[illegible] guns had barely finished when his [illegible] reached the west stairway of the War College terrace. The entire assemblage arose as he ascended the grand esplanade and remained standing until the master of ceremonies, Major General Gillespie, had escorted him to his seat in the front row of the President's stand and directly to the right of the statue. The President's flag had been hoisted over the stand as soon as the first gun of his salute had boomed forth. It was lowered as the President left and was returned to the White House in the custody of his escorting troop of cavalry.

The official programme began with the invocation by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington. Major General Gillespie then addressed the ambassador, briefly expressing his pleasure in presiding over the ceremony.

THE UNVEILING IMPRESSIVE.

As he closed, Major General Gillespie turned to the ambassadress and offering her his arm, escorted her to the edge of the statue, where were fastened the silken cords attached to the American and German flags, in which it was shrouded. Gripping the cords firmly, one in each hand, the ambassadress had but to give one tug before the silken folds loosened from around the figure of Frederick the Great. Straightway, twenty trumpeters of the army drawn up in front of the President's stand sounded a military blare of welcome—one prolonged note—and as the flags slowly parted, the American to the right and the German to the left, the Marine Band struck up the German national anthem. Instead of falling to the pedestal, the flags, by an ingenious device, were hoisted to the top of flag poles on either side of the statue and unfurled to the breeze amid the inspiring melody of the German hymn. The ambassadress was gowned in gray velvet and wore a hat of chinchilla.

Lieutenant General von Loewenfeld was then presented by the master of ceremonies and, as the special commissioner of the German Emperor, transferred the statue to the custody of his majesty's personal envoy, Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador.

Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, presented a striking appearance in his sky blue uniform with silver trimmings and high boots and wearing the tartar cap of ermine adorned in front with a white aigrette. He was introduced by Major General Gillespie, and, accepting the custody of the statue from the special commissioner, formally presented the gift on behalf of the Emperor to the American people through their President, whom the ambassador thus addressed:

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH.

"Mr. President: The hearty and truly sincere welcome which Prince Henry of Prussia met throughout the United States during his visit in February, 1902, has left a deep and lasting impression on the German Emperor and on the German people. The citizens of the United States showed Prince Henry the true manner of American hospitality and where he appeared, he received a greeting which did not merely come from the lips, but which had the true ring of the heart.

"In many addresses, with which the Prince was honored, the name of Frederick the Great was conspicuous. It was emphasized that the Prince's ancestor had shown himself a staunch and true friend of those people who now were welcoming the descendent on their own soil. It was pointed out that Frederick the Great had proved America's friend at a time when the young republic was in the course of her formation, weathering many storms and perils. Thus it was this dauntless Hohenzollern, the father of Germany, who laid the cornerstone on which the friendship between the two countries might securely rest.

"Emperor William followed with keen interest the movement of his brother in America and was profoundly touched by the attitude of undisguised friendship and good will which characterized every step of the Prince, who returned to Germany as the true interpreter of the true American spirit.

"In order to give this visit, which had terminated under such happy auspices, a lasting memorial, Emperor William called on the genius of Germany's most renowned sculptor to create a statue of his ancestor. This statue he has sent across the seas as a gift of friendship to the American people. We now behold it on the pedestal from which it is destined to watch the men who in the magnificent building, soon to adorn these grounds, are to be instructed in those sciences which the military genius of Prussia's soldier king so marvelously perfected.

"May the spirit of this hero inspire those men who are to stand as the pillars of the future army of the United States with those qualities which made the iron Hohenzollern great among leaders and which alone render armies mighty and invincible.

"Mr. President, by order of the German Emperor I have the honor of asking you to accept this statue as a token of His Majesty's and the German people's sincere friendship for the people of America."

