ARCHBOLD FEARED EXHAUSTION OF OIL

Believing Crude Product Would Play Out Sold Shares Below Par.

QUOTES HUGE FIGURES

Value of Refineries Alone in Standard Amounts to $58,000,000. Three Times Greater Than When Trust Was Formed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Detailed information of the magnitude and diversity of the Standard Oil Company's business was given by John D. Archbold, vice-president of the company, on the resumption of his testimony today in the hearing of the Federal suit to dissolve the oil combination. Mr. Archbold said that it was the Standard which, by eliminating the jobbers and retailers, stepped in and greatly reduced the price of oil to the consumer. The hearings were adjourned today, after a brief session, until next Monday, when Mr. Archbold will resume his testimony.

That even those closely identified with the Standard in its early days did not recognize its future possibilities was brought out today when Mr. Archbold said that in the eighties fears were widespread that the supply of crude oil would be depleted and that, accordingly, he parted with some of his shares at 70 and 80 cents on the dollar.

Got Closer to Consumer.

John D. Archbold, vice-president of the company, was late in arriving today. Moritz Rosenthal, of counsel for the Standard Oil Company, developed from Mr. Archbold's testimony facts regarding the early market for oil. In the early days he said the jobber and retailer exacted extortionate profits, which caused complaint and the Standard tried to get closer to the consumer. Oil was taken in bulk cars instead of barrels to the marketing centers, where it was retailed to the consumer in wagons. This increased the oil trade and reduced the cost to the consumer.

Counsel for the company placed in evidence reports showing productions of crude oil in various cities.

The mid-continent field, which includes Kansas, Oklahoma and contiguous states, said Mr. Archbold, showed a constantly increasing production till the Standard started purchasing producing properties in 1899, when the "shut in" movement started.

The witness stated that in 1896 the total crude oil produced in the United States was 124,493,936 barrels, of which the Standard produced 14,052,113 barrels. In 1906 the total production of oil by the Standard Oil Company was 64,958,391 barrels.

Mr. Archbold said that in the early '80's there were constant anxieties that the crude oil would be exhausted.

Archbold Feared Exhaustion.

"I must say that at the expense of my own sagacity," said Mr. Archbold, "I shared in the same anxiety and I sold some of my Standard Oil shares in the early '80's, after the trust was formed, at 70 and 80 cents on the dollar."

Mr. Archbold laughingly said that he had little opinin of the production capacity of the mid-continent field when it was first discovered, and said:

"I said at that time that I would undertake to drink all the oil that was produced in that section."

The value of the refineries that went into the Standard Oil Trust in 1882 was $17,000,000, said Mr. Archbold, and the value in 1906 of the refineries in the company, including manufactories, was $57,689,560.

Mr. Archbold spoke of the policies of the Standard with respect to the local construction of its refineries.

The manufacture of these products, said Mr. Archbold, played a most important part in the refining of oil. He said the Standard had employed the greatest experts in chemistry to discover and improve the by-products.

An adjournment until next Monday was then taken.

PRINCE LEADS GAY LIFE

(Continued from First Page.)

times as M. Bonnet dramatically enacted some of the scenes.

Asks Allowance for Children.

George Gould, as trustee of his sister's estate, is party to the suit, in which it is sought, in addition to securing the custody of the children, to obtain a large annual allowance for their maintenance. M. Bonnet asked for as much as $60,000 a year for this purpose, but said that he was willing that the court should fix the amount.

It is evident from today's proceedings that M. Bonnet had detectives constantly on the track of the former wife of his client.

De Sagan's attorney, M. Clemenceau, is expected to retaliate next week by laying bare Count Boni's record.

The opinion is that today's array of evidence was strong, rendering a decision in favor of the withdrawal of the custody of the children from their mother much more likely than had been expected.

Reasons for Count's Action.

This is the first time the French newspapers, which are forbidden to publish divorce proceedings in court, have had an opportunity to ventilate this scandal, and they were represented in force by reporters and artists.

M. Bonnet presented the general ground upon which his client stated that the three children be confided to the care of their grandmother, the Count's mother, and that the Princess should be compelled to contribute to their support. The allegation is in three parts:

First, the alleged scandalous conduct of Prince Helie de Sagan in the past; second, that he had not reformed since his marriage—M. Bonnet said he was prepared to prove that the Prince had seen two of his former mistresses since the date of his marriage—and, third, that the conduct of the Princess before her marriage to De Sagan had been improper.

