

IN FIRST DEGREE

Williams Found Guilty of His Wife's Murder.

JURORS BALLOT THRICE

Only Two for Acquittal of Women Slayer.

AVENGER NESBITT IS ABSENT

Great Drops of Sweat Roll From the Forehead of the Doomed Man as He is Led to His Cell by the Deputy Sheriffs.

THE DALLES, Or., May 27.—(Special.)—Norman Williams, forger, bigamist, uxori-cide and murderer of women, sits in the shadow of the gallows now. Tonight at 8 o'clock the clerk read from a typewritten piece of paper the fatal words: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Norman Williams, guilty of murder in the first degree."

Out of Norman Williams' mouth came the evidence which is to hang him. "A self-confessed murderer," Deputy District Attorney Wilson called him, and truly it was the amazing contradictions of Williams' stories as to when he last saw the murdered Nesbitt women that fastened first the suspicion and then the certainty of guilt upon him.

After receiving their instructions from the judge the jury retired to their room about 8 o'clock this afternoon and took their first ballot to determine whether the prisoner killed his wife, Alma Nesbitt, and her 70-year-old mother in the wilds of the Hood River Valley four years ago. The vote showed nine ballots for conviction of murder in the first degree, two for acquittal and one blank. A second ballot showed ten votes for conviction and two for acquittal. The jury then went to supper.

News Brings Crowd Flocking.

The third ballot, taken immediately after their return, was unanimous for conviction and word was sent for the judge. Not only the judge and the attorneys, but all the Dalles responded. From every corner flocked girls and boys, young men and women, who trooped into the courtroom to see 12 men condemn another man to death, deserved undoubtedly, but ghastly.

Sheriff Sexton is off on a holiday, and children, pug dogs, admiring mothers and lunch baskets rolled up and down the aisles. Even the arrival of the prisoner, pallid and afraid, escorted by Deputy Sheriff Olinger and Haight, did not stop the gladsome frolics. Williams sat beside his attorney very calm and very pale. Only the twitching of his unsteady eyebrows and an unusual twirling of his thumbs betrayed the quickening pulse he must have felt. As the jurors filed into the box the prisoner kept his head bowed and did not watch them.

Jurors Seemed Nervous.

Practiced frequenters of murder trials read the verdict in the ominous seriousness of the jurors as they were polled. Half of them could scarcely answer to their names as the ballot called them. A jury with a verdict of not guilty is never nervous or hesitant. Then the judge asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict, and they handed a slip of paper to the clerk, who gave it to the court.

Judge Bradshaw opened it underneath his desk. As he read it his mouth set and he held it a full minute, then he slowly handed it to the clerk. "Stand up," said the court to Williams.

Williams knew his fate then. With the desperate courage of a hunted rat, the man without a friend in Wasco County stood easily erect and without a quiver of his uneasy eyes looked calmly at the clerk, who read the verdict amid a hush that was more oppressive than the heat of the afternoon.

Prisoner Shows Effects of Sentence.

When the reading of the fatal opinion of the jury was finished Williams sat down again. A great flood of blood flushed his white face and scalp. Drops of sweat beaded his forehead. The blow had fallen, and while he knew it was coming, it scared and stung his tired nerves, nevertheless. Heading one of the aisles stood three young girls. Awe-struck, they stared open-eyed and open-mouthed at Williams. Pitiless though the man had been to two defenseless women on that wild March night in the wilderness, the girls pitied him and wept.

George Nesbitt, whose untiring work has brought Williams to his doom, was not there to see his quarry's misery. Either he did not know that the verdict was to be returned so soon, or he forebore. The crowd was hushed by the doom of Williams and hung around in the courtroom while the attorney for the defense asked for 60 days' time in

which to file a motion for a new trial and a bill of exceptions.

Only when Williams, whose second step of the gruesome march to the scaffold has now been taken, arose and marched with head erect between two bailiffs down the aisle back to his cell, there to abide the judgment of the law, did the assembled throngs disperse.

Offer to Plead Guilty.

The report is current in town tonight that Williams offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree after the jury had been out an hour without returning a verdict. This story is denied by the attorneys on both sides, but has nevertheless many earmarks of truth. The contention of Williams was due only and entirely to the absolute weakness of his case. His only defenses were the large and robust voice of Henry McGinn and the supposed inability of the prosecution to prove that the Nesbitt women were dead. If human eloquence could have turned the tide in favor of Williams this morning and afternoon, argument of his attorney would surely have done it. But McGinn stood against public sentiment like a solitary post in the Columbia River stationery itself while the current flows past on either side unhindered.

