

FLEET LEAVES TOKIO

After Splendid Reception By the Japanese People

VESSELS HOMEWARD BOUND

The Departure of the Big Ships the Prettiest Feature of the Week—Tokio Resumes Normal Condition After a Week of Delirium.

Tokio, By Cable.—After a week's suspension of almost every kind of business, because of the presence of the American fleet in Japanese waters and so that fitting welcome might be given to the American officers and sailors, Tokio is resuming its normal conditions. Already many of the decorations have been taken down, although every one is yet discussing the remarkable features of the past few days.

President Roosevelt's messages to the Emperor was presented to him through Count Komura, the foreign minister, and the Emperor probably will make a reply soon, but there is no reason to expect that the Emperor's message will contain other than a graceful acknowledgement and an expression of gratification at the President's warm words of appreciation. Nothing could possibly exceed in the public mind in Japan the significance of the Emperor's previous message.

The departure of the fleet Sunday morning was one of the prettiest features of the week. The flagship Connecticut slipped her cables at exactly 8 o'clock. She steamed past the Louisiana and saluted and was followed by the remainder of the first squadron. When the eight ships had passed, the Louisiana led the second line, and the entire fleet then formed in single column.

As each of the American battleships passed the head of the Japanese column the crews of the ships of both nations cheered enthusiastically, and the band of both the American ships played the Japanese national hymn. When the last of the sixteen ships was saluting, the Connecticut was invisible on the horizon. Within exactly fifty minutes the entire manœuvre had been completed.

Seven New Cases of Cholera.

Manila, By Cable.—Seven new cases of cholera were reported in this city for the day ending Sunday night. The slight increase in the spread of the disease is ascribed by the authorities to the many gatherings of the people on Saturday night and Sunday and the feasts that accompanied the assemblies. The situation is not considered to be grave and the health department feels as though it has the epidemic well under control, expressing no alarm over the increase. It is probable that the government will further restrict the gatherings of the natives and also the sale of dangerous foods. It is believed that cock pits located in the suburbs of the city where it is difficult to maintain a strict watch over the sale of foodstuffs are responsible for the slight increase in the number of cholera cases noted at each week end.

Orville Wright Improving Nicely.

Washington, Special.—Orville Wright, the aviator who narrowly escaped death in the accident to his aeroplane during a flight at Fort Myer, Va., five weeks ago, will soon be able to leave for his home at Dayton, O. His most serious injury was a broken thigh and the splint was removed from this Sunday. It was found upon measuring the left leg, the one injured, that it is but a quarter of an inch shorter than the other. An X-ray examination of the fracture showed that the knitting of the broken bones has been perfect.

Chapel Hill Man Elected President of Peat Producers' Society.

Toledo, O., Special.—The second annual convention of the American Peat Producers' Society has adjourned to meet in Boston next year. Joseph H. Pratt, Chapel Hill, N. C., was elected president. Robert Ransom, Jacksonville, Fla., was elected vice president for the Southern States.

To Have Lobbyist at Capital.

Baltimore, Special.—William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Maryland anti-saloon league, has been chosen by the national headquarters committee to represent the national league at Washington as acting superintendent during the coming session of Congress. Supt. S. E. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, who has been serving in that capacity, owing to the fact that the Pennsylvania legislature will be in session this winter, will be compelled to give his entire time to looking after legislation in that State.

Effort at Suicide Successful.

Spartanburg, Special.—Will Burnett, a well-known young white man who shot himself in the head with a pistol last Sunday, died at his home as a result of the wound. Burnett was one of ten men who were arrested a short time ago for taking part in the mob that sought to lynch John Irby, the negro charged with attempting a criminal assault upon a young white woman.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—Gulmpes make such an important feature of present fashions that no girl can have too many. Here are two attractive styles which can be utilized both for lingerie materials and for the wash silks that are so much used. The tucked gulmpes

Girls' Bertha Collars.
Bertha collars suit the girls so perfectly that they are always worn, and here are some charming models that are novel, yet simple, and which can be utilized over any dress.



