

ceded them in his automobile by a few minutes only.

Mr. Witte washes to the Commissioner's office by Roundsman Ward. The Commissioner wore a frock coat and was surrounded by all the police inspectors of Greater New York in full dress uniform headed by Chief Inspector Cortright.

Mr. Witte, intimated a desire to meet the reporters, on as the Commissioner termed them, and was greeted by the big Russian envoy with handshakes and cordial words.

Mr. Howell, the Commissioner's secretary then took the envoy on a tour of the building. He was shown the roguish gallery, and the curiosity room as evinced a keen interest in the pictures of various noted criminals and in the weapons with which famous murders had been committed.

Returning to the Commissioner's office Mr. Witte thanked Mr. McAdoo for his courtesy. During his conversation with the Commissioner Mr. Witte asked what was done with political prisoners in this country.

"We don't arrest for political crimes here," remarked the Commissioner. "From the point of view of the literal fact in the United States. We interfere only when deeds take the place of words."

Mr. Witte seemed surprised that so much liberty was given to speech. He remarked that he didn't think too much freedom of speech was a good thing.

"In Russia," he said, "should a man say 'Down with the Czar!' we would send him to Siberia without waiting for him to do more or try to put his words into action."

When Mr. Witte made ready to depart he insisted on shaking hands all round again, not even neglecting ordinary blue-coats who were in the vicinity of his big file.

He was accompanied from Police Headquarters by Secretary Howell, who took the party to the city prison.

The Commissioner then extended an invitation to the Japanese party to visit Headquarters on Monday if possible.

At the Police Mr. Witte was met by C. C. Hanniffin, in charge. He had heard of the derivation of the popular name for the city prison, he said, and asked first where the old building was.

He was much interested in the quarters for women prisoners and expressed surprise over the corridor where in the daytime women prisoners were really locked up.

He asked about the case of the Disner woman and the murder of her child and seemed much interested in it.

"Where is your steel cage prison?" the envoy asked Keeper Hanniffin on leaving the women's quarters.

The keeper picked out a cell at random and informed the visitor that all were of the same material. Mr. Witte tapped the same to assure himself that it was really steel.

He then asked to have the locking system explained and asked many questions regarding the precautions against escape.

"What do you do with your political prisoners?" was the next question. "Have you no special quarters for them?"

"We have none," was the reply. "We have in the city a few who are without the slightest change of expression. In response to various questions Keeper Hanniffin then explained generally the various degrees of crime and the various penalties and something in regard to the course of criminal procedure."

Mr. Witte left the Police with a brief inspection of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He shook hands with Keeper Hanniffin and thanked him cordially before taking his departure.

HELOISE DE ARMAS STORY. Her Father a Captain, Mother a Gipsy Brother an Officer.

Heloise de Armas, the Spanish dancer who is accused of having more husbands than the law allows, was rearranged in the West Side court yesterday and her case was again postponed.

TOKIO BACK TO NORMAL QUIET.

PEOPLE LEARNING MORE OF THE PEACE TERMS.

Premier Explains to Leading Members of the Diet and the Editors—Japan Free to Fortify La Perouse Strait—Troops Still on Duty at the Legations.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. TOKIO, Sept. 9.—Things are wearing their ordinary peaceful aspect to-day. This afternoon Premier Katsura received the editors of the leading newspapers. His representations to them as to the state of affairs had an excellent effect.

From a statement made by Premier Katsura at an important political gathering it was learned that Japan, in the treaty of peace, has agreed to the freedom of La Perouse Strait, but has not bound herself not to fortify it.

This, and the assurance that Japan is to enjoy an entirely free hand in Korea, are expected to assist in calming the popular excitement.

Katsura spoke at a meeting that was attended by members of both houses of the Diet belonging to the different political parties. In addition to what was quoted above he said that the railway south of Changchun, not Changtu, was ceded to the Japanese, who also obtain the Fushun and the Yantai colonies.

The effective military supervision has been restored. The streets are strongly patrolled nightly and crowds are not allowed to assemble. The various foreign missions are carefully guarded at the request of the American and French Ministers.

No anti-foreign spirit is apparent. There have been many attempts to explain the rioting, but as yet there is no agreement as to the true cause of the uprising. The mobs exhibited a set plan of action all the way through.

