

BATTLES BELIEVED NEAR.

OFFICIAL NEWS CEASES.

Russians Expect Speedy Actions on Land and Sea.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—With a suspicious lack of dispatches from Manchuria and a strong possibility that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky has cut his last communications with home and set forth on the final stage of his journey, keen interest is manifested in naval and military circles here in the twofold field of war. Though the Admiralty, which has been silent since the appearance of Rojestvensky in the Chinese Sea, publishes no dispatches, the conviction is growing that the united squadrons left the Anam coast immediately after their juncture, and naval officials are expecting news of the first skirmishes between scouts of the hostile fleets. The Associated Press's correspondent, on his visit to naval officials yesterday to investigate the rumor that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's health had broken down, was repeatedly and eagerly asked for the latest information through press dispatches, which, it was said, were better sources than was the Admiralty.

Captain Clado confirmed the statement that the vessels of both squadrons were equipped with apparatus for cleaning their bottoms at sea. He said it was entirely possible for Admiral Nebogatoff to have put the finishing touches to the vessels of his division in the interval when they were lost to sight before passing the Straits of Malacca.

On the military side the indications are that matters are rapidly shaping for the preliminary stage of another great battle. The Russian army is ready for action.

A further mobilization of cavalry in one or two districts was ordered to-day, but no large draft is required, as reinforcements are ready in the recently embodied Cossacks, whose departure for Manchuria was postponed in anticipation of May Day troubles. A small but important detachment will leave St. Petersburg to-day to join General Linewitch's army.

TOGO IN LINE OF BATTLE.

Report That Japanese Will Fight South of Formosa.

Amoy, May 17.—It is believed that part of the Japanese fleet is taking position below Formosa, and that Admiral Togo has planned to fight the Russians south of Formosa.

The Japanese get orders from this vicinity at night time. The state of martial law first declared at Tamsui Island of Formosa, and subsequently made general in the island, has been followed by the appointment of a military executive and the moving of the women and children from the Pescadores to Formosa.

ROJESTVENSKY SICK?

Rumor That Russian Admiral Has Asked To Be Relieved.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Disquieting reports are in circulation this evening about Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's health. It is said that he has telegraphed to the Emperor that it is impossible for him to proceed. An evening paper prints a report that the admiral has suffered a nervous breakdown. No official confirmation of the report that Rojestvensky has requested to be relieved from duty is obtainable at the Admiralty.

The admiral's health has been the cause of considerable anxiety here. It is well known that he suffered from kidney trouble before leaving Cronstadt, and through the long voyage to the Far East he suffered at times to such an extent that he had to be carried about on a stretcher. The Russian commander, however, stuck bravely to his post.

If Admiral Rojestvensky should be compelled on the eve of battle to give up his command the Admiralty would regard it as little short of a national misfortune. Rojestvensky has proved to be an excellent organizer, and confidence was felt that he would show equal ability as a fighter. Should he be compelled to leave the fleet the command will devolve on Rear Admiral Vokkersam, who is now with Rojestvensky.

NEUTRALITY UNHEEDED.

Saigon Dispatch Lays Blame on Rojestvensky—Ships Fouled.

Saigon, May 17.—Admiral de Jonquieres, who has been cruising along the Anam coast on the second class cruiser Guichen, returned here to-day. According to the reports gathered concerning the Russian fleet, Admiral Rojestvensky showed absolute disregard of discussions on the subject of neutrality. The Russian commander proceeded as if his position gave him complete independence, said that he acted on his own judgment and added that criticisms did not change his opinions. Iron discipline, it is said, was maintained on board the Russian warships. A newspaper correspondent, who was said to have been lost off Port Dayet, forty miles north of Kamranh Bay, was rescued by a junk and brought here. While on the junk the correspondent saw thirty Russian warships anchored in the bay. The junk later was stopped and looted by the Russian repair ship Kamchatka. The boarding officer blindfolded the correspondent and took him on board Admiral Nebogatoff's flagship, the Nicolai I. The explanations of the correspondent were found to be satisfactory, and he was well treated.

