ITALY IN THROES OF REVOLUTION.

Believed a Popular Rising Will Not Long be Delayed.

The Riots at Milan Far More Serious Than First Reported.

Estimated That Six Hundred People Were Killed, Two Thousand Wounded and One Thousand Persons Arrested—Martial Law Proclaimed in the Province of Coao.

PARIS, MAY 11.—The correspondents in Rome of the newspapers of this city all affirm a revolution in Italy is imminent, and that the popular rising throughout the country will not long be delayed. The news causes great satisfaction here, where a republican Italy is regarded as the natural friend of France, and as an enemy of the Dreidbund.

SIX HUNDRED KILLED.

LONDON, May 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," describing the riots at Milan, says: "One thousand persons were arrested, 600 killed and 2,000 wounded. In one instance twenty students were killed at the main station of the Vicina railway line. Three hundred rioters set fire to all the railway carriages, and the military, hurrying up, unfortunately fired on the firemen, who were trying to disperse the rioters with a hose. Many of the firemen were killed. As all the printing houses in Milan refused to print the manifesto, the military Government was proclaimed by drums and the roar of cannon."

The Italian colony here is greatly excited by the reports from Italy. Various statements are circulated in the colony, alleged to be based on cipher telegrams. According to one rumor, on Monday night at Naples a regiment flatly refused to obey orders to fire on the people.

Father Bannin, one of the priests of the Italian church in Hatton Garden, London, says: "We have been expecting a great revolution for years, resulting from the exorbitant taxation ground out of the Italian people."

Reports by way of various Continental cities are beginning to arrive for the London papers, fully confirming the early reports of the extreme gravity of the situation.

The "Times'" correspondent explains that the bread issue is a mere pretext for insurrection prepared beforehand by associations of navies and railway employes, which a strong Socialist and Republican leaven has long been working.

He says: "Besides many proofs of this statement, it will suffice to say that the rioting is confined to the richest districts in the country. Another strong political motive underlying the movement is the well-known desire of the Vatican and the clericals to foment disorders, hoping thereby to overthrow the house of Savoy, in favor of a republic, which might pave the way to a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope."

GRAVITY OF RIOTS CANNOT BE ESTIMATED.

ROME, May 12.—It will probably be many days before one is able fully to estimate the gravity of the riots, and the number of killed and wounded. The two suppressed papers, the Radical "Secola" and the Republican "Italia del Popolo," of Milan, were undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the riots there. The latter journal has been in the habit for some years of giving its subscribers Christmas presents of revolvers and hatchets, the latter inscribed in the Milanese dialect with the motto "Dalli al Troncho" (strike at the trunk). The regular subscribers were largely priests. It is said to-night that all the Socialist papers throughout the country have been or will be arrested and detained until complete order is restored.

Evidence accumulates that railwaymen were chiefly responsible for the risings. The order calling them under arms is expected to have a good deterrent effect.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Coao. There was rioting yesterday at Novara in Piedmont. Mobs stoned the troops, who fired upon the rioters injuring five of them. An officer and some soldiers were injured.

The military organ, "Esercito," publishes an order calling under arms the reservists employed on the railways. They are not to leave their employment, but are to be under military law, and thus prevent railway strikes and agitations.

The Governor of Milan has issued a decree declaring that persons found cycling in the province of Milan will be court-martialed.

Another decree prolongs to May 18th bills falling due after May 8th.

A semi-official note, just issued, asserts that "tranquility prevails throughout the kingdom." According to the same authority, the Russian Government has officially notified Italy that rumors of Russia's intention to prevent the export of cereals are unfounded.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

LUVINA (Italy), May 11.—In the rioting here yesterday eight persons were killed and thirty were wounded.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

The Measure Almost Ready for Report to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—With the exception of a few administrative features, the war revenue bill is ready for report to the Senate. This report probably will be made to-morrow, though consideration of the measure will not be begun before Monday. With the assistance of Senator Jones of Nevada, the Democrats had control of the Finance Committee, and adopted their amendments, which include a corporation tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent., a provision for the coinage of the seigniorage and the issuance of $150,000,000 of greenbacks.

