AUTO CAR RACERS REACH CHICAGO

Stalled in Deep Snows in Indiana, but Some Push Through.

MACHINE FIRST IN

Foreigners Scattered Along Behind at Various Places and Make Gallant Efforts to Catch Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.-The first of the racing automobiles reached this city to-day at 4:25 P. M. The leading car was the Army machine which is bound for Fort Leavenworth. The American car was second, five minutes behind. It is not expected that any others will be in to-

The Italian car and the French car No. I left Michigan City, Ind., tonight in an attempt to reach New Carlisle, Ind., the drivers intending to keep their machines

going all night, according to a telephone message received here at 11 o'clock.

At that hour the German car was still struggling to reach South Bend, Ind., from Kendallville. No definite information as to the whereabbuts of the second French car was obtainable.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 25.-The Italian ear reached Michigan City at 3 o'clock this afternoon and started for Chicago at 8 o'clock tonight. After working all at 8 o'clock tonight. After working all night the American car got to Chesterton at 10:15 A. M. today, leaving almost immediately for Chicago. The military car reached Chesterton at 10:45. The French car is stalled between .xew Carlisle and Rolling Prairie. Farmers are refusing to haul the French car because they want the American to win.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 25 .- The inlian car, which was stranded in a snow drift near Rolling Prairie, 16 miles east of here last night, arrived in this city at 2:45 this afternoon.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 25.—The French car No. I, in the New York-to-Paris automobile race, arrived here at 6:45 this morning.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25 .- The German car Protos reached here at 10:15 this forenoon and 15 minutes later resumed its journey to Chicago.

CAN'T AGREE ON WAGES

Southern Pacific Calls on Bureau of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- (5 P. M.)-The Southern Rallway Company hav-ing failed in its efforts to reach an agreement with its employes in the matter of a reduction of wages, has called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Burcau of Labor to mediate under the Erdman act.

MARINE ENGINEERS RESIGN

No Change in Situation at San

Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Peb. 25.-Today saw will be laid off as soon as her cargo is whi oc laid off as soon as her cargo is landed. The Mayfair and the Higgins also arrived and will be docked. The Lindor, owned by the Wilson Lumber Company, arrived late Monday night and

will be withdrawn from the traffic. A meeting of the marine engineers was held tonight, but the lockout was not brought up for discussion. Apparently the engineers are resolved to stand out as long as the shipowners. A statement was given out by the shipowners' com-mittee today that no effort was being made to induce independent concerns to

"No pressure is being brought to bear on these firms," said Scoretary Sullivan of the committee. "If they want to come in with us we shall be glad to have them eign, but if not we shall not try to force

Pacific Lumber Company, with yards at Third and Berry streets today ocked out a large gang of longshoremen ion men to work removing cargo that had been dis from the steam schooner Temple E. Dorr.

BREWERS RETAIN AUTONOMY

Organization Has Charter Restored and Continues Independent.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25, — George Girard, secretary of the local organiza-tion of United Brewery Workers of America, has received word that the charter of the National association had been restored without restriction under the terms on which it was granted in 1887. This means substantially that the Ameri-can Federation of Labor waives jurisdic-tion over the firemen and engineers employed in braweries and recognizes the same as being held by the United Brewery Workers.

APPEAL FOR JOINT ACTION China Asks America and Germany to Protest to Japan.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Sun-Pac-Ki, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, received in-structions some weeks ago from Pekin to discuss with the German Foreign Office, the Japanese treatment of trade in Manchuria, and to broach the possibil-ity of the United States and German entering into a special agreement con-cerning the maintenance of equal trade opportunities in the Chinese territories. Sun-Pac-Ki communicated his instruc-tions to the Foreign Office and discussed the subject in the most general terms, the subject in the most general terms, the Foreign Office receiving his suggestions in a courteous, inquiring but noncommittal manner.

it presumably has corresponded with the German Embassy at Washington and the Legation at Pekin as to the extent of the Chinese proposal and what was thought of it. In Washington, it is under-stood the Chinese Minister has received identical instructions and has laid the before the State Department. China dea of a special agreement between the United States and Germany appears to rest in the belief that these two alone of he great commercial states would be likely seriously to oppose Japan's dispe as China avers, to discriminate in Man-churis in favor of her own merchants. China's appeal has raised the ques-

as to whether such an agreement as China proposes would not be superfluous and its object is not already fully covered by international agreement. It is considered probable that the recent telegrams from Washington saying that President Roosevelt purposes sending a circular to the powers regarding Chinese trade is a direct consequence of the question brought out by the application of the Chinese government to Germany and the United States.