The last notes of "Die Wacht Am Rhein" were drowned in the enthusiastic greeting given the President as he arose and advanced to the edge of the stand to deliver his address of acceptance. The President's address follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ambassador: Through you I wish on behalf of the people of the United States to thank His Majesty, the German Emperor, and the people of Germany for the gift to the nation which you have just formally delivered to me. I accept it with deep appreciation of the friendly regard which it typifies for the people of this republic both on the part of the Emperor and on the part of the German people. I accept it not merely as the statue of one of the half dozen greatest soldiers of all time, and therefore peculiarly appropriate for placing in this War College, but I accept it as the statue of a great man, whose life was devoted to the service of a great people, and whose deeds hastened the approach of the day when a united Germany should spring into being.

As a soldier Frederick the Great ranks in that very, very small group which includes Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal in antiquity, and Napoleon, and possibly Gustavus Adolphus, in modern times. He belonged to the ancient and illustrious house of Hohenzollern, which, after playing a strong and virile part in the middle ages, and after producing some men, like the Great Elector, who were among the most famous princes of their time, founded the royal house of Prussia two centuries ago, and at last in our own day established the mighty German Empire as among the foremost of world powers. We receive this gift now at the hands of the present Emperor, himself a man who has markedly added to the luster of his great house and his great nation, a man who has devoted his life to the welfare of his people, and who, while keeping ever ready to defend the rights of that people, has also made it evident in emphatic fashion that he and they desire peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth.

It is not my purpose here to discuss at length the career of the mighty king and mighty general whose statue we have just received. In all history no other great commander save only perhaps Hannibal fought so long against such terrible odds, and while Hannibal finally failed, Frederick finally triumphed. In almost every battle he fought against great odds, and he almost always won the victory. When defeated he rose to an even greater altitude than when victorious. The memory of the Seven Years' war will last as long as there lives in mankind the love of heroism, and its operations will be studied to the minutest detail as long as the world sees a soldier worthy of the name. It is difficult to know whether to admire most victories of Leuthen and Prague, Rossbach and Zorndorf, or the heart-breaking campaigns after Kunersdorf, when the great King, after having been beaten to the ground by the banded might of Europe, yet rose again and by an exhibition of skill, tenacity, energy, and daring such as had never before been seen united in one person, finally wrested triumph from defeat. Not only must the military scholar always turn to the career of Frederick the Great for lessons in strategy and tactics; not only must the military administrator always turn to his career for lessons in organizing success; not only will the lover of heroism read the tales of his mighty feats as long as mankind cares for heroic deeds, but even those who are not attracted by the valor of the soldier must yet, for the sake of the greatness of the man, ponder and admire the lessons taught by his undaunted resolution, his inflexible tenacity of purpose, his far-sighted grasp of lofty possibilities, and his unflinching, unyielding determination in following the path he had marked out. It is eminently fitting that the statue of this iron soldier, this born leader of men, should find a place in this War College, for when soldierly genius and soldierly heroism reach the highest point of achievment the men in whom they are displayed grows to belong not merely to the nation from which he sprang, but to all nations capable of showing, and therefore capable of appreciating, the virile and masterful virtues which alone make victors in those dread struggles where resort is at last had to the arbitrament of arms.

But, Mr. Ambassador, in accepting the statue given us today through you from the German Emperor, I accept it not merely because it is the statue of a mighty and terrible soldier, but I accept it as a symbol of the ties of friendship and good will which I trust as the years go on will bind ever closer together the American and the German peoples. There is kinship of blood between the two nations. We of the United States are of mixed stock. In our veins runs the blood of almost all the peoples of middle, northern, and western Europe. We already have a history of which we feel that we have the right to be legitimately proud, and yet our nationality is still in the formative period. Nearly three centuries have elapsed since the landing of the English at Jamestown marked the beginning of what has since grown into the United States.

