

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Secy. Hay Makes an Address Telling Just What It Is.

IT IS BOTH FRANK AND OPEN

Tried to Follow Washington's Policy—Will Never Oppress a Small Nation Nor Fawn to a Great One.

New York, Nov. 19.—The one hundred and thirty-third annual banquet of the chamber of commerce was held at Delmonico's this evening. Covers for 450 were laid in the main banquet room, which was decorated principally with American flags. President Morris K. Jessup presided.

The speaking was opened by President Jessup in a very few words. He then proposed a toast to the memory of William McKinley. It was drunk with all standing and in silence. President Roosevelt's health was then toasted, while the orchestra played "America." During the next toast, that of King Edward of England, the British national anthem was played.

Introducing Secy. Hay, President Jessup proposed a toast to "Our Diplomacy." The secretary was warmly welcomed by the guests, and his speech at various points met with great enthusiasm, especially when he mentioned the name of President McKinley. The speech obtained rapt attention and the applause was deafening while in his peroration he said: "No wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong, or even because it is friendly."

SECY. HAY'S ADDRESS.

I dare to come to you because you have asked me, and he would have wisened it, for he said that our personal feelings should never be considered when they conflict with a public duty. And if I fall immeasurably below the standard to which he has accustomed you, the very comparisons you draw will be a tribute to his memory.

I am asked to say something about our diplomacy. You want from me nothing but the truth, and yet, if I confine myself to the truth, I cannot help feeling that I shall do my profession a wrong in the minds of those who have been in the habit of considering our diplomacy an occult science, as mysterious as alchemy and as dangerous to morals as municipal politics. It must be admitted that this conception of the diplomatic function is not without a certain historical foundation.

AMERICA IS FRANK.

There was a time when diplomacy was a science of intrigue and falsehood, of traps and mines and counter-mines. It may be another instance of that crudelity with which I have often been charged by European critics when I say that I really believe the world has moved onward in diplomacy as in many other matters. In my experience in diplomatic life, which now covers more years than I like to look back upon, and in the far greater record of American diplomacy which I have read and studied I can say without hesitation that we have generally told squarely what we wanted, announced early in negotiations what we were willing to give, and allowed the other side to accept or reject our terms. During the time in which I have been prominently concerned in our foreign relations, I can say that we have been met by representatives of other powers by the same spirit of frankness and sincerity.

As to the measure of success which our recent diplomacy has met with, it is difficult for me to speak. There are two important lines of human endeavor in which men are forbidden even to allude to their success—affairs of the heart and diplomatic affairs.

OUR RULE OF CONDUCT.

But if we are not permitted to boast of what we have done, we can at least say a word about what we have tried to do, and the principles which have guided our action. The briefest expression of our rule of conduct may be perhaps, the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule. With this simple chart we can hardly go far wrong.

I think I may say that our sister republics to the south of us are perfectly convinced of the sincerity of our attitude. They know we desire the prosperity of each of them and peace and harmony among them. We no more want their territory than we covet the mountains of the north. We are grieved and distressed when they are troubled, and when they are in danger, we are among them, but even then we should never think of trying to compose any of those differences unless by the request of both parties to it. Not even our earnest desire for peace among them will lead us to any action which might offend their national dignity or their just sense of independence. We would endow them with all the consideration we claim for ourselves.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

As to what we have tried to do—that we are still trying to do—in the general field of diplomacy, there is no reason for doubt on the one hand or reticence on the other. President McKinley, in his messages during the last four years, has made the subject perfectly clear. We have striven on the lines laid down by Washington, to cultivate friendly relations with all powers, but not to take part in the formation of groups or combinations among them. A position of complete independence is not incompatible with relations involving no friendship alone, but concurrent action as well in independent emergencies. We have kept always in view of the fact that we are pre-eminently a peace-loving people, that our natural interests are in the direction of trade and commerce, that the vast development of our industries imperatively demands that we shall not only retain and confirm our hold on our present markets, but seek constantly by all honorable means, to extend our commercial interests in every practicable direction.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

It is for this reason we have negotiated the treaties of reciprocity which now await action of the Senate; all of them conceived in the traditional American spirit of protection to our own industries and yet mutually advantageous to ourselves and our neighbors. In the same spirit we have sought successfully to induce all the great powers to unite in a recognition of the general principle of equality or commercial advantage and opportunity in the markets of the world. We believe that a "fair field and no favor" is all we require; and with less than that we cannot be satisfied. If we accept the assurances we have received as honest and genuine, as I certainly do, that equality will not be demanded, and the result may be left to American genius and energy.

