CELEBRATE THE CENTENNIAL

National Capital's Hundredth Birthday Honored by Many Patriots.

CEREMONIES ELABORATE AND INSPIRING

All Washington Gay with Color and Crowds—Officials, Diplomats, Soldiers and Civilians Review the Past and Hail the Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With imposing ceremonies the national capital today celebrated the centennial anniversary of the founding of the seat of the federal government in Washington. The exercises combined a brilliant military parade, a review by the president from the east front of the capitol and orations in the hall of the house of representatives, where a brilliant audience was assembled. By act of congress the day was made a national holiday in the District of Columbia, the departments were closed, business was suspended and the whole city gave itself over to celebrating the capital's natal day.

President McKinley and his cabinet took a prominent part and with them were a number of chief executives of states and territories, the senators and representatives in congress, the judiciary of the United States supreme court, the ambassadors and ministers from foreign courts, the heads of the army and navy and a great outpouring of the people. Although Washington is the scene of many celebrations, it is seldom that one has occurred here of greater brilliancy in its outdoor features or of more impressiveness in its ceremonial exercises at the capitol and at the White House. Early in the day the president received the governors of states and territories at the White House and the model for a new and enlarged White House to commemorate today's exercises was unveiled with suitable addresses.

At 1 o'clock the president was escorted to the capitol, where he reviewed a parade headed by Lieutenant General Miles and including the full military strength of the capital, regulars and militia. The ceremonies at the capitol began at 3:30 p. m. and included addresses by Senators Daniel of Virginia and McComas of Maryland, Representatives Payne of New York and Richardson of Tennessee and a notable historic oration by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. A reception by the president to the governors at the Corcoran Art gallery tonight closed the festivities.

From an early hour today the streets were filled with an eager and expectant throng. Pennsylvania avenue was a blaze of color from end to end, the business houses being hung with bunting, flags and patriotic devices. The great public buildings added their share to the brilliancy of the spectacle. From the front of the Treasury radiated an enormous sunburst of red, white and blue. Further on the War, State and Navy departments and the Department of Justice were resplendent in the national colors. At the other end of Pennsylvania avenue the massive front of the capitol was hung with long streamers and from the dome fluttered a myriad of flags, while the front of the huge Postoffice department was covered with the national colors.

Order of the Day's Events.

The program of the day began with a reception at 10 o'clock by President McKinley and members of his cabinet to the governors of the states and territories at the executive mansion. This was followed by the unveiling in the East room of the model of the proposed enlarged executive mansion, which is to be a lasting memorial of today's celebration.

The other events of the day were a parade from the White House to the capitol, participated in by the president and other dignitaries and visiting and district militia; joint exercises by the senate and house in the hall of the house of representatives. Tonight a reception will be tendered the governors of the states and territories at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The exercises of the day began at 10:30 o'clock with a reception at the executive mansion, given by the president to the governors of the states and territories, their ladies and the members of their staffs. The east room, the red, green and blue parlors, the corridors and staircases had been tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage plants in great numbers and in the flood of electric light presented a spectacle of rare beauty. The distinguished guests began to arrive at the mansion some time before 10 o'clock and half an hour later all of the large public rooms were comfortably filled, the brilliant military uniforms of the staff officers adding much to the spectacular effect of the scene. At just 10:30 o'clock the president descended the west stairway with Secretary Hay at his side. Immediately following were the other members of the cabinet walking two and two, the only absentee being Attorney General Griggs. As the president and party entered the west corridor the Marine band orchestra, in dress uniform, struck up "Hail to the Chief."

Governor Roosevelt of New York, who had been spending an hour with the president in the library on the second floor, came down a few minutes later and joined the other governors in the Red parlor. As the orchestra struck up the inspiring strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the reception began, the presentations being made by Colonel Bingham, U. S. A.

State Executives Present.

