THIRD SECTION.

The Sun.

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THE NEWLY REVEALED JAPAN

IN RELIGION THE MOST MODERN NATION OUTSIDE OF MARS.

A Secular Religion a Japanese Invention—Divorces and Mothers-in-law—Commercial Moralities—The Secret of Japan's Government—Japanese Books.

BY DOUGLAS SLADEN.

Modern books in Japan, inspired by the Japanese themselves, say nothing to show that the Japanese is not born in the ordinary way, though the remainder of his existence is phenomenal.

The Japanese girl of my acquaintence used to begin carrying the last baby almost as soon as she was weaned herself; and at this age her brother was intrusted with binding books and decorating Satsuma china intended for the Western market. This must have interfered with education, but nowadays the Japanese is nothing if he is not educated.

Every kind of knowledge is put before him; he devours it with the same avidity that the American child shows for candies. But knowledge, we are told, is not considered the important part of his education, it is the ethical side which signifies.

The Japanese schoolboy is brought up on the Imperial Rescript, the keynote to which is that "in Japan all virtues are mainly viewed as a point of duty of those upon whom the conduct of those virtues is incumbent." This is a platitude worthy of Plato. (I do not mean that platitude is derived from Plato, though it ought to be.) The Japanese loves platitudes; but it does not signify, because he tries to live up to them. His glowing heroism can vivify even platitudes.

"To be loyal to the Emperor is the duty of a subject; to be patriotic to his country is the duty of a citizen; truthfulness is the duty of a friend, and reverence is the duty of a child to its parent," says the Imperial Rescript. We have read and written much the same in Darnell's copybooks, but we never regarded these as rules for the keeping of our England great and free; we thought they were part of a sermon.

The Japanese took them to mean that his life and his fortune and his family ties were to be cut off, as we cut the blossom off a flower, if his country needed them. It is thus that he crossed the trenches of 203 Metre Hill on the piled up bodies of his comrades and saw Port Arthur and Russia at his feet.

The five foot high Japanese man has taught the world in her old age that she had never quite known the true stuff of heroes. Cromwell's Ironsides and the Fuzzy-Wuzzies of the Mahdi did not go to their doom like these Japanese Tommies. The one had visions of a heaven of harps, and the other a heaven of houris, but the heroes of Port Arthur had no religious convictions like these to buoy them up in the supreme moment. They died as no other troops have ever died, because they thought it would be disgraceful to do otherwise.

If I have killed the Japanese off before finishing with his religion or even marrying him it is in order to consider their attitude with regard to the immortality of the dead. When Togo got back to Tokio he went to make a solemn sacrifice to the spirits of his fallen men. When Nogi had taken Port Arthur he went to the highest point and thanked the dead for winning his victory.

We are told that "it is no honor to the dead if one makes an offering and reasons in his mind at the same time that the dead is nothing more than dust or that its spirit could not be in existence or, at all events, far away from us in an unknown region. When a foreigner sees the shrine erected in Tokio where men, Generals and soldiers alike, who died for their country are consecrated as a sort of deity he is apt to think it a peculiar custom. But what difference is there between our observance of the illustrious dead and that of burying a distinguished statesman or soldier in the Pantheon or Westminster Abbey?"

Religion should come before marriage, and in religion the Japanese are the most modern nation outside Mars. Just as the Italian has invented a civil Sunday, the Jap has invented a secular religion, and he has gone far with it. He has even made it a success in board schools, which, considering the ill success that has attended all efforts to make education free, secular and compulsory in Great Britain and her colonies, is even more surprising than the part it played in the capture of Port Arthur.

No people have ever taught the world so much in a year as the Japanese, and the most extraordinary thing they have taught it is how to have a secular religion. It is time that we had professors from Japan (as they used to have professors from us) to teach us how to have a secular education that retains the merits of a religious one; for their secular education taught them to defy death in a way that must have been a refreshing novelty to the devourer of all men.

I gave the moral teaching of the Japanese national religion, which they call Shinto, the Way of the Gods, in three lines. The ceremonial side will not take much more. It consists chiefly of putting fresh cakes and a sprig of green in the little family shrine called the God shelf each morning.

There are priests and temples, but the priests have hardly anything to do except bury people, and they do not have much of that, because most Japanese are Buddhists as well as Shintoists, and having lived as good Shintoists for the sake of their Emperor and their country, prefer to die good Buddhists. There would be more Christians in Japan if the missionaries would allow the converts to retain their other religions. The Japanese might not object to giving new religious beliefs a trial if he was not asked to abandon those which he knows are safe.

