SUCCESS

A Criterion of Competency

It Is the Result of Unalloyed Ability, Stern Integrity and Honest Purpose.

In any line of business the competent man will sooner be crowned with the laurels of success than the man who is lacking in ability. In the world of finance, in the realm of commerce and in the professions this is time and again illustrated. The banker, the merchant, the politician, each owes his success to that unflinching energy, that stern concentration, that unceasing study of men and things, all of which go to make up what men choose to call competency.

A physician's success is denoted by the number of patients who seek his advice and attention. When HUNDREDS of the sick flock to the office of a physician, you may know at once that he is a good and competent DOCTOR, and the people are aware of the fact. DR. A. F. HINZ, with offices at 49 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, is a competent physician. He is successful to a marked degree. People who are in need of medical attention know that DOCTOR HINZ is one of the most successful and competent physicians in the UNITED STATES. His services are in demand everywhere. He is often called upon to assist other physicians, who recognize his high professional learning and training.

DOCTOR HINZ,
Of the Hinz Medical Institute, 49 Washington Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

DOCTOR HINZ, while being a master of his profession, and eminently successful, is not a money-seeking man who is no respecter of the principles of humanity. DOCTOR HINZ is a philanthropist, a lover of humanity. He takes no advantage of any one. For his services he asks only reasonable compensation. He never overcharges; to overcharge, he thinks, is to steal. His contracts contain no dangerous conditions. He acts at all times with reason. He makes no false promises. His attitude toward the patient is that of a father, or a mother. The cures effected by DOCTOR HINZ are only natural. He attempts only curable cases, and insures satisfaction. He is not superhuman, and yet he effects cures which seem miraculous to many patients whose cases have been given up as hopeless by other physicians.

To examine Dr. Hinz's testimonial files would make the heart of a despondent person leap with joy and renewed hope. They show that people afflicted with all sorts of special diseases have been cured by him and made happy. Some were suffering from ailments of the heart, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, bladder or urinary organs; some from acute drains, swellings, stricture, syphilis, blood impurities, varicocele or hydrocele; some from piles, fistula, rupture or rheumatism, some from the most aggravated forms of female complaint.

In the cure of all these diseases Dr. Hinz's record is unexcelled, but his private formula for the secret ailments of men is regarded by himself, as well as by the medical authorities in general, as the crowning glory of his professional career. It is a treatment known to no other physician in America. It is distinctly of his own origin or discovery, and is the result of a lifetime of hard work and persistent study, diligent research and scientific investigation in this and foreign lands. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effect. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It has been tested on thousands of young, middle-aged and old men, who, as the result of errors or excesses, were tortured by the woes of nervous debility or sexual decay. It has never yet failed, even in the worst cases, to bring back manly power and to remove every trace or symptom of weakness. Gaunt, hollow checks it fills out and makes rosy, and dull, bleared eyes it rekindles with the fire of health and restored manhood.

The fact should not be omitted, either, that many of the most remarkable cures effected by Dr. Hinz have been in chronic, long-lingering cases, which other physicians had pronounced hopeless.

Among his patients are bankers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, ministers, miners, farmers, laborers and literary gentlemen; people from every station of life and from all over the world.

While they go to Dr. Hinz weighted down under a secret load of disease, despondency and despair, they come away from him full of hope, confidence and joy, and feeling better in every way. From that very hour they begin to permanently improve. What the great specialist does to them, or the kind of treatment he administers to them, is a secret which is known only to himself, and upon which his remarkable success is founded.

A large portion of the doctor's treatment is by mail. In some cases he requires at least one personal visit, but his system of home treatment through correspondence is so nearly perfect that satisfactory results are always assured.

It is earnestly asked of you in your own interest to investigate. If you are sick, now is the time to seek advice, but "be sure you are right and then go ahead." Be sure your physician is a physician, honorable and competent, and not a shark who cares only to suck the financial blood from your pocketbook. The offices of DOCTOR HINZ are located at 49 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT FENCES.

New Feature in His New Play, "A Romance of Athlone."