Following is a list of the governors present: C. W. Atkinson, West Virginia; D. W. Bloxham, Florida (represented by Colonel F. Q. Brown); C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma; D. W. Jones, Arkansas; J. A. Mount, Indiana; C. S. Thomas, Colorado; E. W. Tunnell, Delaware; L. M. Shaw, Iowa; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; F. W. Rollins, New Hampshire; F. M. Voorhees, New Jersey; J. H. Taylor, Virginia; M. A. Otero, New Mexico; S. Steunenburg, Idaho; Governor Stone, Pennsylvania; E. Scofield, Wisconsin; D. L. Russell, North Carolina; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; A. E Lee, South Dakota; N. G. Murphy, Arizona; William Gregory, Rhode Island; J. W. Smith, Maryland; W. M. Crane Massachusetts; W. Heard, Louisiana; Governor Stephens of Missouri, represented by Governor-elect Dockery and the lieutenant governor; Governor Stickney of Vermont, represented by Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore.

The following ex-governors were also present: Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland; A. S. Bushnell, Ohio; A. W. Ely, Texas; A. A. Markham, California.

Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who had come on to attend the celebration, received a telegram this morning announcing the death of his father at their home in Kentucky, and, after paying his respects to the president and explaining the cause of his departure to the local committee, left on the first train for home.

Remodeled Mansion in Miniature.

Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds, gave an interesting account of the plans for the enlargement of the executive mansion. A model of the mansion and its proposed addition occupied a prominent place in the east room, by which Colonel Bingham was able to illustrate the improvements and additions desired. Of all the records he had been able to find of extensions, that prepared under the supervision of the late Mrs. Harrison came nearest, he said, to fulfilling certain guiding principles considered as necessary to be followed in any design for an extension, not only on account of their own propriety but to meet the views of the great majority of the American people. Mrs. Harrison's plan, he said, consists, in a word, of buildings about the size of the present house, one on the east side and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected to the present mansion by curved wings—the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds. Perhaps the most striking advantage of this plan is that it quite maintains the present openness to sun and toward the south and southwest—a vital necessity—and preserves the beautiful view to the south as unobstructed as it is today. This plan leaves the present mansion unchanged, not an outer door or window of a room is closed, the extensions beginning on the prolongations of the main corridors.

Architectural harmony has been preserved. Owing to the recession of the extensions to the rear the present building is not dwarfed. Careful, but not final estimates on the extensions proposed, Colonel Bingham said, amount to $1,100,000, including partial furnishing.

McFarland Champions the District.

President H. B. F. McFarland of the board of district commissioners reviewed the historical development of the District of Columbia. Commenting on its form of government, he said:

Although many good citizens have regretted that in the national capital taxation without representation is the principle of government, it is generally admitted that for the District of Columbia the present form of government is the best possible.

Free from the slightest suspicion of scandal, successive boards of commissioners of the highest character have administered the affairs of the district more efficiently and economically than the affairs of any other American municipality have been administered, and to such general satisfaction that there has been no lasting criticism. The capital of the nation claims the allegiance of the citizen of every other city, even above that which he gives to his own city. This is recognized in the growing desire of our countrymen everywhere that the needs of the national capital shall be generously met.

Governor Shaw on the Century.

Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa had for his subject: "The Development of the States During the Century of 1800-1900." Governor Shaw said:

The close of the most remarkable century in the flight of time finds Americans the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated, the best churched, the most profitably employed and the happiest because the most hopeful of any people, at any time or under any sky. Marvelous are the pages of their history; unprecedented and unparalleled the record of their achievements; great and honored the annals of their deeds. Destiny or man's wisdom, call it which you will, has placed both Asia and the islands of the sea under American tuition, and has made the flag of freedom the harbinger of better things to 8,000,000,000 of people, the natural distribution point for whose more than $2,500,000,000 commerce is under the sovereignty of the United States.

