THE TRIBUNE'S POLE-DASH GAME **COUPON**

3 of these coupons and 10 cents will entitle the holder to the New-York Tribune's Pole-Dash Game, described elsewhere in to-day's paper, complete when presented at the offices of The Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street and No. 1364 Broadway. If sent by mail 5 cents additional (15 cents altogether) will be required.
A fascinating game for old and young.

burning mine and praying that the rescuers might reach them before it was exhausted. The most hopeful of those seeking to aid the prisoners doubt that more than a few score, if any, will be found alive when that aid comes.

The only men to escape were those near the main shaft when the fire started. They declared that a careless miner had thrown a torch on a bundle of hay used to feed the mules stationed in the mine. No attention was given the smouldering hay for a few minutes. Then two miners threw the burning mass on a cart and started toward the main shaft, about one hundred and fifty feet away.

Before it was reached a small explosion occurred, and in a few minutes the entrance to the vein from the shaft was filled with smoke and flames.

Those nearest the cages hurried to them and were hoisted to the surface. After about four trips the cages ceased moving and no more miners came from the shaft. What further occurred in the minutes following the escape of the men near the shaft is unknown.

After waiting a few minutes at the head of the shaft, Mine Superintendent Bundy leaped into the cage, calling Nerberg and two miners. The latter were afraid, and from the small group of residents who had gathered near the entrance volunteers came who were eager to assist Bundy in the work of rescue.

Flood, Lewis, Fonenti and a miner named Rubinski descended. The next trip of the cage, operated from below, carried up the bodies of six miners. A few minutes elapsed, which seemed an hour to those waiting at the top. Then the cage again ascended, this time bearing the bodies of three of the rescuing party. Again it was lowered, and the bodies of the last three of the six, including Nerberg, were brought up.

City Attorney Hallorick, of Spring Valley, who was at the scene, expressed the belief that not one of the miners would be taken out alive. He is familiar with the construction of the St. Paul mine, and believes that the fire caused the death of all the men before the opening had been sealed.

About the little town of Cherry the wildest scenes of its history followed. Stores and residences were vacated and almost every person of the population of five thousand gathered about the mine. From all directions teams and pedestrians hurried into the city from districts which had been informed by telephone.

Every physician in the city and many from nearby towns were caring for hysterical relatives of those imprisoned in the mine. The town officials had hastily improvised hospitals and provided nurses and physicians for those who might be taken from the mine, but the preparations were needless.

Chief Superintendent W. W. Taylor of the mine was not in the city when the accident occurred.

The Cherry mine is seven miles north of Spring Valley on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The mine is owned by the St. Paul Coal Company. Nearly all the miners are Austrians and Italians. Cherry has a mining population of three thousand. It is almost inaccessible by wire, the first report of the disaster reaching Spring Valley two hours after it occurred.

CONFER ON FRAUDS.

MacVeagh and Wickersham in Harmony—Support Loeb.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 13.—Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham had a conference to-day, at which frauds at the New York Custom House were discussed. On leaving the Department of Justice Mr. MacVeagh was asked regarding the purpose of his call. He smiled and shook his head, but in reply to a direct question as to whether New York customs affairs were considered he said: "That would not be a violent presumption."

It is the desire of the Treasury Department to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Department of Justice in dealing with the New York situation, and there is complete harmony between Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham. Mr. MacVeagh realizes that the law officers of the government must conduct the prosecutions for the eradication of fraud in the customs service, and it is his purpose to lend all possible aid to the Department of Justice, notwithstanding any unintelligent criticism which may be made of Collector Loeb or of himself.

Treasury officials realize that in the Customs Service itself there has been criticism of Collector Loeb for his action in retaining some of the men who have confessed to taking part in frauds. Mr. MacVeagh, however, has complete confidence in Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney, and Henry L. Stimson, ex-United States Attorney, who are in charge of the prosecution of the sugar fraud cases. He learned in New York that in every step in the prosecutions Collector Loeb acted in accordance with the advice of the government's attorneys. It is understood that he discussed this phase of the case to-day, and that Attorney General Wickersham confirmed his impression that Mr. Loeb has acted in accordance with the wishes of the Department of Justice. This has made Mr. MacVeagh more determined than ever to back up the New York Collector in his efforts to rehabilitate the Customs Service at the nation's greatest port and to stamp out every possible opportunity for fraud.

