E STORM EVERY 27 1-3 DAYS

D THE SUN SPOTS ARE RESPONSIBLE, SAYS E. W. MAUNDER.

eam of Magnetic Particles Sent to the Earth at These Recurring Periods —Certain Points on the Sun From Which the Magnetic Streams Start.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ONDON, Dec. 3.—The discovery of E. Maunder, superintendent of the solar artment of Greenwich Observatory, announced last week before the Royal ronomical Society that it was his ef that the familiar magnetic disturbces which derange the mariner's compass directly related to sun spots, has created deepest interest in astronomical circles. n connection with magnetic storms e kind of solar activity has never been tied. The real point of Mr. Maunder's covery is the fact that these storms r at regular fixed intervals. After rking out the times that hundreds of ms were found, some of which corresponded to big sun spots and others which not, he tried vainly to find a corredence with the faculæ or flecks of ing fire on the sun's surface and with prominences.

last he noticed that there were frently a series of magnetic storms at rvals of exactly 27 1-3 days. Somees there was no storm at the end of this od, but the storm was repeated after ctly two or three such intervals. Now, 1-3 days is the exact time for a point on sun to go once around and appear osite the earth again.

he storm arrives generally twenty-six rs after the sun spot points directly ard the earth. It is presumed that t time is taken in rushing up particles each the earth, though the storm comes in and again after the sun spot has ished. It is generally just at the time en the place where the sun spot was, passing; that is, the sun spot has gone, a stream of magnetic commotion is l proceeding at the same point.

till more remarkable is the discovery t there are certain favorite points on sun for sun spots and magnetic streams ich continue after the sun spots have nished. One centre of such disturbances point on the twenty-second degree of sun's longtitude.

has been pointed out that it is strange t this repetition of storms at intervals wenty-seven and a third days has not n noticed before, as Hornstein long announced that he detected a minute ular swing of the magnetic needles ing the same period.

PE FOR CANCER PATIENTS.

rif. Robson Believes the Parasite Will Yet Be Found.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ONDON, Dec. 3.—Prof. Mayo Robson's dshaw lecture on the treatment of cancer ore the Royal College of Surgeons has used general interest. The lecturer ected the principal positive conclusion arrived at by the members of the Imperial Cancer Research Commission. They concurred in the opinion that as cancer was found to pervade the whole vertebrate ingdom, presenting everywhere from man o fishes the same fundamental character, it must be inferred that such things as food, habitat and the general conditions of life o not have a causative influence, the irrestible conclusion being that it is not permissible to seek causative factors for cancer outside the life processes of the cells.

Prof. Robson strongly deprecated the hasty assumption that the cause of cancer was non-parasitic. The failure to discover the parasite was no proof that solution of the question was hopeless. He quoted the discovery of the tubercle bacillus after years of fruitless search.

Another striking feature was Prof. Robson's hopeful statement in regard to radical treatment with the knife. It could be absolutely proved, he said, that cancer was at first a local and only later became a constitutional malady. He strongly urged the importance of the earliest possible treatment when removal was possible without risk by radical treatment. He meant the entire removal of the diseased parts at an early period, together with a wide margin of healthy tissue, and if possible the nearest lymphatic glands.

He quoted operations performed by himself in private practice for cancer of the breast. They numbered 62. Twenty-three of these survived the three year limit and twenty are now alive and well. Up to twelve years after the operation five died of other diseases. In twenty-nine cases there was no recurrence of the disease and he had a recurrence in but eight cases over the three year limit after an operation.

He quoted Prof. Halstead of Baltimore, whose statistics showed that 51.5 per cent. had been positively cured by operations. He also quoted Prof. Watson Cheyne, who aid: "Taking the average of all cases perated upon, favorable or unfavorable, bout 50 per cent. remain well for a number f years." Prof. Robson said similar reults were achieved by operations in other orms of disease.

BISHOP'S EXPENSES HIGH.

