

Largest Women's Outergarment Store South of New York.

1106 G Street

Evening Co. "We Court Comparison."

Next to Cor. 11th

IT EVEN SURPRISED US!

When the Three Manufacturers Accepted Our Offer for Their Three Great Stocks of High-grade Gowns, Dresses, Suits, and Waists, And as the Results of the Purchase We Are Now Offering Them

At Less Than They Cost Them to Produce.

- Gowns and Dresses - for evening wear, for theater and dinners, for afternoon and street. Prices: \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00. Waists Made to Sell for as High as \$25, At \$7.98.

Big Saving in Tailored Suits.

The assortment includes all sizes for misses and women—every fashionable fabric and effect—and the finest linings are used. Every suit is man-tailored—the output of the foremost New York maker.

\$15 and \$19.95 for Suits Made to Sell for \$25 to \$35. \$25 for \$45 Suits, \$29.50 for \$50 Suits, \$35 for \$60 Suits.

Best Silk Petticoat Values in Town.

\$4.50 Heavy Taffeta Petticoats—plain or Persian flounce, \$2.98. \$8.00 All-over Persian Taffeta Petticoats, \$5.00. 100 Fine Black Broadcloth Coats—52 inches long; lined with satin—all sizes—usual \$25.00 values—at \$15.00.

DIX IS PACKED ON LABOR ATTITUDE

Roosevelt Adopts New Tactics in Upstate Speeches.

DOES NOT USE VEILED WORDS

Colonel Likewise Scores James B. Olney—Replies to Circular Which Characterizes Him as Menace to Business—Fifty-two Years Old and Receives a Birthday Cake.

Utica, Oct. 27.—Just as you begin to think that Mr. Roosevelt has exhausted his supply of attack upon Mr. Dix, he adopts a new line. To-night in Utica he bitterly assailed the Democratic nominee for his attitude on the labor question. It is pointed out that Mr. Dix on the fundamental ground of insincerity, and then lambasted him for all he was worth, because in his estimation Mr. Dix has overworked his own employees, and is attached to a man who is a persistent enemy of child labor laws.

The colonel did not confine himself to saying that Mr. Dix was a menace to business. He went further and said that Mr. Dix was a menace to the business of the State. He said that Mr. Dix was a menace to the business of the State because he was a man who was overworked his own employees, and was attached to a man who was a persistent enemy of child labor laws.

Works Men Long Hours. Candidate Dix was accused of working his men in the paper mills twelve hours a day. The colonel said that Mr. Dix had denied this assertion, but that he had not denied it when he was in the governor's chair at Albany, and that Harry Stimson is the right man to elect. The colonel was well received.

Replicates to Circular. Another circular was handed the colonel to-day. It was the one sent out by the Democratic State committee, and was signed by Chairman Huppuch. It appealed for funds on the ground that the menace of Rooseveltism and his Nationalism hang like a pall over the State, paralyzing industry and destroying business confidence.

Child Labor Question. The Majestic Theater in this city furnished the setting for one of the colonel's most pointed thrusts to-night. He planned for some time to say something on the subject of child labor, and he believes is most vital to the campaign. At Schenectady last week he harped upon employers' liability just as he has done in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and in fact in most every State he has visited. He has appealed direct to the working man. This was the first time, however, that he has attacked Mr. Dix on child labor or abnormal hours for his men.

Defends Osvatomome Speech. There was a burst of rather unexpected applause when Mr. Roosevelt referred to the New Nationalism to-day. He said he wished his critics would say just what he said in his Osvatomome speech. "I would like them to understand," he said, "not only that I stand by every word of it, but that the people of this country are sure to stand by it, too, just as rapidly as they understand it."

