

June Butterick Patterns on Sale Today

DRUNK CRAZED CAPTAIN SHOTS

Wounds His Friend, Lieutenant Point, and Ends His Own Life With Bullet.

TRAGEDY AT FORT DOUGLAS

Captain W. A. Raibourn, Twenty-Ninth Infantry, Was Under Arrest for Neglect of Duty and Breaking Parole.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 30.—(Special.)—W. A. Raibourn, Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., committed suicide at Fort Douglas early today, after making a murderous assault on Lieutenant William H. Point, also of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. Point was shot twice by his superior officer, one bullet penetrating his left thigh and another inflicting a deep flesh wound in his right leg.

After Lieutenant Point had fallen Captain Raibourn turned his revolver upon himself, sending a bullet into his head about three inches behind his right ear. He died almost instantly. Captain Raibourn had been drinking heavily, and the tragedy was an outgrowth of his arrest on Tuesday last on a charge of drunkenness.

Tuesday of last week Captain Raibourn was appointed officer of the day at Fort Douglas, but failed to report for duty, and was absent in the city 24 hours without leave. He was arrested the following day, and was given the privileges of the fort, under orders not to leave the grounds.

Captain Breaks His Parole. Saturday evening Captain Raibourn broke the parole and came to the city. Lieutenant Point, who was sent after him with an ambulance, found him in a Main-street saloon, and he was returned to Fort Douglas under arrest. He was ordered to remain in his quarters.

Lieutenant Point's quarters are but two doors from those which Captain Raibourn occupied. The lieutenant had just stepped out of doors early today, when Captain Raibourn appeared, carrying a heavy 38-caliber revolver. His manner was threatening, and Point said: "Now, Captain, don't do anything foolish."

Raibourn made no reply, but immediately began shooting. When other officers and soldiers ran out after hearing the shots Captain Raibourn lay dead and Lieutenant Point lay in front of his quarters. Lieutenant Point was taken to his quarters. He is said to be resting well. Raibourn's body was embalmed at the post hospital, and tomorrow will be shipped to Oakland City, Ind., where his mother and two sisters reside. He has a brother in Chicago.

Tried to Resign From Service. Captain Raibourn had sought to avoid a court-martial, and had forwarded to Washington his resignation from the Army. It had not been accepted, and it was supposed that a trial by court-martial awaited him. Worry over the probability of a dishonorable discharge from the Army and disputation are believed to have unbalanced his mind. Captain Raibourn, who was 35 years old and unmarried, enlisted in the Army in 1881 as a private, and worked his way up from the ranks. Captain Raibourn and Lieutenant Point had served together in the Philippines and were firm friends.

Lieutenant Point entered the Army as Captain of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer and later was appointed to the regular service. He has passed the examination and qualified for promotion to a Captaincy.

Captain Raibourn formerly was regarded as an efficient officer, but recently he had been drinking hard and could not be relied on for duty.

ROUT TO TIE PASS.

Trader Tells of Mad Rush of the Russian Army.

NIJCHWANG, March 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The following story of the retreat from Mukden was given to the Associated Press by a trader. "I went with the retreat to Tie Pass. I saw it all. I don't want any more. I knew that the retreat was coming. I've seen 'em before. I saw the Boers clear out of Pretoria. I know the signs. The Russian officers seemed when I suggested such a thing. They were packing their stores, getting their papers together in the various offices. Trunks, boxes, valises of all sorts, were ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. They tried to keep up their bluff until the very last.

"Cherchoff, the head of the gendarmes, was a bad one. We had to get our passes from him. We left our passports in his office and he gave us permission to stay a week, ten days, two weeks, as the case might be, until we sold our milk or brandy or whatever it was. Sometimes we had to pay, sometimes not. "If Cherchoff sized us up as easy, it went badly with us, otherwise we got off with only a small squeeze. Just the day before the evacuation commenced Cherchoff charged two Greeks \$500 apiece for a two-hour permit to the station. Today I have brought them all back, and he pointed to his trunks and boxes. He was very drunk but he left that fight for the North. It was for that very purpose he had packed up his boxes.

"All during the week's fighting from the time the Russians first heard the Japanese guns to the west of Mukden their preparations for flight had been going on. Commissary trains trundled north. Files of men moved slowly out of the city, gun teams dragged the cannon away one after another. "In Mukden many were drunk. Officers came in from the front, went to

restaurants, and drank themselves stupid. Chinese servants threw their masters into their carts, like so much wood and started them on their journey north. Officers and men, senseless with vodka, were piled in the waiting trains. When the news came that the railway had been cut the retreat began in good earnest. The Russian army was working north in five columns, the great mass of infantry in the center, the men struggling along the best they could.