Income of $50,000 a Year Not Enough to Pay the Bills.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Bishop of London, at a meeting held in the capital in aid of the fund devoted to church extension in London, deprecated the widespread but mistaken idea of the "fatal opulence" of Bishops. He said he had considered whether it was possible to increase his own subscription, which was £2,000, but was unable to do so.

His income was $50,000 a year, with a palace at Fulham and a house in London which he had to keep up. His preliminary expenses alone absorbed $58,370 a year; rates, taxes and Queen Anne's bounty amounted to $6,340; his income tax was $2,500; the maintenance and repairs of his houses cost $14,340; light and heat, $3,145; four of the hardest worked horses in London $4,475; keep of the palace grounds, $8,615; printing, stationery and postage, $1,940. After being Bishop of London for three years he was $25,000 poorer than when he started.

LEFT AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.

John Tomlinson's Heirs Sell One of His Pictures for $34,125.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—When John Tomlinson of Whitehaven died recently it was supposed that his estate was practically of no value. Among the effects, however, were three pictures which the family supposed to be worthless, yet one of them this afternoon brought $34,125 at a sale at Christie's while the others brought $1,050 and $200 respectively.

The first picture when found was rolled up and covered with dirt. When examined it proved to be, though badly cracked, an attractive portrait of two children by Romney. It came into possession of the Tomlinson family from a relative who was a contemporary of Romney.

NEW BUILDING TRADES BOARD.

More Than 70,000 Men Represented—To Make United Front.

The new Building Trades Board met yesterday at Painters' Hall, Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue, and completed its roster of membership. The open shop convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association appeared to act as a stimulus, and out of 170 delegates, representing thirty-four unions, in the new board 168 were in attendance.

As it now stands the new board represents more than 70,000 men directly connected with the building trades and will be larger in membership even than the old Board of Building Trades. The unions in the board, with their membership, are as follows:

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, 2,500; Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union, 1,200; Compact Labor Club of Marble Cutters' Helpers, 1,200; District Council Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, 6,000; Brotherhood of Plumbers, 6,000; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, 14,500; Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, 2,800; Progress Association of Steamfitters' Helpers, 1,200; Empire Marble Cutters and Setters' Union, 900; House Shorers and Movers' Union, 600; Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, 700; Tile Layers' Helpers' Union, 700; Electrical Workers' Union, 2,300; Local 15, International Association of Machinists, 4,600; Journeymen Bluestone Cutters' Union, 1,800; Journeymen Plumbers' Union Nos. 1 and 2, 3,000; Local 46, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' 900; Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union, 800; National Alliance of Painters and Decorators' Local 28, 4,500; Plasterers' Society, 2,500; Plasterers' Laborers' Union, 1,700; Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, 1,500; Sign Painters' Union, 400; Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Coverers, 600; Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers, 600; United Cement Masons' Union, 2,000; United Portable and Safety Engineers, 1,800; United Lumber and Iron Handlers, 1,000; United Portable Hoisting Engineers (new union), 400; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, 800; Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, 1,900; Wood Carvers' and Modellers' Union, 500.

The new board includes rival unions in the same trade. It was decided at the meeting that the dual unions must unite and that warring unions must settle their differences in order to remain in the board.

A credentials committee was appointed, which will meet to-morrow. Its members were instructed to look up the unions which are divided and those which have differences with other unions.

"We will not organize permanently," said Secretary Tompkins, "until all the unions in the board are in harmony, and we will have the strongest building trades organization that ever existed in New York. We want arbitration, but not the onesided kind that has been furnished to us by the arbitration agreement."

Each union will be represented in the board by five delegates. A business bureau will be established, to which the walking delegates will report and which will transact all business that cannot be done at the regular meetings.

MASCAGNI'S NEW OPERA.

"Amica" Expected to Rival the Success of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Mascagni, the composer, has signed contracts for the rights to the two operas "Amica" and "Vestilia" to a French manager. The composer will receive 55 and 66 per cent., respectively of the profits when the operas are produced abroad, and 75 per cent. for both when they are produced in Italy. These are more advantageous terms than even Verdi or Wagner ever received.

