

HE MAY PAY THE PIPER

Minister Danced Attendance and Jury Considers Bill.

ONLY \$25,000 WAS DEMANDED.

Miss Susie Wheeler Thinks She Is Entitled to Remuneration for Alleged Triflings with Her Young Affections, but the Minister Protest He Loves Her Still.

Baltimore, Oct. 11.—Having listened for several days to the Rev. Edward Walts, minister, aged sixty-eight, and Susie Wheeler, spinster, aged well, somewhere beyond forty-five—tell how much they wanted to marry each other, and how the refusal of the other had prevented the accomplishment of that much-desired end, the lawyers in the \$25,000 breach of promise suit brought against the minister by Miss Wheeler had their say to-day. Brevity no more possessed them than it did the principals in the case, but to-day the jury has hopes of having its opportunity to express itself.

Despite the firing of the heavy legal batteries to-day, the members of the jury still retain pleasant memories of the testimony of the man of the cloth. He was very anxious to convince them that he still loves Miss Wheeler and would marry her even now had it not been for her mother, whom he accuses of having assumed all the trouble-making prerogatives of the mother-in-law before she had acquired legal right to the title.

Would Tell Whole Sad Story.

"I say before God and this court," declared the minister, with upraised hand, "that I am now ready to bury the hatchet and marry this girl."

And then he made an earnest effort to tell the whole story in his own way—only too often the lawyers got in that way. He started after this fashion:

"Susie's mother told me to tell her to come to bed early every night I called on her, and it made me feel hurt. If she had been a girl in her teens it would have been different, but a woman forty-five years of age—"

Miss Susie gave a gasp. The lawyers came to her rescue with objections.

"He's arguing, your honor," said they. And the age incident was ordered closed by the court.

The Rev. Walts then tried to tell how often he had hurt feeling.

A Succession of Hurt Feelings.

"Miss Susie sent me a letter hinting I was too old to preach, and that was very painful to me, for I say it without bragging, I have preached three times every Sunday when I am home."

"Another letter came accusing me of loving another, and that, too, hurt me painfully. But I am of a forgiving spirit and I have forgiven that."

"I blame no one for this affair," the witness continued, addressing the court, in a resigned tone. "It is due to the fallings of human nature; not to willfulness or malice."

Mr. Walts proceeded to describe how he conceived the idea of an engagement not to be engaged. Said he: "I never tried to break the engagement. I tried to get her to sign a legal agreement of separation, because I thought since these little household duties served mainly to divert her mind, at other times she allowed her thoughts to dwell on what sort of saint she would provide for herself on Easter. If she were not so mourning, Easter rabbits, and colored eggs, and flowers, and things of a like nature shared a place in her meditations."

That her practicality of mentality was manifested in the instance of her suit was partially made apparent by his description of his Christmas present to her. Several pieces of soap, brushes, combs, and a Bible which had once been the property of a Miss Bertha Block, one of the clergyman's parishioners. Mrs. Vlasselear, who lives at 265 North Fifteenth street, Sheboygan, Wis., put in no defense.

Miss Block testified that she had known the Von Vlasselears for ten or twelve years, and had entertained very great respect for both of them until gossip began to connect the name of Mrs. Von Vlasselear with certain men. "In order to convince myself that the charges were true," Miss Block continued, "I went to live with the Von Vlasselears in Sheboygan, paying for my board partly in money and partly by helping with the household work. I satisfied myself that the things they were saying about the defendant were true. Various men called at the house, and on several occasions I saw them kissing and hugging Mrs. Von Vlasselear."

Miss Cecilia Von Vlasselear testified as to various men, none of whom she witnessed, but whom she described as "the man in black" or "the man in gray."

Mercy Von Vlasselear corroborated her sister as to men calling at the house and of seeing them hug and kiss her mother. With this testimony the case was closed.

BROUGHT FROM CANAL ZONE.

