SHOTGUN POLITICS IN THE SOUTH. WHITEWASH POLICY IN THE NORTH.

WHO IS JONES?

Toledo's Mayor Answers the Question in Characteristic Fashion.

ODD POLITICAL PAPER.

Furnishes an Autobiographical Sketch as Campaign Literature.

Toledo, O., Sept. 1.—An important campaign document will be issued to-morrow in the interest of Mayor Jones, independent Gubernatorial candidate. It is entitled, "Who Is Jones?" and in part is as follows:

"Samuel M. Jones was born August 3, 1846, near the village of Bedd Gellert, Caernarvonshire, North Wales. His parents emigrated to America when he was three years old, settling in Lewis County, New York. The boy was set to work at a very early age. His first employment was that of doing chores on a farm. He was enabled to get some schooling during the Winter months, but all told this schooling did not amount to more than thirty months.

"At eighteen he set out for the oil regions and was variously employed as a driller, pumper, tool dresser and pipe liner. During 1892 and 1893 he invented some simple but valuable improvements in oil well appliances, and in 1894 he began the manufacture of these in Toledo under the firm name of the Acme Sucker Rod Company.

"It was at this time that Mr. Jones had his first awakening as to the conditions of the poor. A scale of wages was therefore made higher than that paid to employes in any other factory in this industry. Subsequently a fifty-hour week was given and 22½ cents an hour was made the minimum for unskilled labor. A five per cent Christmas dividend on earnings for the year is now paid, and a week's vacation with pay is given to every employe. From the first Mr. Jones sought to break down the spirit of social caste by getting together the working men and people in other walks of life in meetings and on boat excursions. He posted in his factory the golden rule as a substitute for the usual yard-long string of rules with penalties for infraction. In employing new men the ordinary business rule of inquiry into every man's history was abolished and the newcomer was taken in simply as a man and a brother. A plot of ground adjoining the factory was filled in, improved and turned into a park, public meeting place and children's playground.

"This is the famous Golden Rule Park, where at any time you may see groups of happy children, and on Sundays, during the warm months, gatherings that assemble to hear prominent lecturers brought from all parts of the country. This has now been supplemented by Golden Rule Hall, in the factory building, where all sorts of meetings are held.

"About three years ago Mr. Jones determined to break away from the twelve-hour plan of drilling oil wells usual in the oil regions, and adopted the eight-hour system. He also adopted the scale of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour for drillers and thirty cents per hour for tool dressers. As he says, 'It costs a little more, but the effect of it is to give two more men a job on each well, to grant to two little families the right to live decently, to elevate the lives of six men at every well, by transforming drudgery into a reasonable task.'

"Once in office, he sought to be the Mayor of all the people and refused to administer the office in the interest of any party, sect, clique or clan. On his recommendation and through his efforts the Police Department adopted the eight-hour day and the merit system of civil service, and substituted canes for the patrolmen's clubs. Through his recommendation the eight-hour day was subsequently extended to the Water Works Department. He sought to get for the city a municipal electric lighting and a fuel gas plant, and stood out squarely against the granting or extension of franchises to private enterprises.

"He advocated the abandonment of the contract system on all public work, the compilation and publication of the city directory by the municipality, larger appriations for public parks, appropriations for music in the parks, and the establishment of playgrounds and of public baths. He also recommended the abolition of the veto power and the substitution of the referendum to the people on all questions."

REPORTS OF YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST CONFIRMED.

Soldiers Not Yet Attacked—Army Department Takes Necessary Precautions.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Press reports of an outbreak of yellow fever at Key West were confirmed by the surgeons of the army this morning. At noon orders were telegraphed to Colonel Royal T. Frank, in command of the Department of the Gulf, to promptly remove the troops at that point to a more northern station.

Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, was suggested by General Miles as a good place because of its abundant accommodations.

Assistant Surgeon Eve reported to the department this morning that there were four well defined cases in Key West, but none among the soldiers. The troops now within the zone of danger from this new outbreak are Batteries N and B, of the First Artillery.

Fort McPherson is on high ground and a healthful location, with quarters for two thousand men.

