

IRELAND'S ELOQUENCE.

At Chicago Peace Jubilee the Archbishop Supports President McKinley and His Administration.

Of all the eloquence poured forth at the Chicago peace jubilee last week, none was more forceful or significant than the address of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in which he paid the highest tribute his great brain could conceive to William McKinley for his administration of the war. Indeed, his address was so strong, sustaining its position so well, that the Des Moines Leader, which has persistently tried to find fault with the administration of President McKinley and Gov. Shaw, said editorially:

"Archbishop Ireland seems to have carried off the oratorical honors at the Chicago Auditorium peace jubilee meeting. The distinguished prelate shines in what he has to say. For mingled dignity and beauty of statement and loftiness of patriotism we have no one entitled to rank above this great churchman."

Here are some brief extracts from the address of the distinguished Catholic leader, an address which will go into the literature of the country as an important part of the history of this important period of the nation's existence and development:

The war is ended. It would ill become me to enter into details which enter into the treaty of peace which America is concluding with her vanquished foe. I stand in the presence of the chief magistrate of the nation to whom it belongs, by right of official position and of personal wisdom, to prescribe the details. The country has learned from the acts of his administration that to his patriotism, his courage, his prudence, and his honor, her destiny, her safety, her honor, her destiny, her peace. Whatever the treaty of Spain, America will be pleased when appended to this treaty is the name of William McKinley.

What I may speak of on this occasion is the result of the war, manifest even at this hour, to America and to the world. It is the ending and independent of all treaties of peace, possessing for America and for the world a more permanent character than the accumulation of material wealth, or commercial concessions or territorial extension. To do great things, to meet the great responsibilities, a nation, like a person, must be conscious of its dignity and its power. The consciousness of what she is and what she may be has come to America. She knows that she is a great nation. The elements of greatness were not imparted by the war, but they were revealed to her by the war, and their vitality and their significance were increased through the war.

To take its proper place among the older nations of the earth, a nation must be known, as she is, to those nations. The world to-day is never before known and confessed the greatness and the power of America. The world to-day admires and respects America. The young giant of the west, heretofore neglected and almost despised in his remoteness and isolation, has begun to move as becomes his stature, the world sees what he is and pictures what he may be.

DEMOCRATIC BOGIE MAN.

Trying Hard to Scare the People with a Danger That Never Has Existed.

The latest democratic bogie man is the Walker bill, as they call it. Gen. Weaver and other popocratic speakers all over the state are charging that there is "a conspiracy" of about 200 republican members of congress to pass a currency or banking bill at an extra session of congress to be called next March. They assert that 200 republican congressmen have agreed to do this, and then they go on to show up the alleged iniquities of the bill, which they say is the product of the republican committee on banking and currency in the house, and that the republican party is responsible for it and is supporting it. The democrats have in some places abandoned even free silver to talk about this banking bill and its evils, just as if it was a republican measure and likely to become a law, when, as a matter of fact, the bill, evil though it may be, has no show of becoming a law, and is not indorsed by many members of the house.

Congressman J. A. T. Hull, being asked about it and told what the democratic speakers were claiming, said there was no bill on the house calendar indorsed by Walker, chairman of the committee on banking and currency. Said Congressman Hull:

"There is a bill on the house calendar reported by McClure of Minnesota. It only had the support of four members of the committee, less than one-third of the entire committee. It was taken up in the committee when only seven members were present and four of the seven voted to report the bill. When it went on the house calendar members of the committee challenged the legality of the report. No effort was ever made to take it up for consideration, and there is no possibility the bill will ever be considered in the house. Mr. Walker, the chairman of the committee, is entirely opposed to the bill. It is not and cannot now be made a political issue, for the reason that no party caucus has indorsed it, nor has any party vote been taken on it in the house. There has been no petition signed by republicans asking for its consideration. The provisions of the bill under such circumstances, can be of very slight interest to the people. You might as well undertake to make an issue out of Peffer's bills appropriating \$20,000,000 for all kinds of wild schemes. The bill proposed to retire the greenbacks, give banks the power to issue money or bills on deposits, make the bill holder a preferred creditor in case of bank failure, with an elaborate system of assessing each bank to take care of insolvent banks. There has never been even a suggestion of an extra session of congress to consider this bill."