It required only a little more than an hour for the committee to dispose of the Democratic amendments. It was soon made evident that Senator Jones of Nevada would vote with the Democrats on all amendments, and his vote turned the scale against the Republicans. They did not enter into a stubborn struggle to prevent this consummation. The vote to strike out the bond feature stood 6 to 5, Jones voting with the Democrats. Senator Morrill (Rep.) and Vest (Dem.) were paired.

The amendments for the issuance of greenbacks, the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the taxation of corporations were all incorporated by the same vote.

The Democrats changed their rate on corporations at the last minute, reducing it from one-half to one-quarter of 1 per cent. They made this reduction because of the uncertainty as to the amount of revenue the amendment would produce. It was the generally expressed opinion that the sum would, even at this low percentage, be very large, but there was no opportunity for approximating the figure.

This provision is a very comprehensive one. It covers all corporations, with a few exceptions, imposing a tax of one fourth of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts. The exceptions are charitable, educational, religious and elemosynary institutions, and strictly mutual benefit associations, which are exempted, the exemption of mutual concerns being made so as to include only those which can loan money to their own members.

Building and loan associations were exempted from the operation of the bill, but the House provision dealing with this matter was changed and the language of the exemption in the Wilson-Gorman Act practically substituted for it.

There was some discussion of the beer tax during the day, but it was decided to leave the matter as it passed the House, with an increase of the rebate from 5 to 7½ per cent.

The provisions in regard to the taxation of bankers and brokers, bills of lading, inheritance, "futures," proprietary medicinal articles, etc., were left as previously fixed.

The House provision for a tax on mineral waters was stricken out entirely.

It was decided to-day to increase the tax on leaf tobacco from 12 cents, the House rate, to 16 cents per pound, and to exempt the stock on hand from the operations of the Act.

The Finance Committee also decided to recommend a reduction of the tax on cigars from $4 to $3 50 per thousand, and on cigarettes from $2 to $1 50.

THREE PERSONS CREMATED.

Terrible Results of a Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), May 11.—Three persons were burned to death today and property amounting to $225,000 destroyed by fire, which originated in the big six-story building occupied by McCadden Bros., wholesale dealers in toys and fireworks, 619 Market street.

The dead are: William McCadden, a member of the firm; Charles Richardson, a packer; Miss Evelyn Caldwell, stenographer.

Their bodies were found on the second floor in the rear of the building, and were so charred that it was impossible to recognize them, but as all the employes, with the exception of those named, have been accounted for, there can be no doubt of their identity.

There were about 100 persons employed in the McCadden store, and nearly all managed to make their escape before the flames reached the upper stories.

On account of the inflammable nature of the contents, the big six-story structure was a mass of flames in less than half an hour. The fire spread quickly to the building on the east, occupied by the Reading Hardware Company, and the big building on the west, occupied jointly by the National Wall Paper Company and the Brainerd & Armstrong Spool Silk Company. The Fire Department sent in four alarms, and in about an hour the fire was gotten under control.

The McCadden building was completely destroyed, and the other two were badly damaged. The entire stock of the Wall Paper Company and Brainerd & Armstrong Spool Silk Company is rendered worthless by smoke and water. The damage to the stock of the Reading Hardware Company is nominal, but the loss of the building amounts to about $150,000.

The fire is supposed to have originated on the second floor of the McCadden Bros.' building. The flames leaped quickly to the upper floors, cutting off the escape of the people in the upper portions of the building in less than five minutes. There was a wild rush for the elevator and stairways, and it is thought that not more than six persons at the outside, and possibly only the three whose bodies have already been discovered, lost their lives. The loss will reach about $225,000, well covered by insurance.

A horse will live twenty-five days without food, merely drinking water.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast. Only $1 a year.

MORE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

The Government Now Has Charge of the Ohio and Connemaugh.

One Will Carry Soldiers and the Other Stores to Manila.