We consider our interests in the Pacific ocean as great now as those of any other power, and destined to be in definite development. We have opened our doors to the people of Hawaii; we have accepted the responsibility of the Philippines which Providence imposes on us; we have put an end to the embarrassing condition in which we were in Samoa, and while abandoning none of our commercial rights in the entire group, we have established our flag and our authority in Tutuila, which gives us the finest harbor in the South seas.

PACIFIC CABLE AND CANAL.

Next in order will come a Pacific cable and an isthmian canal for the use of all well disposed people, but under exclusive American ownership and American control—both of which great enterprises President McKinley and President Roosevelt have been of energetic and consistent champions.

Sure as we are of our rights in these matters, convinced as we are of the authenticity of the vision which has led us thus far and still beckons us forward, I can yet assure you that so long as the administration of your affairs remains in hands as strong and skillful as those to which they have been and are now confided, there will be no more surrender of our rights than there will be violation of the rights of others.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT.

The President to whom you have given your invaluable trust and confidence, like his now departed predecessor, is an incapable of bullying a strong power as he is of wringing a weak one. He feels and knows—for he has not tested it in the currents of heady fight, as well as in the tolls of work of administration—that the nation over whose destinies he presides has a giant's strength in the works of war as in the works of peace.

But that consciousness of strength brings with it no temptation to do injury to any power on earth, the proudest or the humblest. We frankly confess we seek the friendship of all the powers; we want to trade with all the powers; we are conscious of resources that will make our commerce a source of advantage to them and also profit to ourselves. But no wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong, or even because it is friendly.

A TEXT TELLS OUR ATTITUDE.

The attitude of our diplomacy may be indicated in a text of scripture which Franklin—the first and greatest of our diplomats—tells us passed through his mind when he was at the court of Versailles. It was a text his father used to quote to him in the old candle shop in Boston when he was a boy:

"Beast thou a man diligent in his business, thou shalt stand before kings." Let us be diligent in our business and we shall stand, you see not crawl, nor swag—stand, as a friend and equal, asking nothing, putting up with nothing but what is right and just among powers, in the great democracy of nations.

After he concluded Secy. Hay was obliged several times to thank the applause accorded him by the dinner.

Gov. Odell spoke to the toast, "The State of New York," and Mayor-elect Low replied to the toast, "The City of New York."

CHOCATE'S RESPONSE.

Joseph H. Choate, ambassador to the court of St. James, was next introduced. After the applause had subsided he spoke with his usual eloquence, dwelling mostly on the recent visit of the delegates of the New York chamber of commerce to London, and on the sympathy that had been shown by the British people at the time of the death of President McKinley, and said that not only had the sympathy been manifested almost every hour for days for the event by royalty, but that all classes were quite as sorrowful. In view of these facts Mr. Choate thought this government justified in thinking that England's grief was an expression of national sympathy.

SENATOR McLAURIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Choate was followed by Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who spoke to the toast of "The Monroe Doctrine of the Twentieth Century." The senator's address was very well received and he was frequently applauded. Senator McLaurin elucidated the McKinley doctrine to be as follows:

First—That as our own manifold productions largely exceeded home consumption, the expansion of territory, trade and commerce was the only means of securing markets for our surplus products.

Second—That as a nation with a firmly established constitutional government and enlarged national obligations we could no longer abstain from participation in the affairs of the world but must take our share of the responsibility.

Third—That while maintaining the doctrine that no government on the American continent must be interfered with or controlled by any European power, yet we must cultivate friendly relations with them and be prepared to seek and control our share of the trade of the world.

Fourth—That we should not and could not as a nation safely shrink full performance of all the responsibilities cast upon us, but must move forward to the fulfillment of our national destiny.

"The propositions embraced in this doctrine," said the speaker, "will be to the twentieth century what the Monroe doctrine was to the nineteenth. If, as Americans, we would enjoy the commercial fruits we need and desire, we must like individuals, make national ventures and heroic efforts."

CUMMINS ON RECIPROCITY.

Gov.-elect Albert B. Cummins of Iowa followed Senator McLaurin. He said in part:

Reciprocity, in so far as it modifies or abrogates duties upon non-compulsive products imported into the United States is so plainly for the benefit of both the American producer and the consumer that there can be no controversy.

COFFEE COMPLEXION.

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself. I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for."

When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it entirely in place of coffee.