GREAT CHANGE From Change In Food.

The brain depends much more on the stomach than we are apt to suppose until we take thought of the matter. Feed the stomach on proper food and when I tried Grape-Nuts I did so with many misgivings—I had no faith that it would succeed where everything else had failed.

"But it did succeed and you don't know how glad I am that I tried it. I feel like a new person. I have gained in weight and don't have that terrible burning sensation in my stomach any more. I feel so strong again that I am surprised at myself. The street noises that used to irritate me so, I never notice now, and my mind is so clear that my household duties are a real pleasure."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Now's the reason. Now why was this great change made in this woman?

"The stomach and the brain had not been supplied with the right kind of food to rebuild and strengthen the nerve centers in these organs. It is absolutely folly to try to do this with medicine. There is but one sure way and that is to cut the old food that has failed and take on Grape-Nuts food, which more than half digested in the process of manufacture and is rich in the phosphate of potash contained in the natural grain, which unites with albumen and water—the only three substances that will make up the soft gray filling in the thousands of delicate nerve centers in the brain and body. Grape-Nuts food is a sure road back to health in all such cases."

Ship, the Nicolai I. The explanations of the correspondent were found to be satisfactory, and he was well treated.

Russian Fleet Not Off Anam.

Tokio, May 17.—In reply to the representations of the Japanese government, the French government has informed the authorities here that Admiral de Jonquieres recently reported that he had cruised along the coast of Anam on May 13 and 14 for the purpose of ordering the Russian ships to leave the coast should he find any in French waters. It was added that the admiral did not find any Russian vessels between Cape St. James and Turan. Even as far north as Jowanedj, the most available northern anchorage on the Anam coast, not one Russian ship was observed.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA AT PARIS.

Paris, May 17.—Visits were exchanged this afternoon between President Loubet and the Japanese Prince and Princess Arisugawa, who are journeying to Berlin, to attend the wedding of the German Crown Prince and the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The visits were extremely cordial.

President Loubet and Japanese Envoy Exchange Cordial Visits.

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NEW SQUADRON NEARLY READY.

Admiral Birleff May Sail for the Far East on June 14.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—It is announced from Cronstadt that Vice-Admiral Birleff, commander of the Baltic ports, has ordered the captains of the fourth division of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet to hold their ships in readiness to start for the Far East by June 14.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD'S OPINION.

Lord Charles Believes France Has Done Utmost to Preserve Neutrality.

Queenstown, May 17.—Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Channel fleet, in an interview here yesterday said he felt France had taken care that there should be no breach of neutrality in the Far East with her consent. Possibly the Russians, like others, might use French waters to repair accidents and remain there until turned out.

CZAR'S RECENT GRANTS.

Belief That Reforms Will End the Polish Agitation.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—There is little room for skepticism as to the genuineness of the broad policy of imperial reform after the steps sanctioned by Emperor Nicholas in the rescript issued yesterday modifying the restrictive decrees in nine of the western governments of Russia and giving the Poles greater freedom in acquiring lands. Almost at one sweep the whole burden of the vexatious laws in Poland and the Baltic provinces is removed, the privileges for which the natives have been fighting for years are restored, the assemblies of the Polish nobles are re-established and all the harsh administrative measures introduced at the time of the policy of reaction are abolished. The measures sanctioned amount to an entire reversal of Russian policy in ancient Poland and the Baltic provinces. In order to avoid delay in the introduction of the Polish and Lithuanian languages the Emperor directed the formulation of the necessary laws within six months.

These measures, it is understood, will be followed by the introduction of local self-government through the zemstvo system. The steps taken will undoubtedly have immense influence on the population of Poland, and will practically meet the demands of the rational reformers who really recognize that the restoration of the kingdom of Poland is an idle dream. The Governors of Tobolsk and Tomsk have proclaimed the establishment of zemstvos in these provinces.