Young Man, Charged with Embezzlement, Is Extradited.

New York, Oct. 11.—Benjamin Emmons, Jr., of Missouri, recently charged with the post-office at Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, arrived from Panama on the steamer Finance to-day. He is charged with embezzling \$5,000 in money order funds while he was a clerk in the post-office at his home, St. Charles, Mo.

Emmons intimated to Chief Inspector Walter S. Mayer and Inspector Boyle, who attended the complaint before the Commissioner, that his relatives will make every effort to save him from imprisonment. He is only twenty-two years of age, and is the first United States employe to be extradited from the Canal Zone.

FOREIGNERS IN FIELD.

Will Compete with Americans for Canal Contracts.

American contractors will have foreign competition in their efforts to secure from the Isthmian Canal Commission the contract for doing the construction work of the Panama Canal.

Baron Moncheur, the Minister of Belgium to the United States, called at the commission's offices yesterday and obtained copies of the form of contract which will be followed in letting the work to a contracting firm, and various other facts and figures which will be of use to bidders. The Minister did not say so directly, but he was certainly getting the information for Belgian interests.

It is regarded as certain at the canal offices that there will be English bids also, and it will not be surprising if the Germans and French do not make an effort to secure the contract. The commission is confident there will be a number of bids, and but little doubt that some of them, at least, will be low enough to be considered.

The commission's advertisement inviting the submission of bids is appearing in newspapers in all parts of the country. The bids will be opened in Washington at noon on December 12. Copies of the formal invitation, proposed contract, and bond can be obtained at any of the commission's purchasing agencies. The big contractors of this country are taking a deep interest in the project, and some of them have engineers in Panama, now making an inspection of the work there and estimating the cost of construction.

If the contract should go to a foreign country, there will be no change in the requirement that the materials used in construction be purchased in the United States. By law the commission is required to buy everything in the United States unless, in the judgment of the president, the prices asked are unreasonable. This contingency has not been encountered.

On the contrary, the Canal Commission is buying machinery and building materials for use in Panama at a less cost than some of the big railroad and contracting companies are paying for the same thing.

WARNS BROUWER JURY

Judge Hears of Attempt to Tamper With Them.

TRY TO SHOW MURDER MOTIVE

Witness Told of Brouwer's Attention to Miss Mary Kerns While His Wife Lay Dying—Relatives of Dead Woman Tell of Family Quarrels. Quailed as He Faced Hangman.

Tombs River, N. J., Oct. 11.—A direct charge that some parties unknown have made an attempt to tamper with the jury before whom Dr. Frank Brouwer is being tried for the murder of his wife was verified in part just before court adjourned to-day, when Judge Hendrickson, who is presiding, ordered the jury to stand up. Addressing them, he said:

"I have been notified by certain of you twelve men have been seen talking to persons in the street. This is absolutely without excuse, and contrary to the instructions of this court. If I hear of any such action again during the course of this trial, I will make a full investigation and the person guilty of such contempt will be punished very severely."

Turning to the deputy sheriffs, who have had charge of the jury, Judge Hendrickson continued:

"I must warn you officers of the law that it is your duty to see that this jury has no opportunity whatsoever to talk with outside parties. If any officer errs he will be dealt with by the court."

Brouwer's Attention to Miss Kerns.

What the prosecution considered a vital point in their effort to convict Dr. Brouwer of the murder of his wife was brought out late in the afternoon session, when Dr. Harry Shaw, superintendent of the Monmouth County Hospital at Long Branch, testified that on September 21, 1905, Dr. Brouwer visited Mary Kerns at the hospital, and stayed with her more than an hour. This was four days before Mrs. Brouwer's death.

In confirmation of this evidence, E. I. Nordal, a Long Branch doctor, testified that on that date Dr. Brouwer purchased cut flowers in his establishment, saying that he was for a patient at Monmouth County hospital.