During these three centuries streams of newcomers from many different countries abroad have in each generation contributed to swell the increase of our people. Soon after the English settled in Virginia and New England, the Hollander settled at the mouth of the Hudson and the Swede at the mouth of the Delaware. Even in colonial days the German element had become very strong among our people in various parts of this country; the Irish element was predominant in the foothills of the Alleghenies, French Huguenots were numerous. By the time of the Declaration of Independence that process of fusion which has gone on ever since was well under way. From the beginning of our national history men of German origin or German parentage played a distinguished part in the affairs both of peace and of war. In the Revolutionary war one of the leading generals was Muhlenburg, an American of German descent, just as among the soldiers from abroad who came to aid us one of the most prominent was the German Steuben. Muhlenburg was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives; and the battle which in the Revolution saved the valley of the Mohawk to the American cause was fought under the lead of the German, Herkimer. As all the different races here tend rapidly to fuse together, it is rarely possible after one or two generations to draw a sharp line between the various elements; but there is no student of our national conditions who has failed to appreciate what an invaluable element in our composite stock the German is. Here on this platform, Mr. Ambassador, among those present today are many men partly or wholly of German blood, and among the officers of the army and navy who have listened to you and who now join with me in greeting you there are many whose fathers or grandfathers were born in Germany, and not a few who themselves first saw the light there.

Each nation has its allotted tasks to do, each nation has its peculiar difficulties to encounter; and as the peoples of the world tend to become more closely knit together alike for good and for evil, it becomes ever more important to all that each should prosper, for the prosperity of one is normally not a sign of menace but a sign of hope for the rest. Here on this continent we feel as absolutely certain that the different peoples coming to our shores should not remain separate but should fuse into one, our unceasing effort is so to strive to keep and profit by the good that each race brings to our shores, and at the same time to do away with its evil and religious antipathies among the various stocks. In both efforts we have met with an astonishing measure of success. As the years go by it becomes not harder but easier to live in peace and good will among ourselves, and I firmly believe that it will also become not harder but easier to dwell in peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth. A young people, a people of composite stock, we have kinship with many different nations. But we are identical with none of them, and are developing a separate national stock as we have already developed a separate national life. We have in our veins the blood of the Englishman and the Irishman, the German and the Frenchman, the Scotchman, the Dutchman, the Scandinavian, the Italian, the Magyar, the Finn, the Slav, so that to each of the great powers of the Old World we can claim a more or less distant kinship by blood; and to each strain of blood we owe some peculiar quality in our national life or national character. As such is the case it is natural that we should have a peculiar feeling of nearness to each of many peoples across the water. We most earnestly wish not only to keep unbroken our friendship for each, but so far as we can without giving offense by an appearance of meddling, to seek to bring about a better understanding and a broader spirit of fair-dealing and toleration among all nations. It has been my great pleasure, Mr. Ambassador, in pursuance of this object, recently to take with you the first steps in the negotiation of a treaty of friendly arbitration between Germany and the United States.

In closing, let me thank you, and through you the German Emperor and the German people, for this statue, which I accept in the name of the American people; a people claiming blood kinship with your own; a people owing much to Germany; a people which, though with a national history far shorter than that of your people, nevertheless, like your people, is proud of the great deeds of its past, and is confident in the majesty of its future. I most earnestly pray that in the coming years these two great nations shall move on toward their several destinies knit together by ties of the heartiest friendship and good will.

Led by the President, the assemblage arose and with uncovered heads remained standing throughout the playing of "America" by the Marine Band.

By special request of the President, Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, then delivered a brief address.

Charlemagne Tower, the American ambassador to Germany, was presented, after the playing of "Hail Columbia" and made a few appropriate remarks.

CLOSE OF THE CEREMONIES.

The benediction ws pronounced by Rev. Paul A. Menzel, pastor of Concordia Lutheran church.

Again the assemblage stood uncovered while the band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," which closed the official ceremony.

After congratulating the German ambassador and shaking hands with the foreign ambassadors, the President and his party left the esplanade, followed by the German ambassador and his party and Lieutenant General Loewenfeld and his party. In the inverse order in which they came, the Presidential cavalcade leading, the official procession was reformed and left the Washington barracks, while the field batteries were firing the second presidential salute of 21 guns.

