

VOTED TO BOYCOTT

TRADES ASSEMBLY ENDORSES ACTION OF CARPENTERS' UNION.

By a Close Vote the Trades Assembly Declares the Marshall-Wells Building Unfair—Officers for the Enforcing Term Are Elected—G. M. Davis Is Elected President—Other Labor Notes of Interest.

The features at the semi-annual meeting of the Duluth Federated Trades Assembly last Friday was the discussion, and subsequent endorsement, of the carpenters' boycott of the Marshall-Wells building, and the election of officers for the ensuing six months. The action of the carpenters' union has now been endorsed by both of the local central labor bodies, but the trades assembly did not endorse the boycott without much consideration.

G. M. Davis was elected president; Henry Dworschak, vice president; Gus Winberg, recording secretary; A. Fider, financial secretary; William Tunell, treasurer; Jesse Walker, sergeant-at-arms; Otto Gross, reading clerk; and C. W. F. Hogg, John Paulson and W. L. Heywood were selected trustees.

The discussion of the boycott against the Marshall-Wells building was brought about by a motion, which prevailed, that the report of the trades assembly unfair committee, recommending that the carpenters' boycott be not endorsed, be taken from the table. At the last regular meeting of the assembly the report was laid over. Delegate Davis, of the carpenters' union, urged that the report of the committee be not concurred in, and that the boycott be endorsed. He said that he thought the Marshall-Wells company was at the bottom of the strife between the carpenters' union and the structural workers' union, which has supplanted the carpenters on the building. Mr. Davis said that the carpenters desire to conduct a dignified and just fight, and would be glad at any time to arrive at a reasonable solution of the existing difficulty.

Gordon O'Neill, of the longshoremen, said that he did not believe it advisable to put a boycott on the building, for the reason that many union men of crafts other than the carpenters are employed there under supposedly fair conditions. He was afraid of stirring up a big local union labor fight.

Thomas Savard, of the waiters, wanted to know how and when the carpenters proposed to raise the boycott. He said that when it was raised, after the present building is completed, it should be done in such a way as not to reflect upon organized labor in any sense.

Delegate Willette, of the freight handlers, said that a boycott could be made more effective against the firm through the freight handlers' union at lower lake ports.

W. P. Heywood, business agent of the Building Trades council, said that it was a question of choosing between the new structural workers' union and the carpenters' union. He urged that the recommendation of the unfair committee that the assembly not endorse the carpenters' boycott, be not concurred in.

President Jones, of the assembly, said that the question was a serious one as there was an opportunity either way for the assembly to lose prestige. He was, however, not in favor of the boycott and consequently was in favor of concurring in the report of the unfair committee. Mr. Jones said that it might be possible to hurt Marshall-Wells in the West, but might not that injury perhaps result in hurting the cause of labor in the establishment in Duluth? If so it would be charged up to organized labor.

Thomas Savard said that the endorsement of a boycott against the Marshall-Wells building at this time might result in more anti-boycott legislation this winter.

The result of the discussion was that a motion prevailed that the report of the unfair committee be not concurred in, and another motion that the carpenters' boycott against the building in question be endorsed, also prevailed by a vote of 17 to 11. Just what steps the carpenters' union will take toward pushing the boycott, if any, could not be said by the delegates from that organization present last evening. They said that the carpenters' union will probably take the matter up and decide upon some course at its next meeting.

A number of delegates urged that the committee on common council should insist upon the proposed viaduct at Tenth avenue West. Gordon O'Neill and others explained that the viaduct would be of great benefit to several hundred men employed at the elevators and docks.

A communication was received from the Labor World urging that a directory of the labor unions be published weekly in that paper. The trades assembly approved of the suggestion and took action accordingly. Delegates were requested to bring this matter before their unions.