Rear Was Demoralized. "The advance was under fairly good control but the men were more and more demoralized toward the rear. We went with them, for we still had some goods in Tie Pass, champagne and brandy and sugar and preserved fruits. The Russians went to the east of the railway through a hilly country. On either side of the center column came the commissary and ammunition trains. Outside again were the lines of guns and ammunition wagons. "The hospital train was hopelessly mixed with the commissary and ammunition trains. On the flanks squadrons of cavalry were scouting the country, watching for the Japanese.

"We had started in the afternoon with a cart. All about us were men jostling and pushing in their hurry. Many did not seem to care at all. They were quite indifferent to the whole business. To his fate. Others were stupid, dazed, deadened by the roar of battle, grimy with smoke, yellow with dust. Their eyes were fixed and staring. Some cursed Kurapatkin. Among the officers there was a rumbling. Why should they go back? Why should they be ordered to retreat? They wanted to fight, to fight till the end. But mostly they did not care, just slouched along the road.

Shelled by the Japanese. "The Japanese were away off to the west and shelled us as we went along. If they had wished to do so they could have shelled us from the rear. Why they did not do so I cannot understand. It only needed a sudden dash to throw the Russians into hopeless confusion. "It was very bad as it was. The men threw away their boots, their heavy overcoats, their mess kettles. The roadside was littered with discarded equipment of all sorts. As the columns fled across the plain they spread out in their hurry. When they had to pass through a valley the crowd crushed together, fighting its way through the defile, streaming through the back alleys of the little villages and along the hillsides.

"Strong men helped their wounded comrades. Many dropped from fatigue. There was no room for them in the hospital trains. Their comrades had no litters on which to carry them. They were left in the deserted Chinese houses. Most of the country folk had fled, and only a few farmers stood gazing, watching us go by. "As we went farther north it was more and more every man for himself. The commissary wagons had broken down, throwing away cases of soup, tins, great bags of bread, provisions of all sorts. They might make greater haste. They lightened their loads to save the carts. They had no time to stop and supply the men. The men would not waste time in going to look for their belongings. They were left with what had been issued some days before or went without anything, going on hopelessly, doggedly.

Many Guns Are Abandoned. "The artillerymen abandoned their guns. The ice was already weakened in the smaller streams and the heavy guns were crushed through as they slid and bumped across. No one thought of trying to drag them out again. The gun teams were hurried on and hitched up somewhere else, or seized by the men who had been riding the caissons. They rode off leaving everything to the enemy, oftentimes two or three miles away. Sometimes the rider would give his mount to a comrade who would lead the beast himself. Many field pieces were rolled into the gulches, others tumbled through holes in the ice.

It was bitterly cold that night. Behind us was the glare of the burning stores and station. The sky was red with the flaming. The noise of battle rolled off to the West and South. We could see the searchlights flashing to the East. Japanese shells burst overhead or came crashing into our midst, lighting the plain with its hurrying dark figures. Stampeded gun teams rushed frenzied into the heavy fields, through the willowed brush, bounding over and grinding through the low mud walls, tearing the stockades of Chinese corn about the farmhouses.

Met by Ice Wind. "Dawn came chill and gray. Still we kept on. The wind blew down on us from the northwest. When the sun rose it was orange through the dust and haze. As the day wore on the wind came stronger and stronger, buffeting us as we lowered our heads and tried to face the blast. Men fought for places under the eaves, where they might be a little sheltered. They stopped in the lee of the low Chinese huts. Some of them dozed off as they stood there and sank to the ground, never to waken again.

"Covered with dust, red-eyed, we finally reached Tie Pass. Our cart was gone. We had no sleep, hardly any food, and still there was no rest. Here there were only a few Russians, the fringe of the retreat. Most of the army passed to the east. The men were simply coming hurrying through. "Tie Pass had been a great place before: music, women, lots of drink and many traders. Now it was a waste of mud. The women had all gone long before. The Greeks and Poles who remained were in fear of their lives. The retreating soldiers looted all the shops and sold their stuff to their comrades. What they could not dispose of they threw into the street. They set fire to the storerooms, great piles of hay and fodder. The ruffians among them robbed right and left, and no one had time or inclination to prevent them.

