MANY REMARKABLE LETTERS

EACH WRITER TELLS THE STORY OF HIS RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

All Express Thanks and Gratitude to Drs. Thornton and Minor for Their Skillful Treatment and Their Unfailing Kindness.

For more than twenty-one years we have been established in Kansas City, Mo., as physicians. Leaving the field of general practice to others, we have devoted ourselves to the treatment of diseases of the rectum. At first we had no one to speak for us but ourselves, and we found that the afflicted, who had tried many physicians and numerous remedies without relief, were inclined to be skeptical. Our plan, however, of accepting no pay until a cure was effected soon won confidence, and an occasional sufferer consented to give us a trial. Each patient, however, that left our office cured and restored to health told the story of his cure and became an eloquent advocate in our behalf. The result was that the list of our patients began to increase and the territory covered by our practice to enlarge. In the years that have elapsed we have treated and cured thousands of people of both sexes in Missouri, Kansas and most of the other states and territories of the West, and we take pleasure in saying that those who came to us as patients, in many instances skeptical and incredulous, returned to their homes as our friends and advocates and our champions. To their good words, their good will and their good work we are largely indebted for the extensive practice we now enjoy.

Soon after we began practice letters commenced to arrive from patients who had been treated and cured by us, each telling the story of his treatment and cure, and, as a rule, giving us specific permission to use the letter and the writer's name in the public prints. We have received many hundreds of these letters, and each day adds to their number. From time to time we have selected a number of them and made public their contents, thus giving our patients an opportunity to speak for us.

To-day we lay before the readers of The Sunday Journal a great many letters from well known citizens of Missouri, Kansas and other states. We invite those afflicted, or whose relatives or friends are afflicted, with rectal troubles to give them a careful reading. Each writer tells his own story in his own way. He invites inquiry and promises to give any information desired regarding his treatment and cure. They are all from men of character and good repute in the communities in which they reside, and a number of them are from men prominent in national and state affairs.

The story these letters tell is the story told in each of the unpublished letters in our possession. These number hundreds and it would take many pages of The Journal to lay them before the public. We prefer to let such of them as we are able to publish speak for us. They tell you in plain, straightforward language of our skill, our successful treatment, our fair dealing and our reliability. They form a collection of evidence that ought to break down the most rock-ribbed skepticism and mistrust. We submit them to you, only asking that you give them a careful reading. If, after doing this, you decide to consult us, we will take pleasure in telling you what it will cost to cure you, and about how long it will take. All consultations free. We treat both sexes, having almost as many ladies as gentlemen among our patients, but do not publish the names and testimonials of ladies. If you are unable to call in person we will be plased to have you write us for our 72-page book, or any other information you may desire. Your letter will receive prompt attention.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR

SPECIALISTS IN

Piles, Fistula

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Read this half page of testimonials. It will interest you if afflicted, or if any of your friends are afflicted. It will pay you.

Prominent Business Man Cured.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29, 1897.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs:—I cannot recommend your treatment too highly, you having treated me very successfully. I was afflicted for years and you effected a permanent cure without a day's loss from my business. Very truly yours, J. J. SWOFFORD,
President Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Co.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

From Ex-Governor Crittenden.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28, 1897.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: In 1896 or '87 I was afflicted with a very bad case of piles, with which I had been annoyed for several years. I called upon you for treatment and was relieved within a few weeks, to my entire satisfaction and at a reasonable cost. I have not been subject to a subsequent attack. Very truly yours,
THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN,
Ex-Governor of State.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Life Almost a Burden.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28, 1897.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: This is to certify that for about ten or twelve years I was afflicted so badly with piles that at times life was almost a burden to me. A friend of mine advised me to consult Drs. Thornton & Minor, and I did so. The result was that in less than ten days' treatment I was completely cured without the use of the knife and without the loss of an hour's time from my business. This was six years ago. Since then I have never had a symptom of the trouble. I never paid a doctor's bill more cheerfully than I did yours, and I gladly recommend you to anyone so afflicted. Your honesty, reliability and ability are unquestionable. Very respectfully, C. C. CLEMONS,
Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealer, 423 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Has Perfect Health.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22, 1897.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: Before you treated me I had been troubled for eight or ten years, but am pleased to say I have not been bothered in any way since, and have perfect health, for which I give you credit. I am always ready and willing to recommend you to anyone to whom I can. Yours very truly, GEORGE S. TAMBLYN,
Tamblyn & Tamblyn, Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City, Mo.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Treatment Satisfactory.