No. 1 is made in handkerchief style with points at the shoulder, front and back, and can be finished with straight banding, as illustrated, or be scalloped on its edges or inset with lace or embroidery, as liked. No. 2 can be cut on the pointed line, as illustrated, and made with medallions and lace and with French knots worked in the points to make an extremely elaborate collar, or can be cut round and finished simply by banding and frills, as shown in the smaller view. No. 3 is cut on a square outline, and is especially well adapted to banding and medallions. In this case these last are hand embroidered, while lace banding outlines them and frills of lawn finish the edges. Lace medallions or ready made ones of embroidery can be used, however, and embroidered banding can be made to take the place of lace, or the material can be outlined by the banding and the squares filled with some little bit of embroidery, if better liked.

Each Bertha is made in one piece. No. 1 is quite plain, but Nos. 2 and 3 are perforated for the medallions and for the banding, which make such effective trimming.

The quantity of material required for the fourteen year size is three-



cut off and finished to form a chemise, as liked. Both allow a choice of three sleeves, the long ones with deep cuffs, the long ones with straight bands, and those of elbow length.

fourth yard thirty-two inches wide for any Bertha; three and one-fourth yards of banding for No. 1; nine medallions, five yards of insertion, three and three-fourth yards of edging, or

The gulmpes are made with front and backs, and are drawn up at the waist line by means of tapes inserted in a casing. The straight collar finishes the neck, and whatever the length of the sleeves they are gathered at their upper and lower edges and joined either to bands or cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is, for either gulmpes, two and three-eighths yards twenty-four or thirty-two, or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with five and three-eighths yards of insertion, to make the tucked gulmpes as illustrated.

Popular Waists.
The white blouse, with rose colored dots embroidered throughout, is one of the popular waists, and equally well liked is the waist in white, with bands of colored embroidery reaching from the collar to the belt. Many of the new waists show no yoke at all, nor is the genuine feature prominent.



The Sheath Skirt.
As for the exaggerated sheath skirt, it is entirely out of place on the street, and those who persist in wearing it will entail serious consequences on themselves from public opinion, active in its consideration of the style.

Gray is Worn.
Gray is much worn, though not heralded color. The paler shades such as pearl and silver, are the favored tones, and, as a rule, gowns of this dainty color show a relief by way of contrasting trimming.

The New Top Coat.
Among the smart models shown for a service coat is one of thin tweed in a two-toned stripe of gendarme blue.

Arrival of Cretonne Ribbon.
The latest recruit to the ranks of things cretonne is the cretonne ribbon. This comes in a very wide width.

THREE BANZAIS!



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

GOLCONDA FOUND IN THE CANAL ZONE.

Commissioner Collins, of Washington, D. C., Says Life Is Pleasant and Living Economical at Colon—Indians Trade in Gold Nuggets—Gambling Not Permitted—All American Games Pursued as Outdoor Sports.

New York City.—After spending fourteen months on an investigation along the canal zone regarding the allegations that have been brought against certain officials in the employ of the Canal Commission, J. H. Collins returned from Colon, on route for Washington, D. C., to make his report. He declined to discuss it before submitting it to the authorities.

Mr. Collins said last month was a record one for the amount of money sent to the United States by men employed along the canal. He found them all in good spirits and fond of baseball, bowling, tennis, rowing, and all kinds of healthy outdoor sports. Gambling is not popular nor drinking to any extent. Mr. Collins found, and this had been so marked during the last year that many of the saloon and gambling house proprietors in Colon and Panama have closed up and gone to pastures new.

The health of the employes as a whole was good, he said, and the labor conditions at the present time satisfactory. Excellent food at cost price is sent down by the Canal Commission twice a week for the employes and their families.

"Just before leaving Panama," said Mr. Collins, "I met Baron von Tuber. He was sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to study the conditions of the San Blas Indians, who live in the interior of the Republic of Panama, about seventy miles up the coast on the Pacific side. He told some of the most

thrilling adventures I have ever heard. His companions, two American boys, were killed by the Indians last January.

"The Baron described the San Blas country as being very rich and the natives warlike. He was certain there is plenty of gold back in the mountains, as the Indians traded for merchandise in gold nuggets, which had evidently been washed down some mountain stream. He said that the difficulties to be encountered in the San Blas country were very great, as there were no roads at all, the only means of travel being by canoes and navigating tortuous waterways, where an exploring party could be easily ambushed. In addition to the Indians there was the malignant black-water fever to be contended with.

