CROP OF BENEVOLENCE

IT IS VALUED AT SIXTY TO EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Increasing So Rapidly Each Year that a Trust Company May Be Formed to Administer It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Something new in religious benevolence, soon to be announced, is a trust. It is not a combine, but a financial institution, to have most of the functions of a trust company. It will be a middle corporation, in that it will act with equal interest for the giver and the receiver. People decline, it is said, to deal directly with the mission and other benevolent organizations of the churches because such organizations represent themselves only. The proposed benevolent trust will be one step removed from these missionary societies. It will give expert and accurate information concerning all benevolent causes, and perhaps advice concerning them, but will not be committed to any of them, and the inquirer will be shielded by it from coming into contact with them unless the giver finally decides to disclose his or her identity. The project is to empower the benevolent trust to receive and administer funds for all benevolent purposes, educational and charitable, as well as missionary, but to have it administer them through existing missionary and other benevolent agencies, and not to create new distributive machinery. Some men of large money interest are connected with the plan, which is wholly new in benevolent administration.

The need for such institution is found in the fact that the number of persons having steady incomes from investments has greatly increased during the past twenty years, and it is held the number will increase even faster during the next twenty. It is from this independent class that systematic benevolence comes. It is more and more difficult in this day to give away money and not do damage in so doing. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan and many others of very large means maintain experts who do nothing else save investigate appeals that come to them. Mr. Rockefeller is an original man, and makes a study of giving. He does not investigate appeals merely, but he searches out this and that benevolent plan and many a scheme has been surprised by him at receiving contributions unasked. Not all givers can, however, afford special investigators of their own. Hence, the combination, or benevolent trust. These givers do not, in the first place, want to disclose their identity because of the flood of appeals that is sure to follow, and in the second place they do not want to deal directly with the administrative societies because of the one-sided character of the advice they must, of necessity, give. The combination of expert advisers and administrators of gifts—that is the new thing, and it is a development of the times.

The benevolent crop is growing as rapidly as is the wheat or the corn crop. That is, the total of all gifts to benevolence increases in this country by leaps and bounds. America has not yet reached the level of England, because not yet the financial center, but it is fast overtaking it. No records of benevolence that are at all adequate are kept. Those that are kept are of gifts above $5,000, and they are recorded by private persons. Some place the total annual benevolence at $60,000,000, others at $80,000,000, for last returns. That most figures are mere guesses is shown by their variance. It is to be one of the tasks of the new benevolent trust to keep an accurate record of all gifts, made through it or otherwise, and to publish the same. Missionary benevolence is rapidly increasing, and is likely, so experts say, to supplant, for a time, the wave of educational benevolence that has, for the last ten years, been sweeping over the country. The tendency is now toward missionary causes rather than educational ones. Faith is larger in missionary saneness than it was ten years ago.

Another cause that has led to the formation of the benevolent trust is the employment by most benevolent causes of expert beggars. A prolific school for these experts has been the Methodist twentieth century fund of $20,000,000. The leaders in this movement were bishops and ministers, but doing the routine work of securing these millions have been a large number of bright young men, by no means all of them ministers. They have had valuable training, and immediately they developed ability they have been picked up by this ambitious promoter or that, and set to combining city after city in efforts to brush out of them all the benevolence that all the good people had to bestow, willing or the opposite. Presbyterians in the United States and Canada, Methodists in Canada, the Young Men's Christian Association and something more than ten score educational projects have given employment to these people. The result is that men and women of means are beginning to demand protection. Skill at begging has been developed to a wonderful degree. Men can be named who expect each year to beg $40,000 to $60,000. They engage to secure such minimum sums or lose their jobs. Nothing about the business escapes them. The proverbial drummer is not shrewder than they.

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The general committee of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its final session at Philadelphia yesterday. The total amount authorized for church building purposes for the coming year was $348,000. Apportionments were made yesterday as follows: South Carolina, $800; south California, $6,800; South Germans, $410; south Illinois, $900; south Kansas, $1,800; southwest Kansas, $1,800; Tennessee, $720; Texas, $1,500; Troy, $4,000; upper Iowa, $1,100; upper Mississippi, $1,000; Utah mission, $500; Vermont, $270; Virginia, $800; Washington, $600; West Germania, $400; west Nebraska, $850; West, North and Dakota mission, $1,250; west Swedish, $850; west Texas, $900; West Virginia, $200; contingent fund, $10,000; emergency fund, $25,000.