Many Hear Sherman. Vice President Introduced by Representative Charles H. Cowles. Special to the Washington Herald. Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 27.—From the platform of a special train on which he travels James Sherman, Vice President of the United States, made a half-hour political speech in Salisbury this afternoon, being heard by about 1,000 people. After being introduced by Representative Charles H. Cowles, Mr. Sherman said he wanted to talk some good business sense. He made a strong plea for a protective tariff, for good prices for farm and manufactured products, and good wages for all.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. HAS BEEN USED FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, COLIC, FEVER, STOMACH, AND ALL THE OTHERS WHICH INFANTS ARE LIABLE TO. IT IS THE ONLY SYRUP OF THIS KIND WHICH IS PURELY VEGETABLE AND WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY DRUGS OR OTHER HARMFUL INGREDIENTS. IT IS THE ONLY SYRUP OF THIS KIND WHICH IS PURELY VEGETABLE AND WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY DRUGS OR OTHER HARMFUL INGREDIENTS.

DEMOCRATS MAY CAPTURE SENATE

Continued from Page One.

number necessary to tie the Senate the Democrats have already added one—a Senator from Maine.

In the class of Senators whose terms expire in 1911 there are twenty-four Republicans and six Democrats, as follows: Aldrich, Rhode Island; Beveridge, Indiana; Bradley, Connecticut; Burkes, Nebraska; Burrows, Michigan; Carter, Minnesota; Clapp, Minnesota; Clark, Wyoming; Culberson, Texas; Daniel, Virginia; Dewey, New York; Dick, Ohio; Du Pont, Delaware; Frazier, California; Frazier, Tennessee; Hale, Maine; Keane, New Jersey; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCumber, North Dakota; Money, Mississippi; Nixon, Nevada; Pillsbury, Washington; Sherman, Maryland; Scott, West Virginia; Sutherland, Utah; Tallaferro, Florida; Warner, Missouri.

Democratic Senators will certainly report on the tariff question. In Mississippi, Maryland, and Florida, in place of the six Democrats above mentioned whose terms expire next March.

Loss of Senate Possible. Maine having given assurance that she will send a Democratic Senator, a gain of twelve more will tie the Senate. "Take the thirteen States of Indiana, Connecticut, Nebraska, Montana, New York, Ohio, Delaware, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Missouri, and who shall say that the prospect that they will elect Democratic legislators next month is not infinitely greater now than was the prospect last year and August, that Maine would do such a thing. If the Democrats capture the legislatures of those States, it will assure them control of the Senate. Then they have a reserve of five States—Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Utah—any one of which last July and August would probably have been picked to send a Democrat to the Senate in preference to Maine. Political aversity, however, has prevented this result in the past. And in the light of the result in Maine and the temper of the people, a Democratic Senate is far from being an impossibility or even an improbability.

With an overwhelming majority in the House, and a safe majority in the Senate, what would the Democrats do? Why, to work on a tariff bill, of course. Then their troubles would be over. They have avowed free-trader in the Speaker's chair, a tariff-revenue with incidental protection Democrat chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, out-and-out protectionists from League conditions in Florida, Gen. Hancock protectionists from almost every State in the Union, and some protectionists from New York and other States. They are all in the same boat, and sent to President Taft a tariff bill which, to the minds of many Democrats, would not spell "party perjury and party dishonor." It is not improbable that the political calculations upon which they will prove to be one of the worst things that could happen to the Democratic party nationally. If they were under the leadership of great, wise statesmen, like those of other days, the party might hope for the continued confidence of the people. But it is not the only party which seems to be woefully deficient in great, wise leadership. One may sigh for the "golden days of the republic in this respect."

Discusses the Race Question Against Wishes of Taft. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 27.—Capt. John G. Capers, South Carolina member of the Republican National Committee, in opening the Republican State convention to-night at the Columbia Opera House, touched mainly on the negro question.

Capers is opposed to negro rule. He said that the negro question during the campaign in South Carolina, as well as other Southern States.

