A. C. SWINBURNE DEAD

CAREER OF NOTED POET.

Author Expires from Pneumonia at Quiet Putney Home.

London, April 10.—Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet and essay writer, died this morning at his home at Putney. He had been suffering from influenza, which developed into pneumonia. He had been living almost in seclusion at his home, The Pines, in company with his friend, Theodore Watts-Dunton.

It is understood that Mr. Swinburne had expressed the wish to be buried not far from the sea. His body probably will be placed in the family vault on the Isle of Wight. It is expected, however, that the dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey will offer a place in the "Poets' Corner."

Algernon Charles Swinburne was born in London April 5, 1837. His father was Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, and his mother a daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham. His paternal grandfather was a baronet in Northumberland. As a boy the poet was precocious, and he early read Shakespeare and studied Elizabethan literature. Much of his boyhood was spent on the Isle of Wight, where he became an expert swimmer and cliff climber. His education was begun with a tutor, and he was sent to Eton in 1849. He went to Oxford in 1857, entering Balliol College, but he did not remain to take a degree, going abroad with an uncle. At Florence he met the aged Walter Savage Landor, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. While in school and college Swinburne had tried his hand at verse, and in 1861 he published two plays, "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond." They attracted little attention until after "Atalanta in Calydon" appeared, in 1864. This tragedy in verse was regarded as remarkable, says one critic, "for its exquisite fancy, its wealth of language and its strong infusion of the old Greek spirit." In 1865 appeared "Chastelard: A Tragedy," and in the following year "Poems and Ballads." The latter was so severely criticised for strong passion and unreserved utterance that the English publishers withdrew it from circulation, but it was issued in this country under the title "Laus Veneris and Other Poems and Ballads." The controversy over these shorter poems called forth an essay by W. M. Rossetti and a reply to his critics by Mr. Swinburne. A second series of "Poems and Ballads" appeared in 1878, and a third series in 1889.

While at Oxford young Swinburne contributed to the "Undergraduate Papers," edited by John Nichol, and he was distinguished for his knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues and the languages and literature derived from them. He was devoted to liberty and republicanism, and was the friend and eulogist of Landor, Mazzini and Hugo. His pen early found its inspiration in the revolutionary struggles in Italy, and he was impulsively patriotic where British supremacy was at stake. Mr. Swinburne was a close friend of Theodore Watts-Dunton, the poet, novelist and critic, and they spent considerable time together on the Channel Islands and at Paris, and for the last score of years of Mr. Swinburne's life they lived together at The Pines, Putney.

Despite the fact that Mr. Swinburne was of a somewhat delicate physique, he produced a great number of volumes. His chief recreation was swimming. In the introduction to a selection of the shorter poems of Mr. Swinburne published in this country Howard V. Sutherland wrote in 1906:

"Although he has written much that is undoubtedly fine, although his vocabulary is unlimited and his style distinctive enough to place him above all his contemporaries, and although he has written more than one poem intensely patriotic in sentiment, Mr. Swinburne is by no means a public idol in England. His writings, in the main, are not indicative of balance, and he has succeeded in antagonizing the classes without securing to himself the approval, or even the friendship, of the masses. This inability to charm the great reading public of England is not difficult of comprehension. To begin with, he has not the excessive Britishness, the extreme love of his own country, the absolute belief in its present and its future, all coupled with an inherent and unswerving reliance in an established cherub that nurtured the well regulated muse of Tennyson. He is not conspicuous by any such unquestioning faith in God and impregnable assurance of the progress of the human race, or by any wonderful sympathy with men and women, with their joys and with their sorrows, such as draws thousands to Robert Browning in spite of his often labored utterance. It is to men of the last two types that the majority of poetry lovers will ever go for instruction or for consolation; for a poet, to be truly great, must either be able to illumine the darkness that ever surrounds us and sing us into reconciliation with our lot, or he must be capable of pointing out how present conditions may be bettered and quickening the pulses of the faint by foretelling them of the Golden Age.