"OPEN-AIR" TREATMENT.

Good Within Limitations, but May Be Overdone.

Philadelphia Record.

There is no doubt that consumption is a house disease—that is to say, it develops more certainly and proceeds more rapidly in the case of persons who spend nearly all their time indoors. Still, it is an error to assume that it does not attack those who live much in the open air. It is not infrequent among farmers, who are in the fields most of the time during a large part of the year. Also, there are many people who are confined all the day in offices and who go directly to their homes to remain for the night, yet who live to an old age in apparent good health. It proved a shock to sanitarians to learn that certain public offices in London were without ventilation, yet among the men who spent ten hours or more a day in them were many who were nearly or quite seventy years old, and who had been employed under this condition for half a century.

No doubt the chances of escaping tuberculosis are better for persons who live much in the open air, and this is understood by the physicians who advocate tuberculosis sanatoria. However, the fifteen Indiana consumptives who have agreed to live out doors day and night the coming winter are badly advised. It may prove a benefit to all, but a "pledge" to continue the course should not bind any one of the number should the treatment appear to be injurious. At Frankfort-on-the-Main there is a hospital where consumptives sleep on sheltered verandas, with covering enough to keep them abundantly warm. The physicians there have found some patients to whom the treatment would be dangerous. The same conditions are not always suited to different patients. Regardless of the results of the Indiana experiment, it may be said that every person who is menaced by the germs of tuberculosis should spend as much time out doors as practicable, though without running the risk of breathing a humid atmosphere. Night air is quite as wholesome as day air, save that there are hours when the cold becomes severe, and cold and dampness are not favorable to the cure of consumption.

His Idea of "Brodection."

New York Commercial.

Twenty years ago there ran for Congress in one of the St. Louis districts a man named Gustavus Sessinghaus, a wealthy manufacturer of flour. Sessinghaus was a native German and spoke imperfect English. The campaign managers allowed him to make but one speech in the campaign. That was a sufficiency. After announcing to a couple of thousand people in front of a big beer saloon where the mob had been guiping at his expense, that he was certain to be a big man in Congress and that he had no doubt of his election, he was besieged by the crowd to express his views on the subject of protection. That staggered the man for a few moments, but finally he pointed to a flag fluttering in the breeze and exclaimed:

"Do you see dot flag? Dot vas your brotection! Uf you brotect yoursef, you brotect yoursef; und 'uf I brotect mysef, I brotect mysef. Dot is my view on brotection."

On the face of the reutrns Sessinghaus was defeated, and his opponent was given the certificate of election. Sessinghaus contested and the fight at Washington was a long one. He got a favorable report and the night before Congress expired by limitation he was sworn in, drew the salary for practically the full term, mileage and all the perquisites, and in addition was allowed nearly $20,000 for expenses in his contest. Just after that Congress put its foot down on such expensive contests, and now the limit of expenses allowed is $2,000 to either contestant or contestee.

COST OF FUELS.

A Comparison Made on a Strict Scientific Basis.

Philadelphia Record.

A good deal of misinformation is being promulgated at the present time in regard to the economy of oil and gas (using special stoves or burners) for fuel in place of anthracite even at normal prices for the latter. The only way to get an intelligent understanding of the problem is to figure on the basis of the number of heat units contained in the several fuels. The combustion, or burning, of a given weight of any substance develops a certain number of units of heat, no matter what form of furnace or burner is used. This maximum quantity of heat may produce more heat than others; that is, may approach nearer the theoretical heat equivalent of the substance burned, but can never exceed this maximum amount under any circumstances. At given prices, therefore, the problem is simply this: "What is the cost of one thousand or ten thousand heat units when developed by such a fuel?"

