PRESIDENT ABLY REVIEWS OUR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Delivers a Masterly Address at the Pan-American Exposition and Says That the Court of Arbitration Is the Noblest Forum for the Settlement of All International Disputes

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—President's day at the Pan-American Exposition remained clear, with the temperature sufficiently low to make the day all that could be desired. Flags and bunting bearing words of welcome to the President and expressive of the sentiment which the great fair is designed to foster, "Peace to Pan-America," were profusely in evidence.

A detail of police kept the crowd back from the sidewalk in front of the house of Mr. Milburn on Delaware avenue, where the President is stopping, but those most eager to catch a glimpse of the President and Mrs. McKinley indiscriminately invaded the beautiful lawns of the adjoining residences and some even went so far as to climb upon the verandas.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, who walked unassisted, emerged at 10 o'clock. A great burst of cheers greeted them, which the President acknowledged by bowing and raising his hat. The President and Mrs. McKinley entered the first carriage and Mr. Milburn, president of the exposition, and Mrs. William Hamlin of the board of women managers the second.

An escort of twenty mounted police and twenty members of the signal corps surrounded the two carriages and the cavalcade set out at a brisk trot for the Lincoln Parkway entrance to the exposition grounds. The two carriages were followed by a number of carriages and tallyhos, their occupants blowing fanfares.

At the entrance to the exposition grounds the President was met by detachments of the United States marines and the Seacoast Artillery and the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth N. G. S. N. Y. regiments. A President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The President was at once escorted to the stand erected in the Esplanade, where probably the greatest crowd ever assembled there greeted him with ringing cheers. The vast assemblage overlooked to the Court of Fountains. In the stand on each side of the President were seated many distinguished men and women, among them representatives of most of the South American republics.

There was almost absolute quiet when President Milburn arose and introduced the President, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the President."

The great audience then broke out with a mighty cheer, which continued as President McKinley advanced to the front of the stand. It was some minutes before he was able to proceed. When quiet was restored, the President spoke as follows:

Welcomes Foreign Representatives.

President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen: I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to use future invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor. The quest of trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture, and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth century would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be. The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

The Telegraph Effaces Distances.

After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world. Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade the fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are exchanged as never before and with ever-increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are known hourly in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth. Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor. It took a special messenger of the Government, with every facility known at the time of the rapid travel, nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now.

We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable and he was able through the military telegraph to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shots fired at Santiago, and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet had hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy. So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption even in ordinary times results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Peking and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the Government of the United States brought through our Minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

Great Prosperity of the Nation.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other there is no occasion for misunderstandings and the stronger the disposition when we have difficulties to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

My fellow citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by something for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of the manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial system, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

Commercial Wars Are Unprofitable.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the Eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of product to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

Pays Tribute to Memory of Blaine.

In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern, you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American Congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear, this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

"Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving."

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in accord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler efforts for their own and the world's good and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.

Holds an Impromptu Reception.

President McKinley's speech was frequently interrupted with applause, his words referring to the establishment of reciprocal treaties with other countries, the necessity of the American people building an isthmian canal and a Pacific cable and his reference to the work of Blaine in developing the pan-American idea, bringing forth especially enthusiastic cheers. Upon the conclusion of his address a large number of people broke through the lines around the stand and the President held an impromptu reception for fifteen minutes, shaking hands with thousands.

The carriages were then brought to the steps of the stand and the President, accompanied by the diplomatic corps and specially invited guests, was taken to the Stadium. When the President arrived there at 12:15 p. m. the structure was crowded to the last inch of standing room. The troops stood at attention while the President, accompanied by Colonel Chapin and the officers in command, reviewed them. Cheer after cheer from the vast assemblage greeted the chief executive as he walked from one end of the tribune to the other and back to the reviewing stand.

The troops then marched past the stand and performed intricate maneuvers for fifteen minutes.

Mrs. McKinley was taken to the women's building, where she was entertained by the women managers.

A committee representing the States having exhibits in the horticulture building presented Mrs. McKinley with two baskets of fruit, the choicest of the fine exhibits in that structure.

From the Stadium the President proceeded to the Canadian building, where he was met by the Canadian Commissioners, and viewed the Canadian exhibits. He next visited the agricultural building, where he was met by such foreign commissioners as have no buildings of their own, but have exhibits in that building. He next visited the buildings of Honduras, Chile, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Porto Rico and Ecuador, where he was received by the commissioners of the respective countries.

At 2 o'clock the President was entertained at luncheon by the New York State Committee in the New York State building. There were 200 guests, including the members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Cabinet, judges, officers and other distinguished men.