Proceeding, M. Bonnet developed this theme:

Dragged Into Abyss of Shame.

Keeping constantly to the fore the claim that the Count was seeking only the welfare of his children, he said it was with a sad heart that the Count had been compelled to bring a suit involving his former wife, whose alliance with De Sagan, he declared, was dragging her into an abyss of shame, and whose pride and hatred rendered a settlement out of court impossible.

To prove that the Princess had contemplated seeking a separation from her present husband, M. Bonnet recounted certain alleged consultations held November 8 between the Prince and Princess de Sagan and the Count's lawyers. He said the Princess on this occasion admitted the difficulty of having the children live under the same roof with the Prince, and proposed to turn two of them over to the Count and keep the third herself. The Prince, at this consultation, complained that if there was a separation his creditors would descend upon him and seize his effects. Two days later, however, the Princess publicly denied that a separation was contemplated and this ended the hope of compromise.

Anna's Hatred of Boni.

M. Bonnet declared that his client desired to respect the dignity of his former wife. He said that if the Count had committed a grave wrong in the past, this had been fully expiated, and that he would not intervene now had the Princess married a man of reasonably moral respectability, but by her marriage to the Prince, she had forfeited her right to her children.

M. Bonnet then entered upon an elaborate exposition of the grief of his client. He described, among other things, the humiliation to which the Count on several different occasions had been subjected. Once, when he brought the children back to their home after a visit to him, the servants of the Princess, on their mistress' orders, refused to allow him to pass the gate, and after his election to the Chamber of Deputies she replied to a telegram of congratulation from one of his constituents in the following words: "I am happy that you're content that you have elected a rogue instead of a worthy man."

Intimacy Before Marriage.

This was before she secured her divorce from the Count. Turning to the Prince de Sagan, M. Bonnet said that before his marriage he was reduced to a pitiable plight. He was hounded by his creditors and renounced by his family; that he had no abode and was living in questionable company. After ridiculing De Sagan's public profession of love for his future wife, counsel for the Count referred to the Princess' alleged improper conduct with De Sagan before their marriage. He said she received him intimately in her house on the Avenue Malakoff, rode and dined with him alone in Paris and that while in Italy they traveled together and carefully concealed their whereabouts from the Count, thues making it impossible for him to communicate with his children.

Furthermore, M. Bonnet went on, De Sagan last Summer, in the name of his chauffeur, rented an $800,000 villa at St. Cloud and received his future wife there secretly and at her country seat, the Chateau Marais. The Prince occupied a room on the same corridor. While in New York the members of the Gould family declined to receive De Sagan, hence the clandestine departure of the Prince and the Countess from New York on different steamers. At Rome they tried to secure the annulment of the marriage of the Count and Countess by the Pope and, failing in this, De Sagan became a Protestant in order to make their marriage possible.

Scandal to Hotel Guests.

M. Bonnet dwelt at length upon what he termed the demoralizing influence of De Sagan upon the Princess, saying he had dragged her into the Bohemian life which he loved, to the complete neglect of her children.

The lawyer then declared that the conduct of the couple at the Hotel Des Reservoirs at Versailles was so scandalous that the other guests refused to allow their children to play with the De Castellane children. De Sagan spent his evenings in the apartments of Mme. Gould. After he left Versailles for England under the name of Thompson, one of the children fell ill and the Count had the child removed by force. The Countess thereupon notified the husband that she would not be responsible for his bill.

No relative of either the Prince or Mme. Gould was present at their marriage in London on July 7, but De Sagan sent a telegram to Berlin requesting that Emperor William be notified of the ceremony. Since the marriage the children had complained to their grandmother, the Marquise de Castellane, that the conduct of the Prince was distasteful to them, giving examples and incidents.

Prince Has Been Unfaithful.

Going back to the record of the Prince before his marriage, M. Bonnet reviewed his escapades. Of recent years De Sagan's life has been a veritable vaudeville performance, M. Bonnet said. He explained that De Castellane had been informed of the Prince's conduct through a chauffeur with whom the Prince had had a misunderstanding. He declared that the Prince had called upon his former mistresses since his marriage. Special mention was made of one Jeanne Labouche. Since his marriage he had taken luncheon and dined with Mlle. Labouche, gone on trips with her and had deposited $200 to her credit. For this money the Prince took a receipt, which he hid in his stocking. He subsequently turned this paper over to his chauffeur, who in turn gave it to De Castellane. In the same manner De Castellane got possession of a receipt for $60 which he gave to another woman on July 10.