EXPECT WU TO BRING MESSAGE

Government Has Nothing to Act Upon Till He Comes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Chinese dip-lomatic activity in the European capi-tals and cable news of the calling of con-ferences of the great Viceroys and Provincial governors in Manchuria, all bearing upon the relations between China and Japan on the one hand and China and Russia on the other hand, have led the State Functional the State Department to expect the de-livery by Mr. Wu, the newly appointed Chinese Minister, of some special mea-sage on this important subject soon after he arrives in Washington, which should be in the course of a fortnight. As al-ready stated in these dispatches, there is nothing tangible before the State Department which would serve as a basis of representation to Japan on this sub-ject beyond the protest of American tex-tile manufacturers and exporters against the serious blow which has been ad-ministered to their trade by the Japan-cse administration of the railroads in Manchuria. Manchuria.

But there has been much unofficial talk between the officials here and some of the members of the diplomatic body and all of this has prepared the State Department for the reception of an appeal from China in the nature of that referred to as having been presented in Berlin recently,

COREAN BOY FINDS FRIEND

EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL, SUIT IS STARTED.

Principal Says Action Was Taken to Protect Little Children Under His Care.

Cho, the young Corean schoolboy who has been excluded from the Sausalito grammar school by Principal C. O. Sharp and the Sausalito Board of Education, has found a champion in the person of Attorney Daniel Suter, in whose family he has been for seven months assisting with the housework. Suter today made formal demand on Prof. Sharp and the Sausalito Board of Education that the youth be reinstated, and on being firmly and respectfully refused, he took steps to bring the case into the courts.

Suter today took out letters of guardianship for the Corean youth, and, with these as a basis for his contention, he will apply to the Superior Court of grammar school by Principal

he will apply to the Superior Court of Marin County for a writ of mandate to compel the school authorities of Sauto compet the school authorities of Sau-salite to show their legal right to deny the boy admission to the school. Suter contends that the Sausalite Board of Education erred in making any rule which shuts the schoolroom to any lad. American or alien, under the age of 21 years. According to Principal Sharp, the new rule is sleady made to keep the new rule is simply made to keep adults from sitting in the same class-rooms with children of immature age.

CONGRESSMEN FOR EXCLUSION

California Members Present Coast Sentiment Before Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representatives Hayes and Kahn, of California, to-day argued before the House committee on foreign affairs in favor of the bill to regulate the coming futo and residence within the United States, of Chinese, Japanese, Commun. Minds. no change in the situation between the marine engineers and the steam schooner owners. The Brunswick arrived from Fort Bragg and her two assistant engineers tesigned as soon as she had docked. She lute prohibition enactment.

They insisted that the arts of diplomacy never would correct the evil. They agreed with Foreign Minister Hayashi, of Japan, that the trouble lay with the immigration companies who they said have behind them vast sums of money with which to carry on their work.

GOVERNOR HOGGATT WEDS

Ruler of Alaska Wins Miss Millard as Bride.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 25 .- Wilford B. Hoggatt, Governor of Alaska, was married to Miss Clarissa Eames Millard at the home of the bride's parents here today.



Milford B. Hoggatt, Governor of Alaska, Who Was Married Yesterday to Miss Millard.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Coley, rector of Caivary Church. Governor and Mrs. Hoggatt will go to Washington, where he will be detained some time on business connected with the Tercitory of Alaska. In May they will pro-

Miss Millard met Governor Hoggatt while on a trip to Alaska last year. He came here just before the holidays and the engagement was at that time announced. The bride was born in Chicago and, with her father and mother, has transled extensively. traveled extensively.

Three Perish in Fire.

BRAINERD, Minn., Feb. 25,-Three per sons, a servant girl, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Owens, and a brother of Mrs. Owens perished last night in a fire in a store building at International Falls.