One explanation of the destruction of church property is that sermons in the churches on Sunday last, expressing Christian thankfulness for the restoration of peace, were misunderstood by the people, who took them to mean approval of the peace terms.

On the other hand an instance is cited to show that this could not be the reason, because at a chapel affiliated with the Episcopal mission the mob offered to grant immunity to the property if the American flag were raised. This apparently indicates animosity to the French Catholic and Russian churches.

The metropolitan newspapers dwell upon the gravity of the sudden collapse of the national police, who afforded no protection against the lawlessness. A demand is made for the resignation of the Minister of the Interior and the Chief of Police. Already steps have been taken to organize a new police force on metropolitan lines.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A despatch to the Standard from Tokio says that the destruction of the Christian churches was due to the mob's indignation with members of the Salvation Army, who publicly denounced the anti-peace movement.

POPE TO HOLD ATHLETIC MEET.

Games in the Vatican Gardens Will Be Under His Patronage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Sept. 9.—The Pope is about to make a new departure which is regarded with some doubt by old-fashioned people in Italy. An athletic competition will soon be held within the precincts of the Vatican under the Pope's patronage.

Plus X, a confirmed believer in athletics and takes a keener interest in the matter than the elderly Cardinals, who are not interested in the importance of training young men's muscles, have been urged by the Pope to witness the athletic exercises.

"It will," said his Holiness, "make you fifty years younger." The policy of the Pope in this athletic matter has been very successful. The number of gymnastic societies has greatly increased in the last two years, and more than 300 people have already announced their intention of competing in the forthcoming tournament at the Vatican.

There will be a bicycle race in the Vatican Gardens, although the Pope disapproves of priests riding wheels, which is a common practice in Austria and Germany, and expressly forbade the riding of bicycles by priests when he was Patriarch of Venice.

The Pope has given over 200 gold and silver medals for the coming competition and intends to be present at the final event on the program which will be run off in the Cortile della Pigna, if it is sufficiently large for the exercises.

RAISULI IN BATTLE.

Conflict With the Anglers Tribe Goes On Close to Tangier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TANGIER, Sept. 9.—Raisuli, the bandit, and the Anglers tribe have renewed their fighting within two miles of Tangier. Contradictory reports of the results of the fighting are arriving. Some of them say that Raisuli is being driven back.

Riot at Madrid Political Meeting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, Sept. 9.—After a Republican meeting last evening, at which Señor Salmeron, head of the Republican party of Spain, and the Republican candidates from Madrid constituencies spoke, a crowd of 12,000 escorted Salmeron to the Calle San Geronimo, where the police charged the demonstrators. Shots were fired and the crowd stampeded, many being injured in the confusion.

BURNED IN FIGHT WITH BURGLAR.

Girl Declares That in Struggle She Was Thrown Against Gas Jet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Dying from burns received in a mysterious manner at her home late last night, Marie Riskoff, 30 years old, was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital this morning.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

When a woman makes up her mind to do as she pleases, she does it. This woman did. In the middle of the block she hurried to the back platform and said:

"Stop on this side of Ninety-eighth street, please." "Can't do it," said the conductor. "We stop on the off side of the street only."

The woman caught his eye. She was good looking, and she had a way about her. "I wish to get off at the nearest corner," she said, gently, but decisively.

The conductor blushed. "It's against the rules," he said, but he rang the bell. The motorman looked back wonderingly. When he understood the cause of the unexpected signal he smiled contemptuously.

"Poor old Bill," he sighed. "He's soft. It'll be a cold day when I can be bamboozled the way that woman is." Before the car started again a truck got stalled across the tracks and delayed progress for five minutes.

Finally reached the opposite corner a woman stepped out and hailed the motorman. "Let me in here, please," she said. "Gate's locked," he growled. "Go to the back platform."

"The street is muddy," said the woman. "I do not want to walk back there. I wish to get in here, if you please." "Well, I'll be blessed," grumbled the motorman. But he opened the gate.

Presently the conductor came through for the woman's fare. "I will pay again," she said. "I made a mistake. I want to get off at Eighty-eighth street instead of Ninety-eighth."

