A GREAT DAY IN PARIS

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE TO LAFAYETTE, PRESENTED TO FRANCE BY AMERICANS

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S ADDRESS

IT WAS LISTENED TO BY CROWDS WITH MARKED INTEREST THROUGHOUT

FRENCH PATRIOT IS EXTOLLED

Event Will Further Cement the Friendship Between the Two Great Republics of the World.

PARIS, July 4.—The Americans have taken possession of Paris today. A large sign is stretched along a parapet in front of the United States pavilion, which can be seen by boats going up and down the Seine. It displays, in gold letters on a velvet background, the words, "This day we celebrate."

The Washington statue in front of the pavilion was trimmed with laurel. For the first time in the history of the Seine navigation regular passenger boats displayed the Stars and Stripes side by side with the tri-color.

The center of interest, however, was the court yards of the Louvre, where long before 10 o'clock the American colony and other invited guests congregated to witness the unveiling of the Lafayette statue.

Exactly at the appointed hour, President Loubet, supported by M. Fallieres, president of the senate, and M. Deschanel, president of the chamber, and escorted by Ambassador Porter, ascended the platform. Sousa's band executed the "Marseillaise" in good style, playing slower than yesterday when its quick time was the subject of unfavorable comment.

After President Loubet had made an excellent little speech, one of the American guards handed him a glass of water. During a brief shower that marred somewhat the latter part of the ceremony, Commissioner General Peck, who was seated on President Loubet's left, held an umbrella over him.

The person who attracted most attention among the French part of the audience was Archbishop Ireland.

This curiosity was increased when Ambassador Porter stepped forward, and, before introducing Archbishop Ireland, read in French the following letter from President McKinley, addressed to the archbishop, speaking of him in the most flattering terms, and sending through him a message to the French people.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 11, 1900—Dear Sir: Within a few days I have approved a resolution of congress which voices in fitting terms the profound sympathy with which our people regard the presentation to France by the youth of America of a statue of Gen. Lafayette. It gives me much pleasure to learn that you have been selected to deliver the address on this most interesting occasion.

No more eminent representative of American eloquence and patriotism could have been chosen, and none who could better give appropriate expression to the sentiments of gratitude and affection which bind our people to France.

I will be grateful if you will say how we honor in our national capital the statue of Lafayette erected by the French people, and convey my hope that the presentaton of a similar memorial of that knightly soldier whom both republics are bound to claim may serve as a new link of friendship between the two countries and a new incentive to generous rivalry in striving for the good of mankind. Very sincerely yours,

—William McKinley.

Then followed Archbishop Ireland's address, which is appended:

Rt. Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn.

Today a nation speaks her gratitude to a nation; America proclaims her remembrance of priceless favors conferred upon her by France.

France, America salutes thee; America thanks thee. Great is her obligation; not unequal to it is her grattitude.

We speak to France in the name of America, under commission from her chief magistrate, William McKinley, from her senate and house of representatives, from her youths who throng the schools, and from the tens of millions of her people who rejoice in the rich inheritance won in years past by the allied armies of France and America. We are bidden by America to give in the hearing of the world testimony of her grattitude to France.

Once weak and poor, in sore need of sympathy and succor, today the peer of the mightiest, self-sufficing, asking for naught save the respect and friendship to which her merits may entitle her, the republic of the United States of America holds in loving remembrance the nation from which in the days of her dire necessity there came to her powerful and chivalrous support.

Noble men and noble nations forgive injuries; they never forget favors.

NATION BORN.

On the Fourth of July, in the year 1776, the American colonies of Great Britain made proclamation of their freedom and independence. A nation was born—born in the name of the rights of manhood and citizenship, in the name of civil and political liberty. But soon fleets and armies were speeding across the sea to make America's proclamation null and void. Although large numbers of the people of Great Britain were not enemies of America, and although the civil and political rights, in defense of which the colonists had risen in rebellion, were substantially such as the English people had imperiously demanded and won for themselves, yet king and parliament had resolved that liberty would not reign in America. War burst forth. Was the new-born nation to be allowed to live, or was liberty, at whose command she had sprung into being, to be driven from earth before the anxious gaze of humanity? Such was the awful issue that was thrown into the scales of destiny.

Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth tell us of the skill of America's commanders and of the valor of her soldiers. All that brave hearts and stout arms could do Washington and his volunteers were sure to do. But yet, could America hope for ultimate triumph? She had only a limited population from which to recruit her defenders; she was without money to purchase food and clothing, arms and ammunition; she owned no navy; and the nation with which she was confronted was one whose exchequer was exhaustless, whose soldiers and seamen were legion, whose ships plowed every ocean of the earth. There was before America the peril of crushing defeat on the battlefield; there was before her the peril of the gloom of despair, darkening the skies above her, benumbing the souls of her people and rendering them powerless to turn to best advantage even the meager resources at their disposal.

There is a land above which all other lands is the land of chivalry, of noble impulse and generous sacrifice, the land of devotion to ideals. At the call of a high-born principle its sons, with souls attuned by nature to the harmonies of the true and the beautiful, leap instinctively into the arena, resolved at any cost to render such principle a reality in the life current of humanity. The pages of its history are glistening with the names of heroes and martyrs, of knightly soldiers and saintly missionaries. It is of France I speak.

FRANCE A FRIEND.

At the close of the last century France was, more than ever, ready to hearken to an appeal made in the name of human rights. The spirit of liberty was hovering over the land, never again to depart from it, even if for a time baffled in its aspirations by the excesses of friends or the oppression of foes.

To France America turned and spoke her hopes and fears; her messengers pleaded her cause in Paris; quick and generous was the response which France gave to the appeal.

Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette! Oh, that words of mine could express the full burning love which our revolutionary sires did bear to this illustrious son of old Auvergne! Oh, that I could pronounce his name with the reverence with which my countrymen across the sea wish me to pronounce it before the people of France.

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

In America two names are the idols of our national worship, the burden of fireside tale, the inspiration of the poet's song, the theme of the orator's discourse; the name of him who was the father of his country, George Washington, and the name of him who was the true and trusty friend of Washington, Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

Strange were it if America did not cherish the name of Lafayette. He loved America. "From the moment that I heard the name of America," said he, "I loved her; from the moment I learned of her struggles for liberty I was inflamed with the desire of shedding my blood for her." He understood, above most men of his time, the full significance of America's contest. "Never," said he, "had so noble a purpose offered itself to the judgment of men; it was the last struggle for liberty, and its defeat would have left freedom without a home and without hopes." His devotion to America was as unselfish as it was intense. "I offer myself," he wrote, "to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without pension or allowance."

BRAVE LAFAYETTE.

Wealth and rank, the favor of court and king, high distinction in the service of his own country, the endearments of wife and child—all that ambition could covet or opportunity promise, the youth of nineteen summers put resolutely aside to cast his lot with a far-off people battling against fearful odds—and that at a moment when their fortunes were at their lowest ebb, and hope had well nigh abandoned their standards. When the agent of America in France sadly confessed that he was even unable to furnish a ship to carry Lafayette and other volunteers, Lafayette said: "I will buy a ship and take your men with me."

Given a command in the army of independence, Lafayette was at all times "preux chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche." The highest traditions of French chivalry were revived; a Roland, a Bayard, a Du Guesclin lived again in the camps and on the battle fields of America.

First was he ever in attack, last in retreat. When his charger fell, he fought on foot; with blood streaming from his wounds, he still faced the foe; when his soldiers quailed before the overwhelming masses of the enmy, he compelled them by his own unfaltering courage to hold their ground and turned defeat into victory. "The marquis," says an official report, "is determined to be in the way of danger." Fearless when fearlessness availed, he was slow and self-controlled when haste was fatal. "This nobleness," wrote Washington, "unites to all the military fire of youth an uncommon maturity of judgment." Washington knew men well, and trusted only where trust was justified. To Lafayette he confided most important and perilous enterprises—tasks which were always filled with consummate ability. One is lost in amazement at the thought that this youth, bordering on his twentieth year, should display so much prudence and skill as characterized certain operations of the war which fell to his lot.