Riccardi does not hesitate to say that "Amica" will achieve the same triumph as "Cavalleria Rusticana," as it has the same melodic qualities and dramatic intensity of passion with the added maturity of more modern music.

The French manager was so overwhelmed and struck by the score of "Vestilia" that he signed a contract for it without hearing a note. The contract provides that "Vestilia" shall be all ready in three years. Mascagni expects to finish the work much sooner, as he has been working on it for years.

Maud Jeffries Married.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Era* announces the marriage of Maud Jeffries, the actress, at Christ Church, New Zealand, on Oct. 25, to James Osborne, the son of a wealthy squatter. He was a former member of the company with which the bride is playing.

ESTATE OF JOHN TAYLOR LORD

More Than a Million in Net Personalty in New York.

The estate of John Taylor Lord, of Lord & Taylor, who died at Cannes, France, on Jan. 2, 1903, has been appraised at $1,095,699 in net personalty in this State alone. Mr. Lord also owned property, both real and personal, in England and France.

His real estate here included a half interest in 469 and 471 Broadway, valued at $120,000, and 127 West Seventeenth street, worth $10,000. His yacht Queen Mab is valued at $11,649, and he had a large interest in the firm, worth several hundred thousand dollars. The rest is in gilt edged securities.

His leasehold interest in 38 Park lane, London, is valued at $44,523, and he also had a residence at Cannes, an interest in the estate of Samuel Lord of England and real estate worth $47,000 in New Jersey.

The widow, Mrs. Janet Hay Lord, and the immediate family inherited most of the estate.

GEN. A. C. BARNES'S WILL.

He Leaves $25,000 in Realty—His Son and Daughter Sole Heirs.

The will of the late Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, who died at his home in Brooklyn on Nov 28, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Church. The testator leaves all his real and personal property to his son, Alfred Victor Barnes of Brooklyn, and his daughter, Harriet Barnes Newburry of Detroit. The property is equally divided. The value of the estate is placed at $25,000 in realty, while it is stated that the value of the personal property is unknown at present.

Charles W. Cooper Left $2,444,211.

Charles W. Cooper, who died on May 26 at 113 East Twenty-first street, owned real and personal property worth $2,444,211, according to the official appraisal just completed. His real estate holdings in this city were worth $937,000 and his personal property included $100,000 worth of stock of the Peter Cooper Glue Factory and $225,000 cash. Mrs. Mary W. Cooper, the widow, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and her daughter, Julia C. Cooper, inherited the entire fortune.

Eastern League's Jersey City Grounds to Be a Park.

The Hudson county, N. J., Park Commission has decided to buy the Eastern League baseball grounds on the West Side in Jersey City for a county park. A deposit has been made, and titles to the land are being searched. New baseball grounds will be laid out on the meadows at the foot of the hill between Grand and Montgomery streets.

Fire in a Water Tank.

The wooden sheathing of the water tank on the roof of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company's building at 125 East Twenty-fifth street was found to be ablaze yesterday afternoon. The automatic alarm in the building called out the fire department, but on account of the height of the building the tank was practically destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

Exact Presidential Vote in Kings County.

The county canvassers have completed the official canvass of the Presidential vote in Kings county. It shows that Roosevelt (Rep.) received 113,257 votes; Parker (Dem.) 111,781; Debs (Soc. Dem.) 6,198; Watson (People's), 1,754; Corrigan (Soc. Labor), 1,541; Swallow (Pro.), 578.

OVER A MILLION FAMILIES RELY UPON PE-RU-NA

To Protect the Home Against the Terrors of Winter.

PE-RU-NA is a safeguard to the home. It is a wall of security.

It guards the health and happiness of many a family. The winter's sudden changes in temperature, the inevitable exposure of man, woman and child, make colds and coughs, bronchitis and pneumonia, acute catarrh and chronic catarrh inevitable in this country.