Surely the future is big with possibilities. To be a parent and responsible for the development and education of the baby in the cradle is a great charge; to be of the faculty of a university with 1,000 students is quite enough to make one thoughtful and serious, but to be a citizen of the United States, commissioned to instruct a strange and ancient people in things new and in ways righteous and in acts honorable and to be answerable to the world and to God for results should inspire not pride, but humility, and should demand of the least and of all the exercise of greatest wisdom.

Day's Weather is Ideal.

The weather was ideal for the outdoor celebration, with a clear sky, bright sun and invigorating air. Throughout the morning the crowds surged in the downtown districts seeking points of vantage along the line of march of the parade. As congress had declared the day a national holiday for the District of Columbia, the whole city presented a holiday aspect, departments and schools being closed. The street cars on Pennsylvania avenue were stopped shortly after noon to give an unbroken right of way to the marchers.

During the early hours there was the sound of bands as the Virginia state troops and those from other sections arrived to take part in the procession. The United States artillery and cavalry marched from Fort Myers and the Arsenal while the marine barracks and the navy yard contributed their share of bluejackets and marines. All of the various organizations converged toward the treasury, where the head of the procession rested until the president and cabinet were ready to take carriages for the capitol.

Imposing Pageant.

The great public spectacle of the day was the parade and escort of the president from the White House to the east front of the capitol, where the president reviewed the marching thousands. At the head of the parade rode Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, chief marshal, in full uniform, mounted on a superb charger. His staff included Brigadier General Breckinridge and many other prominent officers, mounted and in uniform, presenting a brilliant appearance. The military forces participating included artillery, cavalry, marines and sailors. First came the Second United States artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Myrick commanding, and three battalions of artillery from other regiments. The Fifth United States cavalry, in their stunning uniforms and flowing yellow plumes, acted as the immediate escort of the president. Under Colonel William A. Rafferty the troopers were assembled along the north curb of Pennsylvania avenue, fronting the White House, and as the president appeared the cavalry salute was given and the troopers wheeled in column of platoons and swept down the avenue toward the capitol.

With the president were the various members of his cabinet in carriages. Then came the National Guard of the District of Columbia, three regiments strong, Brigadier General Harries commanding.

Vieing with the presidential party in the interest excited was the notable procession of governors of states and territories with their staffs and military escorts. This gave a touch of individual interest to the people from many states and the chief executives were warmly welcomed all along the line of march. The governors marched in the order of the admission of the states to the union, Governor Tunnell of Delaware coming first.

Following the governors came the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish war veterans, the Old Guard and specially invited guests.

The parade moved down Pennsylvania avenue between two densely packed masses of humanity. As the parade reached the capitol it swung northward by C street and Delaware avenue to the plaza on the east front. The carriages of the president and members of the cabinet had moved ahead, the president taking position on the reviewing stand directly at the easterly entrance of the capitol. He stood under a little canopy of red, white and blue, surrounded by his cabinet associates and prominent members of the senate, house of representatives and various walks of public life. As the various divisions of the procession passed the reviewing stand the regulation salute to the president was given and returned. At the close of the review the various organizations departed, only the United States cavalry regiment remaining to escort the president back to the White House.

Illustrious Company at Capitol.

After the parade came imposing exercises in the hall of the house of representatives, where gathered as distinguished a company as its walls had ever held. On the floor were the president and the members of his cabinet, ex-President Harrison, the members of the senate and house, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries in full court uniform, the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court in their judicial robes, Lieutenant General Miles and many distinguished officers of the army and navy who had received the thanks of congress, the governors of more than half the states of the union and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, while the galleries were resplendent with the wealth and culture of the national capital.