Illuminating gas, for instance, does not contain more than 600 heat units per cubic foot; refined oil, such as is ordinarily sold for illuminating purposes, contains as many as 20,000 heat units per pound; and anthracite coal, say 15,000 heat units per pound. Heat is an accurately measurable quantity and no appliance can produce more than the above figures, and all produce less, as the combustion is never perfect, and considerable heat is always lost in chimney gases when stoves or furnaces are used.

Taking gas at one dollar per thousand cubic feet and allowing the full theoretical heat value of perfect combustion, presuming that it is to be burned in a gas stove which has no flue connection with the outer air so that all the heat is available, anthracite coal at $5.60 per ton, and admitting that only 80 per cent. of its heat is available for useful heating, the balance being lost up the chimney, and illuminating oil at 9 cents per gallon, weighing approximately six and one-half pounds, and figuring only 80 per cent. of the heat available, supposing the burner to be used in a range grate, or furnace, and not in a blue flame oil stove without direct connection with the atmosphere, then by simple proportion it follows that one cent expended for the various fuels will yield heat about as follows:

One cent expended for coal at $5.60 per ton will yield 48,000 heat units.

One cent expended for oil at 9 cents per gallon will yield 11,500 heat units.

One cent expended for gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet will yield 6,000 heat units.

A number of other factors enter the problem, however, for it is quite evident from the above that anthracite coal at $15 to $20 per ton is cheap compared with the other fuels, where heat is desired continuously. Of course, in industrial plants the cost of firing the fuel and removing ashes, in the case of coal, have to be considered, but in any case these are not determinable factors and for the household they are minor considerations.

The advantage to which both gas and oil owe their well-merited popularity are the ease with which they can be applied directly to heating where desired and their freedom from ash or its equivalent. An oil stove can be carried about from room to room. When burning it radiates all its heat into the room, all of which is, therefore, available, so that the above figures for oil in such case should be increased 20 per cent. The same is true of gas, but in a lesser degree as regards portability. Oil or gas can be applied instantly and as quickly extinguished, whereas when a coal fire is kindled in a stove or furnace it usually is allowed to burn itself out, although the heat may only be desired for a limited time, as in cooking, or other household service. Each fuel has its own limited sphere within which it is cheapest and supreme. Fuel oil for burning in furnaces or ranges at 3 cents per gallon is about as cheap as the regulation prices for domestic sizes of coal, but up to the present time no satisfactory fuel oil burner has been devised for household use.

Big Price for Walnut Stumps.

Nashville American.

Old walnut stumps are on a boom throughout Tennessee. Stumps that have remained unnoticed for years and were regarded as worthless are now eagerly sought after at prices that seem almost fabulous. An Indiana concern has had men traveling over the country buying every old walnut stump that could be found. At first the prices paid were small, but as the eyes of the stick timber folks began to open the prices went higher and higher, until now they are out of sight, and the funny part about it is that the uglier, knottier and more unsightly the stump the more money it will bring. The stump of a walnut tree that was cut down several years ago brought more than the whole of the tree. It is stated that the stumps are made into veneering material and used in the manufacture of high grade furniture.

Library Experiences.

New York Evening Post.

Speaking of the use of the University Settlement Library by East Side residents, the librarian, Miss Phillips, cites some amusing instances of the difficulty sometimes experienced in identifying books called for. The recent craze for books on gardens might account for the request for "Enoch's Garden," though it was "Enoch Arden" that was wanted. "Caesar Almighty" proved a stumbling block until Parker was mentioned as the author, then "Seats of the Mighty" was produced. So it was with the "Story of Shakspeare and the Lamb," a request which intimated no new version of the nursery rhyme, but indicated a desire to read Lamb's "Tales from Shakspeare." Requests for "sad books" are received quite frequently, Miss Phillips reports, and the girls who receive them "seem to anticipate with much satisfaction the misery which they are about to enjoy."

A DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Mrs. Fanny J. Clary was a candidate for the Legislature in Massachusetts. The votes of her supporters, however, were not received. She insists that, though women are not allowed to vote, there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent them holding office if elected by men.

WHERE THE WOMEN VOTE

THEIR METHODS OF CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN OUT IN COLORADO.

Supporters of One Party Engage Bryan to Address Them; the Others Hold a Reception.

