—SHILOH CHIEF INDICTED.—

PITTS-KIMBALL CO.

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALE

COMPARE OUR MERCHANDISE

In Quality It Is Equal To or Better Than Elsewhere—In Price Lowest Anywhere.

Double Blue Trading Stamps

ALL THIS WEEK WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

$1.00 Worth of Blue Stamps Free to every person bringing their stamp book to our stamp booth, 2d floor or basement, any day this week except Tuesday (see Blue Ribbon Day notice below). Only $1.00 worth of stamps given with each book on these days. This $1.00 worth and the Blue Ribbon Day stamps can be used in **the** same book.

TUESDAY—BLUE RIBBON DAY

$1.00 Worth of Stamps Free to every person visiting our Premium Room, 3d floor. Free stamps not given unless you bring your book.

WRECK AT SOUTHBORO

Collision of Passenger and Freight Trains.

Several Are Injured, but None Seriously.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears Passengers.

Express from Boston on New Haven Road

Demolishes Freight Cars and Traffic Is Blocked.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

MARLBORO, Jan. 23, 1904.

A COLLISION occurred 150 yards east of the Southboro station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road this evening, shortly after 7 o'clock. No one was seriously injured, although all of the passengers were badly shaken up, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears and their daughter Helen, and maid, Selectman E. C. Choate of Southboro and his son Carlyle, Joseph Choate, son of Atty. Charles F. Choate, Jr., of Southboro, and Philip Byrnes and Bernard P. Dorsey of Marlboro, well known in labor circles.

The collision was between a passenger train and a freight train, the former running into the rear end of a freight train which blocked the main line at the point indicated. According to a story told by a member of the passenger train crew the "York freight," as it is called, which runs between Mansfield and Fitchburg, had arrived at Fayville, where it became stuck, although two engines were pulling the train of heavily laden freight cars. The train was split and the engines proceeded with part of the cars to Southboro, one of the engines returning for the balance of the cars. The engine backed on to a side track, the part of the train arriving first remaining on the main track. It was this section of the train that was crashed into by the passenger train, in charge of Conductor Charles Breckenridge and Engineer John Gilmore, which left Boston at 6:03, and which was due in Marlboro at 7:10. It is said that no signals were set on the rear end of the freight train. The five rear freight cars were badly demolished, as was the engine and passenger coaches, and traffic on the road is tied up.

A wrecking train from South Framingham up to a late hour this evening had not succeeded in removing the wreckage. Among the injured are Eddie and Frank Le Bleu of Lynn, George Ellard of Marlboro, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Roche and child, of South Framingham, Ernest Woodward, a brakeman.

NEW PLAY AT WELLESLEY.

Sophomore Class Produces Miss Hawkridge's "Deus Ex Machina," a Successful Farce.

The list of original plays acted at Wellesley within the last few years was augmented last night by the production of a very successful one written by Miss Winnifred Hawkridge, 1906, and acted by members of her own class. The situations of Miss Hawkridge's play, "Deus ex Machina," were irresistibly funny. It was a three-act farce, the scene laid in a summer hotel, the cast of characters being as follows:

Prof. Grossenkopf, an inventor...Sadie Samuels
Mrs. Hill, a widow...Esther Schwarz
Clarissa Hill, her daughter...Margaret Ladd
Malcolm Smith, in love with Clarissa...Gertrude Owen
The Count von Schauf of Zweiterzollern...Helen Schermerhorn

The play was broadly farcical, dealing with the love affairs of Clarissa and young Smith. Mrs. Hill disapproves of the latter as a parti for her daughter, on account of the commonness of his name. She takes the professor, who is in love with the widow, into her confidence, and he triumphantly brings out his newest invention, an automaton which will converse and act rationally unless unforeseen mishaps occur. With this arrangement, whom the professor introduces as the Count von Schauf of Zweiterzollern, they hope to divert Clarissa's attention from Smith, the only eligible man in the place. It may be imagined that the consequent adventures of Clarissa and the automaton are laughable in the extreme. The dialogue was brightly written, and the whole play went well.

The wholly farcical properties of the play gave little opportunity for real acting, but all the parts were well taken and carried through. Miss Schermerhorn as the automaton had, of course, the funniest of the parts. Her wooden expression and jerky doll-like movements were well done, and kept the audience in roars of laughter, especially when the whirring of machinery was heard and the count found it impossible to proceed either forward or backward. Miss Samuels, as the enthusiastic German professor, was very good; also Miss Ladd, as the flighty and independent American girl.

