NEWS OF MURDER WAS UNEXPECTED

Letters From Missionaries Indicated No Cause for Alarm.

BOARD GREATLY SURPRISED

ATTACK PROBABLY MADE BY LAWLESS MOB.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions today received a cablegram from Canton, China, telling of the murder of five American missionaries at the Presbyterian station at Lienchow, news of which was received in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Hong Kong yesterday. The cablegram to the board read as follows:

"Lienchow station has been attacked. Mrs. Machle, Aime (Mrs. Machle's daughter), Mr. Peale, Mrs. Peale, and Chestnut killed. Dr. Machle and Patterson safe. Buildings destroyed."

The Chestnut referred to is Mrs. Eleanor Chestnut.

No motive which might have led the Chinese to murder the American missionaries is known by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions here.

Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board, said today:

"Letters from the field during the past year have not indicated any hostility or cause for alarm. The outbreak of violence that has occurred can hardly have been anticipated. One of the missionaries who was killed, Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, was a physician who has devoted herself for years to ministering to the sick and injured and she was beloved by multitudes who cared nothing for Christianity. Of the others one was the wife and another the daughter of a physician, Dr. C. E. Machle, and the other two, the Rev. and Mrs. John Rogers Peale, were new missionaries who left this country Aug. 16, and had been in Lienchow only a few days. It therefore appears probable that the attack was made by some mob which had gathered for another purpose and which gave lawless characters an opportunity for plunder and bloodshed.

"It should be added, however, that nearly all the Chinese in the United States have come from the province of Kwang Tung, in which Lienchow is situated, and reports of their treatment here have greatly exasperated many of the people. The letters of the missionaries, however, have not idicated any interference with their work or any disposition on the part of the people to molest them.

"Under these circumstances, it appears that the attack was made by some among that teeming population who did not personally know of the character of the work of the missionaries."

STRIKE IN MONTANA.

Butte Reduction Works Will Close Today.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 2.—The Butte reduction works, owned by United States Senator W. A. Clark, will close today, according to General Manager A. H. Wethey, who positively refused to accede to the demands of the wire rope makers for an increase of pay from $3.50 to $4 per day. The Ropemakers' union numbers about eighty persons, who are now on a strike.

The Mill and Smeltermen's union tonight, at a meeting, endorsed the stand of the ropemakers, and the announcement of General Manager Wethey followed. The ore from the Clark mines will be shipped to the Washoe smelters at Anaconda. The Clark smelters employ about 500 men.

The officials of the Montana Ore Purchasing company's smelter will not state what they will do in regard to the demands of the ropemakers. The mines of Butte are also affected by the ropemakers' strike, but the officials declared they can operate without calling on the ropemakers.

LAW AGAINST HIM.

New York, Nov. 2.—The appellate division of the New York state supreme court today handed down a decision refusing to grant an application for a mandamus to compel the New York City board of elections to place the name of William T. Jerome on the official ballot as a nominee of the Republican party for district attorney.

The application was made by William Halpin, chairman of the Republican county committee. Mr. Jerome's name will be on the ballot as an independent nominee.

MORRIS NATHAN A PHYSICAL WRECK

Continued from Page 1.

has known Crawford for more than three years. Crawford has been employed at various times by patent medicine concerns through the United States, but for some time past he has been engaged in managing what the police say is a lying-in hospital conducted by his mother-in-law, Dr. Jane Bishop, on Tremont street, Boston.

On the morning of Sept. 19 last, two days before the dismembered body of Susan Geary was found, Howard called at Dr. Bishop's place to see Crawford. Howard said he needed money badly at the time and when Crawford suggested that he was in a position to get him a good fee, he quickly jumped at the chance.

Chance to Get Money.

"Now, I've got a chance to let you make a good piece of money," Crawford is alleged to have said to Howard, "only you want to be mighty careful and keep your mouth shut. One of our patients is dead and we have got to get rid of the body—we've got to get rid of it by all means and without delay."