Mary H. Krout, in Denver Times.

It was woman's day in Denver politics yesterday. Two rival meetings, representing both political faiths, called out every woman voter who could leave her business, her drawing room, her kitchen or her nursery. For once the lady of the house, literally, was not at home. And for once the baby had to put up with the crude ministrations of its father or brother, for the mother and sister were off listening to a denunciation of imperialism and the trusts at the Broadway Theater, or discussing the tariff over their ices and cakes at the Brown Palace Hotel. It was the poetry and romance of campaigning, with the accompaniment of flags and flowers and music; with youth and beauty in ribbons and airy muslins, and serene middle age—there is no old age—in velvet, lace and brocade. As one looked at the vast audience of women that packed the Broadway Theater to the very roof, standing five deep wherever they could stand, filling the stage and peeping out from the flies, one asked involuntarily: "Where are the poor and illiterate classes of Denver?" which surely must have had some representative in so vast a multitude, were they to be found at all.

Mr. Bryan was advertised to begin his address at 2 o'clock. By 1 o'clock the theater was already well filled, and people—women, almost all—maids and matrons, were streaming toward the lobby from every direction.

In appearance it reminded one of such an assemblage as is called together in a college town on commencement day; at a club federation, or a church convention. It was self-evident intelligence, modesty, and the sort of goodness that does not get into politics farther East, but is kept strictly for home consumption.

"This gives me some idea of what political meetings will be everywhere twenty years from now," said a newcomer.

"The evidence of a woman's hand is everywhere," and she scanned the red, white and blue bunting gracefully draped below the boxes, each strip held in place by a brilliant shield; the speakers' stand, also draped with flags, embowered in foliage, with tall white chrysanthemums standing out in pleasing relief against the effective background. Young girls in gowns of white, pink or pale blue seated the arriving throngs, with no hurry or confusion, showing that they had been well trained to their work.

"How are you going to vote?" a woman was asked, who was standing patiently in the wings.

"I'm not going to vote at all."

There was a chorus of "ohs" with a strong falling inflection.

"Don't say that," a motherly dame protested, looking at the doubtful one over her spectacles. "Vote for somebody, for pity's sake, if you have to vote for General Jackson."

It was a little after 2 when a little stir among the expectant people made it evident that Mr. Bryan had arrived. The prominent members of the Jane Jefferson Club and of the Democratic central committee were already in their places on the stage, women of refinement, of dignity and brains, to whom politics was no mere fad with which they were amusing themselves, but a serious matter, involving good government and the protection of the home.

INTRODUCED BY CHAIRWOMAN.

The distinguished speaker came upon the stage escorted by the young and altogether charming chairwoman of the central committee, Mrs. Samuel Belford. She could not have been more modest, more at ease, more gracious and graceful had she been receiving a company of invited guests like a cordial and hospitable hostess in her own drawing room. She would have been a wholesome lesson to the enemies of equal suffrage who have prophesied the instant demoralization and degeneration of women the minute they presume to vote. First, she introduced the young vocalist, Miss Julia Chadwick, who sang "The Star-spangled Banner" with fine effect and who begged the audience to "join in." They evidently preferred to look and listen to her and only a few in the front row accepted the invitation. Then three cheers were proposed. This time a man—one of the few who had come to see the women voters and incidentally hear Mr. Bryan—made the mistake. Women don't like to cheer because they can't; however, on this occasion they tried.

As Mr. Bryan surveyed the packed house—the parquet, the dress circle, the topmost gallery, with women on the very topmost tier, their hats nearly scraping the ceiling, a beautiful expression stole over his countenance. And well it might. Those hundreds of women were not there "to exert an influence." Every last mother's daughter who had reached the voting age, as had nearly all of them, had a vote and would exercise their right to use it on election day. There were no malcontents; nobody with a grievance in that smiling, attractive, well-bred audience. It was an unusual display of party harmony.

When he had been introduced by Mrs. Belford with just the right sort of a speech—neither too long nor too short—with no vindictive slaps at the enemy, Mr. Bryan stepped forward, welcomed with the approving applause of gloved hands and waving handkerchiefs.