The Committee of Ministers has gone no further with the Jewish question than to grant freedom of residence to the artisan class. The question in its entirety is of such great importance that it has been decided to refer it to the coming General Assembly.

The Emperor's action has produced an excellent impression among the reform elements, which are expressing the highest satisfaction.

M. YERMOLOFF LEAVES OFFICE.

Views of Russian Minister of Agriculture Too Advanced.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—The Minister of Agriculture, M. Yermoloff, has resigned and has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire, which is equivalent to his retirement from active public life.

M. Yermoloff was regarded as one of the most liberal of the Emperor's Ministers, having been an outspoken and consistent advocate of a parliament. He also held advanced ideas on the subject of colonization, having urged the adoption of the American homestead system in his project for leasing State domains to the peasants. To this policy is attributed his downfall.

A NEW PANORAMIC CAMERA.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—A recently invented apparatus for photographing wide stretches of country by means of a camera suspended from a kite has been acquired by the War Office, and experiments and trials have been conducted in St. Petersburg for several weeks with such success that the general staff expects important results in establishing Japanese positions and movements. The apparatus is said to be capable of photographing an area of thirty square miles.

KALEIEFF REPORTED EXECUTED.

London, May 17.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that Ivan Kaleieff, who assassinated Grand Duke Sergius on February 17 at Moscow, was executed to-day.

JAPANESE SEIZE TWO STEAMERS.

Tokio, May 17.—The British steamer Lincluden was seized by a Japanese warship on May 15 south of Korea.

The French steamer Quang Nam was captured by a warship of Japan on the same date near the Pescadore Islands, Straits of Formosa.

KILLED BY SOUDANESE ROBBERS.

Chicago, May 17.—Word of the death of Lester C. Winterton, as the result of a night attack by native robbers at Wadyshefa, Soudan, has been received by friends in Chicago. Winterton headed a prospecting party which started from London several months ago for the Soudan. According to letters just received from Wadyshefa, Winterton and an assistant named Bowden were asleep in their tent on the night of March 18, when two native thieves entered the place and attacked them with axes. Bowden recovered, but Winterton, whose injuries were far more serious, died on April 11. He was thirty-six years old.

Desk pieces in bronze

In bronzes, as in all other offerings, comparison will show that we strive for the unusual, that our quality is the best and that our prices are distinctly low.

- \$45.00. Writing Set. New art bronze. Five signed pieces, in a case.
\$12.00. Inkstand. Reclining figure, art nouveau. Bronze. The well is artistically concealed.
\$60.00. Inkstand. A quaint conception, a girl holding a papyrus. Bronze.

Our illustrated catalog, 5,000 photographic reproductions, free on request.

MERMOD, JACCARD & KING JEWELRY CO. EST. YEAR 1829

TO MARCH ON LONDON.

Thousands of Unemployed Men to Urge Passage of Bill.

London, May 17.—A great national demonstration in favor of the Unemployed bill now before Parliament is being organized by James Keir Hardie, Socialist and Independent Member of Parliament, and other labor leaders. The programme includes the march of several thousand unemployed men from the leading factory centres of the country to London on the lines of the Coxy army. The date of the demonstration, which will be at Hyde Park, has not been definitely settled, but it will be either June 10 or June 17.

Men from Leicester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and other points will pour into London on the days immediately preceding the day set for the Hyde Park demonstration. Most of the men will march to the capital, but others will come here by train. A thousand men at Leicester who had arranged to travel for London on May 21 have delayed their departure in order to take part in the general march.

The men will be advised to throw the responsibility for the maintenance of their wives and children during the pilgrimage on the authorities, and their request will be ungraciously refused. The men will be urged to concentrate such a mass of unemployed men in London that Parliament will be forced to see the necessity for legislation. In the mean while meetings will be held in Hyde Park, and all the labor leaders will make speeches. Should the government previously acquiesce in the demands for the passage of the Unemployed bill, the demonstration will still take place, but it will be held in congratulation instead of criticism of the government.