Then he went on to tell Howard, according to the confession, that a girl had died from the cause of an operation. He then told in detail what was required—to remove the remains to a spot where they would not be found.

"What is there in it?" Howard said he asked.

"One hundred dollars," answered Crawford, and Howard says they closed the deal. They made an appointment to meet on the following day. Howard entered the receiving room the next day, and Crawford kept Howard there until night, when Crawford handed Howard a small hand satchel, the latter says, while Crawford himself carried a dress suit case. Howard was told what was in the bag and the satchel, but was assured that no suspicion would be attracted to them. Then they started for the East Boston ferry, and on the way Crawford explained that they would throw the body into the harbor at the first opportunity.

Howard Cautioned.

Crawford told Howard not to lose his nerve, and that they would accomplish their object without any trouble. When they boarded the ferryboat, however, there were more people going to East Boston than they had expected, Howard says, and no favorable opportunity presented itself. At East Boston they went ashore and rode on a trolley car to Orient Heights and returned.

Upon reaching the ferry house there were people in the vicinity, and when the craft was well out in the stream Crawford said, "Let her go," and Howard dropped the satchel, which contained the head of the girl, while Crawford dropped over the stern the suit case containing the limbs. Howard said he thought the job done, but Crawford told him that there was another portion of the body to be disposed of, and straightway they went to the Tremont street hospital and got another suit case. Howard says he took the case and with Crawford drove to the Chelsea ferry, where they boarded a boat and when nobody was looking threw the suit case into the river. Before he left Crawford Howard received $60, he says. Next day he got $30, Crawford holding out $10 and saying that they had not taken in much at the hospital.

Both Went to New York.

Two days later Howard was startled when he heard newsboys calling out the grewsome find of a dismembered body in a suit case, and immediately he went to the hospital and told Crawford that he was scared and wanted to leave town. Crawford gave him some more money, he says, and told him that he intended to get out, too, and that he would accompany him to New York. On Sept. 22 they came to New York. Shortly afterward the police of this city received a message from the Boston authorities asking them to look out for Crawford, whom they thought could throw some light on the mystery. By constantly watching the New York theatrical agencies the two men now in custody were located.

HEBREWS HUNTED DOWN AND KILLED

Continued from Page 1.

fired volleys at the demonstrators, killing many and wounding great numbers. All work is at a standstill. The shops are closed.

JEWISH QUARTER SACKED.

Horrible Atrocities Committed at Vyazma, Russia.

Vyazma, Russia, Nov. 2.—During the celebration yesterday of the granting of a constitution to Russia a Jewish service was held to the memory of those who died in the cause of freedom. The flags of the demonstrators bore the words, "Long Live the Constitution," and "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Then, singing the "Marseillaise," the demonstrators marched to the prison and compelled the release of a few political prisoners.

As the processionists were returning through the public square they were set upon by a mob with shouts of "Kill the Jews."

A free fight and a panic followed. The mob then hurried to the Jewish quarter, sacked the shops and broke into the residences, destroying everything and committing horrible atrocities. As there were only a few troops in the town the authorities were powerless. The rioting continued all night long and is still in progress as this dispatch is filed.

RUFFIANS DISARMED.

Martial Law Welcomed by the Citizens of Odessa.

London, Nov. 3.—The Standard's correspondent at Odessa says:

Within three hours of the declaration of martial law, which came to the unspeakable relief of peaceful citizens, no fewer than 5,000 ruffianly loyalists had been disarmed by the students and the military. How some 50,000 artisan rowdies became possessed of revolvers and an abundance of cartridges is a question requiring solution. The rigorous curfew law is welcomed as a deliverance from the terrors of the last two days. Any one in the streets after nightfall is liable to arrest; any one appearing at open windows or on balconies risks being shot without warning.