On Thursday Attorney General Wickersham accompanied President Taft as far as Philadelphia and explained to him how the Department of Justice is proceeding in the customs fraud cases. Mr. Wickersham also explained to the President the grounds on which he will appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a reversal of Judge Holt's decision in the case of Gustav F. Kissel and Thomas B. Harned, who were among those indicted with the American Sugar Refining Company for criminal conspiracy under the Sherman act. Mr. Wickersham does not believe that the statute of limitations begins to run in offences against the Sherman law when the first overt act in restraint of trade is committed, but that it is inoperative until the restraint of trade is terminated. It was his desire to have the benefit of Mr. Taft's legal ability on this interesting question. As Mr. Wickersham will appear in the Supreme Court on Monday to take the first step in the appeal from Judge Holt's decision, it is believed President Taft indorses the legal principle laid down by his Cabinet officer.

PARR'S UPHILL JOB

Continued from first page.

olds had been appointed an Assistant Secretary, the appointment came, but with it an order to proceed to Boston.

That was only the beginning of journeys away from New York City. Mr. Parr understood that his stay in Boston was to be for a month only, but before that time had expired he was ordered to the Maine district, with headquarters in Portland. Then he protested to Mr. Loeb, who saw Mr. Reynolds, and it was decided that as Mr. Parr's health was not good he should remain in Maine until the autumn, and then should return to New York City.

Mr. Parr said he knew that when he appealed to Mr. Loeb he would get his message to the President, and he added that without the backing of Mr. Roosevelt throughout his investigations he would not have been able to accomplish the results. Instead of sitting back and waiting for the autumn and release from Maine, Mr. Parr began an investigation which led to disclosures of wool frauds in which the government had been swindled out of more than $500,000. The ensuing prosecutions kept Parr in Maine until March 1, 1907. Then came the orders to come to New York.

BOTHERED FROM START.

The story of his investigations here came out in the trial of last spring, and before that when the raid was made. But the vicissitudes attending his work at the docks were not made public. From the day he started in he was pestered by private detectives. They followed him to his home in Flatbush, and when they happened to miss him, peered into the windows and annoyed his wife and children. He appealed to the United States Attorney's office in Brooklyn for relief and pointed out two of the men, who were arrested, but nothing came of it.

The private detectives said they were being paid by the sugar company to follow him. He saw one of their reports, which, he said, was filled with falsehoods. Before he made his deposition on December 3, 1908, upon which the indictments were found and upon which the government based its civil suit, he was ordered by Mr. Reynolds to go to Cuba, but he refused to go, and was backed by the influence he had at Washington.

It took Mr. Parr eight hours to make the deposition, and a few days later he was ordered to go to California and not to return until January 28, and then to come East by way of New Orleans. He left here on December 10, but he didn't stay away so long as expected, and did not return by way of the Southern city. He went straight to Washington and saw Mr. Reynolds. The latter, Mr. Parr said last night, was not pleased by the change in programme, but no punishment for disobedience of orders followed.

There was much difficulty in getting information as to whether a civil suit would be undertaken, Mr. Parr said. In the summer of 1908 he went away on a vacation, and when he returned here found that Lawrence Bates, an examiner in the Custom House at Georgetown, had been sent on to take charge of the civil end of the case. Parr had had copies of the differences in weight of cargoes made, one for the Collector, one for the United States Attorney and one for himself. He found that he was unable to get a copy when he came back. He went to Washington and attended a conference at which Mr. Fowler was present.

MR. PARR PROTESTED.

Mr. Parr protested against the appointment of Bates, who in the mean time had asked for a force of six clerks to do the work that Parr had already done in the way of preparing the records. Mr. Fowler backed up Mr. Parr's protest against Bates, and so did Henry L. Stimson, who was United States Attorney here at the time. Bates was recalled after Parr had refused to go on with the case unless he was unhampered.

It was through a friend that an offer of $100,000 was made if Parr would go abroad "until matters were fixed up." This was before he made his deposition. This bribe, of course, could not be traced to its source. Mr. Parr said that early in his investigations he had received word from Mr. Loeb which was, in effect, that he should go ahead and he would be backed up, which, he said, as he felt it meant that the President was with him, gave him courage to proceed.