Cossack Murderers Shot Down. "Only once did I see any evidence of authority. A party of Cossacks, in a side street, found a Chinese beggar who they thought was a Japanese spy. They set upon him and yanked at his retail till it came off. Then they tried to carry him away. The man clutched the spokes of a passing cart. He refused to let go his grip. "The Russians tore his clothes from his back in their efforts to drag him off. He would not let go. They drew their swords and hacked his hands off at the wrists. The man turned upon them, kicking and biting, waving his arm stump. He seized a Cossack's hand in his teeth and bit the fingers off.

"Crazed with pain, the Russian drew his sword with his left hand and stabbed the Chinaman. A companion slashed at him from the other side and nearly severed his head from the body. A third man finished the work half dead, and the body was dragged to the company's headquarters. The Russian commander stood the blood-stained soldier in the yard and shot them down for killing the Chinaman. All four bodies were left uncorroded for.

"We did not have any map. We could only speak a little Chinese, but we decided to make for Pakomen, about 20 miles away. Outside the town we met many soldiers. To the west of Tie Pass the east we could see lines of carts and long columns of men and guns wearily going northward. "All about us, however, guns and soldiers and horses were going down to meet the Japanese. The men seemed fairly fresh. They had not been to the retreat. They made no attempt to stop us, and we did not wait. We made due west, following courses, keeping cover as much as possible, and managed to get through to Pakomen.

ACTOR'S LAST BED

Funeral of Joseph Jefferson Is Held at Crow's Nest.

FIVE SONS ARE PRESENT

Casket Is Banked by Flowers From Clubs and Members of the Profession in All Parts of the Country.

BUZZARD'S BAY, April 30.—Following services held here the casket as it was lowered to its final resting place. The actor of the distinguished career, the body of Joseph Jefferson was today laid away at the Bay View Cemetery, at Sandwich.

Mr. Jefferson's five sons, a score of intimate friends and a hundred or more villagers gathered about the open grave while the commitment service was read; then all withdrew with the exception of Charles B. Jefferson, who alone watched the casket as it was lowered to its final resting place. To-night a police officer remained at the grave and this guard will be continued for several days.

At 11 o'clock this morning a brief service was held at "Crow's Nest," the Jefferson Summer cottage here. Only immediate relatives and intimate friends were present. The morning train from Boston brought 25 friends in addition to those who were already here. The former included Dr. Richard W. Glider, editor of the Century, and E. A. Taft, of Boston, president of the New York and Boston Dispatch. Grover Cleveland was unable to be present.

The casket had been placed in the library and was banked on all sides by flowers. There were pieces from the Players' Club of New York, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; from the Old Colony Club of Sandwich, which Mr. Jefferson was long the president; and from well-known actors and actresses in all parts of the country. The services opened with the reading by Dr. Edward A. Horton, of Boston, chaplain of the State Senate, of Mr. Jefferson's favorite poem, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." Dr. Horton then referred briefly to the simple life and kindly deeds of the actor. A prayer concluded the service, and the casket was immediately placed in a funeral home preparatory to its removal to Bay View Cemetery at Sandwich, a distance of eight miles.

While the procession was on its way a public memorial meeting was held in the Sandwich Town Hall, at which all the clergymen of the town participated. At the grave, which had been prepared in the lot purchased by Charles B. Jefferson at the suggestion of his father, two great crowds of people gathered. Mr. Jefferson was long the president of the Old Colony Club of Sandwich, which Mr. Jefferson was long the president; and from well-known actors and actresses in all parts of the country.

Services by Players' Club. NEW YORK, April 30.—Services in memory of Joseph Jefferson, using the auspices of the Players' Club, of which he was the only president besides Edwin Booth, were held today at the Church of the Transfiguration, to which Mr. Jefferson many years ago gave the name of "The Little Church Around the Corner."

The service was conducted by the actor, Rev. George C. Houghton, with the full choir of the church. David Bishop, a member of the Players' Club, was soloist. The service was specially arranged, and besides the usual Episcopalian service it was composed of anthems and hymns. The church was crowded to the doors with prominent members of the theatrical profession. There were present representatives of the Actors' Order of Friendship, the Lotus Club, the Confed. Art. Veterans' Alliance. Among those in the congregation were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth, with their son and daughter; George Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving; Mrs. M. M. Jeska, Daniel Frohman and his wife; Joseph Holland and Booth Tarkington.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL LEE

Body of Distinguished Soldier to Lie in State at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(Special.)—The body of General Lee, who died Friday night, will be held tomorrow morning at the Church of the Epiphany. They will consist of the ritualistic Episcopal Church service, and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, rector of the church, who was an officer of the Confederate Army. He is chaplain of the General Lee Regiment, and is in command of the Lee Memorial Association. Following this the body will be removed at noon to the Pennsylvania railroad station and under civil and military escort will be taken to Richmond, where the burial will take place in Hollywood Cemetery, according to the present arrangements on Thursday.