So hopeless was his position at Barren Hill, so certain seemed his defeat, that Gen. Howe, before marching against him, invited friends to meet at dinner a captive marquis; when the hour for dinner arrived, Lafayette and his men were far from danger, and the too confident general was alone with his anger and disappointment.

GREAT LEADERS.

The critical campaign of Virginia was conducted entirely under the leadership of Lafayette. The opposing forces outnumbered, four to one, those under the American general. They had the advantage of abundant supplies and of a perfect equipment. They were commanded by experienced and distinguished men, Gen. Phillips first, and, afterwards, Lord Cornwallis. "The boy cannot escape me," said Cornwallis. But the "boy" did escape him, and furthermore, foiled him in all his plans, so harassing the British forces that they finally withdrew to the coast there to await fresh developments of the campaign.

Left in possession of Virginia, Lafayette was soon able to perform a most important service in what was to be the closing scene of the Revolutionary war. He held Cornwallis fast in Yorktown, pending the arrival of Washington and Rochambeau. It was now the turn of the "boy" to say, "The general cannot escape me."

By his magnanimity of soul, and by his grace of manner, not less than by his military prowess, he won all hearts and became the idol of the American army. He proved himself to the inmost fiber of his soul, an American, as proud of America as the proudest of her patriots, the champion before all contestants of her honor and of her fair name. More cheerfully even than his American companions in arms, he bore the terrible hardships of the war; again and again he pledged his personal fortune to buy food and clothing for his men, who knew him by the familiar appellaton of "The Marquis," "The soldier's friend." In camp and in battle his influence was boundless; a word of cheer from his lips roused the droping spirits of his soldiers; a word of command sent them headlong against the enemy. A visitor to the American camp, Marquis De Chastellux, could not help remarking that "Lafayette was never spoken of without manifest tokens of attachment and affection."

Like all true soldiers, he loved glory; yet at the mere hint that the general good suggested other plans than his, he relinquished the opportunity to gain it. More than once when brilliant achievements were within his reach, he yielded for the sake of harmony his recognized right to precedence of command. No episode of the whole war is so radiant with grandeur of soul, so redolent of sweetness of heart, as that of Lafayette before Yorktown, awaiting the coming of Washington, that the honor of victory might belong to his beloved commander-in-chief. De Grasseau and St. Simon were already in the Chesapeake; Lafayette by right of rank was in command; no order had been issued limiting his discretion to act; the ordinary rules of military operations counseled the attack; De Grasse and St. Simon, anxious to return to their task in the West Indies, urged it; success seemed assured, and to Lafayette would belong the prestige of the victory. But Lafayette, deaf alike to the dictates of personal ambition and to the entreaties of friends and allies, waited for Washington.

Signal as were Lafayette's services in the field, they were the least part of his contribution to the cause of American independence; his enduring and inestimable work for us he performed as "the link binding together the two countries," France and America. His enlistment in the American army, disapproved though as it was at the time by the French court for reasons of foreign policy, was in itself a significant token of the deep sympathy with which men of thought and influence in France regarded the revolutionary war. Such a token comforted and cheered the sorely pressed patriots, making them more than ever conscious of the justness and nobleness of their cause, and giving them hopes that France had other and more substantial favors in store for them. When their hopes were realized and the ships of the Count d'Estaing were sailing in American waters, Lafayette's tactful mediation was of inestimable value in maintaining the harmonious co-operation of the two armies. At a later period of the war, it was Lafayette's powerful influence at the French court, and his tireless persistence in putting before it the needs of America, that brought to her shores the second expedition under De Terney and Rochambeau, without whose coming Yorktown would not have been possible. During his visit in France in the critical year of the war, 1779, he made appeal upon appeal to the French court, urging argument upon argument, now in the name of France's own honor and glory, now in the name of America's dependency upon her ally, insisting, too, with all delicacy, that the forces of France should go to America as auxiliaries of the American troops, and should be under the command of Washington. Success crowned his efforts. No difficulty could withstand his enthusiasm. "It was well," said de Maurepas, "that Lafayette did not ask to be allowed to strip Versailles of its furniture for his dear Americans, for stripped it would have been."

