

ROOSEVELT AT YALE

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED HIS DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

Long List of Distinguished Men Who Were Also Honored—Closing of Bicentennial Celebration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Representatives of many people and creeds, of the letters, professions and of the industries and literature, were honored by Yale University today and in turn paid homage to the great institution of learning, which is celebrating the completion of the second century of its existence, as they marched behind Yale's colors, delegates to the great festival, and participated in the closing functions of the celebration. New Haven was literally Yale chosen. Schools, factories and stores were closed, while the townspeople thronged the streets to do honor to the President of the United States, the guest of the academic institution. The latter October day could not well be imagined.

The closing exercises of the bicentennial were officially commemorative. Classical music, a commemorative poem and a Greek festival hymn, both composed for the occasion, a commemorative address by David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and finally the closing with the bands of honorary degrees of great men, a list of whom affords a roster of monumental fame, constituted the day's exercises. With the dedication of another hall and a favorable reception by the president of the University, the bicentennial of Yale will close. President Roosevelt and party arrived at 2:30. At Farmington a considerable company had gathered to bid him goodbye. There were many people at the stations along the way, and cheering was heard as the President's train rushed through.

The crowd at the station here was a big one, and demonstrative in its welcome to the President. President Hadley, of Yale, and Mayor Studley were on hand to receive the distinguished guest. After a brief exchange of greetings the party entered carriages and the ride toward the university campus was begun. The cortege passed through the streets decorated with blue bunting and under arches of the same color, relieved by festoons of evergreens. The entrance to the university campus was through Phelps gateway, with its orange and white decorative inscriptions of welcome to the President. The President was conducted to Battell Chapel, and after a brief rest there was escorted to his place in the academic procession of learned doctors, masters of arts, distinguished guests of the university and graduates. There were thousands in the line all dressed in academic gowns, many of which were faced with colors indicative of their respective degrees. A way for the procession through the crowds which filled the streets near the campus was made by the military escort.

At 10:30 the parade moved slowly toward the Hyperion Theater, where the commemorative exercises were held. President Roosevelt and President Hadley entered the theater by the main entrance. President of the United States was led by the university's president to the seat of honor directly behind the orator's desk. President Hadley took his seat beside him. On this platform were seated, in order of precedence, the following: Joseph H. Choate, John Hay, Richard Olney, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States; Presidents Eliot, Harvard, Brown, Harper of Chicago, Harrison of Pennsylvania and other college presidents, besides literary men and church men of distinction. Admiral Sampson, appearing in ill health, did not enter with the procession. He made his way to his place through a side door, and leaning on the arm of President W. W. Farnam, was shown to his seat.

The set programme was carried out with precision. David Josiah Brewer, LL. D., Justice of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the commemorative address. Justice Brewer was given a tremendous ovation. Early in his address Justice Brewer elected hearty applause from the audience when he referred to Yale as a place of high learning and of a Washington, whether his name is George or Booker.

The presentation of candidates for honorary degrees occupied about one hour. President Hadley presided over the felicitous in the delicate compliments he conveyed to the distinguished candidates. Secretary John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Chief Justice Fuller, Archbishop Spence, Mark Twain, Senator Lowell and Admiral Sampson received tremendous ovations. The foreigners who were honored with degrees were received with great enthusiasm. When the long list had been finished President Hadley advanced a step or two, and with great impressiveness said: "There yet remains one name."

In an instant the audience was standing. The President of the United States also rose, and the theater rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programmes. With thinking that Yale had chosen for its degree the candidate before him became President. President Hadley announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the President of the United States as a son of Yale. Specially addressing President Roosevelt, President Hadley spoke as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, while you were yet a private citizen, you were made worthy of the degree of LL. D. Since in his providence it has pleased God to give Theodore Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome. He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic spirit, his broad National sympathies and above all his clearness and purity and truth, he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale."