That clever comedian and sweet singer, Chauncey Olcott, will present at the Metropolitan, Monday night, Oct. 22, his latest and greatest success, "A Romance of Athlone," by Augustus Pitou, his manager. The play has met with the approbation and approval of New York, where it just closed a run of three months. There are no red-coats, no peasants, no mortgages, and there is not even the thick brogue in this play. It has an aristocratic flavor. In brief, Dick Ronyane, an Irish baronet's younger son, has an enemy in his half brother, Francis, who does his best to drive him from home. Francis tries to win an heiress and Dick falls in love with a supposedly poor ward. In the end it turns out that the ward is the real heiress and Dick has the best of things after all. A jealous Gypsy and an English adventurer figure prominently. It is a pretty story nicely told. A distinct feature is the scenic display to which unusual attention has been given. The scenery for all four acts is entirely new and positively sumptuous. The first act shows the exterior of the Ronyane mansion, and the second a room in Sir Philip's house. The third, showing the Gypsy camp in the ruins of an old abbey is the masterpiece, but it has a strong rival in the fourth scene, representing the park. This is given a very realistic air by the falling of autumn leaves. Mr. Olcott has a strong supporting company and has written and composed five new songs. In the second act Mr. Olcott sings his new lullaby. The song is appropriate to the occasion. An attempt has been made to abduct his sister, a child of seven years. The attempt is frustrated by a clever trick on the part of Dick. He allays the fears of the child and lulls her to sleep with a lullaby. Another incident is the duel between Dick (Mr. Olcott) and the Hon. Standish Fitzsimmons (Mr. Malchion), which will call for commendation from all professors in the art of fencing. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

There is a day for baby—Wednesday—at Haynes' Studio—ground floor, corner Selby and Virginia avenues.

LOVE OF COUNTRY

Continued From First Page.

dignity of manhood in man. Under other forms of government civil and political rights are the awards of birth or of social position; in a democracy they are the awards of manhood. Universal suffrage, the fullest expression of democracy, is the supreme human recognition of the dignity of man's manhood. As a man advances towards the electoral urn, all else in him or connected with him disappears; he walks the equal of his followers, wherever they are; he is in virtue of his simple manhood, a sovereign among sovereigns; he feels and understands the dignity of his manhood, and all others see it and understand it.

Democracy is the realization in social and political life of the gospel of Christ, whose cordial principle is the fatherhood of God over men, and the brotherhood of men among themselves. Indeed, not until Christ had spoken was man's dignity recognized, or even known, and, consequently, not until Christ had spoken was democracy, as it is now understood, at all possible. During nineteen centuries the church of Christ, in profession and in fact, has been the great school of democracy, and in proportion as peoples have become penetrated with its spirit and its teachings, so have they risen to the ideal and the practice of democracy.

The blessings comprised under the word democracy, the American republic promises and secures to the people of America. This is her first title to our reverence and our love; and her second is her admirable organization of her democracy, by means of which she provides for the people of America together with the blessings of democracy a stable and effective government.

FRAMING OF CONSTITUTION.

Scarcely ever was so momentous a task assigned to a body of men, as that which was entrusted to the convention assembled in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1787, to frame a constitution for the United States of America. The task was to harness the hitherto untamed and supposedly untamable democracy, to subject liberty to a complexus of rules, which, while allowing fullest play to its native spirit should still so direct its movements, as to make it serve the ends of order and of effective corporate action. There was more at stake than the welfare of the American commonwealth, to which the convention was to give existence; there was at stake the viability of democracy itself; for democracy failing in America, no other people for generations to come would have dared to give it a trial. Solemn, indeed, was the occasion and pregnant with mighty consequences, and understanding all this that great statesman, Benjamin Franklin, announced to his fellow members that light was needed by them from the Divine Mind itself, and with deep emotion asked that "prayers imploring the assistance of heaven" be held every morning during the sessions of the convention.

Order in liberty and liberty in order—thus the American republic was fashioned and launched upon its career by the convention of 1787. A noted statesman of a great sister republic said to me recently: "The American republic is the model, the ideal, towards which we work, towards which all peoples must work who aspire to a durable and fruitful democracy."