Mr. Parr has been in direct charge of the investigation under Mr. Stimson right along and furnished the evidence against the men who were indicted recently. He has had help of various kinds, and some of it, he said last night, especially in other short weight cases like that against the Musicas, had been especially efficient.

It was brought out at the trial last spring that Mr. Parr expected to get a percentage of the moneys recovered for the government, but not long ago the acting deputy surveyor heard from Washington that he was not entitled to any money. He denied last night that any one but himself had furnished the evidence upon which the government had won its suits.

In regard to the cargo of the steamship Strathyre, which was being unloaded when the raid was made, it was learned that Mr. Parr seized it. Under the customs rules it was subject to confiscation. But orders came soon after the seizure that the sugar should be passed.

There were more rumors yesterday of indictments of persons higher up in connection with the sugar fraud prosecutions, and in the Federal Building it was said that there would be further action by the grand jury. One indictment, it was said, would be pretty sure to be of the man who had stolen the records of Mr. Parr.

VESUVIUS & BAY—FINEST VIEW FROM
Savoy Hotel, Naples.
Every Modern American Hotel Comfort. Rooms with Full Pension from $2.00.

CANNON IN DEFENCE

ATTACK ON RIDDER.

Alleged Offer of Support for Presidency.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 13.—Speaker Cannon spoke here last night in defence of his course in the House, beginning at midnight and ending when his secretary pulled his coattails, at 1:15 a. m. The speech was intended to be an answer to Senator Cummins and was to have been delivered in Kansas City on November 26 as a prelude to the reopening of Congress.

"One morning to the Speaker's room," Mr. Cannon said in part, "came the president of the Publishers' Association, Mr. Herman Ridder, and there came with him certain representatives of metropolitan newspapers. I do not want just now to take on too much, however, so I will just stop with Ridder.

"Oh, I could a tale unfold, not upon my word, but upon the word of perfectly truthful men. The publishers had a right to come. Previous to that time there were some foolish enough to suggest that I ought to be President. I knew I never would be President, but good people in the Republican party in the State of Illinois seemed to be willing, and then to say that I ought to be President. Possibly it was a little vanity on my part, and perhaps I should have told them to desist, but I did not.

"The demand was made by Mr. Ridder that a bill should be passed to place print paper upon the free list. He said he spoke for all the publishers. I said: 'Mr. Ridder, you cannot pass a popgun bill of that kind through. Bills of that kind must originate in the House, and such a bill already has been introduced. Mr. Payne tells me it has been considered by his committee and indefinitely postponed.'

"He said: 'Oh, yes, but you could recognize some one to move to suspend the rules without regard to a report from that committee and pass the bill.'

"I said: 'Yes, I could, but I will not. Such a thing never has been done in such a time as this and under such conditions, and by so doing I would demoralize the Republican majority, and, if it were of any purpose, I would destroy myself.'

"'Well,' he said, 'a man with your great experience might well be President, and this great publishing interest has access to the people every day.'

"I said: 'Do not repeat that again; it falls upon ears that carry the news to the train, and that news is humiliating to good manhood.'

"Then came the alternative—anathema maranatha. I should go into space. My reply was, if I should go into space I would go an independent atom, with my own self-respect. I have not been popular with Brother Ridder since that time, and I have not been popular with most of the metropolitan press. I except the country press.

SAYS RIDDER WENT TO BRYAN.

"Bryan is an acute man. He was to be the candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Ridder went to him—Mr. Ridder, who thought so much of my prospects for the Presidency—helped frame his platform, became his treasurer and boasted that he had given a large amount to the campaign fund. What happened? That platform of Bryan proceeded to resolve that the House had ceased to be a deliberative body, that the Speaker was czar, and that the czar had to be put down.

"He was aided by Brother Gompers, the head of the Federation of Labor, who did not get in the Republican platform what he wanted, which was class legislation to except his people from the anti-trust law which covers the other citizens of the republic. For one, I say there will be no class legislation by my vote while I hold the power of attorney of the people of my district. Let there be equal laws that apply to everybody, rich and poor, great and small. But Bryan wrote it in his platform. That pleased Gompers.