As long as the starry banner shall float, so long shall the name of Lafayette be loved and honored beyond the sea—so long also shall the country that gave him birth, whose spirit of chivalry he personified, be loved and honored in the United States of America.

HIS COUNTRY FIRST.

But, much as Lafayette deserves and receives our love and honor in return for his personal services in the cause of America, his chief title to the gratitude of our people is that his heroic figure ever looms up before their entranced fancy as the symbol of the magnanimity which France as a nation displayed toward our country in her laborious struggle for life and liberty.

The value of the aid given us by France in our war for independence is inestimable; the joy which the memory of it awakens in our souls is that which comes to us through the consciousness of our national life itself.

France first stood sponsor for our nationhood. We entered into the great family of nations leaning on her arm, radiant with the reflection of her historic splendor and strong in the protection of her Titanic stature. When Franklin stood in the palace of Versailles, the acknowledged envoy of America, and Gen. de Rayneval as the minister of France, saluted the congress of America at Philadelphia, the young republic thrilled with new life and leaped at once into a full sense of security and a true consciousness of her dignity. The envoys of Great Britain bearing to the Americans the grant of all the rights and privileges which before the declaration of independence had been denied, were not even accorded a hearing. Congress declared that independence was now assured, and proclaimed the existence of a new people. Washington received the news at Valley Forge, where cruel hardships had almost worn out his heroic patience, and cold and hunger had reduced his men to despair—he called upon his army to thank Almighty God; with new life he buckled on his sword again and marched with resistless ardor to victory, which at last he felt was within his reach. A new sun illumined the heavens, dispelling the gloom and shedding upon the land the rich joys of life and light and hope.

France poured into our empty treasury in loans and gifts vast sums of money without which it would have been impossible for us to keep our army in the field. At the very outset of the war she placed a million livres at our disposal for the purchase of military supplies, and obtained for us for the same purpose another million from Spain. After she had formally recognized our independene, request upon request went from congress to Paris, and in response millions upon millions flowed from the treasury of France into our coffers. At times, indeed, a couteous remonstrance was made by the French minister of Finance against "les immenses demandes du congress;" nevertheless "les immenses demandes" were invariably accorded, and when at last the exchequer of France could no longer suffice for the vast expenses of France's own army and navy, and for the increasing petitions of money made by America, the king exceeding the limits of all that could be expected from the most devoted ally, pledged the security of his government for the punctual payment of interest upon a loan of 10,000,000 livres to be obtained from Holland. When, in 1782, Franklin reckoned up our account with France, he found that besides guaranteeing the interest upon our Holland loan of 10,000,000 livres, France had advanced to us out of her treasury loans amounting to 18,000,000 livres—a sum which in the following year was augmented by a further loan of 6,000,000 livres, "from which," wrote Franklin to his government, "no returns but those of gratitude are expected." It is with good reason Franklin added: "These, I hope, may be everlasting."

GAVE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

France sent across the sea to shed their blood for us, her brave soldiers and seamen, commanded by the very flower of her nobilty. It was France's ships of war that protected our coasts and kept our ports open to commerce, reducing the British naval occupation of American waters to the harbor of New York. It was the co-operation of France's army and navy that gave us the great victory of Yorktown, and the victory of Yorktown was final and decisive, it won the independence of America. "It is all over," said Lord North, when the news of it was received in London. Should America forget Yorktown, and the men who there fought for her on land and sea, and the banners that bedecked them to triumph, she would forget her very existence. And at Yorktown, was't thou, banner of beloved France, entwining in hope and affection, thy folds with these of the banner of America. There were you, De Grasse and De Barrass, guarding with your superb ships of war the waters of the Chesapeake against the foeman's sail. There were you, bearers of most illustrious names in France's history, officers of her army—nobles of the noble, chivalrous Rochambeau, de Chastellux, de Lauzen, de Rouerie, de Dillon, de Viomenil, de Chousy, de Deux-Ponts, the de Laval-Montmorencys, the de St. Simons—I fain would name you all—vying in devotion with Lincoln, Hamilton, Knox, Pickering, Lauens, Von Steuben—all ready, sword in hand, to obey the words spoken by Washington, comander-in-chief of the allied armies. There were you, soldiers of France, offering your blood as ready as American patriots, for American liberty—men of far-famed battalions, of Bournonnais and Soissonais, of royal Deux-Ponts, of Saintonge and of Dilion of Touraine, of Auxonne and of Agenais, and of that gallant regiment of Gatinais that was to win back the coveted name of Royal Auvergne. And shall I forget thee, Lafayette. Rather shall I not give thee a place apart in my roll of heroes. There wast thou American and Frenchman, loving passionately America and France, and shedding undying glory upon both.