"Judging him by his work, Mr. Swinburne can do neither of these things. With a tendency toward iconoclasm, born of a consciousness that there is something wrong with man's administration in the world, he has, nevertheless, no doctrines to expound, no suggestions to make for the betterment of things, no spiritual message for the consoling of a struggle-wearied race. He is neither a prophet nor a priest, but a dispassionate writer of terrific tragedies, a singer of sensuous-sounding song. One hears the music of his lines and is enraptured by it, but not benefited; the heart is made glad by his singing, but one's spirit is never soothed. His mastery of words is magnificent and the melody of his lines is beyond the art of any other verse writer, either of the past or the present; but it is only in expression that he excels—in thought he must still be classed among the minor poets.

"How much he owes to Hugo, how much to Baudelaire and the early French romanticists, is not easy to determine; that he has been influenced by them, and to no small extent, is apparent to every one who has studied the work of those writers. Were he a younger man he might be classed among the decadents; as it is, much of his poetry is distinguishable by its subdued banalité, by a lack of that splendid healthiness and vigor everywhere apparent in the work of Tennyson, and more especially in that of the great-souled Browning. To sum up, he is more entertaining than instructive, more pagan in thought than Christian, more Latin in temperament than Anglo-Saxon; and to this last fact, almost as much as to the faults just enumerated, is undoubtedly due his lack of popularity in England.

"There are many reasons, however, why Mr. Swinburne should be well received in this country. He is no truckler to a doomed and passing aristocracy, no sceptre-swayed poet who sings to order and whose sacred art is enlisted in an attempt to add new lustre to the tarnished crown of kings. He is the enemy of all shams, and were his surroundings other than what they are, there is no saying but what he might sing forcefully in the cause of the higher republicanism. In spite of his lack of purpose, he the leading poet of to-day, and, with the exception of him whose eerie is among the tawny hills that overlook the dreamy Pacific, he is the last of the circle of the greater bards."

A writer in the "Canadian Magazine" said of his early life:

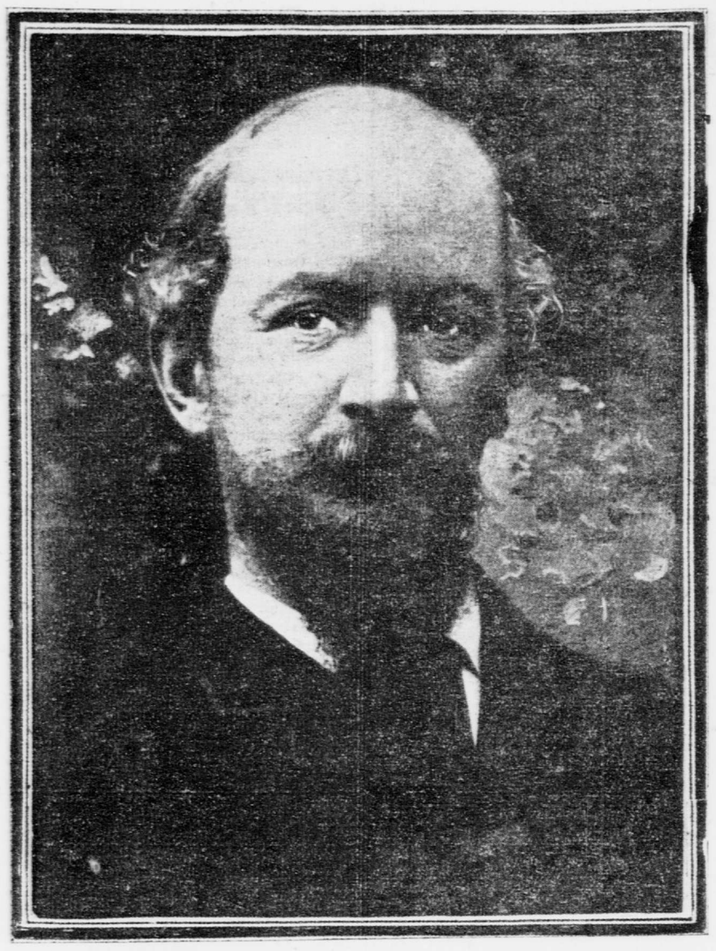
"As a child the poet was extraordinarily precocious, and, judging from a water color by Richmond, very beautiful, having the wonderful red hair which is a heritage of a certain branch of his family. At the age when children are playing marbles—even before they are old enough to play well—Swinburne was taking Shakespeare to bed with him; he began betimes, indeed, to study Elizabethan literature, the literature of the most beneficent period of all time, of which in later years he became such a profound student. Moreover, as a child, he had that gift, very rare indeed, among young people—the gift of humor. A child of wit is a prodigy, for usually we do not appreciate life's jests till we have experienced its crosses. His boyhood had as home the Isle of Wight, where was nourished (not begotten, for it was born in him ere his own birth) a love of the sea. Swinburne knows and loves the sea in many ways, as a lusty swimmer, triumphantly conscious of delight in another element more intimate and wonderful than earth or air; as an old dog of a sea captain who all his days has chanced its tempests, and to whom withal it has been tender; as a worshipper of the fair Aphrodite, who was 'the deep seas' daughter'; as a painter, casting aside his palette in despair of its elusive hues; as a mystic, to whom its waves typify the 'from everlasting to everlasting' of the human soul; as a patriot, to whom the sea signifies the imperial greatness of his country; as a disciple of Liberty, to whom the unconquered and unconquerable ocean is the type and emblem of freedom. In all these ways—and in others too subtly intimate for our apprehension—does Mr. Swinburne know and love the sea, and of this knowledge has been begotten his incomparable verses in praise of 'That Old Mother, the Sea.' One can readily understand how and why it is that swimming is the poet's greatest amusement. Another pastime of Mr. Swinburne is cliff climbing, a dangerous exercise in which he excels, having scaled cliffs too formidable even for the climbing of the sailors who dwelt on the shingle in their shadow."