"Then, as it happened, a man who was either ignorant or dealt in falsehoods—I do not know which—who was at the head of the national anti-saloon movement, said that Cannon was czar; he could pass what he chose and prevent passing what he chose, and that he had prevented the passage of the Littlefield bill. He deceived many of the good bishops of the church of which I am a brother-in-law, and of which my wife was a devoted member in her lifetime.

"Some of them thundered. I do not blame them. I am not criticising them. They thought it was so, but I think they have learned subsequently that it was not so. The conferences thundered.

"Other churches thundered, and, under the inspiration of Ridder and Gompers, and under the inspiration of these people who had been misinformed, they went to men who were candidates for Congress and told them they must pledge themselves against voting for Cannon for Speaker—that they must pledge themselves to change the rules, the growth, as Mr. Sterling has said, of 120 years.

SOLD HIS CONSTITUENTS.

"I had to cancel one-half of my engagements for the national campaign and go to my district. I had not canvassed it thoroughly for eight years; I went into almost every township and looked into the faces of my good Methodist friends and the other good people and said: 'This statement is untrue. I did not throttle and had no power to throttle the consideration of any bill.'

"Mr. Littlefield, the author of the bill, who is now out of Congress, a truthful and strong man, on his own volition, being solicited by Bishop Hamilton, who wanted to know the facts about it, wrote the letter which was published throughout my district, saying it was not true. Then these same people attacked Mr. Littlefield. To make a long story short, considering the increase in the vote in my district, I was elected by the usual majority of 8,000, in round numbers.

"I am told—and I want to speak right out in meeting, and I do it respectfully—that there is present listening to me a representative of 'The Chicago Tribune.' I want to ask him if he will take from my stenographer, who is accomplished in that line and who is a man of high character and intelligence, a literal copy of what I have said to-night, and, if he can, prevail upon his managing editor, or the man who controls this sheet, to print what I have said. I know that you could not with a jimmy, if you were a burglar, get 'The Record-Herald' and 'The Chicago Tribune' to print it. I am not abusing anybody. I am telling plain, simple facts."

"The story is absolutely false and ridiculous," said Herman Ridder yesterday, when his attention was called to Mr. Cannon's speech. "Cannon must be crazy to make such an absurd statement. I did not pledge him the support even of my own paper, and never talked to him about securing newspaper support in any shape or manner."

CHAMP CLARK FOR SPEAKER.

Says He Will Be Named and That Congress Will Be Democratic.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, in a noonday speech at the Northwestern Railroad shops here to-day, declared that he had no doubt that the next Congress would be Democratic, and that he would be Speaker of the House. He sharply criticised the present tariff, and commented on the Cannon policies, saying that "as a political issue 'Uncle Joe' Cannon is the best we Democrats have, next to the Aldrich tariff."

Clark's speech was made in the interest of F. S. Ryan, Democratic candidate for Congress in the district formerly represented in Congress by Senator Lorimer.

STEINHEIL FREED

Continued from first page.

early hour this morning of the murder of her husband, Adolph Steinheil, a painter, and her stepmother, Mme. Japy. The verdict was rendered after the jury had thrice summoned the president of the court for explanations, thus proving that the original majority was for conviction.

It is understood that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

To some degree sentiment and a stuffy, crowded courtroom favored the prisoner, and the delay caused much apprehension. With the first appearance of the jury, however, several of whom were smiling, an instinctive feeling of acquittal flashed through the courtroom.

A dramatic scene followed. The red robed judges and counsel filed in and took their places. Every eye was riveted on the door through which the prisoner should enter, but she did not appear. M. de Valles, the presiding judge, turned to the jury and said: "Have you reached a verdict?"

The foreman arose and replied: "On our conscience we answer 'No' to every question."

A salvo of "bravos" followed this announcement and bedlam broke loose. M. Aubin, counsel for Mme. Steinheil, embraced his colleagues. Men and women in the rear of the hall jumped and screamed for joy. The judge threatened to clear the courtroom, and when a semblance of order was restored he called: "Bring in the accused."

DRAMATIC SCENE AT VERDICT.

