

DEATH HASTENED BY NEW "CURE"

Physicians Claim Marmorek's Serum Is a Failure.

Five Out of Seven Tuberculosis Patients Succumb to Treatment.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
PARIS, Dec. 1.—Professor Georges Dineley, who has reported to the Academy of Medicine, of which he is a member, that he has tested the serum for tuberculosis discovered by Professor Marmorek, the Austrian bacteriologist, who until recently was chief chemist at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.
The serum was used on seven patients. Professor Marmorek operating instead of becoming better, they became worse and five of them died.
Dr. Dentu made a similar report.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY FILES MONTHLY STATEMENT

Comparison of Receipts and Expenditures Shows a Deficit for November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business, November 30, 1903, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$481,196,979, an increase for the year of \$34,252,465, and an increase for the month of \$1,385,296.
The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was \$283,018,484, an increase for the year of \$41,918,072, and an increase for the month of \$2,261,682. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$38,088,482.
The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation of notes was \$284,625,930 and to secure public deposits \$158,388,940.
The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of November the total receipts were \$44,692,594 and the expenditures \$47,577,788, leaving a deficit for the month of \$2,885,194. The receipts from customs are shown to have been \$19,226,547, a decrease for the month of about \$2,376,000; internal revenue, \$21,235,511, an increase of \$2,388,000; miscellaneous, \$4,236,535, increase \$2,600,000. The expenditures on account of the War Department show a decrease of \$1,456,600. For the navy an increase is shown of \$3,703,000.
The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows that during November the total coinage excepted at the mints of the United States was \$10,625,120, as follows: Gold, \$8,754,600; silver, \$1,491,000; minor coins, \$379,520.
In addition 14,981,823 silver pieces were coined for the Philippine Islands and 1,400,000 silver pieces were coined for Venezuela.

ATKINSON IS NOMINATED FOR HAWAIIAN SECRETARY

President Sends the Name of the Honolulu Attorney to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of A. L. C. Atkinson of Hawaii to be Secretary of Hawaii. Atkinson is a lawyer of Honolulu and has been treasurer of the Republican Central Committee of Hawaii.

Evans' Squadron Starts for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Admiral Evans' Asiatic squadron, comprising the Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Albany and Cincinnati, sailed today from Yokohama on a maneuvering cruise to Honolulu and return.

HOUSE LEADERS TALK ON TARIFF

Williams Assails and Hepburn Defends Protection.

Grosvenor Sarcastically Arraigns Senate for Its Dereliction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The House, after having been in session for a little more than an hour to-day adjourned until Friday. The time was chiefly consumed in a tariff debate. When Payne had offered the motion to adjourn Williams, the minority leader, suggested that they would like about thirty minutes on a side for debate, whereupon Payne asked the consent of the House. The Speaker, announcing the request, said:
"The gentleman from New York, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi, asks unanimous consent that there be a thirty minutes' talk on a side."
In terms it "talk," instead of debate, the Speaker evoked laughter from both sides of the House.
De Armond (D.), of Missouri, in a humorous vein, criticized the majority, while Williams of Mississippi and Gaines of Tennessee dwelt on the tariff policy of the Republicans.
On the Republican side Hepburn of Iowa, Grosvenor of Ohio and Hemmway of Indiana replied, defending the policy of their party, the latter two also responding to charges of dereliction made by the minority against the majority.

DE ARMOND IS FACETIOUS.

De Armond amused the House for ten minutes by likening the present procedure of Congress to the Alphonse and Gaston and Leon scheme of politeness. Said he:
"On the question of adjournment of the extra session the Alphonse of the Senate is saying to the Gaston of the House, 'After you, my dear Alphonse,' and Leon, standing off a distance, is saying, 'How magnificent! how magnanimous! how strenuous!' (Democratic laughter.) But, aside, he is giving the expression, 'I wish I had four years of my own in that dear White House at Washington, D. C.' This spectacle has to be gone through because there are no more important matters to be disposed of."
Turning his attention to the subject of committee appointments, De Armond said, facetiously, that he was under the impression that the gentlemen on the Republican side had not been treating the Speaker just right in not making plain to him their desires for important chairmanships.
Touching minority committee appointments, De Armond suggested trouble ahead unless the just claims for proper numerical representation were allowed. He counseled the Speaker not to yield to the temptation on this point, and his "brethren" on the Democratic side to "pray." He concluded with the prediction:
"We will see the Senate Alphonse bowing to the House Gaston and the Presidential Leon lending his personal misgivings, doubts and apprehensions as to what may happen."