"It was the participation of France in the war of independence that made American liberty possible in the Eighteenth century. Such is the verdict of history as expressed by the learned and accomplished biographer of Lafayette, our present ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. So resolute were the colonists in their determination to be free, so exalted was their spirit of sacrifice, so intelligent their methods that sooner or later their independence was assured. But that the war begun in 1776 would, without the aid of France have won for them their independence, we can hardly allow ourselves to believe.

Let historians narrate as they will, that the king and ministers of France saw in the revolt of the American colonies, and in the assistance that might be given them, an opportunity for France to avenge the humiliation of the treaty of 1763. It is not for us to demand that statesmen become for our sake oblivious of the interests of their own country. What America knows, what she will never fail to know, is that the king and ministers of France gave us the aid through which we won our independence, that they gave it to us in the warmest friendliness and with the most chivalrous generosity, and that in giving to us such aid they were applauded by the noble hearted people of France, who loved America and encouraged the alliance of their country with her for the sake of the great principles which were linked with the triumph or the defeat of the new republic in the West.

CHIVALROUS FRANCE.

The friendliness and the chivalry of France! She maintained at her own expense her army and navy while they were doing service in America; she required no return for the cost of any of her military operations in our behalf; lest she might awaken in us suspicion of her motives, she forbade her commanders even to contemplate the reconquest of Canada; to give every legitimate satisfaction to our national pride, she insisted that she should be our auxiliary—that her veteran battalions should take second place, and that her admirals and generals, survivors and generals of historic battles, should give way to Americans of equal grade, and all obey the supreme command of Washington, the "generalissimo" of the allied forces of America and France; our friend she remained to the last moment, steadfastly refusing any overtures for peace that did not offer full satisfaction to all the legitimate ambitions of America.

Yes, America's gratitude is due and is given to the France of a century ago—to Louis XVI., and De Vergennes, and De Maurepas, who in those days guided her destinies; to the people of France who cheerfully bore the burdens which our war brought upon them; to the seamen and soldiers of France who offered their lives in sacrifice upon the altars of American liberty; and America's gratitude is due and is given to the France of today, the living heir to the rights and the glories of rulers and soldiers and people of former ages. Rulers and soldiers and people of a century ago have passed away, but the country they loved and represented remains. France remains; and to France the republic of the United States of today pledges her gratitude and her friendship and promises that both shall be everlasting.

NEW NATION'S TRIUMPH.

The new nation had triumphed through the valor of her own and France's soldiers and was set forth into the world to grow and prosper—to become the United States of America as we behold it in the dawn of the twentieth century. But not to the founding of a new commonwealth, whatever the power and the greatness which that commonwealth was to attain, shall we limit the significance of the American War of Independence. The founding of the new commonwealth—such had been the result of a hundred wars, the records of which emblazon pages of history. The war of America was waged for a mighty principle of the deepest import and welfare of humanity, and thereby it towered above other wars in solemn grandeur of meaning. The principle at stake was that of civil and political liberty, the triumph of which in America would be the presage of its triumph in the world. It was this principle that shed singular glory upon the battle fields of America.

America rose in rebellion against arbitrary and absolute government; she unsheathed the sword in the name of the rights of man and of the citizen.