Margaret I. Harries, supervising nurse of the hospital, also testified that Dr. Brouwer visited Mary Kerns in the hospital while the latter was ill at that institution. In answer to a question, she declared that she saw nothing improper or objectionable in Brouwer's visit to the hospital.

To-day's session of the trial was devoted almost entirely by the prosecution to an effort to show motive why murder might have been committed. Every witness called was closely examined as to facts which might, in the opinion of the prosecuting attorney, strengthen the State's case against the prisoner by indicating that Brouwer had a reason to get his wife out of the way.

The courtroom was crowded all day, with spectators, the anxiety of the State to bring the case to a speedy close was indicated by Judge Hendrickson's statement that court would sit on Saturday.

Setbacks for the Prosecution.

The prosecution suffered a number of setbacks during the day's procedure. The question was asked: "Basing your opinion upon the testimony of the nurses and doctors you have heard here, what do you think caused Mrs. Brouwer's death?"

The court ruled the question out as improper and calling for a conclusion, and the prosecution abandoned this phase of the case for the time being.

Trevanion Hyer and Miss Elizabeth Hyer, brother and sister, respectively, of Mrs. Brouwer, gave evidence indicating that the couple were not happy in their domestic relations.

Joseph Grover, surrogate of Ocean County, testified as to the estate left by the dead woman; Dr. E. Clarence Dishaw, a local physician, testified as to the case for the time being.

Brouwer showed much uneasiness at one portion of the day when, turning suddenly in his seat, he encountered the gaze of Jacob Van Hise, hangman for the State of New Jersey. The doctor's face flushed, his hands trembled and he showed that he was much disturbed.

NO-KALON WHITE BRANDY For Brandy Peaches 65c qt. 35c pt.

MURDER INQUEST IS OPEN

Evidence Sought in Death of Philadelphia Woman.

CONFLICTING STORIES TOLD

Miss Kelly, at Whose House Deed Was Committed, Declares Lies Are Being Told About Her—Butcher and Policeman Testify Against Her—Woman Tells Her Story.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—"They are weaving around me a mass of fabrications," said Miss Charlotte Kelly after the inquest into the death of Mrs. Mollie Lewis, who was murdered at her home, 2102 N. Eleventh street, September 10. Miss Kelly was visibly agitated, after a strenuous ordeal upon the witness stand. Her hands trembled visibly while she was testifying, and the magnificent courage she has displayed during the trying experiences she has passed through since the dead woman's body was found in a closet beneath the stairway of her home was shaken.

The most damaging evidence against Miss Kelly was the testimony of Harry Woerner, a butcher, who has a shop at the corner of Eleventh and Diamond streets. When called to the stand he said:

"Five minutes after 4 o'clock I saw Miss Kelly and her mother cross the street and enter their home, where Mrs. Lewis boarded. Ten minutes later she came out and walked hurriedly across the street and entered another shop. She was there a short time when she came out and again entered her home. To the best of my knowledge Miss Kelly was never in my store."

Woman Tells Her Story.

The young woman emphatically denied this. "I have never been in the drug store of Mr. Jones," she said, "I phoned from Mr. Woerner's butcher shop. I returned home after having been gone from the house since 9 o'clock in the morning, between 4:30 and 5 o'clock. My mother was with me. When I was putting the key into the lock of the front door I saw the fingers of Mrs. Lewis' hand protruding from beneath. I carefully opened the door, surprised that the child was unattended. I took the baby into my arms I noticed a blood spot on the floor of the hallway. This startled me, and I called my mother's attention to it. I did not answer me I became alarmed and went next door to ask Mrs. Mary E. Nash if she had heard any one in the house. She answered in the negative and said she had not seen Mrs. Lewis since 11 o'clock that morning. She advised me to call an officer. I went to the butcher shop and asked Mr. Woerner if I could use his phone. He said that he thought it was out of order. But it wasn't, and I called the police of the Tenth and Thompson streets station. The officer there promised to send a policeman."