M. DE ROSEN PLEASUED.

New Russian Ambassador Talks of His Return Here.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—In his apartments at the Hotel de Europe, where he spent the last winter, Baron de Rosen yesterday spoke with undisguised pleasure of the prospect of representing Russia at Washington. His acquaintance with America extends over a period of almost thirty years, in which, he said, he had learned to admire both the country and the people. Besides his service as Consul General at New-York, and as chargé d'affaires at Washington during President Cleveland's first administration, Baron de Rosen spent much time in the United States on the way to and from Mexico and Japan while serving as Minister to those countries. Although it is fifteen years since he left Washington, he still retains his membership in the Metropolitan Club of that city.

Baron de Rosen has an engaging personality and a frank, hearty manner. The premature whiteness of his chest and the aged hair gives an impression of age which the alertness of his mind and body at once contradicts. His lithe frame and his features, especially his blue eyes, betray a non-Russian origin. His ancestors lived in the land of the Vikings, dating back to the legendary days of Sweden, whence his immediate branch of the family followed the conquering banners of Gustavus Adolphus in the invasion of Moscow, three hundred years ago. The Rosenes settled in Lithuania, where the family estates are. Since the annexation of the Baltic Provinces, in 1812, the family has rendered distinguished services to the Russian Emperors in various fields, in some of them displaying remarkable talent. Baron de Rosen's brother achieved eminence in science, and is a member of the Russian Academy of Immortals, being regarded as perhaps the greatest living authority on Arabia.

Baron de Rosen has a charming wife and daughter, who will make a popular addition to the social life of Washington.

He said to-day: I will make no attempt to conceal the pleasure with which I contemplate returning to Washington in the capacity of ambassador. At the same time I am deeply sensible of the great importance of the mission with which I am charged by my imperial master. As to the future, I can only say that I have travelled in Russia on foot, and I can say with some warm feeling toward Russia there, if unhappily, the old sentiment of America toward my country has somewhat improved. I sincerely believe the future and imperial history will correct a misunderstanding of events which preceded the present war—a misunderstanding which I sincerely believe the future and imperial history will correct. It certainly will be my earnest desire and purpose to revive the ancient feeling by bringing about a better understanding. I can say with some confidence if I can contribute in any way to that result.

I have already met President Roosevelt as a fellow member of the Metropolitan Club, although he met me at the residence of the Emperor.

Although the baron is generally believed here to be an advocate of peace now, as he was before the war, he requested to be excused from discussing any political questions. The date of his departure for the United States is not yet definitely fixed, but he will sail early in June, planning his arrival in America to suit Count Cassini's plans. It is not unlikely that he will be the bearer of a personal message from Emperor Nicholas to President Roosevelt.

THE CAPE'S NAVAL IMPORTANCE.

Lord Selborne Gives His Views on Its Strategic Value in Time of War.

Cape Town, May 17.—Lord Selborne, the High Commissioner, speaking at a luncheon given by the Mayor in his honor to-day dwelt mainly on the future importance of the Cape as a strategic naval position. He said this was shown at the time that some of the warships of the Russian Far Eastern fleet were anchored in the harbor of Simon's Bay at the junction of the Kutip and Kuums rivers by Chief Frederick with three hundred men. Six Germans were killed and six wounded among them being Captain von Rappard, who was severely wounded. The Russian fleet was driven off by an official telegram, relieved Captain von Rappard by a forced march of forty-six hours and drove off the natives.

LENA'S CAPTAIN TO GO HOME.

San Francisco, May 17.—Captain A. N. Ritschagoff, of the Russian cruiser Lena, which has been detained at Mare Island by this government for several months, is about to leave here for St. Petersburg, whither he has been summoned by the Emperor. His departure is expected to-day. Captain Ritschagoff recently was granted by the Secretary of State.

VOTING ON SEPARATION BILL.

Paris, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the article of the Church and State separation bill regulating the taking over by the State of ecclesiastical properties originally granted by the government under the Concordat for religious purposes, having privately given properties to the Church's disposal.