The lawyer then said that, when the Princess chided her husband for these actions, he confessed the fault and said that, if she would give him an allowance, he would enter a monastery for the rest of his life. This remark was greeted with laughter from the crowded courtroom.

Will Retaliate on Boni.

M. Bonnet insisted that his client had refused all money considerations for consent to leave the children in the possession of the De Sagans.

There was a lively tilt between the attorneys after the introduction of the names of De Sagan's mistresses. M. Clemenceau, who represents the Princess, gave warning that he would retaliate in kind when he discussed the career of De Castellane.

To show the Count's solicitude for his children M. Bonnet read some letters written by the Count to them while they were in America, in which he asked them to pray for him as he was praying for them. After the marriage of the Prince and Mme. Gould, the Count wrote to his children that he was sorry they would be forced to live with a "bandit."

Anna Will Rue Marriage.

"The Princess will some day rue her marriage to a man of De Sagan's type," M. Bonnet declared. He closed with a high tribute to the Marquise de Castellane and said the keeping of the children in her custody would be a proper solution of the whole affair.

M. Bonnet said that, while he asked for $60,000 a year with the view of creating a fund for the children or protecting their interests in the future event of another child being born to the Princess, he was willing to allow the court to fix the amount of this payment.

M. Clemenceau, for the Prince and Princess, will reply next week.

LAKE STEAMERS COLLIDE

North Star Sunk and Northern Queen Damaged in Fog.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—The steel steamer North Star, of the Mutual Transit Line, of Buffalo, was sunk early today in Lake Huron in a collision with a sister ship, the Northern Queen, in a dense fog off port Saranac. The North Star's crew escaped. The Northern Queen suffered considerable damage, but was able to proceed back to Port Huron.

25 per cent off on silver at Metzger's, 342 Washington street.

AMERICAN WINS IN ITALIAN AUTO

Splendid Race for International Championship of Light Cars.

HILLIARD FINISHES FIRST

Little Red Lancia Car Is Swiftest, Burman in Buick Second—Eastcrman Hurled Into Ditch—Exciting Incidents of Race.

RACE COURSE, Savannah, Ga., Nov. 25.—A little, red, Italian car, with four cylinders, that hummed like giant bumblebees and with an American driver at the wheel, today won the first international light-car race ever held in this country. In doing so, the car and driver set a high record of 52.56 miles an hour for 196 miles' journey over a part of the circuit, which tomorrow will be used by the grand-prize racers.

William M. Hilliard, of Boston, in a Lancia car, named after the famous Italian driver, proved the winner. The elapsed time was 3 hours 43 minutes and 23 seconds. Robert Burman, driving Buick car No. 8, finished second, more than six minutes behind the winner. L. B. Lorimer, seated at the throttle of the Chalmers-Detroit No. 16, fought his way into third position; E. H. Hearns, Buick No. 11, was fourth, and Al Poole's Italian leotta was fifth.

Flock Brings Up Rear.

Then came a whole flock of two-cylinder Maxwells, Arthur See in No. 9 finishing sixth and Carl Kelsey in No. 17 finishing seventh. Costello's Maxwell No. 12 and Munweiler's 15 were in eighth and ninth positions respectively when the race was called off. The only other car running at this time was the French car Spo, which had been especially rebuilt for the race, but was continuously in trouble, succeeding finally in making only five circuits of the 3.8-mile course.

The race was run under sapphire skies and in the warmth of a Summer's sun, which made overcoats uncomfortable.

A crowd of many thousands filled the grand stand at the finish line and many thousands lined the course on all sides. But the crowd remained at a respectful distance, for 600 militiamen were thrown about the circuit and they kept the pathway of the cars absolutely free from trespass.

One Mechanic Knocked Out.

While there were many minor mishaps to the cars, the only serious wreck came at the very close of the racing. Eastcrman, driving Buick No. 14, had been in trouble early in the day and was driving pellmell on his fourteenth lap when he lost the road and went crashing into the ditch. The mechanician, Frank Thompson, was hurled from the car and rendered unconscious. It was thought at first that he had been killed, but he regained consciousness later and it was said tonight that he would surely recover.

Car No. 13, a Chalmers, driven by W. R. Burns, went crashing into a tree on the very first round of the course and the chauffeur lost four of his front teeth. Burns did not draw No. 13 originally, but exchanged with a more timid driver, who was fearful lest the fated number should bring him ill luck.

Duel Between Two Cars.