General Kaulbars, says the correspondent, told me today that he had done his best with the inadequate forces at his disposal. He was unable to guarantee the safety of individuals, and foreigners he specially advised to keep within doors.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Odessa says:

"At 6:30 o'clock in the evening there were no signs of the riots abating. In many cases whole rows of houses have been ruined. The governor has proclaimed that the artillery will destroy any building in which people fire from the windows. The troops have been using machine guns and martial law prevails over the whole town.

"It is difficult for any correspondent to supply an adequate report of events, because it is dangerous to approach the windows and it is impossible to look out. The number of killed and wounded must be enormous. All the foreign consulates are protected by soldiers."

CONFLICT AT WARSAW.

Thirty Persons Killed During Wednesday Night's Riots.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Nov. 2.—It now appears that thirty persons were killed and over a hundred were wounded during the conflicts here last night.

Instead of the expected abolition of marital law today the military governor had the walls covered with proclamations announcing that in consequence of yesterday's disturbances, crowds assembling in the streets will be dispersed by force of arms.

The restaurants were closed at noon and traffic was stopped.

Despite the governor's proclamation immense patriotic processions gathered in various parts of the city during the afternoon and paraded the streets, headed by Catholic priests carrying crosses and church and national flags. The processions converged towards the monument to the Polish poet, Mickiewicz, where patriotic speeches aroused enthusiasm

POLISH FLAGS DISPLAYED.

Social Democrats Loudly Calling for Revolution.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—The courts and government offices here are closed.

The Social Democrats this afternoon issued a proclamation calling for a revolution. Polish flags were displayed from many balconies and a mass meeting of all political parties assembled at Philharmonic hall to discuss the situation, while the immense crowds surrounding the building sang patriotic cries until they were hoarse.

A deputation of prominent citizens visited the governor general to protest against yesterday's massacre in front of the city hall, beseeching him to withdraw the military in order to avoid bloodshed. The governor promised that the soldiers would not be permitted to use their arms unless attacked.

The strike committee of the Vistula railroad has received a telegram from St. Petersburg, adding:

"The first victory has been gained. Hold out."

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Maxim Guns Now Command the Streets of Odessa.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says that martial law was declared there this afternoon. The whole garrison has turned out and now occupies the city. All citizens are forbidden to leave their houses after 9 o'clock in the evening, at which hour all lights must be out.

Maxim guns have been placed on positions commanding a hundred streets. Under these conditions, the dispatch says, a repetition of the fearful scenes is practically impossible. The peace-loving people are overjoyed at the prospect of witnessing the restoring of order and the comparative security of life and property. The military has now adopted drastic measures to force the disorderly mobs to return to their homes.

Citizen Militia.

Kazan, Russia, Nov. 2.—The city is now under the guardianship of the newly-formed citizen militia, consisting of students and workmen and mustering 400 men, armed with weapons taken from the police. The new guards patroled the streets all night. There were no disturbances.

Work of Sebastopol Mobs.

Sebastopol, Russia, Nov. 2.—Six persons were killed and sixty were wounded during the rioting yesterday. All the banks, schools and stores are closed and the houses about the city are boarded up.

The Black Sea squadron, with Vice Admiral Birileff's pennant flying, arrived here today from the Turkish coast.

Heavy Casualty List.

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia, Nov. 2.—The whole town today is in the hands of rioters, who are plundering by wholesale. Firing is frequent in the streets. Many persons have been killed or injured. Wounded people are being taken to the hospital every moment. The clergy left the churches in attempts to pacify the rioters, but their efforts have been futile.

Soldiers Fired Volleys.

Radom, Russia, Nov. 2.—The anti-government demonstrations yesterday ended in widespread rioting. A mob destroyed the telegraph poles, burned government property, barricaded the streets and threw bombs at the troops. The soldiers fired volleys at the rioters. There were many victims, both civilians and soldiers.

Continuous Rioting.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Nov. 2.—Infantry fired on a crowd of demonstrators at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were killed and seven were wounded. Many fights took place in various parts of the city. The socialists are attacking the patriotic processions.

