SEWAGE IRRIGATION

REPORT MADE BY SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMERCIAL BODIES.

A System of Septic Tanks Sufficient for Indianapolis Would Cost from $500,000 to $700,000.

CHOICE BETWEEN OTHER PLANS

INTERMITTENT FILTRATION AND BROAD IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

The Committee Unable to Make a Definite Recommendation at This Time.

Some days ago the subcommittee submitted a report on "sewage irrigation" to the joint committee, composed of members of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club. The report in full follows:

The problem of sewage disposal for the city of Indianapolis has become so prominent and its solution so essential to the continued comfort and good health of the city and the residents of the State on White river below the city, that it is time to take definite steps toward securing some method of disposal which will be efficient and cost as little as possible.

In general there are four methods for sanitary sewage disposal: First, chemical precipitation; second, sedimentation in tanks, which may be extended to permit any desired degree of septic action, destroying effete matter as well as removing it mechanically; third, filtration, usually intermittent, through sand, gravel, cinders or coke; fourth, broad irrigation, which is, to a large extent, filtration through ordinary soil.

The chemical processes which were formerly in vogue have shown themselves to be so expensive for the amount of purification secured that it is not necessary to consider them at this time. There remain three prominent methods in use, which are sometimes used independently and sometimes in combination. These methods depend upon the so-called septic tank, artificial filters of different kinds, and natural filtration produced by discharging the sewage upon land. Both of the methods involving filtration are seriously interfered with by deposits of solid matters from the sewage upon the surface of the bed or on the soil. It is necessary, therefore, to remove a part, at least, of the solid matter in suspension in the sewage. The septic tanks or reservoirs, which act to some extent in the same manner as septic tanks, in which the heavier solid matters can settle to the bottom of the tanks and the lighter materials can be skimmed off and removed, are essentials to the economical and efficient working of either of the filtration schemes. The amount of sedimentation or septic action which is necessary will depend upon the designs for the further purification and method of operating the beds or fields.

SATISFACTORY PURIFICATION.

It is possible to secure a very satisfactory purification for many cases in septic tanks alone. A removal of fully 50 per cent. of all the organic matter in sewage is reported from some of the plants which are in use. These plants are all small, and it is still a question whether the same amount of purification can be secured upon the large scale which would be necessary in a plant for Indianapolis. Even if the same degree of purification were not secured, it is possible that the effluent from the septic tanks would be sufficiently pure to discharge into the river, leaving further purification to take place there. In this case the septic tanks alone would be sufficient, but a large number of tanks would be necessary in order to purify all the sewage which flows from the intercepter during heavy rains. If the river is high when heavy rains occur the sewage could be permitted to flow through the tanks more rapidly than at other times, as the greater dilution obtained by the high water in the river would place it on an equality with the more perfectly purified effluent discharged into the stream at low water. We cannot depend, however, upon the combination of these two occurrences. It is quite possible for a large flow in the sewer to occur when the river is at or near its lowest stage. It is true that this maximum flow would be less polluted, in the sense of having less organic matter in it, than the ordinary flow of sewage, and that the storm water could be run through the tanks in regular use or through special tanks provided for the purpose at a greater rate of flow than the ordinary sewage, so that a doubling of the flow in the sewer would not mean a doubling of the number of tanks in the disposal system. The removal of 50 per cent. of organic matter from the sewage means the removal of all of the matter which is floating in the sewage, the percentage remaining being in solution, so that it is in the best form for prompt oxidation and removal from the water by plant and animal life as well as chemical action, without any fermentation upon the bed of the river.

That the septic tank method of sewage purification alone is not always satisfactory is shown by the requirements of the authorities in England that the effluent from the septic tanks be further purified in filters or on the land before discharging into streams, as in the case of Manchester, where a double filtration is required of the effluent from the septic tanks before it is discharged into the ship canal. It is also shown by the report of the State Board of Health of Ohio, which is adverse to the plan for purifying the sewage of the city of Columbus by the septic-tank method alone before discharging it into the river. Whether the septic tank alone would be sufficient in the case of Indianapolis can be determined by proper investigation before the detailed plans are prepared. In case it is sufficient we may draw a conclusion from the estimates of the cost of the septic tanks at Columbus, O., that a plant sufficient for the purification of the sewage of Indianapolis would cost from $500,000 to $700,000.

