prepared to display the latest and most exclusive cloths of European make for men and women. Also the latest English and French models for both sexes.

ENGAGED.

STROUT—WILLSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Willson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Waneta Willson, to Mr. Henry F. Strout of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, Sept. 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th st., Monday, Sept. 29, 11 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

GILLETTE.—At her residence, 240 West 72d st., Hannah J. Gillette, widow of the late Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral service at her residence, Monday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M.

HICKOK.—At Burlington, Vt., Elizabeth T., widow of the late Rev. Henry P. Hickok of Orange, N. J., aged 64.

PANCOAST.—On 12th inst. at Paris, France Charlotte Matilda, widow of Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia and youngest daughter of the late James Robb.
Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SINGER.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, Isaac A. Singer, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral private at the residence of his son, Charles A. Singer, Larchmont. Please omit flowers.

CREMATIONS FOR FRESH POND are arranged by all undertakers. Charges: $23 for adults, children $15. U. S. Cremation Co. (L'd), 62 E. Houston St., N. Y.

THE OLD WAY.

Two Methods of Breadmaking.

OUR WAY.

The one, by hand—the ordinary baker's way—in close quarters, where fresh air never circulates and the high temperature incites perspiration.

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