The First Installment of Troops, Comprising Five Thousand Men, to Be Started for the Philippines at the Earliest Possible Moment—Admiral Miller Raises His Flag on the Monterey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The steamers Ohio and Connemaugh, which arrived from the East a few days ago for the Klondike trade, have been chartered by the Government, and will carry soldiers and stores to Manila. The Ohio can easily be fitted out for troops, but the Connemaugh will probably be used as a store ship. Both of these vessels may be ready to go into commission to-morrow.

The Australia was taken to the Union Iron Works to-day and put on the dry dock. A gang of carpenters are at work on her, putting up bunks and fitting her up for the trip to the Philippines. She will come off the dry dock to-morrow, and the work of coaling will begin as soon as she is docked.

Admiral Miller raised his flag on the Monterey to-day. Until a cruiser arrives in port, the coast defense vessel will act as flagship.

The Unadilla, the Mare Island Navy Yard dispatch boat, has completed the work of placing torpedoes in the harbor of San Francisco.

It is understood to-night that the cruiser Charleston will sail to-morrow or next day for Manila without waiting for the transport ship she was to have convoyed. The reason for the Charleston's sailing in advance is that Dewey needs ammunition and stores which will be rushed to him in large quantities on the Charleston. In view of a possible attack on Dewey by a Spanish fleet sent through the Suez Canal, the Charleston will also be valuable as a reinforcement.

Meantime work on the transports is being rushed, and they will be started with the first installment of troops, comprising 5,000 men, at the earliest possible moment. At least as many more will follow as soon as means for their transportation can be provided. Most of the supplies needed for this expedition will be purchased here. The expedition will be commanded, it is stated, either by Brigadier-General Anderson or Major-General Wesley Merritt.

ODD FELLOWS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—At the second day's proceedings of the forty-sixth session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., opened at Odd Fellows' Hall to-day, Grand Patriarch O. W. Erlewine was presented by Past Grand Patriarchs S. B. Smith and William H. Barnes, and was introduced to and welcomed to a seat by Grand Master Drew.

A spirited discussion arose upon an appeal case involving the following point:

If a brother on an investigating committee reports favorably on the applicant, recommending him as worthy of admission, and subsequently votes against said applicant, and influences others to vote likewise, so that said applicant is rejected, does not the brother so acting violate the fraternal law and should he not be punished under the rules of the order?

This case also involves the question of the secrecy of the ballot, etc. The decision was, in brief, that the right to vote and to influence others to vote was an inherent right of a brother not to be restrained.

The appeal of Henry Gutting vs. San Andreas Lodge, No. 50, was sustained, after which a recess was taken.

Rules and decisions of the subordinate lodges occupied the time of the Grand Lodge during the afternoon.

The Grand Assembly of the Rebekahs devoted the morning to the reports of its various committees. The afternoon was taken up principally in discussing new rules and regulations for the Orphans' Home at Gilroy. The annual elections take place to-morrow.

Aid For the Red Cross Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11. — The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to-day in aid of the Red Cross Society of California. Many prominent citizens were present, all religious creeds being present. A committee was appointed to collect $10 from each member of the Chamber of Commerce, which will amount to $4,000. Contributions aggregating nearly as much more have already been made.

Washington Volunteers.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 11.—Amid martial music, flying flags, waving handkerchiefs, the First Battalion of Washing State volunteers marched from their camp south of this city through the principal streets this morning and embarked on the steamer Senator for San Francisco. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks to bid good-by to the departing soldiers. The remaining battalions will leave Friday and Sunday.

Volunteers From Nevada.

CARSON (Nev.), May 11.—The State of Nevada to-day honored the volunteers now going to the front. The city was profusely decorated, and all business was suspended. There was a fine parade, followed by orations in the afternoon and a banquet and ball in the evening. The citizens of Carson will present a silk banner to the volunteers.

Seventh Regiment Band.

RIVERSIDE, May 11.—The Riverside Cornet Band received orders from Colonel Berry of the Seventh Regiment to report at San Francisco at once to join the regiment. Members of the band to the number of ten passed the necessary examination to-day, and as fourteen are called for the remaining four men will be secured in San Diego.