GERMAN TROOPS IN A TRAP.

Berlin, May 17.—Captain von Rappard's company, while marching to attack Chief Frederick in German Southwest Africa, was ambushed on May 3 at the junction of the Kutip and Kuums rivers by Chief Frederick with three hundred men. Six Germans were killed and six wounded among them being Captain von Rappard, who was severely wounded. The Russian fleet was driven off by an official telegram, relieved Captain von Rappard by a forced march of forty-six hours and drove off the natives.

ACCIDENT TO THE BALTIC SLIGHT.

Liverpool, May 17.—The officers of the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which arrived here to-day from New-York May 10, say that the mishap to the Baltic, of the same name, occurred on May 11, and caused a death of only six hours. A small part of her machinery was affected, and no further delay was expected.

SANTO DOMINGO QUIET.

Dr. Hollander Makes an Informal Report to the President.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, May 17.—Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who went to Santo Domingo as the special representative of the President to investigate political and financial conditions in the republic, made two visits to the White House to-day and submitted an informal report on his trip.

Dr. Hollander has gathered a large amount of information, but was compelled to return to Johns Hopkins University for the close of the scholastic year, after which he will again visit Santo Domingo, complete his investigations and come back to Baltimore, where he will prepare his written report on Dominican finances. Dr. Hollander's report will be submitted by the President to the Senate in a special message as soon after October 16 as practicable.

"I have not made a written report to the President, and do not know yet whether he wants one," said Dr. Hollander, after his first call at the White House. "I told the President that I found perfect acquiescence in the arrangement put into effect between the two governments, on the part both of the officials and of the people of the republic. As to the stability of the government existing there, you know as well as I do that there was not revolution enough to furnish material for newspaper stories. Mr. Colton, who is now in charge of the custom houses under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, is probably making periodical reports and would be a better authority on the subject of finance than myself. There is not a bit of trouble down there now, and as every one seems so well satisfied with the programme I see no reason why the present should be the friendship which took root under his forefathers blossom under his reign. No business matters were discussed. Count von Tatten-Ashold will spend a week at Fez exchanging views."

THE GERMAN MISSION TO FEZ.

Envoy Said to Have Greeted Sultan as Independent Sovereign.

Tanger, May 17.—Advices received here from Fez say that the Sultan received Count von Tatten-Ashold the second day after the arrival of the mission. This unusual haste was intended as a mark of deference. The count, in his speech, it is added, alluded to the ties of friendship between Germany and Morocco, and said he was sent to greet the Sultan as an independent sovereign of a free country. The Sultan in reply expressed the hope that he would see the friendship which took root under his forefathers blossom under his reign. No business matters were discussed. Count von Tatten-Ashold will spend a week at Fez exchanging views."

BOOTBLACK STEALS AUTO.

Wrecked After Ride in Broadway—"Worth Gettin' Pinched."

Tomaso Rocco, fifteen years old, a bootblack by profession, has for some time had a great desire to operate an automobile. As a result he finds himself in the lockup. He must appear at the Children's Court this morning to answer to a charge of malicious mischief. At the same time a big repair bill on a red touring car will have to be met by its owner, Charles Seitz, a dealer in automobile supplies, who lives at No. way near 35th-st.

Tomaso knew he could run a machine, and when he saw Mr. Seitz jump out of his car yesterday in front of the Hotel Navarro, at 35th-st. and 7th-ave., he gathered near to feast his eyes. Mr. Seitz entered the hotel. That was the last he saw of his machine until he found it with two bent axles, on the sidewalk of Broadway near 35th-st.

Feasting of the eyes failed to satisfy Tomaso. He jumped into the seat and turned on a lever or two. The machine gave a bound and the boy joyously "honked" on the horn as he sped up the avenue at a pace forbidden by law. At 42-d-st. he turned east, past the Metropolitan Hotel, and then, without slowing up, he swung into Broadway, going south. Luckily the street happened to be comparatively free of vehicles at the time, for the gait of the machine left only a red blur.