He began: "Ladies and gentlemen, and to-day, I place a special emphasis on the ladies." It was a good speech, well delivered, but it was apparent that the financial themes were not so interesting as those that dealt with economic questions. His anti-imperialistic ideas also found favor.

The speech of Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, candidate for re-election for State superintendent of public instruction, was a warm indorsement of Mr. Bryan's propositions. She dwelt with much emphasis on the interest women have shown in education, and presented her subject clearly and logically and with much fluency. The applause that greeted her was evidence of her great personal popularity.

THE REPUBLICAN WAY.

Over at the Brown Palace Hotel, while Mr. Bryan was exhorting the Democrats, the Republican women were electioneering quite as effectively, although the meeting was called a reception. The large drawing room was darkened, rose-colored shades tempered the glow of the electric lights, and the chrysanthemems and flags bestowed upon the mantels and walls showed that here, too, the beautifying touches were not forgotten in the more serious business of getting votes and converting voters. Here, too, there was confessedly no "influencing." It was business and conducted on strictly business principles throughout, though it might have seemed to the uninitiated nothing more than a conventional society function.

The receiving line stationed near the door would have undeceived one, if nothing else had enlightened the looker-on. In this line were James H. Peabody, the candidate for Governor; Mrs. John E. Routt, Mrs. George Randolph, Mrs. Anna B. Brandt, the opponent of Mrs. Grenfell as candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, and Mrs. Elizabeth N. Thompson, candidate for representative from Arapahoe county. Other well-known Republican women, Mrs. Pitkin, Mrs. J. R. Hanna and Miss Josephine Anderson, assisted in introducing the arriving guests to the candidates for whom the reception was held. A few faces were missed that one might have expected to see. Here, too, in even a greater degree—for it was ostensibly a reception—one saw nothing but good gowns, pretty bonnets and nice gloves. Reflecting that the invitation had been general, including black and white, people of all political opinions, rich and poor, one asked himself again, "Where are the unprosperous people of Denver? They're not at the Democratic meeting and they are not here." And, like the doubting Betsy Prig, one was forced almost to believe that "there a'int no sich person" in Colorado. There was gay talk, greetings, introductions, inquiries as to club meetings and the usual chit-chat one hears at an "at home" but for all that it was serious and solemn politics.

Among those who came and went—came in throngs about 4 o'clock and tarried—were numbers of colored people. They, too, were smiling and well dressed, and they, too, knew that they should vote, if nothing prevented, on election day. One tall negro man shook hands down the line. He had an abashed air, as if he might have strayed in off the street out of idle curiosity. But he shook hands with all the candidates and did not miss one.

"I want to see what a woman candidate for the Legislature is like," said an Eastern woman who had arrived in Denver too late to vote. "There she is," said a Denver friend, "that short woman with gray hair." At that moment Mrs. Thompson turned her placid face toward the stranger.

"Well," was the remark, "she is not at all the sort of woman I should suppose a candidate, a woman candidate, for the Legislature would be. I always imagined she would be stern and severe, but Mrs. Thompson, I should think, never had an unamiable thought in her life."

And, certainly, kindliness and friendliness were plainly stamped upon the face of the little woman standing there in her nice, tasteful dark silk gown, who will take the place in the Colorado Legislature this winter if the majority so ordain. Mrs. Brandt was distinguished-looking in her becoming toilet, and the enfranchised woman and the enfranchised negro man, as they touched hands, were the embodiment of a political millennium that the most sanguine prophet would never have dreamed of a short quarter of a century ago.

In the rooms where the refreshments were served were more evidences of "other times, other manners." Had it been the old pioneer days, the refreshments would have been of a liquid nature, strong and fiery. There are localities where these are still preferred. But at this woman's political meetings ladies in their fine reception gowns—Mrs. Pitkin in a striking toilet of black and white—presided at the four huge silver punch bowls heaped high with refreshing sherbet. Waiters in black coats and white ties passed cakes and bonbons, and they were dealt out with a liberal hand. The long damask-covered table was decorated with trailing asparagus fern and with more chrysanthemums, and here, too, the lamps cast soft reflections through their rosy shades. The music did not cease, although few listened to it. There were notes to be compared and other meetings planned, all to be done within the next few days.