Excitement Runs High.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 2.—The crisis here continues. About 4,000 volunteers have been enrolled and the hotels transformed into hospitals under Red Cross detachments. The excitement is high and there has been much bloodshed.

Population Parading.

Cronstadt, Russia, Nov. 2.—The navy yard shops are not working. The whole population is parading the streets, with the emperor's portrait carried at the head of many of the processions. The printers here have struck.

Cossack Brutality.

Taskhend, Russian Turkestan, Nov. 2.—Peaceful celebrations of the issuance of the imperial manifesto granting Russia a constitution were dispersed by the troops yesterday. Cossacks fired three volleys. Many were killed or wounded.

Jews in Hiding.

Kherzon, Russia, Nov. 2.—Workmen carrying the emperor's portrait attacked the Jewish shops yesterday and plundered the market. The governor threatened, but did nothing. The Jews are in hiding.

Equal Rights Not Granted.

Grodno, Lithurgiana, Russia, Nov. 2.—The people here are discontented with the imperial manifesto because it does not give equal rights to all nationalities and classes and amnesty to political prisoners.

Joyous Demonstration.

Novo Fosik, Russia, Nov. 2.—The people yesterday made a demonstration in honor of the granting of a constitution to Russia. They sang the "Marseillaise," but no disorders occurred.

Live in Fear.

Orel, Russia, Nov. 2.—The "black hundred" is at large and the pupulace is frightened. The governor threatens to adopt extreme measures.

Anti-Jewish Riots.

Orel, Russia, Nov. 2.—Anti-Jewish riots have broken out here. Shops have been looted and many people have been killed or injured.

Peace in One Town.

Petropavlovsk, Russia, Nov. 2.—The railroad strike here is off. The banks and stores are reopening.

Received With Delight.

Pratigarsk, Russia, Nov. 2.—The imperial manifesto was received with delight here.

CLEVER SWINDLERS

Who Have Posed as Kings and Queens and Fooled Officers.

(Tit Bits.)

Although legions of swindlers have assumed the guise of princes and nobles, sometime to their infinite profit, few have had sufficient insolence and daring to pose as kings and queens, and therefore the elderly female swindler who recently extracted some £10,000 for the pockets of gullable Italians in Boston, Mass., by assuming the role of ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, occupies a very distinguished position in the ranks of enterprising criminals.

Few swindles have been more barefacedly grotesque, yet more cleverly worked, than that of bogus Carlotta, and it is safe to say that if she possessed the saving sense of humor her own ingenuity must have afforded her as much merriment as hard cash.

She arrived among the Boston Italians accompanied by a male confederate who posed as the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, whom, it must be explained, thousands of ignorant people believed to be still alive, the notion being that his suicide was merely an imaginary affair announced to the public in order to explain his disappearance when, after a quarrel, the emperor cast him into a fortress prison in the determination that he should never reign over the ducal kingdom.

The alleged object of their visit to the United States was the raising of funds for the purpose of effecting a very drmatic coup d'etat at Vienna whereby the Emperor Francis Joseph was to be deposed and the bogus Crown Prince Rudolph—who, it was explained, had escaped from prison without his father's knowledge—established in his stead.

The woman, who was the moving spirit of the whole swindle issued bonds in return for hard cash, and these bonds were to be redeemed, with handsome interest added, within a short time of the coup d'etat; and in order to impress her contingent victims she held mock courts, to which they were invited, surrounded herself with the most cringing of flunkies, and attached a number of her stupidest victims to her suite. She always wore a crown and an elaborate robe at her courts, and the "quick refreshments" provided as a sort of "ground bait" were of the very best.