Convention of Episcopal Churches.

SANTA ROSA, May 11.—The annual convocation of the Episcopal Churches of the Northern Diocese of California to-day elected Rev. Wm. Ballard of Vallejo delegate to the General Convention of Episcopal Churches to be held at Washington, D. C., next October.

Sunday-school Association.

NAPA, May 11.—The thirty-first annual convention of the California Sunday-school Association continued its sessions to-day, the attendance being large. Many addresses were delivered by prominent preachers and laymen and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

First Battalion From Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 11.—The First Battalion of the Oregon Volunteers left for San Francisco on a special over the Southern Pacific at 5:30 this afternoon. A crowd of 25,000 people, including about 9,000 school children, assembled along Sixth and Park streets to bid good-by to the volunteers.

Homicide in Oregon.

PENDLETON (Or.), May 11.—Melvin Green, aged 27 years, was shot this afternoon at his home near Bingham Springs by Samuel Maheffey and instantly killed. The men had trouble over land for a number of years.

Trap Shooting Scores.

DES MOINES (Ia.), May 11.—In the ten-twenty target white flyer events to-day, those who took the five highest per cents of the 200 targets each man shot at were: Gilbert 188, Fanning 184, Powers 183, Leroy and Ruble 181, Heikes and Grimm 180.

PRIZE MONEY.

How It is Divided Among Officers and Men.

The law regulating the distribution of prize money is as follows:

The net proceeds of all property condemned as a prize shall, when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be decreed to the United States and the other half to the captors, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the commissions issued to such vessels.

All prize money adjudged to the captors shall be distributed in the following proportions:

First—To the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, one twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate command.

Second—To the commanding officer of a division of a fleet or squadron, on duty under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of such fleet or squadron, a sum equal to one-fiftieth part of any prize money awarded to a vessel of such division for a capture made while under his command, such fiftieth part to be deducted from the moiety due to the United States, if there be such moiety, otherwise from the amount awarded to the captors; but such fiftieth part shall not be in addition to any share which may be due to the commander of the division and which he may elect to receive as the commander of a single ship making or assisting in the capture.

Third—To the fleet Captain, one hundredth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron in which he is serving, except in a case where the capture is made by the vessel on board which he is serving at the time of such capture; and in such case he shall share, in proportion to his pay, with the other officers and men on board such vessel.

Fourth—To the commander of a single vessel, one-tenth part of all the prize money awarded to the vessel under his command, if such vessel at the time of the capture was under the command of the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron or division, and three-twentieths if his vessel was acting independently of such superior officer.

Fifth—After the foregoing deductions, the remainder shall be distributed among all others doing duty on board, including fleet Captain, and borne upon the books of the ship, in proportion to their respective rates of pay in the service.

In case an enemy's vessel is sunk in action, a sum equal to $100 for each person on board the destroyed vessel is distributed in lieu of prize money, if the vessel sunk or destroyed is of inferior force; if of equal or superior force then $200 for each person on the enemy's ship is so distributed; if it is found necessary to destroy the prize after capture then the amount distributed is reduced to $50 for each person on the destroyed vessel.

The share of prize money decreed to the United States is used for paying naval pensions and for caring for the inmates of the National Home for Disabled Seamen.

The distribution of prize money will be more easily understood if we divide the whole amount into twentieths. The Captain gets three parts, or, if his vessel belongs to a fleet or squadron, he gets only two parts, the other part going to the Admiral; two parts are divided among all the Lieutenants, the Captain of Marines and officers of similar rating as to pay; two parts among the Chaplain, Paymaster, etc.; three and a half parts among the midshipmen, armorer, boatswain, etc.; two and a half parts among the other petty officers and seven parts among the seamen and marines.

Paying and Giving.