Capers in his opening remarks said that this convention was not assembled at the suggestion of the administration in Washington, as shown by the fact that its delegates have been eliminated from Federal office, and that the same time declared that "it should not be taken as to mean that we entertain any antagonism to the national administration or to our patriotic and progressive President, but simply as an expression of our indignation at the wishes of President Taft, who would have us to avoid as much as possible the negro question during the campaign in South Carolina, as well as other Southern States."

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TAILORING TALKS.

By J. FRED GATCHELL, 928 FOURTEENTH STREET.

We consider tailoring a business, not a profession. Of course, you cannot expect a physician to guarantee a cure, nor a lawyer that he will win your case. But why shouldn't you expect when you go to a tailor and leave your measure that the garments will fit as they should fit?

That's what our "Fit or No Pay" means. We know it departs from the unwritten tailoring law. But it is only right and fair. If a tailor hasn't the facilities, or confidence enough in the ability of his cutting department to say to you, "If I don't fit you, you're not expected to take the garment"—he ought not to take the order.

We pay Mr. Van Doren a top-notch salary, but he earns it. There's no gamble in his work. When he takes a man's measure I KNOW that man is going to be entirely satisfied with the result. Knowing that, why shouldn't I say to him at the out-

start: "Fit or No Pay." It seems to me such a policy must appeal to any man's sense of fairness. It certainly has been a strong factor in developing the big business we are doing.

And there is another thing that is unique with us. You are not asked for any deposit in advance. We go on the principle that if the clothes are right, you will want them. If they are not right, we surely will not let you have them—and we'll be a lot more critical than you are.

This deposit-in-advance business smacks stronger of a lack of confidence than does the custom of not guaranteeing satisfaction. These old notions are out of date—and we believe in being as up to date in our methods as we are in our styles.

There are lots of reasons why you'll enjoy your business relations with us—and these are two of them—"Fit or No Pay" and "No Deposit."

TO-DAY IN HISTORY. The Tweed Ring—October 28. With the arrest of Tweed on October 28, 1871, the great political ring of which he was a leader in New York City, saw the beginning of its end. Between 1852 and 1871 the city of New York, and to a considerable extent, the State at large, fell under the control and into the power of a combination of corrupt politicians, commonly known as the Tweed Ring. Its chief was one William Marcy Tweed, of Scotch parentage, who first appeared in public life as an alderman of the city in 1852. Working himself upward in the Democratic party, he attained in 1865 the powerful dignity of Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society and chairman of the "boss" of the general committee of Tammany Hall.

At this time, however, the "Tammany Ring," as it afterward was called, was not completely formed and Tammany Hall, though by far the most important political organization in the city, was not absolute, even in the Democratic party. In 1867 Tweed was appointed deputy commissioner, and the "ring" began fast to consolidate. They secured control of enormous patronage, and when the supply of places became exhausted, they enlarged the city pay roll to create new places.

They were able to pack the State legislature, and place on the bench judges they could control. In 1868 the "ring" obtained control of the majority. Its candidate was John T. Hoffman, who, in 1868, was elected governor. His election was secured by the grossest and most extensive frauds ever perpetrated in the city. A Oakley Hall was elected mayor in his stead. As Samuel J. Tilden said, by this election, the "ring" became completely organized and matured.

Through its well-paid creatures in the State legislature the "ring" by amendments of the city charter and by acts which gave Tweed and his partners free swing, were able to throw the city into an enormous debt. In 1871, the last year of the existence of the "ring," it had more than \$48,000,000 of money at its disposal. Its methods of fraud were varied and numerous.

But all the other enterprises of the "ring" dwindled into insignificance when compared with the colossal frauds that were committed in the building of the new courthouse for the county. When this undertaking was begun, it was stipulated that its total cost should not exceed \$250,000, but before the "ring" was broken up, upwards of \$3,000,000 had been expended and the work was not completed.