Lancaster, Mo., Nov. 28, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: I have been treated by you to my entire satisfaction for piles. I am cured, and have no hesitancy in recommending you to my friends. Respectfully,
WILLIAM McNULTY,
Dealer in Hardware, Lumber, etc.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

Was Scarcely Able to Work.

Elmira, Mo., March 3, 1898.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Doctors: I had piles for eight years, and was in such condition that I was scarcely able to work at the time I took treatment from you. I am entirely cured and would gladly recommend anyone who is troubled with this disease to consult you. I am confident you can cure them. I would not be in my former condition for five times the amount it cost me to be cured. Yours very respectfully,
H. H. ZEIKLE.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Desirous of Helping Others.

Granby, Mo., Nov. 20, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—I had been afflicted with rectal disease for thirty-five years before being treated by you. I am entirely cured by your treatment and trust I may be able to help others in learning of your wonderful treatment. Trusting this may be of some benefit to suffering humanity, I remain sincerely yours,
A. G. STEADMAN.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Pain Made Life a Veritable Hell.

Hamilton, Mo., Nov. 1, 1897.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—I have had better health since taking your treatment than I had for many years. I suffered with fissure for some eight years, and with fistula for about two months previous to coming to you for treatment, and I shall always have a good word to say for what you did for me. In fact, I cannot command language strong enough to convey the thanks that I feel I owe to you, for I am now perfectly well of that awful pain that made life a veritable hell. If people only could know the relief they would get they would not hesitate to go and be treated. I earnestly recommend your treatment to all sufferers from diseases which you treat, for I know they will be cured. Yours respectfully,
J. W. BAIRD.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

Suffered Untold Pain.

Holden, Mo., Nov. 23, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—For fifteen years or more, before being treated by you, I suffered untold pain and inconvenience from rectal disease, which seriously impaired my general health. During that time I had tried many advertised remedies, without any permanent benefit, but since your treatment, two years ago, have felt no symptoms of the disease, and my general health is much improved. I can most cordially recommend your treatment to persons similarly afflicted. Yours very respectfully,
EX-JUDGE J. P. ORR.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Feeling Perfectly Well Now.

Humansville, Mo., Dec. 18, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—The treatment I received at your hands, three years ago, was a great blessing to me, as I suffered at least fifteen long years with that dreadful rectal disease. Since your treatment I am feeling perfectly well. Therefore I can recommend you conscientiously to all sufferers from that disease. Very truly yours,
S. BING.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Cure Has Been Permanent.

Slater, Mo., Dec. 11, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—I was afflicted for ten years before I was cured by you, and the cure has been permanent. I would not take $1,000 and be placed where I was before I was treated. As to your reliability, it is beyond question, as you do all you claim. Very respectfully, AUG. SMITH.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

Suffered From Fistula.

Nevada, Mo., Dec. 13, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—Having been treated by Drs. Thornton & Minor, I take pleasure in recommending them to the public. After suffering three months with a fistula, I was treated with such success that in six weeks I was cured and have had no further trouble since. Very respectfully,
W. D. BAILEY,
812 N. Washington st., Nevada, Mo.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Cured of Piles and Fissure.

Liberty, Mo., Dec. 5, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Sirs—Your letter was forwarded to me from Knob Noster, my old home postoffice. I can truly say I was treated and cured by you of piles and fissure. I think it was during the summer of 1892. I had suffered with piles for ten or fifteen years; don't remember how long I had been troubled with the fissure. You can use my name. I hope it will aid to relieve suffering humanity, I am, as ever, gratefully yours,
ALBERT HENSHAW.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Almost Convinced That He Was Incurable.

Lamar, Mo., Dec. 3, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I suffered with rectal disease for twenty years. During that time I was treated by several physicians without obtaining any relief and was about convinced that I was past curing, when I was induced, about three years ago, to visit you and satisfy myself as to your ability and reliability. After a three days' stay I returned home and made arrangements for placing myself under your treatment, which I did. This present time finds me as well as ever in my life. I have never felt the least symptom of rectal disease since. It will give me pleasure to answer any inquiry and you are at liberty to use my name. This much I owe to suffering humanity. With best wishes and respect,
MARVIN WILSON.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Their Work Is the Best Possible Recommendation.

