HOW ARE YOUR KIDNEYS?

You Owe It to Yourself to Find This Out at Once.

A SIMPLE TEST WILL TELL

Then Leave the Rest to WARNER'S SAFE CURE, Which Has a Record for Cures Unparalleled.

Warner's Safe Cure has been tested many years and found to be an absolute cure for all forms of kidney and bladder disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, to begin with, is purely vegetable and contains no harmful drugs, is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer of the kidneys. It goes right at its work, and does it with absolute method, preparing the tissues, soothing where soothing is needed, stimulating the enfeebled organs and healing at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength, and restores the energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease.

The one great fact that stands out is that Warner's Safe Cure cures.

Miss Rosalie T. Teller, Secretary of the Floral Club, Milwaukee, in an interesting letter, exactly describes one of those attacks on the kidneys which presented characteristic symptoms unusually early, was attended to immediately, and resulted in a rapid and complete cure. Miss Teller writes:

"Last spring I contracted a severe cold, which I neglected to my sorrow. It settled in my kidneys, producing inflammation, with severe backache and continual headache. We had a part of a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure in the house which my brother had been using, and I tried it. To my surprise, I began to mend very rapidly. I took a second bottle and a third, and kept on improving until at the end of five weeks I was entirely recovered."

TRY THIS SIMPLE HOME TEST.

When you arise in the morning put some urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand twenty-four hours; if then it is milky or cloudy, or has a reddish, chalky sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if particles or germs float about in it, your kidneys are diseased.

Are you languid, low spirited, weak and flabby, have you a constantly drubbing ache in the small of your back? Have you chills, scalding and pains when you urinate and a frequent desire to urinate? If so your kidneys are diseased.

This is the supreme moment when you should begin to do something to arrest all these unnatural feelings and conditions, for they are the unmistakable symptoms of kidney disease. And they tell you that your kidneys have been diseased for a long time, for kidney troubles seldom put out such symptoms as the victim recognizes until they have been working several months. You have every reason to be alarmed, and you should take Warner's Safe Cure at once.

Taken at this stage your kidneys will get relief from the free trial bottle almost from the first dose.

FREE As evidence of their complete confidence in **Warner's Safe Cure** as an absolute cure for all disease of the kidneys, bladder, liver and blood, the manufacturers, Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., will send anyone who writes and mentions having seen this liberal offer in The Globe a trial bottle of this valuable medicine absolutely free, postpaid, together with a medical booklet containing many convincing testimonials of wonderful cures. This is looked upon as a plain business proposition by the **Warner Safe Cure Co.**, because they know that **Warner's Safe Cure** never fails to cure, and that the sufferer with kidney disease who uses a trial bottle will realize that its effect is beneficial, and will continue to use it until a cure is effected. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the Globe. All letters answered by regular practicing physicians and treated strictly confidential. **Warner's Safe Cure** is sold by all druggists. $1.00 a bottle. Ask for **Warner's Safe Cure.** Take no other.

THE WEEK IN BERLIN

HAPPENINGS OF NOTE THROUGHOUT THE FATHERLAND DURING THE WEEK

BIRTHDAY OF UNSER FRITZ

Seventieth Natal Anniversary of the Late Emperor Frederick Was Celebrated Friday.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The seventieth birthday of the late Emperor Frederick was quietly celebrated yesterday. In the morning Emperor William placed a wreath of violets on the sarcophagus. The wreath had attached to it a white satin ribbon, with the initials of their majesties in gold. The entrance to the mausoleum and the monument was beautifully decorated with flowers, as was the monument representing the late empress. Early in the day delegations from the different regiments placed wreaths on the sarcophagus. The city of Potsdam sent a laurel crown. At noon Princes Eitel Frederick, August and Oscar also brought floral offerings to the tombs. Conspicuous among the floral tributes was a wreath sent by the British colony at Rio Janeiro to be placed on the tomb of the late Empress Frederick. During the day the purple standard of the queen of Prussia was flown at half mast over the palace of the Empress Frederick. An equestrienne statue of the late empress was unveiled at Nordhausen, Prussian Saxony, the ceremonies including a procession.