President Roosevelt advanced, bowed profoundly, and tried to speak. Again the audience cheered, and it was fully a minute before he was allowed to proceed. He said: "President Hadley: I have never yet worked at a task worth doing that I did not find myself working shoulder to shoulder with some son of Yale. I have never yet been in a struggle for righteousness and decency that there were not men of Yale to aid me and give me strength and courage. As we walked hither this morning we passed by a gateway which was raised to the memory of a young Yale lad who was hurt to death beside me as he and a great many others like us marched against the guns of the bellicists, and with those memories quick in my mind I thank you from my heart for the honor you have done me, and I thank you doubly for you planned to do me that honor while I was yet a private citizen."

Wilhelm Waldyer, professor of anatomy in the University of Berlin. Franz Carter, for many years president of Williams College. Horace Howard Furness, editor of the various edition of Shakespeare's works. Russell Lee, professor of geology, University of Green in Johns Hopkins University. William Watson Goodwin, professor of Greek literature in Harvard University. Caspar Rene Gregory, professor of New Testament exegesis in the University of Leipzig. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago. Charles Cushing Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. John Hay, Secretary of State. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul. John Lafarge, president of the Society of American Artists. Charles Eliot Norton, professor of the history of art emeritus in Harvard University. Francis Landey Patton, president of Princeton University. Henry Codman Potter, bishop of New York. James Ford Rhodes, author of the "History of the United States From the Compromise of 1850."

Knut Henning Geesellus von Scheele, bishop of Gotland and a member of the Swedish Parliament. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California. Doctor of Literature. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, for many years editor of the Atlantic Monthly. George Washington Cable, author of "Old Creole Days" and other Southern stories. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, author of "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Innocents Abroad," and other stories. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine. William Dean Howells, for many years editor of the Atlantic Monthly, author of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" and other works. Brander Matthews, professor of literature in Columbia University. Thomas Nelson Page, author of "Red Rock," "Chronicle of Reconstruction" and other Southern stories. Woodrow Wilson, professor of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton University.

Doctor of Divinity. Alexander Vets Griswold Allen, professor of church history in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary. George Harris, president of Amherst College, Mass. Maurice, vice-principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. Bradford Paul Raymond, president of Wesleyan University. Edward Dingwall Budge Salmond, professor of systematic theology and exegesis in the Free Church College, Aberdeen. George Williamson Smith, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. James Burrill Angell, president of the University of Michigan. James Coolidge Carter, for many years president of the New York Bar Association. Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James. Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States. Kazuto Hatoyama, professor of law in the University of Tokio. Henry Lee Higginson, fellow of Harvard University. William Peterson, principal of McGill University. Seth Low, for many years president of Columbia University. Hendrik Willem Maartens, professor of international law emeritus in the University of St. Petersburg. John Bassett Moore, Hamilton Fish professor of international law in Columbia University. Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune. Thomas Sampson, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University. James Bradley Thayer, professor of law in Harvard University. James Williams, fellow professor of Lincoln College, Oxford. Marquis Hirobumi Ito, ex-Prime Minister of Japan. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

The concert by the Boston Orchestra, at the Hyperion Theater, took place at 8:00. The program was given in the Woodbridge Hall, the new administration building, presented to the university by the Misses Stokes, was dedicated. President Roosevelt presided. The dedicatory address was delivered by Donald Grant Mitchell, LL. D. (K. Marvell). President Roosevelt did not attend the early afternoon exercises of the celebration. After the exercises of conferring the degrees were completed, he was driven to the home of W. W. Farnam, on Prospect Hill. The crowds almost blocked the streets as the party with its escort passed, and many hundreds awaited after the carriage. After luncheon and a brief rest, the President, accompanied by Professor Harry S. Graves and Mr. Farnam, walked across the street to the Yale school of forestry, and during the afternoon the President also received the members of the Yale varsity football team, including Jack Greenway, an old-time football man, and later a fellow row rider with Colonel Roosevelt, had asked and been cordially granted the privilege of a call. The President left the Yale grounds for the University Hall.