Under the constitution of the United States popular sovereignty is safeguarded to the utmost degree. The people elect their lawmakers and their executive officials, and for periods of time so brief that lawmakers and officials in the exercise of their authority could not even were they so disposed nullify the abiding will of the people. The inter-independence of the legislative and executive branches of the governmnt limits the action of either and tends to the preservation of the sovereignty of the people from whom they both hold their power. The thorough decentralization in the administration of public affairs, through the independence of the several states in their internal affairs contributes still further to the preservation of this sovereignty. All amendments to the constitution are reserved to the people as the original source of power, and the interpretation of its several articles is committed to a supreme court, whose office it is to confine all delegated authority in the nation to the strict limitations of their commission. All possible provisions are made to prevent either the executive or the legislative from forgetting whence authority comes to them, or from overleaping in the smallest degree the limits of what authority is allotted to them.

And while all this is done to safeguard poular sovereignty, the ends of good government are secured, which are public order, the protection of the rights of citizens, the promotion of the general welfare of the nation; in other words, democracy is made to take strong and effective form. Very large powers are delegated to lawmakers and to executive officials, all sufficient for the ends of government. While the lawmakers and executive officials are in possession of such powers, they are in the exercise of them independent of all restrictions save their own consciences and the constitution of the country, and they hold those powers during a sufficient length of time to develop plans of administration, and test them by experiment. The scope of action allowed our officials is very broad: The president of the United States wields far greater powers than the heads of many constitutional monarchies of Europe.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The tenure of office is of sufficient duration for judicious action on the part of officeholders, and not so long as to deprive the people of the opportunity of timely interference, if the affairs of the nation are going wrong. If all is right, the people have been able to see for themselves, and may reward their ministers with re-election.

The length of time in the tenure of office, and the independence of officials during that tenure, guard the people against the evils of their own fickleness and instability. The dictum of De Tocqueville is true, and must be true if Democracy is to be a fact, that "the majority obey humanity, justice and reason." But the dictum is true only when we have allowed the majority time for calm and thoughtful reflection; swayed the majority may be by sudden excitement and passion; and against such perils barriers need to be raised in a well ordered democracy, as is done in the American republic.

Yet more effective ballast is given to the ship of state in the regulations for the amendment of the constitution. The constitution is her sailing chart, which only in rarest occasion and after most serious thought should be altered. A change in it is permitted by its own organic articles only in such conditions that serious thought must needs precede all action, and that, whenever there is action, it must be the clear result of an overwhelming majority of the citizenship of the country; and in this manner there is established in American political life a habit of continuity and of sober freedom, so necessary for the stability and perpetuity of a great nation. In Great Britain, with all its conservatism, an act of parliament signed by the sovereign changes the unwritten constitution of the country. There, too, the one branch of government, the legislative, is practically the whole government—instead of having the responsibility of the administration divided between itself and the sovereign. Parliament controls the ministers of state, imposes upon them its policy, compels their resignation of office.

In our sister republic of France the senate and the chambers are really the entire government. The executive has little or no power; ministers are the creatures of the legislative assemblies, at whose will they are put out of office, a whole change of ministry occurring often within intervals of a few months. As the members of those assemblies are elected for long terms, they can afford to override public opinion, and they become autocratic as ever was an irresponsible monarchy.

Neither in Great Britain nor in France is there a tribunal like our supreme court—rising above other branches of government, and judging their acts in the name of the country's Magna Charta. Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement of the convention of 1787 was the institution of the supreme court—the most potent and significant tribunal in the world, independent of president and of congress, independent of the people, as truth and justice must be independent, the sworn custodian of the constitution of the republic, and, consequently, of the life itself of the republic, and of the liberties of the people.

WISE PROVISION.

And thus so wisely did our fathers build, so providentially were they counseled by the Almighty, that they have given us a form of government respectful of the sovereignty of the people as none other, and, withal, strong in the maintenance of national unity and social honor, potent in the protection of rights of individual citizens and the defense of national honor, vowed to justice and truth, as are few of the governments of the most conservative nations upon earth. This, the American republic.

The American republic! Time, the unchallenged test of value, has made pronouncement upon her. She has seen a century of years; how noble today her mien, how majestic her onward march! Many were the predictions made at her entrance into life that she was doomed to speedy failure, that she could not possibly last. She has lasted; with years she has waxed stronger, shone with more resplendent beauty, given forth richer promise of generous benefaction, and spread her influence over broader territory. Behold her—the envied, the admired of nations, and say how well her builders did their work!