There were only two editorials in the papers here on the event. The Post says: "The nation remembers with sorrow the chivalrous personage whose tragic destiny it was to die when he had hardly entered upon his high office. His political views, when he was crown prince, differed from ours, he embracing Liberalism in the '60s. But, he had a praiseworthy and high regard for his office, and subordinated his individual ideas and inclinations to the common interests. He will not be forgotten, as a noble man, popular prince and heroic sufferer. The laurel crowning his forehead secures him a place of honor in our history."

The Berliner Zeitung eulogizes Emperor Frederick's liberalism, depicting the good which he might have done had he lived longer.

Three monuments to the late Emperor William were unveiled yesterday. One of these was unveiled at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the presence of the crown prince, Frederick William, who afterward returned to Bonn. The other monuments were unveiled at Allenstein and Friedenau, Prussia.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten complains that the Bismarck monument is invisible after sunset, excepting by the light furnished from two old-fashioned gas lamps, saying that Count von Buelow accepted it June 16 in the hope that it would be illuminated in a manner worthy of his great predecessor, and adding that the chancellor may appeal to the city magistrate, who illuminates the statues on the Sieges-Alle, "even that of Otto the Lazy, electrically, should be willing to do the same for Otto the Diligent."

This was Virchow week. The celebration of his eightieth birthday was still going on yesterday. The city authorities dined the honored citizen at the Rathhaus, which was beautifully decorated. There were no government official personages or uniforms present, the assemblage being made up of citizens of Berlin and friends of the professor. The chief speaker was Herr Kirschener, the burgomaster. Tonight the Berlin Handwerkerverein will welcome Prof. Virchow as an honorary member.

An exhibition of the addresses, memorials, medals, pictures and statuettes presented to Prof. Virchow was opened yesterday at the Kunstgewerbe museum.

It is said that the czar will confer on Prof. Virchow the Order of the White Eagle, but that his long absence from St. Petersburg has delayed the official announcement of this fact.

Two of the Liberal newspapers have expressed dissatisfaction because Emperor William only presented a medal to the professor instead of conferring on him the title of excellency, or some order, pointing out that Menzel, the historical painter, is a knight of the Black Eagle, etc. Other papers refer to Prof. Virchow's aversion to orders and political attitude, sarcastically commenting on the inconsistency of the Liberals.

The news received here that Andrew D. White, the United States ambasador, returns to Berlin in November to stay, has caused great satisfaction in Berlin.

The papers of this city, referring to the United States naval estimates, say President Roosevelt's plan to make the United States navy the second strongest in the world is beginning to be realized.

The Neueste Nachrichten says the report that President Roosevelt aims at a considerable increase of the navy is confirmed by the next naval estimates, which ask for $22,000,000 more, which will be double the amount of the appropriation for the German navy until March 31, 1902. The paper adds:

"The American navy becomes a more important power every year, and all other seafaring nations must earnestly consider it."

The National Zeitung says: "President Roosevelt's proposed increase of the navy can nowhere excite distrust. The more the United States participates in the world's politics the better for each single power. The greater the number of possible diplomatic combinations the greater the liberty of action."

The same paper asserts that American shipbuilding, considering the number of ships under construction Sept. 30, has trebled since 1899.

According to the most reliable information obtainable there is no foundation for the report that Chancellor von Buelow has agreed to drop the minimal duties, and it seems quite certain that the bundesrath will, apart from minor changes, consent to the adoption of the tariff in its present form.

A monument to Theodore Koerner was unveiled yesterday at Chemnitz, and a monument to Prince William of Baden was unveiled the same day at Carlsruhe.

The papal delegate to Peru, Mgr. Gasparri, is mentioned as the possible successor of Mgr. Sambucetti, the papal nuncio at Munich.

A congress of anti-duelists opened at Leipsic today.

The citizens of Aix la Chapelle have decided to erect a monument to the memory of Emperor Frederick.

Negotiations are pending between the Prussian government and the Thuringian states, on the subject of Prussian management of all the Thuringian private railroads.