The final function of the bicentennial began at 5 o'clock this evening. The affair was scheduled as a farewell reception to President and Mrs. Hadley, by the presence of the President, who assisted Mrs. and Mrs. Hadley in receiving, lent an impressive touch to the occasion. Though there was no public announcement, a rumor of his coming had spread among the crowd, and a big squad of policemen had some difficulty in restraining them from the celebration. The reception was held in the great dining-hall, or commons, owned by the University Corporation. The building is one of the most magnificent structures. President Roosevelt and Mrs. Hadley stood upon a small raised platform midway on one side of the hall. Commander and Mrs. Cowley and Private Secretary Cortou stood to the rear of the receiving party. Close at hand were Secret Service officers, ushers and policemen, and those in charge of the ceremonies. The purpose was to admit only those wearing badges. These numbered several thousand, and a great number of the general uninvited public managed also to gain entrance. Particularly noticeable was the extreme caution, not only of the officers, but those having the affair in charge, for the adequate protection of the President.

At its conclusion, the President returned to the Farnam residence, where dinner was served at 7:30. Among the guests were President Roosevelt, President Hadley, of Yale; Secretary of State John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to England; Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany; Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Knute Hennig, Gesellus Von Scheele, of Sweden; President Eliot, of Harvard; President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; President Low, of Columbia; President Patton, of Princeton; President Northrup, of the University of Minnesota; Associate Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court; President Federic Maartens, of St. Petersburg; Charles Francis Adams, Whitelaw Reid, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Henry L. Higginson, of Boston; Commander W. S. Cowles, U. S. N.; George B. Cortou and Dr. P. M. Rixey.

Following the banquet, a final reception, beginning at about 9 o'clock, was given at the Farnam residence to a limited number of invited guests. At 10:45 the President re-entered his carriage, and, escorted by mounted police, was driven to the railroad station to the train which reached his car at 10:50. At 11:22, the train sped through the union station as a special for Washington, via Harlem and Jersey City. The United States National Capital at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Bachelor of Laws. John Harvard Brier, professor of naval architecture in Glasgow University. John Shaw Billings, director of the New York Public Library. Charles William Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee. David White Flinley, professor of the practice of medicine in Aberdeen University. Hollis Burke Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute. Jacques Hadamard, adjunct professor in the faculty of science at the University of Paris. Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Albert Abraham Michelson, professor of physics in the University of Chicago. William Oiler, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University. Henry Smith Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University. Ulysses Nicholas Root, professor of physics in Columbia University.

THE CHIEF WITNESS TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

dore, "Don't you think we had better close in a little?" "And," said the witness, parenthetically, "I thought so myself." "But," he went on, "Commodore Schley said: 'No; don't you see that our losses were just as soon as that fellow starts to come out I'm going to head him off. I'll get him yet. D—n him, I'll follow him to Spain if I have to.'"

This testimony was given in clear and distinct tones, and was heard distinctly throughout the large courtroom. Like the previous statement, it was received with a burst of applause, but the attention was quickly suppressed by Admiral Dewey, whose words of reprobation to the audience were followed by a word of admonition to the witness. The Admiral rose and raised his hand in deprecation of the demonstration, his face flushed, and he said: "Stop, stop! Let's have none of that."

"Give us the facts, simply," said Mr. Raynor. "These are the facts," said the witness. The court asked three questions, which, with their answers, were as follows: "How did you know that the Texas asked permission to go to Guantanamo to coal because she could not coal in the open sea?" "From general talk. I know personally that she did go to Guantanamo."

"Did the Texas stop and back during the Brooklyn's turn?" "No," said the witness. "The Texas distinctly when the turn began and during the turn, and she did not make any back water, and she did not stop."

"Did you have any conversation between the Commodore Schley and any other officer during the early part of the engagement of July 3?" "I heard none before or during the turn. There was no officer with the Commodore on my side of the ship."

Commanded an Oregon Turret. Mr. Hill was then excused and Lieutenant A. A. Ackerman was called. Lieutenant Ackerman was in command of the after 13-inch turret and the after 8-inch turret of the Oregon on the day of the battle of Santiago. He was called in response to a request from Mr. Raynor, gave a running account of that engagement. Describing the beginning of the action, he said: "We closed the hatches and laid out the fire hose, and immediately turned guns on the entrance to the harbor."