Nevertheless she occasionally encountered skeptics. She had various ways of converting them, however, and no one really suspected her until it was too late for suspicion to be of any use. On one occasion she took a party of prospective victims who required convincing that she was indeed the ex-empress in a boat to Boston harbor when an Austrian cruiser happened to be there, telling them that she would be recognized and saluted as only members of her royal house were. As the boat approached the cruiser, verily a salute was fired, and her victims, being satisfied, were rowed back to shore, supremely ignorant of the fact that the firing was the customary salute to the navy yard, which is always fired at a certain hour, and that the ex-empress had timed her visit to coincide with the salute.

An even more barefaced fraud was successfully engineered in Paris some years back. A clever and daring gang of stamp forgers arrived in the "gay city" in elaborate eastern costumes, posing as the emperor of purely imaginary Asiatic empire and his suite, traveling for the benefit of his majesty's health.

They put up at an excellent hotel, and began enjoying themselves. At that same time some absolutely unknown postage stamps filtered onto the market, creating no small sensation among philatelists and changing hands at excellent prices. Then it became known in the right circles that the actual aim of the eastern potentate was to blend business with pleasure; and with the object of raising funds his majesty had brought with him—or rather his chancellor had—a considerable quantity of the rare stamps in use in his country, which, being unknown in Europe and America, would, he had been advised, find a good market in Paris.

What was the total amount of the "spoils" with which the emperor and his suite left Paris when they felt the bubble was about to burst will probably never be known, but it certainly ran into many thousands of pounds, and very depressed indeed were dealers and colectors when they realized that they had only obtained a tiny lesson in geography and human nature in an indirect manner at a dreadfully stiff price.

NOT HUNDREDS, BUT THOUSANDS ENDORSE PLUTO WATER.

The only natural medicinal mineral water of the United States which loses none of its properties by bottling. It can be taken at home with the same effect as at the Springs, and is a positive cure for digestive troubles, kidney diseases and constipation. Get it at any drug store anywhere—15c., 25c. and 35c.

Every bottle bottled at the Springs owned by the

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL CO.,
Thos. Taggart, Pres. French Lick, Indiana.

CRITICISM OF THE MANIFESTO

Continued from Page 1.

that the censorship of press telegrams had been abolished.

It was stated that officers and privates who met at the university on Oct. 30 formally resolved to use arms against the autocracy, which was striving to strangle the proletariat, who now had reached the last act of the revolution.

Dispatches received here report anti-Jewish rioting at Romny and at Saratoff, where a synagogue was burned to the ground. The disorders still continue.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

Over 300,000 in Funeral Procession at Moscow.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Mail's Moscow correspondent, under date of Nov. 2, describes an imposing demonstration at the funeral of the reformer, Nicholas Baumann, who was shot in the riots three days ago, and that of a woman shot by the police. Two enormous processions joined at the university and it is estimated that nearly 300,000 persons were marching in perfect order with red flags and banners flying. A choir of 300 trained singers chanted a requiem while thousands in the procession sang the "Marseillaise."

In the procession were deputations from all the strikers' organizations, the delegates of which had obtained the government's consent to the withdrawal of the police and Cossacks from the route on guaranteeing to preserve order themselves. Accordingly an armed vigilance committee accompanied the procession with ambulance wagons. The immense size of the procession caused slow progress, and when darkness had fallen the cemetery still was four miles distant. Hence the ceremony promised to last far into the night. The coffins were borne shoulder high. They were entirely draped with red cloth, and most of those who marched wore red ribbons. The distance from the city to Dorgozolava cemetery was ten miles, and when this telegram was dispatched, the correspondent says, the funeral had not been concluded. Bodies of police and Cossacks were held in readiness not far from the line of the route for fear of possible disorders.

TREPOFF'S MANIFESTO.