The body of George Stratton, the composer and publisher of Boston, Mass., who died here suddenly at the age of seventy, was cremated Thursday at Hamburg. The widow will return to the United States.

Emperor William has presented the lord mayor of London, Frank Green, with his photograph and autograph as a souvenir of his majesty's recent visit to England on the occasion of the funeral of Queen Victoria.

Nothing is known in official circles here of the report that some German marines recently brought to Germany the head of the Chinaman who assassinated Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking. If the story is true, some surgeon brought the head here on his own account.

The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"Various newspapers publish reports from Munich that Count von Buelow, yielding to the pressure of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, has consented to drop the minimum tariff on cereals. We, on authoritative information, declare the statement to be absolutely unfounded. No suggestion has emanated on the subject from either Bavaria or Wurtemberg. Count von Buelow has not altered his views, and it may be safely assumed that the bundesrath will agree to the proposed tariff in its present form apart from a few unimportant alterations."

Paris, Ky.—The court house was completely destroyed by fire, leaving but the crumbling walls. Loss $120,000; insurance, $60,000.

WORK FOR MR. ROOT

PHILIPPINE SITUATION WILL GIVE THE SECRETARY OF WAR PLENTY TO DO

MUST KEEP UP THE ARMY

Reduction of Force in the Islands Through Expiration of Enlistment Terms Presents Serious Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—One of the questions that will require the prompt and serious consideration of Secretary Root on his return to this city next week will be the military situation in the Philippines. The recent serious outbreaks in the island of Samar have disturbed the authorities considerably. It is realized that they may prove a serious setback to the plans of the administration for the pacification of the Filipinos and the extension of American sovereignty.

There is no longer any prospects of a substantial reduction in the strength of the Philippine army for some time to come. In fact, the latest advices from Gen. Chaffee contain arguments against any reduction of the army at this time, except as required by the expiration of enlistment. As pointed out by Gen. Corbin in his annual report, the army will lose nearly 2,000 men a month on this account. The war department officials are now considering how to meet this prospective deficiency without impairing the efficiency of the military establishment in the Philippines. Gen. Chaffee has said that he will require three extra transports to assist in bringing home the short-term men within the next six or eight months. The quartermaster's department has selected the transports Meade, Rosecrans and Egbert for this special service. The last two named will leave Washington ports in a few weeks for Manila. They will take out civilian employes and supplies. The Meade, which is at San Francisco, is being held in reserve for the purpose of taking out troops to replace those to be brought home.

Other vessels which will be utilized in taking troops to the Philippines are the Grant, at San Francisco, and the Crook, at New York. The former, which is expected to leave about the middle of next month, will carry out an entire regiment, with its equipment, and the Crook will take the nucleus of another regiment and a number of recruits. She will start about the 1st of December. Although not finally settled, it is probable that the Twenty-eighth infantry, now in the department of the Columbia, will be ordered to the Philippines on the Grant.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL ARCH.

Acceptances Received From Vice Presidents of the Association.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Commissioner MacFarland, as president of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch association, received today cordial acceptances of their election as vice presidents of the association from Admiral Dewey, President Eliot, of Harvard university; Rector Conanty, of the Catholic university of America, and Bishop Edwin Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was selected by the family to deliver the address at the funeral of President McKinley in the capitol. Admiral Dewey wrote:

"I most willingly accept this appointment, with high appreciation of the honor shown me."

Rector Conaty wrote: "I accept the appointment and am grateful for the honor. I fully indorse the movement, and feel confident of its success. I shall be glad to do all in my power to promote the interests of the association."

Chief Justice Fuller, Cardinal Gibbons and Walter S. Logan, president general, Sons of the American Revolution, accepted yesterday.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Frederick W. Holls the President's Guest at Lunch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The period of official mourning for the late president ended at midnight last night, and this morning the flags on the White house and all public buildings in Washington were raised to the top of their staffs. Prof. Fedor de Maartens, a permanent member of the council of the foreign office of Russia, called upon the president today. He was presented by Chief Justice Fuller, who will give a dinner in his honor this evening. Prof. De Maartens was one of Russia's representatives at The Hague. He is understood to be urging a meeting of the permanent board, which has never yet occurred.