Peruna should always be kept in the house.

A bottle of Peruna stands as a silent guardian of the health of the household.

Millions of households have already realized the benefit of Peruna.

Millions of other households still neglect this valuable precaution.

A few doses of Peruna at the right time work wonders.

Its value as a prevention is far greater than the wonderful cures it is constantly making.

From a Colorado Home.

"My children were fully restored. The whole family is in perfect health, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. Bertha Binkert, 619 N. Wabsatch Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.

From a Governor's Home.

"I have had occasion to use Peruna in my family for colds, and it proved an excellent remedy."—W. M. Lord, Governor of Oregon.

From a Massachusetts Home.

"Accept my thanks for your kind advice. Peruna will always be found in my house."—W. E. Richmond, 40 Cady St., North Adams, Mass.

From a Washington Home.

"All the members of our family use Peruna when sick with a cold and it keeps our health in good condition."—Harris F. Parks, 609 Seventh Ave., Seattle, Wash.

From an Illinois Home.

"I always keep it in the house and it saves me a great many doctor bills."—Lida Rowland, 2160 Grenshaw st., Chicago, Ill.

From a Missouri Home.

"Peruna has been my favorite and only household remedy for nearly five years."—Mrs. Carrie King, Darlington, Mo.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1905.

DOUBT BAYONET'S USE IN WAR

AMERICAN OFFICERS DIFFER WITH GEN. TURNER.

Not Yet Ready to Believe That the War in the East Has Proved the Efficacy of Close Formation Charges—Lessons of the Boer War Are Still of Value.

The editorial article in THE SUN yesterday setting forth the views of Major-Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, K. C. B., in regard to up-to-date military tactics as affected by operations in Manchuria and the Liaotung peninsula was read with interest by army men in this city.

Major-Gen. Turner contends that events in the Russo-Japanese war upset the conclusions generally drawn by tacticians from the contest between England and the Boers—that positions occupied by an enemy should only be approached by troops in loose formation. Major-Gen. Turner says that the Japanese infantry, organized and trained on the German model, has invariably adopted a close formation in attacking and taking positions occupied by the Russians. This has been so, he says, because Russian soldiers can be dislodged only by the bayonet.

Army men in this city who were seen by a SUN reporter yesterday, although they all expressed great respect for Gen. Turner's views, were inclined to doubt whether his conclusions were warranted by actual facts.

Indeed, some of the men who expressed their views on the subject were inclined to take the reports which have been current concerning the remarkable achievements of the Japs with the bayonet with a large pinch of salt, and nearly all of them were of the opinion that, with the highly perfected modern firearm in use, the bayonet charge is even more than ever a pretty small factor in the winning of engagements.

They thought that when the reports had been sifted and accurate information had been obtained it would be found that the Japanese have not accomplished such great things as they have been credited with accomplishing. The American army officer, it was said, theoretically regards the bayonet charge against an emeny equipped with modern firearms as next to impossible.

Col. W. R. Livermore of the engineering department of the United States Army, who has an office in the Army Building in Whitehall street, was one of the men who commented on Major-Gen. Turner's deductions. Col. Livermore said in substance:

"The Boer war reports, like those of the Japanese-Russian war, at first included many accounts of great feats accomplished with the bayonet. Those reports when sifted proved to be exaggerated, as many of the reports of the Japanese war in this respect also will probably be.

"It is safe to say that the bayonet will accomplish nothing unless the enemy has already been driven away by firearms. The cases are so few in which the bayonet charge has been of value that it counts for little as a factor in warfare.

"There appear to be few instances in which the Japanese have used the bayonet. In one case, at the battle of Nanshan, the Russian position was turned by the Japanese after the Japs had waded through the water and the Russians had been subjected to an enfilade and reverse fire from the Japanese fleet. It would have been hopeless for the Russians to defend their position in this instance and they gradually evacuated. When the place was carried by the Japanese undoubtedly many men were killed by the bayonet.