The remainder of the afternoon's programme included a visit to the Government building and inspection of exhibits, after which the President returned to Mr. Milburn's for dinner, the invited guests returning to their hotels. The President and Mrs. McKinley visited the grounds this evening to view the illumination and fireworks.

Honors for Professor Willoughby.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Professor William E. Willoughby of the Government Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., will probably have charge of the world's fair department of social economy, the appointment having been made by the committee of education, subject to the approval of the executive committee.

Complete synopsis and story of Hall Caine's latest novel, "The Eternal City," in next Sunday's Call.

LITTLE GIRL IS THE MASCOT OF CALIFORNIA COMMANDERY

Pretty Doris Radke, Five Years of Age, Is Honored by the Knights of This Golden State and Is Sharing With Them the Pleasures of the Conclave and Hospitalities Offered by the Kentuckians

LITTLE DAUGHTER OF GOLDEN STATE WHO WAS UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN AS MASCOT OF CALIFORNIA COMMANDERY NO. 1 AT LOUISVILLE AND WAS PRESENT AT ALL PUBLIC EVENTS.

CALIFORNIA Commandery No. 1 has a mascot—little Doris Radke, the five-year-old daughter of Sir Knight Radke. Little Doris is with the California Commandery, which attended the grand encampment at Louisville, and incidentally smashed all the gallant susceptible Kentucky hearts. Doris assumed the pleasant duties of mascot to the California Commandery at the earnest request of the entire body. The position of honor was offered the little miss while she journeyed across the continent. Not even the fatigue of travel, the hot, stuffy cars and the thousand and one annoyances that the traveler encounters could ruffle the sweet disposition of the little maiden. Her sunny temper won for her the love of all on the train and then and there she was selected to serve as the commandery's mascot.

This is not Doris' first experience at a conclave, though it is her first as a mascot. She attended the conclave at Pittsburg several years ago, but did not then show such a joyous temperament while viewing parades. This time the little girl did not miss one feature of the conclave. At the competitive drill the drill corps paid the California mascot marked honor.

Little Miss Radke is by right of birth a Daughter of the Revolution. Her mother was Miss Violet Brooks, a lineal descendant of a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

Of Interest to People of the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Postmaster commissioned: California—Eugene D. Arwine, Dove.

Pensions granted: California—Original—Samuel Stuart, Los Angeles, $8; John W. Fife, Marysville, $6; George W. Grant, National City, $8; John Curtis, Veterans' Home, Napa, $12; Joel Byrns, Veterans' Home, Napa, $12; John Street, Veterans' Home, Napa, $17; Michael R. Coleman, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $10. Widows—Leonora Watson, San Francisco, $8.

Oregon—John A. Barker, Eugene, $12. Widows—Sophie Joseph, Albany, $8.

Washington—Orignal—Edmond Grady, Ellensburg, $8; Warren C. Stetson, Seattle, $6; Hiram S. Stevens, New Whatcom, $6; Francis A. Rowen, Hayes, $10; Francis M. McCombs, Seattle, $8.

NAVY DEPARTMENT GRANTS THE REQUEST OF SCHLEY

Officers Who Will Give Testimony Before the Court of Inquiry Are Ordered to Washington for Consultation With Rear Admiral and His Counsel Before Investigation Begins

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Rear Admiral Schley has finally succeeded in getting acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to order to Washington for consultation with himself and counsel officers whom he desires shall give testimony before the court of inquiry. Admiral Schley furnished the department with a list of his witnesses several weeks ago, but no action was taken. A few days ago he formally requested that his witnesses be directed to report to him.

Hackett replied that the department would order them to Washington as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and pointed out that to bring them together simultaneously might prove disadvantageous to the service.

Admiral Schley submitted to Hackett to-day a letter requesting that all of the witnesses within available distance be ordered to this city without delay. Hackett has observed the admiral's wishes and to-day several officers, most of whom served on board the Brooklyn, were ordered to report to him.

Acting Secretary Hackett received a reply to-day from Captain James N. Forsyth to his letter calling that officer's attention to an alleged interview published on the subject of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Hackett made public a statement saying that Captain Forsyth, while at Kansas City, Mo., had declined to talk with a reporter, and adding:

"Captain Forsyth, while coming East, was detained over Sunday at Kansas City, Mo. He declined to talk with a reporter. It seems, however, that he fell into private conversation with some person in the hotel, with no idea that what he said would be repeated in any form. His remarks were distorted, and were used to form the substance of the alleged interview. Captain Forsyth has made such disclaimer, and has so frankly avowed his deep regret at any indiscretion in the premises, that the department is satisfied there was no intention on his part of violating the order of the department to refrain from public statements.