As a spectacle nothing could have been more inspiring or impressive. The bright sun streaming through the ground glass ceiling, on which were the arms of several states, flooded the hall with light and heightened the effect of the gowns of the women in the galleries, the glistening uniforms on the floor and the elaborate scheme of decoration which submerged the hall in a sea of color. Never before in the history of the house has the staid old legislative hall, with its severe gold and white galleries and its plain marble rostrum, been decorated to anything like the extent it was today. A company of sailors from the government yacht Dolphin had literally swathed the halls in flags. The fronts of the galleries were hidden by them, the brass railings which marked off the lobbies were festooned with them and the speaker's marble rostrum was covered with them. Not more than half were American flags, and this fact was at first rather startling until the full beauty of the color scheme dawned upon the spectators. From the galleries every other flag was that of a foreign country. The royal flag of England was draped from the reserved gallery on the east, next the executive gallery, and the imperial black, white and red of Germany on the right. The crested flag of Austro-Hungary, the tri-color of France, the royal ensign of Russia, the green, white and red of Mexico, and even the red and yellow of Spain were there. But below, circling the hall and walling in the distinguished assemblage were the buff and blue under which the continental army of Washington had achieved the independence of the American republic, while confronting the audience back of the speaker's desk was the beautiful silk flag of the republic, and from it stretching away on either side over the paintings of Lafayette and Washington, blazed the stars and stripes. The flags of the continental army, many of which were old and tattered, had been brought from the War department for the occasion.

Stately Procession Marches In.

The cumbersome swinging chairs had been removed from the hall and smaller chairs substituted to economize space. Circling the area in front of the speaker's rostrum were large leather chairs for the president, his cabinet and the members of the supreme court. The members of the house were seated on the left, leaving the whole right of the hall for the visitors. The procession into the hall was a stately one. The doorkeeper announced each division as it appeared at the main door. First came Senator Frye, president pro tem, and the members of the senate. Senator Frye ascended the rostrum and took his place beside Speaker Henderson and the senators seated themselves in the first three rows on the right. The members of the senate were followed by Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices of the supreme court in their judicial robes. They were seated opposite the place reserved for the president and his cabinet. Next came the ambassadors and ministers to the United States and other members of the diplomatic corps, headed by Lord Pauncefote. They were seated immediately behind the members of the senate. The governors of states and territories, headed by Governor Scofield of Wisconsin, sat in the rear of the diplomatic corps. There was much curiosity to see Governor Roosevelt of New York and he acknowledged the attention manifested by smiling and bowing to the right and left.

Following the governors came Lieutenant General Miles, in full uniform, the commissioners of the District of Columbia and the members of the centennial committee-at-large. The president and members of the cabinet were the last to enter the hall. They were escorted to the chairs reserved for them by President McFarland of the District commissioners. Meantime the speakers of the occasion, Senators Hoar, Daniels and McComas and Representatives Payne and Richardson, had taken places facing the assemblage at the desk immediately below the presiding officers.

When all had been seated Speaker Henderson called the distinguished gathering to order and briefly explained the purpose of the celebration. Everybody rose and stood with bowed head while Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, offered an impressive invocation in his wonderfully rich and vibrant voice. The speaker then turned the gavel over to Senator Frye, who called the joint assemblage to order and introduced Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader of the house, who delivered the opening address on the transfer of government from Philadelphia. Mr. Richardson's address was generously applauded.

Payne Tells Capital's History.

Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York next delivered an interesting account of the controversy that finally resulted in the location of the capital city on the Potomac, going at some length into the struggles that were made by the different states for the honor and quoting from debates in congress to show the feeling which the question had aroused. Particular reference was made to the political shrewdness displayed by Hamilton and Jefferson in connection with its final location. Hamilton's financial measure for the assumption by the nation of the debts incurred by the states in maintaining the revolutionary war had failed, and Hamilton, believing that the very existence of the union depended upon its reconsideration and passage, was making strenuous endeavors to accomplish that result. Virginia and the south had voted against it. Hamilton proposed a compromise. Jefferson should help pass the assumption act, and Hamilton, as a quid pro quo, should bring over enough votes to put through the act locating the seat of government on the Potomac. How this was brought about Mr. Payne told in Jefferson's own words and added:

This incident removes some of the glamour which time has thrown over the acts of the "fathers" and reveals them to us as human beings, no better than the politicians of today. Surely it is not the highest type of legislative integrity that characterizes this historical episode, but we can forgive this bit of "log rolling" when we reflect that it saved a threatened rupture of the union.