I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that the coffee caused the trouble. Please omit my name from public print."—Mrs. 2081 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The name of this lady can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Most had complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach, and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee quantity. The food coffee furnishes the grain parts of the natural grains from the field that nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a general healthy condition of the body.

"I PRESCRIBE PE-RU-NA

For Catarrh," Says Dr. George C. Havener, of Washington, D. C.



George C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes: "The Peru Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found it to be beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—GEORGE C. HAVENER.

Many doctors and nurses prescribe Peru in all catarrhal derangements. From the private prescription of the famous catarrh specialist, Dr. S. B. Hartman, Peru has become of world-wide fame.

A DOCTOR'S PHILANTHROPY.

Thousands of Chronic Catarrh Patients Under Free Treatment.

Wherever Dr. Hartman is known the name of Peru has become a household word. It is safe to say that no medicine in existence is used by so many families as Peru. This is especially true of this time of the year when the people are liable to catarrhal affections, coughs, colds, la grippe, etc.

Peru has secured more cases of chronic catarrh than all other medicines combined. The great majority of those who use it buy the remedy themselves, using it according to directions, not even reporting their case to Dr. Hartman until after they are entirely cured.

But now that a limited number of cases can secure the personal attention of Dr. Hartman free of charge, it is not to be wondered at that many prefer to do so. Peru never fails to cure catarrh when properly used.

Mr. George A. Garvin, 18 Spring Gar-

den, Halifax, N. S., is Vice President of the Halifax Camera Club, Lieutenant of Ramblers' Cycle Club, of Halifax. He writes: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to speak in high praise of Peru, especially valuable in cases of catarrh, so frequent during the winter season in this country. I have used it myself with fine results; also in my family and found that it has saved me many times its cost in doctor bills."

"Peru is not only a cure for cold, but a splendid preventative. I know of no medicine, patent or otherwise, which is so powerful to remove disease from the system."—Geo. A. Garvin.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Columbia universities. He will also lecture in Chicago and Washington on social economy. M. Hughes Leroux has accepted the appointment of Hyde lecturer at Harvard and will sail for America in February.

A NOTORIOUS CROOK ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Robert Thorn, alias Lisholm, who, posing as a son of the lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland, was arrested last Saturday in Portland, Ore., for passing forged checks in that city, turns out to be a man wanted here for robbery and for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Thorn is known to the local police under the various names of C. Ogilvie Kemper, Robert Williams, E. Lackey and Kinsey Brown.

Capt. of Detectives Seymour will endeavor to have him brought here for trial.

Mamie Cunningham Murder.

New York, Nov. 20.—The murder of Mamie Cunningham, the school girl of this city on Memorial day, 1896, has just come up again in the courts through the discharge of Frank Farrell, the suspected murderer, by Recorder Goff in general sessions. The girl was found beaten to death in the basement of her home, Farrell was arrested soon after the murder and on trial, the jury disagreeing, was released on \$1,000 bail. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor reported to Recorder Goff that he had been investigating the case; that no new evidence had been discovered; that there was not sufficient to permit placing the defendant on trial again and recommended the defendant's dismissal. Accordingly Farrell was honorably discharged.

Lord Roberts' Reception.

London, Nov. 20.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says that Lord Roberts' horse guards' reception was well attended yesterday and he was heartily cheered by the crowd outside. There was no evidence that England had another Dreyfus affair in the Buller episode. Courtesy and commendation were exchanged and good feeling prevailed. Military officers have not held Lord Roberts responsible for Gen. Buller's downfall since his removal was Mr. Brodrick's act, sanctioned with reluctance by the king. All talk about a libel suit has dribbled out and military experts are beginning to doubt whether the war office will published the text of the Colenso telegram to Ladysmith.

Marshall Field Going to New York.

New York, Nov. 20.—A real estate deal involving the sale of the immense New York theater property which within a year's time will have been converted into a mammoth dry goods store for Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, is now on, says the Journal and Advertiser. The Sire brothers who control the theater practically have been offered more than \$2,000,000 for the site they now hold and unless some hitch in the pending arrangement for the transfer comes within a few days, the immense deal will be all closed and the Chicago dry goods firm will make preparations to alter the building within a year's time, so as to open one of the largest stores in the world on the present theater site.

Deaths in South African Camps.

New York, Nov. 20.—According to the Tribune's London correspondent the Daily News endeavors to show that the government's monthly returns which purport to give an accurate record of the deaths in the South African camps at regular intervals, visited every three or four hours and watched for symptoms. Records will be made and the results will be given to the board of health.

Distinguished Frenchmen Coming.