Mother Waiting for Her.

"I returned to the house and found my mother still standing on the stoop where I had left her."

Woerner was recalled to the stand. He said that he could not say positively that Miss Kelly had not entered his store, but that she did not enter his store. He had seen her enter the drug store at 4:35 o'clock.

Several other contradictory statements were brought out in the testimony. The statement of Griner, the patrolman, who had charge of the case, the house sergeant, to whom Miss Kelly had telephoned, did not agree entirely with that of Miss Kelly.

They differ as to who was the first to notice the two chairs that stood in front of the closet where Mrs. Lewis' body was found, and Griner declared that he made the discovery, and not Miss Kelly, as she claims.

JAPANESE OVERRUN HAWAII

Steadily Crowding Out Whites and Controlling Labor Situation.

Fastening Grip on All Trades by Sympathetic Strikes—Increase of Asiatics on the Island.

The third report of the Commissioner of Labor, dealing with the commercial, industrial, and social conditions of the laboring classes of the Territory of Hawaii, just published, shows a tendency of the Asiatic population to drive out the whites from their jobs in the plantations.

The report on this point says: "Sympathetic strikes have occurred on plantations, even the domestic servants refusing to work until their demands were satisfied. Such strikes have been confined to the plantations where the difficulties have occurred, but it is more than probable that the strikes of the Japanese will soon ignore plantation boundaries. Instances have been noted where Japanese men connected with the plantations were actively engaged in the stimulation and direction of strikes."

It is everywhere conceded in Hawaii that the present preponderance of Japanese among the workers of the plantations constitutes a source of ever-increasing embarrassment of the sugar interests. Between depression and Asiatic competition the whites are being driven out and the Asiatics are steadily increasing.

It is a struggle for survival, with the white element slowly and steadily losing ground.

It is urged by the planters that such modification of the Chinese exclusion act as would permit the admission of Chinese coolies to the Territory would at once destroy the monopoly now held by the Japanese, temper their aggressiveness and very much stabilize the problem of labor. The Chinese, it is asserted, would give a stability to the population."

The report states that even in the schools the Asiatics have begun to drive out the American and Caucasian pupils in something like the same way that their parents have displaced the white workers in adult occupations.

The remarkable increase of Asiatics in Hawaii, the report says: "The growth of the sugar industry in Hawaii has been conditioned by the importation of cheap labor."

"Not only is the plantation working force overwhelmingly Asiatic, but a secondary Asiatic population, living largely on the first and supplying its needs, has come into the islands, has invaded all lines of industry, and the two combined now form the largest element in the total population. From a total Asiatic population of less than 6,000 in 1878, forming only 10.2 per cent of the population of the islands, the number of Asiatics has increased to 18,000 in 1894, and formed over 38 per cent of the population. In 1890 the Asiatic population had increased to 27,000, and constituted over 50 per cent of the population. During the next six years their numbers had increased to over 41,000, and they formed over 58 per cent of the population. In 1899 the Asiatic population had increased to over 71,000, and formed more than 59 per cent of the entire population."

PROBE STEEL TUBE CHARGE.

President Directs Papers to Be Forwarded to Pittsburgh.

All papers in the Shelby Steel Tube scandal, growing out of the charges made by Frank L. Emmett, a former employe of the Shelby plant, have been referred by the Department of Justice to the U. S. District Attorney at Pittsburgh, with instructions for a rigid investigation.

Additional evidence tending to corroborate the charges submitted by Emmett has been obtained by the government authorities, and this has prompted them to order the further investigation.

Emmett's charges, which were that defective tubing had been furnished for the war ships through a conspiracy of several men at the plant were not regarded seriously at first by the Navy Department.

Emmett declared he had been forced by his superior to break into the desk of the government inspector and take out the stamp with which the good tubing that had been inspected was marked. This stamp, he claims, was used in getting defective tubes passed without an inspection.