Rocheport, Mo., Dec. 15, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—You may use my name in your advertisement. Your work is the best possible recommendation to the afflicted. Very truly yours,
JAMES L. KREEGER.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

Cured After Twelve Years of Suffering

Atchison, Kas., Dec. 11, 1896.
To whom it may concern: I suffered untold misery for twelve years from piles and a fissure. I applied to Drs. Thornton & Minor and was cured in a short time. My son was also cured of piles by them. It gives me pleasure to recommend such men, in all confidence, to the suffering. They do just what they advertise and are entirely reliable in every respect.
M. J. CLAYES and M. S. CLAYES.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Pleased and Satisfied.

Galena, Kas., June 20, 1898.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I am well pleased and satisfied with your treatment and can heartily recommend you to all persons suffering from rectal disease. I also indorse your infallible plan of payments—no cure, no pay. You do exactly as you advertise. Yours very respectfully. A. E. MAITLAND.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Railroad Man Cured.

Herington, Kas., Nov. 30, '96.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I was troubled with rectal disease for three years and found no relief until I placed myself under your treatment. You cured me and I would say to the public that Drs. Thornton & Minor will do just what they agree to do. I am a railroad man and knowing that many who follow that kind of labor are troubled with rectal disease, I take pleasure in recommending them to you. Will cheerfully answer any inquiries. Your truly,
T. E. HEATH.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Permanently Cured.

Atchison, Kas., Nov. 27, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—In September, 1890, I was treated by you for piles, to my entire satisfaction. I have never been troubled at any time since. I have and always will recommend you to all sufferers in the highest terms. Yours, JAMES BOSANKO.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

A Sufferer From Childhood.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 19, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Doctors—It is indeed to me a great pleasure to have the opportunity to express to you my appreciation of what you did toward saving my life. I had been afflicted with diseases of the rectum from childhood. I began when I was 4 years old and gradually grew worse. My parents tried the best physicians in the city, but they all gave me up as a "hopeless case" unless I would go through an operation. A neighbor gave us one of your pamphlets and I was placed under your treatment. The kindness shown me by you soon convinced me that I was among true friends. Before going to you for treatment my friends could hardly look at me, my face was so ghastly. You cured me and, as I believe, saved my life. I would advise all persons suffering from diseases treated by Drs. Thornton & Minor to give them a trial. They will cure you. They do not advertise to make money, but to help suffering humanity. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries concerning my case. Yours sincerely, BENJ. DIMENT.
514 Kansas avenue.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR

100 WEST NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We cure as many ladies as men, but never use their names in our newspaper advertisements. We will send free of charge our 32-page book for ladies only or our 88-page book to men who write us a letter or postal card requesting it. We will not consume much space setting forth claims for our treatment, but present in this space testimonials from former patients who have been cured by us.

A School Teacher's Letter.

Garnett, Kas., Nov. 28, '96.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—You may use my name in any way that will be a benefit to you. I will do anything to further your progress that I can. No less than a dozen men have written to me regarding your ability and I have carefully answered each letter in detail and have always given you a good recommendation, which only a person can give after he has been successfully cured. I suffered from fistula over six years. I tried the best physicians in Anderson county with no relief. Your treatment cured me entirely well in two months. I have been well for over two years and a half. I am now teaching school and enjoying good health. I consider your treatment almost miraculous, and should I ever be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with anything you claim to cure I will go to you at once, feeling sure of speedy relief. Respectfully, your friend, GEORGE R. LAWELLIN.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Suffering Was Constant.

Garfield, Kas., Nov. 23, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—I was afflicted with piles, fissure and ulceration of the rectum for fifteen years, and during the six years previous to coming to you for treatment my suffering was constant and I felt that life was not worth living in the condition I was in. I went to you on the 5th of October, and in a short time I was perfectly cured and I can say to the afflicted with a clear conscience that I am perfectly well and earnestly recommend anyone suffering to go to you for treatment. You do exactly as you advertise in your pamphlet and I believe you to be honorable and reliable gentlemen in every sense of the term.
Wishing you good health and many years of life that you may be able to relieve suffering humanity, I am, your true friend,
GEORGE W. BOWLUS.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Sound and Well.