"The Baron is making monthly expeditions into the San Blas country on behalf of the Panama Government to teach the natives how to get rid of the swarms of locusts that destroy their crops. He stays in as long as his provisions last. He is accompanied by his brother, a Heidelberg student. The Baron said it would be perilous for any white man to attempt to reach the mountains in search of the gold, as the natives have never allowed any strangers to penetrate into the interior. He was only there on sufferance, and had to be always on the alert. Their country is rich in coal and all kinds of minerals."

JAPAN'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

The Reception of the American Fleet Was Elaborate and Perfectly Carried Out.

Tokio, Japan.—The reception accorded the American Atlantic fleet by the Government and people of Japan is conceded by the American naval officers to be the heartiest and most perfectly carried out of the many receptions received by the fleet since it sailed from Hampton Roads. Rear-Admiral Sperry said that he was utterly unable to say how it had been accomplished, but that the welcome given the fleet and its officers and men here had been so carefully planned and carried out to the most minute details that lasting impression has been stamped upon the mind of every American who has witnessed it.

It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the Japanese. The American officers and sailors are already beginning to understand the fact that the evident desire on the part of the Japanese for the friendship of America is not founded upon opportunism, but finds its source in a sincere wish to show that such friendship, at least on the part of the Japanese, has existed always, and that this visit of the

fleet has merely afforded the Japanese an opportunity for that expression.

Admiral Sperry was received at the imperial palace. On the next day the admirals and captains of the fleet were the guests of the Emperor at the palace. Admiral Sperry conveyed to the Emperor a message from President Roosevelt. This message breathes a spirit of friendship and sympathy and expresses keen expressions of the traditional friendship between the two nations and an earnest wish for the strengthening and continuance of the friendly relations of the past.

Three thousand sailors from the American fleet were granted shore liberty daily, and it is remarkable that notwithstanding their long confinement aboard ship not a single difficulty has been reported, bearing out the statement of Admiral Sperry, made in one of his speeches here, that the American sailor of to-day is the result of that development and education which Japan is seeking in every department of her national life.

FORTY FOOT FOSSIL FOUND.

Complete Tyrannosaurus Rex Now For American Natural History Museum.

New York City.—Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, received word from Great Falls, Minn., that a research party from the museum, headed by Bartram Brown, had discovered part of the skeleton of the Tyrannosaurus rex, a prehistoric animal in the Bad Lands several miles south of Glasgow, Minn.

The fossil, which is forty feet long and twenty-two feet high, has a perfect skull, an entire set of ribs, back bone and hip girdle and practically supplements the specimen discovered in the same section in 1902.

Ever since the first fossil of the "king of the reptiles," as the Tyrannosaurus rex is called, was found, research parties from the American Museum have been searching through the Bad Lands for a specimen that would complete the missing parts. The first fossil had good hind limbs but incomplete back bones. Dr. Osborn said that he believed the two specimens were about the same size and that the museum will now be enabled to mount the animal complete.

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Nebraska University Orders Girls to Go Bareheaded.
Lincoln, Neb.—The State University senate adopted a rule forbidding young women students to wear hats in classrooms. The order was made necessary by feminine headgear which had grown so large that it not only had the capacity of the classrooms but interfered with recitations. Another rule adopted prohibits students indulging in shirt-tail parades or kidnaping class officers to break up social gatherings, on penalty of immediate expulsion.

Shirt Sleeves For Church, Says Bishop Hamilton to Ministers.
Boston, Mass.—Bishop John W. Hamilton, formerly of California, speaking to Methodist ministers of the immigrant and how he should be assimilated, said: "I return to New England and I find a new New England. I tell you to gather them into the churches. Break down your prejudices, social barriers. They will come in if you want them. Get down to shirt sleeves and make a pair of them the Methodist church's coat of arms."

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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You can adjust the OLIVER to any reasonable space—you can write on any reasonable size or thickness of paper, right out to the very edge, without the aid of any expensive attachment or special skill, and your work will be neat appearing, legible and clear.

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