"Also in the attack on Port Arthur, before the Russians had entered the ditches, there were hand to hand fights with the bayonet and the sword. It is the general opinion among military men, though, that the bayonet should not be discarded from the armament of the soldier, but that it should be used mainly to reap the benefit of a success that has been won with firearms.

"If a position is to be carried, there are circumstances in which a close formation may be useful in attacking; that is to say, as close as that of a single rank. If the line of battle is so long that it is important to turn either flank, and if it has been attenuated for this purpose, it may be worth while to pierce the centre even at a great sacrifice. After the artillery preparation, if the line is to be carried by repeated assaults of infantry, each unit advancing a short distance and then firing from some place of shelter while the next unit advances, it may be worth while to make the firing line as dense as possible, that is, about one man to a yard.

"The loss under these circumstances would probably be very great, but the enemy would probably become exhausted in the end. After piercing the line the advantage to be gained might more than compensate the proportional loss in a limited area.

"But when the Japs advanced in close formation for frontal attack they have not always shown a proper regard for the value of their own lives and seldom accomplished anything that could not have been gained more advantageously by observing the principles developed in the last year of the Boer war."

Col. Livermore said that in his opinion the subject matter offered for study in the Russian-Japanese war as regards military tactics had not been so well digested as that furnished by the Boer war. In his opinion, also, no hard and fast rule could be laid down for observance, even in the most general way, as regards the use of the open or close formation.

"The formation," said Col. Livermore, "will have to be determined by the relative number of men on each side, the shelter offered for defence, the supply of ammunition, the character of the country, and more especially by the particular tactical object to be gained.

"But very few cases," he added, "could arise in which a close formation would be as advisable as an open one or in which dependence could be placed upon the bayonet rather than upon the rifle.

"From all accounts," continued Col. Livermore, "it appears that the losses have been small in comparison to the losses in other wars and in proportion to the number of combatants engaged. It seems probable also that neither the Russians nor the Japanese are as good marksmen as the Americans, the English or the Boers."

Col. Livermore said further that he could not agree with the assertion that the Japanese have proved that if soldiers are animated by desperate bravery, reckless of death and insensible of pain, they will go forward in spite of appalling slaughter. All the statistics which he had been able to compile, he said, seem to show that the losses under which the Japanese have advanced are no greater than were the losses under similar circumstances in previous wars.

In his opinion the great lesson to be learned from the Russo-Japanese War was not, as Major-Gen. Turner is said to have suggested, that the teachings of the Boer war were erroneous, but rather that some of the things only partially demonstrated in that war regarding the effect of rapid firing field artillery had been fully sustained in the Far East.

Major Clarence Ewen, a retired army officer, who lives at 26 Gramercy Park, as well as several other retired officers who had followed the course of the Russo-Japanese campaign, expressed the opinion that the reports concerning the Japs' great victories with the bayonet would be somewhat lessened when the real facts came to light. All the peoples of the Far East were, they said, given to exaggeration, and Russia, in her present fix, is glad to boost the reports along. Although the reports of our civil war had it that frightful execution was being done with the bayonet, as a matter of fact, these men said, there were comparatively few men wounded with that weapon, and the most of those who were received their hurts from men doing sentry duty.

Some of the army men suggested that it might be possible that the Japs had learned that they could fight the Russians advantageously in close formation because of the Russians' poor marksmanship.

"In our army," said Major-General J. F. Wade, who returned from the Philippines only a few days ago to take charge of the military division of the Atlantic with headquarters at Governors Island, "we consider the bayonet charge almost obsolete. With the improved rapid firing guns it would, we believe, be next to impossible for an enemy to get within charging distance."

FINNERTY'S REPENTANCE.

Turkey Gobbler Cop Has Temporary Impulse to Stand Punishment.