Americus, Kas., Nov. 28, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I was first attacked by piles when about 17 years of age. I did not then know the dangerous character of the disease, and I let it go until it got so bad I could not do my work. I then made up my mind to get well or die. On April 1, 1895, I went to Kansas City, and on April 4 I began treatment with you, and I can cheerfully recommend you to anyone needing help. I am now sound and well.
JOHN KNAUBER.

ce—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

Another Permanent Cure.

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 18, 1896.
Dr. T. W. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sir—I often take occasion to speak of your success in treating me to others who suffer as I did. My affliction was severe and annoying for years before you treated me. Since then I have been so well and entirely free from my troubles, I feel satisfied your cure is permanent, as it is twelve or more years since you treated me. Three others you treated here are very much pleased over their deliverance from the miseries they suffered. Respectfully yours, JAMES McGEE.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Suffered for Four Years.

Kansas City, Kas., Nov. 1, 1897.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I was afflicted with rectal disease for four years before being treated by you. My treatment lasted from May 3 to June 16, 1897, since which time I have been feeling well. I cannot say enough for your skillful treatment and your kindness to me while under your care. Yours respectfully, JOHN KEEFER.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Treated for Fistula.

Eudora, Kas., Dec. 22, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—It has been two years since I took your treatment for fistula, and I have been sound and well since that time. There is no trace of the old trouble. I can highly recommend you to all suffering from any disease in your line to try you and be permanently cured. If you can use my name to your advantage and help suffering humanity, do so. I cannot speak too highly of you as specialists. Very respectfully,
JOHN MOODY.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Better Than Advertised.

Junction City, Kas., Nov. 27, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I had a very severe case of piles of thirty years' standing before trying your treatment. I had previously tested many different treatments and derived no special benefits. On the recommendation of a friend, who was cured by you, I concluded to give your treatment a trial, and I am very thankful for what you did for me. I consider myself entirely cured. I would recommend to you any one afflicted with rectal disease. As to your ability and reliability, I consider them above what you claim in your advertisements. Respectfully, J. J. MUENZENMAYER.

Free—Our 88 page book. Write for it.

Is Entirely Well.

Gardner, Kas., Dec. 12, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I can say that after suffering for ten years or more with piles and often with intense pain, I am entirely well, having been treated and cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, three years ago. Respectfully yours, H. C. McCREARY.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

A Year of Great Comfort.

Wheaton, Kas., Dec. 22, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen—A year has passed away since I left your place of treatment, and it has been a year of great comfort to me, compared with the suffering I endured before I knew of and profited by your superior medical skill. I have been entirely well of my rectal troubles since your treatment, and am satisfied that if I had not taken it I would not have been on earth to-day to write this letter. I take great pleasure in recommending your treatment to all afflicted in like manner, and you are at liberty to refer to me at any time. Yours truly, SETH INGALLSBEE.

Free—Our 32 page book for ladies. Write for it

Cured in Three Weeks.

Edgerton, Kas., Nov. 28, 1896.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—You have my consent to use my name, and you can tell the people that you cured me of piles of over thirty-three years' standing, in three weeks. Yours truly, S. ROCK.

We positively guarantee to cure every case and do not **accept one cent of money** until the patient is well.

Most Successful Cure in the World.

Weeping Water, Neb., Feb. 1, '97.
Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I will now write you a short note hoping to show you some gratitude for all the kindness you have done me. You have entirely cured me, without a doubt, and I take great pleasure in recommending same to all who suffer as I did, believing it to be the most successful cure in the world for piles and fissure, I remain, Yours in sincere gratitude,
JOHN R. MURPHY.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL

GERMAN PUBLIC WAS DECIDEDLY INTERESTED IN IT.

ITS DEFEAT WAS NO SURPRISE

GOVERNMENT'S CASE A HOPELESS ONE FROM THE START.

Strong Opposition to Acquiring the Tag Ends of Spain's Colonial Empire—Germans Still Complaining About the Dingley Bill.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press).

