

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The Magnificent Speech of Archbishop Ireland

AT MARQUETTE BANQUET

In Honor of President McKinley—The Eminent Prelate has Faith in the Great Republic, and is Willing to Trust the People to Settle the Philippine Question Properly—Remarks by President and Members of the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The special train bearing President McKinley and party rolled in to the Rock Island depot at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. The place was surrounded by a guard of police, and the crowd which met the chief executive was consequently small.

At 9 o'clock the President attended the annual banquet at the Auditorium of the Marquette club. Three thousand five hundred persons were present as guests.

Archbishop Ireland spoke on "The American Republic," and said: "Evils and perils exist under every form of government; democracy must not be particularly blamed for such evils and perils.

"It matters little to me what the difficulties are that are said to confront us; be they political, social or industrial I have no fear. I trust the good sense of the American people; I trust the power of American public opinion; I trust the freedom of the republic which allows healthful discussion; I trust American justice and American respect for human rights, both of American democracy, to solve in due time every problem and remove every peril.

"The President, when introduced to the crowd, said: "Let your boys and mine be educated in patriotism, and if so educated no harm can befall the republic."

"Ottawa and Joliet the President spoke on protection, saying at the latter place: "I want to say that we not only send our goods abroad, but we have sent our flag abroad. The flag now floats where it never floated before, the symbol of freedom, hope of humanity and civilization. And where that flag floats, borne by our soldier boys, there our hearts are."

The Spencer Hospital. Special Correspondence of Intelligence. SPENCER, W. Va., Oct. 7.—The Second Hospital for Insane on September 25 reached its greatest number of patients, 401. On October 1, 1899, the end of the fiscal year, there were 390 patients in the hospital, several having been discharged.

"And whatever we do, whatever plans we form, whatever line of action we adopt, let us be mindful of one thing—the American republic. He is the enemy of all his own rights and of those of humanity who, by turning liberty into license, endangers democracy, or who, striving to repress license, brings in measures that are incompatible with a free government.

"The American republic! She lives, and liberty lives with her. The flag of the American republic means liberty. Wherever it goes liberty goes with it. With anxious eye and throbbing heart we watch to-day the journeying of the flag of America toward distant isles; we pray for its safety and its honor; we proclaim that in Asia, as in America, it means liberty and all the blessings that go with liberty.

"As soon as the applause which greeted the archbishop as he took his seat enabled President Wickersham to be heard, he introduced Secretary of War Root.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, the next speaker, devoted himself to the Philippine question, saying no treaty had been made with Aguinaldo, that the insurrection must end and the future of the islands then be decided by Congress.

President McKinley, who was well received, made a felicitous address. A committee from Omaha met Mr. Cortelyou, the President's private secretary, and urged that the military be changed so that the chief executive might extend a welcome to Nebraska soldiers returning from the Philippines. The President will not travel on Sunday.

The morning was spent at Galesburg, where, on the campus of historic Knox college, where forty-one years ago Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met in one of a memorable series of debates to determine which should occupy a seat in the United States senate, the President and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith delivered addresses, commemorative of the contest between these two great leaders of former days.

Congressman George W. Prince welcomed the President to the Tenth congressional district, and the greeting on behalf of the people of Illinois was spoken by Senator Shelby M. Cullom. The President in his address referred feelingly to the contest between Lincoln and Douglas, dwelling particularly upon the fact that though both were separated by political differences, in the hour of national peril they stood united for the common cause.

Lincoln was the leader of the triumphant cause. Douglas, though opposed to him for a life time, supported and strengthened his arm. Both will be remembered longest not for the debate, but for their part in the mighty events which ensued. They will live because the union which was saved and the liberty which was established will endure to perpetuate their names."

Next followed the oration of the day by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, who paid eloquent tributes to both Douglas and Lincoln, stating carefully the position of each and noting the final result. Concluding, he said: "The great lesson of Lincoln's matchless career and service is that he bravely accepted the duty which came to him, and followed where its mandate led. He himself said he did not control events, but events controlled him. He was great enough to see their import and move forward with their requirements. He fought the extension of slavery, but he did not purpose to interfere with it where it existed. When the war came his sole object was to save the union, but as events unfolded and he proclaimed emancipation. He did not seek to force the decree of destiny, but when it was revealed by the uplifted curtain he had the moral strength to execute. If he were President to-day he would hold the honor of the nation and advance its high mission of liberty, humanity and civilization, as his faithful successor is doing."

Secretary of State Hay followed in a similar strain. "Though no stop had been arranged for, a big crowd had gathered at the station at Kewanee, and the presidential train was forced to halt for five minutes; and the President, from the platform, spoke on prosperity, ending thus: "As we opposed them when they were standing against industrial progress at home, we oppose them now as they are standing against national duty in our island possessions in the Pacific."