WILLIAMS ATTACKS TARIFF.

Williams of Mississippi, taking up the question of tariff, turned to the steel schedules and asked if the Ways and Means Committee could not agree to a reduction on steel and iron products. He said he had been informed that four railroads had agreed to reduce the freight rates on steel products for export 33-1/3 per cent, and said further he had learned that rates on all products in interstate commerce from Chicago east had been raised.
Williams said that under the guise of a "sacred duty" to stand pat the opposition was supplying a shelter whereby the trusts could extort from the American people, while selling to the foreigner cheaper than the foreigner could manufacture.
Hepburn of Iowa, replying to the statements made by Williams, quoted figures and declared that the country never was in better condition and that this was due to the Republican policy of protection. He asked if the condition of the laboring man in the United States then was better than now.
"Yes, yes!" came from the Democratic side, whereupon Hepburn declared it never was better than to-day. He said the finances of the country never were better. The Democrats should be ashamed to talk as they did in view of the splendid conditions which now existed under the Republican policy of protection.
Replying to Williams' charge that a shelter was given the trust, Hepburn gave figures in connection with the steel and iron industry, comparing prevailing prices with those of the past and saying that the Republican policy had brought about the good conditions cited. He said he could see why the farmers of Iowa and Kansas spurned the gentle assurances of the gentleman from Mississippi that the Democrats were their friends.

GROSVENOR SCORES SENATE.

Grosvenor of Ohio, the last speaker, replied to the charges of dereliction made by the Democrats, saying that he believed the House stood higher in the estimation of the people than ever.
Speaking of the action of the Senate in connection with the Cuban bill, Grosvenor said the Senate reported the bill back, and it was assumed that the Senate wanted to stay here for some purpose, so it did not offer any resolution to adjourn.
"It would have been almost an insult for the House to have offered one," he said. "What right had we to assume that the Senate of the United States would stop—would balk—and refuse to go on? They never had done such a thing before, and they have not done so now. There is some wise—it may be inscrutable—reason, but it is a wise one, for it comes from the greatest parliamentary body on earth, and greater than any in heaven. So now are we waiting for what? For the Senate to say to us that they are through with that bill for the present and want to adjourn. We cannot slap the Senate in the face by adopting a resolution that we want to adjourn. They are under the same call that we are, and have not done what we have done—discharged our duty. I assume that they are waiting to consider more fully the character of that legislation. They know but little about it. It just came from the House; they did not have it but a few days. It is true that, unofficially, we know that they balked on the whole business and will be ready at some future time—no doubt some time during the present week—to pass that bill unless they send us word that they want to adjourn."

GENERAL WOOD'S STATUS IN DOUBT

Effect of Senate's Adjournment Without Action.

Consensus of Opinion is That He Must Again Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Some discussion has been indulged in by Senators concerning the effect of an adjournment without action on the nomination of General Leonard Wood to be major general and other nominations depending upon his confirmation, and widely differing views have been expressed. According to the standing rules of the Senate it will be necessary, in the event these nominations are not confirmed at the present session, for the President to send them again to the Senate. The rule follows:
"Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being made again to the Senate by the President, and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess of more than thirty days all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President and will not be again considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President."
Some question has arisen as to the effect if no adjournment occurs, but the impression is that the pending nominations will have to be made anew.

COMMENTS UPON BEHAVIOR OF WIVES OF MINISTERS

Bishop Huntington of New York Says Some of Them Are Too Worldly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In his monthly message, just published, Bishop F. D. Huntington of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central New York comments pointedly upon the behavior of ministers' wives. He says:
"The clergyman is apostolically bidden to lead his household as some wives who, notwithstanding their marriage vows, will not be ordered. The radical and comprehensive fault of sin, which is the mind. More than one pastor has been sacrificed, more than one ministry has been sacrificed by the dress, the leisure-seeking or still partner of a diligent pastor or hard-working priest."