The beginning of the end of the reign of the "ring" came in July, 1871, when copies of some of the fraudulent accounts came into the possession of a New York newspaper and were published. The result of these exposures was a meeting of citizens early in September. It was followed by the forming of a sort of peaceful vigilance committee, under the imposing title of the "Committee of Seventy." This committee, together with Samuel J. Tilden, went to work at once, and with great energy to obtain actual proof of the frauds, and it was owing to the tireless efforts of Mr. Tilden that this work was successful.

The Tammany leaders attempted to make a scape-goat of the city comptroller, but he turned over his office to the Committee of Seventy, and this was a tremendous step forward for the prosecution. Tweed was arrested on October 28, and was released on bail to the extent of \$100,000. He was then elected to the State senate, but did not take his seat. His trial began on November 13, 1872. He was found guilty and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a heavy fine. On December 4, 1872, he was taken to jail and fled to Cuba, and thence to Spain. He was arrested by the Spanish government and turned over to the United States. He was brought back and again placed in jail, where he remained until his death, which occurred April 12, 1878.

POLITICAL MIX-UP PLEASES BOURNE

Continued from Page One.

country by enemies of popular government as a declaration by the great State of Oregon that after years of trial the people have ascertained and by successful assembly demonstration confessed themselves incapable of self-government.

"Every man who honestly believes in the principles of popular government will fight till victory has been won and the news proclaimed throughout the United States that no man can assail popular government and an indorsement from the people of Oregon."

In a further circular to the voters, issued just before he started East, under date of October 7, he urged the people to support his Presidential preference bill, giving them the power in party primaries to express their choice for President and Vice President, to elect delegates to national conventions, and to nominate candidates for Presidential electors. On this subject he said:

"Before leaving I wish to urge upon the attention of the voters of Oregon the importance of the adoption of my bill, proposed under the initiative, providing for an expression of popular choice for party candidates for President and Vice President. This bill, No. 256 on the ballot, is found on pages 162 to 165 of the publicity pamphlet sent out by the secretary of state. It provides that the voters, in their party primaries, may express their preference for candidates for President and Vice President, elect their delegates to national conventions, and select their party candidates for Presidential electors."

"Under present methods aspirants for these high offices must place themselves under obligations to individuals for the support of State delegations, and these aspirants, if nominated and elected, desire to show their gratitude and discharge the obligation by distribution of patronage or the granting of other official favors. Candidates chosen in convention or assembly know to whom they owe their nomination. If selected by direct vote of the people in party primaries, they would be under obligation to no individuals, but would be free to serve the best interests of all the people."

"If my bill should be adopted, as I believe it will, Oregon will be the only State in the Union where the people express their choice for party candidates for President and Vice President, and this choice will be expressed before the national conventions are held. Naturally the attention of the country will be centered upon Oregon, for there will be a desire to learn the trend of public opinion for the people of Oregon. The leading parties, both parties will desire to nominate the strongest candidates for these high offices, and Oregon will be a reliable indication of popular strength, the people of Oregon will be the strongest and perhaps the only State in the Union to determine the fate of the party candidates."

"A Keen Governmental Analyst. A writer in the San Francisco Star, W. G. Easton, recently said: 'Jonathan Bourne is an analyst of governmental conditions, and in making an analysis he is as calm as a chemist making an analysis of a sample of ore. He has no overflow of language; can tell what he thinks, why he thinks it, can make his meaning clear in a few words; but he is not built on oratorical lines. He is 'straight up and down'; does not lie, nor trim, nor straddle any fence.' And speaking of his Senate speech, still in much demand the country over, this writer said: 'There are no well-turned phrases in it, no samples of feathers from the eagle's tail, nor a bark about the flag, no appeal to 'trust the President,' no bugle call to stand by the old guard, or any other party, not a chirp about property or the 'balance of trade'—not one of the stock slogans of the Senatorial trade, but just a plain statement telling what the people of Oregon have accomplished by making democratic tools with which they can manage their own political affairs; that is, telling what the Oregon voters have accomplished with that terror of petrified conservatism—Experimental Legislation."