The motorman said he had no objection and turned around. A look of astonishment overcame his face. "Great Scott, Bill," he gasped, "is that the same one?" "Same one," said Bill.

"I guess," said the motorman, "my cold day has come." Ray Hubbell wrote the music for "Fantasia," but he did not write "Tammany," which crept into the piece after its first production. These facts will explain Mr. Hubbell's feelings in a Broadway musical.

Mr. Hubbell was dining with some friends and thought he would like to hear some of his own music. So he sent a request to the leader of the orchestra to play something from "Fantasia." Would the leader oblige? He would. The orchestra played "Tammany."

Jones (which isn't his name) took the little daughter of a friend to a matinee at the Hippodrome the other day. They had just reached their seats when the young lady, in her best society manner, said:

"Thank you very much, Mr. Jones, for a very pleasant afternoon." Then having unburdened her mind of her mother's injunction to be polite, she slumped down in her seat and enjoyed the show as only a little girl can.

Cynics who assert that women are devoid of business instinct would have changed their minds if they could have witnessed an incident that took place on a Columbus avenue car last Monday.

A woman paid her fare with a five dollar bill. The conductor could not make change. "Just wait a minute," he said. "I'll see if any of the passengers can change it."

He applied to the man with the crutch, to the red headed man and to the prosperous looking individual in the new fall hat; nobody's financial equipment came up to the requirements. Presently a woman sitting near the front of the car beckoned to the conductor.

"How big is the bill?" she asked. "Five dollars," he replied. "Does it belong to that woman in blue?" she inquired.

"Yes, ma'am," said the conductor. "Very well," said the woman. "I can help you out." The conductor handed over the five dollar bill and the woman counted out \$4.95 into one pile and five pennies into another. She gave him the pennies.

"Here," she said, "is her fare. I'll keep the change. She has owed me \$5 for the last two years. I have tried every way under the sun to get the money, but she always said she had none. Now she has it. The victorious collector looked defiantly at the woman in blue and said: "Now she has it. The woman in blue blushed deeply, but she meekly waived her right to the \$4.95.

"Please stop the car," was the last she said. "Yes, good barrels are scarce," remarked the boss of a Williams street shop the other day. "I take good care to hire only the best men possible. I put them through a rigid test before they can go to work. The one and last test I have is when I have an applicant who is in a hurry. I tell him to get home in a few days and give him another trial. In this manner I manage to keep good men away from my shop. They never give away more good customers than anything else."

Any prosperous looking man in clerical attire and carrying a grip ferrisward may safely be set down as a country parson. There is a steady summer interchange of pulpits between town and country. The rustic reverend gentlemen rather fancy that they get the better of the bargain, for New York is no mean summer resort. It gives them an opportunity to take light summer courses of reading at the theological schools, the ministers of the city and the early Christian fathers for those who go in for that sort of thing, and for those who care for less abstruse propositions there is a wealth of lighter literature. Now the rustic is readily procurable in the average country parsonage. For those whose tastes lie in the direction of institutional churches the settlement work is eagerly sought after. Most men prove prolific of ideas. Of all who have had to do with the summer parsons in New York the most solemnly bewitched is a middleweight scrapper who has had a class of four ministers in the many art, for though they have learned to put up a good argument he cannot for the life of him see how they are going to use it in their business.

Evans' Ale

Nature's Tonic for Weary Heads and Hands

Any Dealer Anywhere Any Place.

BAKU STILL SCENE OF TERROR.

TROOPS UNABLE TO STOP ARSON AND PILLAGING.

Losses From Fire Already Reach \$100,000,000—Czar Tells Governor to Take Energetic Measures to Check the Disorder—Search for Missing Englishmen.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. TIFLIS, Sept. 9.—It is impossible to execute the orders of the Governor that order be restored at Baku, owing to the insufficiency of troops. Instructions have been issued to the soldiers to shoot without mercy all incendiaries and persons found pillaging houses or stores.

It was hoped that partial order would be restored to-day, but the pillaging continues and artillery and rifle fire is being kept up. Sr. Petrasov, Sept. 9.—The Czar has telegraphed the Governor of the Caucasus requesting him to take energetic measures to suppress the disturbances at Baku.