The Stone Masons have elected the following officers for the current term: President James Fitzgerald; vice-president, Nels Holmberg; treasurer, J. F. Lindholm; door-keeper, W. Dady; deputy, Wm. Nisins; trustees, J. Johnson, A. Peterson, O. Peterson; auditing committee, J. McLaughlin, J. Modin, and E. Grotke; arbitration board, F. Gittowski, M. Heiser, and J. McLaughlin. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to visit the Superior Stone Masons and extend to them fraternal greetings. The Duluth union has 45 members, and the Superior local has 23. The Duluth local has prospered very well since its organization. No member of the union is allowed to work with non-union men. There are only seven non-union stone masons in the city now. The union has hardly enough members to supply the demand of the trade. The members of the two cities are endeavoring to fix a like rate of wages for each locality, also to establish the 8 hour day in both cities.

The International Longshoremen's Association has granted a charter to the local union of grain trimmers at this port. This charter has been hanging fire for some time on account of a belief that they did not control the work at this port. The executive board

The Licensed Tugmen's Association held a regular meeting on Monday evening last and discussed at length the decision of District Inspector Sloane in the Warren and Lee case. The whole matter was turned over to Grand President Ryan to bring before the Grand Council. It is altogether likely that the case will be appealed to the supreme court of the United States. At the next meeting the election of delegates to the grand lodge will occur. At a previous meeting James Bishop was elected, but will be unable to attend, so another election is called.

At the last meeting of the Carpenters' union, retiring President Heller submitted a report of the occurrences of his office during the term. He made a number of important recommendations that will be taken up later by the union. He complimented Mr. Scott of the Duluth Universal Mill for his very favorable attitude towards organized labor during the construction of the mill. He also referred to the effort of Sutton & McCabe to do business in this city in spite of the opposition of the Grocers' Association.

The Stationary engineers held their annual meeting on Saturday evening. After the routine business was completed, the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, Robert Johnson; vice president, Thomas Hallows; financial secretary, Martin Millesen; recording and corresponding secretary, W. D. Tomlin; treasurer, Geo. Parker; doorkeeper, John Samuelson; conductor, F. H. Rhud; trustee, C. J. West. This association is in a prosperous condition and starts in the new century full of vigor, looking especially to the higher education of the engineer.

Andy Hunter, who for the past four years has been a deputy in the sheriff's office, was let out this week. Mr. Hunter was at one time a very active worker in the Street Railway Employees' union. His appointment was really a recognition of the support given to Mr. Sargent by the members of that union when he first ran for sheriff. The union has since disbanded on account of the defeat it suffered during its strike. They now have no representative in the sheriff's office.

of the association have investigated the matter and have decided that the union was entitled to a charter. A meeting will be held in a short time and Oregonian with President O'Neill will install the union. This is another addition to the labor unions of Duluth that will be hailed with joy by the organized trades. The Labor World joins with them and wishes the new union the best of luck in its efforts to secure better conditions of toll for its members.

The Carpenters' union held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening and installed its officers for the ensuing year. On account of the meeting falling on New Year's night there was a very poor attendance. Some matters of importance that were to come up and which would have been of interest to the public were postponed until the next meeting. The union thought it best to wait a larger attendance before taking any action.

The Cigarmakers' union held their regular semi-monthly meeting last Wednesday evening at their hall over 21 East Superior Street. The principal business transacted was the installation of their officers. A committee was appointed to arrange for their fourth monthly party. The union voted to place an advertisement in the Labor World asking the people to smoke only home-made cigars. Readers will find it in another column. It also ordered a card placed in the labor directory which is started this week in the Labor World.

We wish to call the attention of the unions of the city to the labor directory which is presented in this issue. As we have only heard from the organizations whose cards appear, we cannot publish a complete directory this week. As soon as the unions send in the names of their officers we will add them to the list. There are about forty unions in the city and every one should be in the directory. All unions are cordially invited to take advantage of our proposition.

G. M. Davis of the Carpenters' union, who was elected president of the Trades Assembly, is one of the best known members of organized labor in the city. He has been prominently connected with the movement in this city for a number of years. His election is a partial reward for valuable services rendered to his fellow workmen.

