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FABRIC—Splendid durable mixtures and plain colors; MODELS—Swagger tailored, big and roomy. Some with the popular loose Chesterfield back, others with belts. Strongly lined, convertible collars, giving you practically two overcoats in one. Carefully tailored, excellent workmanship—a coat for every purpose, most attractive yet serviceable.

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Furs for Women—Waists, Silk Petticoats—Clothes for all the family—Useful Xmas giving made easy at the Upstairs Credit Store. Come and shop in privacy.

Advertisement for Butler's credit system, featuring a logo and the text 'Butler's WHERE CREDIT EQUALS CASH' and 'The Step That Saves You Money'.

1107 MAIN STREET.

Advertisement for a telephone, featuring an illustration of an elderly man with a long white beard and a telephone receiver to his ear. Text includes 'A GIFT THAT LASTS The Whole Year Round— A TELEPHONE! Have You a Telephone in Your Home?'.

JOHN T. MILLIKEN, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF LAWYER A. T. PATRICK



St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5—John T. Milliken, the wealthy brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William M. Rice and now pardoned, is not in sympathy with Patrick's expressed determination to make a fight for the control of Rice's millions under a will which has been legally declared a forgery. Mr. Milliken spent much money in the effort to get Patrick free, and he says any effort to open the will case would be "suicidal."

On Second Thought

By Jay E. House

Mr. Rockefeller seems concerned only with the fact that the police catch him. He doesn't complain that they set up too late at night.

A boy has the best time. Next to a boy, a second wife has the best time.

Nothing will hurt you much if you do it in moderation.

If it is the first baby the husband wheels it down town. If it is the second, third or fourth baby, the wife wheels it.

What, by the way, has become of the old fashioned school teacher who "whipped"?

Like a rich man's wealth, the amount of money a ball player picks up after making a home run always is greatly exaggerated.

There are bars and bars, including the one who says he "didn't sleep a wink last night."

A man objects less to be used as a wall post than he does to being used as a walling post.

After the attorneys get their share the estate is divided between the heirs mentioned in the will.

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an assault upon another it is a crime against the state."

INITIATING A CONSTITUTION.—Recently in Indiana the Legislature attempted to formulate a new constitution and submit it to the people for their adoption at general election. Suit was brought by a taxpayer to enjoin the election officers from proceeding with the election on the ground that the Legislature had exceeded its power in the premises, regardless of whether the constitution then submitted was entirely new, or merely an amendment of the old. The adherents of the act of the Legislature contended that by section 1, article 4, of the Constitution, declaring that "the legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the General Assembly," the Legislature obtained its power to initiate, frame, and submit to the people the new constitution for their approval; but the Supreme Court of the State held that legislative power or authority was not fundamental or organic power, that it was an authority under and by the Constitution of the state giving the Legislature power to attend to the details of government in the enactment of all appropriate statutes for the well-being of the people, not including changes in the Constitution, but that the power to conduct such proceedings rests in the people alone, who may exercise their right in general convention or otherwise. Ellingham vs. Dye, 98 Northeastern Reporter, 1.

NO RELIEF FOR DESECRATING GRAVES.—Woodbridge vs. Smith, 147 Southwestern Reporter, 1912, is an action to enjoin the disturbance of a burying ground. Plaintiffs are descendants of certain deceased persons who are buried on a tract of ground now owned by defendant, who purchased through descendants of the deceased persons, and who holds a deed without reservation as to the burial ground. The petition charges that the graves on this ground have been inclosed with fences during all the time since the burial of the bodies, but that now defendants have removed the fences and turned the burial ground into a pasture and that it is used by defendant as a hog lot. Plaintiffs state that if they are not permitted to erect a wall or fence inclosing the graves and the defendant is allowed to remove the fences, the graves will be unprotected and exposed to the ravages and desecration of hogs and other live stock. The Supreme Court of Missouri very reluctantly refuses an injunction placing their decision on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to show that the burying ground was dedicated to the public as a public graveyard and that no prescriptive right is shown in plaintiffs to use the land as a burying ground. The court concludes, "The bill in this case avers that defendant has denied plaintiffs all rights, except the right to remove the bodies. Of this right they had better avail themselves. To them it may seem harsh that they cannot be permitted to inclose the graves of their forefathers, to the end that their dust might rest in peace. So it seems harsh to us, but the harshness is not of our making. Defendant is standing upon the cold law and that we must give him if he asks and insists. It is not the humane idea which adjudicates the rights here involved, but the cold law as demanded by defendant. Under the law we see no remedy for plaintiffs and we regret we say so." Judgment for defendant is affirmed.