During a century—a century noted through the world for revolutions and organic changes of governments—the constitution of the United States retained in full vigor its original framework, the amendments made to it being few and such only as to embody in clearer words its spirit and intent; meanwhile the population of America increased from 3,000,000 to 75,000,000; the territory of America widened from the Atlantic to the Pacific; multitudes of foreigners, born under governments most dissimilar to hers, came hither year after year, to be made over into American citizens; wars with foreign countries were successfully waged; a gigantic Civil war, provoked by no defect in the system of government, due to a fatal social condition, for which the republic bore no responsibility, rent the population in twain for four long years—the sole result of all such terrific trials being to reveal the latent forces of the republic, to bedeck her with fresher beauty, and endear her more fondly to her citizens.

Meanwhile, the citizens of America enjoyed without stint the blessings of Democracy; no right was curtailed; no privilege; no opportunity refused to some and allowed to others. The suffrage was universal; dignities and honors came to men of all stations of life; religious discord was not allowed; America was freedom's own land, where every man was a man, and all men, equal before the law, shared in the sovereignty of the nation. And in this land of freedom and of equality nothing was wanted of the things that make a people prosperous and great.

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

Material prosperity belongs to us as to no other people. The Author of Nature made the Western continent so opulent that under any form of government the people of America should prosper. But not only did no barrier come to our prosperity from a Republican form of government; but this form, I am sure, has contributed much to it, by the impetus it affords to individualism and personal initiative, by the sense of dignity and the consequent ambition it creates in every human soul, by the equal recognition of law given to aspirations and efforts from whatever social stratum they spring. We are prosperous; our mines are pressed to give up their hidden treasures; our fields teem with harvests; our factories throb with ceaseless life; our meats and breadstuffs feed the world, from Japan in the West to Turkey in the East; our manufactured goods invade the markets of Asia and Europe; in no other country is wealth so generally distributed, is labor so generously requited, is the home of the workingman so comfortable and so refined.

There is no room today for the reproaches made to America a half-century ago by a Mill, or a Carlyle, that her people know nothing of the higher life which finds expression in art and literature. Such men were too hasty in judging America; they should have allowed her time to grow. The first need of Americans was to subjugate the land and build for themselves material homes; this much done, they hearkened to the demands of the higher life; what they have are in obedience to those demands, what they give promise of doing, proves that democracy is no enemy of art and literature, and that America will do her part in the intellectual trysts of mankind. Already she has her poets and her orators, her historians and her philosophers, whose names other nations inscribe on the roll of fame. Her painters and her sculptors are winning plaudits in European "salons." The art schools of Rome and Paris are frequented by numerous American aspirants, and masters talk of the aesthetic taste and clever hand of American youth. The cities of America are building up museums and libraries, to which are hastening the literary and artistic treasures of the world, and the generous benefactions of American citizens to those museums and libraries belie the oft-repeated assertion that in a democracy art and literature lack patrons and perish from absence of encouragement. In an enlightened and progressive home of democracy, such as America, the people themselves become the patrons of intellect.

There has been in America no deterioration of the character nor lowering of the standard in public or private life, as the result of her democracy. It is easy to quote facts and point out certain men as evidences of the contrary. I am speaking of the people at large, and I fear not to proclaim that the general tone of American life makes for honor and honesty, for truth and for cleanliness, that public opinion invariably condemns wrongdoing public and private, and metes out unstinted approval to high moral ideas and virtuous conduct, that the typical American home is the guardian of purity and of peace, that in America religion is held in honor, that the number of Americans, who are earnest in toiling for suffering humanity, who are ever ready to sacrifice time and money in efforts to lift up the masses, to save from death "the submerged tenth," is legion, that Americans are among the most generous, the most large minded, the most public spirited [illegible] Moral delinquencies and moral sores there are in America; but are not such things in other countries—and are they the evil fruits of democracy?

DEFEAT IMPOSSIBLE.

And, surely, there has been in America no lowering of the highest standard of patriotism. Where is the country, at whose call for heroes citizens, with such speed, with such forgetfulness of self, and in such numbers rally round the flag? Soldiers ready to sacrifice life for country are never wanting in America; no conscription is needed to fill the ranks of army and navy. And with what valor and what skill American soldiers give battle! Defeat is unknown in America. Defeat is impossible in America.

America has her faults; she has her perils. Far from me to seek to hide either faults or perils. My first purpose is to defend the American republic, as she has been and as she is; my second, would gladly be to warn Americans of their faults and their perils, that they may so live and so act, as not only to bring no harm to the republic, but to be the worthier of her and by their righteousness and their vigilance to honor and strengthen her.

