

IN BLAZE OF GLORY.

Final Honors Paid to Dewey by the Metropolis.

LAND PARADE CAPS CLIMAX.

Over Fifty Thousand Brave Men in Line—Walls of People Stretch Along the Line of March—The Admiral and his Comrades Greeted With Intense Enthusiasm—Schley Comes in for Warm Applause—Features of the Great Celebration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The land parade yesterday capped the climax. The city, state and nation united in one vast demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. The naval parade of Friday was a magnificent and superb spectacle, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, militia of fifteen states and the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment. Walls of people miles long stretched down the line of march on either side, a dense, impregnable mass. Fifth avenue from Fifty-ninth street to the Washington arch at Fourth street, where the parade disbanded, was solidly packed with spectators, who overflowed into the buildings, windows and on to the roof lines, sat in embraces and crowded scaffolding.

Along Broadway, where it crossed the avenue, the skyscrapers were as crowded at the top as at the bottom, and for blocks down the intersecting streets tenants hung from the windows and fire escapes, and multitudes of them were on the roofs lying flat on their stomachs peering down. For hours they waited patiently and good naturedly to see Dewey, and when they saw him they waited on unconsciously for three hours and a half while the procession passed. Far down this living lane the column marched while the air was gorgeous with the mist of banners and vibrating with shouts of welcome and admiration, the clatter of horses' feet when the cavalry sabres flashed and plumes waved, the rumble of artillery, the snarl of drums, the clear drawn bugle call and the blare of military bands. Several aerial bombs from the top of the Waldorf-Astoria heralded the approach to the reviewing stand in Madison square.

Several companies of police mounted on glossy, well-trained horses headed the procession. When the head of the column appeared the jockies of the Olympia, marching rank on rank with an easy, rolling step, and Sousa's blue-coated band playing as only it can play, it was a poor American whose heart did not beat higher. Those in the stands leaped upon their seats, and everybody greeted the advancing column with cheers.

A squad of sailors dragging a rapid-fire six-pounder brought up the rear of the Olympia's battalion. Then came the hero, the admiral, and the officers of the fleet in all the glory of their gold-laced uniforms and gold-rimmed cocked hats. All were in open barouches, and at their head was the man of the hour, Mayor Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey in the carriage. The front seat was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The people did not have to give a second glance at the man whose feats have been blazed everywhere for weeks. He was recognized on the instant, and the cheers and huzzahs that had greeted the Olympia's men seemed tame compared with the shout they raised. It seemed fairly to lift the sky. There is no conceivable kind of noise they did not make. Everybody waved and cheered, and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm. Old men were as enthusiastic as boys, and just about as noisy.

Admiral Dewey during his last few days' experience has become somewhat accustomed to these vociferous greetings, and he took it all calmly, smiling and bowing right and left and occasionally lifting his gold-trimmed beaver as he rode along. The gallant captains of the ships engaged in the destruction of Montejos's fleet, except poor Gridley, who died a month after the battle, followed, and also got a rousing welcome. The three rear admirals, Howison, Sampson and Philip, as they rode by with their brilliantly accoutered staffs, were easily recognized, and got flattering applause, as did many of the popular officers of the North Atlantic squadron. Both Major General Miles and Major General Merritt got ovations.

But it was rear Admiral Schley who divided the honors with the central figure of the day. He received a demonstration second only to that of Dewey. The people along the line of march fairly rose at him, shouting their already lacerated throats to the breaking point. "Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!" "There is the man that smashed Corvera's fleet!" "Hip, hip, hurrah for Schley!" and kindred cries came from all parts of the crowd.

On upper Fifth avenue some enthusiastic lady threw him a handful of roses. They landed fairly in the carriage. The

admiral leaned forward, picked them up and lifted them to his lips. Instantly all the ladies in the balcony seemed possessed with the desire to have their flowers similarly honored, and he was fairly bombarded. Many of the flowers fell into the street, only to be caught up by eager spectators and carried to the carriage. Before he got to Madison square Admiral Schley was up to his arms in flowers.

The marines and sailors of the North Atlantic squadron, eight battalions of them, attracted much attention. The men of the Brooklyn got perhaps the most applause.