The charges were denied by those accused, of course, but he has stuck to his contentions, and further evidence has now been brought to light through the investigations made by the Washington officials.

At a Cabinet meeting Tuesday Secretary Bonaparte produced the papers in the case, and at the President's direction they were all turned over to the Attorney General, Mr. Purdy, and a Mr. Moody's assistants, was given direction of the matter, and after a careful examination, he decided there was sufficient grounds for sending them on to the District Attorney. This was done yesterday, and the prosecution will be continued vigorously at Pittsburgh.

SEE IMMIGRANT PLOT

Government Officials Investigate the Elliott Case.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW BROKEN

Inspector Sent from Philadelphia to Gaston, N. C., to Investigate Girl's Story That Twenty Other Factory Workers Were Brought Over from England by Employment Agency.

Immigration officials have interested themselves in the case of Hilda Barnes, or Hilda Elliott, the girl who was deserted in the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Washington after being brought over from England by a man who she says is her cousin.

As a result of a cross-examination of the girl, the officials see a possibility of unearthing wholesale violations of the contract-labor law throughout the South. So much credence do they place in her story that an inspector was ordered yesterday from Philadelphia to Gaston, N. C., to make a rigid investigation of the conditions under which the factory employes now there were gathered.

Detained Girl Released.

It is reported that over 1,500 girls and men now at work at Gaston and the surrounding territory were brought to America in violation of the law. As to this the local officials know nothing. Miss Elliott, or Barnes—she gives both names—has told them she was one of a party of twenty mill workers that were brought from England to work in this country because she was induced to leave England, she says, by glowing promises of higher wages, better working hours, and the like.

Her Story Is Believed.

The immigration authorities believe her story, and the investigation was ordered immediately in the hope that the other members of Miss Elliott's party can be located and returned to England.

At the same time, it is not believed this is the first time the labor laws have been violated. Although the officials will not commit themselves on this point, it is believed the inquiry will develop the fact that there are hundreds of persons working in Southern factories who have no right to enter this country because of the manner in which they have been brought here.

Inspector Is Detailed.

The investigator detailed from Philadelphia has been instructed to make as speedy an investigation as possible, but it will be several days before his report will be made, according to a statement made last night by one of the officials of the bureau.

It is said the immigrants found conditions far different from what they had been led to expect. The wages are lower and the conditions otherwise unsatisfactory.

The girl is still under detention by the Washington police and detention instructions have been issued to those who have her under their care, not to allow any one to see her without the written order of F. H. Larned, of the Bureau of Immigration.

Girl Has Sister in Gaston.

It has been learned that the girl, who first gave her name as Hilda Barnes, and then said her last name was Elliott, has a half-sister at Gaston named Anne Goodie. Miss Elliott was on her way to join Miss Goodie, under the care of the man she claims is a cousin, but who is believed by some to have been an employment agent, and who is supposed to have disappeared, because of fear of detection by the government officials.

Miss Goodie, it is said, has sent money to her sister, to get her out of her present predicament, but so far the funds have not arrived.

Bids for Jamestown Shaft.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department yesterday afternoon for the construction by the government of a monument near Norfolk, Va., to commemorate the first settlement at Jamestown. The bid of Norcross Brothers Company, of England, was the lowest, at \$30,000, and that of the Harrison Granite Company, of New York City, from \$35,000 to \$60,000. The shaft will be 100 feet high, with a base of 100 feet.

HAVE YOU Any Money on which you are not drawing interest? If so, deposit it in this company's BANKING DEPT., where it will draw interest and be subject to check without notice.

Union Trust Co., 1414 F Street N. W.

LEAGUE MEMBERS ANGRY

Hearst Accused of Ignoring His Followers.

SAY HE FAVORED TAMMANY

Only Three of the Thirteen Places on Judiciary Ticket Go to Independence Body—Reception Accorded Hughes at Buffalo Gratifying to the Republican Managers.