Evils and perils exist under every form of government; Democracy must not be particularly blamed for such evils and perils. And there are no evils which cannot be successfully combated in a democracy; there are no perils which cannot be successfully averted in a democracy. Let there be among the many a true spirit of righteousness, a sincere love of religion, a disinterested patriotism and no harm can come to the country or its people. Be it the duty of Americans to foster in themselves and their fellow citizens righteousness, religion, patriotism—be it their duty to foster an enlightened public opinion on all national and social questions—and all will be well.

To me it matters little what the difficulties are that are said to confront us; be they political, social or industrial. I have no fear. I trust the great good sense of the 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, born of American democracy, to solve in due time every problem and remove every peril. With time for reflection, the people will proclaim the reign of justice and of charity. I only fear the effects of momentary passion and of the rashness born of it. Hence the motto of Americans should be patience and prudence, and meanwhile energetic and unselfish work for country and for humanity, for righteousness and for God.

REPUBLIC ALWAYS FIRST.

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 won rights and of those of humanity who, by turning liberty into license, brings in measures that are incompatible with a free government. Whatever might be apparent and temporary gains—the harm done is unspeakable—liberty would be driven from the earth.

The American republic! She lives and liberty lives with her. The flag of the American republic means liberty of man; wherever it goes, liberty goes with it. With anxious eye and throbbing heart we watch today the journeying of the flag of America towards 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. Some say, it means in Asia the repression of liberty; God forbid. It means in Asia the institution of civil order, so that America, to whom the fates of war have brought the unsought-for duty of maintaining order in those isles, may see and know who are the people of the Philippines, who there have the right to speak for the people, what it is that the people desire, and what it is that the people are capable of having. Civil order restored—and it must be restored—the flag of America may be trusted to be for the Philippines the harbinger and the guardian of the liberty and the rights of the people.

The American republic! She will live and with her liberty will live.

MR. ROOT'S REMARKS.

As soon as the applause which greeted the archbishop as he took his seat enabled President Wickersham to be heard, he very neatly introduced Secretary of War Root. Mr. Root opened his remarks by saying: "I am not unmindful that the easiest way to be interesting is to be indiscreet and that the most practical aids to oratory are expressions which dropped in the heat of the evening do not commend themselves to the sober thought of tomorrow. It is difficult, however, to be indiscreet when the American soldier is the theme."

Mr. Root then drew a graphic picture of the willingness with which the American soldier has responded to every call of duty, from the day of Lexington, when every man behind a stone wall "formed his own disappearing gun carriage," to the days when he sprang to arms at the opening of hostilities with Spain.

"The fighting machinery of today," he said, ought to be improved. Thirty-three years of peace have placed some men where in war times they should not be. Round pegs have been placed in square holes, and square pegs in round holes. The fighting machinery of today came down from the greatest civil war of history, and it needed the stern lessons of another war to teach the American people in what respects it should be improved. It rests with you," he said, "to determine this through yourselves and representatives in congress whether these lessons shall be forgotten, or whether the American army shall be kept in the forefront of progress."

The Marquette club is a Republican organization, and from the vociferous applause which had greeted every mention of President McKinley's name, and every allusion to the policy of his administration, it foreshadowed that the response of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, to the sentiment, "The Present Administration," would be greeted with wild applause.

President Wickersham then brought the assembly standing by the announcement that President McKinley would speak.

The president, who was greeted with frantic cheers, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Marquette Club: I will not interrupt the orderly progress of the programme which has been made for you, and to which I must insist that your chairman shall adhere. I rise only to express my warm appreciation of the affectionate salutation of the Marquette club, and to say that I appreciate it with all my heart. We are not strangers; this scene tonight is not altogether unfamiliar to me. I stood before you once before, not more than three years ago, your honored guest, and I have for you all tonight only grateful recollection and unstinted gratitude. You have not only been my friends, faithful and unfaltering at all times, but, what is of more moment, and what is much nobler, you have been at all times faithful to your country, true to the invincibility of public faith, standing always for honest government and honest money (applause), and forever standing for the honor and integrity of the flag wherever it floats, carried by our soldiers or our sailors, on land or on sea."