Dr. J. L. McCurry, secretary of the Peabody school fund, paid his respects to the president today. He said the suggestion had not been made that President Roosevelt succeed the late president on the board of trustees.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, introduced to the president today Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice president of the Southern Railway, and Dr. McAdden, president of the Cotton Spinners' association, with whom the president discussed the industrial situation in the Southern states.

Frederick W. Holls, who was one of the representatives of the peace conference at The Hague, called at the White house today, and lunched with President Roosevelt. Mr. Holls says he has been in this country since Aug. 20. He asserts that he never pretended to be "the mouthpiece of the administration." During his visit abroad last summer, Mr. Holls said he had met Lord Lansdowne.

"I took pains," said he, "to impress upon the statesmen whom I had the pleasure of meeting in England and elsewhere that I had no official position, except member of the court of arbitration, and had no authority whatever to represent anyone but myself.

"It is a fact that in private conversation I did discuss, among other questions, the isthmian canal treaty, and it may not be improper to say that the burden of my remarks in England was in opposition to the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but by no means implied feelings toward Great Britain but those of sincere friendship and regard."

FIELD ARTILLERY TRIAL.

New Guns for the Army to Be Tested at Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The fortification board at its meeting just ended at Sandy Hook witnessed the preparations making for the approaching trial of field guns for the artillery. Several such guns were already on the grounds and were undergoing private tests preliminary to the official trials, which will begin next week and probably last three weeks. The Lewis gun, currently reported to be an improved model of the French field gun, was one of the most noteworthy pieces on the field. Owing to the omission of one of the mechanics in charge of the oil cylinders it appears at first that this gun was a failure. However, the omission being discovered and supplied, the ensuing tests were attended with such remarkable success that the board felt warranted in predicting that it would prove a formidable competitor for the first place in the competition, the result of which will be to supply the United States artillery army with a new modern gun. Another weapon of the rapid-firing type which attracted the attention of the board was the new German field gun. The trials about to begin are to be exhaustive, for not only will the guns be tested for rapidity of fire and accuracy at Sandy Hook, but at the conclusion of these tests the most promising weapons will be taken to Fort Riley, Kan., and placed in the hands of artillerymen there for further test under actual field conditions. This last trial is to be had because experience in the field has shown that many weapons that have functioned perfectly on the well-appointed testing grounds are unable to stand the trial of actual service. The fortifications board will hold another meeting here on the 31st inst.

Correct Styles in Fall and Winter

Suitings and Overcoatings

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. T. SCHUSLER, Merchant Tailor, 357 Robert Street.

SENTENCE RIGHLY MERITED.

Discharged Volunteer to Be Hanged —Found Guilty on Triple Charge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—George A. Raymond, an American and formerly a private in the Forty-first volunteer infantry, was tried by a military commission in the Philippines a while ago on a triple charge of murder, rape and robbery and sentenced to be hanged. The records in this case of unusual depravity have just been received at the war department.

Upon the muster out of the Forty-first Raymond went to the province of Pampanga and endeavored to organize a band of outlaws among his former comrades. On the 7th of last May, while he was riding along a road near Barrio of San Jose with Henry Bohn, who had also been a private in the Forty-first infantry, and with whom he assumed to be on friendly relations, Raymond treacherously turned on his companion and killed him with his revolver and then emptied the dead man's pockets. Two days afterward, in company with Ulich F. Rodgers and George L. Muhn, former privates of the Forty-first, Raymond, garbed in the uniform of a United States army officer, entered the premises of a peaceful native and robbed him of saddles and bridles and three horses. On the night of May 9 Raymond forced his way into the home of a respectable native girl and assaulted her.

In reviewing this case and approving the sentence of death Gen. Chaffee said: "The depravity and dangerous criminal propensities of the accused, involving in the short space of three days the robbery of a helpless native, the licentious violation of a respectable girl and the treacherous assassination of a comrade from motives of pure avariciousness can call for but one fitting penalty."