McComas Pictures the Past.

Senator Louis E. McComas of Maryland, in a brief address, sketched the "History of the First Century of the National Capital." He drew a picture of the scene from Capitol hill 100 years ago when President Adams first visited the place, spoke of the capital city's uncertain growth, the demand for its removal and finally, after the civil war, the dawning of a day of fulfillment. He closed as follows:

In the paved streets and avenues decorated with homes and churches which are triumphs of architecture; in the open areas bright with flowers and fountains; in the circles and parks adorned with statuary and monuments of our heroes on land and sea, of men of science and letters, of our statesmen and jurists; in the long succession of stately public buildings, in the gorgeous congressional library, worthy mansion of letters; in yonder monument to the Father of His Country, "the marble column sublime in its simple grandeur;" in this capitol, on whose first cornerstone the founder of the city laid his hand, this, already the noblest structure in the world, yet destined to be fairer within and grander without, in all these crowning glories of the fairest of all cities, our countrymen acclaim Washington their Delphi, their Mecca. We cherish it, not for the beauty of the now populous city alone, but by the common sympathy that draws all Americans to this spot dedicated to the republic. Each generation has added new interests which touch the imagination, new historic associations which stir American pride. Washington is linked with the memories of the wise and valiant of our race and blood now departed.

Daniel Sponsors the Future.

"The Future of the United States and Its Capital," was the topic assigned to Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. The senator's address was largely an eloquent and patriotic essay. "Ancient history," he said, "had no precedent for the United States of America, and modern history has no parallel. The United States contains the most diversified and assimilative elements that ever composed a great nation. Our domain is the best located. Our longevity projects itself to the farthest reach of human speculation, and the future is gorgeous with every sign of hope and courage." The senator referred to the hearty feelings of friendship the people have for each other, to the valor of the American soldier and to the strength of our electoral system as exhibited by the experience of over a century. "Our only strife," he said, "was over the heritage which empire foisted upon our ancestors against their will and which the republic has removed forever. We are the foremost nation of the world. If our problems be mighty they grow out of our might and have the mighty to deal with them."

Kind words were uttered by the senator in behalf of the proposed enlargement of the White House and an eloquent plea was made for a new building for the patent office, the stand on Capitol hill facing the senate hall, as a companion piece to the congressional library.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts concluded the exercises with a finished and scholarly historical oration.

The exercises were concluded at 6:15. After dissolving the joint session Senator Frye turned the gavel over to Speaker Henderson and the house immediately adjourned.

Reception at Corcoran Valley.

The concluding feature of the celebration was a reception tonight at the Corcoran Art gallery, from 8 to 11 o'clock, attended by the president and several members of his cabinet, governors of the various states and their staffs, who participated in the day's events, and a large contingent of official and resident society. President McKinley, accompanied by Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock and Secretary Cortelyou, arrived about 9:30 o'clock. They were met at the door by the reception committee and were escorted to the balcony. Mr. McKinley was given a hearty reception by the crowd.

Don't Tell

If your hair is coming out badly, don't tell anybody. They will think it so strange you don't buy a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and stop the falling at once. It always restores the color to gray hair, too, all the dark, rich color you had when you were young. It keeps the scalp free from dandruff.

If you do not obtain the benefit you desire from use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

WALKED OUT.

On Food, After Being Given Up.

Lack of knowledge regarding the kind of food to give to people, particularly invalids, frequently causes much distress, whereas when one knows exactly the kind of food to give to quickly rebuild the brain and nerve centers, that knowledge can be made use of.