One of the pleasantest features of all the woman's day was the good feeling that prevailed between the rival partisans. The Republican women went over to look at the Bryan meeting and then came back to help their reception along. Late in the afternoon the Democratic women dropped into the Republican reception to see how that was being managed. They were not luke-warm in loyalty to their own party. Democrats and Republicans both earnestly hope to win. But the woman's club, using the term in the abstract, has had its effect; it has taught women personal tolerance in politics as in all other vital matters.

Lemon and Tobacco.

Philadelphia Record.

"A lemon," says a tobacconist, "is a far better tobacco moistener than a sponge. Take a lemon, slice a piece off each end and put it in your tobacco box, if you want to keep your cigars or smoking mixture in nice shape. A good, juicy lemon will sometimes last a couple of months as a moistener, and it imparts to the tobacco an added fragrance. The beauty about the lemon as a moistener is that it doesn't mildew in the way a sponge does. The latter, you know, when left water-soaked rots and gives out an unpleasant odor. Some people I've told about the use of lemons as moisteners have tried oranges as well and assure me that either fruit will answer. One of my customers keeps a lemon, orange and a piece of apple in his tobacco jar, and he says that the fruit keeps the tobacco moist and soft and gives it a delightful flavor. The lemon and orange are, of course, sliced at each end.

MEMBERS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION. FARES REFUNDED.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Sole Agents Butterick Patterns, Fasso Corsets.....

ESTABLISHED 1853

Sole Agents Strossis Shoes, Gunn Sectional Bookcases...

MONDAY THE LAST DAY—SALE AT AUCTION ORIENTAL RUGS.

INDIANA'S GREATEST STORE

THE HEIGHT OF THE FALL SELLING

Comes now. All through these first days of November the store has been thronged daily with purchasers of needed fall and winter things—the crowds will grow greater this coming week, for better values were never offered at this time of the year. . . . . .

STYLISH SUITS AND COATS

News of many new things that have been received during the past week—the qualities, styles and prices will all interest you . . . .

Silk Velour Blouse and 32-inch Coats—a splendid lot, all handsomely lined, some trimmed with passementerie, others with silk ornaments and bands, fancy or plain revers. Priced from $65.00 down to **$25.00**

Handsome Walking Suits, made of heavy melton or snowflake mixtures, blouse or Norfolk jacket and flare skirt with slot or tailored seams, $29.75 down to..... **$15.00**

SPECIAL—Silk Skirts of taffeta and peau de soie, with drop underskirt, handsomely tailored, some plain, others trimmed in the kilt style, $30.00 down to..... **$12.50**

Our special Electric Seal Jacket at $25.00 has no equal in the city. made up same shape as a $300 seal, has guaranteed satin lining and blocked collar, bell sleeve and ruche at cuff, all sizes, 32 to 44 bust, worth $35.00, at..... **$25.00**

—Second Floor.

Monday MILLINERY SPECIALS

The coming week will see more astounding Millinery offers than you have ever had. Handsome white hats, fur hats, hats trimmed in all kinds of fruits and flowers at prices that will make buying a double pleasure . . . . . .

$20.00 Hats are marked now at - $15.00
$15.00 Hats are marked now at - $12.00
$12.00 Hats are marked now at - $7.00

Everyone is remarking about the hats we are offering at the popular price of $3.98. That they are beauties goes without the saying—they are in the latest shapes, trimmed in the most attractive way with silk velvet, silk satin, birds' wings, fancy feathers, ornaments, etc., and worth fully $7.00, but we make the special price of..... **$3.98**

See our new line of white plush roses with white plush foliage to match, and grapes in all the delicate shades. They are just in and are worth looking at. —Second Floor.

Thanksgiving Linens

A TIMELY TOPIC

Not a bit too early to begin thinking of them. You want plenty of time in which to get them all hemmed. When you have such values as these offered there is no need of putting off the buying.