There is an interesting story associated with the great Cardinal Borromeo, who was noted for his charities to the poor. Cardinal Giulio had shown to him the vast palace which he had just finished. When he was departing, Borromeo, who had been silent while inspecting the building, said: "Your Eminence, I have been reflecting that the huge sums spent on this palace might have been given to the poor."

"Your eminence," replied Giulio, "they have been all given to the poor; and our notions of charity differ. I pay the poor for their labor, and your eminence for their idleness."

The reply, uttered more than four hundred years ago, is now the rule of intelligent philanthropists, who would help the poor to help themselves, and restrain them from becoming paupers.—From the Youth's Companion.

An Odd Fish.

An amusing episode in a recent work, "Audubon and His Journals," published by John C. Nimmo, describes how an odd-looking fellow one day handed the great naturalist a letter without any remark. "I broke the seal," says Audubon, "and read as follows: 'My dear Audubon, I send you an odd fish, which you may prove to be undescribed, and hope you will do so in your next letter. Believe me always your friend, B.' With all the simplicity of a woodsman, I asked the bearer where the odd fish was, when M. de T.—for, kind reader, the individual in my presence was none else than that renowned naturalist—smiled, rubbed his hands, and, with the greatest good humor, said: 'I am that odd fish, I presume, Mr. Audubon.'"—Household Words.

"Oh, bitter world! Oh, bitter world!"
He cried in dark despair.
He'd kissed her shining locks and found
Much quinine tonic there.
—Chicago Record.

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ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET.

NOT EXPECTED TO CAPTURE PORTO RICO AT PRESENT.

Cuba Will Probably Be Attended to Before Any Move on the Other Island Is Carried Out.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Although no additional confirmation has been received of the news from London that the Spanish squadron which left the Cape Verde Islands two weeks ago had returned to Cadiz, the belief has greatly strengthened in official circles that a cruise to Porto Rican or Cuban waters was never very seriously contemplated by Admiral Villamil, says the Washington correspondent of the "Tribune."

No word has reached the Navy Department from acting Admiral Sampson since the fleet under his command was sighted off the north coast of San Domingo, but the failure of any of the swift scouting cruisers sent in advance to discover any traces of the Spanish squadron and the non-appearance of the Spanish men-of-war at any of the usual coaling and supply stations of the Windward group have almost convinced the naval authorities here that the Spanish commander has thought discretion to be the better part of valor, and has actually sought the refuge of a home port.

As the capture of Porto Rico at this time has been held by the President and his advisers to be of little or no strategic importance, complicating instead of simplifying the task of reducing Havana and expelling the Spanish land forces from Cuba, it has been virtually decided, as soon as the absence of the Cape Verde squadron from West Indian waters is definitely established to recall to Cuba the greater part of acting Admiral Sampson's fleet. Cable dispatches instructing the American commander to make no attack at present on San Juan, but to await further orders off Porto Rico, have been sent to the various cable stations in the Windward group, and will doubtless be delivered within the next day or two.

There is, of course, no immediate demand for the services of the whole Key West fleet before Havana. The smaller men-of-war left behind by acting Admiral Sampson are competent to protect the passage of the landing expedition from Tampa and to cover the lodgment of the invading army on the Cuban coast. But should an effort to reduce the fortifications of Havana from the waterside be thought necessary, the heavier fighting ships now off Porto Rico would have to be called on to undertake the bombardment; while if the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, the Maria Thresa and the Cristobal Colon should, after all, have passed unnoticed into the Carribean Sea, and should appear unexpectedly off the west end of Cuba, the presence of the full Key West fleet in that neighborhood would be found indispensable to beat off the assailants and maintain communication with the American forces already landed.

Though Monday is the date now set for the departure of the first division of regulars from Tampa, it would create no great surprise if the troops were detained on Florida soil a few days longer. To take advantage of the comparative dryness of the season, a sharply directed campaign against Havana is considered advisable. But it seems certain that the volunteers who are to follow the regulars to Cuba cannot be assembled on the Gulf Coast in fit condition for field work within the next two weeks, so that actual operations in Cuba will scarcely be possible before May 25th. By this time, too, all doubts about the disposition of the Spanish naval forces will have been solved, and Acting Admiral Sampson's reunited fleet can be employed to co-operate with the American land forces in pushing the siege of the Cuban Capital.