He said he could at that time see one after another of the Spanish ships coming out of the harbor, and he estimated their distance from the Texas at about 2 1/2 miles. He said that as the ships came out, signal was made through the telephone in the conning tower to fire at will. "The range indicators," the witness went on, "gradually fell until I think my first shot was fired at the range of 2200 or 3300 yards. He had, he said, at that time fired five shots, and the Spanish ships drew so far ahead that he could no longer train his guns upon them. The witness said the Oregon was firing to the right on her course, and he described her passage between the Texas and the Iowa."

At this point the witness varied from his narrative to criticise the chart. He said, saying that it showed the position of the Oregon at that time to be four miles to the westward of where she actually was. The witness then described the burning of the Maria Theresa and the Quendo. He said that when the suggestion was first made to Captain Clark that the 13-inch guns should be fired at the Colon, he was at first opposed to it, saying that he thought the range too great. The witness replied that the guns would be fired at a range of 10,000 yards without damaging the mounts, and he told how after the firing began he first at a distance of 8000 yards, which had been increased to 9500 yards. When the range was fixed at 9500 yards, Lieutenant Ackerman observed that the shot passed over the target, but that it fell so close to her quarter that he felt sure it had struck her. "I had," he said, "taken my long glass aloft with me, and I saw the smoke from the gun for injuries and saw none, but certainly discovered that the flag was gone and came to the conclusion that a fragment of the shell had carried away the yard-arm."

Here the court took its usual noon recess. When the court reconvened Lieutenant Ackerman continued his narrative, saying that when the Colon's flag went down the men on the Oregon ceased firing. The Brooklyn bore at that time two points on the Oregon's port bow and was about a mile distant, said the witness. He described the sending of boats to the Colon by the Brooklyn, the arrival of the Texas, the Vixen and the New York. After this, the Oregon returned under orders to the Colon, where she was fired at already," he said, "prepared to send a prize crew aboard."

He spoke of the firing of the Brooklyn, saying that her shots appeared to fall very short. On cross-examination the witness said that the extreme range of the eight-inch guns, such as were used on the Brooklyn, was 9000 yards, and that, in Captain Lemay's suggestion, reiterated by the court, concerning the Texas when passed by the Oregon at the beginning of the battle, he repeated that the vessel was not apparently making headway, but he could not testify, he said, that she was lying dead in the water. "Do you know whether there were any instructions from the Brooklyn, by signal probably, if at all, with respect to opening fire with the 13-inch guns at the latter part of the action?" "I never heard of such instructions," he said. "The Oregon was nearer the Colon when the Oregon was nearer the Colon when it went ashore?" "That is very difficult to say. Probably the Brooklyn was a short distance nearer, but the difference was hardly appreciable."

when he had understood that the Brooklyn had signalled to close up.

Gunner of the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Ackerman was succeeded on the stand by F. T. Applegate, who was a gunner on the Brooklyn on the day of the battle. In reply to a question as to the amount of ammunition expended on the Brooklyn on the day of the battle, he replied: "We used up 556 five-inch shells, 154 eight-inch, 1200 six-pounders and 400 one-pounders."

"The battle was there any time within your observation that some of the guns of the Brooklyn could not have been trained on the enemy?" "No, sir."

"Some of them were always in use?" "Some were always in use during the complete turn."

"Did you see Commodore Schley during the battle?" "Several times and spoke to him."

"What impression did his conduct, manner and bearing convey to you?" "He seemed to be cool, calm and collected, and one who was in command."

The next witness was Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, who was watch and division officer on the Oregon in the Santiago campaign. He had charge of the main gun division, and in that capacity had direct charge of the forward 13-inch turret. He described the Oregon's passing the Iowa, saying that vessel was at that time on the inside of the Oregon, and she passed within 100 to 150 yards of the Iowa. He described the end of the various Spanish ships, and then said the Brooklyn had stopped about 1 1/2 miles from the Colon to the westward while the Oregon had stopped about a mile from that ship to the eastward. The New York, he said, came up about an hour after the Colon's flag had been lowered.