New York, Oct. 11.—There is considerable bad feeling among the members of the executive committee of the Independence League over the selection of the judiciary ticket at the convention at Tammany Hall last night. The talk even goes so far among the members as to indicate that under certain circumstances the league may support the nominees of the Republicans for places on the bench.

Some of the most active of the executive committee had ambitions for judicial nominations themselves, and they were bitterly disappointed when it was announced that only three Hearst men were put on the ticket, and the other ten places had gone to Tammany men.

So much feeling was there about the matter at the Tammany House that a meeting was held of the executive committee at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and a demand was made upon Mr. Hearst for his attendance. He declined to leave his home at that hour of the night, and the committee held a long session without him. When it was over, Max Immsen gave out this statement with Mr. Hearst's sanction:

"It has been the desire of the executive committee of the League to secure the nomination of a non-partisan judiciary ticket. The ticket named by the Tammany men contains the names of some good men and some not satisfactory."

The Independence League will watch the action of the Republican convention with interest.

Murphy Is Not Alarmed.

Charles F. Murphy did not seem to be at all alarmed by the implied threat in the statement. The feeling at Tammany Hall is that the whole matter of the judiciary ticket had been settled, and these selected would have the support of the Democratic party and the Independence League Democrats and the members of the league.

There seems to be no question that the names were submitted to Mr. Hearst before the convention met, and that he made no objection to them, being satisfied with the places accorded to league men. His principal objection was to Joseph J. Delaney, who has been McClellan's counsel and who had resigned the day before the convention in the hope of making himself available for one of the Supreme Court nominations. Mr. Delaney had been the mayor's attorney, and Mr. Hearst considered him as having been too close to the mayor to go on the fusion ticket.

A statement was made to-day that the Hearst followers, dickering with the Democratic organization in Kings with the object of reaching an agreement on the judiciary ticket there similar to the one adopted in New York. The attitude of the Hearst party toward McClellan is just as bitter as ever, and there is no likelihood that a compromise will be made.

This question of judiciary ticket is the one absorbing topic of the campaign at present, and upon its settlement will depend largely the course of events in Greater New York.

Hearst Starts Up State.

Mr. Hearst left to-day for another extended speech-making tour up the State. He was in good health and spirits and just as confident of winning as ever.

Reports received at Republican State headquarters assert that Charles E. Hughes' campaign in Buffalo and other cities up-State is meeting with much success, and is winning over many votes every day. The management here is particularly gratified over the reception Mr. Hughes got in Buffalo, where a great audience turned out to hear and greet him in spite of a raging snow and sleet storm. Next Monday and Tuesday nights Mr. Hughes will make a lightning tour of the towns on Long Island outside of Brooklyn.

Chairman Woodruff announced to-day that contributions for the Republican campaign were being received from Democrats. Among those who have contributed are Robert Fulton Cutting, head of the Citizens' Union, and John B. McDonald, the man who built the subway. There are also many women among the contributors.

HEARST'S NAME CERTIFIED.

Independence League Files Petition for Place on Ballot.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Independence League today filed with the secretary of state its petition nominating a State ticket. The candidates are William K. Hearst, for governor, and the other nominees as named by the Democratic state convention at Buffalo.

The petition contains 15,315 signatures, and is made up of 1,537 separate sheets. The average number of signers per county is 250. It required several people to carry it to the capital. The party emblem is a balance scale.

The law requires but 6,000 signatures for the entire State, or fifty signers to each county.

UTICA EDITOR BOLTS HEARST.

E. Prentiss Bailey, Warhorse of Democracy, Comes Out for Hughes.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Utica Observer, whose editor, E. Prentiss Bailey, is one of the old war horses in the Democratic party, has until to-night refrained from any serious discussion of the relative merits of the Republican and Democratic gubernatorial candidates, Messrs. Hughes and Hearst.