New York, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says: M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, intends to sail on Nov. 21 for Cuba, whence, after a short visit to the interior of the island, he will return to his post at Washington. M. Leopold Mabileau, director of the Musee Sociale, and professor at the Conservatory des Arts et Metiers, will sail early in January for America to give a series of lectures at Harvard and

A DISCOVERY

IN ASTRONOMY

It Establishes the Correctness of The Nebular Theory.

MADE BY PROF. RITCHEY.

Obtains Photographic Evidence of Evolution Among the Planetary Bodies.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Prof. G. W. Ritchey, of the Yerkes observatory, is reported to have made a discovery in astronomy, which will make himself and the observatory famous. The discovery, in brief, is the proof of what is known as the nebular theory, and Prof. Ritchey appears to have reduced to a matter of certainty what has heretofore been merely a brilliant hypothesis. It is claimed that he has done this in obtaining photographic evidence of evolution among the planetary bodies.

The Yerkes observatory is part of the University of Chicago, though located at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wis. It was endowed by Chas. T. Yerkes of this city. Prof. Ritchey's observations, it is claimed, not only prove the truth of the celebrated nebular theory of creation announced by the famous Frenchman, La Place, and of the widely entertained belief that the solar system, and even star clusters have been formed by millions of years of slow evolution from great bodies of gaseous matter floating in the inconceivable abysses of space, but also prove that a nebula, with a star for a nucleus, changes its shape and the quantity of light it emits, and that these changes are so rapid as to be observable within the compass of a few hours.

Astronomers have long believed that the nebulae were the matrices of solar systems and star clusters like our own, but no observer had been able to see the slightest sign of change in the structure. This has now been done by Prof. Ritchey, who is busily engaged in preparing for the technical journals an announcement of his discovery.

The celestial object upon which Prof. Ritchey has made his observations is the mysterious star Nova of Perseus, which suddenly appeared last February in the northern sky. Its light rapidly increased until it became a star of the first magnitude. Then it gradually faded away until now it is only of the sixth magnitude. At present it is altogether invisible to the unaided vision. On the night of Sept. 20, Prof. Ritchey photographed Nova of Perseus by means of the 24-inch reflector at the observatory. The negative disclosed the fact that the star was surrounded by a nebula, a fact which had not previously been shown by another observer. But on the plate made by Prof. Ritchey after an exposure of three hours and fifty minutes there were two fairly dense wisps of nebula toward the west with a curve to the north, merging into the convolutions of the nebula. This was a startling fact, but Prof. Ritchey waited patiently for a favorable night to secure another negative. The opportunity came last Wednesday night, Nov. 13, when for several hours Prof. Ritchey exposed his plate to the light of the mysterious star. When he looked at the negative he observed a fact in which he recognized the proof so long sought and so ardently wished for by observers everywhere. The spots of density in the west field of the nebulae had moved.

Now observers had this amazing fact been found, and Prof. Ritchey, who at once saw the immeasurable importance of the discovery he had made, was gratified beyond words.

Direct Steamer Service to Australia.

New York, Nov. 20.—Messrs. Norton and Sons, agents for the American & Australian Steamship line, announce that, owing to the demand for a direct steamship service to Western Australia, this line will dispatch the steamer Workford in December for Fremantle as their first sailing in this direct service. The business in Western Australia has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to sailing vessels, and parcels going forward by steamer have had to be made almost entirely by trans-shipment.

Mackay in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—John W. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable company, has arrived here from New York and will spend the winter on the coast.

NEW GREEN GOODS SCHEME.

Secret Service Experts Working to Discover Its Details.

New York, Nov. 20.—According to the Journal and Advertiser the best men in the United States secret service and the cleverest inspectors in the post-office department are at present working in the attempt to discover the details of a new green goods scheme which was worked, until a week ago, from Manhattan and which is at present being operated from Jersey City and Chicago. The victims are second, third and fourth class postmasters who do not dare complain to the authorities. It is known that since the 1st of July more than a thousand postmasters



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A GREAT MAN'S IDEA.

GENIUS, as Ruskin defines it, is simply a superior power of seeing. Have you the genius to see how important an element in the success of your house-keeping is the use of Ivory Soap? Judged by the work it does Ivory is the cheapest soap in America to-day. It is harmless. Embroideries, laces and delicate stuffs should be washed only with Ivory Soap.

town company has been established for over fifty years and has laid most of the deep ocean cables throughout the world, so that it understands perfectly just how the work should be accomplished.