FRANCE'S MANOEUVRES HAVE BEEN ABANDONED.

The Minister of War Gives Typhoid Fever Epidemic as the Reason for His Action.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has announced that the grand manoeuvres planned for the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps have been abandoned, owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever.

Garrison manoeuvres have been substituted for the larger military movements at first contemplated.

HELD FOR HIGH TREASON.

Twenty-nine Men Accused of Conspiring to Kill King Milan.

Belgrade, Sept. 1.—The preliminary inquiry into the attempt in July last by Gjura Knezevic, a Bosnian, to assassinate former King Milan of Servia, was finished to-day.

Sixteen persons were liberated. Twenty-nine others, including Zanschamovics, editor of the Radical organ Odjek Atza, were charged with high treason, and ten others were committed for trial on the charge of lese-majeste.

Anti-Doolingites Have a Demonstration.

The friends of John J. O'Brien, who is contesting the Tammany leadership of Peter J. Dooling in the Thirteenth Assembly District, turned out in force last night and paraded through the district with music and fireworks. About 1,000 men were in line.

Accused of Selling Worthless Stock.

William M. Robbins, of Yonkers, a mining engineer, who had been locked up in the Tombs for several days, was taken to Newark, N. J., yesterday. C. Edwin McCraith, New Jersey agent of the Empire Life Insurance Company, charges Robbins with having swindled him out of $200 three years ago by inducing him to invest in worthless mining stock.

Killed by a Fall from a Pole.

Henry Kline, while painting a trolley pole in Washington avenue, Newark, N. J., yesterday, got an electric shock which caused him to fall from his perch to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. His skull was crushed and he died in a few minutes.

Unsurpassed Route to Kansas City.

Lackawanna train leaves New York 10 each morning, arriving Kansas City 8:30 next evening; best accommodations. Inquire 429 Broadway.

ROOSEVELT HOLDS CANAL OFFICIALS BLAMELESS.

Declares No Evidence Could Be Found Upon Which They Could Even Be Suspected of Corruption in Office.

Then Admits There Was Plenty of Room for Improvement in the Methods of Administration Employed on Work.

Assures Farmers the Canal Now Is Conducted with Economy and Skill Never Known in Its Previous History.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 1.—"Canals and their management" was the keynote of Governor Roosevelt's speech to 10,000 Jefferson County farmers at the fair grounds this afternoon.

Governor Roosevelt arrived here this morning from Little Valley, and while here was the guest of Senator Elon R. Brown, who introduced him at the fair grounds. In part the Governor said:

"You all remember the very ugly accusations about the canal management last year—accusations not merely of slackness, of inefficiency, of improper intrusion of politics into the management of the canals, but accusations of downright corruption in the grossest form. When I took office I looked carefully into the question, and I found it had three sides.

"There was, first of all, a question as to whether the contractors had done their work in certain cases with such slovenliness as to warrant our refusing to pay them. I became convinced that in certain instances, at least, this was true. In such cases Comptroller Morgan has refused to pay. The Attorney-General, for his part, has been keenly alert to the interests of the State.

Probed for Corruption.

"Secondly, there came the question as to whether or not any State officials, and, in particular, the then State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, had been guilty of any criminal misconduct; whether there was any testimony against them which would warrant an attempt to secure their conviction for malfeasance in office. This was, of course, a legal question."

Governor Roosevelt then referred to his appointment of two Democratic lawyers, who found nothing had been done to warrant any action against any public official.

"In short," said the Governor, "the whole charge that there had been criminal misconduct on the part of any of the high canal officials fell."

The Governor then spoke of the third aspect of the case as to whether or not, even if there had been no criminal mismanagement and no corruption among high officials, the canals had been so handled in point of economy and efficiency as to leave no room for a chance for the better. On this subject he said:

"Now, I have been perfectly frank in telling you that I think the charges of corruption were baseless and were discreditable in the highest degree to those making them. I will be equally frank in telling you that I do not think that the canal management had been what it ought to have been. And in particular I came to the conclusion that political consideration had sometimes been given an undesirable prominence.

Found Room for Improvement.