Whitney's Horse Trainer Dead.

AIKIN, S. C., Feb. 25.—John W. Rogers, trainer for the racing stable and breeding establishmen of Harry P. at the State Department at Washington Whitney, died here today of pneum

FREE-FOR-ALL TALK

Various Speeches Hung on the Army Bill Debate.

GARRETT EXPLOITS PANIC

Furnishes Text for Attack on Republican Party-Hayes Condemns the Aldrich Bill - Kusterman Would Restore the Canteen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-General day again furnished opportunity for free expression of opinion on the is-sues of the day. Garrett of Tonnessee and Hau of North Carolina arraigned the Republican party for its polle with regard to the tariff, while Haye of California denounced the financia system of the United States as "patch-work," and the Aldrich bill as "fall-ing far short of the remedial legisla-

tion needed."

The only remarks pertinent to the army bill were made by Parker of New Jersey, who spoke in favor of the proposition for increased pay for the officers and men, and Kusterman of Wisconsin in support of restoration of the canteen.

The seven hours allowed for gen-

eral debate on the bill will expire to-morrow, when the measure will be read for amendment.

Tennesseean Does Wardance. Garrett charged that during its enthree career that party had "had just three fundamental arguments with which to appeal to voters." He asserted that the party came into power by an affiliation with the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, while in the second stage the Republicans retained power "by appealing to the heroic memories and the SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Sung H. intense but inevitable prejudices enho, the young Corean schoolboy who gendered in the war in which slavery was abolished."

was abolished."

For two decades, he declared, "the bloody shirt was the party banner, and behind its crimson flowing folds they marched to victory after victory."

The third stage, he said, was "the argument with which we of this generation are so familiar," that Republican success means prosperity and item success means prosperity and ilcan success means prosperity and Democratic success does not. This last contention has become the battle hymn of the party.

He attributed the recent panic to the Republican party, and said: conditions.

"This dilemma confronts you. Either you must deny the teachings of 15 years as to responsibility of an administration for an industrial depression which occurs while it is in power, or you must assume responsibility for the present conditions."

Aldrich Bill a Patchwork.

Hayes held up the currency system of the United States as the worst used today by any country. He denounced the Aldrich bill and ridiculed the proposition for a central bank. The trouble osition for a central bank. The trouble with the currency of the United States, he declared, was its inelasticity.

The so-called currency system he characterized as "patchwork." He said that under the present system "we can but wonder that we have been able to accomplish such wonders with so few financial upheavals."

Only the ability and ingenuity of the American bankers and business men, he said, has made that possible.

Coming to the question of a central coming to the question of a central bank of issue, Hayes declared that the "proverbial snowball has just as much chance to live in Hades" as a central bank has to be established at the line in the United States. Andrew this time in the United States. Andrew Jackson, he said, did a great and glorlous thing when he destroyed the United

States bank. Evil of Bond-Secured Notes.

Hayes characterized as a "fallacious public conception" the idea that it was the United States bonds behind the Na-tional bank note that made it as good as gold the world over. Those notes, he as gold the world over. Those notes, he said, will be as good as gold everywhere as long as the Government and the banks express a willingness and the ability to redeem them on demand in gold or its equivalent. "And you cannot change this," he said, "no matter how many or what kind of bonds you put healing them." behind them.

the Government from loss, but they would have no influence in keeping the notes at par. He considered any bondsecured currency as "not only inelastic, but unscientific, bungling, unnatural, dangerous and undesirable from every point of view."

Congress ought to legislate to change the bond-secured notes into a more desirable currency, "instead of planning to perpetuate them indefinitely and possibly greatly enlarge their volume." As possibly greatly enlarge their volume." As regards the Aldrich bill, Hayes said it has all the evils and weakness of a bond-secured currency and many others that our present bond-secured currency had not.

Only Relieve Wall Street. "In the face of this well-known fact,"

"In the face of this well in the possession of our senses and with eyes open, vote to tie up the currency of the country still closed to Wall street?"