SUCCESSOR TO HACKETT

Is Judge Charles H. Darling, of Bennington, Vt.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 19.—Judge Charles H. Darling, of this city, who is to succeed Frank F. Hackett, of Washington, second assistant secretary of the navy, on the early retirement of the latter, is widely known and highly respected by his fellow citizens.

Judge Darling was born in Woodstock forty-two years ago. He is a Tuft's college and Dartmouth law school graduate. He was admitted to the bar in Maine and in Vermont in 1886, locating in Bennington. In 1887 he was appointed judge of the municipal court, retaining that office until 1896, when he formed a law partnership with O. M. Barber, the present state auditor. Last year he was elected president of the Vermont Bar association. He served in the Vermont state legislature in 1896, and has held many public offices.

It is understood that the appointment is made on the recommendation of Senator Proctor.

NINTH INFANTRY CASUALTIES.

Killed and Wounded in Last Battle on Island of Samar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The names of the killed and wounded of Company F, Ninth infantry, in the engagements with Bolomen on the Candara river, island of Samar, last Wednesday, are given in a cablegram received at the war department from Gen. Chaffee this afternoon.

As made public, the cablegram follows:

Manila, Oct. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: With reference to my telegram of 18th, following casualties, Candara river, Oct. 16, Company E, Ninth infantry:

"Killed: George Teachart, William H. Ritchie, Edward F. Burns, Carl M. Johnson, William M. Loftin, Jack Pleoplis, Charles Wilson, Orville J. Promgoole.

"Died from wounds received in action: First Sergeant William F. Gormley, John D. Kelley.

"Wounded: Martin G. Lyons, lung, wounded in neck, serious; Robert L. Hampton, lung, skull, serious; Jack M. Russell, thigh, serious; Henry Stirle, cheek, serious; Eugene Dewitt, wounded in thigh, serious; Frank McAndrew, back, head, slight; Musician Charles W. Buck, wounded in shoulder, slight. —"Chaffee."

ONE DEATH SENTENCE APPROVED.

Private of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry to Be Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Roosevelt has approved the death sentence imposed in the case of Private William Wines, Company I, Twenty fourth (colored) infantry, found guilty of murder in Pangasinan, Philippines, and sentenced to be hanged. The president directs that the sentence be duly carried into execution at a time and place to be designated by the commanding general of the department of Northern Luzon.

The case of Private Michael H. Robinson, Company F, Twenty-fifth (colored) infantry, convicted of desertion to the enemy, also in the Philippines, and also sentenced to be hanged, the president has commuted to a sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement in prison at hard labor for life.

MAJ. HARLOW RESIGNS.

Post on Civil Service Commission Is Offered W. D. Foulke.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Maj. John B. Harlow, member of the United States civil service commission, has tendered his resignation to the president, and will be transferred back to the St. Louis postoffice under the present postmaster. Maj. Harlow has the hearty good will of the president, and the transfer is made in recognition of his past service both in civil and military positions. The president has tendered the vacant commissionership to Mr. William Dudley Foulke.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The war department is informed that the transport Dix left Seattle, Wash., yesterday for Manila with a cargo of

It is probable that during the coming winter the president will issue an order extending the civil service to the rural free delivery service.

The president today made the following appointments: Navy—Joseph G. Eaton, captain; Harry Knox, captain; George W. Mentz, commander; Nathan Sargent, commander; John B. Milton, commander; Charles C. Marsh, lieutenant commander.

Dr. B. M. Ruggar, the mushroom expert of the department of agriculture, will leave for Paris in a few days to investigate the French mushroom industry with a view to building up the industry in this country. The investigation will include the methods of growing mushrooms in caves.

forage measuring 10,668 tons.

By the rescinding of an order and instructions issued last April, the postoffice department now holds that additional inscriptions which the law authorizes to be placed on the wrapper, cover, tag or label accompanying fourth class mail matter may be placed likewise on the matter itself.