Another writer has thus described the poet:

"His friends excuse his extreme warmth by his idealizing tendency, his soft moods and intense disposition. He paints what he sees with his imagination, and dips his pen into his burning blood. He if often a poet in a fury, an artist in esctasy. All his senses are illuminated by emotional fires, and his passions are kindled by the torch of fancy. Swinburne has studied in the French school and is in sympathy with it. He is an aristocratic Bohemian, a downright pagan, a born member of the opposition. He assails so many of the sacred prejudices and solemn beliefs of the English public that he may be beneficial as a disturbing force. He delights to thrust sharp thorns into the side of John Bull, and rarely misses an occasion to do so. He is a brilliant talker when in the mood, and is at base a noble souled fellow. He writes with exceeding care, never publishing until he is entirely satisfied with his work, for he has no need to write for money. In person he is slight; his face is intense, his manner nervous, his eyes luminous with intellect. None of his acquaintances holds him to rigorous responsibility; he is a law, and a very variable law, to himself. He changes like the wind. He has a charming side, and many persons love him. With all his defects he is a true poet and genius and a master of the English tongue."

The list of Mr. Swinburne's works includes: "A Song of Italy," 1887; "Siena: A Poem," 1868; "William Blake: A Critical Essay," 1868; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic," 1870; "Songs Before Sunrise," 1871; "Under the Microscope," 1872; "Bothwell: A Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "George Chapman: A Critical Essay," 1875; "Songs of Two Nations," 1875; "Erechtheus: A Tragedy," 1876; "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877; "A Study of Shakespeare," 1879; "The Modern Heptalogie," 1880; "Songs of the Springtides," 1880; "Mary Stuart: A Tragedy," 1881; "Tristram of Lyonesse and Other Poems," 1882; "A Century of Roundels," 1883; "A Midsummer Holiday and Other Poems," 1884; "Marino Fallero: A Tragedy," 1885; "Prose Miscellanies," 1886; "A Study of Victor Hugo," 1886; "Locrine: A Tragedy," 1887; "Study of Ben Jonson," 1889; "Sisters: A Tragedy," 1892; "Astrophel and Other Poems," 1894; "Studies in Prose and Poetry," 1894; "A Tale of Baden," 1896; "Rosamond, Queen of the Lombards," 1899.

In 1904-'05 he published a collected edition of his poems and dramas in eleven volumes, with a dedicatory epistle to Theodore Watts-Dunton. In 1905 his novel "Love's Cross Currents" and a new edition of William Blake were published. "A Critical Essay, with Prefatory Note," appeared in 1906, and "The Duke of Gardia" in 1908.



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.
Who died yesterday.

PASCHAL GROUSSET.

Paris, April 10.—Paschal Grousset died in this city to-day. M. Grousset was a French journalist and Communist, and served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Commune. He was born in Corsica in 1844. In 1870 Grousset sent a second, Victor Noir, to Prince Pierre Bonaparte to ask satisfaction for certain attacks published in a newspaper. Noir was shot by the prince in an altercation over the incident.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WALTER REEVES.