A young Chicago woman says: "Other instances of the wonderful qualities possessed by Grape-Nuts food are shown in my grandmother's and mother's cases. Grandmother's entire left side became totally paralyzed, from a ruptured capillary of the brain. The doctor said it would be impossible for her to live a week. She could not take ordinary food and we put her on Grape-Nuts, in an effort to do all for her we could.

"To the astonishment of the doctor and the delight of all of us, she slowly rallied and recovered. It was pronounced the first case of the kind on record. The doctor said nothing could have produced this result but food.

"We have been led to use Grape-Nuts because of the effect on mother. She has been troubled with a weak stomach all her life, and the last few years been gradually losing weight and strength. She has tried everything almost that has been recommended by good authority, and until she used Grape-Nuts food, nothing seemed to do her any good. Since taking up Grape-Nuts she has been constantly improving until now she is free from any of the stomach troubles, and is strong and well. Please do not publish my name." Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

NAVY ASKED TO PAY ROYALTY

French Concern Wants Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars for Use of Nickel Steel Armor Process.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Long today heard an argument by General Joseph K. McCammon, representing the Schneider Steel company of Creusot, France, in behalf of their claims for indemnification because of the use by the United States government of nickel-steel armor for warships. During Secretary Whitney's administration when an effort was making to secure for the United States navy the best armor then known, the Schneider company submitted for test in competition with the great armor makers of England a nickel-steel armor plate. This test was conducted at Annapolis and resulted in demonstrating the superiority of the nickel-steel compound. The United States government immediately adopted nickel-steel as a basis for its armor plate, but placed no more orders with the Schneider firm, and our domestic armor makers since then have used that material. First by case-hardening the plates by the Harvey process, and now by the use of the Krupp process, the original nickel-steel plate, simply tempered in an oil bath, has been greatly improved upon and is no longer used in its original form. Still the nickel-steel compound remains the base of all modern armor plates, and the Schneider company is claiming royalties from the United States government to the amount of about $375,000. Secretary Long reserved his decision.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The following pensions were granted:

Issue of November 26:

Nebraska: Original—John H. Wilson, Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Grand Island, $12. Additional—Charles B. Sperry, Beatrice, $12. Increase—William Crosby, Ulysses, $12. War with Spain, Original—Andrew S. Wadsworth, Beatrice, $15.

Iowa: Original—John S. Porter, Cresco, $8; John Hand, Greenfield, $6; Charles F. McKinley, Linden, $6. Increase—Samuel Hopkins, Norway, $17; James Tracy, Larchwood, $8. Reissue—Kanute Stenison, Sioux Rapids, $17. Reissue and Increase—Charles C. White, West Grove, $8. Original widows, etc.—Louisa J. Laughlin, Mount Ayr, $8; Harriet E. McCunn, Clarinda, $8.

South Dakota: Original—Albert C. Putnam, Custer, $8. Additional—John Mannings, Frankfort, $8. Restoration and Reissue—Josiah Allen (deceased), Kidder, $12. Original widows, etc.—Mary E. Helen, Kidder, $12. War with Spain, Original—Edwin E. Hawkins, Sioux Falls, $17.

Montana: Increase—Solomon R. Shrake, Livingston, $8.

Colorado: Original—Robert R. Foster, Twin Lakes, $6.

Hunting the Junta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The British government having formally notified the United States government that it has been unable to locate the reported Philippine junta in Hong Kong, our governmental agencies have been put to work to ascertain where the munitions of war and other supplies which reached the insurgent Filipinos originated. It has now been discovered that the Portuguese settlement of Macao, located on the Chinese coast and convenient to the Philippines, is one point of insurgent activity and probably the abiding place of one of the Filipino juntas. A further investigation is being made, pending which no action has been taken in an international sense.