Earnest Appeal for the Support of the People.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—At 12:15 p. m. General Trepoff's manifesto was published in the Official Messenger in the form of an appeal for the support of the people in inaugurating the new regime. It says:

'The government counts on the sympathies of the majority of the population who desire to see calm restored in the country. To inaugurate successfully the new order of things the government must labor with unswerving firmness and energy, but it is necessary that the population be imbued with the idea that it is given to no one to alter by a single stroke the whole normal life of the Russian state and to replace it by a new order of things which demands an enormous amount of legislation as well as a whole series of admissive measures. Until that is accomplished the existing laws must remain in force, but the government will do all within possibility to see that these laws are applied by the authorities in the spirit of the manifesto of Oct. 30. The success of the acts of the government depends especially on the re-establishment of the equality. If the majority of the people consider it their duty to come to the aid of the government a general improvement in the state of things will follow. If not it will not be on the government that the responsibility for failure will fall.'

LAWYERS MAKE DEMANDS.

Removal of General Trepoff Is First and Foremost.

Moscow, Nov. 2.—The lawyers at a meeting today resolved to send to Count Witte a demand for General Trepoff's removal; secondly, a demand for the prosecution of the Metropolitan of Moscow for making an address inciting the Black Hundred; thirdly, a demand that the city council be permitted to organize a militia force; and, fourthly, a demand for amnesty for political prisoners.

If the demand for the formation of a municipal militia is refused, the lawyers added, they will themselves undertake the formation of a militia.

The loyalists and revolutionists had several collisions during the night, but the city is quiet today.

The number of persons wounded has not been established but it is not large. Railroad traffic has been resumed on more than half the lines.

NOBODY IS EXEMPT.

A New Preparation Which Everyone Will Need Sooner or Later.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which, in many cases, are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help, and you will have no trouble.

It's a common-sense medicine and a common-sense treatment, and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease, but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—Mrs. E. M. Faith of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says:

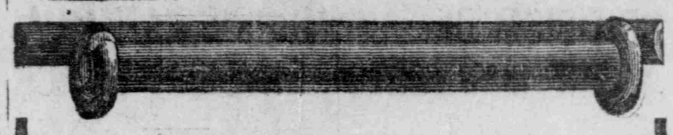
"I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

H. E. Wilard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White of Canton was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia, from which he suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your Dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from Dyspepsia, but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

It will cost 50c to find out just how much Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide.

SATURDAY SPECIAL



TOWEL ROLLER

Here is a special that every housekeeper will want, and the price is very low, indeed. This Towel Roller is 22 inches long, made of hard wood and nicely finished. On Saturday only the price will be

12c

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

FREED FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
18 to 40 East Third South Street

Jaeger

Underwear

Wool, being a non-conductor, preserves to the body its normal amount of electricity, instead of carrying it off and enfeebling the body, as other fabrics do. Hence the invigorating effect of an all-wool underwear. Of course the best effects are obtained only from the best wool, and that, as every one knows, is "Jaeger."

Catalogue explains everything.
Free with samples.

For Sale by
Brown, Terry & Woodruff Co.
Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.

Capital wishes to be assured of an increased water supply before investing in Salt Lake. Morris is providing for it. The American party is trying to stop him. A vote for Morris is a vote for Greater Salt Lake.

COWLES ON SHORE AGAIN.

President's Brother-in-Law Naval Aide at White House.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Formal orders were announced at the navy department today detaching Captain W. F. Cowles from command of the battleship Missouri Nov. 20, and assigning Captain E. C. Pendleton as his successor.

Captain Cowles will come to Washington upon relinquishing his command and will resume his duties as naval aide to the president under his former orders, not having been detached from that duty when he went to the Missouri. Having concluded a tour of duty at sea Captain Cowles will be assigned to some position here when a vacancy occurs, which is to be filled by an officer of his rank. Captain Cowles is a brother-in-law of the president.

The American party is fighting to stop all work for the improvement of the city's water supply and the preparation for a greater city.

Threw Cocoanuts.

(Chicago News.)

"Ma," said Little Bobby, thoughtfully, "were there any cats in the garden of Eden?"

"I suppose so, my son," replied his mother. "But why do you ask?"

"Well, I was just wondering."

"Wondering what, my dear?"