Governor Roosevelt, riding a spirited black horse at the head of the National Guard of the state of New York, and surrounded by brilliantly uniformed officers, received a hearty and continuous ovation from one end of the line to the other. He was in civilian attire, and wore a silk hat, that is, when he had it on, as he was waving it right and left for more than half the time. He was escorted by Troop A, whose plumes, rising and falling with the moving of the horses, beautified a block. The artillery seemed more real than the infantry or cavalry, and the commander of the Seventh light artillery gave the people an exhibition, setting his battery at a gallop and charging down, the horses plunging and cannon wheels rumbling like rolling thunder. The crowd gave a whirlwind of applause. The National Guard of all the states made a brilliant showing, and were evidently proud of their appearance and of the reception they received.

Before Madison square was reached Admiral Dewey and the receiving party in carriages, passed the front of the procession and alighted at the reviewing stand opposite Twenty-sixth street, and took their places in the boxes hung with laurel wreaths that had been reserved for them. There for the first time the admiral saw the great arch of victory erected in his honor. It is modelled after the Titus arch in the Roman forum. From the top, in a quadriga drawn through rolling billows by plunging sea horses, victory, with outstretched wings and a laurel wreath in her hand, typical of the reward to the victor, reared her beautiful outline against the blue sky. On the attic are the heroic figures of John Paul Jones, Hull, Perry, Decatur, Farragut and other naval heroes, while on the faces of the piers are magnificent groups symbolic of combat, the return of the victors, the call to arms, and peace, and on the spandrels are groups representing the North and East rivers and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The arch faces the sea. The approaches are guarded by tall colonnades transforming the street at the reviewing booth into a court of honor.

All about Madison square the decorations charmed the eye. Flags on wires ran from the tall tower of the Madison Square Garden, and all the facades as far as the eye could see up and down Fifth avenue were brilliantly arrayed with bunting and flags. The national streamers flew from the cornices, and a thousand box kites floated high in the blue sky. Here the admiral reviewed the entire parade. Only one distressing incident occurred within his view. A wire had been stretched across the space between two of the stands on the park. The awful press of people broke it, and they surged out into the avenues, those in front powerless to resist the pressure of the thousands in the rear. The police officers on foot were helpless. Try as they would they could not stem the tide which promised to impede the entire parade. Suddenly a half hundred mounted policemen galloped up, and, having formed a line, charged and shoved the people back. Many women and children were caught in the crush. Some shrieked, others fainted, and several after the panic was over were carried away in ambulances. The smoker given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to the sailors of the Olympia concluded New York's wonderful reception of Admiral Dewey and his men.

NORTH POLE

Nansen, the Explorer, Says It's Beyond Reach. (Copyright, 1899, by The Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The opening of the international geographical congress Wednesday was a brilliant affair. The sessions hall of the Prussian house of delegates was filled with distinguished cosmopolites, numbering 1,300, including the Prince Regent of Brunswick, Prince Herman of Saxe-Weimar and Princess Therese of Bavaria, who conversed with Count von Goltzen, well known in America, about his paper on the latest discoveries regarding the headwaters of the Nile. The representatives of the German government included the aged chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White; Prof. Davis, of Harvard; Prof. Boas, of New York; Prof. Bryant, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Watson, of Boston, and Andrew C. Jackson, of Seattle, were among the Americans present.

Besides Prince Hohenlohe's dinner of Thursday there was a special performance in honor of the congress at Urania yesterday, and the city gave a big fete at the zoological this evening which place was brilliantly illuminated with 8,500 electric lights. About 1,500 persons sat down to the banquet, which was served at 64 tables, each presided over by a member of the municipal council. Two orchestras and a military band furnished the music. The emperor, if he is back at Potsdam in time, intends to receive the more distinguished delegates.

The correspondent had an interview with Dr. Nansen regarding the probable outcome of the present Polar expedition and those planned. He said the poles will probably not be reached, even if international co-operation is practically and systematically carried out, as early and systematically as the present congress. He said he would not go on another Polar enterprise "unless special circumstances arise."

A Successful School

The Department of Pharmacy of Sciò College has made for itself, in its ten years of existence, a national reputation. At the last June commencement it graduated a class of thirty-four members, the largest in its history. At least three-quarters of the number were engaged before commencement day. Since then, the privilege of the department reports that he has had no less than fifty applicants for his class to take positions in all portions of the country. Enrollment for the fall term is now in progress, and will continue for some weeks yet. The outlook indicates a large attendance for this year.