BERLIN, June 24.—The attention of the reichstag last week was chiefly devoted to the anti-strike bill, and the public showed more interest in this than in any other measure of the session. The galleries were filled for the first time, and even the members attended better. Usually half the seats are empty. The press also devoted a vast amount of space to the measure, and the agitation against it became more active during the few days preceding the debate. This was not confined to the Socialists, as the Evangelicals, Catholics and labor unions and the central committee of Christian miners pronounced against the bill. Even the committee of the trade court of Berlin, a semi-court institution, petitioned against the measure, and asked all other such courts and organizations of laborers and employers to do the same.

It was clear from the beginning of the debate that the government's case was lost. Ministers and Conservatives showed never a ray of confidence. Their whole attitude was apologetic. On the other hand, the attacks, which were uncommonly sharp, came from all parties except the Conservatives. The vigor of the attack of the Centrists and National Liberals was scarcely inferior to that of the Socialists. The Centrist leader, Herr Lieber, was called to order for a sharp arraignment of the courts for recent "monstrous decisions" against laborers, and "mildness" toward employers. The National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann, complained that the measure pleased nobody but the Social Democrats, giving them excellent material for agitation. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, spoke for two hours, attacking the bill with great sarcasm and vigor.

The points made by the more moderate opponents of the measure were that it is unnecessary class legislation, and that the present laws are adequate and reach all cases of strikers maltreating others. They demanded, instead of the harsh punishment provided by the bill, full freedom for labor unions to form coalitions with each other.

It is understood the Centrists will seek to pass a law in the autumn abolishing the prohibition against labor organizations confederating. Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, promised this years ago and if the government refuses to carry out the promise the Centrists themselves will present the bill. If the government yields, it will ask the passage of a law protecting workmen who are willing to work, but such a measure must be based upon the common law of the empire.

The refusal of the reichstag on Thursday, by an immense majority, to refer the bill to a committee is equivalent to the death, in the present form, of the ratification of the purchase of the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew islands. There was but little excitement. Although the Centrists voted for the purchase, their leader spoke slightingly of the acquisition, and the public shows little enthusiasm on the subject.

The Kladderadatsch has published a striking cartoon, belittling the purchase. In the foreground are the head, feet and tail of a horse, whose body had been devoured by a rotund tiger crouching on the island of Guam, in the background, wearing an Uncle Sam's hat, while the German eagle hovers in the air and does not find a place to alight.

The Cologne Gazette is most dissatisfied with the Samoa commission decisions. It says the failure to remove Chief Justice Chambers is in a high degree unfriendliness upon the part of Great Britain and the United States toward Germany.

The trade relations between the United States and Germany continue to attract considerable attention. The chief Agrarian organ, the Deutsch Tages Zeitung, leaves no doubt that Von Kanitz' motion for a modification of the tariff of 1879, as cabled to the Associated Press June 16, was aimed at the United States and was intended to counteract the differential treatment of German sugar and the reciprocity concession to France. The paper reiterates the charge that the United States has broken the most favored nation clause of the treaty with Germany, and points to complaints of exporters at the alleged annoyance they are subjected to by the United States customs officials.

The report of the Society of Berlin Merchants and Manufacturers complains that the United States customs officials arbitrarily raise invoices without regard to the prices paid in the country of origin, and, it is claimed, the United States' customs methods operate especially to the disadvantage of German manufactures upon which a drawback has been paid. The report further asserts that the price proven to have been paid in Germany should be accepted as final in the United States, and adds that the prospect of better treatment of German exports is very slight.

The Gera chamber of commerce report also complains that the United States tariff policy is "growing more and more intolerable," and sees no prospect of finding a market to replace that of the United States. Hence, it concludes, the export of textiles is threatened with narrowing markets in the immediate future.

The Elberfeld chamber of commerce complains that many looms in Germany have to stand idle because the usual American orders have not arrived, and says:

"The Dingley law is having serious consequences in Germany. The exports of textiles are declining."

The editor of the Voerwaerts, the Socialist organ, has been acquitted of the charge of slandering the highest Saxon court. He said it was a well known practice in the Dresden court to treat social Democrats as possessing less rights than other citizens. A Berlin judge held that the proofs offered substantiated the statement conclusively. The reactionary press commented severely on the decision, but all shades of liberal papers receive the decision with great satisfaction.