The race was a duel between the cars that finished first and second from the very start. Burman in his Buick held the lead for the entire first half of the race. Then he stopped to replace a lost nut and Hilliard drove the Lancia into the lead, which he never relinquished. Only once did the little red car come to a standstill. Then it was only for a second, to allow the mechanician to take on board two small cans of lubricating oil, which he fed by hand later into the throbbing motor. Burman fought valiantly to regain his lost advantage, but to no purpose. The Lancia kept humming away over the ground with engines muffled, while Burman in his Buick and Lorimer in a Chalmers kept tapping and barking with an open exhaust at his heels.

Fight for Second Place.

Once Lorimer got by Burman and held the honor of second position during the 14th, 15th and 16th of the 29 laps, but Burman, known as one of the most daring drivers at the course, kept crowding his engines and urging his car forward until he was again in second place.

Hilliard in the Lancia meantime had gained nearly a lap on his rivals. Early in the race it was seen that the Lancia was running more smoothly and holding the track better than any of the other cars and was hailed as a winner by the knowing ones as early as the third lap. Hilliard seemed to be driving with ease and nonchalance, as though out for a pleasure trip, and did not seem to be using the maximum of his power at any stage of the contest. The little Lancia is rated as only 12 to 16-horsepower, but it fairly swept the heavier "baby racers" off their feet.

Buick car No. 11, driven by Hearne, was in a contending position throughout and held third place for a long while, fighting over every inch of the roadway with Chalmers No. 1.

Spectators Always on Feet.

The 15 cars starting in the race—12 of American, two Italian and one of French manufacture—were sent away at half minute intervals and kept in clusters throughout. At times there were as high as four of the little racers in the home stretch in view of the grandstands and the sharpness of the struggles between them kept the great crowds continuously on their feet.

The official time in hours, minutes and seconds of the seven cars allowed to finish was

Lancia, 3:43:33; Buick No. 8, 3:49:45; Chalmers No. 10, 3:53:35; Buick, No. 11, 3:55:04; Isotta, 4:11:42; Maxwell, No. 9, 4:18:28; Maxwell, No. 17, 4:20:44.

VESSEL BURNS; 100 DIE

(Continued from First Page.)

engineers—Seagraves, Hislop and Neil—18 of the ship's company and two first-class passengers, one of them a boy named Grant, are missing. Fifty or more bodies have been recovered and 70 persons rescued. It is impossible at present to say just how many were drowned or burned to death, because the list of Arab pilgrims is incomplete, but the number will doubtless far exceed 100.

Vessel Is Total Loss.

After the vessel refused to obey her helm she drifted around three times and finally was beached, broadside on the rocks at the mouth of the harbor. She is still burning and will be a total loss.

The British Vice-Admiral, Sir Ashton C. Howe, and Admiral Fisher directed the rescuing boats. Captain Littler's body, terribly mutilated, was landed in the presence of large crowds, which stood uncovered. The other bodies were also mutilated and burned.

One of the rescued passengers gave a graphic account of the disaster.

Story of Passenger.

"The Sardinia," he said, "left Valetta at 9:15 this morning. We were just outside the harbor and the crew was securing the anchor when the cry of fire was heard. Flames could be seen issuing from the port side. A hose was promptly brought up and a stream poured down the ventilator, from which the flames were issuing, but this did no good. In less than ten the other ventilators. The whole vessel amidships was wrapped in flames.

"The Arab passengers were told to leave the hatch, to which they clung desperately, but they refused to move. All who remained forward perished, except those who leaped into the water.

Arabs Refuse to Jump.

"In the meantime naval pinnaces hurried to the scene. They could not approach close on account of the high seas and failing spars. The European passengers being aft, were in comparative safety and the great majority of these eventually succeeded in reaching shore. The Arabs, among whom were many women and children, clung together, shrieking, and but few of them would jump overboard, although urged to do so by the men manning boats waiting to pick them up.

"The ship's boats were rendered useless by the flames and no attempt was made to get them over the sides. Soon the hatches were blown off with loud explosions, throwing Arabs into the air and killing and injuring many of them.

Amazingly good order prevailed among the crew, considering the rapidity of the terrible affair. After a few minutes had been spent in trying to put out the fire nothing remained but to jump overboard.

Arab Women Calmer Than Men.

"Many of the Arab women behaved with greater calmness than the men, who were panic-stricken."

The cause of the fire is not known, but denial has been made that there were explosives aboard. Unquestionably, however, explosions occurred and it was at first believed that the rapid spread of the flames was largely due to the flowing napththa.