A pleasant incident of the stop at La Salle was the presentation of Mrs. McKinley of some beautiful flowers by a group of little girls, with the following message: "Our meeting is short and fleeting, but take these roses as a loyal greeting."

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"During the year there have been admitted 324 patients, the highest number ever admitted in any year since the opening of the hospital, for last year, the admissions being 155. There have been forty deaths among the patients this year, many of them being the extremely old. There were discharged as recovered eighty-six, and on bond as improved, twenty-eight."

The hospital has a new ice plant, which has been in operation since July, and which gives perfect satisfaction. Quite a number of improvements have been made the past summer in the way of sewerage, new electric dynamo, etc.

The general health of the institution is excellent. The regular semi-annual meeting of the board of directors will be held October 18.

STOLEN MONEY

Brings No Joy—Confession of a Robber—Fear of Arrest Made Liberty a Mockery—Voluntarily Surrenders.

New Orleans dispatch in the New York Sun: "There is no pleasure in stolen money," is the testimony of Charles O. Somers, the noted express robber, who has just voluntarily surrendered to the Mississippi authorities, and has asked to be allowed to serve out his term in the penitentiary. Somers has travelled widely in the last five years, has visited Europe and lived extravagantly there, but his crime has weighed on him all the time and made his money valueless; and the fact that he was an escaped convict, liable to be arrested at any moment, has, like the death's head at the Persian feast, always stared at him and destroyed all pleasure.

The story of Somers's crime is full of incident and would point a dozen morals. No one would make a stronger missionary against crime than he, for no one can better tell how "it biteth like an adder." Somers was only twenty-six when he came to Louisiana and Mississippi as a Pinkerton detective to assist the railroads and express companies in hunting down the gang of train robbers who, under the leadership of the famous Ben Bunch, had made three or four big hauls near Duck Hill, Miss., and Buckalonna, Beulen, La., and at other places. The campaign against the robbers was very hot, and in it Somers took a leading part. The railroads contributed liberally, indeed they were willing to contribute an amount to get rid of the nuisance. Somers showed considerable generalship. He had a large posse secured in Washington parish, where the gang made their headquarters, and finally captured "Major" Hapgood, one of Bunch's lieutenants. Hapgood or some other of the men were bribed to betray the robber chief, and Bunch was finally cornered near Fear river. He had always said that he would never be captured alive, and he held to his word, for he was finally killed in a skirmish, refusing to the last to surrender.

Somers's connection with the case put him on the inside, so far as the express companies were concerned, and he was their agent and a trusted one, and to the room where the money was kept. While in the office at Meridian a chance was offered to him to walk out with \$50,000 without any danger of immediate detection. It was, he said, a momentary temptation which he could not resist; he took the money and walked out, and as he was a good detective and knew just what detectives would do, he knew how to escape and got away without the slightest difficulty. There is every reason to believe Somers's story that he yielded to a sudden temptation. His former life had been blameless. There is nothing to show that he had come to the idea of robbing. It was a simple case where he had \$50,000 before him, saw a chance to get away with it, and yielded to it. He opened the safe, got the money and escaped.

Well planned as Somers's escape was, he was not destined to enjoy his liberty long. A few months afterward he was captured, brought back to Meridian and convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. Somers felt the disgrace very keenly, as he was a man of good family. He was confined in the penitentiary in Jackson, but he lived in mental terror lest he should be sent to one of the state convict farms, then under contract labor, and where the life was very hard and severe. As he subsequently wrote to Governor McLaure, no man of the slightest intelligence need remain in the Mississippi penitentiary, for he does not care to stay there. Fearing that he would fall into the hands of the convict contractors, Somers planned to escape. He had been in prison only a few months when he left it. He had stained his convict clothes so that "it would not give him away," and altered it so that it could easily pass muster. This he wore during the ordinary prison work. He waited until a green guard was placed in charge and stationed at the northeast tower of the penitentiary. He persuaded the guard that the warden wanted him and that he was a "trusty," and when the man went to the warden, he slid down a small rope and escaped. He was well provided with money, for he had "salted away" the \$50,000 he had stolen, and he made at once for the Pacific coast, intending to go to China or Japan.

Somers found a serious difficulty in his way. He was too well known, for as a detective he had met hundreds of persons, and the Pinkerton men were all on a lookout for their former companion. One of them recognized him at San Francisco, just as he was about sailing for Yokohama, and he was arrested and brought back to Mississippi and again placed in the penitentiary. He served sixteen months this time, but in April, 1894, he escaped and has been a free man until he voluntarily surrendered himself this week.