The Aldrich bill, he declared, should be entitled "a bill for the relief of Wall street," and the people, particularly the West and South, would be no better off than they would be without the proposed law. The Aldrich bill, he said further, would make the people more dependent than ever upon Wall street, and he never would would vote for such a proposition. said there was vague suspicion in the minds of some that one of the large mo banks to Issue circulation on state, nicipal and railroads bonds "is to find a market for these bonds at a fictitious price, with the 'O. K.' of Uncle Sam

The bill, he declared, if it should become a law, would make certain the use of the United States Treasury to further the schemes of the stock gamblers of Wall street. He predicted that the pro-posed Aldrich plan, instead of preventing panies or mitigating their severity, would have a tendency to bring them on and "continue them when they had once come

The plan, unless violently amended, was vicious, dangerous and ineffectual. Favors Asset Currency.

While favoring in many particulars the issuance of clearing-house certificates in times of emergency, Hayes said that times of emergency. Hayes said that if it only was an emergency currency that at this time was in demand, then Congress could go further and embody the principles underlying the clearinghouse certificates in a measure that would give to the country an asset currency with many additional safeguards and securities which he said. "would be very much more satisfactory to the people than clearing-house certification of those who had brought about to the people than clearing-house certification of those who had brought about to the people than clearing-house certification of the canteen. With

cates because they would feel that it was one stroke of the pen, he declared



We've studied the taste of the student, the athlete and the young hustler.

And here are the styles that they, as a class, have made fash-



166-168 Third Street.

in the banks or in the treasury, for the redemption of the notes for the issuance of which it provided, and therefore leaves them, should they be issued in any quantity, as an additional burden upon the treasury of the United States at the very time when the treasury should be strengthened."

Bankers' Bill the Best.

In the main, he said, he favored the emergency currency plan favored by the currency commission of the American Bankers Association. It was in his opinion, much superior to the Aldrich bill, but he thought it should go further and put the currency system of the United States on a thoroughly sound and correct basis, so that the National correct basis, so that the National banks everywhere could Issue currency at any time when they and the controller agreed that there was a ne-cessity for it to meet the needs of their customers and the pressing neces-sities of the business men, laborers and farmers of the community in which they sities of the business men, laborers and farmers of the community in which they were located rather "than to make a currency for the relief of the men who are the owners of speculative, municipal and railroad bonds of the country."

SECURE NOTES WITH BONDS

Owen Favors Aldrich Scheme, but With Radical Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Currency legislation was the chief topic before the Senate today. For nearly three hours Owen, of Oklahoma, spoke on the Aldrich bill, saying that he had, through ex-Senator Jones, of Arkanses, in 1900 proposed legislation somewhat similar to the tial differences, which he declared would have prevented the recent panic had it been enacted into law. Owen received close attention from the Senators and was

frequently interrupted with questions, which led to spirited debate.

The Indian appropriation bill received consideration during a part of the day. The bill was read through.

Teller declared that Indian bills have in the past been put through the Senate loaded down with new legislation.

loaded down with new legislation that should never have been adopted.

"I have determined, so far as I am concerned," said he, "that what little effort I can make will be to rectay the wrongs we have committed towards these Indians."

man and Bacon.
Curtis, who boasts Indian blood and who is a member of the committee, said he was particularly proud of the bill before the Schate and he was sure a better measure for the Indians had never been

passed by Congress.

Declaring that he was in favor of a bond-secured emergency currency under an interest charge high enough to compel automatic construction of such issue. Owen proceeded to criticize many features of the Aldrich currency bill. Owen desired a more complete remedy than that proposed in the committee bill. He did not believe in confining the benefits of the issuences. behind them."

The bonds, he said, may help protect the Government from loss, but they would have no influence in keeping the totes at par. He considered any bondering said compelled to vote for the measured currency as "not only inclusite." proposed amendments should not be adopted. The only principle of the com-mittee bill which he regarded as of value was that relating to emergency notes, se-

was that relating to emergency notes, securred by bonds under a penalty higher than the normal rate of interest.