Heavy 20-inch Napkins, Scotch manufacture, 100 dozen, worth $1.75; special, a dozen..... **$1.59**

22-inch Bleached Napkins, 50 dozen, worth $2.25; Monday, a dozen..... **$2.00**

Fifty dozen extra fine quality, choice designs, Bleached Napkins, 22-inch size, at, a dozen... **$3.00**

Pattern Table Cloths, 8-4 size, worth $1.75; special, each..... **$1.50**

Pattern Cloths, 8-4 and 10-4 sizes, very special; each.... **$1.89**

Heavy Scotch Damask, 72 inches wide, splendid value; a yard..... **$1.00**

Silver Bleached German Damask, five handsome designs, choice, a yard..... **$1.25**

—Basement.

SILKS--EXTRAORDINARY MONDAY OFFERINGS

It is almost impossible to appreciate the completeness of our Silk Stock without making it a visit and even then one can hardly enjoy or gain the full realization of its many merits.

A constant stream of satisfied buyers and the marked increase in business here over the best previous records, however, speak more forcibly of the superiority of the stock and the rightness of the prices than all we can say in their behalf and justify us in emphasizing that ours is the best Silk Department in the State. Extra values for Monday.

Crepe de Chine, 24 inches wide, in evening and dark colors; good value at $1; Monday, a yard... **85c**

Peau de Cygne, good quality, all colors; $1 value; for this selling, a yard..... **69c**

Colored Taffeta, a full representation of colors, including black; good quality; Monday, a yard.. **58c**

Colored Moire Velours in dark and light colors, including blacks, also Moire Pekin in all shades; actual $1 value, very special, at, yard..... **69c**

Black Dress Taffeta, 36 inches wide, excellent quality; made specially for us; real value $1.25; for this occasion, a yard..... **95c**

—Center and West Aisles.

The Foremost Votaries of Gowning have pronounced American Lady

Longfelo Model Corsets

The proper style to wear with the new modes of overgarments because they give the round tapering effect so much desired.

We show a complete assortment of this popular corset ranging in price **$1.00 to $3.00**

—Second Floor.

OUR LENOX SHOE

A specialty Shoe with us; made of high-grade leathers in the most up-to-date shapes. These Shoes are made specially for us, and are to be found here only, in a complete stock of sizes and styles.

They are equal to any and superior to many $3 shoes, and sell at, a pair..... **$2.75**

—Rear Main Floor.

EASY TO BUY DRESS FABRICS

There's an advantage gained in buying your dress fabrics here; that is, that you can get what you want and know it will suit both your fancy and your pocket-book. Your selections are not confined to a few varieties but to a range that is truly metropolitan. This week's features are:

50 pieces 44-inch all wool English Serges, in castor, brown, green, gray, rose, 4 shades of red and 6 of blue, at a yard..... **59c**

38-inch all wool Crystal Cords, medium weight, smooth finish, in a full line of staple colors; $1 value; Monday, a yard..... **75c**

50-inch all wool shrunk Mistral, in tan, castor, reseda, rose, red and five shades of blue, at a yard..... **$1.00**

56-inch all wool Scotch Tweeds; fancy weaves, light, medium and dark shades, in 12 different mixtures, at a yard..... **$1.00**

54-inch new Nub Suitings, in navy blue and white, several designs, at a yard..... **$1.25**

56-inch Nub Suitings, made by B. Priestley & Co., in navy and white, black and white, black and red, at a yard..... **$1.50**

—West Aisle.

PORTIERES

And Window Hangings

120 pairs to be closed out quick at these unusual prices:

Ten styles medium and heavy-weight Portieres, in Persian stripes, damask and tapestry patterns, full size, fast colors, were $4.50 to $5; to close quick at, a pair..... **$3.65**

Fourteen styles beautiful bordered and damask Portieres, different weights, solid effects for parlors, library, hall or dining room drapings and window overhangings, $6.50 to $8 values; extra special at, pair **$4.80**

—Third Floor.

