

## ROOSEVELT IN PRAISE OF MASONRY

Fosters Qualities That Make a Man Fit to Stand by Himself.

### EXAMPLE OF WASHINGTON.

It Must Make of Those Who Take Its Obligations Understandingly Best Type of American Citizenship.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt was the principal guest today at the biennial anniversary celebration in the Masonic temple of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania of George Washington's apprenticeship into the Masonic fraternity.

The president was also orator of the occasion. He arrived in this city shortly after 11 o'clock, and the exercises began at noon. The celebration was exclusive, being limited to one representative from each subordinate lodge in this state, together with the members of the grand lodge and its committees. President Roosevelt said in part:

**ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.**  
"It seems to me that this country needs more—not to preach only, but to practice the virtues we try to realize through Masonry, and to show to the memory of the greatest Mason that ever lived—Washington—the homage of deeds, not merely of words."

"One of the things that attracted me so greatly to Masonry that I hailed the idea of becoming a Mason, was that it always did live up to what we as a government are pledged to—of treating each man on his merits and as a man. When Brother George went into a fraternity he went into one place in the United States where he found the same kind of fellowship according to the official position in the lodge. He went into the one place in the United States where the idea of our government was realized as far as it was humanly possible for mankind to realize a lofty ideal."

"And I know that you will not only understand me, but sympathize with me, when I say that great though my pleasure is in meeting you here as your guest in this beautiful temple, and in meeting such a body of men as I am now addressing, I think my pleasure would be even greater in going into some little lodge where I meet the plain, hardworking men—men who work with their hands—and meet them on a footing of genuine equality, depending on each man on his merits and on a fair dealing Mason."

"Each one of us is naturally interested, especially in life as he sees it from his own standpoint. Each one of us that is worth his salt is trying to do his share in working out the problems that are before all of us now at the beginning of the twentieth century, and so does any man in public life, whatever his position be. If he is in this at heart he has the desire to do some kind of substantial service for his country. He must realize that the indispensable prerequisite of success under any system is the genuine sincerity in the spirit of brotherhood. Masonry should make and make each man who conscientiously and understandingly takes up its obligations the best type of American citizenship, because Masonry teaches him his obligations to his fellow men in a practical fashion. It is a good thing to read the Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July; it is a good thing to talk of what Washington and his fellows did for us. But what counts most is how we live up to the lessons that we read or that we speak of—the lesson of brotherhood."

"First and foremost is to learn that lesson with a full heart on the one hand and without a weak head on the other—the lesson of brotherhood. That is the lesson that has got to be taught and got to be learned and applied to us as a people if we are to solve the great industrial and social problems of the day. If we could get wage-workers and employers in any given occupation or in any given district in a lodge together, I guarantee the result. I guarantee what will happen. Is not that true? Do you not think so? (Yes, yes.) Exactly. I will guarantee it. If that thing could happen we could come always into the lodge, each respecting his brother, and each wanting to do what was good for his brother, each recognizing that in our government every man of us has to be his brother's keeper. Society not only binds and teaches in this direction, but makes us care for the brethren at all times, and fall and for the wives and little ones of those who are beaten down in the harsh battle of life. Of all things, it

## The Hazards

of business suggest the safeguard of life insurance. You may be very successful to-day, but statistics show that over ninety per cent. of business men fail.

Life insurance can be always converted into cash if you have the right policy, and in case of death it provides at once, cash funds for your business and your family.

The Assets of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York exceed those of any other life insurance company in existence. They are over

\$352,000,000

It has paid Policy-holders over

\$569,000,000

which is more than any other life insurance company in the world has disbursed.

Write for "Where Shall I Insure?"

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK**  
RICHARD A. MCCORDY, President.  
RULON S. WELLS, Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

does not teach us to make believe that there are not any obstacles; it does not teach us to make believe that life can somehow be made soft and easy for every one; it cannot be. For many of us life is nothing but very hard work. Each one of us who does anything is going to have hard stretches in it; otherwise men would not do anything. If a man does not meet with difficulties; if he does not put himself in a way where he has to overcome them, he would not do anything that is worthy of being done.

"Masonry teaches and fosters more than the qualities of self-respect and self-help—the qualities that make a man fit to stand by himself; and yet it must foster in every one who appreciates as it should be appreciated the beautiful and solemn ritual, it must foster in him a genuine feeling for the rights of others and the feelings of others. Masonry help one another in a way that is free from that curse of self-commendation. Help given in a spirit of arrogance does not benefit any one. Help must be given rationally, with a feeling of cordial goodwill. Now, in our life today in our great complex industrial centers, what do we need most? We need most each to understand the other's viewpoint; to understand that the other man is at the bottom, like himself. Each of us should understand that, and try to approach the subject at issue or any problem that arises with a firm determination not to be weak or foolish. That is helpful to your neighbor."