Even the moral side of Buddhism cannot be summed up in three lines. One must take that as read, as they say at board meetings, and proceed to marriage.

The Japanese marriage has become a proverb, and it is sometimes of the most temporary nature, but he says "Christian countries have their temporary marriages, too." This is not a sound *tu-quoque*, for in Japan you can get in and out of a legal marriage almost as easily as you can get in and out of a cab, and we can only get out of a legal marriage by a very bad accident.

It was Mrs. Grundy's firm belief that if a man and woman wish to get married in Japan all they have to do is to drink nine cups of sake out of the same cup. She never troubled herself about the antecedent details of taking the wife out of her own house, dressed in white like a corpse, and lighting fires of purification the moment she was out of it, nor was she aware that the really binding part of the ceremony was the going to the police station to register the wife as your property instead of her father's.

Anyhow, the Japanese divorce is more complex than it was in the good old days at the end of the nineteenth century, when one marriage out of every three ended in a divorce. Besides such obvious reasons as leprosy, infidelity and barrenness, a wife ran the risk of being divorced if she talked too much, or saw too much of her own relations, or went to temples too much till she reached the age of ugliness, but the most constant reason was when her mother-in-law did not find her a good servant.

A Japanese wife is always expected to devote herself more to her mother-in-law than she does to her husband, nor are her functions as a mother ever so important as her mother-in-law functions, for she is expected to repress her feelings as a mother, and the chief thing she has to look forward to in life is not having to repress her feelings as a mother-in-law.

We have been robbed of all our old beliefs about Japan. We knew that the golden age of divorce was passed when men could discharge a wife because they had done with her, without any alimony, and that only women who were earning wages ever thought of divorcing their husbands. The present Japanese divorce laws are about the best in the world.

We are not even allowed to enjoy the superstition about the Jap's behavior to his wife. We are told she is not down trodden, but only gentle, and that in family affairs she generally has the last word, like any other woman, though she does not raise her voice. Perhaps the cruellest blow of all is that we may no longer flatter ourselves that we are not as the Japanese are in commercial morality.

It is easy if disingenuous to take refuge in saying *tu quoque* to the European tradesman. For instance, we are told of a European who bought silk from various Japanese manufacturers, and finding that one manufacturer's sold better than the others in Europe, put his mark on all the silks. The highminded Japanese tradesmen thereupon refused to sell him any more silk.

I find an inherent improbability in this story. I cannot conceive the British tradesman or the British public understanding any Japanese trademark, much less buying silk by the mark. There is only one person in the South Kensington Museum who knows the signature of even Hokusai by heart.

And even allowing the truth of this instance, what is it among so many? Have not we who have been to Japan seen suppositious whiskey labelled "Glasgow wine"; milk that pretended to have been condensed in Switzerland, and pens that claimed an American origin labelled "Heagler," which is the favorite Japanese way of spelling the name of the king of birds; silk handkerchiefs ascribed to Crosse and Blackwell under the impression that their name would cover any multitude of sins; and the soap which claims to have no peers being replaced by Japanese imitations which challenged its supremacy by having "Peers" written on the label?

A respectable Japanese merchant of my acquaintance defends the morality of the forged labels. They would not take in any Englishmen, he said, because they were so badly done, and as for the native, since he did not know what the real Worcester sauce tasted like, he could not be disappointed at not getting it.

He would probably like the Worcester sauce made by a native manufacturer who understood Japanese tastes better than he would like Lea & Perrin's. And unconsciously he was being made to support native industries. As the Japanese wishes to buy his whiskey at 1s. 6d. a bottle, it really is fortunate that he should be content with Glasgow wine made in Japan.

Finally it would seem that we have still something to learn as to the secret of the real Government of Japan. Many books have tried to pierce the veil, but it remained for the great Ito's son-in-law to lift it.

There was no revolution forty years ago, it was only "the great change." The powerful Satsuma clan had never paid allegiance to the Shogun, the powerful Chosiu clan was in rebellion against him. Tosa and Hizen sympathized. The Mikado resumed his activities.

In time a constitution was granted. Cabinets have risen and fallen with alarming rapidity. The outside world wondered how Japan survived this rattle of Cabinets.