Widow of Frederick Douglass Dies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Helen Douglass, widow of the late Frederick Douglass, the negro orator, died here to-day, aged 65 years. Mrs. Douglass and was a white woman.

Battleships Begin Winter Cruise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The battleships Illinois, Alabama, Kearsarge and Massachusetts sailed to-day on their annual winter cruise to the West Indies. The force of marines has been increased by 500 men. Admiral Barker, whose flagship is the Kearsarge, is in command.

GIVES MORE DETAILS OF THE BRIBERY

Salsbury Resumes His Testimony Against Boodlers.

Defense Fails to Weaken His Story by Rigid Cross-Examination.

Several of the Accused Officials of Grand Rapids Intend to Waive a Preliminary Hearing in Police Court.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 1.—Although the features of the examination of ex-City Attorney Lank K. Salsbury in the water boodle case in the Police Court to-day were lacking in sensation to compare with yesterday's startling revelations, his testimony was intensely interesting because of voluntary statements made by the witness while under cross-examination. His testimony involved no new names. Salsbury's testimony in the case of Alderman Depagier and ex-Aldermen Muir and McCool was completed at the morning session, but the case against Alderman Ellen of the First Ward occupied the attention of Judge Haggerty all the afternoon and Salsbury's cross-examination was not completed when court adjourned. The direct examination was brief in each case, it being confined by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ward to the payment of money by Salsbury to the Aldermen for their votes and influence in carrying the water deal through the Council.
It was reported to-night that ex-Alderman Donovan, Aldermen Mol, Johnson, Stonehouse, Slocum, McLachlin and Lottier, and Correy P. Bissell, ex-members of the Board of Public Works, who are now under arrest, will go in court to-morrow and waive examination. In this case they will be held to the present term of the Superior Court for trial. This will conclude the preliminary examination of the men already arrested through Salsbury's confession.
Salsbury was the first witness called this morning. He testified that he gave Alderman Depagier \$350 at about the same time that he did the others he bribed, the currency being delivered in Salsbury's office of the City Hall.
BUYS ALDERMANIC SUPPORT.
"I told him that he could have \$1000 ultimately," said Salsbury, "and I explained how I wanted him to support our proposition. He agreed, and later we entered into an agreement by which he was to receive from \$3000 to \$5000 in water bonds."
Salsbury said that he made Depagier a heavier offer than was at first contemplated because things had come to such a pass in the Common Council that in order to stand by the deal a man had to have a little more courage, and he wanted Depagier to stiffen up. All of the Aldermen were paid separately excepting ex-Alderman Kinney. Salsbury testified, and he thought Corry P. Bissell was present when that payment was made. Then Attorney Smedley took up Salsbury's confession. He made Salsbury acknowledge that he had told the story not only before the prosecutor, but also before Judge Newham, who will be the trial judge unless a change of venue is obtained. He said he hoped to be treated leniently.
Depagier's case was then adjourned until next Monday.
Ex-Alderman Muir's examination followed. Salsbury swore that it was at first understood that Muir, who was known as "Honest John," was to receive \$1000 in cash and later it was agreed that he was to have \$5000 in bonds.
HAD PLENTY OF MONEY.
"Muir had already taken a stand favorable to the Bailey Springs plan and it would be hard to get him to switch and explain his action," said Salsbury. "We gave him the larger inducement because of his position. Muir never took any positive action in favor of the Lake Michigan deal until after he was promised the \$5000 in bonds. We had plenty of money in sight to reward our friends, and if the Lake Michigan deal had gone three days longer we would all have been millionaires."
Salsbury was given a severe examination by Attorney Smedley, who tried to pin him down to details, in regard to some of which Salsbury was in doubt. He could not tell the date upon which he paid Depagier nor could he tell certainly whether he promised Depagier \$3000 or \$5000 worth of bonds. He said that some of the Aldermen were promised the first amount and some the latter.
Salsbury testified that he intended to bleed all the outside parties and then go before the Common Council, expose them and keep the money. Muir's attorney then sought to show that Salsbury could not have paid out the amount to the Aldermen that he claims, because of his heavy personal expenses, but Salsbury repeated that their figures were wrong. He was unable to state his expenses at the time of his arrest in Chicago, nor during his trial here. He said he kept no cash account, but that he did keep a memorandum of the amounts which he paid the various Aldermen.
MAY MAKE MORE ARRESTS.
"Couldn't tell within \$4000 or \$5000 what my trial here cost me," he said. "I raised every cent I could in every way and spent it. I borrowed every cent I could and then Corry Bissell went around the Aldermen and collected money from all of them to help my defense. Bissell said Muir contributed. I have forgotten whether the amount was \$10 or \$25."