AFRAID OF BEING FROZEN IN

Uncle Sam Removes All but Two War Vessels from Certain Chinese Waters Before the Freeze-Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With a view to avoiding the danger of having any of our war vessels caught fast in the ice in the gulf of Pe Chi Li at the mouth of the Pei Ho river during the present winter, the Navy department has reduced its representation in that quarter to two ships. One is the Monocacy, which has been ordered into a mud dock in the Pei Ho river, where she will reserve as a station ship. The other vessel is the New Orleans, which has been turned into a dispatch boat for the time being, plying between Shanghai, Che Foo and Taku at regular intervals. The army transport service has landed all of the supplies that are deemed to be necessary to carry General Chaffee's troops comfortably through the winter, so that it will be unnecessary for any of those ships to enter the Pei Ho. General Humphrey, the quartermaster in charge, has established a new base at Shanghai Kwan, which, while located on the gulf of Pe Chi Li, is said to be approachable by shipping all through the winter, and which is connected with Pekin by a fairly good road.

RED HAT FOR IRELAND

Archbishop of Ireland Knows Nothing of His Rumored Promotion to Cardinalate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Bishop McGoldrick of Duluth, who is a suffragan prelate of the St. Paul province, will leave Washington tomorrow after having spent a week here transacting diocesan business. During their stay both have visited President McKinley and several heads of departments. The archbishop said today that his visit to Washington on the present occasion was purely a business trip. When asked concerning his reported prospective elevation to the cardinalate at the approaching consistory in Rome, the archbishop remarked that all such rumors "merit no credence whatever, as nobody knows upon whom the choice of Pope Leo will fall when the consistory meets." The archbishop expressed surprise that his name should be so persistently advanced of late for cardinal honors.

West Point Investigation Thorough.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It was said at the War department today that notwithstanding the inquiry which the house has directed to be made into the case of Cadet Booz, through its special committee, the department will prosecute its own investigation through the board appointed yesterday, headed by Major General Brooke. Confident in the vindication of the military academy at every point, the authorities at the War department feel that they have everything to gain by the fullest publicity of the conditions at West Point and the methods pursued there. So the two inquiries will proceed side by side, though on independent lines.

Senate Session Very Brief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In accordance with the agreement reached yesterday relative to the celebration of the Washington centennial the senate did not meet today until 3 o'clock. Under the agreement reached no business was transacted, except that having direct relation to the special order of the day.

WESTERN PACKING STATISTICS

Hog Receipts Continue Liberal and the Output is Correspondingly Increased.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The Price Current says: There is a continued liberal marketing of hogs. Western packing for last week is 575,000, compared with 570,000 the preceding week and 595,000 last year. From November 1 the total is 3,150,000, against 3,020,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

City.	1900.	1899.
Chicago	1,065,000	1,015,000
Kansas City	355,000	340,000
Omaha	245,000	275,000
St. Joseph	202,000	162,000
St. Louis	235,000	220,000
Indianapolis	184,000	157,000
Milwaukee	172,000	121,000
Cincinnati	102,000	94,000
Ottumwa	79,000	88,000
Cedar Rapids	57,000	30,000
Sioux City	91,000	70,000
St. Paul	85,000	54,000

Bids In Staats Zeitung.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, a leading German newspaper, was sold at auction today to Mrs. Margherita Raster, widow of Herman Raster, who was editor of the paper from 1867 to 1890. The property was bid in for $250,200, subject to a mortgage of $150,000, making the selling price over $200,000. Mrs. Raster was one of the heaviest creditors of the paper. The company will be reorganized at once, it is said, and no interruption of publication will take place.

School Teacher's Headache.