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO METHODS.

If it is decided that the septic tank alone is not sufficient, choice can be made for further treatment between the method of intermittent filtration in artificial beds, and the method of broad irrigation over farms conveniently located. A general knowledge of the valley of the river for some miles below the city of Indianapolis leads this committee to the opinion that there is plenty of material which is eminently fitted for the construction of intermittent filters and is very conveniently located, so that the construction of the intermittent filters would cost the smallest sum possible. There would be practically no necessity of bringing any material from a distance for the filters, and all of the expense necessary would be for drainage, excavation and embankment and distribution of the sewage over the beds. It would probably be possible to reduce quite materially the number of tanks for sedimentation of the sewage in case the method of intermittent filtration is used, as suggested in the earlier paragraphs of this report. There is no question in the minds of this committee that a single filtration at a rate as rapid as is possible without clogging the filters will produce a sufficient purification of the sewage if the treatment in the septic tanks alone is not sufficient. For all of these reasons the method of intermittent filtration can be installed at a cost materially less than any estimates which have been made for other localities. Referring again to Columbus as being the only large city in similar conditions with Indianapolis in which this problem has been studied, we find that tanks and beds for the purification of the sewage from that city, estimated at 20,000,000 gallons a day, will cost practically $1,220,000. In this case the soil and materials available on the site of the purification plant are rather unfavorable, and this estimate is therefore materially larger than will probably be found advisable to make for the city of Indianapolis. If we assume a population of 122,000 for Columbus, this would make the cost of the system $10 per inhabitant. It is very probable that in the case of Indianapolis, when we consider the more favorable character of materials and site, and the fact that increase in cost will not be in proportion to the increase in population, the system for treating the sewage of 200,000 persons could be constructed for $1,500,000. These estimates are not made with any idea that they are in close approximation to the actual cost, but they will give some idea of what must be provided for in the way of funds.

If we consider the method of broad irrigation we will find that there is a large amount of land which can be reached without much difficulty upon which the sewage can be discharged. It will take from two to four square miles of land for perfect purification of the sewage without difficulty. The limits of the amount of land required are placed some distance apart, because of the great difference in the amount required according to different plans and according to the character of the soil available. The tracts of land which have been inspected by members of this committee are all of them most favorable to filtration of the sewage applied to them, and a minimum area would be required. In any irrigation scheme the difficulty of disposing of the sewage at a time when the soil is filled with water from rain, snow or the flow of ground water to or from the river is met. This difficulty will not be met frequently, if at all, in lands which can be made available on account of the very porous nature of the subsoil, but the amount of said difficulty can only be determined after a careful study of all of the tracts of land which might be needed.

COST OF CARRIERS.

In addition to the comparatively large amount of land which would be necessary, we will have in the irrigation scheme the cost of the carriers for distributing the sewage over the land. Unless the sewage is pumped to an unreasonable height, the land available will be found in a long and rather narrow strip, so that these carriers would be quite long. The data for comparison of the cost of the method of intermittent filtration on ordinary beds and the method of broad irrigation on the large amounts of lands mentioned are not now at the command of this committee, so that it is not possible to make any definite comparison. It is usually estimated in cases of this sort that the cost of the land and its treatment is greater than the cost of providing and operating the filtration beds. While the adaptability of the soil to broad irrigation is very great, the material at hand is also very favorable to the use of intermittent filtration, so that the two systems have an equal advantage in this way. What effect this would have upon the comparative cost we are not now able to say. If it is found that there would probably be difficulty in disposing of the sewage in times of heavy rainfall or flood, some provision of rough filter beds through which the sewage can be run as rapidly as is necessary must be made. These beds would not be expensive in comparison with a thorough system of intermittent filtration beds, but in the contingency mentioned would be a necessary part of the system. For broad irrigation a set of septic tanks or reservoirs, where full sedimentation may occur, is perhaps not as necessary as for intermittent filtration, but some provision for removal of the solid matters not in solution must be made and will materially reduce the cost of operation.