SENATORS TO TAKE UP THE INQUIRY

Penrose Paves Way for a Postoffice Investigation.

Presents Resolution Calling Upon Payne for All Papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Penrose, chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, to-day introduced a resolution authorizing that committee to request the Postmaster General to send to the committee all the papers connected with the recent investigation of the Postoffice Department, and, if necessary, the committee is to make further investigation and to report to the Senate. The resolution, without action, was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.
Following is the text of the Penrose resolution:
"That the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, in view of the charges of corruption, extravagance and violation of law in the administration of the affairs of the Postoffice Department, is hereby authorized and instructed to request the Postmaster General to send to the committee all papers connected with the recent investigation of his department, and, if necessary, to make further inquiry into the administrative management of the department and report thereon to Congress upon completion of said investigation.
Said committee shall have power to send for persons, books and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ a stenographer and sit, by sub-committee, or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate or during the period of its adjournment, at such times and places as the committee may determine, and the actual and necessary expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."
The reference of the resolution was necessary under the rules of the Senate.

SENATORS REACH AGREEMENT.

Decide to Suspend All Business Except Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The major part of the time of to-day's executive session of the Senate was devoted to a discussion of the scope and character of the agreement with reference to the time of taking a vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill. It developed during the discussion that the Democrats had understood Senator Aldrich to say the Cuban bill was to be the only matter considered. Senator Teller stated that an agreement had been made with Senator Aldrich and that the Democrats considered it binding.
When it was made known Senator Aldrich had entered into an agreement the Republicans made no further objection to the suspension of all business except the merest routine matters, but Senator Elkins observed that he thought less misunderstanding would arise if the Republican leaders would make known their arrangements in the event they left the city or could not be present to explain them on the floor of the Senate.
Several Democrats, in explanation of their opposition to taking up business other than that agreed on, said that many Senators had left Washington, and that it would not be fair to them to transact during their absence matters in which they were vitally interested.

DECLARES BRISTOW ERRED.

Civil Service Commission Picks Flaw in His Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Civil Service Commission has called the attention of the Postoffice Department to what, it alleges, are erroneous statements regarding M. W. Louis, former chief of the supply division of the Postoffice Department, in Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's report. The commission says Louis was not given a special examination, as stated in the report, but that the examination was open and competitive and that Louis was employed by a temporary certificate for two or three months. Regarding Mr. Bristow's statement that Louis received a rating of fifty points for experience gained during his temporary service the commission says that rating was given for the experience that Louis gained while outside the Government service.

Brief Session of Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Senate was in open session thirty minutes to-day. After receiving a number of bills, resolutions and petitions and after spending some time in executive session adjournment until Friday was taken. A majority of the bills offered were for private pensions and most of the petitions for the expulsion of Smoot (Rep.) of Utah. As usual, Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois called up the Cuban reciprocity bill, but as no one manifested a desire to address the Senate upon it the bill went over.

Hay Receives British Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was presented to Secretary Hay to-day. He will be formally presented to President Roosevelt to-morrow afternoon.

Japanese Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative Robinson of Indiana introduced a bill to-day making the Chinese exclusion law applicable to the Japanese.
The case of ex-Alderman James C. McCool was then taken up, Salsbury swearing he had asked McCool to become a member of the special counsel water committee of seven and that he had agreed.
"I finally paid him \$5000 and he was to have \$5000 in bonds in addition," Salsbury admitted that when he promised the Aldermen the bonds he never expected to deliver them, believing that no contract for furnishing water to the city would be signed.
Both the Muir and McCool cases were postponed until Monday.
State Representative Henry B. Vandercreek, implicated by Salsbury, has issued a statement in which he declares that he emphatically refused to introduce a water bill in the Legislature and that he never accepted a favor in connection with the water deal.