"I found that during the four years before I took office the canals had been distinctly better managed than during the antecedent eight years, but I became convinced that there was much room for improvement. After careful thought I deemed it best to put in control of the canals a man who had not taken a very prominent part in politics."

Governor Roosevelt here told of his appointment of Mr. Partridge, and praised him for following out his policy consistently and unflinchingly.

"Not a piece of work," said the Governor, "has been undertaken unless the needs of the State demanded it. Not a man has been appointed or employed unless thoroughly competent. No political influence has been able to secure the doing of a single piece of work. The canal officials never have asked the Legislature for money with which to do work that was not needed. On the contrary, their voices have always been raised in favor of strict economy. Not only has the recent work been done better than ever before, but more cheaply than ever before. Under the old system, Colonel Partridge found, it had been the custom to anticipate appropriations and to pay for each year's work in part out of the appropriation for the approaching year. This undesirable custom has been broken.

Running Expenses Reduced.

"While we have known the most prosperous canal season of recent years the expenses of administering the department are so reduced that when the new fiscal year comes on October 1 there will be no deficit to be met by the incoming appropriation. One of the best things the last Legislature did was to pass the White Civil Service bill and the principles of civil service reform—that is, the principle of employing a man only because he is needed and because he can best do the work, and of retaining him so long as he does that work well, must be applied to the Canal Department.

"Of one thing you may rest assured. There will be no corruption in either department while Messrs. Bond and Partridge have control, and if corruption should by chance creep in not all the influence in the State could save the wrongdoer from instant punishment when once his offence is discovered."

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERVIEW WITH DEWEY IN TO-MORROW'S JOURNAL.

The Admiral talks to J. C. Hemment, the Journal's noted photographer, on the deck of the Olympia. Mr. Hemment snaps the Admiral as he speaks in various characteristic attitudes.

Maloney Wants Wife to Find Him.

Cornelius Maloney, aged sixty, who came from Ireland twenty-eight years ago, is waiting at the Charities Department until his wife comes and finds him. Maloney lives in Brooklyn, but doesn't know his own address. He became confused yesterday by the intricacies of the Manhattan trolley system, got lost and appealed to the Eldridge Street Police Station for help to get back to his family. At the Essex Market Court he was committed to the Charities Department until his wife claims him.

Tammany Again Ignores McCullagh.

Tammany Hall has filed no list of candidates for Deputy Superintendents of Elections with Superintendent McCullagh. In all the other boroughs the Democrats sent in lists. The Democratic list for Queens was filed by Leader Madden on Wednesday.

RIFLES MAY DECIDE KENTUCKY'S VOTE.

William E. Goebel, Who Is Stirring Up Kentucky Politics.

Goebel's Threat to Remove Election Commissioners Likely to Provoke Serious Trouble in the Blue Grass State—Voters Will Arm.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1.—There will be a Winchester rifle election in Kentucky this Fall, if the line of policy decided upon by the Republicans and the bolting Democrats is carried out.

Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee for Governor, has decided to remove three hundred election commissioners in the State during the next week, under the claim that their terms expired September 1. The Republicans and Brown Democrats declare that if Goebel carries out this policy it means that he intends to steal the State. In that event their policy will be a sensational one.

Squads of 100 prominent citizens will go to the polls armed with Winchester rifles and shot guns to preserve order and see that there is a fair count. They will demand that they be allowed representation in the booths, and if this is denied them they will see to it that no ballot boxes are looted.

Some of the most prominent men in Louisville offered to-day to go to the polls with Winchesters. The president of the largest trust company in Louisville said that he was ready to shoulder his Winchester rifle and march to the polls to see that there is a fair count.

MURAT HALSTEAD NEARLY MOBBED.

Cries "Traitor!" in Church on Hearing a Letter Read.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1.—It will be a long time before Murat Halstead forgets his experience with the anti-expansionists of this city. He had been invited to lecture before the Economic Club, and last night addressed that body in the Vine Street Congregational Church, where what was to have been a mild discussion of the Philippine policy ended in a vehement row. The club, the pastor and the congregation have been foremost here in the anti-expansion sentiment. Several hundred persons, among them many women, were present.