It has been assumed that it would be necessary to pump the sewage from the elevation of the present outlet to a reasonable height in order to elevate it above high water in the river sufficiently to reach lands upon which it could be discharged. In the case of intermittent filtration the outlets of the beds must be at or above the level of the highest water in the river, and the dicharge of sewage into the system must be at a height above this sufficient to give room for the septic tanks and the filter beds. If the fall from the works is limited, the bottoms of the tanks can be below the surface of the filter beds, but in this case pumps must be provided for emptying the tanks when it is necessary to clean them or repair them.

DOUBLE FILTRATION.

If it should be considered that at any time in the future double filtration might be necessary either additional height to allow for a second filter bed or additional pumps to lift the effluent from one set of beds to the other must be provided. In case broad irrigation is decided upon the sewage must be pumped to a height sufficient to permit the flow of the sewage from the tanks or reservoirs through the carriers provided for the entire length of the sewage farm. This will be quite a long distance, but it will be in the same direction as the flow of the river, so that it is quite possible that the elevation to which the sewage should be pumped is not greater than would be necessary for intermittent filtration. This may suggest to some that it would not be necessary to pump the sewage, but simply to extend the outlet to reach proper points located farther down the stream. This may be possible, but the size of the outlet sewer is such that the cost of building it would soon equal the saving in the pumping expenses. When a detailed plan is under consideration this matter will present itself for comparison as a possibility.

In conclusion the committee would say that the choice of any one of the systems mentioned or any two or three of them in combination will depend, first, upon the amount of purification which is considered necessary, and second, upon the comparative cost of systems based upon each of the three principles described. The estimates given are drawn from comparisons with plans prepared for conditions somewhat similar, as the simplest method of giving an idea of the approximate cost of the systems. They are given because these estimates are available and not because they are especially recommended by the committee. The exact system or combination of systems to be adopted is a matter which depends so much upon the details of materials and land available, of design and of comparative cost that no definite recommendation can be made by any one who does not have the detailed information which would be necessary to prepare such plans. The portion of this report upon systems is intended to show the possibilities in this case, their advantages and desirabilities and not to advocate any special method.

COLORED SNOW.

One of Nature's Freaks—Brown, Red and Yellow Precipitation.

New York Tribune.

Every few winters stories about tinted snow creep into the newspapers. It is alleged that in a comparatively limited locality in this or that part of the country new fallen snow has a yellow, brown or black hue. Only about a year ago a tale of this class came from Pawpaw, Mich. Another one originated up in Herkimer and Essex counties, New York, in 1889. In both of those instances the color was very dark. Bethlehem, Pa., reported bright yellow snow on March 16, 1879. The Alps are somewhat famous for red snow, which has also been observed in the arctic regions.

Pure snow, of course, is colorless, and the phenomena here mentioned, whose genuineness is beyond question, result from the addition of some other substance with it. The United States Weather Review says that when specimens from northern New York were melted a sediment was left composed of very fine particles of earth. The Pawpaw case probably had a similar explanation. Bethlehem's lemon tinted snow was found to contain the pollen of pine trees, then in bloom in the South. Several causes have been discovered for the red coloration. This is usually due to the presence of microscopic plants of a species known as protococcus nivalis. In instances, however, ruddy hued dust has also been mingled with the snow. Greely in "American Weather" declares that green snow is found in the arctic regions and that it derives its hue from the protococcus nivalis.

It is possible that this plant actually grows where it is found, but the other coloring materials here referred to are probably transported by the wind for hundreds of miles. Such was undoubtedly the case with the pine tree pollen that reached Bethlehem. Furthermore, southern Europe has repeatedly been visited with red rain which looked like blood, but which contained dust that had evidently come from the desert of Sahara. In a recent issue of the Weather Review H. H. Kimball says:

"There is only one case fairly well established where the snow was darkened by dust (iron) that had come from outside the atmosphere. The minute organisms that sometimes impart color to the snow, and particularly in arctic regions, require time for their development, and we would hardly expect them to be numerous in newly fallen snow, although they undoubtedly multiply with great rapidity."