There is but One who by His own right has power to rule over men—Almighty God—and from Him is derived whatever authority is exercised in human society. That authority is not, however, directly given to the one or to the few; it is communicated by Him to the people to be exercised in a form which they choose by those whom they designate. And the men in whom this authority is invested by delegation of the people are to use it, not for the benefit of the one or the few, but for the good of the people. All this is the plain teaching of reason and religion, and yet seldom were such simple truths forgotten, not seldom in practice was power held as if it belonged to dynasties and classes and exercised as if "the human race lived for the few." The rebellion of a people on so large a scale as was the uprising of the American colonies could not but challenge universal attention, and the triumph of such a rebellion could not but stir other peoples to a sense of their rights and to a stern resolve to maintain them.

The American colonies went further. In order to make it the more certain that civil and political power should be recognized as coming from the people and as being given for the good of the people, they declared that with them it should be exercised by the people, through as large and as direct a representation of the people as was found compatible with peace and order in the community. Hence the republican form of government adopted by them.

It will not, assuredly, be said that the republican form of government is vital to a well ordered state, nor that without it the rights of the people cannot be safeguarded, nor that it is the best and proper polity for every people. The form of a government is a question that must rest with the people of each nation, to be determined solely by them, according to their special needs and their dispositions of character. It is, nevertheless, true that the Republican form of government is of itself peculiarly expressive of the limitations and responsibilities of power and consequently the founding of a republic, such as that of the United States, was a momentous event for liberty throughout the entire world. In every commonwealth the people's sense of their right and power was quickened, and there sprang up in the consciences of the rulers of nations a new conception of their responsibilities toward the people. Whatever be today in any country the form of government, democracy is there in some degree; and it is there because of its plenary triumph in America, whence went forth the charmed spell that reached, were it but in diminished power, the uttermost bounds of civilized humanity.

The creation of the republic of the United States was the inauguration of a new era in the life of the human race—the era of the rights of manhood and of citizenship, and of the rights of the people.

Such is the true meaning of the American Revolution, the full significance of the work done in America by Lafayette and France.

AGE OF THE PEOPLE.

This is the age of the people. Every decade will mark a new advance in the triumphant march of democracy. Political movements do not go backward; the people do not abandon except under duress, and then only for a tie, rights of which they were once possessed, or the power which they once wielded to maintain and enlarge those rights. To seek for arguments against democracy in its apparent perils is a waste of time. The part of true statesmanship is to study the perils, such as they may be, and take measures to avert them. The progress of democracy cannot be stayed. He who would rule must rule through the people, through the individual men who constitute the people. To obtain results in the civil and political world he must go to the individual, enlighten his mind, form his conscience and thus enlist his sympathies and win his intelligent co-operation.

He who does this will succeed; he who uses other methods will fail. The task for those who would rule is made more difficult. The time is long gone by when men could be swayed by sword or proclamation. But manhood in man has meanwhile grown, and they who love manhood in man should rejoice.

Why should we be asked to regret the coming of democracy? What is it in its ultimate analysis but the practical assertion of the dignity of man indelibly impressed upon him when he was fashioned to the image of the Creator? What is it but trust in the power of truth and righteousness and in the readiness of the human soul to respond in the proper condition to such influences? The growth of mind and will in the individual is what all must hail who believe in human progress, or in the potency of Christian civilization. And as mind and will grow in man, so grow in him the consciousness of his rights and power, the resolve to uphold these rights and to put that power into action, and to resist all irrational or unnecessary restraint upon either rights or power—and thus is begotten democracy. The new age has dawned for all humanity; but, where men have the more readily and the more thoroughly understood their dignity, there its golden rays have risen higher above the horizon and shed more richly their light upon human thought and action.

CROWNING GLORY.

And here behold the final consequence, the crowning glory of the alliance of America and France in the War of Independence. Behold the realization of the fondest dreams of Lafayette. In the world's arena as the mighty champion of humanity's new age there stand side by side, as once they stood at Yorktown, America and France—both republics today, both republics tomorrow—republics by decree of what among men is the final absolute arbiter of the political destinies of nations, the will of the people.