Streator, Ill., April 10.—Ex-Congressman Walter Reeves died at his home here from heart disease last night. He was born in Fayette Country, Penn., sixty years ago.

MRS. JEFF DAVIS.

Little Rock, Ark., April 10.—Mrs. Jeff Davis, wife of United States Senator Davis, died here early to-day after a month's illness from stomach trouble. Mrs. Davis leaves nine children.

SAMUEL A. JENKINS.

Bridgeport, Ohio, April 10.—Samuel A. Jenkins, ninety-two years old, died here to-day. He was the father-in-law of John A. Topping, of New York, president of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and of William T. Graham, former president of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and now head of the American Can Company.

OBITUARY NOTES.

ALVAH BUGBEE WOOD, an architect, died at Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday at the age of fifty years. He was graduated from Cornell College of Architecture in 1875. He rowed on the first Cornell crew under Captain John Ostrom. He designed plans for Portland cement works all over the country and the plans for all of the stations on the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Sayre, Penn., to Rochester, were his.

THE REV. FRANK D. ABRAMS, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hobart, N. Y., died suddenly last Thursday evening from apoplexy. He was sixty-two years old. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the New York Conference, serving numerous charges in Orange, Ulster and Delaware counties. He leaves a wife, two sons—one of whom is a pastor at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—and two daughters.

COLONEL JAMES E. FLEMING, well known in Newark, died at his home, No. 28 James street, that city, last night from cancer. He was seventy-three years old. Colonel Fleming was founder of the Essex Troop. During the Civil War he served with Harlan's 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was president of the Fleming Coal Company. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

J. WESLEY DANCER, for the last nine years postmaster at Freehold, N. J., died at his home there yesterday morning. Mr. Dancer was a son of Peter W. Dancer, and was born in Perrineville, forty-five years ago. He had been engaged in the wholesale lumber business for years.

SOUTH LOOKS TO TAFT

Secretary Dickinson Sees a New Era Ahead.

Chicago, April 10.—Secretary Dickinson of the War Department was the the guest of honor at the dinner of the Sountern Club, in the Auditorium Annex, to-night. As befitting the occasion, Mr. Dickinson's remarks touched principally on the relations of the administration with the South, he declaring that he was impressed with the belief that great good would come to that section from the administration of President Taft.

The next four years, Mr. Dickinson declared, should be a period of great development in the South, and economic and industrial conditions would exert a more profound influence in shaping the destinies of the South than they have hitherto. He said, in part:

The President, judged by all the standards by which men are tried, gives such promise as justifies the American people in expecting all the national prosperity and happiness that can be vouchsafed by an able, wise, honest and fearless administration. At times we have convictions founded more upon sentiment than upon knowledge, and nevertheless they are strong—yes, often even stronger than when resting upon known conditions which reasoning may dissipate as being without substance or as inconclusive.

While a cold, distant, unsympathetic President would not necessarily retard the progress of the South, it is certain that one with a warm, big heart, beating in unison with our hearts, a mind alert to discern and a disposition keen to promote what will redound to our welfare, a cheery smile that lifts tons, will act like a tonic, inspiring hope and stimulating to high endeavor.

We have a President who sincerely wishes to actively co-operate with us to promote our general welfare, and our people believe in him and give him their fullest confidence. If that were all the combination would lack an essential quality. The people of the North, as is amply manifested by the public press, are in full harmony with the utterances of the President in respect of the South. This is an invaluable condition, for full fruition cannot come without their hearty approval and co-operation.

The next four years should be a period of great development in the South. An era of general good feeling, emphasized by the great head of the nation on the many occasions that will be presented to him, will give more confidence at home and abroad, and both are greatly needed. Capital will not continue to be alarmed, as it has been in the past, by unkind criticism. A higher respect for the law, a greater observance of order, should and will follow.

The prevalence of a kindlier sentiment will bring about a greater tolerance of differences in opinion and promote a freer discussion, which always brings enlightenment. The South has been much disposed to resent criticism from the outside and to stifle it at home. There can be no more fatal bar to progress. There will always be some there, as is always the case elsewhere, who prefer the sway of prejudice, who would rather continue conditions that foster appeals to ignorance and passion, who would rather rule in a stagnant civilization than be relegated to the obscurity that awaits them when better ideas prevail and a leadership that embraces in its patriotism the entire country is successful.