The peace conference is much discussed. The fact that Dr. Zorn was accompanied to Berlin from The Hague, last week, by Frederick Holls, secretary of the American delegation, was much commented upon. The Hamburg correspondent sees therein proof that the Americans at The Hague considered it important to act in harmony with the Germans. It is believed that the German government is anxious to try every practicable method, with the other great powers, especially Russia and the United States, to reach an agreement.

Emperor William arrived at Kiel Thursday, and the regatta there began the same day. The empress, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Saxe-Weimar, Prince Ruprecht, of Bavaria, and the minister of marine are attending the regatta. Several races were held inside and outside the harbor Thursday, yesterday and to-day. His majesty's yacht Meteor won a sea race today, the emperor commanding. The sport will continue until July 4, when the emperor will begin his Norwegian trip on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. There were 502 yachts and other boats entered for the regatta. Last year there were 483.

Exclusive of the torpedo flotilla, thirty-two German warships are anchored off Kiel. So far the weather has been unfavorable for racing.

The emperor after his return from Norway, will have a conference with Emperor Joseph, of Austria, and the prince regent of Bavaria, at Reichenhall.

A Resourceful Heroine.

A curious incident happened during a recent performan of the "Dangers of London" at one of the London theaters. Half the train which was to run over the hero ran off the track and collided with some scenery, whereupon the heroine calmly put her shoulder to the wheel and hauled it back again.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

WHY THE "MARCH KING" QUIT THE FAMOUS MARINE BAND.

RECEIVED ONLY $900 A YEAR

ASKED FOR $1,500 BUT CONGRESS THOUGHT IT TOO MUCH.

Jumped His Job and Accepted a $10,000 Offer From Some Enterprising Chicagoans—Fanciulli Has a Similar Experience Later.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special.) John Philip Sousa, to whom fame has given the title of "the March King," is of mixed extraction of Spanish and German blood. Some would add French to his combination of pedigrees, but the great American bandmaster and composer can only claim a political kinship to the French. Sousa's father was a Spaniard or of immediate Spanish descent. His mother was born in Alsace-Loraine, and more particularly the German portion, and speaks German with her neighbors. Sousa's father is dead, but his mother is still living and is a resident of Washington, where he has a brother living.

It would be difficult to say how much of his musical genius is inherited from his father, and how much from the maternal side of the family. Boys, they say, inherit strongly from their mothers, as girls do from their fathers—which presumably accounts for the fact that so few great men have great sons—and Sousa probably owes much of his musical characteristics to the female side of his direct ancestry, quickened by the warm imagination of the Spanish strain in his blood. Sousa was a studious musician from boyhood, and was considered a good first violin in one of the leading Philadelphia orchestras long before his connection with the United States Marine band began. His name was not unknown on concert programmes many years before he achieved fame as a composer of marches. It was then generally pronounced "Sow-sah." Only his personal acquaintances called him "Soo-sah." But when his marches became popular and people began to take an interest in their composer, the correct pronunciation soon forced itself into favor, and to-day "Soo-sah" is a household word the world over, the same as Strauss, his royal forerunner in the composition of waltzes.

But for the impecunious policy of congress, Sousa would still be the leader of the Marine band in Washington, much to his personal detriment. At that time, about 1892, the Marine band leader received $900 a year as an enlisted man in the United States marine corps. His "Washington Post" and "High School Cadet" marches had already penetrated to the race courses of Warsaw, and were strong features of the whistling repertory of every street arab in the United States.

In Europe the bandmaster of an organization like the Marine band is a commissioned officer and entitled to all the respect and the emoluments which accrue to an officer of the line of the same rank. This is done to pay deserved tribute to the men who have undergone the training and education fitting them for their positions. But in our glorious country, the Marine band leader—and a Sousa at that—ranked no higher than a brow-beaten corporal and had to crook the pregnant hinges if his knee to every petty subaltern in the service who by luck wore a pair of epaulets.