The play, as a whole, was most successful, and a great credit to the sophomore class.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ

W. W. JACOBS'

GREAT NEW SERIAL STORY ENTITLED

"DIALSTONE LANE"

Beginning in the February Number of the

STRAND MAGAZINE

Now Ready. Price 10 Cents.

For sale by all newsdealers and

The International News Company, New York.

BURTON IS INDICTED.

A Serious Charge Against Senator from Kansas.

St. Louis Concern Said to Have Paid Him $2500

For Services in Preventing Issuance of Fraud Order.

Conviction Would Mean Imprisonment and Fine.

Denies Any Wrong and Will Fight the Charge.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23, 1904.

UNITED States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas was today indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge that he received $2500 from the Rialto Grain & Securities Company of St. Louis for services rendered at Washington in an attempt to prevent the postoffice department from issuing a fraud order against the concern. If Senator Burton is convicted of this offence it means imprisonment of not more than two years and a fine of not more than $10,000. Conviction would also render him incapable of holding an office under the United States government.

Senator Burton is now at Washington, and cannot be arrested while Congress is in session, according to the law.

The return of an indictment on such a serious charge against Senator Burton came very unexpectedly. Postoffice Inspector Cochran of Washington was the most important witness before the grand jury and the startling evidence presented by him led up to the summoning of Maj. Hugh Dennis, president of the Rialto Grain & Securities Company, and W. B. Mahone, formerly an officer of the company.

Inspector Cochran was the first witness to go before the grand jury after it was impanelled last Tuesday morning. It is understood that he was approached by Senator Burton, who attempted to get him to use his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order.

Very important testimony was secured from Maj. Dennis. He was ordered to bring the checks received by Senator Burton, which he did. There were five of these, each for $500. All were indorsed to J. R. Burton, it is said.

The indictment against Senator Burton contains nine counts. All are materially the same and charge him with the same offence. The only difference between them is that the name of the person from whom he received the money is changed in five of them.

TO FIGHT THE CHARGE.

Senator Burton Denies He Has Done Wrong, or Even Anything Which Can Be Criticised.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1904.

"Although I have no official knowledge of the exact nature of the charges against me in the indictment which has been brought, I say emphatically that I am prepared to fight this matter straight from the shoulder. I have done nothing wrong, technically or otherwise. I have even done nothing that can be subject to criticism."

This statement was made by Senator Burton of Kansas tonight when he learned of the action of the federal grand jury at St. Louis. Continuing, he said: "I was the attorney for Maj. Hugh C. Dennis, president of the Rialto company in St. Louis, when an indictment had been issued there charging undue use of the mails, and when he came to Washington to see if the postal authorities were going to inaugurate any proceedings against him here, I went with him to the department. I stated when I visited the department that I was not there in an official capacity. I expect to leave for St. Louis tomorrow night to make an immediate fight against these charges. I do not intend to contest them on any technical grounds, but as a straight proposition of having acted throughout the entire matter in a manner that cannot justly be subject to criticism."

BOSS TEAMSTERS WILLING.

Individually a Number Offer, It Is Said, to Sign New Scale That Association Rejects.

A communication was received by Secretary Frank X. Brown of Team Drivers' Union 25 yesterday afternoon from Secretary Luke Hillard of the Master Teamsters' Association, which stated briefly that the master teamsters had voted not to grant the demand of the union for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours, but was prepared to renew the existing agreement for another year. The communication, of course, was simply the official statement of the master teamsters of their position. The action of Friday night's meeting of the Master Teamsters' Association on the matter was published in Saturday morning's Herald.

At a mass meeting of the members of Union 25, to be held to night in Brodbine Hall, there may be a vote for an immediate strike, or an attempt first to endeavor to obtain a conference between committees representing the union and the Master Teamsters' Association.

According to President Hartnett of union 25, a number of the master teamsters who belong to the association called at the office of the union, 177 Washington street north, and said they were ready to sign the new scale as individuals. By telephone others inquired if their business would be interrupted if they would sign the scale individually. The latter were assured by President Hartnett that any one who signed the scale would have his teams at work if a strike should take place and his men would not go out on strike.

Although several of the employers wanted to sign yesterday, Mr. Hartnett says, they were informed that they could sign Monday, as the union had rather postpone the matter of their signing as individuals until after tonight's special meeting.

SANDFORD ARRESTED.

Shiloh Leader Indicted by Auburn Jury.

Charges of Manslaughter and of Cruelty.

The Bartlett Boy's Death Is Laid at His Door.

Pleads Not Guilty and Is Held in Heavy Bail.

Looks on Action Against Him as Persecution.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

AUBURN, Me., Jan. 23, 1904.