PASTOR COOKE FILES CHARGES

Accuses a Professor of Boston University of Heresy.

Borden D. Bowne is Summoned for Trial Before Ecclesiastical Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Papers have been served upon Professor Borden D. Bowne of Boston University, calling him to trial before the ecclesiastical court of the Methodist Episcopal church to answer the charge of heresy.
Rev. George W. Cooke, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, West Medford, and a member of the New England Conference, is the formal accuser of Professor Bowne. The specifications, five in number, are based upon the general allegation that the professor has disseminated "doctrines which are contrary to the articles of religion or established standards of doctrine in the Methodist Episcopal church."
Professor Bowne is widely known as a writer on philosophy and his recent statements concerning the Bible and religious subjects have attracted much attention. Rev. Mr. Cooke is the author of a pamphlet, issued several months ago and circulated throughout the Methodist church, which criticizes Professor Bowne's teachings.
The first specification against Professor Bowne is that the philosopher's views concerning the Deity are contrary to the plain teachings of the Scriptures; the second, that his views of the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures are also contrary to those Scriptures; third, that his notion of the atonement is contrary, not only to the Scriptures, but also to the ritual of the Lord's supper in the discipline of the church.
The fourth charge refers to his teaching of eschatology, which, it is declared, is directly contrary to the Scriptures and the Methodist standards of faith. The last statement is that Professor Bowne disseminates views of Christian experience "contrary to the plain teaching of the Holy Scriptures and contrary to the established doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church."

Physician Is Convicted of Murder.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 1.—Dr. J. V. Jay was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to thirty years at hard labor. A few weeks ago Dr. Jay, who is one of the best known physicians in Asheville County, murdered his three children. His mind was believed to be affected.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Is Out of Danger.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who was injured by a fall while coming out of a box in the Grand Opera-house last night, was reported to-night to be resting comfortably. She is out of danger.

PASTOR COOKE FILES CHARGES

Accuses a Professor of Boston University of Heresy.

Borden D. Bowne is Summoned for Trial Before Ecclesiastical Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Papers have been served upon Professor Borden D. Bowne of Boston University, calling him to trial before the ecclesiastical court of the Methodist Episcopal church to answer the charge of heresy.
Rev. George W. Cooke, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, West Medford, and a member of the New England Conference, is the formal accuser of Professor Bowne. The specifications, five in number, are based upon the general allegation that the professor has disseminated "doctrines which are contrary to the articles of religion or established standards of doctrine in the Methodist Episcopal church."
Professor Bowne is widely known as a writer on philosophy and his recent statements concerning the Bible and religious subjects have attracted much attention. Rev. Mr. Cooke is the author of a pamphlet, issued several months ago and circulated throughout the Methodist church, which criticizes Professor Bowne's teachings.
The first specification against Professor Bowne is that the philosopher's views concerning the Deity are contrary to the plain teachings of the Scriptures; the second, that his views of the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures are also contrary to those Scriptures; third, that his notion of the atonement is contrary, not only to the Scriptures, but also to the ritual of the Lord's supper in the discipline of the church.
The fourth charge refers to his teaching of eschatology, which, it is declared, is directly contrary to the Scriptures and the Methodist standards of faith. The last statement is that Professor Bowne disseminates views of Christian experience "contrary to the plain teaching of the Holy Scriptures and contrary to the established doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church."

OPPOSES CONSOLIDATION OF ARIZONA COPPER MINES

Stockholder Institutes Proceedings to Restrain Managers From Carrying Out Projected Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery to-day to restrain the consolidation of the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company of Globe, Ariz., and the United Globe mines, also of Arizona. The suit is brought by George Elliot of Boston. Elliot states that the plan was to increase the stock of the Old Dominion company from \$5,000,000 to \$8,750,000 and to give \$5,000,000 of stock and \$350,000 in cash in payment for the united plant. It is further alleged by Elliot that \$2,000,000 would be a big price for the United Globe mines property. A temporary injunction was granted by Chancellor Magie and an order to show cause when the injunction should not be made permanent is returnable in Jersey City December 14.