Henry Dworschak, who was elected vice president of the Trades Assembly, is one of the best known members of organized labor in the city. He is perhaps one of the oldest delegates in the assembly in point of service. There is no question but that the assembly will flourish in the next six months under the leadership of such able men as Mr. Davis and Mr. Dworschak.

August T. Winberg, the newly elected secretary of the Trades Assembly, is a member of the Typographical union. He is an earnest and sincere advocate of the cause of unionism, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in Duluth, and now resides with his mother at 539 Mesaba Avenue.

The Trades Assembly seemed very familiar last Friday evening when the eloquent voice of Thos. Savard was heard once more in the councils of the assembly. Tommy has been away for some time and on his return he was welcomed by the delegates.

President M. Ryan leaves today for Bay City, St. Joseph and Sturgeon Bay to install lodges of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association. From there he will proceed to Conneaut, Ohio, the home of the Grand secretary, and check up the books of the order prior to the convention which will open in Buffalo, Jan. 19.

Polishers, finishers and molders are requested to remain away from Mankitton, Ont., and Milwaukee, Wis. as a strike is in progress in each of these cities.

BUREAU OF LABOR

FREE LABOR BUREAUS WILL BE A GOOD THING FOR LABOR

It Is a Rightly Organized and Conducted—Answer to an Article in The News Tribune—Difference Between a Free Labor Bureau and a Free Soup House—An Improvement on Our Present System.

A correspondent to the News Tribune asks eight questions relative to the objects and advantages of the free labor bureau, should it be established in Duluth.

His first question is: Does the bureau propose to perfect itself in time and do away with private offices.

Answer: Yes.

It is the idea of the advocates of the bureau, if those created in the larger municipalities of the state prove a success, to establish a state labor employment bureau, with branch offices in every city and town in the state. The bureau will be under the supervision of the commissioner of labor, and the intention is to abolish every employment office in the state.

2. Does it intend to compete for outside business?

Answer: Yes.

It will send men or women to any place in or out of the state, wherever the bureau can secure employment for them.

3. Can it guarantee patrons against loss of fare in case of no work?

Answer: In the municipality it can, and when the bureau becomes a state institution it will protect every person that it sends out. It will be an easy thing for the city to pass a law making it a misdemeanor for any person to fraudulently place an order for men that he does not need. If any person makes such application, let him be liable. We might say in passing, that it makes little difference what kind of bureau we have, for it will be very poor indeed if it cannot surpass the present private agencies. How many poor and helpless men have been fraudulently dealt with by many employment agencies in the past? Do the agencies now guarantee patrons against loss of fare? There are but a very few that even give back the fee the men pay for a chance to work. How many of them have agreements with foremen to hire men from time to time, get a fee from them, keep them for a short time and then when another lot of men come in, the former are discharged and the new lot employed. This is again repeated in a short time and so on. Every man who pays his fee is perhaps given a chance to work for a short period, for a mere excuse. The fees that are secured are divided equally between the agent and the foreman.

4. Outside of the fee, would it be of any extra benefit to labor?

Answer: Yes.

It would guarantee them a safe and reliable bureau of employment. It would prevent them from being fleeced by unscrupulous employment agents.

5. Would a man feel the same going to a free employment bureau as into a free soup house?

Answer: No. Not for one minute.

There is a good deal of difference between free soup and free job; although our present employment agencies have driven many able bodied and willing men to free soup houses. Do the inhabitants of Minnesota Point feel the same about riding on a free ferry as they would about going to a free soup house? There are some things men are entitled to in this world without cost, and one of them is an opportunity to work.

6. Would employers take advantage of it who do not patronize those that now exist?

Answer: No one can foretell that. It will depend entirely upon the class of men that the bureau will send out.

7. Would it affect the wages paid in this district?

Answer: No.

8. Would it influence labor conditions here as to number of men?

Answer: No.