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Carrye—Why does Ruyter go to the theater so much?

Cynicus—He's getting material for a new play.

SO HE COULD SLEEP. BABY CROSS.

Mrs. Newpop—My husband goes to church every Sunday.

Mrs. Justwed—Why is that?

Mrs. Newpop—Well, you see baby is teething.

THE PASSING OF IBSEN.

A Notable Figure Whose Days Are Nearly Done.

Christian Brenton, in March Critic.

During the current decade Dr. Ibsen has assumed cosmic proportions. As a dramatist he has but one peer—Aeschylus; as a man he has been more discussed than any figure in contemporary life. Streets and squares have been named after him and intolerable statues have been erected to his memory. Kings, even, have left their carriages to walk beside him. His personal appearance—the rebellious hair and beard, the Zeus-like forehead, the defiant eyes and inflexible lips, have become legendary. Every nameless scribbler who visits Kristiania during the summer months writes columns of sacred impertinences on the strength of having passed Dr. Ibsen in Karl Johans Gade or caught a glimpse of him at the Grand Hotel, where he reads the papers and sips his cognac, always occupying a chair marked "reserved for Dr. Ibsen." Nearly all these amiable fabulists revamp the stock stories about his drinking alternate drafts of brandy and beer, or about his having a plate-glass mirror inside his hat and contemplating his countenance with approval every few minutes. A few fling themselves upon him, and an infinitesimal number step inside the doors of his apartment at No. 1 Arbins Gade. This indignant, implacable man has all his life been misunderstood and maligned. Although at times frank and communicative, his almost habitual reserve, his singular shyness of soul, have repelled the public. When fame came, it must have seemed trivial to the master builder, bringing, as it did, so much that was petty and prying. During the past few months he has been reconciled with his old friend, rival and antagonist, Bjornson, and has penned with difficulty a few scattered pages of his autobiography. His life-work is finished, and he now paces the floor like a sick wolf, or lies on a bed of pain awaiting, impassively, the visible or the invisible.

Literary Prophecies.

Penn Steele writes in the April Era on the suggestiveness of H. G. Wells's "Anticipations." He has dug up a considerable amount of curious information. Here is one scrap of it:

I have mentioned an anticipation of Edison's phonograph. His kinetoscope, or vitascope, was not only foreseen by George Du Maurier, eight years in advance of its actual date, but that artist predicted that that wizard would invent a machine which would do for light waves what the phonograph did for sound waves. His prophecy appeared in "Punch's Almanack for 1879." In 1889 Edison described the new invention on which he had been at work since 1887:

"My intention is to have such a happy combination of electricity and photography that a man can sit in his own parlor and see reproduced on a screen the forms of the players in an opera produced on a distant stage, and, as he sees their movements, he will hear the sound of their voices as they talk or sing or laugh. When the machine is perfected, which it will be long before it can be exhibited at the Chicago fair, each little muscle of the singer's face will be seen to work, his facial expression, with its every change, will be exactly reproduced, and the stride and positions will be natural and will vary as do those of the person himself. That is only part of what the machine will do. To the sporting fraternity I can say that before long it will be possible to apply this system to prize-fights and boxing exhibitions. The whole scene, with the comments of the spectators, the talk of the seconds, the noise of the blows, and so on, will be faithfully transferred."

Entreaty.

O love, let us part now!
Ours is the tremulous, low-spoken vow,
Ours is the spell of meeting hands and eyes.
The first, involuntary, sacred kiss
Still on our lips in benediction lies.
O love, be wise!
Love at its best is worth no more than this—
Let us part now!

—E. Nesbit.

As a guarantee of ABSOLUTE PURITY and SAFETY the Label below printed on BLUE PAPER is pasted on every

Kitchen Utensil

of GENUINE AGATE NICKEL-STEEL WARE

A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.
NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.

(Sustained by U. S. Circuit Court.)

NAME OF UTENSIL.

No. AGATE L&G MFG. Co. NICKEL-STEEL-WARE

Patented Feb. 12, 1895.