At the close of Mr. Halstead's address the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, pastor of the church, made a reply which several times called out lively demonstrations from the respective supporters of Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Halstead.

Secretary Danzinger, of the Single Tax Club, asked permission to read a letter he said he had received from a Cincinnati soldier who had served in the Philippines. He was interrupted several times, but refused to give way, and finally finished reading the document.

Vicious Attack on Otis.

The letter violently attacks Otis for his "idiotic and blundering" policy. The author, whose name is suppressed, says:

"Otis is ruling; he is absolute monarch; he is unreasonable and tyrannical. No person except those who owe their positions to him and those who share spoils with him has a good word for him or his administration. Business here is at a standstill. The import duties are the same Spain levied on foreign goods. This ruins commerce without adding to the income of the country. Natives see that America is just as bad as Spain; that they are as much oppressed and overtaxed by us as by the Spaniards. Besides the incompetency shown in the administration of affairs here there are all sorts of robberies reported in the Custom House."

The reading caused a sensation.

"Who did you say wrote that letter?" Mr. Halstead asked.

"He is one of our own citizens and he went out as a soldier from this city," was the reply.

"The man who would utter such sentiments as those is a traitor to his country," said Mr. Halstead.

"Well, those are my sentiments," was the angry rejoinder that raised the excitement still higher.

"Yes, and they are the sentiments of the majority of the people who are here," added Dr. Longstreet, the single tax advocate, who was excited. "They are my sentiments."

"They are traitorous," Mr. Halstead repeated.

Almost Came to Blows.

Dr. Longstreet grew angry at this and advanced threateningly down the aisle toward Mr. Halstead.

"Do you mean to insinuate——," he demanded vociferously, in a question that was lost in the cries around them.

Mr. Halstead declared he did not propose to argue personal questions.

A Mr. Davis began an excited argument with the doctor, and for a moment pandemonium prevailed. It looked as if blows would be struck, and some persons climbed on chairs to see. The women began a rush for the door, some of them panic-stricken. Mr. Davis's vigorous denunciation of Dr. Longstreet was cut short by several persons forcing them apart.

While the excitement was still prevailing Mr. Halstead quietly withdrew from the building and went home. The excitement was over in a few minutes, without physical injury to any one. Mr. Halstead, in speaking to-day of his experience, said: "I agreed to speak on condition that if a discussion followed I should be allowed fifteen minutes to answer, but the whole crowd began asking foolish questions. I answered in good humor till some one made that remark. Then I called him a traitor. He is a damned, black-hearted traitor. I shall be older than I am now if I fail to warm up on a thing like that. I think the soldier whose letter was read never was baptized on the firing line. He must have been a clerk."

"FILIPINOS MUST BE WHIPPED."—GEN. FUNSTON.

Not Until Then Will There Be Peace in the Philippines—Cavalry Would Do It.

Manila, Sept. 1.—Of the troops about to return to the United States, the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week.

General Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the General's regiment. General Funston has undergone an operation necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with General Gomez.

In the course of an interview General Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but inasmuch as there is fighting he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future, he said:

"The only solution of the problem will be a thorough whipping of the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a large scale in the Autumn we will scatter them into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to the pursuits of peace.

"Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona."

CHEAP LABOR DAY EXCURSION.

New York to Niagara Falls and Return for $8.00 on Lackawanna Railroad.

The Lackawanna Railroad offers to the public a rare opportunity for an enjoyable Labor Day. Tickets from New York to Niagara Falls and return will be sold on September 2 and 3 at a rate of $8 for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return to and including September 6. For further information apply at 429 Broadway.

SHEEHAN IS IN THE FIGHT TO STAY

So Is Croker, Says His Private Secretary, T. F. Smith.

DENIALS OF BACK DOWN

No Threat Made to Force Croker to Show His Hand in the Ramapo Job.

John C. Sheehan yesterday issued a formal statement in which he brands as preposterous the report that the fight in the Ninth District has been called off because he had threatened to force Mr. Croker to show his hand in the Ramapo job by offering resolutions at the Tammany Hall General Committee meeting denouncing that job. Mr. Sheehan's statement is as follows:

I have not hesitated to denounce the Ramapo steal; the morning after the matter became public I said that I was decidedly opposed to it, which statement was based upon the knowledge I acquired in regard to the water supply of this city when connected with the Aqueduct Commission some years ago. I then believed the city would have an abundant supply of water for the next twenty or thirty and I so believe now.