The body of General Lee was removed today from the Providence Hospital, where he died, to the Church of the Epiphany. At Alexandria, Company G of the Seventeenth regiment of Virginia will escort the funeral train and act as an escort as far as Fredericksburg, where it will be relieved by Company I of the same regiment which will continue on to Richmond. The funeral train is scheduled to reach Richmond at 8 o'clock. At Richmond full honors will be paid to the memory of General Lee by the municipality and the state. The body will lie in state in the City Hall and an opportunity will be given the people to view the face of the dead. A military escort will be provided on the day of the funeral. The services at Richmond will be held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Bishop Randolph of Virginia has been asked to officiate.

All the arrangements for the services at Richmond will be in charge of the state and city committees appointed for that purpose. It is said that it was General Lee's wish that when he died his body should be interred in Hollywood and a site had been selected there overlooking the James river.

Commander George M. Stoney. ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30.—Commander George Morse Stoney, U. S. N., died suddenly of heart disease last night at his quarters on board the ship Santee, at the Naval Academy, aged 53 years. Thomas Gahan. CHICAGO, April 30.—Thomas Gahan,

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ELLERS PIANO HOUSE, 351 Washington street, corner Park. Large stores also San Francisco, Stockton and Oakland, Cal.; Spokane and Seattle, Wash.; Boise and Lewiston, Idaho.

for many years National Democratic committee man for Illinois, died tonight of Bright's disease.

COLLISION ON CANADIAN

Two Firemen Are Killed and Engineer Is Injured.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 30.—(Special.)—The first section of No. 1 passenger train, westward-bound, on the Canadian Pacific railway, collided this morning at Revelstoke with a special freight. The passenger's orders were through, but Freight Engineer miscalculated the number of the switch. The engines came together at about 25 miles an hour.

Firemen Richardson and Howard were killed instantly, and Engineer Smith was badly injured. Three passengers were considerably injured, but not seriously. Trains were delayed 12 hours.

JAPANESE COME FROM HAWAII

To Be Distributed on Sections of the Great Northern. SEATTLE, April 30.—The steamship Olympia is anchored in the stream here tonight with 60 Japanese laborers aboard, who are to be landed tomorrow morning and distributed along the sections of the Great Northern railroad. The Orientals were taken to the ship by the Hawaiian Islands by the Oriental Trading Company, of this city.

The Western Central Labor Union believes that the importation of the Japanese is in violation of the alien contract labor law, and is attempting to secure a restraining order and prevent their being landed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. M. Davis, the Portland attorney, who had an operation performed at the Good Samaritan Hospital Saturday for appendicitis, is rapidly improving and his complete recovery is expected.

NEW YORK, April 30.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows: From Portland—W. H. Laidlaw, at the Park Avenue; J. P. Graves, at the Manhattan; J. Breen, at the Wolcott; From Seattle—J. M. Martin and wife.

Discusses the Chicago Strike.

PORTLAND, Or., April 30.—(To the Editor.) The strike in Chicago, assuming gigantic proportions that are likely to become far-reaching in effect and disastrous in results. The loss both to capital and labor is bound to be very great, and no doubt there will be just before the matter is satisfactorily settled. Besides many innocent people are sure to suffer. It is very unfortunate for the public at large that a bitter feeling should be manifested between capital and labor. Capital and labor should be indissolubly bound together by the ties of friendship and mutual interest. If the right is to be new, which is fought to a finish, as is threatened, labor is bound to lose. Conditions are such that we must terminate otherwise. If those engaged in the strike were simply to quit work and return peacefully to their homes they would lose the fight, because their places would be filled by men brought in from other places without causing any very great inconvenience to the general public. And, upon the other hand, if they insist on carrying on their strike, they will be checked in this, if necessary, by Federal troops, because such action is an open violation of the law. It is very simple to quit work on any grounds can they hope to win? The Constitution of the United States grants to every citizen certain rights and privileges; and no man can abridge the rights of another without another without oversteering his rights granted by the Constitution. There is just a fair and equitable solution to every question in dispute, but who is to give what is just and equitable? There is never an effect without a cause. So there must be a cause for the strike that before it is possible to offer a solution or to say what would be a fair and just settlement. It is necessary first to know to what extent each side is responsible for the cause of trouble. How can this be known? Any statement coming from either side will be denied by the other. The present trouble will in time be settled and peace will again reign. But the various labor problem will still remain undeviated. D. MILLER.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., April 30.—Arrived today at 8 A. M. and left at 8:30 A. M.—Steamer Albatross, for Boreas; Seattle, 10 A. M.—British steamship Dunbar, for Japanese ports. Sailed at 10 A. M.—British bark Holt Hill, for Calla; 11 A. M.—British bark Holt Hill, for Calla; 11 A. M.—British bark Holt Hill, for Calla.