"No action will be taken by the department further than to inform Captain Forsyth that his explanation is satisfactory and that the incident will not be treated as affecting his excellent record."

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OF TIMBER LAND SOLD

Half a Million Dollars Said to Be the Price for an Immense Tract.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 5.—The Oregonian to-day says: A. B. Hammond of this city has consummated the purchase of the largest unbroken tract of timber land still remaining in first hands in this State. Fifty thousand acres were involved in the deal and the land is all situated on the Tualatin and Trask rivers. Associated with Hammond in the transaction is Charles J. Winton of Wausau, Wis. The land was purchased from the Southern Pacific. The price is reported to be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Murderer Feigns Insanity.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 5.—In the Probate Court this afternoon Frank Ellis, the murderer of Farris Clayton, was bound over to the Grand Jury without bonds. He still feigns insanity.

MAY EAT ALL DAY, EVEN ON A SUNDAY

Regulations in Pacific Grove Are Altered to Meet Requirements of Residents.

PACIFIC GROVE, Sept. 5.—The celebrated Sunday closing ordinance which has been in effect in this town for the past two months, and by which Pacific Grove has gained so much noteriety throughout the State, has been amended, and now people can eat all day long on Sunday if they so desire.

The provision of the ordinance which prohibited restaurants from keeping open except during certain prescribed hours has been altered by vote of the City Council in compliance with a petition of the citizens of the town, and the ordinance now includes restaurants in the list of exceptions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—Brigands have carried off an American lady engaged in missionary work and a lady companion in the district of Djumabala, Vilayet of Salonika.

STATE COIN WILL PAY FOR "SHADOWING" WORK

Extraordinary Demands Are Made Against the Treasury and the Governor Approves Bills Presented by Detectives for Work During Plague Scare Period in San Francisco

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 5.—To-day was drawn from the contagious disease fund provided by the last Legislature the sum of $1878 49, on account of the cleaning up of Chinatown in San Francisco and other measures of precaution. The bills are commonplace enough, with a single exception. This is a bill from the Morse Detective Agency of San Francisco and reads as follows:

"SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1901.

"State Board of Health to Harry N. Morse, Dr.

"To services of operative L, shadowing Dr. R——, May 29th to June 24th, 1901, 27 days, at $6 per day, $162. Carfares necessarily spent, $7 70. To services of operative S, shadowing Dr. F——, May 29th to June 10th, 1901, 13 days, at $6 per day, $78. Carfares, etc., 55 cents. To services of operative K, shadowing Dr. W——, May 29th to June 10th, 1901, 13 days, at $6 per day, $78; total, $326 25."

The following note is attached to the bill:

"Dr. W. M. Lawlor—My Dear Sir: Inclosed find bill for services rendered. The cause of so large an expense bill in the case of Dr. R—— was owing to his being lame and unable to walk much. He took car money twice each day, also trips to Oakland. Respectfully yours,

"H. N. MORSE."

To the claim is also appended the personal approval of Gevornor Henry T. Gage, with a request that a warrant be drawn for the amount. Although the bill itself does not conclusively reveal the identity of the persons "shadowed" and although official information on this point is not obtainable, it is declared by parties who claim to know that the "Dr. R—" referred to in the bill is certainly Dr. H. A. L. Ryfkogel, formerly bacteriologist of the State Board of Health and afterward employed by the United States Marine Hospital service. He is known to be lame.

"Dr. F—" is said to be Dr. Flint, bacteriologist of the Marine Hospital Bureau, and "Dr. W—" Dr. Joseph H. White, chief of the quarantine division of the Marine Hospital service, in charge of the San Francisco bureau.

The reason why the names are not given in full is declared to be because it is the practice of the Morse Agency to insert in a bill of charges only the initials, as is evidenced by that designation of the operatives; and further, because of the possible uncomfortable consequences of placing on public record the fact that the Governor of the State had caused men to be shadowed who were not expected to know they were undergoing that treatment.

The fact that such a bill has been specially approved by the Governor and sent to the State Controller with the request that a warrant be drawn for the amount has caused much comment about the Capitol, it having been the first time, so far as known, that a bill against the State for "shadowing" has ever found the light of public record.

FORTUNE STOLEN FROM THE HOUSE

A Mysterious Theft of Money in Southern California.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5.—Twenty-nine thousand dollars, all in hundred-dollar bills, was stolen this morning from the home of John Kempley at Long Beach. Kempley, who was in Los Angeles at the time the cleverly conceived plan was put into execution, has sworn out a warrant charging Dr. Orrin L. Woodworth with the crime. No trace of Woodworth had been discovered up to midnight, although it is known that he came to Los Angeles some time after the robbery was perpetrated.