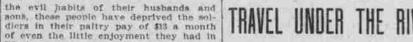
Referring to his proposed substitute for the Aldrich bill, Owen said it proposed United States notes for emergency use instead of bank notes and provided for their. "Instant issue." It allows all National, state or sayings banks and trust companies putting as the said of the National, state or sayings banks and trust companies putting up the necessary securities to use them. It provides that notes may be used as security, but strikes out railroad bonds. It does not limit the quantity of emergency currency notes that may be used. It requires a tax of 6 per cent on the emorgency currency during the first four months, and per cent thereafter. It also prevents active officers of banks from borrowing their funds except under safeguard. The use of deposits for speculative buying of funds except under safeguard. The use of deposits for speculative buying of stocks, bonds, etc., is prohibited. Bank reserves against Federal deposits are required and other changes are made in conditions governing reserves.

TALKS FOR ARMY CANTEEN

Kustermann of Wisconsin Argues for Restoration in the Posts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-In the debate WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the debate on the Army appropriation bill in the House today, Parker of New Jersey, a member of the military affairs committee, spoke in defense of the proposition to increase the pay of the enlisted men. The restoration of the canteen was strongly urged by Kustermann of Wisconsin, He saw no objection to the sale of light wines and bests to the soldier. of light wines and beers to the soldiers of light wines and beers to the soldlers in the various posts and veterans' homes. The wrath of the temperance people, he declared, had been brought down on his head because of his attitude on this question. Women especially, he said. had attacked him most severely, "but I forgive them." he added, "for I feel that they have not given the matter the thorough study necessary to speak intelligently and that they are moved by sen-

safer."
One of the greatest objections to the Aldrich bill, said Hayes, was that it provided no reserve "nothing anywhere, Mr. Kustermann, "Instead of changing"



When on the table always eaten

When on the falle always on the table

Uneeda Biscuit

The King of Wheat Foods.

In dust tight.

In dust tight.

Neper cold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

He charged that veterans in the sol diers' homes had been treated like little children when the right to buy light wines and beers was taken from them. He was loudly applauded.

LILLEY BACKS UP CHARGES Formal Opening of McAdoo's Great Tells Rules Committee of Electric

Boat Company's Methods. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. - Representative Lilley appeared today before the

House committee on rules in executive session and made a statement intended as a general sustantiation of his published charges that wrongful methods had been used by the Electric Boat Company to secure legislation in Congress and that members of the House committee or naval affairs had been improperly influenced by that company, Lilley declined to make multiple the substance of his state. to make public the substance of his state-ment. Speaker Cannon presided.

GOES BACK ON SULLIVAN

President Will Not Reappoint Cripple Creek Postmaster.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 25.—President Roosevelt today withdrew the nomination of Daniel Sullivan to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo., on account of numerous charges against Sullivan reflecting upon his conduct of office and also his personal character. Sullivan has been postmaster at Cripple Creek for three terms. He gained notoriety and the President's friendship in the Summer of President friendship in WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- President President's friendship in the Summer of 1900 by defending him against an attack by rowdles while in Colorado.

STILLINGS OUT FOR GOOD greater undertaking than any Alpine tun-

A general discussion followed, joined in by Clapp, chairman of the Indian committee: Hale, Frye, Lodge, Curtis, Till-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Charles A. Stillings will not be restored to duty as public printer. President Roosevelt to-day made this fact known to friends who talked with him concerning the pros-pects. The report of R. S. Rossiter will be made to the President within a week, it is expected. He has communicated some of his findings to the President and these are said to substantiate the charges which resulted in the suspension of Mr

Blames the Politicians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- The underlying case of the "General indiscriminate abuses of the railways and their management" was attributed by W. H. Trues-dale, president of the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Rallway, today, to the alleged plans of the great political parties to make the sins of the railroads the leading political issue of the coming campaign.