The last two questions are not very vital, that is when they relate to the success of the bureau. The law of supply and demand will always regulate the wages of labor, and influence labor conditions as to number of men, except where organizations of labor, be it so called, believe that a free employment bureau, rightly organized and conducted, will be of considerable service to labor.

The Chance You Are Looking For.

You can make a \$1,000 wage, in a clean honest way, by investing a small sum each month for a short time.

Here is our proposition. The Miami Mining Company owns 3,000 feet of right of way for tunnel through a rich mining country. Ours 2,000 feet of tunnel already built and in operation. Ours tunnel house, shops, mining machinery and outfit of cars. Ours twenty mining claims along course of tunnel (about 80 acres). Ours valuable rights and privileges in the form of contracts and bonds on mines cut by the tunnel.

The Miami Mining Company is already a going concern. It has cut a dozen veins in its course. A small investment in "Miami" will make you rich. You cannot lose. Every dollar you send us for stock, is held in trust for you until you are satisfied.

"Come and see." That is the combination that opens our safe if you are not satisfied. On demand your money will be returned with six per cent interest.

Should you subscribe to the stock, will such a demand ever be made? Of a certainty we do not know, but so confident are we of the merit of the investment offered, that we are willing to take this chance.

Full particulars by addressing, M. & M. Labor World.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

GONOVIA is a French treatment for male and female for the positive cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. \$3 per package or 2 for \$5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, and guaranteed by THE KIDD DRUG CO., Elgin, Ill. Retail and wholesale by S. F. Boyce and Max Wirth, druggists, Duluth and Nyerren's Drug Store, West Duluth, Minn.

STATE LABOR NEWS

RED WING FEDERATION UNION DISCUSSING POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

The Last Question Discussed Was Whether the Unions Should Go In to Politics—Minneapolis Painters Are Having Trouble—The Labor Commissioner Fight Is Still On.

RED WING, Jan. 4.—Another term was voted to the officers of the labor federation Wednesday evening, and the first of the economic debates was held with pronounced success. The judges, who were C. V. Johnson, Peter Thompson and J. F. Erickson, gave their decision for the affirmative on the proposition that labor unions should take part in politics. J. P. Patterson acted as chairman. The negative was sustained by T. F. O'Connell and Oscar Fogarquist, who had an uphill job. The affirmative was sustained by A. I. Mundahl and G. A. Johnson, and after wards by nearly all who took part in the open discussion.

The point of view of most of the members is that labor measures must be carried through the legislature, that they originate in the unions and that the unions have to take part in politics to see them through.

The next debate is to be on popular election of United States senators.

The officers elected are as follows: President, A. I. Mundahl; vice-president, Wm. Hoff; corresponding secretary, G. A. Johnson; financial secretary, George M. Harlow; treasurer, Peter Thompson; guide, Otto Salt; sentinel, Nils A. Nelson; trustee three years, J. P. Patterson; financial committee, C. Bohmbach, T. F. O'Connell, J. F. Erickson.

A committee from the union is to lay before the next meeting of the council C. Bohmbach's proposition to appoint a city sealer to measure and tag wood for sale, so that everybody will know what he is getting for his money. The purpose, by the way is not, as was reported, to fix the price, but only to determine the quantity.

PAINTERS IN TROUBLE.

Union and Bosses Clash Over Wage Question.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—The Minneapolis painters are having trouble with their new scale. Last season the scale was 30 cents an hour for nine hours. Now the contractors are asked to pay 35 cents an hour for eight hours, an advance of 10 cents per hour for one hour's work less. The bosses have come together and submitted a counter proposition, to take effect immediately. They grant the reduction in hours, giving the employees the right to work as many hours as they like, from seven to ten, but refuse to pay more than 30 cents an hour, to maintain strictly unshop shops. The Building Trades Council has refused to indorse the new scale.

The Minneapolis pressfeeders have been agitating in the direction of a strike for higher wages, but they have been handicapped by a written agreement, and feel that in such action they would not get the support of the other unions in violating a written agreement. Hence it is doubtful if their grievance will come to a striking point.