This morning Woodworth, who has been camping at Long Beach, went to the Kempley home, about a block away, to consummate the purchase of the Kempleys' Iowa farm, for which he had been negotiating for some time.

Kempley was in Los Angeles at the time, having been lured to the city by an advertisement in a morning paper which asked him to call in Los Angeles if he wished to meet an old friend. At the Kempley house Woodworth produced the purchase money and paid it to Mrs. Kempley and her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Wonders, receiving in return a deed for the Iowa property.

He then left the house and the women put the money in a trunk in a rear room. A few minutes later Mrs. Kempley was suddenly taken ill and was assisted by her daughter to an outhouse, remaining from the Kempley house about ten minutes. On their return the money was gone. Mrs. Kempley hurried to the town Justice, but no action was taken until this afternoon, when Kempley returned to Long Beach from Los Angeles. Late this evening a "John Doe" warrant was sworn out in Long Beach, but it had not been served at midnight. Still another man is suspected.

Dr. Woodworth came to California from New York last January. He first stopped at Pomona and let it be known that he was the possessor of means. He did not invest at Pomona, however, but with his father and sister went to Long Beach at the opening of the summer season. He is a tall, slender man, blonde, and about 35 or 40 years of age. It is stated that he came here for the benefit of his health. Just before leaving Long Beach he said that he might visit the Pan-American Exposition and the local police are working on the theory that he either went north on the owl or the coast line.

SEAMEN DIE ON BLEAK ROCKS

Bark Strikes a Reef and Few of the Crew Survive.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 5.—News was received from Australia to-day by the steamer Miowera of the loss of the Lizzie Nell, a 1036-ton bark owned in Liverpool. She was on a voyage from Wellington to Newcastle and was sailing at about twelve knots an hour before a strong breeze when she struck heavily on a rock off Whamaka reef and soon broke up.

The crew of eighteen men tried to make the shore in the bark's boat. This boat, which hung to the wreck by a line for over an hour, was capsized several times, and when she went over the first time two of the crew were lost. The survivors had hardly scrambled back when the boat capsized again and several others were lost, one, a negro cook, trying to swim ashore without success. His body was found on the barren rocks next day. Two died of exhaustion in the boat and two died on the rocks while others were returning with help. Of the crew of eighteen only six survived.

The Labor Unions

Better capture Dr. C. C. O'Donnell for the head of their ticket as the Democrats are after him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—General S. D. Stanley, president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the annual reunion of that society and the veterans of that army will be held at Louisville, Ky., on Perryville days, October 8 and 9.

$5.55–A Broken Lot Sale–$6.55

The extensive sales in the past few weeks left us with a great many broken lots. There are many lines remaining with only two, three and four suits to a pattern. We cannot ask the regular price for these suits when we may not be able to fit a man with the pattern he desires. Consequently broken assortments must be disposed of quickly. By reducing the prices we clear out the broken lines and incidentally impress people with our values.

Remember, that no one line at this sale contains all sizes, but the suits as a whole represent every size. There are a great many patterns, as the suits were collected from the entire stock.

A number of overcoats are reduced also for the same reason as the suits.

A suggestion: Bring only half the money you usually spend for clothes, but you will still get the clothes you are used to wearing.

Your protection: Money back if you want it.

The suits are medium weight cheviots and worsteds at..... $6.55

The overcoats are covert topcoats in swell shades at..... $5.55

Sale of Suits for Young Men

Our object in selling youths' suits at such a low price is two fold: We want to boom the department with the young men and strike out for their future trade by pleasing them immensely in the first place, and we also wish to keep the department busy. The reductions are genuine. If you don't think that the suits are worth what they formerly sold for, we will return your money. This is a money-back store, first, last and always.

The suits are fall and winter weight tweeds and cheviots in single and double breasted sacks; the ages are from 12 to 19 years; former selling prices, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00; the special price is

$6.85

A full line of children's, boys' and youths' sweaters in swell patterns have just arrived, **$1, $1.50, $2.**

Boys' golf caps, extra value, **25c** each.

Large assortment of "Mother's Friend" shirt waists, ages 4 to 12, prices **50c, 75c, $1.**

Odds and ends from various lines in the children's department, comprising sailors, vestees, Norfolks, Russian blouses and two-piece suits which sold from $4 to $8, are being closed out at

$2.55

A 3-Day Suit Special

The suits are sailors for boys from 3 to 10 years of age and vestees for boys from 3 to 8. They are well made and trimmed and come in good patterns. Price for to-day, to-morrow and Monday only

$1.05

Out-of-town orders filled—write us for anything in men's or boys' clothing, furnishings or hats.

S. N. WOOD & CO.
718 Market Street.