"Weakness and folly and timidity are not helpful to your neighbor. Timid endurance of wrongdoing may often be to commit one of the greatest evils that is possible for each of us to do. We cannot appreciate the rights of the state until you are able to see how your neighbor looks at it; how he is affected by it. You take any lodge where, as is the case in the world, with a feeling for one another that goes with Masonry. When one sees a lodge such as that, a meeting such as that, one sees how certain small fragments of our industrial problem are to be solved. It is not possible to present the idea that I would like to bring out—to have all the best of all classes represented in Masonry in every district—but it is possible for each of us to try to do the world trying to apply, in his dealings with his fellows, the lessons of Masonry as they are applied in the brotherhood. And so we can so practically learn from Washington how to deal with problems of today."

Stewart T. Woodford, former minister to Spain, delivered the concluding address. The president was escorted by the railroad station and left for Washington at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon.

### COMMENT ON ELECTIONS.

English Press Generally Regard Them a Triumph for Roosevelt.

London, Nov. 6.—Almost all the papers this morning discuss the elections in the United States.

The Daily Telegraph dwells upon the beneficial change which has come over the relations of the United States and Great Britain with the result that national feelings no longer have any influence in the struggle.

In editorial articles the opinion is unanimously expressed that President Roosevelt having overtaken his personal triumph to largely satisfyingly ended the coal strike, that the future depends on whether the leaders of one party or the other have a definite policy, and that, for the outside world, the important point is a prospective reduction of the tariff.

## DEAD IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.

Omaha Baptist Minister and Lady Missionary So Found.

**SUICIDE OR ACCIDENTAL?**  
Probably the Latter—Nothing Improper in Their Relations Had Ever Been Noticed.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5.—Clasped in each other's arms, lying on the floor of the pastor's study in the German Baptist church early today, Oscar Bernides, junior of the church, discovered the dead bodies of Rev. William C. Rabe, pastor, and Augusta Busch, a missionary, and assistant to the pastor.

Death had been caused by asphyxiation. The room was filled with gas, a jet and a burner of a small stove being partly turned on. The bodies were lying on the floor when found, the woman's head being pillowed on some cushions. They had evidently lain in that position for several hours. There seems to be little doubt that death was accidental.

It is believed that the pair had fallen asleep, the flame blew out and the gas escaped. The bodies were rigid and stiff, and death had evidently occurred during the early hours of the previous evening. The coroner at once took charge of the remains and will hold an inquest tomorrow.

Miss Busch roomed at the home of Janitor Bernides, 2535 Seward street, and Rev. Rabe lived at the home of Harry Dickson at 2323 Parker street. Yesterday morning Miss Busch went to the Dickson home and remained there all day and until about 9 o'clock in the evening engaged in sewing. She left for her home at the Bernides residence alone, and it is thought probable that she met Rev. Rabe returning home, and that the two then went to his study in the rear of the church, where the tragedy occurred. They had always been good friends, but no intimate or systematic work was being done. A stronger feeling is said to have manifested itself to those who knew them.

This morning the janitor went to the pastor's study and found the door locked and the heads just a few feet apart beneath the door he smelled the escaping gas. Quickly he summoned the police and the door was broken open. In the center of the small study the bodies lay, the heads just a few feet apart. The woman's face was covered with froth and had begun to turn purple. One gas jet over the pastor's table was partly turned off, and from a stove gas was slowly escaping. The officers notified the coroner and the remains were taken to the morgue.

It was thought at first that the two had committed suicide, for on the table was an open letter, a neatly arranged bouquet, his watch and glasses, and his hat, her gloves and handkerchief neatly folded. On the back of a chair was her jacket, and the room was orderly, as though it had just been cleaned. The letter was written in German, and when interpreted was found to be an answer to another letter, which Rev. Rabe had received, and there was nothing in it to indicate that the two had intended taking their lives.

Rev. Rabe was 54 years of age and came to Omaha from Buffalo, N. Y., when he was chosen pastor of the German Baptist church. In that state he left a wife and one son, Carl. He was held in high esteem by his congregation, and recently upon the occasion of his birthday, a church party was given in his honor. He roomed with two young men named Dickson and a housekeeper.