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Father—Well, how do you like your profession?
Son (a young doctor)—Oh, the profession is all right. It's the practice I'm kicking about.

A BRIGHT DOG.

He Buried the First Note, but Delivered the Second One.

Arizona Republican.

The most intelligent dog in Phoenix is a brown spaniel, owned by the Chinese proprietor of the Garden City restaurant. One of the dog's duties is to make a daily trip to Chinatown with a basket containing a note. On the last day it rained he was dispatched on the usual errand, and his owner noticed an unwillingness to go out into the wet. But the dog started, walked slowly up the street, now and then stopping and turning around. At last he went on without looking back. The Chinaman watched to see him cross the street to the city hall plaza, but he didn't cross. His owner started in a state of indecision under the awning in front of Goldberg Bros.' store. Finally, the dog set the basket down, took the note out, carried it into the street, and covered it with mud. He buried it with great care. The Chinaman returned to the restaurant and got a club, for a Chinaman has neither a sense of humor nor appreciation of brute intelligence. Pretty soon the dog returned wagging his tail as if his conscience were easy. The Chinaman seized him by the collar and pounded the hair off of him in spots. Then he wrote another note and put it into the basket. The dog picked it up and bounded out of the door. Mud and rain were nothing to him now. He started for Chinatown by the most direct route, and ten minutes later returned with an honest wag of the tail, which really merited approbation.

PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO

IS RECEIVED AT THE STATION BY A GREAT CROWD OF ENTHUSIASTIC CITIZENS

ESCORTED TO HIS HOTEL

Urged by a Delegation From Omaha to Visit That City and Extend Welcome to Returned Volunteers—Great Reception Given the Presidential Party at the Various Towns En Route.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The special train bearing President McKinley and party rolled into the Rock Island depot at 4:20 p. m. The place was surrounded by a guard of police, and the crowd which met the chief executive was consequently small. But it was waiting outside the station, and when Mr. McKinley, leaning on the arm of Mayor Harrison, emerged from the long aisle of bluecoats which guarded his way to the carriage, a cheer went up. A squadron of cavalry, a detachment of police, and a brass band escorted the carriage to the Auditorium annex, the streets along the route being packed with spectators.

The president and other members of the party retired at once to their apartments. A committee from Omaha met Mr. Cortelyou, the president's private secretary, and, headed by Mayor Moores and E. Rosewater, urged that the president's itinerary be changed so that the chief executive might extend a welcome to Nebraskan soldiers returning from the Philippines. The secretary said he would do all in his power to arrange the matter as the committee desired, but held out little hope of success. The president, he declared, would not, under any circumstances, travel on Sunday. This assertion was made in answer to the mayor's suggestion that by traveling on the Sabbath the visit to Omaha might be made without affecting the arrangements already made.

PARTY AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 7.—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, President McKinley and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith this morning delivered stirring addresses commemorative of the contest between those tow great leaders of former days. The citizens of Galesburg turned out en masse to honor the president of the Unated States and the members of his cabinet, and an opportunity was given them to greet their distinguished guests as they were driven in carriages through the streets of the city before the exercises at the college began.

An escort met the president, under command of Capt. Charles Craig, at the residence of Col. Clarke E. Carr, minister ter to Denmark during the administration of President Harrison, where he spent the night.

In the carriage with President McKinley were Col. Carr, Mayor Fletcher Carney and Justice Miller, of the Illinois supreme court. Members of the cabinet, in company with Dr. John H. Finley, former president of Knox college, and other prominent citizens of Galesburg, followed in a long line of carriages. Everywhere along the line of march the enthusiasm o fthe people was unbounded, and when the college campus was reached, the president received a terrific ovation. Col. Carr presided over the exercises and the invocation was delivered by Dr. C. E. Nash, president of Lombard university.

Congressman George W. Prince welcomed the president to the Tenth congressional district and the greeting in behalf of the people of Illinois was spoken by Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

SPEECH AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 7.—While at Joliet the president was introduced and spoke as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: I am glad to stand in this city of workshops, and this country of agricultural wealth and prosperity. Someone told me that the crowd would be very small at Joliet, because the workshops are too busy to close. What would this great audience have been if all the busy workmen had been able to leave their employment? I am told that you are so busy that you run two turns a day. (A voice—some places three.) I suppose that is on the principle that one good turn deserves onther. (Laughter and applause.) I am glad to know that every one of the fires of all the furnaces and factories and shops in the city of Joliet has been lighted, and that employment waits on labor in every department of human industry here.