"There was a request on the banking and currency committee, signed by a large number of republicans, stating that if that committee has agreed on a bill, it should be reported. There is no way a member of the house can become familiar with the provisions of a measure except by its being reported, and going on the house calendar. The bill is then printed and each member can get a copy. The paper signed did not commit a single member to the support of the measure reported. It was only the expression of a well-known fact, that when a committee has prepared a bill and agreed to its provisions, it should be reported to the house so that all members can become familiar with its provisions and agree to its provisions, if the measure comes before the house for consideration."

REMARKABLE DOGS.

Lapp dogs are about the size of a Scotch terrier and look very much like the lynx, with long shaggy hair or varied coats. They will fight the wolves from reindeer. The dogs of Lapland, Iceland and Greenland have a long hair, curled tails, pointed noses and ears and remarkably irritable tempers.

In Alaska the breed of dogs is reddish-brown, and the animals are as much like wolves as dogs; they are voracious and hardy and a team will draw 500 pounds. Forty frozen herring or one salmon will support a dog for a day. They are not at all affectionate and such a thing as saving a man's life is unheard of among them.

Labrador dogs do fierce that a log of wood is tied to their necks to render them less dangerous to men and weaker dogs. In Kamchatka the dogs are severely trained to haul heavy loads across the ice and their tempers get sour, consequently they are surly brutes and their drivers manage them by stunning them with blows over the head, which is not very good for their intellects.

There is a powerful breed of dogs along Smith's sound that does not hesitate to attack the most ferocious wild animals. These dogs hunt in pairs and a big bear is a joke to them. One dog can bring down a reindeer and kill it in a few minutes. Their thick coat is tawny in hue and in winter a thick fleece of wool covers them. They look so much like wolves it is hard to tell what they are at a little distance.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A handy device for hanging clothes is formed of a ring to be screwed to the top of a post to support a number of arms, which are dropped into a hole in the end of the post when not in use.

A Missouri woman has designed an ice creeper to slip on the sole of the shoe, a steel plate, with curved ends, to grip the edges of the sole having teeth to engage the ice as the wearer walks.

A handy cup for eggs boiled in the shell has slots near the edge for the insertion of a table knife to remove the top of the shell, the cup having a removable lining so as to hold eggs of different sizes.

For use in curling the hair a newly designed instrument has the ends of the tongs flattened, to be heated and press the hair after it has been dampened and wound on curl papers or crimping pins.

The skin can be quickly removed from potatoes by a new cleaner formed of a tubular net of sharp cords having a number of knots on the inner surface, the tubers being placed in the net and shaken rapidly.

An Australian has designed a new diving dress in which steel rings are woven into the cloth or served between two thicknesses, for the purpose of resisting the pressure of the water at great depths.

Tobacco pipes can be thoroughly cleaned by a new device consisting of a pump to be attached to the bowl of the pipe to draw water in through the stem and forcibly discharge it to dislodge the impurities.

Shoe laces are to be made with a core of hemp or other strong cord inclosed in a loosely-woven casing, the core extending into a tongue of coiled wire or soft brass at either end, thus forming a string which will not wear out easily.

In order to facilitate the production of higher notes on a cornet the ordinary mouthpiece is inclosed in a spring controlled sleeve, which is pressed in by the lips on the high notes to form a smaller opening in the rubber mouthpiece.

The lead in a new pencil is screw-threaded and is brought forward through the screwed tip by turning the exposed end with the fingers, the tip being partly cut away if the lead gets broken or wears down too short to reach.

In a newly designed chandelier a heavy rubber tube is covered with a woven fabric and suspended on pulleys to carry the lamp, which may be adjusted on the pulleys to any desired height, the tube supplying the gas for the light.

A German inventor has patented a clock for attachment to telephone instruments, which has levers to be set for the number of minutes' conversation desired, the connection with the other instrument being broken when the time expires.