It's not a new variety of headache. It's the old pain consequent on conditions which result from study, confinement, and careless eating. It is only one symptom of a derangement of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures headaches by curing the diseases which cause them.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas. "Bowels were irregular, and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing, for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run-down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and did so with such satisfactory results that before finishing the third bottle I felt perfectly able to undertake the duties attending public school life, and contracted to do so. I most heartily advise those suffering with indigestion and its attendant evils, to give this great medicine a fair trial."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

This community would be shocked to know the number of women who are suffering from kidney trouble, and they think it is female trouble and keep on doctoring months and months, without getting any better. The trouble lies in their kidneys, which are the most important organs in the body. When the kidneys are in a healthy condition, your whole system is in the best of health. Cramer's Kidney Cure cleanses the body from all impurities. Its a preparation made from the choicest of herbs. No chemicals are used. It's a scientific medicine. Care is taken in preparing it. Some of the greatest of advertisers of Cramer's Kidney Cure, are those who have used it and are willing to let the people know of this truly wonderful remedy. Here are a few:

AM A WELL MAN.

Geo. S. Seligsohn, 510 S. 22nd St., Manager for Wollstein & Co., says—"It is with pleasure I tell you what Cramer's Kidney Cure has done for me. Two years ago I was taken with kidney trouble. I tried several physicians who examined me and pronounced my case a very serious one. They prescribed for me and after being in their care for several months, I was getting worse. I tried many kinds of patent medicines, without getting any better. My stomach was weak, my sleep was very poor. I was restless and nervous. I was advised to try Cramer's Kidney Cure, which I today pronounce, has done me more good than all others I have taken and my health today is excellent and I am a well man.

WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT IT.

Omaha, Neb, April 6, 1900.

Last summer I caught a cold which seemed to settle in my kidneys, and affected them badly, so much so, that I was compelled to stay in the house. I tried some kidney medicine that I saw advertised, and it did not help me any. My uncle told me of the great help he had received by using Cramer's Kidney Cure, in a similar case, and I at once bought a bottle. It was indeed a blessing to me, as I am on my feet a large part of the day. Trouble such as I had, affected me seriously, but three bottles of Cramer's cured me entirely, and today I would not be without it for one year's salary.

TOM H. BOWEN,
2211 Cuming Street.

If you cannot get Cramer's Kidney Cure from your druggist, send $1.00 to the "Western Agent Cramer's Chemical Company, Omaha"—who will send you a bottle by express, prepaid. Insist on having Cramer's Kidney Cure. Take no substitute—Send for free sample to

Cramer Chemical Co.,

Albany, New York.

Keep Your Boys at Home.

This is something all wish to accomplish and one of the most efective ways is to have facilities at home for entertaining them and their friends. Last year thoroughly demonstrated to a great many people that our game boards came as near accomplishing the result as anything yet invented.

We are carrying the same boards this year—the Crown and the Archarena combination—and both boards are better than ever. We are also still carrying the Crolard board which has 12 games this year. We wish particularly to call your attention to our two new boards the "Combinola" board which is made in four grades with all the best games of the other boards and some very interesting new ones of its own. These boards have a capacity of 19, 22, 30 and 40 games and you don't want to forget these games are suitable for any age and are just as fascinating for the old as for the young. The "Bombardo" we carry in two grades, one plays 30 games and one plays 50.

We are headquarters for game boards in this city and can show you more variety in boards and a greater range of prices than any one else. Give us a call before buying.

Megeath Stationery Co.

Open evenings. 1308 Farnam Street.

DYSPEPSIA

Pleasant to Take.

"Digests what you eat"

Kodol

Instantly Relieves Permanently Cures

CURE

KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of foods. It will do this without any aid from the stomach. That is why dyspeptics who use it can eat and enjoy all the good food they need while the digestive organs are being restored to health. It can be taken by the most sensitive stomachs.

It can't help but do you good.

Prepared only by E. O. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. 50 cts. and $1. a bottle.
The large size contains 2½ times the small size.

A Splendid Wholesale Location

The building formerly occupied by The Bee at 916 Farnam street will be vacant November 1st. It has four stories and a basement, which was formerly used as The Bee press room. This will be rented very reasonably. If interested, apply at once to C. C. Rosewater, Secretary, Room 100 Bee Building.

Ready November First