Fully two minutes passed before the black robed figure, with a white face drooping on her breast, appeared in the doorway, supported on each side by a gendarme. The woman swayed and seemed to be fainting, but in response to a wild outburst of cheers she lifted her head and looked about, smiling faintly in acknowledgment. Then she tottered forward and sank on the floor beside the rail.

When the judge pronounced the verdict her faint murmur of thanks was hardly heard. An instant after M. Aubin was over the rail, lifting her in his arms. The crowds surged forward in a solid wall, making the rafters ring with cheers. Outside the gloomy courthouse tens of thousands, who had been waiting for hours, took up the cry. Special editions of the papers spread the news like wildfire through the boulevards, where thousands more were waiting in front of the cafés, and the same scenes of rejoicing were witnessed there.

M. AUBIN'S LONG ARGUMENT.

The last day of the trial was given over largely to the argument of the prisoner's counsel. Maître Aubin, speaking with much feeling and in a sympathetic voice, while admitting the faults of his client, devoted some time to telling the story of her life as child, wife and mother.

"I do not seek to place her on a pedestal," he said, "but she must not be put in the pillory. I defend her with all my soul, because I believe her innocent."

Mme. Steinheil wept gently as her counsel spoke of how her husband idolized her. M. Aubin maintaining that he enjoyed the adulation of which she was the object. If her husband knew of her intrigues he never indicated it by word or sign.

The counsel said he greatly regretted that ex-President Félix Faure's name had been mentioned.

"Now, who can say," he asked, "how much harm the perfidious insinuations of which Mme. Steinheil was the object in connection with the former President have done her? I prefer not to invoke the shadow of this profound patriot here."

After sketching the defendant's intrigues with MM. Chouanard, Balincourt and Borderel, he came to the crime, insisting that the original story told by the accused woman was true. He contended that the entire circumstantial case of the prosecution was a tissue, laboriously worked out on presumptions without a shred of direct proof. He argued that the prosecution lacked logic when it asked for his client's conviction, but admitted inability to bring charges against her accomplices, whose identity had been plainly indicated. Finally, he said, M. Borderel's testimony had exploded the motive which the prosecution had assumed.

TEDIOUS PLEA BY LAWYER.

M. Aubin prolonged his pleading far into the night, largely spoiling the earlier effect by interminable analyses of petty details, whereby he sought to break down the theory of the prosecution and to establish every piece of direct evidence consistent with Mme. Steinheil's story.

The courtroom, lighted with glaring chandeliers, was stifling hot. The jury became restless and several women sitting in the rear shrieked and fainted. The prisoner was a pitiful spectacle, and gradually fell forward, a cold sweat turning her livid face a ghastly green. A doctor was called in and twice administered restoratives, but just before M. Aubin finished the woman's strength snapped and with a convulsive gesture she threw her arms over the rail and collapsed in a fit of weeping.

When the judge asked her if she had anything to say she made no reply. Tears streamed from many eyes, and a minute later, as the jury retired, Republican Guards gently lifted the limp figure and carried it fainting from the courtroom.

VERDICT EXPECTED BY PUBLIC.

The public had expected with confidence the acquittal of Margherita Steinheil, the impression having been general that the state had not made out a case against her. Originally charging that she murdered both her painter husband, Adolphe Steinheil, and her stepmother, Mme. Japy, the prosecution modified its allegations as the trial advanced, finally eliminating the charge of matricide and admitting that the accused woman might have been an accomplice rather than the principal in the death of her husband.

The confidence of the public was shared by the accused woman, her counsel and immediate friends. This was shown when Mme. Steinheil entered the courtroom to-day. Her large, expressive eyes flashed unpleasantly from a face which was sorrow stricken, but the faintest suspicion of a smile was detected. It was also apparent that she had recovered somewhat from the physical collapse of yesterday. Her counsel, M. Aubin, glanced first at his client and then about the courtroom triumphantly, and grinned broadly, as if his case had been won. Her friends have arranged to take the widow away to some quiet place in the country, where she may recuperate from the effects of her ordeal.

All Paris, it seemed, clamored to-day at the doors of the Palace of Justice when the curtain rose on the final act of the legal drama which has thrilled and absorbed France to the exclusion of practically everything else for ten days.