Thomas X. Finnerty, one of the three Newark policemen who took a turkey apiece from a butcher shop on the morning before Thanksgiving, and was reported to have skipped to avoid increased bail, walked into the First Precinct station at Newark early yesterday morning and remarked to Sergt. Thomas W. Purcell that he wanted to give himself up.

Purcell said: "What did you run away for?" and Finnerty answered: "I didn't run away. I just went over to New York to look for a job because I knew that I couldn't get one here. When I saw in the papers that I had jumped my bail I came back. I want to stand the gaff. That's the only thing to do."

Sergt. Purcell told Finnerty to go to the court house and give himself up to the County Prosecutor, and Finnerty said: "All right, I'll go," and left the station. He evidently changed his mind later, for he did not appear at the Prosecutor's office and did not go to jail.

Sergt. Purcell was criticised and sharply rebuked yesterday by Capt. Ubhaus and Chief of Police Hopper for not holding Finnerty or sending a policeman with him to see that he reported at the court house. The sergeant thinks that nobody in the department would have taken that precaution in view of Finnerty's apparent earnestness.

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Last Days

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

Exhibition Ends Sunday, December 11

Week Days 9 to 6 Admission 50 Cents.

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Illustrations to the

Old Testament

CHARLES WAGNER, author of "SIMPLE LIFE," writes: "I was much impressed by the marvellous collection of Biblical pictures by the late J. James Tissot. The careful and painstaking study of the Scriptures, of the country and customs of the people, and the deep religious feeling expressed make these mighty people of the Old Testament spring into new life. The art of this great painter makes of these pictures the most impressive illustrations of the Holy Scripture. Many of them are masterpieces of beauty, that will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the people."

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Here you will find Books for old and young—entertaining, amusing and instructive. Popular stories by the eminent novelists of home and abroad. Juvenile Books for every age of childhood. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals and various Catholic and Protestant Booklets and Bound Books.

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Attractive bindings, each volume containing eight beautiful full page colored illustrations and printed on light weight paper and exceptionally clear type.

We mention only a few titles: Settlers in Canada, The Rifle Rangers, Peter, the Whaler, Martin Rattler, Last of Mohicans, Tom Brown's School Days, Home Sunshine, Gorilla Hunters. Value 60c. Our Price — **25c**

Holiday Gift Books

Which have just the touch of daintiness that mark their exclusiveness; original binding in burnt leather, ooze calf, with hand-painted decorations, odd shapes. Books bound in silk, cloth and gold.

Golden Treasures, Child's Garden of Verse, Abbe Constantin, Self-Reliance, Greatest Thing in the World, and many others — **$1.20**

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(Second Floor)

Every Trimmed Hat

In Our Millinery Parlor Will Be Offered Monday, Dec. 5,

At $5.00 and $10.00 each.

Former Prices $10.00 to $20.00.

Untrimmed Millinery.

Second Floor.

Silk Paon Velvet Hats.

Extra fine quality, showing several of the smartest shapes in black, brown, cardinal, navy, light blue and violet—well worth $3.00; special for the holidays at — **$1.85**

Imported Holly and Rose Plants for Christmas Decorations; special at — **15c** and **25c**

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H. O'Neill & Co. direct attention to a complete line of Gloves for cold weather for DRIVING, RIDING and AUTOMOBILING, lined with Squirrel, Fur, Fleece and Silk; also Woolen Gloves and Mittens

And Offer Special for Monday

Driving Gloves—Of Near Seal, Castor Palm, fleece lined, for men and boys—worth $1.98; special at — **$1.59**

Fownes' 50c. Golf Gloves—500 pairs of these celebrated Fowne Knitted Golf Gloves for women, in all colors and white—regular 50c. grade, at — **25c**

Holiday Slippers

For Men, Boys, Women and Children.

Second Floor.

Men's tan and black, soft vici kid Romeo Slippers, kid lined, at $2.25.

Men's black and tan kidskin slippers, in Opera shape, at $1.50.

Men's Opera Slippers, soft tan and black vici kid, at $2.00.