STUDENT TOO BIBULOUS Suspended at Stanford for Showing Effect of Liquor.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal. Feb. 25.—The committee on student affairs has suspended another undergraduate for be-"noticeably under the influence o liquor." This action was taken at a meeting of the committee held yesterday Chairman Clarke states that this will by the committee for some time

ST. PAUL CUTS PORTLAND

Interstate Commission Allows Withdrawal of Low Rate.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 25 .- The Chicago, Milwaukce & St. Paul Railroad today filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a request for permission to cancel through passenger tariffs from Eastern points to Seattle by way of Portland. The request was made on account of the recent oply ion of Commissioner Clark that through tariffs, involving travel over more than one line, must have the sanction of all the roads involved.

commission has had the ques tion of the establishment of a through tion of the establishment of a through rate and joint rate via Portland be-fore it since last Summer. Pending a decision the Harriman lines will be obliged to make a rate to Scattle via Portland which will equal the aum of the locals on their lines and the Nonth-ern Pacific, which practically cuts them out of Scattle passenger business via Portland. It is expected other lines Portland. It is expected other lines will ask permission to cancel through tariffs, and that permission will be given in all cases.

Break Safety Appliance Laws.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 25 .- United States Attorney Rusch today filed suit against the Great Northern and Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad companie ance laws. The suits were brought at the behest of the Interstate Commerce

TRAVEL UNDER THE RIVER

NEW YORKERS NOW CROSS HUD-SON BY BIG TUNNEL.

Enterprise-Roosevelt Starts the First Train.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.- "Over to Jersey" gave way to "Under to Jersey" tonight. and while the despised ferry boats wended their laborious way overhead, thousands of persons were being transported by the subterranean route from shore to the subterranean route from shore to shore in about the time that it takes the surface craft to warp into their slips. The Hudson River tunnel, connecting New York City and Hoboken, N. J., by a passage made far below the river bottom.

was formally opened today, when President Roosevelt pressed a button and the Governors of New York and New Jersey made speeches, but it received its real christening tonight, when on the stroke of midnight the tunnel was opened to the public and a regular service of eight-car trains running under five-minute headway was installed. The early trains were op-

erated without a hitch.

While the first-nighters were paying the Hudson Tunnel Company its lirst returns

achievement, of which all Americans are justly proud. He declared it the greatest subsqueous tunnel in the world, and a

Roosevelt Presses Button.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-A handsomely mounted button bearing a silver plate mounted on mahogany was placed in the East room of the White House and

Manhattan Nikw YORK, Feb. 25, 1908.

To the President of the United States, nothing was due him. He was given a Washington, D. C. The first official train of the Hudson & sentence of seven years in prison

FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES New York Armenians Scared by

Blackmailing Threats. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-The terror inspired among Armenian merchants of New York by threats and death sentences imposed by Armenian blackmailers oper-ating under the name of the Hunchakist revolutionary party was described in court today during the trial of Levent Martongessian. The accused man is charged with attempting to blackmail an importer named Miran Karajhensian. Martougessian was formerly an Arme-nian priest and is alleged to be the head of the Hunchakist Society in this city. Assistant District Attorney Knott said that Karajhousian and five other New York merchants received letters last August threatening death unless \$100,000 was contributed to the "Armenian cause." Describing the terror inspired among the merchants by these threats, Gulbengian, a Turkish rug manufacturer, said: "We were afraid to leave the city, so we made a practice of calling each other on the telephone to find out if all were still alive.

NO ESCAPE FOR GRAFTERS Sentence on Dishonest Buffalo Of-

ficials Is Confirmed. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the judgnents of conviction against Gibson.
neskson and Nest, in the so-called "Buttalo graveyard cases," involving alleged bribery in the Eric County Board of Supervisors in connection with the re-

4 moval of bodies from the eld North-street cemetery in Buffalo, to clear the site for a new State Armory. Byron Gibson and William Jackson were convicted of receiving bribes by which their votes as Supervisors were East room of the White House and pushed at 3.40 o'clock today, just as the President received the following telegram from W. G. MacAdoo, of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company:

Manhattan Railroad Company:

ORK Feb 25, 1908 to be influenced, and they were sen-

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming

a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical

hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will

be sent to any address free upon application to BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. 🗒 🗒

64 ROOM MODERN H

For Sale

A BIG SNAP

Modern building, reinforced concrete, running water in every room, gas and electric light. steam heat, every room light and all outside rooms; 41/2 years' lease; elegantly furnished with brussels and velvet carpets, fine metal beds, iron springs, felt mattresses, hardwood furniture; three blocks from Washington street. Lease and Furniture for sale at your own price. Must be sold at once. Apply I. GEVURTZ & SONS, 173-175 First Street.