To America and France is given the noble mission to be to the world the exemplars of civil and political liberty. That they be true to their mission must be the prayer of all friends of liberty, of all friends of humanity. The better to insure the possession of liberty they have taken to themselves the highest form of democracy —they have made themselves republics. They must show what such form of liberty is capable of enduring amid all the writhings and passions of humanity, and that beneath it in harmony with its promises there are to be found liberty's best and sweetest blessings. Do as our republics may, they will not reach the ideal which they have put themserves, while men are the representatives and the agents of an ideal, there will necessarily be in the realization of it the shortcomings of men; there will be from time to time the inconsistencies and the contradictions which the limitation of the human mind and the play of human interests bring into the practical life of man. But, despite all this, and, indeed, because of all this, must the world's great republics never relax in loyal and strenuous efforts to be in their whole national life the embodiment of liberty as far as this beauteous spirit of the heavens can find embodiment upon earth. To them is assigned the task of proving that the fullest democracy guarantees to a people, together with liberty, the security of law and order, and the growth and prosperity of the nation—that the fullest democracy ever true to its name and profession, means for the individual man and citizen the actual and assured enjoyment of the personal rights which he inherits from nature and nature's God, save only inasmuch as a retrenchment of such rights is imperative for the maintenance of public order and the safe-guarding of the rights of other members of the community.

And now, what is said today be it said tomorow; be it said adown the ages to come.

Here upon this historic "place," in France's own capital city, where meet the nations of the earth, there will stand, with France's gracious permission, an abiding interpreter of America's grattude to France for her participation in America's war, and of the principles of civil and political liberty which were the life and soul of that momentous struggle.

Our interpreter, who shall it be? Who could it be, if truth has rights, and merit has reward, but Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette?

Then genius of art, we pray thee give us back the form of our loved Lafayette. Bid him live again in his own France to speak in America's name to France and to the world.

Who more fittingly than Lafayette could be bidden to speak to France the gratitude of America? Lafayette knew the full extent of France's favors, and the full extent of America's gratitude.

Often did he speak of America to France, always interpreting aright the heart of America, always touching aright the responsive chords in the heart of France. Let him speak again, speak today and speak tomorrow for America to France.

STANDS FOR LIBERTY.

And who more fittingly than Lafayette could stand forth before the world as the representative of the principles of civil and political liberty for which he and Washington fought? The passion of his soul, the inspiration of all his thoughts and acts was liberty; liberty drew him to America; liberty put words of fire upon his lips in the States—general, liberty led him to the prison of Olmutz. He understood—no one ever understood better—what true liberty is, and as he understood it, so did he love and defend it unto death.

Liberty he loved as the fullness of enjoyment of one's own natural rights with proper regard to the natural rights of others, the fullest play of one's own powers of mind and heart consistent with public welfare and public order. The enemies of liberty he hated—absolutism in its arbitrary authority and anarchy in its chaotic rioting. He stood the strenuous defender of the rights of man and of the citizen, which absolutism would fain destroy, and championed them in the name of manhood, in the name of citizenship, in the name of conscience; he championed them beneath the frown of the potentate and in defiance of bribe and threat. He stood the strenuous defender of law and order, which are the conditions and liberty and which anarchy would fain subvert. When the struggle in France for liberty degenerated into mad riot he cast aside the leadership which he had taken in the name of liberty, and which he could have retained if he bore it in the name of lawlessness, and he sought the exile which ended for him in the prison of Olmutz. He suffered persecution from the extremists on both sides. He strove for the golden mean, and for this we respect and revere his name. Absolutism and anarchy alike hate Lafayette, as they alike hate liberty; the friends of liberty love Lafayette as they hate absolutism and anarchy.

And now, Lafayette, thy task is given thee. Speak, we charge thee, the gratitude of America to France; speak of the liberty for which America and France once fought together, and which today they cherish and uphold. Speak, we charge thee, through endless years; through endless years America's grattitude shall last and liberty shall reign in America and France.

MALARIA

CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED.

Radway's Ready Relief

Not only cures the patient seized with this terrible foe to settlers in newly-settled districts, where the Malaria or Ague exists, but if people exposed to it will, every morning on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and eat, say, a cracker, they will escape attacks. This must be done before going out.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Mariani Wine—World Famous Tonic.

It is found especially useful in Nervous Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Anæmia, Loss of Sleep, Consumption, Overwork, Indigestion, La Grippe, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Tardy Convalescence, Loss of Blood, Impotency, Melancholia, Throat and Lung Troubles, Seasickness, All Wasting Diseases and After-Fevers.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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We do a strictly commission business. No live stock bought or sold on our own account.