BUREAU, Cal., April 30.—Sailed at 8 A. M.—Steamer Boreas, for Portland; 11 A. M.—Steamer Boreas, for Portland; 11 A. M.—Steamer Boreas, for Portland.

San Francisco, April 30.—Sailed—United States ship Ranger, for Manila; Norwegian ship Lamsa, for Port Townsend; steamer Knabenshue, for Seattle; steamer Knabenshue, for Seattle; steamer Knabenshue, for Seattle.

Salvation Army Adds Recruits. Brigadier Stillwell assumed charge of the Salvation Army work in the city yesterday for a short time, when she conducted the meeting at the First-street barracks. This will be the last meeting to be conducted by Mrs. Stillwell for some time, as she has been ordered to Chicago to assist in the work there, and will leave Portland during the week, or as soon as her tasks here are completed. During the services two new soldiers were sworn in service in the army, the ceremony being conducted by Brigadier Stillwell, who read the formal charges usually given to recruits, and followed with an address on the work of a soldier in the Salvation Army, and its results.

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SHIP TO FLY AT FAIR

Toledo Aeronaut Is Working on Designs of His Own.

MACHINE WILL BE FAST

Roy Knabenshue Says He Will Be Able to Travel Twice as Fast as in the California Arrow.

TOLEDO, O., April 30.—(Special.)—Roy Knabenshue, the famous Toledo aeronaut, who has made a series of successful airplane flights with the California Arrow, is now at work on a new ship in Toledo, which he expects to have ready for a trial trip within a short time. Following that a series of exhibitions will be given in this city and vicinity, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made a flight will be had at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland.

Already Mr. Knabenshue has the engine and other parts of the new ship under way. The engine to be used is of his own design, and when completed will weigh but 60 pounds, and will develop eight-horsepower. The cylinder of a well-tried pattern has been purchased outright, but the other parts of the engine will be constructed after plans drawn by Knabenshue himself. The engine is to be fitted with a 19-foot propeller, which will be turned at a speed of 30 revolutions per minute. This is much faster than the speed of the Arrow propeller, which was an 11-foot fan turned 180 times per minute by a 7½-horsepower engine. The new airship will offer 30 square feet less resistance to the wind than did the Arrow, and with the decreased resistance and increased speed of the propeller, Knabenshue confidently expects to drive his new ship at twice the speed of the old. With the Arrow under favorable conditions, he was able to go forward at the rate of 15 to 25 miles per hour. The airship will be fitted with an elongated envelope, with a capacity for 500 cubic feet of gas, suspended over a triangular framework, similar to that used in the construction of the Arrow. The frame will be much lighter than any heretofore used, and will weigh but 25 pounds. An equilateral triangular framework is used because more strength can be secured with less weight than in any other pat-

tern. The envelope will weigh about 85 pounds. Its carrying strength, with the 500 cubic feet of gas will be 320 pounds, and it must weigh under that when carrying the pilot.

Immediately after Roy Knabenshue's successful flight at St. Louis prominent business men of Toledo opened negotiations, asking him to come to this city and construct a new airship, promising him all the necessary capital. At the time, not caring to break away from Captain Baldwin, he refused all overtures. He has been trying to make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Edwin, and recently made a trip to New York to see what could be done. Not being able to come to an agreement with the Californian, he returned to Toledo, and for a week has been at work on an airship which he hopes will break all records and capture all prizes.

Mr. Knabenshue says that after the exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Exposition he will take the ship to Brussels to contest for the \$20,000 prize offered there for the most successful airplane flight. After the flight at Brussels he intends to challenge Santos-Dumont to a race, the flight to be made in any manner he may wish, and with any ship he may choose to use.

Paderewski Reported Improved.

BOSTON, April 30.—Ignace Paderewski, who is suffering from nervous prostration, was reported as much improved today.

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Give instant relief in Nasal Catarrh—silly inflammation, swollen and sore membrane, weakens the breath, best remedy for sore throat, etc. Druggists or mail. Quickly relieve Sore Throat, Heartburn, Stomach, all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Sugar-coated tablets. 10c. or 25c. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass. Made by Hood. It's Good.

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