"An English Daisy" a Success.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—"An English Daisy," one of Weber & Field's productions, was presented for the first time in America before a crowded house in the Globe Theater to-night. The piece is a comedy in two acts and is the work of Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter. The cast included Christie McDonald, John R. Blee, Salie Cohen and Charles A. Bigelow. The production was favorably received.

CONFIRMS STORY OF GOLD STRIKE

Railroad Man Says New Field Gives Great Promise.

Runs From Banks of the Rio Grande to the Caballo Mountains.

TOPEKA, Kans., Dec. 1.—W. J. Black, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, has just received a message from the agent at Rincon, N. M., advising the recent gold strikes on the west side of Caballo Mountains are even richer than indicated by first reports. The gold fields run from the banks of the Rio Grande River back to the mountains, making it the greatest placer field ever located. A stage line has been started and piles of gold seekers pouring in are being well taken care of.
As the Santa Fe agent made an inspection of the locality his report is based on his personal knowledge of existing conditions. It is expected the crowds will be greatly increased as soon as the existence of these fields of gold becomes better known.

OPPOSES CONSOLIDATION OF ARIZONA COPPER MINES

Stockholder Institutes Proceedings to Restrain Managers From Carrying Out Projected Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery to-day to restrain the consolidation of the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company of Globe, Ariz., and the United Globe mines, also of Arizona. The suit is brought by George Elliot of Boston. Elliot states that the plan was to increase the stock of the Old Dominion company from \$5,000,000 to \$8,750,000 and to give \$5,000,000 of stock and \$350,000 in cash in payment for the united plant. It is further alleged by Elliot that \$2,000,000 would be a big price for the United Globe mines property. A temporary injunction was granted by Chancellor Magie and an order to show cause when the injunction should not be made permanent is returnable in Jersey City December 14.

"An English Daisy" a Success.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—"An English Daisy," one of Weber & Field's productions, was presented for the first time in America before a crowded house in the Globe Theater to-night. The piece is a comedy in two acts and is the work of Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter. The cast included Christie McDonald, John R. Blee, Salie Cohen and Charles A. Bigelow. The production was favorably received.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



To Your Measure for \$15

Suppose you go to an exclusive tailor and order a top coat like the one pictured. He will charge you \$25 or \$30, and maybe more. He has to do it. He buys his cloth from a jobber, and not direct from the mills. He charges you for the style and he charges you for his name. He gets a big price.

We make you this overcoat to your measure for \$15. Here you pay only for the merchandise, and it is never overpriced. The cloth is bought direct from the mill at a saving of jobbers' profits. We make a hundred overcoats to the exclusive tailor's one. The immense volume reduces the cost of making, and still the quality goes into the goods.

Place an order here—We'll save you \$10, make as stylish a garment as you want and keep it in perfect repair.

We have some splendid overcoats and chevots we would like to show you, that will make into stylish top coats.

Suits satisfactorily made to order for out-of-town customers through our self-measuring system—write for blank and samples.

S. A. WOOD & CO.

740 Market Street and Corner Powell and Eddy Streets

ROOS BROS.

The Well-Dressed Man BUYS HIS CLOTHES HERE BECAUSE HE KNOWS HE CAN DRESS IN CORRECT FASHION AT A MODERATE COST

FOR THE MAN WHO PATRONIZES A HIGH-PRICED TAILOR WE HAVE AN ASSORTMENT OF SUITS THAT ARE EQUALED ONLY BY MADE TO MEASURE GARMENTS, FOR WHICH HE WOULD PAY DOUBLE OUR PRICE

THESE "ROOS-MADE" SUITS ARE MADE UP IN EVERY SWELL FABRIC OF THE SEASON, AND THE MOST CRITICAL MAN CAN FIND NO FAULT WITH THE FIT, FINISH OR STYLE

KEARNY AT POST

BAJA CALIFORNIA Damiana Bitters

There's no trouble with Schilling's Best

at your grocer's; housekeeping is easy enough, so far as they go.

Weekly Call \$1.00 per Year