Life-saving buoys on shipboard can always be depended upon in an emergency if provided with a new attachment, consisting of reels containing lines, to be fastened to the sides of the ship, with a hook to carry the buoy, which disengages itself and rises to the top of the water when the boat sinks.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sun bath for rheumatism.

Try hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently.

Try buttermilk for the removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try hard cider—a wineglassful three times a day—for ague and rheumatism.

Try taking cod liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a piercing wind.

Try a cloth wrung out of cold water, and put about the neck at night, for a sore throat.

Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping cough.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 6.

Text of the Lesson, II Chron. xxx, 1-13. Memory Verses, 10-13—Golden Text, II Chron. xxx, 8—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1. "Come to the house of the Lord at Jerusalem to keep the Passover unto the Lord God of Israel." This was the message of Hezekiah, a king who did right in the sight of the Lord (chapter xxix, 2), to all Israel and Judah, regarding them as one people. Although long divided into two nations, they are one in His sight and shall yet be one in the eyes of all nations (Ezek. xxxvii, 21, 22). Hezekiah repaired the house of the Lord and restored the worship. He wrought good and right and truth before the Lord his God and did every work with all his heart and prospered (chapter xxxi, 20, 21). He would have all Israel remember their deliverance from Egypt and rejoice in the Lord and serve Him.

2, 3. "The king had taken counsel, and his princes and all the congregation in Jerusalem to keep the Passover in the second month." Although the first month was the regular time for the feast, there was provision in the law to keep it in the second month if necessary (Ex. xii, 18; Num. ix, 10, 11). Place and time and form are not so important in God's sight as a heart that is right with Him. Even feasts and Sabbaths are a shadow of things to come. Christ is the reality of all, and apart from Him nothing is real (Col. ii, 16, 17).

4. "And the thing pleased the king and all the congregation." It is written of David in I Sam. xiii, 86, that "whatsoever the king did pleased all the people." When king and people please each other, and all together please God, that is surely a sample of the kingdom of God on earth. Thus it shall be when Israel shall have become a righteous nation with the Christ, the Son of David, as their King (Ez. xxxvii, 24, 25).

5. "Make proclamation throughout all Israel to keep the Passover unto the Lord God of Israel at Jerusalem." This feast commemorating the great deliverance of Israel out of the bondage of Egypt by the mighty power of God was to be kept every year, but in the Old Testament we have an account of only five after the first one in Ex. xii. These records are found in Num. ix, Josh. v, II Chron. xxxv, Ezra vi and in our lesson. The greatest Passover in the New Testament is recorded in Luke xxii, 14, 15, and in the other gospels as having been kept by our Lord and His apostles on the night before He was sacrificed for us as our Passover. He spoke at that time of a future fulfillment in the kingdom of God (Luke xxii, 16), and instituted the Lord's supper as a memorial of His death to be kept by His redeemed till He shall come again.

6. "Ye children of Israel, turn again unto the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and He will return to the remnant of you." Letters from a king to his people urging them to turn to the Lord God would be a most unusual occurrence in our time. Even if a church is in need of funds, it is more customary to turn to some wealthy people or to some worldly way than to the Great Head of the church.

7. "Do not ye like your fathers and like your brethren which trespassed against the Lord God of their fathers." Their sin is briefly stated in Jer. ii, 13, "My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." Thus they changed their glory for that which could not profit. The Lord was their judge and lawgiver and king, but they turned their backs upon Him and preferred their own way. Is there any analogy now?

8. "Yield yourselves unto the Lord, and serve the Lord your God." The margin says, "Give the hand unto the Lord." In Rom. vi, 13, it is "Yield yourselves unto God as those that are alive from the dead." As unsaved sinners all we are asked to do is to receive Christ.

9. "The Lord your God is gracious and merciful and will not turn away His face from you if ye return unto Him." His name in Ex. xxxiv, 6, is "The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth." Read also verse 7. He says in Mal. iii, 6: "I am the Lord, I change not." In Heb. xiii, 8, He is "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever." He is not willing that any should perish, has provided eternal redemption for all and is ever saying, "Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out" (John vi, 37).