MME. WOLFF EJECTED.

Mariette Wolff, the former cook in the Steinheil household, and her son, Alexandre, both of whom had testified for the defence, contributed to the excitement to-day with grandiloquent outbursts of indignation. Before the sitting of the court the Wolff woman and her son were told of the open intimation made in the court yesterday that they had been accomplices in the murders. Mariette flew into a towering rage, and for a time could not control herself. She turned pale at the words of her informant, but when she recovered herself declared that she had no fear. She asked angrily why she had not been questioned on that point when she was a witness, and added: "It is a good thing that Alexandre was not present in court when these insinuations were made, for had he been he would have raised a pretty row."

Alexandre also made a great show of being furious, and declared that if he had been present in court as his mother said, he would have bounded into the arena and shouted: "Here I am! Now, what have you got to say?"

When court convened Mariette forced her way into the courtroom and made a desperate attempt to reach the judge's bench. Amid much excitement she was seized by the police and unceremoniously dragged out. Subsequently both the woman and her son consulted a lawyer and avowed their intentions of bringing damage suits for slander against the prosecution. The report continues current that both Mariette and Alexandre are in imminent danger of arrest.

JUROR'S ILLNESS CAUSES DELAY.

There was delay at the opening of the trial because of the illness of the foreman of the jury, M. Poupart. Judge de Valles ordered a physician sent to see him, and while the session was suspended a telegram was received from Poupart, saying that he was ill and asking the court to replace him with one of the supplementary jurors, of whom there are always two present during the trial of a case. Judge de Valles announced that it would be necessary to await the report of the physician who had been sent to the foreman's home.

The afternoon was half gone when the physician returned and reported that M. Poupart was suffering from bronchitis. A supplementary juror was substituted and the case resumed. As soon as the proceedings opened Marietta Wolff, accompanied by her attorney, found entrance, and, pushing her way to the bar, demanded in a loud, rasping voice that whereas she had been mentioned yesterday as an accomplice, she be now heard. A sharp wrangle between M. Aubin and the Advocate General, Trouard Riolle, followed, the latter finally declining to "designate" the woman. M. Aubin replied, "I shall take note of these facts." At this Judge de Valles declared the incident closed, and the case proceeded.

HISTORY OF STEINHEIL CASE.

The murder of the painter Adolphe Steinheil and his mother-in-law on the night of May 31, 1908, caused a sensation in Paris. They were found strangled in the artist's house in the Rue de Vaugirard, which adjoined the studio of Seymour Thomas, the American portrait painter. Mme. Steinheil was found gagged and bound to a bed.

Mme. Steinheil, when she recovered sufficiently from the shock, gave a description of the alleged assassins, who, according to her story, numbered four, including a red haired woman. Later Mme. Steinheil told many conflicting stories, and was herself arrested and charged with the crime. The motive was said to be her hatred of her stepmother and a desire to rid herself of her husband, in order that she might marry Maurice Borderel, a wealthy merchant, who had become infatuated with her.

Not since 1902, when Frederic and Thérèse Humbert were convicted of a $12,000,000 swindle, has a trial in Paris excited the intense interest shown in this case. The hearings began on November 3, and dramatic scenes have characterized them throughout. In the latter days of the trial it became evident that the prisoner had a strong chance of acquittal, both the presiding judge and the Advocate General seeking to prove the woman's complicity in the crime rather than her guilt as the principal.

MRS. H. S. KIP SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 13.—Alleging non-support and desertion, Mrs. Francis Koster Kip, wife of Henry Spies Kip, a New York broker, filed a complaint in the District Court here to-day asking a decree of divorce. The couple were married on October 25, 1902. Mrs. Kip declares her husband deserted her on November 12, 1908.

BEST MAN COMPARATIVE CHILD.

At 67 He Is 20 Years Younger than Nervous Bridegroom.

Despite the alleged opposition of four grown sons, the Harlem Italian colony intends to make the wedding of Paolo Casso Massa, eighty-seven years old, of No. 412 East 124th street, to seventeen-year-old Serafina Machese next Sunday the merriest of marriages, and Antonio De Angelus, sixty-seven years old, has promised to be best man. The ceremony is to take place in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and at the request of the bridegroom a patrolman in full uniform, from the East 126th street station, will be present as a protection.