Marquis Ito, formerly premier of Japan, who is traveling in the United States, is expected to arrive in this city from New York early tomorrow. After his arrival he will go direct to the Japanese legation, and will be the guest of the Japanese minister for several days. It is expected that the marquis will be presented formally to President Roosevelt on Monday.

The state department has been informed that W. H. Meally, the American citizen who has been lying in jail at Porfirio Diaz, under committment for contempt of court in withholding certain legal papers demanded by a Mexican court, has been released on bail. This removes the acute phase of the case in which the state department had interested itself, and the trial will go on in the usual Mexican manner.

CAINE A CANDIDATE

HIRSUTE AUTHOR OF "THE MANXMAN" WOULD GO TO MANX PARLIAMENT

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN

Invasion of Europe by American Finished Products Excites Apprehension of British Manufacturers.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Hall Caine has consented to become a candidate for the Manx parliament in behalf of the town of Ramsay. His opponent is a local lawyer. Mr. Caine's address has created consternation even among his own supporters, for he advocates sweeping changes that might well be planks in a national platform of some great reform party. First of all, Mr. Caine wants to nationalize the steamship service connecting the Isle of Man with England, running it without profit. Then he applies himself to the Manx steam and street railroads, and would furnish the same radical system to them. Land must be treated in a somewhat slimlar manner, the Manx parliament controlling the drainage, cultivation and tree planting. The banks, of course, are included in this nationalization scheme, by which Mr. Caine believes that such financial scandals as occurred in the Isle of Man last year would be avoided.

Mr. Caine justifies these apparently unprofitable national undertakings by pointing out that the primary factor in Manx prosperity is the island's popularity as a holiday resort, and that it must prosper or decline at is meets the needs of the visitors.

With a parting reference to the necessity for a reform of the system of representation and ridding the legal system of its anachronistic superfluities, the author commits himself and his programme into the hands of the intelligent citizens of Ramsay.

YANKEE COMPETITION.

Lord Rosebery's speech at Birmingham Oct. 15, on the "Sin of National Self-Complacency," has elicited many commendations in the various weeklies. One of the most interesting of these is the appeal of a would-be patentee for a revision of the British patent laws. He declares that the British authorities issue a dozen so-called patents for practically the same invention, and then leave all the applicants to fight out their rights in the courts.

"Let our government," he says, "give us American patent laws. Let us encourage inventors to stay at home. We need all the brains we can get hold of; let not America drain away too much of our best."

The Outlook, commenting upon the above says: "England thus constantly allows the United States by superior patent laws to draw away inventive skill so much needed in England."

Provincial industrial centers continue to display uneasiness over the encroachments of American trade in Europe. Birmingham has heard that an American firm has made a provisional contract for supplying the Norwegian state railways with 200 passenger and freight cars. This is an experimental contract, and if the rolling stock proves satisfactory in use there will be large additional orders for the equipment of the state railways from America. This order is regarded as a menace to the British iron and steel trade. Agents of American manufacturing companies have been exploring the continent during the last year, and have been placing orders with signal success. American competition is also felt in motor cars, one of Birmingham's specialties, and improved machines with electric motors are displacing the earliest vehicles favored by the automobile club. Manchester does not complain of the competition of the United States in the cotton trade, but is anxious to secure a safer market in India and a larger one in China. The Bradford trade is also dragging, the exports of worsted and woolen goods to the United States not increasing as had been hoped, and the home market not having helped by unfavorable rumors about the king's health and the high rates of insurance which the West End tradesmen have been forced to pay as a safeguard for coronation stocks and goods in colors.

TO QUIT BRITISH TURF.

As a result of Lester Reiff's expulsion from the English turf an important withdrawal of American trainers and jockeys from the turf here is likely to occur in 1902. Henry Wishard immediately canceled all his English engagements after Reiff's expulsion and turned Richard Croker's and John A. Drake's horses out of training, declaring they would not enter an English race till Reiff was reinstated. While Huggins has many offers to train in England next season it is generally expected he will follow Wishard's example. As a matter of fact, few American owners have won much money in England this year. William C. Whitney won a number of rich stakes and Edward Corrigan made a successful year, but Mr. Croker and other Americans found that the handicapper was not handicapping horses but trainers, and the short odds offered rendered financial success almost impossible. It is possible that Wishard will train in France in 1902.