Somers's second escape was simple enough. He bribed one of the guards, French by name. The two came together to New Orleans, where Somers paid French, and they separated. He took the steamer to Europe, where, under the name of Nelson, he has resided most of the time since. He had plenty of money; he was fortunate and increased the \$50,000 and enjoyed every luxury, but his life abroad was none the less a bore to him and full of regrets. The money taken from the express company was paid back, but even this did not satisfy Somers's conscience, or quiet his fears. Last year he returned from Europe, spent some time in Canada, and finally wandered off to the Klondike, where he went into the mining business, and was again successful.

But all this time he was suffering mental torture, and never once enjoyed peace. He was constantly in fear that he would be arrested, sent back to the Mississippi penitentiary and be punished as a twice-escaped criminal. He was in a state of nervousness, and he was always on the edge of discovery, and his arrest at San Francisco convinced him that he would be identified by any detective who saw him. Naturally, of an extremely nervous temperament, this constant dread preyed upon his mind and even affected his health.

In short, Somers had made up his mind to surrender and serve out his term to his superiors more than two years ago, but the idea of going back to the hardships of penitentiary life from the comforts he was enjoying, dissuaded him. What seemed to have finally turned the scale was the fact that he was only thirty-three years of age. If he did not surrender, he would have to endure the present agony, and the remainder of his life, thirty years or more; if he surrendered, he would have, at the worst, less than four years to serve. This finally decided him. On his return from the Klondike, he went to New York, from which city he wrote to Governor McLaure, on September 10, informing him that he intended to surrender, explaining his crime and his two escapes from the penitentiary and asking clemency. He left soon after for Jackson, stepped over to Memphis on September 15, where he telegraphed the governor that he would reach Jackson the next day. This he did, and he is now in the penitentiary, awaiting the decision of the governor as to what should be done with him.

McLaure made good the amount he took from the express company, and also deposited with Governor McLaure's secretary \$500 to pay the state of Mississippi the amount it had expended in recapturing him. He has settled up the financial part of his crime, and expresses a willingness to suffer the penalty and punishment which his crime calls for, but he asks clemency.

Somers is prepossessing in manner and appearance. He has been successful and made his way in the world, and he probably has seen wild life in the last few years, during which he has been free, an escaped convict. His case has aroused much sympathy. There can be no doubt as to his repentance, although he has made few excuses for his crime, and he said that he surrendered because of the danger of arrest, continually overhanging him, made his life less free than in prison.

Three Doctors in Consultation. From Benjamin Franklin. "When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second; but if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles and acts on the mucous membrane, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by druggists.

Excursion Tickets to Chicago via Baltimore & Ohio, at low rates, will be on sale October 2 to 10, valid for return passage until October 14, inclusive. For full information apply to T. C. Burke, passenger and ticket agent, Baltimore & Ohio station.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for San Francisco, carrying first and second class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City with stop-over privileges at Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California.

The tourist car berth rate from Chicago to San Francisco is only \$4, and a sleeping car berth should be reserved ten days in advance of departure of train.

Through tickets and sleeping car accommodations can be secured from any agent in the east, or by applying at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot or City Ticket office in Chicago.

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If the Baby is Crying and Teething. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, always all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of

TELEPHONE FAKIRS. A Great Nuisance Complained of Lately in Southern Cities—Fake Messages that Caused Trouble, Sometimes Nearly Resulting in Death.

New York Sun: "The telephone fakir is the strangest freak with which we have to deal," said an Inspector for a telephone company, who has just returned from a business trip through the south. "In some places in the south, the inhabitants, and especially the telephone subscribers, have been made to suffer serious trouble. The superintendent in one district sent a communication to headquarters recently, saying that subscribers were falling off in bunches, and phones had to be removed from residences on account of the annoyance caused by the telephone fakirs. I was sent to that city. It is a pretty good sized town of this kind, and I found the operators of the telephone exchange girls said they were afraid to go home at night unless they were properly guarded. The gang had sent hundreds of messages to Central, warning that they would be killed if they gave information that would lead to the gang being discovered. This naturally frightened the operators. The fakirs who were playing the trick must have thought it was funny, but their tricks had serious consequences. One morning a lawyer was seated in his office when his desk phone buzzed and he answered. A faint voice came trembling over his ear.

"Is that you," it said, "Well, this is the house, Fanny speaking. Do, Mr. Man—come home quick. Mrs. B. has taken poison. The doctor is here and says she can't live. He told me to tell you to come here quick, quick, run!"

The poor lawyer was greatly alarmed. He ran down the steps. When he reached the street there was a carriage near an alley, and he told the driver to take them to such and such a number. It was a private vehicle, and the man refused. The lawyer took the big stick he was still carrying and gave the driver a whacking blow over the head. He fell senseless. As he started to rise he got another blow, and the lawyer, who was wild, jumped on the seat and drove at a killing pace for his home. You can imagine how he felt when he reached the gate and saw his wife just going out with a friend to shop. The lawyer went to the telephone company, but got no satisfaction. The manager said it was the work of the freak gang. The worst damages from the cruel joke was to the fact that he had to be sent to the hospital for treatment, and it cost the lawyer a good round sum to square matters.