No more appropriate site for the gift of Emperor William could have been found than that selected for it on the grand esplanade of the Army War College at the Washington barracks, overlooking the Potomac river. It is this part of Washington which was the official center in the time of the first President and here the army will have a magnificent War College, on the esplanade of which, besides the statue of Frederick the Great will stand statues of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon, the four great military geniuses of the world's history.

THE STATUE.

The Emperor's gift is a replica in bronze of the statue which stands in his palace at Potsdam, the original being the work of the sculptor Professor Cuhnes. The statue is of heroic size, standing more than seven feet. It is mounted on a pedestal of massive granite. Frederick is standing erect, his right hand resting on his military staff and he looks sharply ahead. The sculptor has vividly portrayed the powerful vigor which was so striking a characteristic of the German chieftain.

The German officers cordially congratulated Lieutenant General Chaffee upon the appearance of the troops participating in the unveiling exercises. These troops consisted of the following:

The Engineer Band, Washington Barracks; Second Battalion Engineers; Company A, Hospital Corps; Company E, Signal Corps; Third and Fourth Batteries Field Artillery; Seventeenth and Forty-Fourth Companies Coast Artillery, Ft. Washington; One Hundred and Third Company Coast Artillery, Fort Howard, Md.; Twenty-first and Thirty-Ninth Companies Coast Artillery, Ft. McHenry, Md.; Fourth Band, Artillery Corps, Sixth, Thirteenth, Forty-First, and Seventy-Third Companies Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Virginia; Companies G and H, Eighth Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y. city; and two companies of blue jackets and two companies of marines, the former from the Hartford, ordered to Washington for the unveiling and the latter from the navy yard, Washington.

THE INTELLIGENT BEETLE.

He Ranks High as a Thinker Among the Insect Species.

New York Tribune.

Down in the South the orange growers are following in the steps of the California growers in ridding their trees of the scale. They have invited the useful ladybird, or ladybug, to come over to help them. The ladybird exterminated the pest in California. This pretty little creature with the disagreeable smell is one of the 150,000 different species of beetles. Like all of the other insects this one with the feminine name plays a part in maintaining what the talent of all the elements which make up this complex earth would call the balance of life. It is one of the bugs that eats a bug," etc., and itself is eaten, the whole, being somewhat like the house that Jack built." The entomologist has a hard time enough of it, for it is estimated that there are more than 5,000 different species of insects—more than are to be found of all the other groups of land animals together. In the course of his study of these six-legged creatures with their strange metamorphoses he meets with many strange looking creatures which do strange things.

There are said to be more beetles than any other order of insects. They range in size from the mighty Hercules beetle six inches long to little fellows so small that a microscope is needed to learn anything about them. Some of them are ferocious, indeed. Such is the tiger beetle. Many of them are cannibals. Some were believed once to be possessors of everlasting life—every season rising from the ground phoenix-like.

Fanciful stories have been told about the Hercules beetle with his three-inch horn. He lives in South America. According to one writer, he overindulges now and then in an inebriating cup. These immense insects, he declares, sometimes gather on the limb of the mahogany tree to suck its juices. They slowly rasp off the rind with their horns until they come to the juicy interior. The juice they drink until they become intoxicated and fall senseless to the ground. Another observer tells a tale which caps this. They saw off limbs, this one calmly asserts. The operation is accompanied by a noise exactly like that of a knife grinder holding steel against the stone of the wheel.

There is more than one beetle armed with a disagreeable odor. One is the sex beetle. This beetle is said to very numerous and very useful. The largest and most familiar member of the family is known as the "devil's coach horse." This cognomen was suggested by his repulsive aspect, disgusting odor and generally ferocious nature. He is a dull black, narrow and a little over an inch long. One may often see him waddling along a pathway ever ready to accept a challenge. A walking stick placed near him is sufficient to stir him up. Instantly he faces around to the intruder, opening a formidable pair of sickle shaped jaws and bending the under part of his body over his back, as if to suggest that, like a scorpion, he carries a sting in his tail. There is no sting, however, but a weapon almost as effective. This is nothing more than a pair of soft yellow vesicles, which can be protruded at will. From them floats a most abominable odor. He needs only a small amount of provocation to bring this battery into action.