The Japanese themselves do everything for their Emperor and in his name, and told us nothing. But rumor always held that Satcho (Satsuma and Chosiu) had their own leaders and policy and imposed the latter on the nation. In the war it came out that above his Cabinet the Emperor depended on five Elder Statesmen—Ito, Inouye, Yamagata, Oyama and Matsukata.

In the Baron's informing pages we see the facts reconciled, for four out of the five elder statesmen and the present Premier (Katsura) and nearly all the other ruling men of Japan are the men of Satsuma and Chosiu, who made "the great change." Japan is ruled by its greatest men. Why do not all nations intrust their national existence to their five greatest men of all political creeds?

Explosion of Gasolene.

From the Scientific American.

A gasolene tank rarely explodes. It cannot unless it contains gasolene vapor and air in explosive proportions, which latter condition is almost never present.

It does not explode because it contains too little air or too much gasolene. Even if a tank of gasolene were to burst from heat applied to its exterior the confined heavy gas would not explode if in contact with flame or fire, but would burn instead.

True, a tank of gasolene with no vent could do considerable damage were it to burst and throw burning oil and flaming gas about, but 1,000 gallons of gasolene in a vessel's bilges would not be so dangerous from explosion as a hundredth of that amount. The larger quantity would burn rapidly, while the smaller would be sufficient, if mixed with the proper amount of air, to utterly demolish almost any boat.

Muddy River Fish Story.

From the San Antonio Express.

Several negroes came into the city the other day from the northern section of the city with long strings of fish.

They report that the rise in the river caused its water to get so muddy that the fish were forced to the top in order to get air, as the water was too impure to allow them to breathe sufficiently. The negroes report that they took sacks, nets and in some instances used merely their hands to scoop the fish out onto the banks of the stream.

Learning to Write at 80.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mrs. John Young, residing near Overfield, in Barbour county, W. Va., has learned to read and write at the age of 80. She undertook the task because she desired to write a letter to a daughter, Miss Anna Young, in Washington.

Mrs. Young's granddaughter was her tutor. When she began studying Mrs. Young did not know a letter of the alphabet. Now she writes a legible hand.

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Another Reason

why the Sterling Playerpiano is the most popular and most widely used instrument combining piano and player in one case manufactured anywhere to-day, is because of our Music Roll Library. The only practical circulating library in Brooklyn, and second to none in completeness and all round service. It only costs a nominal sum to become a yearly subscriber, or you can establish a home library and purchase music at popular prices. Our music fits all modern players. The

Sterling Playerpiano

is popular because

FIRST—Both the piano and the player are one complete, perfect and artistic instrument, entirely made by the Sterling Company, and not the assembling of two makes of instruments.

SECOND—The Sterling Company's reputation, reliability and artistic skill as manufacturers extend over a period of forty-seven years, absolutely safeguarding the interests of the purchaser and guaranteeing permanent satisfaction.

THIRD—Not only can this piano be played by any one by using the music roll, but it is the standard of musical excellence for hand playing, fully equal in every way to a modern grand.

FOURTH—It is moderate in price and yet cannot be surpassed by any instrument costing you several hundred dollars more. Even if you paid a thousand dollars you couldn't get a better piano than the Sterling.

FIFTH—Every purchaser of a Sterling Playerpiano has an instrument of fixed and well-known value all over the world, and is positively protected by our one-price system and absolutely legitimate business methods. We do not compete with pianos of questionable makes and unknown names. The Sterling Playerpiano, full size, 7 1-3 octaves, $550 and $600. The Sterling Upright Grand, Sterling Playerpiano, $600, $650 and $700. The Thayer Player-piano, $450, $500 and $550; the best medium priced instrument made; fully guaranteed by us, with privilege of exchanging if not satisfactory.

SIXTH—Our terms are fair and liberal, either cash or the simplest monthly-payment plan. Any honest person can own one of our pianos.

The Sterling Piano Co.

518-520 Fulton St., Cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

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SHALL SAVINGS BANKS INSURE?

QUESTION BEFORE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

It Is Proposed to Permit Savings Banks to Supply Industrial Life Insurance—The Plan Approved by Prominent Men and a League With 100,000 Members.

BOSTON, May 18.—Although attracting up to this time comparatively little attention outside of New England, an important movement to reform the conditions of industrial life insurance has come into prominence in Massachusetts.

Consideration of a bill to permit any or all of the 189 savings banks of the Bay State to establish departments of industrial life insurance is scheduled to take place in the Legislature within the next few days. The measure is based upon the plan first proposed by Louis D. Brandeis, whose investigations into the cost of industrial life insurance have been published and widely read.