To-night, however, the Observer, which literally has been "straddling the fence" on the gubernatorial proposition, prints an editorial which is significant, as indicating the change of heart of the Utica editor. Editor Bailey has decided to bolt Hearst.

WEAVER FORCED HICKS OUT.

Maj. Gillette's Loyalty to Machine Questioned.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Mayor Weaver to-day forced Thomas L. Hicks out of the office of director of public safety, and appointed John R. Hathaway, the assistant director, and a personal friend.

Maj. Cassius M. Gillette, the \$7,000 chief of the filtration bureau, is said to be conferred to go. The mayor held a two-hour conference with Samuel Crothers, director of public safety, and Frederick J. Shoyer, when the loyalty of Maj. Gillette to the mayor's machine is understood to have been discussed.

Democrats Name Harvey.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 11.—David Harvey, Jr., of Asbury Park, was nominated by the Democrats of the Third Congressional district here this afternoon.

Only Four More Days BEFORE THE CLOSE OF OUR Great Word Contest!

Begin work on your list of words to-day. A very little effort and a very little time spent in this way may result in your winning the beautiful \$500 Bradbury Piano. It's a great opportunity to place a piano in your home absolutely free of cost. Read the conditions carefully.

To the person sending in the greatest number of English words made from the letters contained in the words, "THE BRADBURY PIANO," in accordance with the conditions stated below, we will give a beautiful

\$500.00 BRADBURY PIANO FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!

Prizes to the Value of \$20,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO THE 300 NEAREST IN THE CONTEST.

CONDITIONS

- 1-The words must be made up of letters contained in the words "THE BRADBURY PIANO."
2-No letter may be used more than once in any one word than it occurs in the words "THE BRADBURY PIANO."
3-No word must be used unless it appears as a separate word in Webster's International Dictionary. Names of persons and places, plurals, and abbreviations must not be used.
4-A word must not be used more than once, no matter how many different meanings it may have.
5-Our employes and members of their families are the only persons to whom this contest is not open.
6-The Credit Bill will be applied on the purchase of any new Piano purchased from October 15 to date of expiration.
7-The Credit Bill may be applied and balance paid on easy monthly installments if desired.
8-Only one Credit Bill applied on one sale, and must be handed in at time of purchase.
9-If you own a Piano and do not need the Credit Bill yourself, you are at liberty to transfer your bill to another person, the Bill being first brought to our attention and properly indorsed by our Manager.
10-Make out your list of words alphabetically, state plainly the number of words contained in your list, sign your name and address, and bring or send it to our warehouses, 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., Word Contest Department.
11-The decision as to the winner in this contest will be left to three entirely impartial and disinterested persons, and in the event of a tie between the leading contestants, Pianos identical in value will be given to each.

All answers must be delivered at our warehouses by 6 p. m. October 15, 1906.

F. G. Smith Piano Co. Bradbury Building, Contest Department, 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue, W. P. VAN WICKLE, Vice President. Phone Main 747.

NEGROES NAME CANDIDATE.

Maj. Johnson Selected to Oppose George A. Hanson for Congress.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 11.—Maj. J. B. Johnson, who commanded the Sixth Virginia Infantry, colored, during the war with Spain, was to-night nominated by the Richmond negro voters to oppose George A. Hanson, the regular Republican nominee for Congress from the Third district. Johnson will signify his acceptance at a mass meeting on Monday night.

The opposition to Hanson developed after his Manchester speech of acceptance of the nomination, when he told the negroes in plain language that they are no longer wanted in the Republican ranks.

The negroes are preparing an announcement to be issued to the colored voters, urging them to stay away from the polls in November rather than vote for Hanson. The negroes will probably carry the fight against the Lily White Republicans in some parts of the country, with the ultimate intention of establishing a colored Republican party.

RENOMINATE STATE TICKET.

Rhode Island Republicans Name Their Present Officials.

Pro