This Ramapo job is the most outrageous and brazen attempt ever made to plunder the people of New York, and the press of this city is deserving of the highest praise and has earned the gratitude of all classes of our citizens who believe in the honest administration of public affairs for giving a finishing blow to this job.

I attended the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee on Tuesday evening last, and if I had intended to introduce a resolution denouncing the Ramapo job I certainly would have done so, as I am satisfied that the rank and file of Tammany, as well as Democratic voters of the city generally, are lined up against the steal. No proposition has been made to me with the view of Mr. Goodwin being "called off" in the Ninth Assembly District.

In common with a large majority of the members of the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth District, I want Mr. Goodwin to remain "in the race," otherwise the Democratic voters of the district would not have the opportunity they welcome to crush out with their votes, and so give emphasis to the bitter resentment they feel against outside interference, and the autocratic dictation in matters concerning home affairs.

The people of the Ninth District will show by their votes, September 19, that they have no use for slanderous bagrates, public plunderers and Ramapo raiders.

Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary, who is a leading spirit in the revolt against Sheehan, said last night that the fight in the Ninth District would be waged to the bitter end. The anti-Sheehan faction's certificate having been recognized by the Supreme Court as the regular one, he said, there would be no backdown in the attitude of the men who wish the people of the district to choose a leader who is really their choice, and not the mouthpiece of a faction.

Six Hundred Miners Drowned.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.—Six hundred lives were lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, Island of Shikoku.

SINGLE TAX PLAN WORKS PERFECTLY.

Bolton Hall Shares Realty Profits with His Tenants.

BIG DIVIDENDS PAID.

Experiment Lasts Four Months, the Lowest Amount Given Out Being $75.

William H. Scott and Bolton Hall are both single-taxers. They are associated in the practice of law and in the real estate business at No. 111 Broadway. Both are men of means. Mr. Hall is a son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, and recently got much of his father's estate. Mr. Scott, too, is a collector of rents from houses which he owns in this city. They have had frequent talks on the anomalous position in which their wealth placed them. Like all followers of Henry George they believe all the income from land belongs to the people, and yet every month they collect "unearned increment" from numerous tenants.

About a year ago Mr. Scott proposed, as a relief to the situation, to make an experiment along single tax lines with the tenants of some houses which Mr. Hall owns. The houses were at Nos. 223 to 231 Reid avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Scott called a meeting of the tenants and explained his plan to them. He proposed to value the buildings at ten times their proper rent when occupied by tenants, which would amount to $8,000 each for the single houses and $14,000 for the double ones.

As his share, Mr. Hall was to receive 5 per cent upon the total sum annually, and pay all interest upon any mortgages there might be on the property, together with taxes, repairs and insurance. The balance, at the end of the year, was to be divided among the tenants proportionately to the rent they paid.

A committee of two was to be elected by the tenants, whom Mr. Hall would consult before making any important repairs or doing anything that might lessen the income from the buildings.

"While we believe in co-operation as a principal," said Mr. Scott to the tenants, "we are proposing this scheme merely as a matter of business. Vacancies and repairs are largely under the control of tenants. If you choose to look to our common interest, I am willing to have you participate with us in our profits as landlords. The tenants gladly accepted the proposition and it was in operation for four months. Its success surpassed the highest expectations of its originators. Last May the property was sold, and the purchaser did not care to continue the arrangement, so yesterday a dividend for four months was declared to each tenant by Mr. Scott and Mr. Hall. The smallest check mailed to any tenant was for $75. Mr. Hall is very enthusiastic about the success of the co-operative rent scheme.

"I found," he said yesterday, "that it was no longer necessary for me to pay commissions to real estate agents for filling vacant houses. My tenants did all that for me. They kept the houses filled with good, respectable persons. They took better care of the property and did not ask for any unnecessary repairs."