The bill is fathered by Representative Norman H. White of Brookline. Behind the movement is the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, with a membership in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand and growing at the rate of five thousand a week.

It is commonly believed that the bill will pass and that on or after November 1 next any savings bank of the Commonwealth may, after complying with certain restrictions, begin a hitherto untried form of competition with the three great life insurance companies that do an industrial business. At the outset of the present session it was predicted that the measure would get through in a single year.

Massachusetts, as all the world knows, is a State with a large element of conservatism, but has always led the way in great advances connected with savings institutions. The energetic campaign of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League directed by Representative White, its secretary, has resulted in bringing the question to an issue within six months after the formation of the organization.

A long series of recommendations, in addition to the approval of the measure by leading business men of the State, has contributed to cause the legislators of both Houses to take the Brandeis-White measure very seriously. The recess insurance committee early in the winter declared strongly in favor of the plan. Then Gov. Guild in his inaugural was outspoken for it in all its essential features.

After the bill had been formulated by Mr. Brandeis with due explicitness it went to the Insurance Committee of the Legislature, whence it emerged with a record of only two opposing votes. It now comes before the House of Representatives, where a majority is said to have promised to vote for it.

The fight, if any is coming at all, will be in the Senate. In that body the bill has a number of stanch friends, though many of the Senators are still non-committal.

It is not known that there will be any organized opposition to the measure in either branch of the Legislature. At the hearings before the Insurance Committee the Metropolitan and John Hancock Life Insurance companies, both of which do an industrial business, were represented by their vice-presidents, who stated expressly that they would not oppose the bill.

The argument most commonly brought against the project is that it is one of the many theoretically good causes espoused by Bay State sentimentalists, but that in practice it won't work. People will always have to be teased to do their duty and insure their lives, say the representatives of the insurance interests. Not until human nature is changed will they voluntarily go to a savings bank to purchase life insurance policies, not even if these are offered at less cost than the workingman now pays.

In reply the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League points to a long list of successful men of affairs who have announced their belief in the ability of the savings bank to make savings insurance practicable and popular. The president of the league is ex-Gov. William L. Douglas, who is also president of the People's Savings Bank of Brockton.

The first vice-president is ex-Gov. John L. Bates, who is a trustee of the Wildey Savings Bank, Boston. Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., a member of the league, is not suspected of being an impractical man. Neither are Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, president of the Union Institution for Savings, Boston, and probably the most distinguished Roman Catholic layman in New England; James J. Storrow of Lee, Higginson & Co., and president of the Boston School Board; Col. Thomas L. Livermore, first vice-president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, and Wellington Smith, the paper manufacturer of Lee.

These men believe that the plan of savings insurance trusts to be administered in connection with the general savings trusts is thoroughly feasible, and that at all events it should have a fair trial. No savings bank will be obliged to make the experiment. None can undertake it without complying with a number of restrictions.

In order to become a savings and insurance bank—a new title, if the bill passes—the project must first be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the trustees of the bank. Next there must be a majority vote of the incorporators.

After that a guaranty fund of not less than $25,000 must be supplied to the bank by public spirited citizens or associated boards of trade. The Insurance Commissioner of the State must certify that the guaranty fund is large enough. The Bank Commissioner and the Insurance Department must be in agreement that the bank is in sufficiently good general financial condition to proceed.

Once the savings bank has resolved to become a savings and insurance bank the safeguarding of the interests of the public continues. A general guaranty fund protects individual banks. Rates and forms to be used in the savings insurance departments are fixed by a State actuary and a State medical examiner.

The limitations as to investments which now apply to savings banks will apply to savings and insurance banks. The whole scheme proceeds upon the hypothesis, which Mr. Brandeis and Mr. White have set forth frequently in their public addresses, that life insurance is simply a specialized form of savings and should be so regarded by the law.

Prizes for Tanned Faces.

From the London Globe.

With the object of encouraging the pupils of the Farnham Grammar School to spend their recent holiday in the open air as much as possible, the Rev. S. Priestley, the headmaster, offered a prize to the boy who returned to school with the brownest face.

On the pupils reassembling for the summer term twelve were picked out as being the most tanned, and it was announced that the judges had awarded the prize to Foster, the captain of the school. It is understood that Foster declines to divulge to the other boys the secret of his preparation, if any.

Feeding Tree Trunks.

From the Paris Cosmos.