The estimates of the losses to business firms in the Baku district have been increased now to \$100,000,000. Of 8,000 springs of oil in the district 3,000 have been burned out. It will cost \$15,000,000 to reconstruct them into working order again. The reconstruction of workmen's barracks and new machinery will cost, it is estimated, \$25,000,000.

Mr. Urquhart, a British resident of Baku, has ridden out with an escort to Balakhany, which is eight miles from Baku, to attempt the rescue of four Englishmen who were left behind when the British residents fled the city a few days ago and who at last accounts were surrounded in a house by a horde of Tatars and without food or water.

Mr. Urquhart formerly was British Consul at Baku. ITALY AGAIN SHAKEN. Shock Felt at Rome—List of Victims of First Quake Grows Toward 1,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Sept. 9.—Two undulating earthquake shocks were felt at Reggio di Calabria this afternoon. Slight shocks were registered by the instruments at Messina and Rome, but no damage was done.

The number of dead at Parghelli is now estimated at 300. At Joppolo 200 were killed and at Marterano over 2,000 were killed and injured. Throughout the country the terror stricken peasants are camping in the fields and refuse to return to their homes.

Details from the south of Italy are arriving slowly, owing to the interruption of telegraph lines. It is known, however, that five towns were completely destroyed, and that 400 persons were killed by being buried under the ruined houses.

All available tents have been furnished to the homeless. The convicts in the prison of the town of Monteleone mutinied after the earthquake, and many of them were injured in attempting to escape.

The public clocks in Rome stopped at the moment of the shock. The light in the lighthouse at Cape Peloro, on the coast of Sicily, was extinguished momentarily.

ENGLAND DRINKS LESS.

General Decrease, Except of the Light Wines, Which Physicians Recommend.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 9.—The decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer in the United Kingdom during the last few years has been frequently commented upon. Last year it was very noticeable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ascribes it to a wave of temperance, but others say it is due to bad trade and a scarcity of money.

Yet, coincident with the general decrease in the consumption of wine, spirits and beer, there is reported a notable increase in the consumption of port wine, not of the old heavy variety so much as in the lighter kinds which have been kept in wood and are recommended by physicians. These varieties are used extensively in houses from which port had been abolished for years. The people, according to a prominent wine merchant, are losing the fear of port as a producer of gout.

As against the increased favor of light port, there is a decrease in quantity used of the various liquors which until recently have been constantly growing in use. They have now fallen under suspicion as not being safe to digestion. One exception in this class is brandy, which still holds its own in public favor.

PALMA IS RENOMINATED.

Moderates Put Cuba's President in the Field for a Second Term.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The convention of Moderates to-day unanimously nominated Palma and Capote as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. They adopted a program which, without referring directly to the Platt Amendment, says the foreign relations of Cuba are now defined. The question before Cuba, therefore, is internal. The platform also favors the prolongation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States for at least five years more. It declares that if necessary Cuba should grant more concessions to the United States in exchange for greater concessions on Cuban products.

Russian Dowager Empress Goes to Denmark.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Dowager Empress left here this afternoon for Denmark.



Playable by hand or Playable by Pianola music-roll.

How You Can Convert Your Present Piano Into a Pianola Piano

"The AEOLIAN COMPANY. Dear Sirs: Can I have a Pianola built into my Upright Piano? If so, how much will it cost?"

ALMOST every mail brings inquiries like the above. It is not possible to place the Pianola in a piano already manufactured, but it is possible to turn in such a piano as a part payment on a new Pianola Piano. The old piano will be appraised and its full market value allowed. The balance may be paid in monthly installments or in a lump sum as preferred by the purchaser.

The Pianola Piano as it stands to-day represents the careful working out of a variety of mechanical and musical problems—a series of experiments extending over more than seven years. From the very moment that the Pianola scored its first success, it was apparent that the logical outcome of the new invention was to unite piano and Pianola in a single instrument. And it was also logically left to the Aeolian Company, as the manufacturer of "The Standard Piano-player of the World" to develop this new type of instrument.

The board of experts to whom was assigned the solving of the problem early reported that two fundamental principles were involved: First, the manufacture of both parts of the new instrument must be conducted under the same ownership. Good results could not be had—nor could they be reasonably expected—if pianos were obtained from an independent manufacturer and the Pianola then built into them. In other words, there must be unity of manufacturing conditions if there was to be perfect unity in the finished product. This important object was attained by acquiring the entire business of the Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant pianos, each a standard in its class.