THE grand jury of Androscoggin county reported this forenoon, and among the indictments is one charging the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, the head of the Holy Ghost and Us Bible School at Shiloh, in the town of Durham, with manslaughter, in causing the death of Leander Bartlett, a 14-year-old boy, who was a member of his colony, from lack of proper treatment and care when sick in January, 1903.

Mr. Sandford is also indicted for cruelty to his own child, John, in the winter of 1903, when the child was 6 years old, for allowing him to go without food or drink for 72 hours.

Other indictments against Mr. Sandford have been returned, charging him with cruelty to the 7-month-old child of John Swart, the 2½-year-old child of John Swart and the 4-year-old child of John Swart. It is alleged that these children were obliged to fast 40 hours without food or drink.

Another indictment also charges Sandford with cruelty to Leander Bartlett.

It is further asserted that the mother of the Swart baby was refused milk for the baby, although it was in an exhausted condition.

The charges were preferred by the Androscoggin County Humane Society and the Cumberland conference of Congregational churches.

Mr. Sandford was arrested at Shiloh this forenoon by Sheriff Charles S. Cummings and Deputy Sheriff James Hurley on the warrant charging him with manslaughter.

Sandford did not express much surprise, and seemed to regard the prosecution against him in the light of persecution for his religious belief and work. He said he should make no resistance, but treat his persecutors in the same way that Christ treated his enemies.

The colony at Shiloh is much excited over the event, although there has been a feeling there for several days that something unusual would come from the investigation by the grand jury of Sandford's methods.

Sandford's coworkers appear to have perfect faith in him, and express the belief that he will come out of the present ordeal triumphant over his enemies. They say it is only in the line of persecution which they have been obliged to undergo on account of their persistency in serving the Lord according to the precepts of the holy scriptures.

The news of the arrest of Sandford quickly spread, and caused much excitement here. While it was generally known that an investigation of Sandford's conduct of affairs was being made by the grand jury it was almost the universal opinion that nothing would come of it.

This case has been thoroughly investigated by County Attorney Skelton, who has been at work for weeks on the matter and has made his investigations with great care.

It is reported that much valuable evidence was gathered from those who have been members of the colony. Much of the evidence is reported to be of a most sensational character, and the case when tried is expected to reveal a condition of affairs at Shiloh little dreamed of by the public.

When Sheriff Cummings and Deputy Hurley arrived at Shiloh no one was in sight around the buildings. The sheriff walked up the long steps to the gate and entered. He rang the bell, and Mr. Holland answered. "I want to see Mr. Sandford," said the sheriff. He was invited into a small room, where he was told to wait. Soon Mr. Sandford came in. He wore an overcoat. Sheriff Cummings told him he was under arrest—that an indictment had been found against him for manslaughter.

Mr. Sandford asked for particulars, which could not be given him.

He asked what he would need for clothing if he should be obliged to stay in jail. The sheriff told him everything for his comfort would be provided. "I want to see my people a few minutes," said Mr. Sandford. Permission was given him to do this. He left the officers and went into an adjoining room, where a score or more persons were congregated. Mr. Sandford remained with them three or four minutes. They were greatly grieved over the circumstances in which their leader was placed, and wept. When the sheriff and Mr. Sandford reached Lisbon Falls the latter asked permission to see his counsel, H. E. Coolidge. This was granted him, and it was arranged that Lawyer Coolidge should go to Auburn.

Soon after reaching the sheriff's office, Auburn, Mr. Sandford was seen by a Herald reporter. Mr. Sandford had not been placed in the jail up to that time, but was waiting in the office while arrangements were being made for bail. "Is this action of the officers a surprise to you?" was asked after a few casual remarks.

"No," replied Mr. Sandford. "The summoning of so many of our people before the grand jury had led me to think an investigation was going on."

"Is there anything you would like to have us say for you?"

"Nothing. However, I want to treat you with courtesy. I have nothing to say regarding my position."

"Perhaps a statement from you might make some difference in the minds of the public."

"I do not care to explain myself to the public. I am accountable to the Lord for my work. I try to please him."

Late in the afternoon Sandford was arraigned before Judge Savage in the supreme court. He pleaded not guilty to the several charges against him, and bail was fixed at $2500 on the charge of manslaughter, and $500 each on the five charges of cruelty to children, making $5000 in all. This amount of bail was promptly furnished by his counsel, H. E. Coolidge of Lisbon Falls, and Fred Harding, a merchant of that town. When Mr. Sandford came out of the court room he smiled pleasantly to the reporters, and told them he was glad to see them. One of them remarked: "We are glad to see you, but sorry you are in this trouble." He replied: "I am not at all sorry." Mr. Sandford would give no lengthy interview, but stated that he had no misgivings about the outcome of the charges against him, and evidently believes that he will be acquitted. He left soon afterward for his home in Shiloh.