Good Values in Stoves

We place on sale Monday our well-known Empress Hot Blast Heating Stove; burns anything and holds fire 36 hours; a large stock of them and instead of $30.00 they are only..... **$19.00**

The famous Quick Meal Steel Range is the best made—has enameled reservoir and high closet, special price..... **$52.00**

Waldorf, Model and Lenox Steel Ranges—good line of them; special Model Range, with reservoir and high closet, set up complete..... **$36.50**

Wood air-tight Heaters, all kinds, 18 to 24-inch sizes, $1.25 to..... **$4.50**

Oil Heaters, the most economical of all heating stoves, special at..... **$4.25**

Artificial Gas Ranges—no better line in the city than ours; the Estate Cottage, 16-inch oven, $12.98; the Model, 16-inch oven, $16.00; the National, 16-inch oven..... **$14.00**

—New Basement.

Worthy Weaves in Black

London Silk Warp Crepe de Chine are the handsomest of all light-weight imported black fabrics we have ever shown at, a yard, $2.00 to..... **$2.75**

French Silk Warp Crepe de Chine..... **$1.00 to $2.25 a yard**

Black Broadcloths, Black Venetians and Zibelines, 50 inches, and the best value in the city, at, a yard..... **$1.00**

All-wool Cheviot and Granite Cloth, extra good quality and width, very special, a yard..... **49c**

—West Aisle.

Flannels and Blankets

Remnants of Eiderdown, Outing and French Flannels Monday at half marked prices.

Cream domet Flannels, very special; Monday, a yard..... **4c**

Outing Flannels for wrappers, dressing sacques, night robes, etc., at, a yard, 10c, 8c and..... **5c**

10-4 napped Blankets, all wool, in white or colors, a pair **$3.00**

Bath Robe Blankets that are slightly soiled, were $2.50; Monday, a pair **$1.50**

11-4 all-wool white Blankets, home made ones, at, a pair..... **$4.00**

The Lenox Blankets, our leader, are the best all-wool white blankets on the market, full 11-4 size, a pair **$5.00**

—Basement.

HOSIERY

Women's fast black Cotton Hose, regular made, fleece lined with double soles, heels and toes; 25c value Monday, a pair.... **17c**

Women's regular made fancy Hose, with high spliced heels and double toes, actual 35c kind; Monday, a pair **19c**

Women's fast black cashmere Hose, plain or ribbed, double merino heels and toes; special, 3 pairs $1, or, a pair..... **35c**

Children's fine ribbed fast black cotton Hose, with double heels and toes; Monday, a pair..... **10c**

—East Aisle.

Women's Underwear

Women's fast black perfect fitting Wool Union Suits, bust opening, $2.50 value, at, a suit **$1.69**

Women's Egyptian jersey ribbed, fleece lined Union Suits, the 98c kind, Monday at **69c**

Women's soft natural wool Undervests and Drawers Monday, special, a garment **98c**

Children's fleece lined Egyptian jersey ribbed Union Suits, open down front and drop back, a suit..... **45c**

—Balcony East Aisle.

HOSE SUPPORTERS

Foster Hose Supporters for women—one of the best of its kind, a new lot came in Friday, priced from 50c to..... **$1.50**

—West Aisle.

Sheet Music Specials

Jenny Lee.....
Rip Van Winkle.....
In the Valley of Kentucky .....
On a Sunday Afternoon.
'Neath the Stars (waltz.) .....
Jolly Pickaninnies.....

CHOICE **19c** A COPY

—South Balcony.

In NEW BASEMENT

Empress Coffee is the best liked coffee in Indianapolis, over 2,000 lbs sold daily proves the statement.

Our 12½c a lb equals any other 25c grade.

Our 20c a lb equals any other 30c grade.

Our 24c a lb equals any other 32c grade.

Special demonstration this week of Mullen-Blackledge Company's high-grade soups, baked beans and Columbia catsup; free samples for the asking.

Hartz Mountain Canaries, all singers, special price..... **$1.98**

LET US SHOW YOU

what first-class laundering really is. Our Pressing Method of Ironing is the best system known. There is absolutely no friction, consequently no wear or tear on the garment. Nor is there any scorching or burning. By using this method a shirt will retain its original shape, something no other method can do. Card or 'phone will bring a wagon to your door.

The Century Laundry Company

316 CENTURY BLDG. Fred B. Comstock, Mgr

Phones—New, 282. Old, Main 1586.

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