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"For several years 'booster' clubs of Oregon have been sending out pretty booklets showing pictures of red apples, purple plums, hop fields, big trees, orchards, and waterfalls to advertise Oregon and her resources. But Bourne's balance sheet of popular government in Oregon has all the rest of the 'booster' literature chained to the starting point. Other States can show apples just as red, plums just as purple, and waterfalls just as wondrous; but Oregon can show what men have dreamed of and did for—an evolution of popular government, a State government in the hands of its people. United States Senators elected without bribery, four sessions of a State legislature without the introduction of a single bill to sand-bag the corporations; voters able to block vicious legislation and to enact at the ballot box the legislation they want—with power to march a faithless public servant to the halloo box and recall him to private life; with a direct primary law that enables the voters to elect their own candidates for public office; a corrupt-practices act that permits the officers of a political party committee to examine the books and expenditures of any other party during the campaign. And Bourne has been trying to 'sell' the Oregon method popular in other States, and he is succeeding in that attempt."

"His Peculiar Independence. The same writer, in a recent issue of 'The Public,' published at Chicago, says: 'Now what are you going to do with a United States Senator who would rather discuss methods of putting the Oregon method into operation in Kansas, Ne-

braska, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin than talk about his own chances for re-election? What are you going to do with a Senator who says, 'Vote against every candidate who wants to break down the initiative and referendum and the primary law, even if he is your brother or my brother.' That is, if you are an Oregon voter, with an opportunity to vote for or against Bourne, how would you vote? Don't hurry; there are two years to think about it."

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CAPERS IS OPPOSED TO NEGRO RULE

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Columbia, S. C., Oct. 27.—Capt. John G. Capers, South Carolina member of the Republican National Committee, in opening the Republican State convention to-night at the Columbia Opera House, touched mainly on the negro question.

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SHERMAN'S SON GIVES LIE.

Reverts Remarks of Senator Davenport at Utica.

Utica, Oct. 27.—Senator Davenport, in the course of his speech at the Roosevelt meeting to-night, referred to the Utica Ice Company, of which Vice President Sherman is president and his son, Thomas Sherman, vice president.

"There is the young mouthpiece of the Utica Ice Company," said Davenport, "who personally boasts that there are 20 votes in the Eighth ward to be stealthily withdrawn from the ticket. Think of it, people of the Eighth ward, both Republican and Democrat, being told how many of them are to be voted against this ticket on election day."

While the senator was speaking somebody shouted "It's a lie!" and "You're a liar!"

It was later discovered that the man who made this cry was Thomas Sherman himself.

Mr. Davenport also charged that a number of postmasters who owed their election to Vice President Sherman were exerting their influence against Candidate Stimson and Senator Davenport. The interruption by young Sherman created only mild excitement. Mr. Davenport did not apparently notice it, and continued with his address. The Vice President is speaking in North Carolina.

DIES WHILE JOKING. Woman Happy at Thought of Early Recovery. Altoona, Pa., Oct. 27.—A few minutes after she had been laughing and joking with the nurses in the Altoona Hospital, Ada May Shoemaker, aged forty-three, of Martinsburg, W. Va., yesterday died suddenly of pulmonary embolism.

She had been undergoing treatment for the disease for the past two weeks, and apparently was recovering. She was especially bright and cheerful in anticipation of soon being able to leave. In the midst of her conversation she fell back among the pillows dead.

HOW TO GET RID OF CATARRH

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and It Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its misery. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-six years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, saline cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat, and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arrests the foul discharge, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 201 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga. He will send you by return mail a simple, safe, and reliable way to get rid of catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

Occan Steamships. New York, Oct. 27.—Arrived at Atlantic at Southampton; left at 10:30. George Washington, at Cherbourg; Rotterdam, at Rotterdam. Sailed from foreign ports: Berlin, from Genoa; Malaga, from Queenstown.

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