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PRISONERS RELEASED

By the Filipinos—The Americans Were Royally Treated While in the Custody of the Enemy.

MANILA, Oct. 1.—Fourteen American prisoners have been delivered up by the Filipinos. Early yesterday morning the Filipino peace commission appeared. The American prisoners followed. Then a commission of three Spaniards, to negotiate for the release of the Spanish prisoners, departed up the railroad with a retinue of servants and buffalo carts carrying their baggage. At San Fernando the train carrying the commission and prisoners to Manila met a special carrying Major General Otis and Generals Lawton, Bates and Schwan to Angeles on a tour of inspection.

The American prisoners are Corporal Otto Scheu and Privates Albert Rubbeck, Otto Wagner and Peter Rollings, all of the Third infantry, captured near Baling, July 25; Joseph McIlrath, James Boyle, William Miller, John Crinshaw, Thomas Daly and Ell Drew, of the Sixteenth infantry, captured at Calococan, August 8; Paul Spillano and Louis Ford, of the Fourth infantry; Charles Willander, a discharged Third artilleryman, captured by bandits while heading near Malabon, and George Graham, negro orderly put off a train near Malabon and immediately captured. A party of correspondents and photographers waited in the trenches of the American outpost before the wrecked bridge across the river separating the two armies, and at 9 o'clock a group came down the track, waving a handkerchief on a bamboo, and halted before the bridge. A bugle then sounded the "Attention," and Major Shields, of General Wheaton's staff, and five soldiers, with a raised handkerchief, picked their way across the bridge.

The Filipinos introduced themselves—General Alejandro, a slender, brilliant looking young man of 32, a veteran of the rebellion against Spain; Lieutenant Colonel Orison and Major Oris, the latter of German blood and speaking English fluently. There soon appeared a second party of 14 Americans, marching between files of insurgent soldiers. They looked like the picture of health and were dressed in Filipino uniforms of blue gingham, and were carrying monkeys and other presents from their Filipino friends.

Then General Wheeler, being anxious to see the Filipinos, forded the river, with a correspondent mounted behind the general and the staff horses carrying the general's baggage. General Wheeler shook hands with the Filipinos, and there was a general exchange of greetings, while the photographers piled their vocation across the track. The file of Filipino soldiers curiously surveyed the line of stalwart American sentinels, whose physique contrasted strongly with the little brown men, who looked too small for their guns.

General Wheeler, who had no official connection with the incident, returned to General MacArthur, and General Wheeler appeared at the other end of the bridge. The commissioners and prisoners forded the river, dismounted and saluted.

General MacArthur's first inquiry was for Lieutenant Gilmore's party, and General Alejandro replied vaguely that they were "in the north." General MacArthur asked if they would be released, and General Alejandro said: "I must consult with my government before answering."

The prisoners unanimously praised their treatment. One man said: "We have been given the best the country affords. Fine houses for quarters, servants, good food, plenty of wine and a money allowance. Aguinaldo visited us and shook hands with the boys refused to shake hands with him."

Judging from the stories of the prisoners, they have been hunted by the people. They report that five sailors, survivors of Naval Cadet Wood's party, arrived at Tarlac Wednesday. Though small importance is attached to their judgment, they agree that the Filipinos all say that they are "tired of the war, and will fight for independence to the last."

The released soldiers also say the idea of independence has taken firm hold of the Filipinos, and they threaten, if conquered, to exterminate the Americans by assassination. Aguinaldo seemed popular among all the people the prisoners met. The country, they say, is full of rich crops. All the prisoners have stories of interesting experiences. Those captured at Calococan were marched along the railroads at night, through towns occupied by the American.

While Aguinaldo offered to release only the prisoners at Tarlac, there is great disappointment at the fact that Lieutenant Gilmore's party failed to arrive. Major Ortes said frankly that they were very tired of the war, but they bring the Filipinos lunched with General Young at San Fernando. Their quarters will be at the Oriente hotel at Manila. Major General Otis and his party conferred with General MacArthur and returned to Manila. General Bates to-night takes General Wheaton's command at Angeles.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I could not even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and my own well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cts. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

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SCHOOL MELANGE.