Massa has been a shoemaker these many years and has amassed, if not great wealth, at least several thousand dollars, and the police assert that because of an estrangement between the aged shoemaker and his sons he has elected to take unto himself a wife, not only from motives of love, but for the purpose of diverting to her the money he has made, in the event of his death. The license for the marriage of Massa and Serafina Machese was granted at the City Hall yesterday, and $500 was settled upon the bride-to-be later in the day.

LAMPRECHT GETS THREE YEARS.

Cleveland, Nov. 13.—George O. Lamprecht, former general manager of Lamprecht Brothers, brokers, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary here to-day. His conviction on an embezzlement charge yesterday was the outcome of the failure of the brokerage firm more than a year ago, with liabilities aggregating $1,500,000.

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BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STREETS.
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are always *best value* because *best* in quality; *lowest* in price
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30 Years Leaders of Fashion
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SIXTH AV. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

Garnitures for Evening Dress
More Elegant or Fascinating Stock Cannot Be Found in Greater New York.

WHILE the variety is indisputably the largest in the city at the Simpson Crawford Company Store, the prices are virtually about half of what some of the exclusive shops are asking. We have all the newest and most favored shapes. Main Floor.

Many Importations of Our Own That Are Not to Be Seen Elsewhere in New York—Many Scarce Styles.

There are in magnificent and bewildering variety superb gold-beaded Garnitures, silver beaded Garnitures, pearl beaded Garnitures, silk embroidered and beaded combination Garnitures, cut jet, beaded and Cabachon effects. Values range up to $6.50. These prices to-morrow, each... $3.98, $2.48 and $1.48

Silver Fringes, Gold Fringes, Pearl Fringes, gunmetal fringes, scarcest goods in New York. These are our own importations. At, yard, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up.

Metal Bands, in Handsome Embroidered Effects, in gold, silver, steel, old gold, gunmetal, etc. Some with silk combined. At, yard.....50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25 up

Metal Cloths in Gold and Silver, old gold and steel. 24 inches wide. Extra qualities at, yard..... $2.75

Extra special offering of imported Novelty Trimmings and Bandings, in those lustrous silk and metal embroidered effects. All the new shadings now in demand. Styles that are most fashionable. Imported to retail as high as $3.00 a yard. Special at. 25c, 50c, 95c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Smart Waists for Women.
Clever Creations for Early Winter Wear—A Distinguished Collection.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY waists for women have not only good style, but the materials, shape, fit and finish are in every way perfect. We will not allow a waist in this store which does not possess these qualifications. We offer as follows for Monday's selling: Second Floor.

Dainty Chiffon Waists
Silk lined, yoke and collar of very fine tucks on net, around yoke and down front, trimmed with messaline bands and pretty side ruche, in colors of taupe, artichoke, raisin, navy, rose, etc.; also black. $8.95

Hand-Embroidered Waists of Finest Messaline Silk
The prettiest waists of the season, in all cloth shades. Embroideries and laces in every instance match the waist perfectly. Daintily trimmed sleeve $9.75

Delicate Shades in Messaline Silk Waists
Dressy messaline silk waists, with handsome yoke entirely of Venise motifs, collar of finest Val. lace, lace trimmed sleeve. In white, pink, light blue and silver gray..... $5.98

Dainty Hand-Embroidered Waists, $2.98
Of fine French cloth; elaborate hand embroidery on either side of pin tucked yoke; tucked sleeve with 5-inch button cuffs.

New Dress Lingerie Waists
Of fine Persian lawn; large panel of embroidery down front; cluster tucks and side ruche of lace..... $1.98

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FRENCH SEAL COATS, regularly $125.00.....90.00
MINK SCARFS, Regularly $22.50 to $115. 17.50, 22.50, 63.00, 85.00
MINK SCARFS, Regularly $42.50 to $120.00. 30.00, 35.00, 55.00, 63.00, 85.00

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COMPRISING A SELECT LOT OF HONITON, POINT ANGLETERRE, DUCHESSE, DUCHESSE AND POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACES, BRIDAL VEILS, ALSO SCARFS AS FOLLOWS:

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