"A few days later a young merchant answered the phone to find a female voice, presumably that of his betrothed. She said he had not acted decently in a certain transaction with another woman, the fact of which had just come to her ears, and she wanted to say that she was just then going on board a steamer bound for New York. She said she would never return and that her lover would never hear of her again. This information set the young man distracted. His bicycle was near, and it was a mile and a half to the boat. He heard the three blasts so familiar to him just as he was about to start. From that moment he pushed that wheel at the highest pace. In turning a corner he ran square into a team and was thrown violently. They picked him up and the doctor said he was badly hurt. Friends took him to the hospital and it was feared that he would not live. The next day there were brighter signs and he opened his eyes. His sweetheart was there by his side. The man was unable to figure out where he was, though gradually his memory returned and finally he was able to tell of the telephone message. This provoked his friends beyond endurance. Demands were made on the company to ascertain the names of the miscreants, but this could not be done.

"After these two experiences the gang seemed to reach down for a lighter plane. Several persons got messages that they would be shot on sight and preparations for defence were taken accordingly. Practical jokes were frequent. One day a party of young men were invited out to dine. Everything passed off pleasantly and the young men seemed to have an enjoyable evening. Early the following morning there was a ring at the telephone. A servant who answered, was asked to call the lady of the house. The man who rang gave his name as that of one of the young men who had dined in the party. The lady spoke pleasantly.

"Well, that's all right," said the voice, "for it's very proper, I guess, to speak nicely to me after I have been dining with you yesterday. Now, look here, Mrs. —, I can stand for a good many things, but I can't stand for those tomatoes in that soup you gave me yesterday. Say, that was a bum dinner anyhow."

"Well, the lady was indignant. When she got her breath she rang up her husband and told him of the conduct of a man whom they had considered a friend. The husband rushed to the office where the young man was working and demanded an explanation. The young man was at a loss to explain. He denied that he had called up Mrs. — and that he had been insulted by the husband who thought he could have been guilty of such conduct. The husband saw that it was the work of the fakirs and he went over to the Central office to complain. As usual he got no satisfaction, but that night his phone came down.

"Not a week after this a minister walked into a clothing store with thirty boys trailing at his heels. He called for a member of the firm.

"That was a kind offer of yours," he said, "and I have brought my choir boys down for the surpluses."

"Surpluses?" asked the man in astonishment.

"Yes, surpluses. I got a telephone message from you yesterday telling me that you wished to make a donation in the way of surpluses, and I came for them."

"The clothing merchant said he had not sent such a message or made such an offer. He told the minister that it was the telephone faking gang's work, and the little boys had to tramp away without their surpluses.

"Late one night soon after this, one of the women most prominent socially was giving a musical reception. While the festivities were going on there was a call at the phone and demand for the lady of the house. This is the chief of police," said the voice at the far end of the phone, "and the neighbors are complaining of the noise at your house. You will have to stop that music right now, and if you don't I will send down men to have the house pulled."

"The woman never thought for a moment of the fakirs; in fact she probably had never heard of them, and she said she would stop the music. She whispered to her intimate friends that the evening would have to be closed and begged them to go, so as to get others away. Well, in ten minutes the music had ceased for the night. When everybody had left, the woman comforted her husband, the order from police headquarters. He was ready to shoot anybody on the instant. The chief's office denied that any such message was sent.

"These are only samples of the fake tricks played by the gang. I got to investigating and found that the girls had been frightened into keeping quiet, and I assured them that no harm could come, and after that they gave me information on which I worked. The fact of my being in the town, however, got out, and this put the gang on guard. I told the operators that they would have to find out who was speaking before making a connection, and while this delayed the service, it was necessary to prevent the trouble from recurring. The girls for six weeks and no other fake messages came to headquarters, though the thing is liable to break out again at almost any time."

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They are the only genuine, natural beautifiers, founded on scientific principles. Everything about them inspires confidence. Absolute proof of merit has been given numberless times by Mme. Ruppert. No other Specialties has ever given ocular demonstrations. Owing to These Well-Established Facts, We Give Mme. Ruppert's Remedies This Well-Earned Prominence.

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Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach is not a new, untried remedy. It secures a perfect complexion. It has been sold for 20 years longer than any like preparation and to-day has a larger sale than all these combined. It is receiving constantly supplies fresh from the laboratory of Madame Ruppert, No. 4, West 14th Street, New York, and they are par excellence.

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