Judge Bradshaw will pass sentence on Williams on Wednesday next.

WILLIAMS IS VERY DOWNCAST.

Strain on the Nerves Too Much for the Murderer.

THE DALLES, Or., May 27.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning Norman Williams, escorted by two Deputy Sheriffs, walked up the crowded aisle of the courtroom and sat down by his attorney. He clasped his hands in front of him, and with bowed head sat motionless all morning. Not all the denunciation of Deputy District Attorney Wilson, nor yet the friendly eloquence of Judge McGinn, awakened visible interest in the prisoner today. It seemed as though the straining nerves and wits would respond no more to the wringing touch and goading of the prosecution.

Proceedings opened with the presentation to the court of the instructions which the state requested should be given to the jury. For the prosecution, Fred W. Wilson urged that the court should instruct the jury that any false or conflicting statements of the prisoner should be taken into account.

Where Body Was Not Shown.

The celebrated case of John W. Webster, professor of chemistry in Harvard University, who murdered Dr. George Parkman in Boston, many years ago, and then burned his body in the laboratory furnace, was cited as showing that it was not necessary that the corpse of the victim should be produced. The more recent Lutger case was also quoted, and many others.

The Durant case, tried in San Francisco, was appealed to by Mr. Wilson to support his argument that circumstantial evidence was good evidence and in explaining what degree of hesitancy a reasonable doubt might be.

At 2:30 Mr. Wilson turned to the jury and began an able presentation of the state's case. He laid special stress upon the secret marriage of Alma Nesbitt to the prisoner as furnishing an additional and potent motive for the crime. "This marriage made Williams a bigamist," urged Mr. Wilson. "It hung about him the menace of a penitentiary sentence, and it deprived either himself or Miss Nesbitt of a homestead. The Federal law provides that when two homestead claimants marry, they shall not both be allowed to prove up on their claims, but that they must choose one claim or the other as their residence and abandon the other."

Where Murderers Would Profit.

In speaking of the fact that the state had not produced the bodies of the missing women and the consequent probability that the defense would base their entire case upon this, Mr. Wilson insisted to the jury that the introduction of Alma Nesbitt's body was not necessary. If the proof of her death was strong enough to preclude all doubt on the subject. "If this were not so," said Mr. Wilson, "all a murderer would have to do would be to sink his victim in some unobtainable part of the sea and he could never be prosecuted."

The attorney then argued that the state really had exhibited the remains of the Nesbitt woman in the hair and bloody sacks. Referring to Williams' statement made before the trial that these were animal products, dog's hair and the blood from a mare delivering a foal, Mr. Wilson said:

"If Williams' statement were correct, this would be the most remarkable chemical transformation known in the world, to put man's blood and dog's skins into a hole and have them come out four years later human blood and human hair."

Prosecution is Shut Off.

Then came the generalship of Judge McGinn, which shut the prosecution out from further argument, or rehearsal of its damaging evidence before the jury. For about three hours the eloquent lawyer argued ostensibly in behalf of the instructions for the jury which he was about to request the court to make. In reality Judge McGinn made precisely the same argument to the court that he would have made to the jury. The jury heard it, and that was all the lawyer for the defense wanted.

"The nonproduction of the bodies is not excused here," cried Judge McGinn. "The law is plain and explicit on this point, not from any arbitrary whim, but because of a long and sorrowful experience wherein many an innocent man has been executed for the murder of somebody who has later turned up alive."

"One case after another was cited, and

(Concluded on Page 12.)

OREGON LOSES IT

Title Found Faulty in Swamp-Land Case.

HITCHCOCK GIVES DECISION

Klamath Reservation Tract of 92,378 Acres Involved.

INDIANS ARE VICTORIOUS

Their Rights are Held to Antedate the Grant to the State—Appeal is Not Likely to Avail Anything.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 27.—The State of Oregon has no title to swamp lands within the Klamath Indian reservation. Such is the decision of the Secretary of the Interior rendered today, in affirming the action of the Land Office, of November 15 last, in rejecting Oregon swamp land list No. 82, embracing 92,378 acres in the Klamath reservation. The decision of the department is based on the fact that Indian title to these lands antedates the swamp grant to the State of Oregon. It is held that the Oregon territorial act of 1848 recognized the title or right of occupancy of the Klamath Indians and associated tribes in Southern Oregon, which had previously been claimed by them. In 1854 these tribes, by treaty, ceded to the United States all their right to all that country claimed by them, except lands embraced within the present Klamath reservation, within whose boundaries the swamp lands now in dispute are located.