SEA LASHED BY STORM

STEAMER PUTS INTO PORT IN DISTRESS.

Framework of New University Club Building in Bay City Blown Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Stormy weather off shore was reported by the skippers of several coasting vessels arriving here today. The steamer Redondo, from Coos Bay, was swept by heavy seas and lost part of her deckload. The steammer Sybil Marston, bound from Everett to San Pedro, put into this port in distress, as her fuel supply had become exhausted during her battle with the elements on the way down the coast. On the bay the water was so rough that the ferry steamer James M. Donohue remained at her slip until the storm abated. No accidents, however, have been reported.

During the heavy wind which accompanied the rain this morning the steel framework of the new University Club building, on the corner of California and Powell streets, was bent to the ground. The beams and columns had not yet been riveted together and when a severe gust struck the structure the temporary bolts drew out and the ironwork collapsed. No one was injured.

Rain began falling at 2:30 o'clock this morning and at noon the Weather Bureau reported that 78 hundredths of an inch had been precipitated. The storm began in Northern California and prevails in the entire state north of Fresno, with indication of extending further south.

The barometer along the coast is rising, and unless a change occurs, fair weather is predicted for tomorrow. The thermometer has been low, and snow has fallen heavily on Mount Hamilton. The rail will be of great benefit to the state."

Heavy Fall of Snow.

DENVER, Nov. 25.—The snow storm which began yesterday afternoon continued throughout the night, but the weather cleared today. The storm was general throughout Colorado and Wyoming. The snow fall ranges from 10 inches in Northern Colorado to two inches in the southern part of the state. Little damage was done and in this city traffic is not seriously impeded.

EXECUTOR HIMSELF KILLED

General Lecomte Executed for Carrying Out Death Penalty.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 25.—The report that General Lecomte, the Haytien Minister of the Interior, has been killed at Jeremie, was confirmed today.

Upon arriving at Jeremie at the head of a government detachment sent out against the revolutionists, Lecomte, it appears, found the government gunboat Sroyant ashore. He accused the commander, Captain Ostema, of treason and forthwith had him executed.

Lecomte then landed at Jeremie for the purpose of recruiting men to fight against the rebels. Some of the people of Jeremie protested against this course, whereupon Lecomte had two of the most prominent citizens executed.

These outrages wrought the people up and they armed themselves and advanced against Lecomte. Lecomte was taken prisoner and in his turn was executed by a fusillade upon the same wharf where he had caused the killing of Ostema and the other two men.

General Tancrede Auguste has been named Minister of the Interior in succession to Lecomte. He is a man of energy.

The revolution is progressing.

OLD PATENTS JUST FILED

Recorder Receives Paper Signed by Presidnet Buchanan in 1859.

HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 25.—(Special.) Three old donation land claim patents were filed in the Recorder's office here this week. David Walters, 160 acres, patent dated January 18, 1859; bearing the signature and seal of President Buchanan; Edward Barton and wife, March, 1866, issued by President Johnson; and William E. Walker, 318 acres, date of issue 1869, signed by U. S. Grant, were the instruments filed. The Walters patent was issued while Oregon was yet a territory. These patents have lain in the family strong boxes all these years, and some of the places have been conveyed by the owners, long since dead.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

HINDUS ARM TO KILL OFF ENGLISH

Attempts on Lives of Rulers of India Occur Almost Daily.

BOMB THROWN AT TRAIL

Close Guard on Viceroy, Who Cuts Short Vacation—Bengalis Applaud Dynamiter—Police Official Murdered by Native.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.—The situation in India has not shown such a menace of serious uprising as it does today for many years. Attacks and attempts on the lives of Englishmen are almost of daily occurrence.

The police are taking remarkable precautions to safeguard Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India. Lord Minto returned here today from the north, cutting short his excursion in that territory for the purpose of considering measures to cope with the native disaffection.

Last night a Bengali made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Public Prosecutor Hume with a bomb, in a railroad carriage near Aguippara. There were three other Europeans in the carriage at the time. A bomb loaded with dum-dum bullets was thrown at the carriage by the native, but it fell short and exploded outside. None of the Europeans was injured. Today the Bengalis are lauding the man who made this attempt.

Last Monday night District Superintendent of Police Clough was murdered by a native at Lyaltpur.