He is not the only beetle oddly armed. There is the bombarder. He is small, but carries about with him a piece of artillery. It is not exactly what might be termed a "Long Tom," but it might be described as a "stern chaser." He provides a liquid which is so volatile that when it comes in contact with the open air it explodes with a slight report, leaving a cloud of thin smoke. This fluid is capable of staining the human skin black, and to deeply that it cannot be got rid of for several days. It will also burn. When a number of these beetles are found together and they are disturbed the scene suggests a battlefield in miniature. A fusillade will be continued for some time. The enemy which the little fellow most fears is one of his own kind, a larger carabus. The big fellow is heard advancing from the rear. With jaws extended he runs rapidly toward his victim. Before him are extended his antennae, feeling for his prey. The little fellow stands his ground until the carabus is almost upon him. Suddenly the head of the larger beetle is hidden in a little cloud of vapor and a tiny report is heard. A second report quickly follows the first.

The big beetle starts back in astonishment. His antennae are seen to wave above the cloud and swing to the rear. Like the dog retreating with his tail between his legs, the beetle has assumed a different attitude towards his enemy, and this is the signal of the change. Before he recovers from his ludicrous predicament he has fallen toward the rear almost as rapidly as he had previously advanced, and his prey has escaped.

One beetle is credited with having solved a certain geometrical problem long before man did it. Whatever his everyday name may be, his scientific is Rhynchites Betuloe. L. Huygens, the great mathematical genius, was the first one to exploit the problem in his "Horologium Oscillatorium," in 1673. The little beetle in making a case for her eggs has learned how to adapt to her ministrations the involute and evolute. The purpose the two curves of higher mathematics is that of constructing from a given involute the corresponding evolute, a problem which involves a most complicated combination of differential calculus and goemetry.

Some think that the beetle has the power to reason in a limited degree. A German artist, who is declared to have been a man of "strict veracity," has told a story to illustrate this. In a journey through Italy he said he saw a species of the scarabaeus busily engaged in making a pellet of soil for the reception of its egg. This, when it was finished, the beetle rolled to the summit of a small hillock a number of times, each time permitting it to tumble down the side. Apparently this was done for the sake of consolidating it by the addition of earth, which each time adhered to it. In the course of this process the pellet fell into a hole. The beetle was unable to get it out, try hard as it might. After several unsuccessful efforts she went away. Shortly she was observed returning, accompanying by three companions. The four put their shoulders to the pellet, and it was soon out of the depression. This accomplished, the three assistants left the spot and returned to their previous occupation. Evidently the beetle has been able to discover what was necessary, and had been able to communicate her needs to three others of her kind.

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a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better. I got out of bed it's and run down generally, had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not realize that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble but somehow felt from what I read that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, as advertised. There is such a pleasant name to Swamp-Root and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.

Gratefully yours,

MRS. A. L. WALKER.
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MRS. E. AUSTIN.

ed untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me.

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19 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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IN THE MATTER OF J. Y. DOSTER, BANKRUPT. PETITION FOR DISCHARGE AND ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

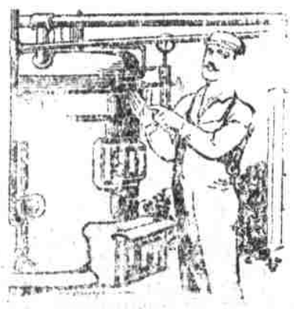
Western Disarict of North Carolina—ss.:

On this 16th day of November, A. D. 1904, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1904, before said court, at Monroe, in said district, at 12 o'clock, noon; and that notice thereof be published in Charlotte Observer, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness, the Hon. James E. Boyd, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Charlotte, in said district, on 18th day of November, A. D. 1904.

H. C. COWLES, Clerk.



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