Second, and of equal importance, it was recognized that the combination instrument must preserve to the full extent the beauty of the piano's tone and the effectiveness of the Pianola. This object, too, has been attained, and there is absolutely no sacrifice of any of the qualities which distinguish the instruments when sold separately.

Persons who contemplate exchanging their pianos for Pianola Pianos will find it to their distinct advantage to do so at once instead of waiting until later. Each Fall the Aeolian Company holds a special sale of pianos taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano. It is therefore an object to us to have exchanged instruments as early as possible. We recommend intending purchasers of the Pianola Piano to communicate with us immediately as to allowance that will be made on their present pianos.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 343 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianos.

FEAR A GERMAN TRADE WAR.

OUR MERCHANTS ABROAD APPEAL TO VISITING CONGRESSMEN.

Want Some Arrangement for Reciprocal Trade Relations, but See Little Hope in a High Tariff Congress—Some Preparing to Quit German Field This Fall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Congressman McNary of Massachusetts has just arrived in London from Berlin, where he and the other Congressmen who had attended the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Brussels are endeavoring by the American Congressmen to impress the Congressmen with the absolute necessity of doing something to bring about reciprocal trade relations between Germany and the United States at the forthcoming session of Congress.

The members of the American Commercial Association, says Mr. McNary, are most emphatic in opposing the view of the standard high protectionists in the United States, that Germany would not enter into a commercial war with America. They assert that they have the most positive, trustworthy information that Germany intends to enforce the provisions of her new tariff vigorously against American imports, unless the United States meets her half way and gives the German exporters a fair opportunity in the American market. They declare that this, in their judgment, would mean a serious, in fact, a tremendous loss to American exporting interests and would spell ruin to American trade with Germany.

Several of these men are so impressed by the statements of the high tariff newspapers in the United States and the fact that those in favor of a high tariff are in a great majority in Congress, which gives little hope of the forthcoming session enacting reciprocal legislation, that they declare they are getting their affairs in shape preparatory to packing their trunks and leaving Germany in the fall for the United States.

Most of the Congressmen in the party were Republicans and were cautious in their remarks as to their probable attitude on the question, while the Democrats openly sympathized with the representatives of the Commercial Association. But the Republican Congressmen admitted privately that the situation was far more serious than they had expected. They also acknowledged that the people of the United States did not realize as yet the seriousness of the impending conflict. They expressed doubt, however, in view of the big protective tariff majority in Congress and the fact that the American press steadily contended that Germany would not proceed to extremes, that Congress would do anything. They felt that if the Germans were really determined to insist on reciprocity then a rupture of trade relations would inevitably occur.

ROOSEVELT REJECTS PLAN.

Said to Have Rejected Unfavorably the German Proposal.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 9.—A Berlin despatch to the Temps says President Roosevelt has sent a letter to Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, declining the German proposals relative to a commercial treaty. The President says Germany seeks advantages which cannot be conceded and he does not see that any object can be gained by the conclusion of the treaty. Nevertheless, he does not wish to close the negotiations arbitrarily and invites the Ambassador to give a further expression of Germany's views.

MONUMENT TO A PIONEER.

Graves Family Holds Reunion at Homestead of Their Ancestor.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—At the eleventh annual reunion of the Graves family to-day a monument was dedicated to Thomas Graves, the first member of the family to settle here and one of the earliest of the Connecticut Valley pioneers. Graves settled in the neighboring town of Hatfield in 1661 and the 100 persons present at to-day's reunion are his descendants. He came from Hartford, Conn.

This afternoon the party went by trolley to the original Graves homestead at Hatfield, where the monument is located. It is of plain granite with bronze roll suitably inscribed. The dedicatory address was made by Col. John Graves of Buffalo.

GOFF MIGHT BE WILLING.

But Hughes Says He Will Not Head the Fusion Ticket.