Miss Busch was 31 years old and had been a missionary in Omaha for the last five years. She came here from Chicago, sent by the church missionary school. She, too, was held in high esteem and was very popular.

A dispatch from Chicago this afternoon says: "Mrs. Mary D. Burdette, secretary and treasurer of the Society of Baptist and Missionary Women, said this afternoon that Miss Augusta Busch entered that institution in 1895 and took a two years' course in Bible study. Before she came to Omaha she had the reputation of living a moral and religious life. Since going to Omaha she had been doing good work, according to reports received by the executive of the society here. Miss Busch was 30 years of age."

Parishoners of the church say that no one had noticed any undue intimacy between the young woman and her pastor. They say she was frequently thrown with the clergyman in the course of her missionary labor, but no one had the least suspicion that they were other than pastor and mission-

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## SORE NECK

Take Scott's Emulsion for scrofula. Children often have sores on the neck that won't heal up. The sores may come and go. Parents may not know what's the matter nor what to do. Scrofula is the trouble and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine.

Scott's Emulsion heals the sores. But that is not all. Scrofula leads to consumption. This is the real danger.

Scott's Emulsion is the "ounce of prevention" that keeps off consumption.

It is a little bit of a story like SCOTT'S EMULSION, by J. C. Scott, New York.

ary in their relation toward each other. In a sort of autobiography found among the papers of the dead woman she had written that she was born in East Prussia, Nov. 13, 1871, in the sketch she referred to her conversion and entrance into the training school at Chicago, and of her life at a brother's home at Oak Park, Chicago. The paper was dated a year ago. She was a petite and shapely woman of the blonde type and was plainly but tastefully dressed in a striped waist and walking-skirt, wearing a gray felt hat.

Of the ministry and home life of Rev. Rabe, the members of his congregation have heard little. He was a graduate of Harvard college with distinction. Coroner Bradley made a careful and systematic investigation of the circumstances surrounding the tragedy, and believes that the gas stove was turned on accidentally. The investigation showed that it was possible to turn the light just at the same time touching the valve in the pipe leading to the stove, opening it partially, the two valves being but a few inches apart. This, the coroner believes, was done.

**Overwhelmed With Invitations.**  
New York, Nov. 6.—Colonial Secy. Chamberlain is overwhelmed with invitations to farewell dinners and luncheons, but is begging off, calling on the London correspondents of the Tribune under the plea of having work in preparation for his journey and mission to South Africa. Always a persistent and systematic worker he is calling upon the clerical force in the colonial office for precise information respecting the long series of African questions so that he can be ready to discuss every matter brought to his attention.

**Saw a Stream of Lava.**  
New York, Nov. 6.—Dispatches from Chiliavo announce that the captain and officers of the steamship Maipo declare, says a Herald dispatch from London, that on the night of Nov. 1, shortly after leaving Chimbote, they saw what apparently was a stream of lava flow from a peak in the Cordillera toward the plain.

According to the latitude and longitude given, the volcano evidently is near the town of Recayacu.

The vessel's trip northward enabled the ship's company to witness the eruption for twenty minutes and then other mountains closed the view.

**To Solve Servant Girl Problem.**  
Chicago, Nov. 6.—The latest suggestion for the solution of the servant girl problem is embodied in a plan that has just been adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Housewives' association. According to this plan, serving maid may hereafter be obliged to hold diplomas issued by the association in order to secure positions in the homes of members of the organization.

Whether he is to be granted the diploma after a definite period of time, the association will be granted to a maid only after she has been in one family one year and has performed her duties with a certain degree of proficiency. Real parchment will be used and the holders will be described as "Satisfactory," "Good" or "Remarkably efficient." "Graduate," "Cook," "Waitress," "Dishwasher," "Laundress" and "laundresses" will be classed as household servants.

**Negro Assaults a White Woman.**  
Pendleton, Ore.—Edward Gaston, a negro boot black far from home, Henry Wilson, a white woman, in a lodging house last night at 11 o'clock. His victim was left unconscious. Gaston was immediately arrested, Justice Fitzgerald was awakened and court opened.

The negro was placed under \$10,000 bonds and lodged in jail. The public knows nothing of the affair, but it is feared an attempt may be made to lynch the negro in the morning.

**Pacific Flour Mills to Amalgamate.**  
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.—Confirming previous reports the Call this morning says:

A plan is practically accomplished for the amalgamation of all the extensive flouring industries of the Pacific coast. It will take in the large plants of Washington, Oregon and California and will call into existence one vast corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000 and facilities equal to supplying the present and prospective greater demands of the Pacific coast and of the orient. William Thomas of this city is now in the east in connection with the deal. The preliminary advances were made a few weeks ago by Mr. Thomas of the Centennial mills of Seattle and Mr. Wilcox of the Portland Flour Mills company.