Out of the total area claimed by the state, 66,281 acres have been allotted to the Klamath Indians. Time and again the department has held that the issuance of a patent in final and the only act of confirmation of title under the swamp land grant, and as no patent has yet issued for these lands, it follows that reservation was made, before the title of the state to any of the lands therein was affirmed.

"The Indian title to Klamath lands," says the Secretary, "still remains unextinguished, and such title was in the same condition at the date of the swamp land grant in 1850, as it was after the treaty of 1854. This treaty reduced the extent of the possessions of the Indians, hence the reservation provided for was established in pursuance of the law enacted prior to the swamp land act of 1867."

If it so desires, the state can ask for a review of the decision, and if the motion is granted, the case will be reopened by the Secretary of the Interior. Otherwise today's action is final. Inasmuch as the department has had the case under consideration more than three months, it is

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

Russo-Japanese War. Graphic account of Japanese victory at Kinchou. Page 1. Japanese are expected to move on Port Arthur at once. Page 5. Japanese losses are placed at 12,000. Page 5. Russia publishes news of defeat while people are celebrating coronation of the Czar. Page 2.

Church Conventions. Methodists decide to make no change in discipline regarding amusements. Page 5. Presbyterian Assembly decides for union with Cumberland Presbytery by almost unanimous vote. Page 5.

Foreign. Premier Combes, for France, says papacy must make its interest in internal affairs. Page 3. Mob making anti-Semitic attack in Besancon is found to have subjected women to indignities. Page 3.

Domestic. Secretary of Interior decides Oregon has no title to Klamath Reservation swamp lands. Page 1. Good Roads Convention in 1905 will be held in Portland. Page 3. Senator Quay's condition is now critical. Page 12.

First Grand Engineer Ingraham, of Brotherhood of Engineers, drops dead in convention at Los Angeles. Page 3.

Pacific Coast. Jury in the Dalles finds Norman Williams guilty of murder in the first degree. Page 1. Mrs. Herast withdraws benefactions to Berkeley University; son's campaign is expensive. Page 4. Oregon State Grange asks for better facilities for county schools. Page 4. At Heppner wool sales over 1,500,000 pounds of wool change hands. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine. Trade reviews report improved outlook. Page 2. Chicago wheat market dull. Page 12. Stock trading at New York is at low ebb. Page 12. Doll hop market at San Francisco. Page 12. War Department awards contract under law for 201 yds in force. Page 12. China steamer Niomedes sails today. Page 12. Freshet in rivers checked. Page 12.

Sports. Pacific Coast League scores: Portland 5, San Francisco 0; Tacoma 7, Seattle 2; Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2. Page 9.

Portland and Vicinity. Exhibitor's interest in redemption of delinquent property is held illegal. Page 14. Executive Board strives to find way out of Sullivan's Gulch bridge trouble. Page 8. Women's Club discusses methods of beautifying the city. Page 8. Large contracts for street paving awarded. Page 14.

Walter R. Miles wins Prohibition oratorical contest. Page 14. Memorial day is observed in the schools. Page 14. Republican leaders predict large plurality. Page 14.

not probable that the Secretary, on reconsideration, would change his view.

BANCROFT SAFE UNTIL JUNE.

Postmaster Will Not Be Disturbed Before the Election.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 27.—It is almost certain that Postmaster Bancroft will be allowed to retain his office until after the Oregon election next month. Postmaster-General Payne did not take the case to the White House today, and seems in no hurry to place the matter in the hands of the President. He is known to favor delay for political effect, and also because he has been requested to do so by Senator Mitchell. If the other officials in the department who have handled the case, including General Bristow, could have their way, there would be no delay, but an immediate change would be demanded, regardless of the delay that is sought by Bancroft's friends. It is probable when Senator Mitchell returns to Washington next week he will have an understanding with the department about this appointment, and will indicate his preference among several candidates, so that there need be no delay in appointing Bancroft's successor when a change is decided upon.

More Salary for Idaho Postmasters.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 27.—Under the annual adjustment of salaries of Presidential Postmasters, the following changes in Idaho will become effective July 1: Increase—Boise, \$380 to \$290; Burke, \$190 to \$130; Coeur d'Alene, Grangeville, Nampa, Payette, \$150 to \$170; Genesee, Shoshone, \$130 to \$130; Hope, \$100 to \$110; Lewiston, \$200 to \$240; Nez Perce, \$100 to \$100; Rathdrum, Rexburg, \$130 to \$140; Sand Point, \$140 to \$120; Wallace, \$200 to \$230; Weiser, \$150 to \$150. Decrease—Harrison, \$130 to \$110; Silver City, \$140 to \$120.