At 35th-st. Patrolman John J. Brady shouted to the boy, but a grin was the only answer. As the boy grinned he lost his hold on the steering apparatus and ran on the sidewalk into a crowd of pedestrians. The latter scattered like chaff, coming to a short and sudden stop as he hit the iron pillars.

The boy jumped and ran, but was caught. He said smiling at the sergeant, "and was worth gettin' pinched for. I allus knew I could do it, an' I did."

RICHMOND TO HAVE PAID FIREMEN.

Commissioner Hayes to Ask for \$300,000 to Fill Places of Volunteers.

Fire Commissioner Hayes yesterday consulted Controller Groat with reference to an appropriation of \$300,000 which he will ask from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to extend the paid fire department service to the South Branch of Richmond.

"We have planned to install fourteen paid companies in place of about thirty-two volunteer companies," said Commissioner Hayes. "This will leave only about twelve volunteer companies in Richmond, and they will be done away with as fast as the growth in population warrants. We got an appropriation of \$200,000 some time ago for sites for the new engine houses. We have got to go ahead on the same line as fire trucks. It is going to be very expensive to equip the sparsely settled sections of the city with a paid service. There is no other way but to equip the entire city as planned which will cost more than \$1,000,000 a year in addition to what we already are spending to run the department."

POLICE MOVE FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Dismissed Officers Adopt Legal Measures—Appeal to the Courts.

The inspectors, captains and sergeants who were removed by Commissioner McAdoo made a demand yesterday for reinstatement on Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, acting as head of the department.

Inspector Albert O. Smith, Captains Michael E. Poody and Nathaniel P. Shire and Sergeants Joseph Saul, Michael McNamara, John M. Nally, Charles Schaefer, Mike O'Meara, Thomas Morgan and Albert McDonald demand immediate reinstatement on the ground that they were illegally dismissed from the force without charges being preferred and without trial being afforded, as required by law.

The first court action for reinstatement was begun yesterday by ex-Detective Morgan. Justice Justice granted an order requiring the Commissioner to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted to reinstate the dismissed officers. The petition shows that Price served in the navy in the Civil War, and alleges that the petitioners are healthy, sound and unblemished and in all respects able to perform the duties of a policeman.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Stock-Righting In the LACE CURTAIN STORE

We have just gone through our Lace Curtain Stocks, and picked out the small lots of one, two and three pairs of a pattern, which have been left during the Spring selling. Today they are grouped in three classes, according to the number. The single-pair lots are marked a third under-price, two-pair lots a quarter under-price and the three-pair lots a fifth under-price.

The collection includes practically all varieties of Summer Curtains, presenting many, of course, that are desirable all year 'round.

- Ruffled Muslin Curtains
One-pair Lots—at 50c to \$1.20 a pair, from 75c to \$1.75.
Two-pair Lots—at 60c to \$2.25 a pair, from 75c to \$3.
Three-pair Lots—at 65c to \$3.85 a pair, from 75c to \$4.75.
Ruffled Net Curtains
One-pair Lots—at 75c to \$5.25 a pair, from \$1.25 to \$8.
Two-pair Lots—at \$1.50 to \$1.85 a pair, from \$2 to \$2.50.
Three-pair Lots—at \$1 to \$6.75 a pair, from \$1.25 to \$8.50.
Nottingham Lace Curtains
One-pair Lots—at 50c to \$4.75 a pair, from 75c to \$7.25.
Two-pair Lots—at 55c to \$2.35 a pair, from 75c to \$3.25.
Three-pair Lots—at 45c to \$3.35 a pair, from 60c to \$4.25.
White Irish Point Curtains
One-pair Lots—at \$1.50 to \$7.75 a pair, from \$2.25 to \$11.50.
Two-pair Lots—at \$3.15 to \$8.25 a pair, from \$4.25 to \$11.25.
Three-pair Lots—at \$3.15 to \$8.50 a pair, from \$4 to \$10.75.
Cluny Lace Curtains
One-pair Lots—at \$1.75 to \$4.75 a pair, from \$2.05 to \$7.25.
Two-pair Lots—at \$2.60 to \$3 a pair, from \$3.75 to \$4.
Three-pair Lots—at \$2 to \$3.20 a pair, from \$2.65 to \$4.
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains
One-pair Lots—at \$4 to \$6.50 a pair, from \$8.25 to \$10.
Two-pair Lots—at \$5 to \$8.25 a pair, from \$6.75 to \$11.
Three-pair Lots—at \$10 a pair, from \$12.80. Third floor.