The Rev. N. H. Harriman, for three years one of the followers, who recently denounced the movement, gives the following pen picture of Mr. Sandford:

"A bright, active, athletic man of sunny face and attractive address, when in that mood; of sandy complexion, medium build, light blue eyes that can flash lightning when he is angry; 42 years of age, a man of more than ordinary ability; a fluent speaker, sometimes eloquent; a most persuasive conversationalist; a shrewd student of men and with great skill in handling them; unwavering faith in himself; this is the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, the founder of Shiloh, the 'Prophet of Restoration,' 'David,' 'Elijah,' 'The Branch,' the first and chief of the 'two witnesses,' 'high priest' of the Melchisedec priesthood, restorer of all things."

Mr. Sandford's first claim was that he was "Elijah." He has subsequently claimed that he is "David," "The Branch," etc.

Touching the claim to the Melchisedec priesthood, he recently printed the following reference to an incident which occurred a year ago in Liverpool:

"The following day there was given to me the most marvellous talk concerning Melchisedec and his priesthood that ever passed through these lips. One sentence that crept through my soul like an irresistible avalanche of truth was this: 'You ought to say to your earthly limitations: "Be annihilated and out of the ruins let God arise."' The grandeur of that order—for it seemed like God in prayer—has not ceased to affect me, and as I dictate these lines its memory fills me with awe."

The Rev. Mr. Sandford has had a church in Auburn and held numerous tent meetings throughout Maine.

Sandford has never underestimated his work. For instance, he says of this God-appointed work: "It is the greatest religious movement on the globe, simply because it is the only spiritual one on the lines of the apostolic church (with no human organization whatever, all power and authority derived from God, who himself sets the church and apostles, prophets, etc., etc., and boldly teaching and practising every minute part of the scriptures as adjusted. It is one and in touch with the early church, since there is but one body, which is his church. It has on its membership a long list of martyrs. It is the consummation of their hopes, aspirations, prayers and faith. They without us cannot be made perfect, but, thank God, with us they can. We will perfect that which is lasting and fill out the body of the Lord.

"It is the last great spiritual manifestation of what the Almighty can do through his real church before the millennium opens. I say this in the fear of God. I declare on the authority of the son of God. This movement is God's final charge on his white charger against the hosts of hell."

Sandford has engaged H. E. Coolidge of Lisbon Falls and M. W. Oakes of Auburn for his counsel. Witnesses for a trial of the case have been summoned for a week from next Tuesday.

REV. FRANK W. SANDFORD OF SHILOH,
Who Is Charged with Manslaughter.

LEFT THEIR VICTIM DYING.

Young Chicago Thugs Admit Murder of Daniels.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE SUNDAY HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1904.

AS Matthew Daniels expired at St. Elizabeth's Hospital this morning a young man confessed to robbing and murdering him. Three men entered Daniels' saloon Sunday evening, Jan. 17, shot Daniels and 15-year-old Otto Loser, took $12, and left the victims lying on the floor. The police refuse to tell which man confessed. The three were arrested after two fights Friday night. They are Frank Ray, Frank Czepk and Joseph Dolinski.

This trio, between the ages of 21 and 24 years, are said to have deliberately planned a score of robberies and hold-ups in emulation of the "automatic trio" of car barn bandit fame. Policemen Healy and Hamilton were walking along Halsted street at 11 o'clock Friday night when they saw Frank Ray hiding and peering across the street. Ray recognized them. He drew a revolver, thrust it in Hamilton's face and pulled the trigger. Simultaneously Healy struck Ray a heavy blow and the bullet went wild. Ray was captured and in the sweatbox implicated Czepk and Dolinski in the Daniels shooting.

Five patrolmen went to the Aberdeen Hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, broke down the door to Dolinski's room, wrenched revolvers from the hands of Dolinski and Czepk, and after a hard fight subdued the two suspects.

Besides the shooting of Daniels and Loser, this second "automatic trio" is charged with six recent hold-ups.

NEILSON DEFIES PARENTAL ANGER.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Neilson has been living with her parents and Mr. Neilson has remained in his mother's home in Fifth avenue. He is tall and athletic and very popular.

WOULD NEVER SEE HIM MORE

Note to This Effect from His Wife Started Mr. Neilson's Suspicions of Undue Influence.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23, 1904.

Jules Neilson made a dilapidated looking bridegroom as he arrived here this evening with his young wife, whom he had spent the day trying to rescue from her family, who opposed their secret marriage of Jan. 6. His wife also appeared somewhat worried. Both bride and bridegroom are over six feet tall, and their height seemed to make their fatigue more prominent. When met by newspaper men the two showed annoyance. "But those stories left you in suspense, Mr. Neilson," was suggested. "At the time you were last seen in New York you had not secured your bride."