Economic and industrial conditions will exert a more profound influence in shaping the destinies of the South than they have hitherto. More and more are we realizing the necessity for co-operative exertion.

FINISH OIL ARGUMENTS.

Record Contains 11,000,000 Words—Estimated Cost, $5,000,000.

St. Louis, April 10.—Arguments in the suit of the government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were completed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, when Frank D. Kellogg, special assistant to the Attorney General, finished his summing up of the government's case.

Because of the size of the record and the magnitude of the interests involved, a decision is not expected until next autumn. The record in the case embodies eleven million words, and the case has employed the attention of a score of eminent corporation attorneys for almost two years. It is estimated that by the time the court of last resort will have passed upon the issue the trial will represent an expenditure of about $5,000,000.

After denying that the Standard had been a pioneer in the export business Mr. Kellogg said today: "Combinations have not made our country great; it has been done by the genius of the individual. That alone has made us great, and will continue to do so unless we become the servants of monopoly.

"They say that Mr. Rockefeller had faith. So had Captain Kidd, and he flew the black flag on the ocean, as these men have flown it upon the land."

MAY BE COAL LOCK-OUT.

Operators Will Meet Here To-morrow to Discuss Question.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The three district boards of anthracite mine workers held practically an all-day session to-day discussing the hard coal situation, and adjourned finally without giving out an official statement. It is known, however, that a policy committee was appointed, and that some of the mine workers entertain the hope that an amicable agreement with the operators may yet be reached.

President Lewis of the mine workers gave out a statement regarding his views of the situation this afternoon, repeating his assertion that the union must be recognized. Mr. Lewis left Philadelphia for his home in Bridgeport, Ohio, to-night, while the other miners' representatives will spend Easter at Atlantic City.

Although it has been known that the miners will not strike because of the disagreement, the attitude of the operators as to whether they will permit them to work without an agreement is not known. The operators, it is said, will meet in New York on Monday, when the question will be discussed. It is said that the question of restoring the 50 cents a ton reduction on April delivery of anthracite coal will also be discussed.

PERUNA

Catarrh of Stomach, Could Scarcely Eat Anything.

Mrs. Emma Kammerman, R. D. 2, Elsberry, Mo., writes: "I am glad to let you know that I am cured of catarrh. My condition was such that I could eat scarcely anything, and every little exertion fatigued me so that I was nearly always sick, until I took Dr. Hartman's treatment. Of all the medicines I had taken none helped me like Peruna and Manalin. Suffering with catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, I was only a care to my family. Now, however, I am well again, and I am glad that I obtained your advice. Hereafter I shall always have Peruna in mind, and I have found out also that it is an excellent remedy for little children."

LIEUT. DILKES LOSES

His Charges Against Captain Tompkins Disapproved.

Lieutenant T. P. Dilkes, of the 9th Regiment, whose charges against Colonel William F. Morris, commanding the regiment, were disapproved by Governor Hughes and Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard, on the ground that they were the result of animus and were unfounded, has met defeat for a second time. Charges which he preferred against Captain Arthur M. Tompkins, his immediate commanding officer, have been disapproved also by Governor Hughes and Major General Roe.

Lieutenant Dilkes, in his charges against Captain Tompkins, alleged, among other things, that the captain permitted the 14th Company, which he commands, to serve beer at Fort Wadsworth last summer. All the members of the 14th Company were examined by Colonel Morris, but only Lieutenant Dilkes could swear that the liquid served was beer. Lieutenant Dilkes also alleged that Captain Tompkins knowingly permitted forty members of his company to sign a round robin, asking that the lieutenant resign. He also alleged that the captain was intoxicated practically all the while he was in camp.

It was Captain Tompkins who preferred the charges against Lieutenant Dilkes some time ago. The court martial found the lieutenant guilty of quitting his guard without leave, and of making false statements against his immediate commanding officer, Captain Tompkins. He was fined $50 and orders were given that he be reprimanded by Major General Roe. Lieutenant Dilkes has just sent a letter to regimental headquarters asking that he be granted three months' leave on account of nervous prostration. The request will come before Colonel Morris to-morrow night.