The master bakers and the members of the Bakers' union of Minneapolis are in a fair way to "get together" on a proposition looking to the abolishing of night work and the shortening of working hours. The most amicable relations exist between the employers and employees in the trade.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Will Go to Minneapolis, So Says John O'Donnell.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—John O'Donnell, of Minneapolis, who has waged a very active candidacy for the position of labor commissioner, said yesterday that "he was confident that the next labor commissioner would come from Minneapolis. All talk about going outside the city for the man, he said, was stuff and nonsense. The governor, he remarked, was too good a politician not to realize that it would be a fatal mistake to administer such a snub to the stronghold of labor in this state. At the same time, Mr. O'Donnell did not undertake to say that he would be the man. He has hopes, he admitted, strong hopes, that the governor in his wisdom, would give him the appointment. In any event, he was satisfied that the governor would make the appointment with the best interests of organized labor at heart." Does Mr. O'Donnell suggest by the above that the best interests of organized labor could only be served by giving the appointment to a Minneapolis man? If so, he shows a selfish disposition not in accordance with the principles of unionism.

Locked out painters and striking pressfeeders were around Assembly hall yesterday in the usual number, but there is no change in the situation, as the job officers are firm in their determination to refuse any concession to the feeders, and the painters retain their confidence that they can win out in their determination to have their union recognized.

GREAT MASS MEETING.

At St. Paul Tomorrow in Interest of the Union Label.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—Sunday afternoon the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly will hold a mass meeting which will be devoted to the promotion of one of the most valuable features of the movement of organized labor. It will be devoted to the promotion of the union label.

It has been made plain, through the effort chiefly of the union cigarmakers, that the potential possibilities of the union label are, it hold within itself the secret of the success of the movement of organized labor in a degree which no other department of effort among us has been able to make manifest. But while the union label may succeed in individual cases, as it has succeeded with the cigarmakers, in accomplishing the immediate purposes of its promoters, it is only through the concerted efforts of all adherents of our cause that the vast possibilities of the principle can ever be put into effective operation.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Freimulth's

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1901's Premier Clearing Sale Cloaks, Suits, Furs.

Today is the first day of that grand Annual Event—pre-eminently the bargain-going time—that periodically incites all Duluth—when the whole stock of Cloaks, Suits and Furs is radically reduced to close them out at once—Every nobby Coat—Every Cape—Every Swell Fur Garment—Every Fur Piece—has a little price put on it—incomparable with its real worth—IT'S THE GRAND CLEARING-UP TIME WHEN EVERY GARMENT IS PRICED FOR A QUICK DISPOSAL—THE LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

Ladies' Jackets.

LADIES' JACKETS, MADE FROM GOOD KERSEY, lined throughout; with large storm collar, regular price \$5.00; pre-inventory price..... \$2.75

LADIES' JACKETS, MADE OF VERY HEAVY KERSEY, LINED with toulaine silk or fine Sateen, storm or coat collar, the \$7.50 and \$8.50 kinds; pre-inventory price..... \$5.00

LADIES' JACKETS, MADE FROM VERY FINE QUALITY KERSEY, lined with best quality of Satin, in black, navy or castor, coat or storm collar, regular price \$10.00; pre-inventory price..... \$6.75

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LADIES' JACKETS, \$25.00 to \$32.50 kinds—pre-inventory price..... \$15.00

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

AT \$2.50—AN ASSORTED LOT OF LADIES' DRESS Skirts, in plain and fancy materials, regular price \$5.00 and \$6.00; your choice..... \$2.50

AT \$5.00—ANOTHER AND LARGER LOT OF ODD AND SINGLE Skirts, made from either fine all-wool Cheviots or high-grade fancy materials, none of them sold at less than \$8.00 and up to \$12.50—your choice at..... \$5.00

AT \$7.50—YOUR CHOICE FROM VERY FINE quality Cheviot Skirts, in black, navy and Oxford gray, 7 and 9 gore styles, regular price \$10—your choice at..... \$7.50

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