The native named Chowdbury, who on November 7 made an attempt here upon the life of Sir Andrew Henderson Frazer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was today sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

CITES AWFUL CONDITION

Halloway Fears to Tell of Situation Existing in Corea.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 25.—W. S. Halloway, of London, who for five years had charge of the British concessions in Corea, and is returning after a short absence, is now in this city. Mr. Halloway said that if privileged to talk he could tell a tale of cruelty on the part of Japanese in their treatment of the Coreans which would make every member of the white race get up in arms against the Mikado's people.

"I am returning to Corea, and not leaving," said Mr. Halloway, "or I would talk. It would be one of the most startling stories ever published if a competent newspaperman was sent to Corea and the real condition of Japanese oppression told to the world. It would make every white man revolt and turn against the Japanese. I wish I could talk, but I cannot.

"I could tell how the Japanese surrounded the Corean Emperor's palace with Maxims even after they had secured what they wanted in the way of abdication, and how no life was safe. Neither the Government of the United States nor England knows of the dishonesty and lack of principle of the Japanese."

After a few days in this city Mr. Halloway will leave for San Francisco, and then sail for Corea.

NO CHILDREN BY 2058

New York Professor Makes Startling Race Suicide Statement.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—"During the period from 1860 to 1900 the proportion of children to 1000 women of child-bearing age decreased in the United States by 152, or an average of about 30 in each decade. If we assume that the change will continue unchecked for a century and a half in the direction which it has been during the last 40 years, there will be no children left."

This startling statement came out in the lecture on birth and birthrate delivered by Professor Walter F. Wilcox in the course on sanitation in Godwin Smith Hospital.

Professor Wilcox also gave statistics to show that marriage is less common among college graduates of both sexes than it is in the average of the entire population.

The figures regarding the birthrate among college graduates show that the highly educated part of the American people not only does not increase the population at all, but, on the contrary, fails to reproduce itself.

RIGHT IDEAS FOR LABOR

Falkner Says Roosevelt's Suggestions Cover All Desired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—"The things President Roosevelt had in mind for the improvement of the condition of labor throughout the country and which he will probably recommend to Congress, covers everything we desire," said A. L. Falkner, of Cleveland, president of the National Window Glass Workers' Association, who, with Vice-President W. A. Jarrigan, called at the White House today.

"The President's ideas are entirely satisfactory to labor's representatives generally," declared Mr. Falkner.

Mr. Falkner was one of the labor men who attended the President's dinner on November 17. He said that the President at that time had outlined to those present his ideas for the improvement of labor conditions and asked for suggestions on that question.

Catarrh

One of the most common of blood diseases, is much aggravated by the sudden changes of weather at this time of year. Begin treatment at once with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effects radical and permanent cures. This great medicine has received

40,366 Testimonials

in two years, which prove its wonderful efficacy in purifying and enriching the blood. Best for all blood diseases.

In usual liquid form or chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

TEA

shoveled out of a bin is a child without parants: no name, no fame. Schilling's Best is in packages.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it. we pay him

DROPS GRAFTING CHARGE

Indictment of Wright, Fugitive California Senator, Dismissed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 25.—E. L. Rhoades, an attorney, today asked the Superior Court to dismiss the indictment against ex-Senator Eli Wright, along with Senators Emmons, Bunker and French who were indicted for boodling several years ago. Wright fled from the country after being released on $2000 bail. Upon the motion of District Attorney Wachhorst, the indictment was dismissed. He said he could not find Wright and did not believe a conviction could be secured.

Find Counterfeiting Outfit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The web of evidence which is being woven about the coterie of counterfeiters arrested by Government detectives, was tightened last evening when the paraphernalia used to develop copies of $5 bills was obtained by Captain Porter and assistants.

The counterfeiters had made, it is said, $50,000 of spurious money.

25 per cent off on watches at Metzger's, 342 Washington street.

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They Are the Pick of the Shoe World
POSITIVELY NO BRANCH SHOPS IN PORTLAND

FOR MEN $2.50 A PAIR

FOR WOMEN $2.00 A PAIR

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THOMPSON'S EYEGLASSES

GIVE THE BEST RESULTS

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126 Second St., Between Washington and Alder

FUR NECKWEAR AND MUFFS

Made in

ROYAL ERMINE, RUSSIAN SABLE, ALASKA SABLE, ALASKA MINK, BLACK LYNX, SABLE FOX, ETC.

Alaska Sealskin Coats, Astrachan Coats, Persian Lamb Coats, Alaska Mink Coats, Otter Coats, Beaver Coats, etc.

Fur Rugs and Robes

Highest Cash Price Paid for Raw Furs.

Store Open Saturday Evenings.

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