10. "So the posts passed from city to city, but they laughed them to scorn and mocked them"—that is, many of Ephraim, Manasseh and Zebulun did. The final testimony concerning Judah is, "They mocked the messengers of God and despised His words, and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy" (II Chron. xxxvi, 16). This is the carnal mind which is enmity against God and is over the same, but these were not the heathen who never heard of God. They were the people of God for whom He had done more than for any nation on earth. See II Tim. iii, 1-5.

"Nevertheless divers of Asher, Manasseh and of Zebulun humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem." When Paul preached in Rome, some believed the things which were spoken and some believed not (Acts xxviii, 24). So it ever has been and will be till the end of this age. The parables of the sower, the tares, the mustard seed and the leaven of Math. xiii, all teach this, as also the plain instruction to both prophets and apostles in Isa. vi, 9; Jer. i, 19; Ezek. iii, 7-9; Math. x, 16. The messenger of God may always be sure that some will receive the message and that the word of the Lord will never return to Him void.

12. "So to give them an heart to do the commandments of the king and of the priests, by the word of the Lord." It is God who worketh. He doeth according to His will. He guides His willing people and makes even the wrath of man to praise Him.

13. "And there assembled at Jerusalem much people to keep the feast of unleavened bread." It was a very great congregation, so those who would not come hurt none but themselves. When God is working, those who will not fall in with Him lose the benefit to themselves, and the work goes on. There was great gladness and great joy in Jerusalem, and their prayers were heard in heaven (verses 21, 26, 27). Their joy in the Lord led to the destruction of idols, and it was at this time that the brazen serpent that Moses had made was broken in pieces, for they had been burning incense to it (chapter xxxi, 1, and II Kings xviii, 4). When the Lord is honored, idols cannot be tolerated.

Women and Outdoor Sports.

Roughly estimated, it is perhaps a decade since women began to take an active part in more than two or three sports. It has been predicted time and time again that their interest was only a caprice, that outdoor exercise was only a fad. These predictions have grown fainter and fainter, until they are scarcely heard at all. Instead of flaring up and out, the interest women show in suitable sports has steadily deepened and broadened. Every year women have a greater choice in the matter. A few years ago there was practically nothing but tennis and bowling open to them—both too violent to be possible for many women. That rather dubious duet of athletic blessings has now grown to a list of very respectable length, so that it seems as if almost any woman might indulge in that "much bustling about in the open air" which an eminent German physician has declared to be an essential to good health. In the nature of things, sailing is slower than most sports to enlist the active participation of women. It is making sure if slow headway among them, however. At Newport this season there were several races between 30 footers sailed by women. At Jamaica bay there was one yacht race with eight entries, all of the boats being "manned" by women. According to the rules, only one man was allowed on each yacht, but the course was carefully patrolled by the boats of the regatta committee in order to guard against accidents. To the credit of the women crews be it said the patrolling fleet found its role purely ornamental.—Harper's Bazar.

Women in Foreign Orders.

In the world of art men still monopolize to a great degree the orders of distinction. Only about 20 foreign orders are open to women, these being strictly confined to a small class.

In England, if the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem be ignored, only three honorary titles can be conferred on the gentler sex. These are the Crown of India, the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert and the Royal Red Cross. The total membership of women in these orders is about 200, of whom 70 are of royal blood, 33 are relatives of the British governors of India or Indian princesses, 61 are nurses and the remainder are of "high distinction."

There are now 52 Frenchwomen who belong to the great national Order of the Legion of Honor, and eight other legionnaires have been removed by death. At the head of the list stands Mme. Rosa Bonheur, the great painter. The award of the French jury, which gave to her the grand prize for "The Horse Fair," carried with it the cross of the Legion of Honor. The decoration was refused to her on account of her sex in 1853, but was ultimately conferred upon her in 1865. She was promoted to the rank of officer in April, 1891. Frenchwomen may also receive the distinction of becoming officer de l'instruction publique or of being elected officer de l'academie.

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