I congratulate you, not only upon the business which this nation is doing at home, but the vast business it is doing abroad. For the first time in our history we send more American manufactured products abroad, made by American workingmen, than we buy abroad. (Applause.) The balance of trade is, therefore, in our favor, and it is paid in gold. (Great applause.) In 1898 we sent $600,000,000 worth of American products abroad in excess of what we bought abroad, and $530,000,000 in 1899—all of which was paid to the American people, and helped to furnish pay to American labor. Ten years ago we imported 725,000,000 pounds of tin plate from the other side. Last year we imported 100,000,000 pounds, and manufactured at home more than 800,000,000 pounds of that product. (Applause.) We not only practically supply our own market, but we are beginning to export tin plate. In 1894 we sent abroad American locomotives, valued at $1,000,000. In 1899 we sent abroad American locomotives valued at $4,700,000. Our trade is not only growing at home, but it is growing abroad.

All that I wish for my countrymen is that this prosperity may be continued—continued because it brings happiness and contentment and joy to every household of the land.

A pleasant incident of the stop at La Salle was the presentation to 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 flowers as a royal greeting."

The president was introduced to an enormous crowd at La Salle by Senator Cullom.

POLITICAL AFFAIR.

Itinerary of President's Trip Dictated by Mark Hanna.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The itinerary for the president's Western tour was not promulgated until it had been finally revised by Senator M. A. Hanna. Several small changes were made at his dictation, which would seem to signify that the chairman of the Republican campaign committee had begun to take up the reins of management. It is confirmatory, also, of the statements previously made that the present junket is mostly political in its character, and may properly be regarded as the opening gun of the national campaign of 1900.

Senator Hanna is still quite lame, and uses a cane in walking. His color is good and he appears in very good health otherwise. There has been a lot of talk about Hanna's retirement from the official management of the campaign. It is not improbable that it will be considered wiser to get a more popular man for figurehead, but even in that case Senator Hanna will be the power behind the throne.

London Omnibuses.

The London General Omnibus company runs 1,300 omnibuses, which carry 190,000,000 passengers a year and run 29,000,000 miles. It owns 15,351 horses and employs 5,000 men.

Took Their Own Forks.

Before the revolution in France it was customary when a gentleman was invited out to dinner for him to send his servant with a knife, fork and spoon; or, if he had no servants, he carried them with him in his vest pocket.

A MAGNIFICENT WOMAN

Holds Up Pe-ru-na as the Ideal Remedy for Female Catarrh.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, of The Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, Chicago.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, formerly with the Christian Medical Hospital and Dispensary, of Chicago, and present housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes the following letter from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago:

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—After repeated use of Pe-ru-na and carefully noting results, I can only speak of its medicinal value in the highest terms. It is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility—a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never-failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia. I have also used it in cases of female irregularities and weak nerves common to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory. For almost any internal trouble Pe-ru-na is an ideal medicine chest, and deserving of the confidence and endorsement of all. Wishing you the success that your medicine deserves, I remain,

Yours, sincerely,
Mrs. Clara Makemer.

Mrs. D. Finlay, Petoskey, Mich., writes: "I never was better in my life than I am now. Pe-ru-na has cured me. I was fifty-seven years old last Friday and don't feel as if I could be more than twenty. I was sick for five long years. I doctored all the time. Nothing helped me permanently until I hear of Dr. Hartman and his medicine and he cured me. I had been so sick, suffered almost death, vomiting three or four times daily, no strength, not able to walk, and now for one year and a half I have been a well woman. People are surprised to see me so well. I tell them that Dr. Hartman cured me with Pe-ru-na."

Mrs. D. Finlay.

From early girlhood to the end of child-bearing period few women are entirely free from some degree of catarrh of the pelvic organs.

Pe-ru-na is the only remedy so far devised by the medical profession to correct this tendency. No woman should be without Pe-ru-na. With Pe-ru-na the thousand and one ailments dependent upon catarrh of the pelvic organs can be wholly averted.