Mr. Simon, owner of an estate at Allaire, Morbihan, France, having proved that the death of numerous apple trees was the result of an affection of the rootlets, rendering them unable to draw from the ground the elements necessary for the life of the tree, conceived the idea of artificial nutrition by injecting directly into the trunk a liquid that might replace the sap.

The results were very satisfactory, and other trees, and even cabbages, cauliflowers and potatoes, have been similarly treated.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

$15.00 Colored Batiste Robes, $9.00

$18 Robes, $12. $30 Robes, $18.48. $35 Robes, $22.74

Extraordinary offerings of some of the most remarkable bargains we have ever quoted in beautiful Lace Robes.

White Batiste Robes, All Styles.

$12.50 values, at **$5.00**; $15.00 values, at **$7.50**; $17.00 values, at **$9.00**; $18.00 values, at **$12.00**; $32.00 values, at **$16.50**; $40.00 values, at **$20.00.**

Lierre Lace Robes.

$10.00 values, at **$5.00**; $15.00 values, at **$10.00**; $18.00 values, at **$11.98**; $29.50 values, at **$16.98.**

Princess Lace Robes—White.

$20.00 values, at **$10.00.**

Black Lace Robes.

$35.00 values, at **$22.50**; $45.00 values, at **$30.00.**

We offer special good value in French, German and Tosca Val. Laces and Insertions, all widths to match, exceptionally large assortment, **25c.** to **$1.44** a dozen yards.

5,000 yards of Venise Insertions, ecru and white, 1 to 4 inches wide, less than half price; one of the best bargains of the season; **15c., 19c., 25c.** to **75c.** a yard; value 25c. to $1.50.

Exceptional Offerings in Excellent Embroideries.

$2.00 to $4.50 Embroidery Allovers, at **$1.39** to **$1.98.** 2,500 yards of English Eyelet, embroidered on a soft batiste, an extensive variety to select from.

3,000 yards of dainty Nainsook and Swiss Sets, Edgings and Insertions, all to match, 3 and 4 widths of the same pattern; sold in 4½ yard lengths; made to sell at 19c. to 45c., at **10c., 12c., 15c., 19c. and 25c**

Corset Cover Embroideries, in English eyelet and other elaborate designs, cut in suitable lengths, 1½ yards, value $1.10 to $1.50, at ..... **75c.** and **90c**

Main floor, center, Central Building.

The Greatest Shoe Event Ever Announced.

Attempts to imitate this Sale have only enhanced values by comparison—so stylish, well made and excellent is every pair of Shoes—worthy of Brooklyn's best and biggest Shoe Store in every detail. Wise, indeed, is the woman who buys many pairs at this Sale, for in it she practically buys two pairs for the value of one. We would call particular attention to style, make and quality of material.

$2.50 Values at $1.79.

Women's patent leather Blucher Oxfords, four large eyelets, extension edges, very stylish last with military heels.

$2.50 Values at $1.79.

Women's vici kid patent leather tip, turn sole Oxfords, Cuban heels, medium round toe last.

$2.00 Values at $1.45.

Women's white canvas turn sole Oxfords and Gibson ties, with covered wood heels.

$2.50 Values at $1.79.

Women's gun metal calf Blucher Oxfords, with extension soles, military heels, four large eyelets, mannish last.

$3.00 Values at $1.79.

Women's white canvas welted sole pumps, with silk ribbon bows, Cuban heels.

$2.50 Values at $1.79.

Women's patent tip welted sole Blucher Oxfords, large eyelets, medium round toe last.

$3.00 Values at $1.98.

Women's welted sole kid tip Blucher Oxfords, shapely last, medium round toe.

Second floor, West Building. Store orders only and none sent C. O. D.

Men's $35 to $38 Suits to Measure, $24.50.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE OFFER from Brooklyn's leading Tailoring Store—the most remarkable of the season, in fact of years, when the advanced cost of wool and worsted is considered. The price is partly explained by the extraordinarily backward Spring and the fact that fabric makers are willing to accept about cost for the short lengths of woolens left from the season's business.

There are about THIRTY STYLES in the offering—fancy worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds and a liberal quantity of blue and black serges and unfinished worsteds. A fine Summer Suit for very little money.

Coats will be made new model single or double breasted sack. An extra charge is necessary for over 42 breast measure to cover cost of extra material needed.

Third floor, Men's Building.

Rugs Bought at Auction at Sacrifice Prices

From Alex. Smith & Sons Carpet Company.