"Well, you see her here, don't you; that's enough."

"Yes, we are here," added Mrs. Neilson, "and the past is past."

The excited couple then hurried to the telegraph office in the station, and Mrs. Neilson wrote two messages, while her husband seemed to be standing guard. Then they drove to the Hotel Walton. There Mr. Neilson said: "The day after Mr. Wall learned of our marriage, my uncle, Frederick Gebhard, handed me a letter in my wife's handwriting, in which she said that she had made up her mind never to see me again. From another source, however, I learned enough to make me question this letter and to make me think she was being detained against her will. I called at her house twice today, but could get no satisfaction. Then I took another step, which resulted in a satisfactory conclusion being arrived at all around, and here we are beginning our wedding trip."

KENNEL CLUB SHOOT.

There was but a small attendance at the weekly shoot of the New England Kennel Club at Braintree yesterday afternoon. The club cup was won by Alfred Dorr. A leg in the Ashlea cup was won by Horatio Hathaway, Jr.

Club cup—Alfred Dor 29, A. Harding 26, W. M. Goodnow 26, H. Hathaway, Jr., 26, W. Baxter 25, Gardner Perry 21.

Ashlea cup—H. Hathaway, Jr., 26, W. F. Beal 25, W. Baxter 25, A. Harding 25, A. Dorr 24, W. M. Goodnow 23, Gardner Perry 21.

TRADE UNION BANK FOR CHICAGO

With $8,500,000 Available, Success Seems Assured.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE SUNDAY HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1904.

HAVING $8,500,000 to their credit in local banks, Chicago trade unions have started a movement for a trade union bank with union label over the door. The proposition, if successful, the labor men say, will be the initiative for similar institutions in every city and town of importance in the United States.

An attempt to balk the enjoyment by capitalists of the fruits of union labor is the prime cause of starting the movement. Local labor men are enthusiastic over the suggestion and insist the venture will be a success from the start. All earnings will be applied to promotion of the union cause.

It is proposed that every depositor must bring a union card and that the union label shall appear on every check and draft.

The United Mine Workers of America, probably the richest labor body in the country, has more than $1,500,000 in banks at present, while each state treasury has an immense sum on deposit in addition. Many other unions have big defence funds in banks, and these funds would be used as capital stock for the new institution.

FORMER BROKER BURIED.

The funeral of Stephen Morse of Quincy, an old-time schoolmaster and a former Boston stock broker, took place at the residence of Joseph C. Morse, his son, 215 Goffe street, yesterday afternoon.

The services were conducted by the Rev. E. C. Butler of the First Church (Unitarian), assisted by the Rev. D. M. Wilson of Northboro. The burial was at Mt. Wollaston cemetery, four grandsons acting as bearers.

BANQUET IN GYMNASIUM.

Melrose Y. M. C. A. Athletes Enjoy a Feast—Entertainment for the Public.

There was a large attendance of members at the annual banquet of the gymnasium men of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. in Association Hall, Melrose, last evening. The supper was provided by the woman's auxiliary of the association, and 15 young ladies of the younger society set of the city acted as waiters. Covers were laid for 100 people. C. C. Sweet, chairman of the gymnasium committee, presided as toastmaster, and remarks were made by President A. F. Henderson, Secretary C. M. Brownell, Physical Director W. L. Kershaw, Boys' Secretary J. S. Gravelle, the Rev. C. H. Stackpole, the Rev. A. E. Scoville and the Rev. D. M. Lockron.

The evening closed with an entertainment in the gymnasium, to which the general public were admitted.

Prof. J. M. Gelas and father, fencing masters at the Boston Y. M. C. A., gave an exhibition with foils, duelling swords, sabres and single sticks; John Y. Smith of Boston Y. M. C. U., amateur champion heavy-weight lifter, gave an exhibition of heavy-weight lifting and feats of strength, and Mr. Gerald Weeman, boxing instructor of the Melrose association, and his pupils gave a demonstration of the method of teaching boxing at the association.

AUTO SHOW WINDS UP

Exhibition in New York a Complete Success.

Biggest Thing of the Kind Ever Seen in America.

Exhibitors Well Satisfied with Week's Business.

Majority Favor Having Two Shows a Year.

Automobile Club Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1904.