The New Steel Plate Company has assured us that they will complete the cable and have it here in seven months. Just as soon as this section, extending to the Sandwich Islands, is complete and out of the way, we shall commence work on another section, this will connect the Hawaiian Islands with the Philippines. Our station there will probably be on the island of Luzon, near or in Manila. We have not decided on that point yet, nor have we fixed our schedule of rates, but I may say, in speaking of rates, that we shall reduce them to a reasonable figure. We expect to have the work completed in about two or three years. The estimated cost of the undertaking is about \$15,000,000, but we have capitalized our company at only \$3,000,000, because we prefer to increase capitalization as we proceed rather than use such a large figure at the beginning."

Mr. Ward said it was expected that the new cable would allow of the transmission of messages in nearly four hours less time than required at present.

Parliamentary Procedure Plans.

New York, Nov. 20.—Commenting on parliamentary plans of procedure, the London correspondent of the Tribune says: "It is expected that parliament will be opened on Jan. 16 by the king in person. The government will at the earliest possible moment introduce a bill for the reform of the procedure in the house of commons."

Reichsrath Situation Critical.

New York, Nov. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says the situation in the reichsrath due to violent conflicts going on outside is a critical one. A leading paper of Prague says all the efforts of the government and German party will be in vain. If no action is taken with the purpose of prolonging the present situation, which is an intusio to the linguistic rights of the Czechs.

Largest Office Building in World.

New York, Nov. 20.—The London Times and the New York Times announce that the largest office building in the world will be the one the Anglo-American syndicate proposes to erect on the Strand. It will have thirteen elevators, operating day and night. The building will contain 6,000 offices and there will be a huge rotunda under a lofty dome. The London building laws at present do not permit skyscraping.

New Grand Vizier Begins Work.

New York, Nov. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says Said Pasha began his duties as grand vizier yesterday (Tuesday). His appointment is regarded with favor by all the diplomats except those of Russia, says the correspondent. All recognize the enormous difficulty of his task, the whole administration being disorganized and the provinces being in a state of social disintegration.

Letter From a Boer Woman.

New York, Nov. 20.—The London Times and New York Times publish translations of letters, written by a violently anti-British Boer woman to her father and mother from the concentration camp near Pietermaritzburg. The writer says she is comfortably housed, is not compelled to work and is well clothed and well fed. Kaf-fers do all the work and the Boer women can play tennis all day if they like.

Will Meet American Competition.

New York, Nov. 20.—Germany is not going to sit down quietly under the loss of its commerce, says the London Tribune's correspondent. The merchants of the great Rhine district of the Rhine have determined to leave no stone unturned to meet American competition. The first thing they have decided upon is the canalization of the Moselle and Saar, by which the means they hope to lessen the cost of transport to the coast. The scheme is to cost 7,000,000 marks, and will take a few years to complete.

PACIFIC CABLE CO.

Reasons Why Contract Was Given to An English Company.

New York, Nov. 20.—Mr. Geo. Ward, first vice president of the Commercial Cable company, said in an interview when asked why the contract for a Pacific cable had not been awarded to an American company:

"The Commercial Cable company would have been very happy to give an American company its contracts, but there is no company in the United States that could, we felt, perform the work. They have not the machinery and could not afford to have the work of laying the cable take the form of an experiment. The Silver-

GIRLS

Batesville, Ala., July 11, 1900.

I am using Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught and I feel like a different woman already. I am going to continue using your medicines and am now advising every suffering woman to use them. Several ladies here keep the medicines in their homes all the time. I have three girls and they are using it with me. Mrs. KATE BROWDER.

The coming of womanhood is the great functional crisis of a woman's life. Mothers who recall their own experiences will make every effort to see that their daughters meet it right. Girls who have the benefit of

WINE OF CARDUI

at the age of puberty, develop into healthy, attractive women. The Wine helps a girl to form correct menstrual habits, and upon her early menstrual habits depends the health she will have for all her life. It relieves her of headache and backache and irregular periods, so common at this time. Under its soothing influence she quietly acquires the dignity of womanhood to the freshness and charm of girlhood with no shock to her sensitive system. For every trying crisis in a woman's life Wine of Cardui is the medicine to use. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Stanton Depot, Tenn., June 8, 1900.

I want to return you a thousand thanks for what Wine of Cardui has done for my daughter. She is up and all right. After four months' treatment the doctors had done her no good. She fell in weight from 128 to 108 pounds. Now she weighs more than ever. She is taking the wine yet but she has only used six bottles. MATTHEW TAYLOR.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chastanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