SOME OF THE BEST VALUES of the season in good, handsome, serviceable Rugs. And Rugs were never so much in demand for city and country homes as now. The selection of colorings and designs is particularly pleasing and attractive, to say nothing of the unmatchable prices:

27x54 inches, Velvet Rugs, regularly sold at $3.00, for **$1.98.**

4½x7 feet, Wilton Velvet Rugs, regularly sold at $9.50, for **$5.98.**

6x9 feet, Tapestry Brussels Rugs, regularly sold at $9.00, for **$5.98.**

8¼x10½ feet, Tapestry Brussels Rugs, regularly sold at $12.50, for **$8.63.**

Lot of 75 high grade 9x12 feet Rugs, that are equally good values:

Body Brussels, sold regularly at $29.50, at **$23.75.**

Royal Wiltons, sold regularly for $39.50, at **$32.50.**

Anglo Turkish, sold regularly for $60.00, at **$39.50.**

300 Crex Prairie Grass Rugs, in Reds, Greens and Blues.

Never before sold in Brooklyn at reduced prices; all perfect goods, but sizes out of the ordinary average sizes:

4½x6½ feet	$1.50	6x8½ feet	$2.95	9x9 feet	$4.45
6x6½ feet	$2.25	8x8½ feet	$3.75	9x10½ feet	$4.95
6x7½ feet	$2.45	8x9½ feet	$3.95	9x11½ feet	$5.25

Third floor, East Building.

NO ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR THESE GOODS UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING.

Extraordinary Bargain Sales For Tuesday.

NO ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR THESE GOODS UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING.

Sale of Untrimmed Hats Below Cost.

98c. to $2.98 Hats at 59c., 98c. and $1.98.

FOR TUESDAY. Further Clearing Sale of untrimmed Hats; many of the best grades and shapes; a stock that must be moved quickly to make room for the ever-incoming newer Hats.

$1.25 Hats at 95c. Large white flats, with bell crown, made of fancy straw, most desirable shape of the season for children's wear.

59c. and 75c. black sailor Hats, 45c. and 57c. Made of the popular rough braids, in the correct block, ribbon band.

LEGHORN FLATS, **98c. TO $2.75.** Just in time for Anniversary wear. The Hats that are always in great demand for May and June wear. Can be bent in many natty brim effects and need but a simple ribbon of flower trimming, easily arranged, to make them inexpensive and charming Hats.

Main floor, center, East Building.

$2.00 Couch Covers. 98c, Each

FOR TUESDAY **Oriental Tapestry, 60 Inches Wide.**

25c. Royaline Crepe Cloth, in a pretty border pattern, **12½c.** a yard.

$5.00 odd Tapestry Portieres, **$1.69** each.

$1.00 colored cross stripe Curtains, **59c.** a pair.

$1.00 white Nottingham Lace Curtains, **55c.** a pair.

$1.25 figured Muslin Curtains, with hemstitched ruffle, **85c.** a pair.

$2.00 ruffled bobbinet Lace Curtains, **$1.29** a pair.

$2.00 bonne femme Lace Curtains, **98c.** each.

$4.50 white Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, with large centerpiece, **$2.65** each.

20c. printed Madras Curtain Cloth, **10c.** a yard.

Japanese Porch Blinds, the Best Quality, Imported.

4x8	48c. each	5x8	60c. each	6x8	72c. each	7x8	84c. each
8x8	96c. each	9x8	$1.08 each	10x8	$1.20 each		

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Silk and Lisle Summer Gloves Half Priced

FOR TUESDAY Fancy colored silk lisle and 2 clasp silk; have been 49c.; now **25c.**

Finest suede lisle, in gray, cream, green and navy, 2 pearl clasps, and fancy embroidery, have been 98c., now **49c**

Embroidered silk Gloves, in white, black and fancy colorings; have been $1.49, now **75c**

Elbow length black silk, same as were sold last season, during the shortage, at $1.50, now **75c**

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Wash Dresses for Misses---Special Prices.

FOR TUESDAY Dresses of fine lawn, for Anniversary wear; high neck or guimpe; trimmed with fine embroideries, laces and tucks; sizes 5 to 14 years; **$1.98, $2.50** and **$3.98.**

Girls' School Dresses, $1.50, $1.75 and $1.98.

Girls' School Dresses, of excellent percales and plaid Ginghams, in a variety of patterns, high or low neck; sizes 5 to 14 years.

Second floor, center, Central Building.