An officer of the regiment reflected the sentiments of his fellows when he said:

"We are at a loss to understand why any officer should have acted in so extraordinary a manner as Lieutenant Dilkes has done. His unusual actions at camp, which resulted in his court martial and conviction, and his strange action in preferring charges against two officers of many years' service, which could not be substantiated in the least, is queer, to say the least."

Captain Tompkins said yesterday that he had received official notice that the charges against him had been disapproved, but refused to make any other statement.

METZ REMAINS OBDURATE

Opposes Fourth Avenue Subway Despite General Tracy's Opinion.

General Tracy's opinion on the debt limit question has not changed Controller Metz's opposition to the scheme to build the Fourth avenue subway. When asked yesterday if he would oppose the vacation of the Fourth avenue subway injunction the Controller said:

"I have nothing to do with it. That's up to Mr. Levy and his counsel. The Court of Appeals should settle the debt limit question, anyway. That's my opinion."

The Controller was asked how he would vote in the Board of Estimate if the injunction were vacated and he said: "I would vote against it at this time. Do we want to build this $45,000,000 hole in the ground without knowing what is to become of it? It's a question of policy. The debt limit has nothing to do with it now. The city even now has $50,000,000 in borrowing capacity outside of the amount fixed by the Tracy report."

To the question as to whether he thought it to the best interests of the city to continue the injunction the Controller replied:

"It would be to the best interests of the city to have the debt limit decided. A few days more wouldn't make any difference. The Fourth avenue people are not the only ones affected by the city's debt. It's more of a hardship to the poor consumptives on Blackwell's Island waiting for the new hospital on Staten Island."

JEWS FORM ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Community Organization Perfected for Advancement of the Race.

The last step in the formation of the "Jewish Community of New York City" was taken last night, when the advisory council of seventy members were elected. There were one hundred names on the ballot and the result was not announced.

The community, which is an outgrowth of the National Jewish Committee, will be an organization for the advancement of Jewish social and educational interests. There has been much difficulty in perfecting an organization.

The names of the executive committee elected on March 27 were announced last night. Jacob H. Schiff received the highest number of votes. The twenty-five members elected were Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. H. P. Mendes, the Rev. J. L. Magnes, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Louis Marshall, Joseph H. Cohen, Harry Fischel, the Rev. Bernard Drachman, the Rev. M. Margolies, Nathan Bijur, Isidor Straus, Joseph Barondess, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, Nathan Lamport, Leon Kamaiky, Daniel Guggenheim, Dr. S. Neumann, Abraham Abraham, Bernard Semel, the Rev. Philip Klein, Benjamin Blumenthal, Samuel Dorf, Dr. P. A. Siegelatein, Samuel B. Hamburger, S. Jarmulowsky.

RANJI SMILEH COMPLAINS.

"Indian Prince" Has a Cabman Arrested for Assaulting and Attempting to Rob Him.

Douglas W. Hays, of No. 303 East 146th street, the cab driver who was arrested for assaulting and attempting to rob Ranji Smileh, known through the Tenderloin as an Indian prince, was arraigned in the West Side court yesterday morning and held in $1,000 bail for trial. Several witnesses were on hand to testify to Hays's good character, but he was held, nevertheless.

According to Ranji Smileh, who lives in the Newport Court, in West 104th street, he has been in this country several months, after graduating from Cambridge University. The other night he went out with some women acquaintances to a Broadway rathskeller, where, he says, his watch, $150 in money and a scarf pin disappeared. Yesterday the prisoner, according to his story, came to him and said that he knew where the thieves were. They went in Hays's cab for some distance, and then, according to Ranji, Hays demanded $1 50 and tried to seize his pin. A policeman was called and Hays was led away to the station house, charged with having smitten Ranji in the jaw and tried to take the pin.

A BOY KILLED BY TRUCK.

Antonio Matera, the four-year-old son of James Matera, of No. 42 Baxter street, was run over and instantly killed last night in front of his home by a heavy two-horse truck of the Old Harlem and Morrisania Express Company, driven by Joseph Dye, of No. 388 Sixth avenue. Dye did not know the boy had been run over until he was stopped by Patrolman Carette, of the Elizabeth street station. When he saw the dead boy in the street Dye was so overcome that he broke down and cried like a child. He has two small children of his own.