Some one in writing on the subject, has said something like the following: That the true test of a teacher was her ability to get her pupils to do their best work all the time. At first, though this may seem somewhat preposterous, and that it would seem a great hardship to judge a teacher in this way, but do not judge hastily; think the matter over carefully and you will come to the conclusion that there is more truth than poetry in the saying. Our boys and girls develop into men and women through the work they do, and they generally become just such men and women as the work they do would naturally make of them, or rather the way they do the work will develop or show itself in the characters formed, for all are supposed to do practically the same work, and if done the very best it can be done by all would naturally develop the same character in all, everything else being equal. But how different the characters of those coming from our schools! While other things may have much to do with it the habits formed the work of our lives after leaving school. It will be well for us as teachers to think on these things. This leads to the absolute necessity of the teacher knowing all she can concerning the child, especially its home environment, in order that the school training may overcome or counteract that which is wrong in the home life, or supplement that which is good. When the teacher and the parent fully realize the proper relations existing between the home and the school and act accordingly there will be given an impetus to our schools that no other one force can give. Teachers should try to know the pupils in their homes when it is possible to do so. This will be a great help in the matter of discipline.

Prof. A. L. Wade, one of the oldest and also one of the very best of West Virginia's educators, used to say he judged the teacher's work by his ability to secure a high average per cent of attendance. This at first sight may not seem a proper criterion by which to judge, but it is a true one in nearly every case. Nearly all cases of non-attendance, except those on account of sickness, could be avoided if the pupil is properly interested in the work at the school. Some teachers make the school room such a pleasant place that none wish to stay away. Even in our own city schools some teachers always report a high average attendance, while in other rooms the average is nearly always low. Why is this? Is there nothing in the teacher that compels attendance on the one hand and repels it on the other? The matter is worth thinking over and the more we think of it the more are we inclined to the opinion that Prof. Wade's plan of judging the worth of a teacher was a good one. Let it be the aim of every teacher to make her school-room so attractive that the boys and girls will not wish to stay away from it, knowing if they do they will miss something that ought not to be missed. The pupils can be made to love the school-room and until they do love it but little solid advancement will be made.

The public schools of Wellsburg were suspended last week on account of the prevalence of diphtheria. Superintendent Githens taking advantage of the situation, visited quite a number of the Wheeling schools. The professor is a wide awake educator, and is doing a good work in the Wellsburg schools. It will be well for our state if such men can be kept within our borders, because we need all such men.

Dr. Gilbert during his stay at the institute, is reported to have said that our schools escaped a calamity in the board of education refusing to adopt the Pollard system of reading in our schools, while Superintendent Githens, of Wellsburg, where the system has been tried for seven years, says the board made a great mistake in not adopting it. He says that it is the way to teach reading. They have the first book and first and second readers of the Pollard system, while they use the higher readers of another system. How are we to judge as to which system is the better, when the opinions of eminent educators are so diametrically opposed to each other? The Pollard system begins with the sound. The child is taught all the sounds of the different letters and from these sounds the proper pronunciation of all words are seen at once. The system claims to make natural readers. The system which Dr. Gilbert seemed to favor is the sentence method. This begins with the sentence and to follow it perfectly the child must see the sentence as a whole before it attempts to read. The word is next considered, then sounds, and finally the letters. Both systems have their excellencies and defects, but either in hands of a good teacher can be made a success without any special injury to the child. The good teacher generally makes any system a success, for the good teacher is not blindly tied to method, but uses good common sense in all her teaching. The true teacher, with a good knowledge of the system being taught, is away above any method ever invented or thought of, though a method is all right in itself and if left alone even a bad method will hurt no one.

In nearly every school perhaps in all schools are found pupils who are not inclined to sing. If asked why this disinclination, they are able to give no good reason. In some it may arise from the fact that they cannot sing as well as others. Some even claim they cannot sing at all, and hence it is useless to try. But aside from all these are some who either do not want to sing or will not sing. Parents should see that such pupils are supplied with the necessary books, for no one can learn to sing properly unless he is supplied with books. When this is done, then the supervisor of music should if possible instill into such a love for music. There is nothing that helps tame the wild nature of the boy as good singing, but there are some boys that even this does not reach, but they are very few. Parents should urge on their children especially the boys, to take a greater interest in singing.

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