COST	SELL

Analysis No. 72,383. NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1896.
We have made a careful examination of a sample of "Agate Nickel Steel Ware" received from The Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., Nov 30, 1896.
The enamel coating is homogeneous, of extra thickness, and great purity.
It is *entirely free from arsenic, lead and antimony*—metals so often found in enameled goods.
Very respectfully,
STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.

Pierce de P. Ricketts, E.M., Ph.D. John H. Banks, E.M., Ph.D.
Analysis No. 16,180. NEW YORK, May 5, 1897.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.
GENTLEMEN:—As requested by you, we purchased in the open market a sample of "Agate Nickel Steel Ware" and have made a careful chemical analysis of the enamel covering of the same.
We find the enamel is *absolutely pure and free from Arsenic, Antimony, Lead and other substances injurious to health.* We can therefore recommend it for all culinary and drinking purposes. Respectfully yours,
RICKETTS & BANKS,
Chemists to the N. Y. Metal Exchange.

Guaranteed Double Coated and Absolutely Pure

Copyrighted.

Member Merchants' Association

THE NEW YORK STORE

ESTABLISHED 1853 — SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

INDIANA'S GREATEST DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

Order by Mail if you can't come.

BEST SHOWING OF THE SEASON

New Spring Styles in Suits, Skirts, Jackets and Raglans

A brilliant array of the newest and best materials fresh from the looms, made up into the choicest and most exclusive of styles. A showing the like of which has never been seen hereabouts—and the price range is broad enough to please everyone, for instance—

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS of every kind, ranging in price from..... $10.00 to $50.00

LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS in beautiful styles ranging in prices from..... $5.00 to $65.00

CLOTH AND SILK RAGLANS, just the kinds you want..... $12.50 to $40.00

SILK AND MOIRE ETONS at all prices from..... $10.00 to $30.00

You surely can't help but find just what you want in this great stock of ours. Come look it over to-morrow. —Second Floor.

Fine Wash Fabrics

The greatest display in the city. The daintiest colorings, the prettiest patterns—prices most reasonable.

OUR FOUR LEADERS AT 25c

100 pieces fine Irish Dimities, all styles, fancy and plain colors.

32-inch Anderson Madras, in stripes and plain colors.

32-inch Egyptian Tissues, 30 styles in our assortment.

28-inch Mercerized stripe Zephyrs.

Forty pieces 32-inch printed Madras, in white grounds, with space figures and stripes, the latest for shirtwaists and men's shirts, a yard..... 35c

27-inch St. Gall Swisses, all in dainty figures, in ecru, with ecru, white with black and solid black figures, 50c value, a yard..... 39c

Mercerized stripe Grenadines, our own importation and the most successful sheer fabric this season, white with black, black with white, also blue, pink, green, linen color and solid black, a yard, 50c, 65c

Spider Cloth, 46 inches wide, new colors just received, a yard..... 50c

Embroidery to match the above at $3 per yard. —West Aisle.

Domestic Wash Goods

50 pieces printed stripe Madras, in all colors, in the new shirtwaist designs, 12½c value, a yard..... 7½c

200 pieces woven Zephyrs, in stripes and plain colors, every pretty design, made for this season, a yard..... 10c

250 pieces the celebrated Bates Seersuckers, in every style and every color made for this season, a yard..... 12½c

Holly Batiste, 30 inches wide, the most staple domestic cloth made this season, a yard..... 15c

28-inch plain Mercerized Chambrays and silk spot Zephyrs, 25c value, a yard..... 20c

—East Aisle.

Black Fabrics

The new arrivals this week are--

Hopsack Weaves, in the large, open-mesh designs, at, a yard— $1.00, $1.25

Five good designs in Granite and Panama Weaves, all wool, 45 inches wide, at, a yard..... 75c

Silk and wool Crepe de Chine, Eolienne and London Cords, soft, clinging and light-weight fabrics, at, a yard..... $1.25

A very special bargain in plain and pebbled Cheviots, heavy enough for unlined skirts, $1.35 value, a yard..... $1.00

—West Aisle.

Boys' Spring Suits

Two very special numbers for the week.