According to eyewitnesses, Antonio, holding the hand of his brother James, was crossing the street, when the little fellow darted ahead and ran between the front and rear wheels of the truck.

Patrolman Carette took Dye to the Elizabeth street station and made a technical charge of homicide against him.

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Closing-out Sale of
52 Imported French Blouses

of real filet, Cluny, Val. or Bruge laces and net combinations, satin, crepe de chine or messaline; elaborately hand embroiderd and with hand-made tuckings, in black or white.

Former prices 37.50 to 125.00
To Close Out:
Reduced to 15.00 & 25.00

Imported Natural Pongee Blouses
tucked model with Dutch collar and attractive tie of messaline in contrasting colors; open front, long sleeves. Value 7.50 } 4.95

White Net Blouses over China Silk,
collarless model, elaborated with Japanese embroidery and lace insertions; long tucked and lace trimmed sleeves. Value 7.50 } 4.95

Tailored Suits for Women

Reproductions of most recent foreign models
39.50, 45.00, 49.00 and 55.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

¾ and Semi-fitted Models

New effects of soleil, imported worsteds, French serge or novelty cloths, embodying the newest ideas in trimming and finish; exclusive models, made to our own requirements. Special at } 45.00

New Embroidered Tuxedo Model

of French serge, lined with satin duchesse; finely tailored, elaborately braided Tuxedo collar and turn back cuffs; in black, navy, rose, leather, gray, green or old blue. New 40-inch semi-fitted coat. Flare skirt with eleven gores. Special at } 29.50

Extraordinary Offering Monday of
Three-piece Suits
for Women. Value 39.50, at } 25.00
Of imported soleil, satin cloth or fine serge, in the most desired shades of the season.

New semi-fitted 3-4 length coat with satin Tuxedo collar; wide lap seams; finished with jet buttons; lined with peau de cygne; stylish tailored jumper dress to match coat.

New Dresses & Gowns

Our large assortments are augmented daily by many new models, for street and dress wear, in materials suitable for present or mid-summer use.

of pongee.....25.00, 29.50 & 35.00
of foulard.....29.50, 35.00 & 39.50
of fancy silks or messaline.....19.50, 25.00 & 29.50

Lingerie Dresses
5.50, 8.50, 10.00 upwards to 100.00

Silk-lined Voile Gowns
Value 45.00, Special Monday at } 29.50
New one-piece Princess model of imported voile; in plain shades or evening colorings; yoke of lace; waist and skirt trimmed with satin cording.

Linen Tub Dresses

One-piece Princess model with Dutch collar; of imported Irish linen; trimmed with hand embroidery. In white, rose, light blue, lavender or tan. } 12.50

Special Sale of
High-grade Parasols
Values 3.00 & 3.50 at } 1.95
Coverings of all-silk taffetas, plain or with fancy insertions; also of pongees plain or embroidered, or with fancy insertions. Finished or natural directoire handles. All the newest and most favored styles of the season.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, APRIL 12TH.

Apparel for Misses and Small Women

14, 16 & 18 years

Tailored Suits of storm serge
Two and three-piece models in all the season's newest colorings. } 15.00 & 19.00
Value 25.00 & 35.00

Tailored Dresses
Value 29.50, at } 18.00
Of fine French serge, in plain colors or shepherd checks; Dutch or V neck; long sleeves; panel, French or semi-fitting back; lace collar and cuffs.

Terry Robes for Men
Value 5.00, "Monday Special" at } 2.95
Our exclusive importations—in the newest color combinations, including the popular shades of lavender. Unlike the average robes these are very liberal as to cut, and are finished (as especially ordered by us) with notched collars.

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Our facilities are exceptional. We will protect your Fur garments against all loss or damage by fire or moths and make but a small charge for the service. Besides such protection your Furs will be so well cared for by our skilled furriers that they will be returned to you in the Fall fresh, clean and lustrous. If alterations or repairs are required we can undertake such work now at lower cost to you than at any other season.

Orders by telephone or post card will receive immediate attention. A call will be made at any hour you designate.

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Fireproof Warehouse
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Reduces Cost of Packing and Eliminates Breakage.
Trans-Atlantic and Inland Removals made in LIFT VANS.
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18 Broadway. Telephone, Broad 3450.
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