Fine SILK WAISTS, Reduced

As far as value goes and style and beauty, you can't help being delighted when you see these Waists.

- At \$5, Waists worth \$6.50 to \$9
At \$7.50, Waists worth \$10 to \$13.50

A little bit crushed from lying folded—that's their only apology. And they scarcely show it.

The Waists at \$5 are of taffeta in colors or black. The Waists at \$7.50 are handsome models of crepe de Chine or messaline; lace-trimmed, silk-lined. White, black or light colors.

Second floor, Tenth street.

\$1 Pongee Silks at 75c a Yard

Thrifty women, and shrewd, who have in mind the making of an entire dress, waist, long coat, and so on, will readily appreciate the saving of one-fourth that may be made on these silks.

Pure, washable domestic Pongee, natural-colored; 36 inches wide. \$1 quality, at 75c a yard.

75c 19-inch Peau de Cygne at 60c a Yard
In white and ivory. Very desirable for the making of waists and dresses.

75c All-silk Nippon Crepe at 60c a Yard
In white and ivory. Washable. A fluffy, uniquely woven fabric that is very attractive. Suitable for waists, house-gowns, negligees and kimonos. 81 inches wide. Basement.

Fifty Boys' Sample Suits

The maker of our Boys' Clothing had just fifty of these Sample Suits—and we took them.

They are double-breasted jacket suits with knee trousers. In nearly all materials; and made in the newest style. Sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Suitable for warm-weather wear—and at a saving from \$2 to \$5 on each suit. \$4.50 a Suit, worth \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Boys' Raincoats, \$7.75 to \$14.75
A splendid showing in cravenette covert cloths; tailored in the finest fashion. Sizes for 7 to 17 years.

200 Pairs of Knee Trousers
85c a pair, worth \$1
Of all-wool mixed chevrets; sizes for 5 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

White Dressing Sacsques From Paris

The prices fail to show that these pretty sacques are imported. But the garments themselves proclaim it.

Exquisitely made, and very simple. Of Dotted Dimity, Dotted Swiss Muslin and very fine French Lawn, with hand-stitching and fine lace—in some cases hand-embroidered.

A charming sacque of dotted dimity and lace, hand-stitched, ribbon-trimmed, at \$2.75. Then upwards, \$4.50, \$5, to \$7.50. Little French Store, Second floor.

GIRLS' WOOL DRESSES

Handsome, stylish Wool Dresses for girls are here in abundance. Protective and right for cool days—in town or out of town.

These few, medium priced: At \$5—Dresses of navy blue and brown brilliantine, in box and cuffs trimmed with braid; embroidered on front and sleeve.

At \$6—Box-plaited Russian Dresses, in black and white shepherd's plaid; linen collar and white shepherd's plaid; linen collar and white shepherd's plaid; linen collar and white shepherd's plaid.

At \$8.75—Dresses of navy blue and brown brilliantine; detachable box-plaited skirt; full blouse, with trimming of braid and embroidered emblem.

Wash Dresses in an almost unlimited assortment, \$1 to \$11.75. Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Shirt-Waists

Sheer lawn Shirt-Waists or Guimpes, very fresh and pretty. The styles are varied; the quality unvaried—always as good as can be. Well-fitting, full waists, attractively trimmed. Girls of 4 to 14 years can wear them