By the retirement of Edward Weatherby as secretary of the jockey club and keeper of the match book, which occurred this week, the racing world loses a picturesque and altogether unique character. Poor health compels his resignation of an office which has always been filled by a Weatherby since it was created in 1760. It is probable the vacancy will be followed by another member of the family, whose existence is almost concurrent with the history of the English turf.

Edward Weatherby, who is about sixty-two years of age, has for years been a notable figure on the turf, not only as secretary of the jockey club and head of the well-known firm which publishes the Racing Calendar, but as strikingly recalling by his clothes and old-fashioned courtesy the early days of the nineteenth century.

ZIMMERMAN TO BE A GRANDPA.

Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, has arrived at Down house, Windsor, where the dowager duchess has also joined the Duke and Duchess of Manchester in anticipation of the accouchement of the young duchess.

REUTER ANNIVERSARY.

Baron de Reuter gave a dinner tonight in celebration of the jubilee of the establishment of Reuter's agency, which his father founded in 1851. Sir John Hay, chairman of Reuter's Telegram company (limited); Baron George D. Reuter, Hon. Mark Napier, representatives of the Associated Press and the Havas and Wolff bureaus, the great agencies with which Reuter's company is allied, and many others were present. Telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the world were received during the dinner.

BETTER OFF IN FRANCE.

The Nationalists of Galway have selected Arthur Lynch to contest the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the elevation of Martin H. F. Morris to the peerage. Mr. Lynch contested the constituency as a Parnellite in 1892, and served as a colonel with the Second Irish brigade on the Boer side, operating in Natal, under Gen. Botha, and afterwards in the Orange Free State. When Pretoria fell Mr. Lynch returned to France, where he remained. He will doubtless be arrested if he returns to Ireland.

ON THE LONDON STAGE.

A revival of "The Belle of New York" will succeed "The Whirl of the Town," the final performance of which was given at the Century theater this evening, for three weeks. The cast will be largely American, including Madge Lessing in Edna May's part, James Sullivan and Frank Lawton.

Elfie Fay, who made quite a hit in "The Whirl of the Town," with her imitation of Sousa, has been engaged by the management of the Tivoli Music hall.

Sousa, who is proving a great attraction at Glasgow, returns to London in November and will give twelve concerts at Covent Garden and twelve in the afternoon at the Empire.

In Glasgow the Grenadier Guards' band is simultaneously performing, but no rivalry has arisen, the bandmen of the two countries fraternizing to a marked degree. They were photographed in one group, and Sousa's men gave the Grenadiers a complimentary supper, the Grenadiers returning the compliment.

Ada Reeves' engagement at Daly's theater has given "San Toy" a new lease of life, and the business equals that of the first two weeks of that of its two runs.

A play which is doing exceedingly well is "Kitty Grey," at the Apollo theater, where Evie Green and Edna May share the honors.

Women's Fashionable Garments

At this Store you do not need cash to buy a complete stock of outer wear garments.

A woman can come here and clothe herself from head to foot—a dainty Hat—a splendid Suit—a smart Jacket—a handsome Waist—a graceful Skirt—a stylish Petticoat—a pair of correct Shoes,—and pay for them on

Small Weekly Payments

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STYLE, QUALITY, CREDIT

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376 Robert St. St. Paul.

OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M. UPSTAIRS.

Lothario.

Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Innocentia Gayboy—I have no trouble in getting my husband to make love to me.

Miss Kandor—Nor I.

Mrs. Innocentia Gayboy—You silly girl! You have no husband.

Miss Kandor—Of course not. I didn't say I had.

GRANT'S HORSEMANSHIP.