Miss Emma Holmes, of 246 Chestnut street, station A, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have been convinced long ago that there is no medicine equal to Pe-ru-na. I think Pe-ru-na the best and most invigorating medicine, and it certainly does full justice to what it is claimed to do. If only more women would try it they would be convinced."

Mrs. Emma Holmes.

For all of that class of disorders known as female diseases, Pe-ru-na is without a rival, because it strikes at the source of these diseases, Pe-ru-na produces clean, healthy mucous membranes without which no woman can be strong or beautiful. The day has been when women, especially married women, expected to be haggard and sickly—that day has passed. No up-to-date woman can afford to deprive herself of a remedy so important to her health and happiness. Pe-ru-na is an ideal safeguard for the woman in all phases and periods of her life.

"Health and Beauty" sent free to women only by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

LAST OF VOLUNTEERS

TENNESSEE REGIMENT WILL SAIL FROM MANILA ON THE TRANSPORT INDIANA

FILIPINOS WANT NO WAR

Aguinaldo, in a Proclamation Announcing the Release of the American Prisoners, Makes a Plea for the Independence of the Islands—Natives, He Asserts, Have Kept Faith With United States.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—The advance from Imus and Bacoor towards Malabon and Old Cavite began early this morning, en Lawton was in command.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—The Tennessee regiment, the last of the volunteers, will sail for the United States tomorrow, on board the transport Indiana, after a week passed in the harbor. Most of the year these troops have been stationed in the southern islands. Their colonel says they are in excellent health, and have been much benefited by the service. Six hundred and twenty-three will sail. Three officers and ninety men remain to enter business here. Sixteen officers and 160 men were discharged for re-enlistment. Two men were killed in action and one was killed accidentally. Capt. Legand and seven men died of disease.

Aguinaldo, in a proclamation announcing the release of American prisoners and authorizing Filipino soldiers in the northern province to return to their homes, says:

In America there is a good party that insists upon the government recognizing Filipino independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfill the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing.

Therefore, we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next presidential election, and imperialism fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are thirty Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined.

Throughout the proclamation Aguinaldo denounces the "imperialists" instead of the "Americans," as in former documents. He calls the world to witness that the Filipinos have "not broken the alliance made with the Americans through Admiral Dewey and the United States consuls at Hong Kong and Singapore."

The people, on seeing the American prisoners, cried out:

"We do not want war against the United States. We only defend our independence against the imperialists. The sons of the mighty nation are our friends."

CADET'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Action of Rear Admiral Watson in His Case Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Acting Secretary Allen has disapproved the action of Rear Admiral Watson in the court-martial case of Naval Cadet George Van Orden, attached to the Helena, who was tried and sentenced at Cavite, Aug. 23 last, to dismissal from the service for leaving his station without being regularly relieved.

Six of the seven members of the court, in consideration of the youth and inexperience of the accused, recommended him for clemency, whereupon Rear Admiral Watson mitigated the sentence to the loss of fourteen numbers in his grade, Van Orden having, in the meantime, been transferred to the marine corps as a first lieutenant.

Acting Secretary Allen has set aside the sentence, calling Admiral Watson's attention to the fact that the statutory law forbids a commutation of sentence of this kind.

Solace in From Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The United States transport Solace arrived tonight, thirty-five days from Manila, twenty-six days from Guam, and seventeen days from Yokohama, with sixty-three cabin passengers and 100 in the steerage. She brought no officer of prominence. Most of those on board are the discharged sailors from various ships in the Asiatic squadron.

THEY SUFFOCATE

Do Certain Animals When Their Mouths Are Held Open.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Animals of the horse kind can only breathe through the mouth with great difficulty and effort, so that if their nose is obstructed they tend to suffocate. Even their vocal sounds are uttered through the nose as a rule, but when they do use the mouth, the cry is made with obvious effort, and is generally of a strident character. The horse's neigh is made by respiratory efforts through the nose, and is easy and spontaneous in character; but the scream it utters when in mortal pain is made through the mouth, and is laborred and unnatural. The donkey makes a pleasant hissing noise through the nose when pleased, but its bray through the mouth is painful and labored. Large open nostrils form an important feature in a thoroughbred horse, for from the inability to breathe through the mouth is dependent on its nose for its "wind" when going at great speed. Much low in the scale of life we find the frog which suffocates when its mouth is forcibly kept open.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.
MIDY
Sold by all Druggists.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.