Navy-Yard Contract Is Let.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 27.—The Navy Department today awarded to T. Ryan, of Seattle, the contract for erecting a boathouse at the Puget Sound Navy-Yard. The plans will be modified to bring the cost under the \$150,000 limit of appropriation.

New Washington Postmasters.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 27.—Washington Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Gordon—Ralph C. McDowell, vice James H. Barkley, resigned. Highland—William J. Bogan, vice Merion J. Hills, resigned.

FEARS FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

London Can Get No Word From the Army in Tibet.

SPECIAL CABLE. LONDON, May 27.—There is a general feeling that Colonel Younghusband's expedition to Tibet has met with disaster. Despite the fact that a large body of troops has left the garrison there to relieve the garrison there, no word has been received from Colonel Younghusband for three days and it is feared the British column has been overcome. Orders have been issued to the Indian government to send reinforcements to the Colonel Younghusband. The troops under orders number 10,000 and more will be sent if necessary.

JAPANESE MAY REST AWHILE.

They are in No Condition for Quick Descent on Enemy's Second Line.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A special from Chefoo to the Daily News says: Considerable delay is expected before the Japanese follow up their reported victories on the narrowest part of the peninsula. The fighting which preceded the fall of Kinchou must have been exhausting, and the ensuing pursuit must have left the Mikado's troops in no condition for a quick descent on General Stossel's second line of defense. On the left flank, the Russians are protected by the muddy terebore of Kinchou Bay. On the right by the fortifications of Dalny, while their main position is strongly fortified by a series of batteries. The Japanese will thus be compelled not only to make a frontal attack, but to encounter the fire of many guns advantageously placed.

DAN WILL STAND

Methodists Pass on Amusement Question.

YEA VOTE MOST DECISIVE

Theater-Going and Dancing Are Especially Mentioned.

TACOMA MAN GETS OFFICE

E. M. Randall is Elected Secretary of the Epworth League After a Warm Contest—Table Used at Conference Ruffled Off.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 27.—By the decisive yea and nay vote of 441 to 188, the Methodist General Conference this afternoon decided not to make any change in the church discipline in the matter of prohibited amusements. The question is one which has agitated the minds of the delegates to the present General Conference this afternoon decided not to make any change in the church discipline in the matter of prohibited amusements. The question is one which has agitated the minds of the delegates to the present General Conference perhaps more than any other single problem that has been before it. The church at large took a wide interest in the subject of the proposed striking out of the specified prohibited amusements from the discipline, and many memorials and petitions from all parts of the country reflected popular opinion in the church on the matter. In all, 85 were received, 55 of which opposed any change in the discipline on this point and ten favored various changes. A single petition from Birmingham, N. Y., bearing 2000 signatures, was one of the protests against any change being made.

Majority Report Which Won.

The question came before the conference today in the report of the committee on the state of the church on this subject. There were two reports. The majority report recommends as follows: "Your committee declines to recommend the striking out of the specified amusements from paragraph 243 of the discipline. It recommends that the following paragraph be inserted in the discipline under the chapter on special aids: 'Amusements—Improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of the religious life and fruitful causes of spiritual decline: 'Some amusements in common use are also positively demoralizing and furnish the first easy steps to the total loss of character. We, therefore, look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements and lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty, particularly against theater-going, dancing and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling; all of which have been found to be antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness, especially pernicious to youth. We affectionately admonish all our people to make their amusements the subjects of careful thought and frequent prayer, to study the subject of amusements in the light

of their tendencies, and to be scrupulously careful in this matter, to set no injurious example. We adjure them to remember that the question for a Christian must often be, not whether a certain course of action is positively immoral, but whether it will dull the spiritual life to be an unwise example. We deem it our bounden duty to summon the whole church to apply a thoughtful and instructed conscience of amusements and not to leave them to accident or passion, and we affectionately advise and beseech every member of the church absolutely to avoid the taking of such diversion as cannot be used in the name of the Lord.'

Speeches Cut Short.

The conference limited the speeches upon this proposition to five minutes. Nearly a score of speeches were made on both sides.

Upon the order of the previous question a nay and yea vote was demanded for the first time during the present conference. This subject was the only question precipitating a yea and nay vote in the General Conference of four years ago at Chicago. The calling of the roll occupied the remainder of the afternoon session. The majority report was adopted by practically a unanimous vote.