References—Stock Yards bank, South St. Paul; Security bank, Zumbrota; Hon. A. T. Koerner, state treasurer, Capitol building, St. Paul; A. C. Anderson, cashier St. Paul National bank, St. Paul.

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Orders taken for all kinds of live stock and time given to responsible parties. Correspondence solicited.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minnesota. SIOUX CITY, Iowa.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FABLES OF THE RAIL.—XII.

Once upon a time a Prince loved a beautiful Princess, but the King, her Pa, threw the Prince down, and the Couple Eloped on a White Palfrey. The King, however, rode a Powerful black Arabian and captured the Twain. He had the young Prince Beheaded and locked the Princess in a gloomy tower, but she Jumped out one day into the Moat below and was Drowned.

Moral — This terrible tragedy would not have occurred in these modern times because the Prince would have had sense enough to escape on one of the North-Western Line's fast trains, seeing which the King would have forgiven the young couple and they would have lived happily ever afterwards.

VACATION TOUR NO. 3.

Sixteen Days on Ocean, Lake and Rail.

Day at Sault Ste. Marie.
Day at Mackinac Island.
Trip through Georgian Bay.
Two days at Niagara Falls.
Tour through 1,000 Islands.
Ride through Lachine Rapids.
Trip on Upper St. Lawrence River.
Day at Historic Quebec.
Trip through the White Mountains.
Voyage on the Ocean.

Visiting Georgian Bay Mining Points, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass.

Personally Conducted; all expenses paid; 16 days $90.00. Get itinerary. Soo Line Ticket Office, 379 Robert st.

NIGHT TRAIN TO CHICAGO

Via "The Milwaukee."

Effective Sunday, May 27th, the C., M. & St. P. Ry. will start a train from Minneapolis every night at 10:50 and St. Paul 11:25, arriving Portage 6:45 a. m., Milwaukee 10:45 a. m., and Chicago 1:00 p. m.

Through sleeping car and coach service from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Connections made at Chicago with all trains for the East and South.

This train also furnishes direct service for Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Madison, Janesville and Rockford.

Lowest rates to all points.

Time Changes on "The Milwaukee."

Effective July 1, the morning train on Iowa and Minnesota division for Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin, and through, will leave Minneapolis 8:05 a. m. and St. Paul 8:15 a. m. This is twenty-five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The afternoon train for the same points will leave Minneapolis 4:25 p. m., and St. Paul 4:35 p. m. This is five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The evening train on the Hastings & Dakota division for Glencoe, Milbank, Aberdeen, Graceville, Wahpeton and Fargo will leave St. Paul 7:35 p. m., and Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. This is about thirty minutes later than heretofore.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

On sale every Saturday, good to return until following Monday, round trip tickets to Waterville, Elysian, Madison Lake and Watters, at one fare for the round trip. For tickets and further information inquire of J. P. Elmer, G. A. P. D., corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul.

FINE COFFEE, OLD RIO, 19 lbs. 97 CENTS.

50 lbs. $4.85. Fine Old Santos Coffee, 10 lbs. 97c. We can save you big money on Coffee. We bought this before the advance, several carloads of it, and are giving our customers the benefit of it. Send for our SPECIAL 32-PAGE PRICE LIST giving prices on groceries and thousands of other articles. Postal card will bring this price list. ALL GOODS at Wholesale Prices to Consumers. Send for our large drug catalogue, 9lbs.12½. It contains over 100 pages. A postal card will bring it. All Drugs handled by REGISTERED PHARMACISTS. All kinds of Patent Medicines at wholesale prices to consumers. We will send you this catalogue free for the asking, and it will save you MORE MONEY than any investment you can make, as no goods are sold at the profit that drugs are. 8oz. PENNY WIRE NAILS, $3.37. THIS IS A SPECIAL BARGAIN CONSIDERING PRESENT MARKET VALUE. For other prices see 32-page free price list. We have an overstock of above sizes. Bargains in Barbed Wire. Price list free.

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