Fancy Cheviot double-breasted Suits, dark and light colors, includes coat, two pairs pants and suspenders, ages 7 to 14— $1.98 to $3.49

Dark blue serge and fancy cheviot Suits, coat, vest, two pairs pants and a pair of suspenders; ages 7 to 15— $2.98 to $4.98

—Second Floor.

Stylish Spring Gloves

Our assortment consists of all the newest styles and an almost endless variety of colorings, every color to match your spring dress. We particularly recommend you to our

Juliette Glove at..... $1.00
Argyle Glove at..... $1.25
Cygne Glove at..... $1.50

Ladies' one-clasp Cape Gloves, for street wear, in the new spring shades, a pair..... $1.00

2-clasp Mocha Gloves, in gray, brown, beaver and mode, all sizes, a pair..... $1.00

Ladies' 2-clasp Silk Gloves, at a pair— 50c to $1.00

—Center Aisle.

Stylish Spring Millinery

CHOICE creations of the new season at special prices for the coming week, the principal feature of which is the reduction of all our imported model hats to $10.00. Certainly just the time for you to buy.

The success of the season is our Rose and Foliage Hat, at— $6 to $10

Monday Only

Special prices in trimmed hats that were

$10.00, now $5.00
$ 8.00, now $4.00
$ 6.00, now $3.00
$ 5.00, now $2.50

Untrimmed millinery special braid hats, flat hats, pompadour shapes, continental turbans and dashing Gainsboroughs at..... 29c to $1.49

Specials in Flowers

Roses, poppies, cherries and daisies, a bunch..... 29c

Wreaths and montures..... 19c to 59c

—Second Floor.

As to Dress Silks

ANY user of dress silks who is within the reach of the store misses a point of personal interest if she fails to visit our silk section, so complete is it in every detail. We mean that not one single sort shall be lacking that any buyer has a right to expect. We believe, too, that there is no such lack, and we are confident that nowhere else are prices uniformly so low. For the coming week we give you the merest glimpse of some of the varieties, with the yard prices.

Fancy figured satin foulards, light and dark grounds, dots and figures, a yard..... 39c

24-inch figured foulards, new designs and popular colorings, a yard..... 45c

Black guaranteed taffetas at, a yard..... 59c

A showing of imported individual dress patterns, no two alike, Brocades, Indias, Satin Prints and high-class Grenadines in light, medium and dark effects $10 to $50 the pattern

10 pieces foulard satins, extra bright luster, 24 inches wide, $1.00 quality a yard..... 69c

On Center Silk Counter

A new lot corded wash silks, bright, shimmery silky fabrics so desirable for entire dresses, shirtwaists and children's dresses; comes in checks, stripes and plaids, a yard..... 49c

—West and Center Aisles.

Spring Dress Goods

EVERY worthy weave to be found in our assortment, every color you may desire, and the range of prices much to your liking.

Mohair waist dots, the newest shirtwaist cloth, in navy blue, black and cream, with white metal dots, a yard..... 75c

52-inch all-wool Hopsack, in fifteen different colors, new shades of gray just added, a yard..... $1.00

46-inch all-wool medium-weight Etamine in new mixtures of ecru, tan, medium and dark brown, blue, green and four shades of gray, for separate skirts and tailor gowns, a yard..... $1.25

German Vigereaux Suiting, the most serviceable light-weight fabric for spring and summer wear, 44 inches wide, in five different shades of gray mixtures, a yard..... 75c

15 Pieces all-wool Prunellas and French Poplins, a broken line of colors, $1 value, at, a yard... 75c

44-inch all-wool Vigereaux, in five different shades of gray mixtures, a yard..... $1.00

44-inch satin Vigereaux, in three different mixtures of gray, a yard..... $1.00

44-inch pebbled Vigereaux, a new weave this season in three shades of gray mixtures, a yard..... $1.25

An extensive line of Mistrals, Voile, Twine and Wire Cloth and Chiffon Veilings, in prices from $1 per yard up.

—West Aisle.

Buy Your Lace Curtains This Week

WE offer some unusual values in real Bobbinet, Arabian Brussels, Irish Point, Battenburg, French Tambours, Marie Antoinettes, etc., just fourteen patterns of these various kinds to be closed out, four to thirty-six pairs of a pattern. Don't hesitate, buy to-morrow, for they won't last long at these prices.