So pleased was Mr. Scott with the result of the experiment that he now is collecting rents from flats which he owns in Harlem on exactly the same principle. He refused to state the street and numbers yesterday, fearing, he said, that it might embarrass the working of the scheme by doing so.

FIVE DROWNED WHILE AN ANGLER SWEARS.

They Are Caught in the Deadly Tide off Black Rock.

HE PULLS IN HIS LINES.

Two Rescuers Shout at Him, but He Stares Angrily and Rows Away.

Bridgeport, Sept. 1.—Five persons were drowned at Black Rock, in front of the Episcopal Chapel of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, at 11 o'clock this morning. They were:

MIDDLEBROOK, ELIJAH, forty-six years old.

MIDDLEBROOK, MARY C., fourteen, his daughter.

HITT, FLORENCE, fourteen.

HITT, ETHEL, eleven.

KOHLER, TONY, thirteen.

The Middlebrooks were of Long Hill, the Hitts of Bridgeport, Kohler of Tashua, and none knew that the tide at Black Rock flows with a force that the strongest swimmers can scarcely resist.

None knew how to swim. They had come there, following Mrs. Middlebrook, her son Robert, Fred Kohler and his sister. These left the others in the water and went far away from them on the beach to cook a dinner. Fred returned to the bathers.

A fisherman in a boat saw them. The tide was flowing out swiftly. It came from Ash Creek in a rush. Ethel Hitt tried and sank. Her companions ran to her and were caught. They struggled, they fought desperately, they lost their heads. The fisherman remained in his boat immovable as a milestone.

Fred Kohler, twenty-five years of age, freed himself and ran to the shore crying for help. A young woman, Miss Mary Dewey, hastened to the village. She saw two men who were campers-out on the way and told the news to them. They disappeared. She found Timothy Connelly and Frank O'Hara, of Bridgeport, willing to listen to her, and they ran to the beach as fast as they could. They saw a head disappearing in the waves and jumped in.

They yelled at the fisherman. He was pulling in his lines. He looked at the newcomers angrily, swore, and rowed away. The head that was disappearing was that of Florence Hitt. Connelly and O'Hara carried her to the shore and tried to revive her, but in vain.

Dennis Barry jumped into the water and caught Ethel Hitt, lifeless also. Connelly and O'Hara found the bodies of Middlebrook, of his daughter and of Tony Kohler. They found them in alternate efforts, one carrying a burden to the shore while the other searched.

They placed the five bodies in a line in the vestibule of the chapel. Lewis C. Hitt, father of Ethel and Florence Hitt, arrived; then came in a crowd of the villagers and the sons of Elijah Middlebrook, his wife and the sisters of Tony Kohler.

Mr. Hitt gazed into vacancy, tried to speak, and fell to his knees, sobbing. The other relatives of the drowned, in a circle around them, knelt also. The villagers retired to a distance, in grave sympathy, and prayed. The scene had a grandly impressive sadness.

Strangers whispered details. Mr. Middlebrook had come from Long Hill in a wagon with his family to Bridgeport and invited Mrs. Hitt and her daughters to come with them to Black Rock. Mrs. Hitt, detained by her work at home, had refused.

They were happier than ever—it seemed to Mrs. Hitt—in that wagon. The sun was bright, every one was well and Mr. Middlebrook led the gayety with his odd tales and fables. There was no presentiment in any one's mind, apparently, other than of the clambake that Mrs. Middlebrook would cook. It was her secret and her pride. They talked of it, they talked of the water and the bathing.

THE GEO. W. CHILDS GENEROUSLY GOOD. 5¢ CIGARS THAT HAVE BEEN SOLD,

IF PLACED END TO END WOULD REACH FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO NEARLY 10 TIMES.

HARBURGER, HOMAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS.

Success is the final test of quality. An article with little merit may succeed for a time, but not for a long time. The fact that the Childs Cigar has in five years grown to be the most successful 5c. cigar in America is proof of its quality. You can clinch the argument and know its quality for yourself by trying it. Stop smoking 10c. cigars for a day and try this 5c. cigar.

The name "Childs" is stamped on each cigar.

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., Distributers.