AMID a blaze of glory, the clanging of bells and the harsh brazen notes of hundreds of automobile horns the fourth national automobile show came to an official and successful conclusion in Madison Square Garden this evening. It was a fitting climax to what has proven the greatest exhibition of motor vehicles ever held on this continent—an exhibition which demonstrated far better than can words the immense advancement made in the automobile industry in this country during the past 12 months, and the fact that the home product is but little, if any, behind the vehicles of the old world.

The completeness and excellence of the exhibition has been a genuine surprise to every one, even those visitors from abroad who are thoroughly familiar with the Paris Salon as well as the Crystal Palace show. In every way the exhibit has been productive of great good. It has proven an educational institution for those unfamiliar with the great constructive detail; it has placed all cars in one hall so that comparisons, good, bad and indifferent, could be made between them by the tyro and expert alike, and none has complained. In fact, all the exhibitors express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the business they have transacted this week and are looking forward to the future with a great deal of pleasure.

The attendance throughout the week has been phenomenal, and the N. A. A. M., which shares honors and spoils with the A. C. A. and the Madison Square Garden management on the receipts of the show, will receive more than it did a year ago, when $12,000 was turned over to it as its third of the profits.

Although this was really the seventh day of the show, the attendance was greater than on any one other day, and the public seemed reluctant to part with what has proven a banner attraction. Not so, however, the exhibitors, who were anxious to close here and seek new fields to conquer. The majority of them are of the opinion that there should be two shows each year—one in New York during the latter part of October, and the other in Cleveland early in November. These shows could be held outdoors, where the machines would be taken right off the stands and demonstrated. This idea may be considered later by the N. A. A. M.

The executive committee of the association met this morning and elected these officers: President, Milton J. Budlong; first vice-president, Windsor T. White; second vice-president, Charles Clifton; third vice-president, Ransom E. Olds; treasurer, W. R. Innis; secretary, A. B. Tucker.

There was no fight; it was a veritable love feast, and the story of the alleged defective ballots was not told. The committee was instructed to sign contracts for all the work to be done in connection with the automobile exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The endurance contest of the present year was not considered. The holding of such a run by the association is, however, considered unlikely, owing to the opposition encountered on the last, and also the fact that American cars have fully demonstrated their ability to overcome all obstacles.

Although there was no change in the presidency, it is understood that Mr. Budlong will resign in a few months and Mr. White be elected to fill the vacancy.

It was announced here today that Manager Campbell of the Boston show has arranged with the Boston auto speed boat show for the placing of automobiles in the speed boat show in Horticultural Hall the same week as the automobile show, and that one price will admit to both. This was necessary in order to take care of the automobile manufacturers who desired to show at Boston in March, but who could not be given space in Symphony Hall.

The last of the week's festivities was held at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening, the occasion being the annual banquet of the Automobile Club of America. Three hundred of the most prominent men in the American automobile world were present. President Winthrop E. Scarrett acted as toastmaster and the speakers were the Hon. William T. Boyle, the Hon. H. M. Scovell, M. J. Budlong, the Hon. J. H. Gaskill, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Alberto Santo-Dumont, Col. John Jacob Astor, the Hon. Franklin S. Murphy, Thomas A. Edison, John A. Farson, the Hon. William H. Hotchkiss, Dr. Julian A. Chase, the Hon. Martin Dodge and the Hon. J. B. McDonald.

In his address President Scarrit said, in part: "The Automobile Club of America stands for three things—good roads, good laws and good behavior. The automobile is the last work of engineering skill. Yesterday it was the plaything of a few; today it is a servant of the many; tomorrow it will be the necessity of humanity."

Senators Gallinger and Latimer, Congressman Brownlow and Col. A. A. Pope devoted their remarks to good roads and favored government assistance. Mr. Latimer said that the government had a surplus of $200,000,000 and it would not bankrupt the country if half of it was spent in good roads.

PLANTS OF THE EAST.

Dr. H. H. Goodell Gives a Talk at the Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

President H. H. Goodell of the Agricultural College, Amherst, spoke at the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society yesterday on "The Plants of the East with Reference to the Flora of the Bible." Dr. Henry P. Walcott presided.

The speaker said the cypress is only found in Turkish cemeteries, being planted there because its aromatic resin helps overcome the effluvia from the graves, and because its foliage is an emblem of immortality.

"The shrub oak is important from a commercial point of view, as hundreds of men, women and children gather the acorns which are sent to Europe to be used in the tanneries."

The speaker described the wild olive, the acacia and the smilax, which runs riot in all the woods covering the hills on the other side of the Bosphorus. Among fruits he described the cherry, delicious in flavor, the apricots, figs, walnuts, plums, mediars, chestnuts and filberts. The pears and apples are not worth mentioning, he said.