"How Adam kept the cats quiet at night. If he went barefooted he didn't have any bootjacks to throw at them."

Proud of Her.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"There's another bride and groom off to Niagara Falls," said the ticket agent over to his shoulder to his assistant.

"How do you know they're bride and groom?"

"He asked for two tickets, 'one for me and one for my wife.'"

HEADING OFF LEGISLATION

Ohio Shippers and the Railroads Have a Rate Plan for the Buckeye State.

Columbus, Nov. 2.—The Ohio Shippers' association and Ohio railroads have anticipated any action in regard to the rate discrimination which may be taken this winter by President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Senator Foraker, congressmen or by any other person or legislative body. They have come to an agreement which it is thought will settle for good any friction which may in the future arise through an allegation against the roads of discrimination. The agreement covers Ohio only, but it is looked on as a great step forward by all concerned.

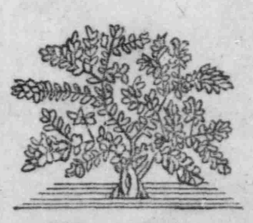
Details have not been worked out in full, but the primary step will be to appoint a joint committee—three men to represent the Shippers' association and three men to represent the railroads. All complaints as to rates, instead of being taken up by individual shippers to the head of an individual railroad, will be sent to the Shippers' association to be referred by it to the joint committee for settlement. It is, in effect, arbitration of all question by representatives of the interested persons.

The only Jap labor employed on city work is by an American party contractor.

"What have you in the shape of cucumbers?" asked the would-be customer, as he entered the grocery.

"Nothing but bananas, sir," answered the new clerk.

TREE TEA



The Pure Good Tea

Imported and packed only by
M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

SNIPKJOLE OG "SMOKING"

MED hensyn til stadsklæder kan vi tale med en vis autoritet, thi vi fabrikerer og sælger flere af dem end noget andet herre-klædehus i Amerika. Det er en vanskelig forretning at fremstille klæder til aftensbrug. Man maa have stor efterspörgsel, det nödvendige udstyr, övede skræddere. Det firma, som kun har lidet arbeide i den retning, kan ikke ventes at udföre det saa godt, at det fortjener en större kundekreds.

Smaabyskrædderen forsöger sig paa det leilighedsvis. Han ligger kanske et aar tilbage for moden, kanske endnu længere. Han tror uden tvivl, at han er fuldstændig paa höide med den, og hans anseelser er usvækket, saalænge han kan indgyde sine kunder denne fölelse af tillid. Han kan gjerne være en meget foretagsom mand, men hans kundskab til moderne kommer gjennem for mange mellemled, för den naar ham. Og saa er det ét at vide hvad der er rigtigt, et andet at udföre det.

De fleste fabrikanter af færdige herreklæder befatter sig ikke med at fremstille aftentoiletter. Mange hundrede sæt klæder af denne art forlader aarlig R. & A. Co. etablissement. Vi er etablerede i den del af landet, hvor man bruger aftentoilette, og vi er nödt til at vie dette arbeide adskillig omtanke. Vore klæder er iaar bedre end ifjor. Vi vil udentvivl kunne forbedre dem endyderligere. Imidlertid tilfredsstiller vore kjoledresser en klasse kunder som forstaar sig paa, hvad der er korrekt.

I det store omstaende billede viser vi vor normal-snipkjole af tibet, vicuna eller kamsgarnsklæde. Foret er i de mindre kostbare sorter fint venetian, i de kostbarere sorter fineste silke og satin de Chine. Pris $20 til $40.

R. & A. Co. Tuxedo eller smoking jakke staar i höi yndest hos de studenter og andre unge mennesker, som forlanger klæder af sidste mode, men ogsaa har mange andre ting at bruge sine penge til. Disse klæder syes af de fineste materialier og fremstilles med i-ét-löbende krave og opslag, som paa billedet, eller med spids lapel. Jakken er længere end tidligere og med en dyb midtsplit.

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