Under the plan for financing the deal says the Call, the owners of existing properties are to receive on a fixed and agreed valuation of plants, etc., 20 per cent in cash and the remainder in bonds and stocks to be issued by the new corporation to be formed to effect the amalgamation.

**M. E. Extension Board Meeting.**  
New York, Nov. 6.—Lay and ministerial representatives are in attendance from the four general conference districts at the annual meeting of the general committee of the Methodist Episcopal board of church extension, which has begun here, says a Tribune dispatch from Philadelphia. The committee will remain in session until Saturday. All the bishops are present as ex-officio members and will serve as presiding officers in rotation. The report of the corresponding secretary, Dr. J. M. Kim, shows that since the organization of the society in 1854, it has aided 12,000 churches, has given away more than \$2,000,000 for these properties and has a permanent loan fund of \$2,750,000.

One of the chief items of business to be considered at this meeting is the raising of the amounts that each Methodist church in the United States shall be asked to raise, and also the amounts that the society shall be authorized to give and lend within the bounds of each conference.

**Walter H. Jones Dead.**  
New York, Nov. 6.—News has been received here of the death in Havana of Walter H. Jones, who was superintendent of the harbor police at Havana from the close of the Spanish war until a few months ago, when he retired because of ill health. He was a son of

# WALKER'S STORE

## Friday and Saturday Bulletin of Bargain Prices.

**\$1.00 A YARD DRESS GOODS—44c.**

A collection made up of broken lines of Henriettas, all wool and 45 inches wide, sold at \$1.00 a yard. Wool Crepes sold at \$1.00 a yard. Crepe Egyptas, Brilliantines and many others all sold at \$1.00 a yard, or a splendid clearance of the entire lot on Friday and Saturday—44c A YARD.

**75c, 85c and \$1.00 A YARD WAISTINGS—48c.**

Just as fast as the yards could be cut off, these waistings went away in last week's two day sale, and we expect another such busy time for this Friday and Saturday—leastwise that's the reason of cut price again. Every color, stripes, figures and the rest, all wool waistings now wanted for the cold weather shirt waist, picked from the 75c, 85c and \$1.00 lines to go Friday and Saturday at—48c A YARD.

## WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

Four kinds—made of taffeta silk in plain colors, gray, blue, black and changeable, granite cloths in blue and black, besides some in velvet and corduroy. Now the woman who can't see a wonderful economy chance in these is not in Salt Lake, so we expect to be rid of the entire lot by closing time Saturday night. Every suit has a smartness and style touch to it that will please, is prettily trimmed after the approved mode of tucking and with straps, new shape sleeves, flare or flounce skirts. Prices begin at \$17.50, range up to \$40.00 each. Friday and Saturday choose at HALF THESE PRICES.

## EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES UP TO \$2.00 for—95c.

Sold down to a little group of just thirty-six, which means away they must go. Pretty dressing sacques, made of good eiderdown in red, gray and old rose colors, silk front fasteners; \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 they were, now Friday and while they last—95c.

**Boys' \$3.00 Knee Trousers Suits—\$1.75.**

Most excellent school suits for the material, cassimere, is the good stout kind, all wool, and in dark mixture effects; gentile in appearance so can be worn for best if need be. Sizes 8 to 15 years, Friday and Saturday reduced from \$3.00 to—\$1.75.

## Neck Ruffs Half Priced.

About fifty, so Friday and Saturday if they last so long. Full and fluffy with long accordion plaited ends, made of liberty silk, chiffon or net, all are black except a few tipped with white; handsome, sold until now at \$1.25 up to \$3.00 each, while the fifty are here—HALF THESE PRICES.

## Embroidery Remnants Half Price.

We've been selling embroideries at a rapid pace lately, as you probably know, and the result is—broken ends and remnant pieces of all kinds. All-over edgings, insertions in the swisses, cambrics and nainsooks, narrow to wide and desirable for all purposes, such embroideries can be used, 1 to 4 1/2 yard lengths priced from 5c to \$2.50 a yard, Friday and Saturday—HALF THESE PRICES.