Prior to the disposition of the amusement question, Dr. F. H. Board was elected editor of the California Christian Advocate, and not to leave them to accident or passion, and we affectionately advise and beseech every member of the church absolutely to avoid the taking of such diversion as cannot be used in the name of the Lord.'

A. H. Randall, of Tacoma, Wash., was elected secretary of the Epworth League, and J. T. McFarland, of Topeka, Kan., secretary of the Sunday School Union, at the morning session of the Methodist General Conference. Both elections were hotly contested, and it required half a dozen ballots in each case to arrive at a choice.

A delegation from the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers now in session, conveying the greetings of that organization to the conference.

An incident which furnished 15 minutes' amusement to the conference was the auctioning off of a beautiful hand-carved table, which had been used by the presiding officers at this conference. The table was made by the boys of the Methodist Industrial School at Venice, Italy, and is a wonderful piece of work in the art of wood moulding. Rev. Beck, a delegate from the South German Conference, acted as auctioneer. The bids were started at \$100 and ran up to \$1000, at which price it was knocked down to Boaz Duncan, a citizen of Los Angeles.

The plan to provide a fund for superannuated preachers, as reported from the committee, was debated at great length, and was finally recommended for further consideration by the committee. It will come up again before the conference adjourns.

At 6 o'clock this evening the conference adjourned. Re-convention was held at 8 o'clock.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR UNION.

Methodist Protestant Conference Adopts Supplemental Report.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Methodist Protestant Conference today cleared the way for union between itself and the former denomination with which negotiations are pending, by the adoption of a supplemental report from its committee on union. If two-thirds of the members of the various conferences vote for union with the Primitive Methodists, the union will be consummated, so far as the Methodist Protestants are concerned. Action was taken yesterday looking to union with the United Brethren and the Congregational churches.

With respect to the Methodist Episcopal Church, whenever it shall appoint a commission to consider the question of union, the president of the General Conference is authorized to appoint a like commission to consider terms. The president of the conference is given authority to call the conference together whenever any commission or union shall request it.

GEO. GOULD TO ENTER POLITICS

He Will Try for a Seat in Congress From New Jersey.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The World tomorrow will say: Republican politicians received with much satisfaction yesterday a report that George Gould is to enter politics and he will try for a seat in the House of Representatives from New Jersey, where he has a country seat.

BRAVE TO CORE

Japanese Victory at Kinchou Brilliant.

FOUGHT SIXTEEN HOURS

Russians Are Finally Bested in Hand-to-Hand Struggle.

GREAT ODDS ARE OVERCOME

Military Experts Deemed the Position Impregnable—Advance on Port Arthur is Expected to Follow at Once.

TOKIO, May 26, noon.—The Russians have abandoned Nan Shan Ling and have been driven from Sanchilipo, retreating toward Port Arthur. The Japanese have captured 30 cannon. The Russians left 400 dead in the Kinchou-Nan Shan fight, on the Japanese side, the killed and wounded number 200.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN.

TOKIO, May 27.—After two days of desperate fighting, the investment of Kinchou has become a fact. The preparatory engagements of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday led to the final effort on Wednesday to take the heights of Kinchou, including the fortress known as the castle. An artillery engagement, beginning at dawn on Wednesday morning, lasted five hours, after which period General Oku, commanding all the army divisions, sent Lieutenant-General Baron Kawamura, of the Tenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Regiments, to storm the heights. This was the beginning of the great battle, which ended at 7 o'clock on Thursday night, when the Japanese Infantry, in a hand-to-hand conflict, drove the Russian defenders from the Nan Shan Hill, said by military authorities to be practically impregnable. From this hill, Dalny is absolutely at the mercy of the Japanese from the west, as are the hills leading directly to the Port Arthur fortifications.

Tokio Wild With Joy.

While General Oku, through Admiral Togo, telegraphs that the Japanese loss was heavy in the two days of fighting, Tokio is wild with joy, and the streets are filled with men, women and children, marching in line behind bands, and all carrying lanterns.

The great triumph north of Port Arthur has confirmed the always strong belief with the Japanese that their soldiers are more than a match for the Muscovite enemy. As all the dispatches show that the Russians fought with desperate valor, there is no doubt also that their losses were heavy.