According to gossip heard yesterday, Recorder John W. Goff, despite reports to the contrary, has not declined to allow his name to be presented to the fusion conference as candidate for Mayor. It was said yesterday that Recorder Goff has asked if he would permit the use of his name and that as yet he had made no reply. Charles E. Hughes, who has been talked of as a possible fusion candidate, said: "I would not be a candidate. I am the counsel for the insurance investigating committee and have work before me which will take three months. I do not want to be disturbed by politics."

CADET CRUSADE IN PITTSBURG.

Promised That Names Will Be Disclosed That Will Shock the Community.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—Representative Adolph Edlis has furnished to District Attorney Robert E. Stewart the names of forty-nine men who make a living off the earnings of immoral women, and also a list showing the location of twenty-nine places in downtown Pittsburg where these men make their collections. District Attorney Stewart has determined to take up the crusade against these men. Representative Edlis said:

"These men lure young girls to these places and get a commission from the proprietors. They hang around the railroad station and induce young immigrant girls to seek employment in places where they are ruined."

"When some of the names I have given to the District Attorney are made known it will shock the community."

JURY FINDS KEYES NOT GUILTY.

Decides He Was Insane When He Killed Faithless Wife.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 9.—To-night the jury in the Keyes murder case returned a verdict of not guilty and a tremendous shout rose from the 200 men and women in the court room.

Keyes was indicted for the murder of his wife, on June 25. The killing had been admitted and temporary insanity, caused by the wife's infidelity, was set up as a defense.

General Strike of Printers in Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A general strike in every newspaper and job printing office was ordered here to-day because the publishers and proprietors refused to sign an eight hour day agreement to go into effect on Jan. 1. Every union printer went out and business at the job offices is at a standstill. Reporters and apprentices set the announcement of the strike for the local dailies, which constituted all the local matter. The stereotypes also struck. Non-union men were expected to fill the now open shops.

Morgan & Brother Storage Warehouses.

(Established 1851.) 225-226 West 47th Street, N. Y. Near Broadway. Phone 111-38. Furniture and works of art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care. We take entire charge of removals in City or Country, furnishing padded vans. Our facilities for packing china, glass, ware, ornaments and books are unequalled.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda

ACKNOWLEDGED BEST—HIGHEST AWARD Order from Sept. 18, 1905, 2 P. M. JOHN MORGAN, 148 West 9th Street, N. Y. Phone 48-2913. Established 1850.

DIED.

LITTLE.—At Meredith, N. H., Saturday, September 2, Edward Hevers Little, son of James and Mary R. Little, 28 years, 10 months & 6 days. LUM.—Frederick Harvey Lum, suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 4, 1905. Funeral services Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Stanley Congregational Church, Chairman, N. J. Interment, Fairmount Cemetery. Extra cars will be attached to D. L. & W. R. R. train leaving Barclay and Christopher, street ferries at 2 o'clock. Newark, N. J., at 2:25.

MORRISON.—On Sept. 1, 1905, George W. Morrison, in his 81st year.

Funeral service at his late residence, 81 West 128th St., Sunday, Sept. 10, 10:30 P. M. Interment private. Friends only invited.

Carbonola

A VOLATILE, UNBURNABLE Liquid Soap.

Superior to benzine or ammonia. May be used without injury to clean the finest washable fabrics, leaving no stains or rings, or makes the best furniture polish known.

Restores a lace curtain to its original beauty and is equally good for patent leather shoes or automobiles. You never used anything like it. Sample bottles by mail for your dealer's name and 25 cents.

MARSHALL CHEMICAL CO.

30 William St., New York. House to house canvassers wanted.

All Physicists. Nurses, hospitals, druggists—and others doing emergency work, depend on Telephone. How would you summon aid in case of sudden illness? Have You a Telephone? NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Bay Street.

Made from the highest cost and most delicately flavored ingredients procurable. SOZODONT Tooth Powder. FRAGRANT AND CLEANSING.

Carbonola. A VOLATILE, UNBURNABLE Liquid Soap. Superior to benzine or ammonia. May be used without injury to clean the finest washable fabrics, leaving no stains or rings, or makes the best furniture polish known. Restores a lace curtain to its original beauty and is equally good for patent leather shoes or automobiles. You never used anything like it. Sample bottles by mail for your dealer's name and 25 cents. MARSHALL CHEMICAL CO. 30 William St., New York. House to house canvassers wanted.