**\$1.25 and \$1.35 Stamped Linen Lunch Cloths—69c.**

A group of three dozens. Made of fine grade linen, 30 and 36 inch squares, nicely hemstitched and stamped in various designs for floral and white embroidery. No more acceptable gift is there for the housewife than a lunch cloth and these have come in time to make them more pleasing by your own work. \$1.25 and \$1.35 qualities, two days—69c each.

## Goodly Lots of Left Overs in Carpets and Draperies.

A great sale it is, indeed, that took place last week in the down stairs store and in this afternoon you'll still find splendid choosing. We will be in the basement some days yet owing to that inevitable "wall" workmen seem so prone to. Come Friday and Saturday for these:

## Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers.

Nottingham and ruffled swiss curtains, about one hundred pairs very good variety of patterns. \$1.50 values, Friday and Saturday—\$1.00 a pair.

Twenty-five pairs of choice, full size rope curtains, variety of colors, \$2.50 grade for—\$2.00.

Twenty pairs of fine tapestry portieres, that must be cleared away during these two days, so the \$5.00 a pair for \$3.00; the \$3.00 for \$2.00; the \$2.50 for \$1.50; the \$1.50 for \$1.00; the \$1.00 for—\$1.00.

Fifty tapestry covers for center tables, Armure weave, originally \$1.25 each now—75c.

A five hundred yard lot of silkolines, good variety, 15c a yard quality for—9c.

## Carpets and Rugs.

Two patterns of splendid Wilton velvet carpets—one with border and stairs to match—the \$1.55 a yard grade at—\$1.25.

Two patterns of best velvet carpets, border to match in one, \$1.25 a yard regular—90c.

One pattern of Axminster carpet, \$1.25 a yard regular—95c.

One pattern Body Brussels \$1.35 a yard grade at—\$1.00.

Two patterns of tapestry carpets, one has border to match, \$1.00 a yard, reduced to—75c.

Two patterns of 6c tapestry carpets—40c.

One pattern of union ingrain, yard wide and 45c kind for—30c.

Carpet remnants, 40c to \$2.00 a yard, up to 10 yard pieces go at—HALF PRICES.

Some Oriental and Bottany worsted rugs, different sizes, choice lot, priced regularly at \$12.50 to \$37.50 each—ONE THIRD OFF THESE PRICES.

ALL SALE CARPETS ARE CHARGED 10c A YARD FOR MAKING AND LAYING.

## Writing Tablets, Sponges, Talcum Powder.

School tablets with smooth paper that will take ink, Friday and Saturday instead of 8c each—4c.

Good sponges, different sizes, 25c to 35c each kind, two days, choice—3c.

Colgate's Violet Talcum powder, purified and antiseptic, excellent article sold always at 25c a box, two days—15c.

## Shaving Mirrors, Dixie Clocks.

Enamel back mirrors for shaving, 4x5 inch size, sold at 10c each for—5c.

A lot of lovely novelties in pin cushions, match safes and pen wipers with appropriate inscriptions, instead of 25c each—15c.

## Bead Wrist Bags and Scissors.

Some choice steel bead wrist bags, handsomely lined with silk and until now sold at \$2.25 each, reduced for two days to—\$1.37.

Best quality steel scissors in 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 inch sizes that were 65c to 85c a pair, two days—42c.

## Knit Underwear and Hosiery at Reduced Prices.

A little lot of "Portage" halbriggan vests for women, size 2 only, Friday and while they last, instead of \$1.75 each—\$1.00.

Women's fleeced gray cotton vests, drawers to match, two days, instead of 35c each—25c.

A broken line of women's white wool drawers, beautiful garments that were \$1.50 and \$1.75 for clearance—\$1.00.

Broken lines of fancy colored hosiery for women, 60c a pair originally—35c.

Boys' fine ribbed, heavy black cotton stockings with double legs, all sizes, reduced from 55c a pair to—35c.

**Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.**

Col. W. A. Jones, former deputy collector of the port of New York.

**Plasterers Get Union Wages.**  
New York, Nov. 6.—By an agreement just reached between committees the plasterers who have been on strike all over the city since Oct. 21, will return to work today at the union wages of \$5 a day, pending the settlement of the points in dispute by arbitration. Both sides are pledged to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, who will be the members of the two committees.

This action averts a threatened general sympathetic strike of 75,000 men in the building trades.

## STUDY OF EPILEPSY.

There Are a Hundred and Forty Thousand Cases in United States.

New York, Nov. 6.—At the annual meeting of the National Association for

the Study of Epilepsy and treatment and care of epileptics in this city, President Frederick Peterson, in his annual address, said:

"There are 140,000 cases of this disease in the United States only. Time was when the hospital