The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese march south on the Liao Tung Peninsula toward Port Arthur. They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Tallenwan Bay, their works extending to the east and west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushang Tao and the extreme left at Nan Shan Hill. This hill was the strongest part of the line; a series of batteries, strongly emplaced, crowned its crest, while rifle pits extended around its sides. Mines had been placed lower down on this hill and around the base on the northern and eastern sides were stretched well-made wire entanglements. Another line of defenses, also protected with wire entanglements, extended from Yenchiatun, which lies south of Kinchou. A strong Russian force was posted at Kinchou. It consisted of Infantry and artillery.

The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kinchou. Their position here formed an almost perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Tallenwan and its western front to Kinchou. Chulichean village was the apex of this angle; the extreme right of the Japanese line rested at Chenchatin, which is almost due north of Chulichean, while the extreme left was at Chaitzubo, a village due east of Chulichean. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete security.

Japanese Explore Ground Carefully.

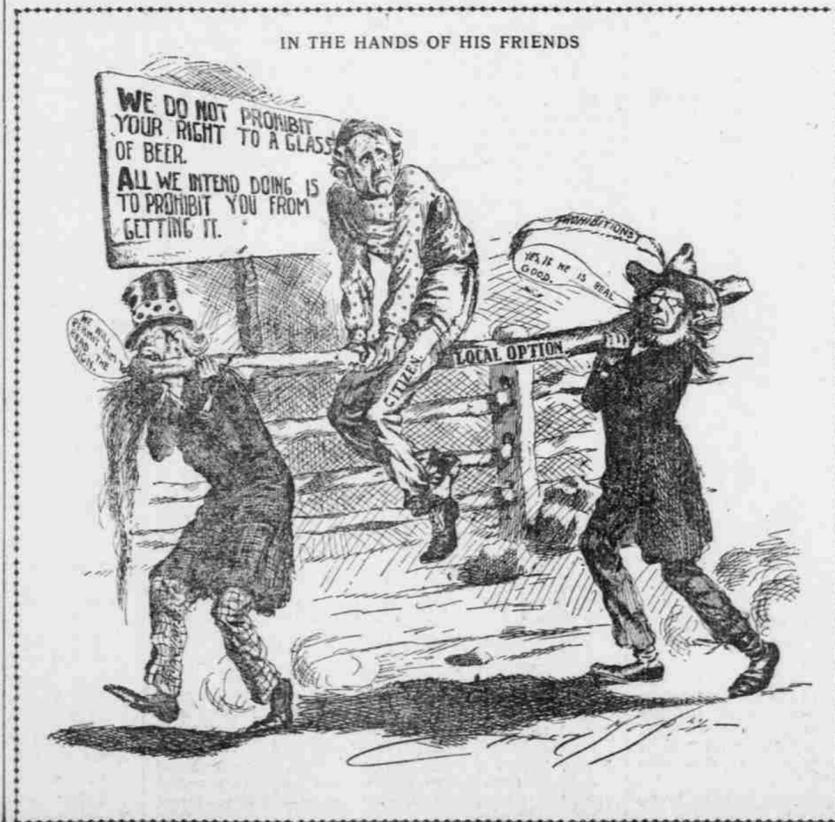
The Russians apparently attempted to draw the Japanese attack last Saturday, for their batteries opened fire slowly on the enemy on that day. The Japanese, however, refused to be drawn further on until the positions of the Russians, their guns and their strength had been fully ascertained. To this end the Japanese began a series of careful reconnaissances, their officers working their way close enough to the Russian position to draw the enemy's fire. They thus secured fragments of shells for the purpose of ascertaining the caliber of the Russian guns.

They discovered that the batteries on Nan Shan Hill included four Howitzers, about 15 centimeters caliber; ten old-style cannon of between 9 and 15 centimeters caliber, and two quick-firing guns of 15 centimeters. The Japanese discovered also a number of large emplacements, but they did not learn the number of guns contained therein. These emplacements faced to the north and to the east.

The guns fired by the Russians developed a range of 800 meters. Eight heavy guns posted on the Russian right in the vicinity of Hu Shang Tao also were discovered, and another strong Russian position developed by these reconnaissances was on another hill southwest of Nan Shan Hill, where the Russians had a series of shelter trenches.

On the shore of Tallenwan Bay, close

(Concluded on Page Five.)



"RO-BER-TINE," THE QUEEN
OF ALL FLUID FACE POWDERS. EVERY LADY WHO ONCE USES IT BECOMES A RO-BER-TINE FRIEND FOREVER. RICH IN TINT, VELVETY IN TEXTURE, DELICATELY PERFUMED AND ABSOLUTELY PURE, IT WINS ITS WAY ON MERIT.
FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS.
BLAUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.