A writer in McClure's Magazine says that in the spring of 1878 he was in the city of Milan, and there before the hotel where he was staying he saw an immense crowd about a beautiful horse, which three grooms were holding with difficulty. A group of Italian officers in full uniform were waiting near on their own horses, and evidently some grand ceremonial was about to take place. Presently he was told that Gen. Grant was to review the pride and flower of the Italian army, the flying Bersaglieri, and in a few moments the general appeared, dressed very plainly in civilian's clothes.

He walked out of the hotel quite unnoticed, and presently one of the officers, who had dismounted and was standing in the hallway to receive him, remarked:

"Why does not Gen. Grant come?"

"There he goes," said the American, pointing to the simply dressed figure.

The Italians gave a doubtful laugh. "No," said one, "that cannot be he."

But as the general very evidently stood waiting for them, they advanced, received him and took him to his horse, which was making frantic and almost successful efforts to escape from the three stalwart grooms. A more wicked-looking creature it would be difficult to describe, and from the sly looks which passed among the elegant young officers it almost seemed as if they had, of set purpose, assigned their guest an untamable steed not yet broken.

But Gen. Grant looked at the horse and his face lighted with admiration. Whether he was not well or merely assumed a sort of helplessness could not be determined, but in mounting he accepted the aid of two officers, and from an apparent stiffness had some difficulty in getting his right leg over the saddle.

Once in the seat, however, he grasped the reins, settled himself, straightened his form and assumed so perfectly the air of a horseman that a shout went up from the crowd. The horse, after a few plunges, discovered that he had found his master and started off in a gentle trot.

The Bersaglieri perform all their maneuvers at a run, and for two hours, most of the time with his horse at a gallop, Gen. Grant kept them moving. When he returned to the hotel his escort, themselves rather ruffled by fatigue, were loud in expressions of wonder and admiration, and the great American was still as calm as if he had not been in the saddle at all.

He Gave Them All Up.

Baltimore American.

"Some of those foreign dishes on the dinner menu were a puzzle to me," confided the First Seasick Passenger to the Second Seasick Passenger, as they stood conveniently near the rail.

"Puzzles?" asked the Second Seasick Passenger. "I guess they were, but I gave them all up long ago."

Answered to It There.

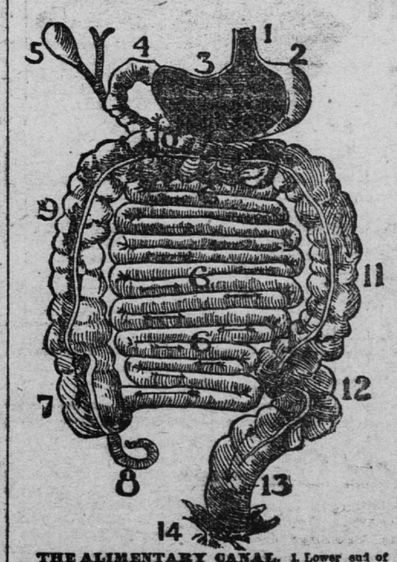
San Francisco Bulletin.

"What is your name?" asked the warden at the penitentiary.

"John Doe."

"Now, that isn't your real name, is it?"

"No," grinned the convict. "Dat's me pen name."



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of oesophagus (meat-pipe) which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6. Small intestines; 7. Cecum; 8. Vermiform appendix; 9. Ascending colon; 10. Transverse colon; 11. Descending colon; 12. Sigmoid flexure; 13. Rectum; 14. Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the cecum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

Thirty feet of bowels are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order to do business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blockaded, look out for trouble—furred tongue, bad breath, belching of gases, yellow spots, pimples and boils, headaches, spitting up of food after eating—an all-around disgusting nuisance.

Violent calomel purges or griping salts are dangerous to use for cleaning out the bowels. They force out the obstruction by causing violent spasms of the bowels, but they leave the intestines weak and even less able to keep up regular movements than before, and make a larger dose necessary next time.

Then you have the pill habit, which kills more people than the morphine and whiskey habits combined.

The only safe, gentle but certain bowel cleansers are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, because they don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action. Buy and try them! (Look out for imitations and substitutes or you can't get results. Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long tailed "C" on the box.) You will find that in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently cured by Cascarets.