No serious weight is attached here to the suggestion that Spain will send a fleet through the Suez Canal to attack Admiral Dewey's forces in the Philippines. It is considered unlikely that the Spanish Government would strip its home ports of adequate protection in order to undertake the reconquest of a distant colony, which could be held only at the sacrifice of national interests in every other quarter of the world. Moreover, with Government and Cabinet engrossed in a struggle for political existence at home, Spain is scarcely in a position to pursue for the present any but a defensive and negative naval and military programme.

A Judge Killed by a Turkey.

The fashion by which Judge Samuel Ashe of the First North Carolina Supreme Court came to his death must have been extremely mortifying to him. He was killed by a turkey gobbler. One day, after he had become very old and infirm, he was placed in a chair under the shade of a tree in his yard. A red cap protected his ancient noddle from the attacks of flies, and his comfort was so well provided for in every way that a sweet slumber stole upon him, and caused him to nod. A large turkey gobbler, which patrolled that precinct, mistaking this for a challenge, immediately gave battle. On a sudden the Judge's sweet slumbers were broken by the flap of hostile wings, and ere he could collect his scattered senses a well-directed spur smote him in the temple, and he fell down and gave up the ghost.—Law Notes.

Not Sufficient.

"Your majesty will remember," said the Chinese philosopher, "I told you long ago that a man ought to count a hundred before getting angry."

"Yes," replied the Emperor, wearily, as he looked over the indemnity stubs in his check book, "your advice was good as far as it went. But you ought to have made it several millions."—Washington Star.

"THE NONPAREIL STORE."

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Busy days we've been seeing in the selling of Summer Wash Fabrics. They've left us with hundreds of short lengths. Every one of them desirable from the fact that they are the ends of big bolts of summer's most choice sorts, and there are dozens of kinds to choose. Organdies from the finest to the common grade, lawns, madras, ginghams, zephyrs, dimity, etc. These lengths run from 3 to 6 yards. Just enough for the little one's dresses or a shirt waist length for yourself. 'Tis our purpose to sell all these in one day—and to do so have marked them in most instances at about one-half their former selling prices. Sure to be some you want. Don't miss this opportunity.

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SUITS OF TEN YARDS.

We also place on sale this morning over two hundred suit lengths of summer wash materials in the handsomest colorings and designs shown this season. They have been displayed in our show windows and are slightly mussed from display handling, but otherwise are just as good as when cut from the full piece. Each pattern contains (ten yards) a suit length. They're lawns, dimities and organdies, and the prices we quote above are not to be considered in connection with their regular worth. This is a genuine bargain opportunity not every day repeated.

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K STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

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Hurry Up

and make your selection. The 40 days will soon be up. If you have any birthday or wedding gilts to buy, take advantage of this 1-4 reduction sale on one of the most beautiful stocks in Sacramento. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Purses, Opera Glasses, Canes and Umbrellas. Everything is included. Sale ends positively May 14th.

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$20,000 WORTH
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California Factory, Santa Rosa.

Gents' French Calf Shoes	$2 00, worth $4 00
Gents' Fine Calf Shoes	1 25, worth 2 50
Boys' School Shoes	1 00, worth 2 00
Children's School Shoes	50, worth 1 25
Men's and Ladies Carpet Slippers	25, worth 50

Eastern Factory, Lynn, Mass.

Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes	$2 00, worth $4 00
Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes	1 25, worth 2 50
Ladies' Fine Kid Ties	75, worth 1 50
Misses' School Shoes	75, worth 1 50
Babies' Shoes	25, 50 and 75

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Our Special Sales are noted—
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" T02,	1 50,	" "	68c
" T03,	1 70,	" "	78c
" X7,	1 25,	" "	68c
" 185,	1 25,	" "	78c
" X3,	1 50,	" "	88c
" 186,	1 50,	" "	98c
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