Sousa's friends tried to get a commission from congress giving him the rank and pay of a lieutenant, $1,500. Congress shied at the proposal to increase his pay, but might have been persuaded to do something, anyhow, but for a cabal of officers educated at the expense of the people, who did not propose to see "a musician" elevated to par with them. This ring was powerful enough to defeat any action of congress looking to Sousa's permanent preferment and fitting recognition of talents, and the march king was told in substance to continue writing his marches at $900 a year and an occasional cartload of fuel and free lodgings at the barracks, if he wanted to stay there.

But Sousa was not obliged by circumstances to bend his neck to the clique of small-fry officers who drilled the marines. He received an offer of $10,000 a year to head a band of his own. This offer came from some enterprising Chicagoans, and was accepted. What followed every 10-year-old boy knows. Sousa became the march king of America, and then of the world, and if he has the slightest injection of ordinary human nature in his composition he regularly takes a day off once a year and laughs at the people who thought they could harness his Pegasus to a plow.

Fanciulli, who succeeded him, had a similar experience. He studied nine years in Florence to fit himself for the post of conductor, directed the grand opera for a while in Italian cities, came to this country, arranged most of Patrick Gilmore's music for that popular leader, composed some noted church music, and climbed into Sousa's box when Sousa resigned the Marine band leadership. Fanciulli tried for the same thing that had driven Sousa away, and, being likewise unsuccessful, incurred the ill-will of the petty officers, and was let out about two years ago. He is now leader of the Seventy-first Regiment band of New York, and his compositions are growing in popular favor, his "Seventy-first March," published by the New York Journal, running a close second to many of Sousa's best efforts.

The present leader of the Marine band is Santelmann, who was with Sousa and enjoyed the march king's special good will. Congress has done something for Santelmann toward making his fate happier. He has been raised in rank and pay and is entitled to wear the marks of a lieutenant.
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER.

Signs of Our Decadence.

From the Washington Post.

Sir Edwin Arnold has been including "the Americans" in his ample solicitude. He thinks that we are a decadent race, and while he feels sure that we can triumph over all the difficulties which now beset us, he fears that we are confronted by a disastrous future and a doom of inevitable degradation. His propositions are three in number:

First, our newspapers are printed in such small type that we are all succumbing to myopia.

Second, the whole nation has the fatal habit of drinking large quantities of ice water just before and during meals—the result being that dyspepsia rages in epidemic form.

Thirdly, we have fallen into the way of eating with plated knives, in consequence of which we do not cut up our food. The knives are not properly cleaned, our servants disposing of them with a single dab of rag, and thus we feed on germs and undermine our systems by wholesale.

There can be no doubt that these charges are true enough.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSIVE JOB.

Looking After Silver and Carting It to the Mint Costs Him a Good Deal.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Carting to the United States mint vaults at Spring Garden and Sixteenth streets the vast masses of silver bullion and silver dollars that have been stored in the old mint and the postoffice building has attracted attention to the fact that the successive transferring, counting and storing of the white metal since its purchase as bullion about ten years ago, to say nothing of the depreciation of about a third in the market price since that time, has cost the government many thousands of dollars in excess of its actual money value. In fact, the government would have saved a great deal of money if it had thrown away the silver dollars as soon as they were coined. The keeping and handling of them has proved to be the most expensive luxury in which the government has ever indulged.

The Philadelphia mint holds $200,000,000 in silver, over $60,000,000 of which has been coined into the cart wheel dollars. When the silver was bought by the government in 1880 and 1890 it cost about 91 cents an ounce. Now its quotation in the market is a fraction above 61, and it has been lower than that. Each successive superintendent since that time has had the silver counted or transferred from one place to another, the operation usually requiring a year or more and costing over $30,000 in the single item of counting. As the superintendents are under $200,000 bonds, their bondsmen naturally insist upon knowing just what they are responsible for, and so the counting process is undergone with each succeeding administration, Uncle Sam paying the bill.

When Daniel M. Fox was superintendent of the mint about ten years ago the silver dollars were transferred from the mint to the postoffice building. The cost of carting the load from the mint to the postoffice was 25 cents per $1,000, exclusive of the pay of the laborers employed in handling it.

In imitation of the celebrated strategy of the French general, whose campaign consisted of marching up a hill and then down again, the succeeding superintendent, Colonel Bosbyshell, carted the silver dollars from the postoffice back to the mint, duplicating the cost.