4 patterns, $3.75 grades, a pair..... $2.49
8 patterns, $5.50 and $6 grades, a pair..... $3.75
12 patterns, $6.50 and $7 grades, a pair..... $4.75
10 patterns, $7.50 and $8 grades, a pair..... $5.75
6 patterns, $9 grades, a pair..... $7.00
8 patterns, $10 grades, a pair..... $8.00
7 patterns, $12 grades, a pair..... $9.75
6 patterns, $13.50 grades, a pair..... $10.50
9 patterns, $15 grades, a pair..... $11.50
4 patterns, $18 grades, a pair..... $14.00

—Third Floor.

Sorosis Shoes

THE best shoe for women. Sorosis Shoes excel in quality of material, in diversity of model, in appearance and from the fact that every kind of shoe is made on every type of last, so that one fitting only is necessary in order to select slippers, boots and shoes. Made in all leathers, and the price, always, a pair..... $3.50

Exclusive sale here for Indianapolis. —Rear Main Floor.

Lace Lisle Hosiery

Lace lisles promise to be the leaders this season — the makers being unable to fill orders fast enough, and it looks now as if, when most wanted, there'll be none at hand. Better take advantage of our quantity price so as to know you'll be right in the style. No telling when again you'll have such an opportunity.

Ladies' Hermsdorf black lace lisle Hose, full regular made, with double soles and high spliced heels, at— 39c a pair, 3 pairs 98c

Ladies French lace lisle Hose, in black and colors, 12 different styles, all fine, new, close gauge, made all-lace front, Richelieu ribbed back— 50c a pair, 3 pairs $1.29

Ladies' all-over lace lisle Hose, finest quality, with four-thread soles and high heels, beautiful designs— 75c a pair, 3 pairs $1.95

Ladies' brilliant French ingrain lace lisle Hose, nine different styles, all new, the best quality— $1.00 a pair, 3 pairs $2.69

Ladies' fast-black lace lisle Hose, with silk embroidered fronts in dainty patterns, our own exclusive designs— $1.00 a pair, 3 pairs $2.69

50 dozen men's black, gray and cardinal lace lisle Half Hose, our own importation and as good as any 50c kind, one price— 25c a pair, 6 pairs $1.50

25 dozen men's black and colored, plain lace and lace with silk embroidery, a choice assortment at— 50c a pair, 3 pairs $1.29

All the past season's men's fancy lisle Half Hose to-morrow at half price, the 50c ones, none reserved, a pair..... 25c

—East Aisle.

A Sale of Pictures

Housecleaning time will soon convince you that you will need a few pictures to brighten up places in your home—worth your while to prepare in advance, as we offer these specials in pictures for to-morrow and as long as they last.

Pictures that were 50c to $3.50 at just half price, namely— 25c to $1.75

—Second Floor.

Sheet Music

Lily of the Rose (song).
Ma Ebony Belle (song).
Signal from Mars (two step).
Strollers (two step). 19c copy

Belvidere (two step).
Flower song. 10c copy

—South Balcony.

New Basement

Advance sale Gas, Gasoline and Blue Flame Oil Stoves.

2-burned Junior Gasoline Stove..... $3.39
2-burner Blue Flame Oil Stove..... $5.98
Large 2-burner National Oven, worth $3, at..... $1.98
3 and 4 burner Gas Cookers, with large oven, asbestos lined..... $6.89, $8.25

$ sample Ranges at special prices.

$36 Model Range at..... $32.00
$21 Model Leader Range at $16.98
3 and 4 tie browns, special at..... 12½c, 19c

All kinds of Bathroom Fixtures.

Bath room soap dishes, to fit on side of tub, each..... 30c
Plumbers' friend for cleaning out sinks, wash bowl and closet pipe..... $1.50

Don't forget the sale of Bicycle Sundries and cameras.

Free books with every pound of our celebrated Empress Coffee, 1 to 4 coupons in each package, 25 of which entitle you to book of standard literature.

AT OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Angel, gold and sunshine cakes, fresh every day 25c, 45c

Pettis Dry Goods Co