Lieutenant Eberle was cross-examined by Mr. Hanna. He said that from the time the Oregon had left Rio she had been ordered for action, so as to be ready at any time for the engagement. The closest range used by the Oregon was 1600 yards, and that was used on the Quendo. He had fired all told 34 13-inch shells.

Lieutenant R. Z. Johnston, who was signal officer on the Oregon, gave a detailed statement of the signals between the Oregon and the Oregon during the engagement of July 3, when all the guns were given by previous witnesses. During the course of his testimony Mr. Raynor asked: "Do you recollect a signal from the Brooklyn '13-inch guns'?" The witness replied: "I do not; I did not receive it."

"How did the Oregon respond to the signal?" "The Oregon responded to the signal on cross-examination."

"She followed the general direction of the flagship; she followed the Spanish fleet?" "She did not follow directly either one of them. She steamed right in for the way the Spanish fleet was heading."

STATE ISSUES IN OHIO

BROUGHT TO THE FRONT BY DEMOCRATS.

Campaign Opened Yesterday at Bucyrus—Speech by Col. Kilbourne.

BUCYRUS, O., Oct. 23.—The peculiar situation is presented in Ohio of the two parties not only differing on issues, but also as to what are the issues. At the Republican opening at Delaware last Saturday, none of the seven speakers referred to the state issues. At the Democratic opening of the campaign here today, state issues were paramount in all of the 12 speeches of the afternoon and night meetings. Nearly all the speakers denounced what they call "firing from behind the lines." The Republican candidate for Senator, Baker, opened by saying the Republicans favored a canal in Nicaragua, while they had allowed the Ohio canal to go to electric traction companies without compensation. He stated that the Republican leaders were seeking to divert attention from Ohio affairs by discussing foreign questions.

Chairman Dougherty, General Finley, Anthony Howells, Congressman Norton, Zimmerman and McCarrin were all in tune with this keynote, but its most forceful opponent was Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who burlesqued Republican orators in their attempt to carry the war into the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, and keep Americans from existing conditions in Ohio. He also burlesqued Senator Hanna's watchword, "Let well enough alone," claiming that the trusts are "stealing their proportion of taxation, all but a battle-ore." Then he detailed the extent of the increase of the taxes this year in Cleveland, of Senator Hanna, and said:

"The same policy was pursued elsewhere in the state, the people would appreciate the desire of some people in wanting to let well enough alone."

The demonstrations of the day occurred while Johnson, Baker, Norton and others made their charges of injustice and neglect in state affairs. Among those on the Kilbourne excursion train from Columbus was Congressman John J. Lentz, who opposed the nomination of Hanna for Senator. He was accompanied by Mayor Hinkle, of Columbus, and members of his Cabinet. Some of the enthusiasts charged that Lentz had been opposed by Kilbourne, and attempted to put him off the train. Although the yells "Put him off" were kept up for some time, Congressman Lentz remained in line and participated in the proceedings of the day.

The parade of clubs did not reach the speakers' stand until 2:45 P. M. The speaking lasted until 5:30, when a recess was taken before the night meeting. Among the distinguished guests on the platform was Congressman Lentz, who during the parade rode in the same carriage with Chairman Dougherty, Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, and Mayor Hinkle, of Columbus. The latter was apparently wiped out by the later demonstration of harmony. Colonel Kilbourne's speech was as follows:

"The Democratic party wages no war against wealth. It is not a poor man's party, it is a party of the people. It is the people's party. It believes that the interests of labor and capital should not be permitted to conflict, and should be harmonized by judicious legislation. It believes that the event of conflict between them, labor, which is the parent of wealth, is entitled to paramount consideration. It opposes monopoly, not only because it is unjust, but because it is destructive of equality; but it would not legislate to check the legitimate operation of our great industries. It desires to see energy and enterprise rewarded; it has no sympathy with communism and anarchism, but it believes in taxing the wealth rather than the labor of the country, and it opposes, and from this I have no exception, all subsidy, trusts and monopolies as hostile to the interests of the great body of the common people, on whose prosperity the welfare of our country depends."