"The agricultural implements used in the east are exceedingly primitive, but to change the custom of the fathers is as impious an act with the people as to defile the bones of an ancestor or to curse one's grandmother. Yet the youth may be educated along different lines."

In closing, the speaker described his last glimpse of Constantinople and its surroundings. In the discussion which followed, several lady members took part.

GEN. DE SANCY RETIRES.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1904. Gen. De Sancy, a distinguished veteran of the war of 1871, has voluntarily retired from active service.

John H. Pray & Sons Co. | John H. Pray & Sons Co.

Hundreds of Large

CARPET SIZE RUGS

At About Half Price

At this season of the year, when our work room is necessarily dull, we have all the accumulation of odd patterns, short lengths and remnants of **Royal Wiltons, Imported Axminsters, Bigelow Axminsters, Body Brussels, Plush and Wilton Velvets** made up into large Carpet Rugs.

The demand for these rugs throughout the year is enormous, owing to their splendid quality, beauty and cheapness, but this is the only opportunity we have to get them out.

We can only quote prices and sizes here and there. There are hundreds of others equally as attractive.

	Size	Original Value	FOR
Scotch Axminster Rugs,	about 8.3x12,	$50.00	**19.50**
Body Brussels Rugs,	about 8.3x12,	$32.00	

	Original Value	FOR
Axminsters, 10.5x12.4	$40.00	$27.50
Axminsters, 9x12	35.00	19.50
Brussels, 10.6x13	40.00	27.50
English Brussels, 10.6x15	65.00	35.00
Royal Wiltons, 10.6x13	80.00	50.00
Body Brussels, 11.3x12.9	45.00	25.00
Body Brussels, 8.3x10.6	27.50	15.00
Axminsters, 10.6x13	50.00	30.00
Wilton Velvets, 10.6x13.6	40.00	25.00
Royal Wiltons, 12.10x16.5	125.00	60.00
Axminsters, 7x9	25.00	12.50
Royal Wiltons, 11.10x11.7	60.00	27.50
Axminsters, 9.7x13.6	40.00	22.50

Heavy Axminsters

9x12—Regular price $50.00, for... **37.50**

	Original Value	FOR
Royal Wiltons, 9.6x10.4	$40.00	$22.50
Royal Wiltons, 9.7x12.9	50.00	25.00
Royal Wiltons, 11.8x12.7	65.00	27.50
Royal Wiltons, 9.7x10.1	40.00	22.50
Royal Wiltons, 9.6x9	37.50	19.50
Royal Wilton, 8.3x11.6	55.00	27.50
Bigelow Axminster, 8.4x14	48.00	25.00
Axminster, 8.3x9.4	27.50	17.50
Axminster, 10.5x13	40.00	27.50
Royal Wilton, 10.7x13.11	65.00	35.00
Body Brussels, 10.7x12	37.50	19.50
Body Brussels, 10.3x13	37.50	25.00
Body Brussels, 10.6x11.1	35.00	25.00

Royal Wiltons—Woven Designs

9x12—Regular price $37.50, for... **26.50**

JOHN H. PRAY & SONS CO.

Pray Building, 646-658 Washington St., Opp. Boylston.

CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

Responsibility for Fire at Iroquois Theatre

Laid on Shoulders of the Managers and Builders.

Report of Fire Chief Musham to Mayor Harrison.

Prepared by Department Attorney Fulkerson.

Restaurateur's Son Charged with Robbing the Dead.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1904.

UPON the management and builders of the Iroquois Theatre has been placed responsibility for the fire horror, in a report rendered to Mayor Harrison by Fire Chief Musham today. The report is that prepared by Fire Department Attorney Monroe Fulkerson, after examination of nearly 100 witnesses in the days immediately following the fire. No criticism is made of the building department, although seven violations of the building ordinance are noted.

Atty. Fulkerson concludes that the theatre building was not completed at the time it was opened; that the theatre employes did what they could to put the fire out, and that doors and exits were generally locked throughout the building. The grounds cited by the report for placing the responsibility upon the builders and management are similar to the statements which have been published.

Harry Klawans, son of a wealthy restaurant proprietor, is under arrest on the charge of having been in possession of plunder taken from the body of Atty. William M. Reid of Waukegan, who was burned with his wife in the theatre fire. A negotiable note for $1000, bearing the name of Mr. Reid, which, with $66, a gold watch and an opal pin, was missing from the attorney's body when it was identified by relatives at the morgue, was traced to Klawans, who had tried to turn it into money. Klawans said the note was given him by a friends, but the police disbelieve his denials.

RELIGION IN PANAMA.

Constitutional Convention Declares for Freedom in All Forms of Worship.