Then Eugene Townsend became superintendent, and the process of transferring the silver from his predecessor to himself, the hand counting of the whole mass being involved, again cost the government over $30,000.

When Herman Kretz succeeded Dr. Townsend the transfer was made without extra cost to the government, the usual force at the mint being employed in the task of counting on this economical occasion, but a system of packing the silver dollars in boxes was introduced at a cost of 5 cents per box and this cost the government about $7,500.

The transfer of the silver from Mr. Kretz to Harry K. Boyer, the present superintendent, cost the government, as before, over $30,000. Silver dollars to the amount of $21,000,000 were taken again to the postoffice building for storage. This labor was completed only about three weeks ago, and now the whole bulk of silver is being recarted to the new mint at the regulation price demanded by the express company of 25 cents per $1,000, with the additional cost of 5 cents per box containing $1,000 and the laborer's pay.

The details involved in all this moving and counting are intricate in the extreme. Superintendent Boyer's count, recently completed, was rendered as expeditiously as possible, yet it took a year or more to complete it. The transfer required the services of fifteen extra men daily at $3 a day each, or $45 a day for a year. In addition to all this some twelve or fifteen men have to be employed day and night to watch the hoarded mass.

Thus each transfer from one superintendent to another has cost the government about $30,000, the handling over $15,000 and the boxing over $7,500, to say nothing of the other heavy incidental expenses, such as the watching. To coin the silver bullion costs the government only 1 cent for each dollar, but to guard it and protect it are tremendously expensive. For instance, among the details of transferring the silver from one superintendent to another are the employment of two counters for each bag weighing sixty pounds, the weighing and the registering of the bags and the compilation of each bag's individual history.

It is reported that the mint officers have just discovered that over $2,000,000 of silver dollars have been rendered unfit for circulation as the result of reposing in a damp vault, where they have become rusty or corroded. A large amount of the silver which was brought here at the government's expense from the West is now being reshipped to New Orleans, to be coined into dollars there.

THEORY OF EDUCATION.

Burtis Burr Breese, Who Has Written a Treatise Upon Inhibition, Is a Graduate of "K. U."

Burtis Burr Breese, B. A. and M. A., of Harvard, who receives his doctor's degree from Columbia this year, has written a learned thesis upon the subject of "Inhibition." Mr. Breese was at one time a student at the Kansas state university at Lawrence, having been given the degree of arts in 1896.

After graduation he went from the university to Harvard for special work in the psychological laboratory. Of the treatise on "Inhibition," the New York Press says:

Inhibition, from the physiological viewpoint, is the arresting or checking of some form of physical activity.

In psychology Mr. Breese believes that inhibition can be applied only to phenomena in which both mental and physical elements are concerned. The inhibition which the will exercises is most effective in the field of bodily movements. We can arrest a voluntary movement immediately by the will, but if we try to thrust out of our consciousness an idea or an emotion it persists only the more, and is intensified. It is only by working through the body that we can get rid of certain feelings and mental states. Our only method of vanishing them is by inhibiting, doing away with, the bodily adjustments that accompany such thoughts. A change of bodily activity tends to bring about a change of mental states.

This intimate connection between mental states and physicial activities has not been understood sufficiently or acted upon advantageously in the matter of education, which has proceeded, as Mr. Breese puts it, "upon the principle of dualism of mind and body," it being taken for granted that the spiritual and physical natures of children are so different that the development of each must necessarily be independent of that of the other. Consequently nearly the whole energy of the school has been expended in the cultivation of the spiritual or intellectual nature upon the supposition that it can be reached without the mediation of the physical nature which underlies it.

At first the intellect alone was the object of school instruction; then came to be recognized the fact that the soul does not develop in sections, but that the will and the feeling enter into every act of intellect. This was an advance, but there is yet little intelligent understanding of the importance and real nature of the elements of physical movements in conscious life. Some great educators have emphasized these, but, says Mr. Breese, beyond the misconceived and badly applied kindergarten system and the manual training courses in a few favored localities their efforts have not reached.

"Our methods of school instruction are still largely based upon the dualism of mind and body. This conception has led to the neglect of what to my mind is a fundamental element in education—motor training.