COUGHING AT NIGHT

One bad cough can keep the whole family awake at night. Phil Diorneau, Schaffer, Mich., says: "I could not sleep on account of a bad cough, and I was very weak. I used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and soon the cough left and I slept soundly all night." F. B. Brill, Stratford Avenue and Sixth Street.—Adv. * 135

CASES OF INTEREST

JUDICIAL NOTICE OF CLOUDS.—It was held by the Supreme Court of Missouri in a recent burglary case, State vs. Howard, 147 Southwestern Reporter, 95, where it was sought to discredit the testimony of witnesses who claimed to have seen defendant running from the burglarized building by showing that the moon was low and the morning in question cloudy, and therefore must have been rather dark, that judicial notice could not be taken of the existence of clouds in the sky at any given time.

DISCOVERY.—In Wilson vs. New England Navigation Co., 197 Federal Reporter, 88, it was held by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York that a federal court may, under the New York statutes, require the defendant in an action by a servant for personal injury alleged to have been caused by a defective appliance to produce such appliance for plaintiff's inspection, which is in the nature of a discovery, saying that "to deny the motion for inspection might enable the defendant not only to prevent the plaintiff from proving his case, if he has one, but would put him in a position where he might never find out or satisfy the court that he had any case to prove."

CONFLICTING DECISIONS ON LABOR QUESTION.—A question of importance to labor organizations as well as to every workman, has lately been passed upon by the highest tribunals of two states, nearly identical in terms, each making it a criminal act to coerce any person to enter into any agreement not to join or to become a member of any labor organization as a condition of such person securing employment or continuing in his employment, have been passed upon, and we are confronted with the anomalous situation of one statute being upheld and the other declared unconstitutional. Section 5097, R. L. of 1905, Minnesota, is declared invalid in State ex rel. Smith vs. Daniels, 136 Northeastern Reporter, 564, because it violates Const. U. S. Amend. 14, prohibiting any state from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; the court holding that the liberty and right of property thereby protected include the employer's right to contract for the purchase of labor. The court follows the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Adair vs. United States, 25 Sup. Ct. 277, wherein the court held that an act of Congress similar to the statute here involved was an invasion of personal liberty, as well as of the right of property and unenforceable. The conclusion is that the criminal complaint states no cause of action and therefore defendant is discharged. The other statute recently constructed is Gen. St. of Kansas 1909, § 4674, 4675. The case is State vs. Coppage, 135 Pacific Reporter, 8. The Supreme Court of Kansas differs with the Supreme Court of Minnesota, notwithstanding both statutes are practically the same. The court holds that an employer has no inherent right to coerce an employe to enter into such a contract, and so the Legislature, deeming such coercion against public policy, violated no constitutional rights of employes in the enactment of the statute. This court considers the Minnesota decision and concludes that the Adair Case did not support it and has no application to the case at bar. The conviction is affirmed. The court says: "The state has the right to protect the freedom and independence of employes from any encroachment thereon and make such encroachment a criminal offense whenever in the judgment of the Legislature such encroachment constitutes a wrong upon the public generally, as when one makes

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It's One of Our Regular Coats which we are selling at from \$15 upward. It's made of an imported plaid back fabric and it has all the style, elegance and service-giving quality of the finest tailored garment.

But this is only one of a stock of many thousand Overcoats, every one of which is an equally great value; every one of which is a splendid example of the best possible achievement in overcoat making.

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And this applies not only to overcoats but to all our other clothing as well. Every garment is strictly all wool and hand tailored.

You can buy this unexcelled clothing for about one-third less than our usual prices. But even if you paid our regular prices you'd still get it for much less than the same grades would cost in any other store in Bridgeport.

SUITS \$12.50 TO \$25.00 OVERCOATS \$12.50 TO \$27.50 TROUSERS \$2.00 UP

951 MAIN ST. Between John and Bank Sts. "Home of Rogers Clothes"



Advertisement for Butter Krust Bread, featuring a checkered border and the text 'BUY Butter Krust BREAD Because It Is BEST' and 'SODERHOLM 445 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE TRY OUR SNOWFLAKE BISCUIT'.

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