Boys' Opera Slippers, patent leather trimmed, tan and black kidskin; sizes 2½ to 5½, at $1.25; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.00; sizes 8 to 11, at 90c.

Ladies' best quality Felt Juliets, in red, brown, green and drab, at $1.25.

Ladies' and Children's Worsted Knit Slippers, best quality wool soles, in a dozen different color combinations, Ladies' sizes, $1.00; Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, at 89c.; Children's sizes, 7 to 10, at 75c.

Umbrellas

Less Than the Price of the Handles.

850 very fine all silk taffeta and twilled silk, tape edges, close rolled umbrellas for men and women, with natural wood, buffalo, buck and Cape horn, pearl carved and burnt ivory, gun metal, silver, gold, silver deposit, Dresden and other new style handles, with or without silver or gold trimmings; made on best steel frames and guaranteed for one year. They are worth from $8.50 to $12.00;

Choice for $4.50 each.

Art Embroideries.

Second Floor.

A splendid assortment of novel and useful holiday presents awaits the Christmas snopper here—a few hints follow:

APPLIQUED LEATHER, burnt and tinted, in Address Books, Card Cases, Picture Frames, 49c. to 98c.; Mail Bags, 49c. and 69c.; Book Covers, 89c. and 98c.; Photo Books, 89c. to $1.19.

BURNT WOOD Glove, Handkerchief and Photo Boxes, $1.00 to $4.50; Card Cases, 49c.; Clock Stands, $1.50; Book Racks, 49c. to $1.49; Nut Bowls, 25c. to 98c.; Placques, variety of designs, 39c. to $22.50.

GREEN LINEN BOXES, Japanese designs, 49c. to 75c.—Picture Frames, 35c. to 65c.—Letter Racks, 65c.

Fancy Pin Cushions 25c. to $10.00.

BIRCH BARK Scrap Baskets, 75c. to $1.49—Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, 49c. to 89c.—Fancy Silk Work Bags, $3.25.

BUREAU SCARFS, in all colors, fluted ruffles, and large mat in centre, 49c. to $4.98.

Leather Goods.

First Floor.

Carriage and avenue Bags, tan, brown and black, fitted with card case and purse, braided, Vienna and strap handles—value $2.50, for — **$1.98**

Black walrus Bags, fancy lining, strap handles, purse and card case fittings, value $6.50, for — **$5.25**

Vanity Bags, some with powder puff and mirror, prices from $2.50 to $12.50.

Fitted Carriage Bags, brown and black, Vienna and braided handle—value $3.50, for — **$2.98**

Music Rolls and Folds, from 49c. to $4.25.

Collar and Cuff Boxes, from $1.00 to $3.49.

Writing Tablets, from $1.00 to $6.25.

Black and Colored Broadcloths

Make Useful Holiday Gifts.

An immense purchase of Broadcloths (imported and domestic), specially made and dyed to our order, showing all the new greens, browns, reds and purples, will be placed on sale Monday. They are the very finest values we have offered this season. One hundred and forty-five pieces of this popular fabric at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.

$4.14 for a 6-Yard Dress Length

of high-grade dress materials from some of the best mills in the country, together with extensive purchases of imported fabrics. They are 45, 50 and 56 inches wide, and put up in fancy boxes if desired.

6-Yard Dress Length, $4.14—Per Yard, 69c.

Which represents about half actual value.

Silk Department.

Waist and Dress Lengths in Boxes.

We display Monday a large variety of plain and fancy Silk Waists and Dress Patterns, put up in neat boxes for presentation purposes, at very special prices.

Waist Patterns from $1.75 to $10.00. Dress Patterns from $7.00 to $15.00.

Also offer another lot

$1.25 All Silk Crepe-de-Chine at 59c.

Last Monday we sold all we had in short order—we fortunately secured another lot—they come in a large variety of colorings; also white, ivory, cream and black—$1.25 grade, at — **59c**

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street