PANAMA, Jan. 23, 1904. Heated debates on religious questions marked the sittings of the constitutional convention last night and today. Several of the members favored an arrangement similar to the one existing between the Colombian government and the church, while others desired the absolute separation of church and state. Today Dr. Amador proposed the following, which was adopted: "The profession of all religions, as also the exercise of all forms of worship, shall be free without other limitations than respect for Christian morality and public order. Nevertheless, it is recognized that the Catholic religion is that of a majority of the inhabitants of the republic, and the laws will provide assistance toward the foundation of a seminary in the capital and missions for the savage tribes."

LAWYERS GET HALF FORTUNE

Heirs of Salem Charles to Receive Only $8000 Each—Body to Be Brought Here.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23, 1904. The body of Salem Charles, alias the mysterious Charles Hill, who left the much claimed fortune, has been exhumed and will be taken to Boston for final interment. The Charles family is anxious to get the body away from here, where he rested in an alien soil, from the place where all these lawsuits and dickerings and attacks upon his reputation have taken place, where he was accused of being a counterfeiter, back to the New England home where he can sleep in peace.

It is learned that more than half the $142,000 goes to the lawyers and that the heirs will receive only $8000 each.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Jan. 23, 1904. Robbers entered the office of William Paterson, a well known carpenter and builder, also treasurer of the New Haven Caledonian Club, last night, according to the story told today to the police, and, after sandbagging him, took $50 in cash, leaving, however, $500 in an inside pocket

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS

Percy Alexander Killed Himself by Shooting.

Borrowed a Gun Belonging to Albert Slocum.

Body Found on Lonely Road Near West Upton.

No Cause Is Ascribed for the Rash Deed.

The Dead Man Was a Laborer Employed in Hopedale.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

WEST UPTON, Jan. 23, 1904.

WITH a borrowed shotgun, Percy Alexander, a laborer employed in Hopedale, blew out his brains late this afternoon on a lonely highway of this place known as Mechanic street. Alexander's body was found lying in the slushy highway by Albert and Clarence Hobbs, two young men who were driving by in a sleigh toward this town. Dr. Edward C. Traver of Upton was called and later Medical Examiner William P. Clarke of Milford viewed the body.

Alexander was about 28 years old and he has a wife and one child, an 8-year-old girl. He was a son of James Alexander, a well known resident of North Main street in Upton Centre, and has lived here practically all his life, this being his native place. What caused Alexander to commit the deed is a mystery. He seemed to be in good health and spirits.

This afternoon Alexander went to the house of Albert Slocum, a neighbor, and asked Slocum's young son Roy for his father's gun. The boy, who was alone in the house, refused to let Alexander have the gun, and Alexander then went to Knowlton's shop, where Slocum works. He asked Slocum to let him take the gun, and Slocum declined. Alexander then returned to the Slocum house and said to the boy that his father told him to get the gun and it would be all right. With this the boy gave the shotgun to Alexander, and he retraced his steps toward West Upton. The shooting occurred about 1½ miles from West Upton on Mechanic street.

Alexander's head was blown almost completely off. The gun, it was thought, was pointed from under the chin and the contents of one barrel were emptied. Alexander's face was not recognizable shape and the Hobbs boys identified him from the clothes he wore. The remains were removed shortly after the examination by the medical examiner to Alexander's house, about a mile farther on up the highway, and they were given over to the care of an undertaker for preparation for burial. Alexander lived in a house owned by his faher-in-law, Henry F. Sadler, and was well known in this section. He was a member of Court Upton, F. of A.

SCHUBERT QUARTET RECITAL

The Schubert string quartet of Boston, composed of Messrs. Walter E. Loud, violin; H. Faxon Grover, violin; Edward J. Schiller, viola; Frederick Blair, violin-cello, gave a complimentary recital to the students of the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan Hall last evening. A large and appreciative audience greeted the quartet, which rendered the following attractive programme: C major quartet, Haydn; aria for violin, Bach; minuet, Boccherini; lento (for violin-cello), Chopin; E minor quartet, opus 44, No. 2, Mendelssohn-Batholdy.

KING TO VISIT KAISER.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, 1904. King Leopold of Belgium is coming to Berlin Jan. 27, on the occasion of Emperor William's birthday.

The American Non-Treating League has done for Temperance more than law and labor. It is temperance.

The Pledge—I hereby agree to drink that which will be beneficial to me, but I will not invite another to join me, nor will I accept from another, a social drink of an intoxicating nature.

Sign or copy this and send it with 30 cents (stamps), and this Badge will be mailed to you; 4 or more, 25 cents each. Address the AM. N. T. LEAGUE, Auburn, Maine.

APH-RO-DOX