"It is a question of when our government was founded that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and the Democratic party, true to its traditions, stands for it as always stood, in defence of that immortal declaration, which is the spirit of the Constitution and has been for more than 100 years the glory of our people."

"It believes that the policy now being pursued by the Republican Administration in the Philippines is subversive to our free institutions, and imperils the national safety without promoting the national welfare, and that if persisted in, it will threaten the life of the Republic and the maintenance of principles upon which rests the moral basis of our general freedom."

In accordance with the policy of both Governor Nash and Colonel Kilbourne, who are neighbors in Columbus, no personalities have been indulged in this year. The Republicans joined in the preparations for the meeting here today. The decorations and platform will remain for the meeting to be addressed here next Tuesday by Senator Hanna.

A GRATEFUL GIRL

Women Recommend Pe-ru-na for Backache and Headache Resulting From Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss MAMIE GROTH



Miss MAMIE GROTH, Plattville, W. Va., writes:

"Accept a grateful girl's thanks for the wonderful help I have received through the use of Peruna. Although I looked well and strong I have for several years suffered with frequent backache and would for several days have splitting headaches. I did not know how to fill my system with poisonous drugs, and so when several of my friends advised me to take Peruna, I asked one physician what he thought of it. He recommended it and so I took it and am entirely without pain of any kind now."

"I commenced to take Peruna last February. I had been doctoring for over a year with no home doctor, but without much relief. At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman; told him as near as I could how I felt. It seemed to me I was out of shape all over. He wrote and told me I had systematic catarrh and advised me to try Peruna and Mannin. I took six bottles of Peruna and one of Mannin and it completely cured me."

"I am satisfied that Peruna is a good medicine, and praise it to all my friends who are suffering from the many ailments peculiar to womanhood."—Mrs. E. D. Groves. Mrs. E. D. Groves, 1022 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore, Md., writes: "Peruna is one of the best medicines for sore throat, nervous headaches and coughs that has ever been discovered. After the use of one bottle I don't feel safe without Peruna in my house."

"Mrs. E. D. Groves, 1022 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore, Md., writes: 'Chronic catarrh in the head, nose and throat and pelvic organs has been a source of trouble and great annoyance to me for more than ten years. Loss of appetite, sleep and flesh, besides continual coughing and pain, showed too plainly that my case was a stubborn one.'—Mrs. Ella Miskell. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, 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."

Advertisement for Liebig's Food Extract. It features a portrait of a man in a suit, likely the inventor or a representative. The text describes the product as a 'Chinese Medicine Office' and 'Guarantees Liebig's Food Extract'. It mentions 'This Blue Signature' and 'Guarantees Liebig's Food Extract'. The text is in both English and Chinese characters.

John Harvard Brier, professor of naval architecture in Glasgow University. John Shaw Billings, director of the New York Public Library. Charles William Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee. David White Flinley, professor of the practice of medicine in Aberdeen University. Hollis Burke Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute. Jacques Hadamard, adjunct professor in the faculty of science at the University of Paris. Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Albert Abraham Michelson, professor of physics in the University of Chicago. William Oiler, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University. Henry Smith Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University. Ulysses Nicholas Root, professor of physics in Columbia University.

Advertisement for 'Lazy Liver' pills. The text says: 'When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.' It also includes the name 'E. N. North, Sdell, Ill.' and 'J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.'

Advertisement for 'Redmond Leaves Cork'. The text says: 'What He Intends to Prove by His Mission to America.' It includes the name 'CORK, Oct. 23.—John Redmond, M. P.' and describes his mission to America.

Advertisement for 'Nothing Tastes Good' and 'Carter's Little Liver Pills'. The text says: 'Nothing Tastes Good. And eating is simply perfumery—done because it must be. This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic. If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long. The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.' It also includes an advertisement for 'Carter's Little Liver Pills' and 'Sick Headache'.