

COLDEST SIX MILES UP

Continued from First Page. excitement, and who can think of aeroplane?

The very latest of everything is Eskimo. There are Eskimo caps and Eskimo gloves, and before long shop windows will have goods labeled "rocherché Eskimo coats, etc."

At one hotel the day after the news of Peary's achievement arrived an Eskimo luncheon was served. The menu was as follows:

- Hors d'oeuvres. Saumon fumé Scandinave. Omelette au persil à l'Esquimo. Poularde caennaise Nohuif. Cuisson d'oursin à la Naanen. Haricots panachés. Pommes croquantes. Gâteau à la crème. Salade Alaska. Cook's mer de glace. Fruits du Nord.

Appropos of the fondness of Eskimos for gumdrops and the sustaining properties of sugar, which a substantial ration is now supplied regularly to soldiers in the German Army, there seems to be a distinct increase in the consumption of candies of all sorts in England of late.

The first specimen of the gold medal which the French Academy of Science has decided to confer each year upon the best aviator, French or foreign, has already been struck at the Paris mint.

French aviators have no cause to complain of lack of encouragement, for besides these medals all manner of new prizes are being offered for the best performances during the year and for flights from one town to another. It is said that the offer of a huge prize which would make it worth their while from some rich American is all that is needed to stimulate aviators to the attempt at crossing the Atlantic.

The great obstacle to such an attempt is considered to be the impossibility of carrying a compass to guide the traveler and the fact that a second passenger, a navigator, would have to be taken in the aeroplane, because the aviator's attention is so keenly fixed upon the motor, the guidance and the general management of the machine that he would have no time to see where he was going.

Onomatology is a science or game exploited of late by a Frenchman of scientific leanings, M. de Rochetel. Onomatology deals with the effect of names on characters. M. de Rochetel's idea is that, Shakespeare notwithstanding, there is a good deal in a name, and that the name given to a child at birth in some measure determines his or her character.

There are names of evil augury, such as Alice, which denotes a sensual temperament, subject to gloomy ideas and suicide. Helen is another. From her of Troy onward the Helens have generally ended badly, says M. de Rochetel. His studies, he thinks, will be useful to parents and also to those about to marry. For, as the inventor seeks to prove in his pamphlet, whereas Juliette and Pierre will go well in double harness, Albert will inevitably fall out with Suzanne or Blanche and Marguerite will not get on well with Henri.

The great airship garage at Wormwood Scrubs is now completed and ready for the reception of the Clement-Bayard II, which M. Clement is to sail from Paris to London to be tested by the British military authorities with a view to its possible purchase by the British Government.

The airship is now rapidly approaching completion and it is hoped that it will be ready to make its first trial in the neighborhood of Paris about the middle of October. M. Clement's ambition is that his new airship shall, if possible, complete the 360 miles between Paris and London in a non-stop run of ten hours.

It is expected that the Clement-Bayard will be ready to undertake its flight to London before the end of October, and may thus arrive in the English capital while Parliament is still in session. In that event it is probable that an effort will be made to carry out evolutions above the houses of Parliament. M. Clement and Mr. Du Cros, M. P., chairman of the Parliamentary aerial committee, and four engineers will travel aboard the airship.

The Cologne Gazette publishes an account of some remarkable excavations made at Numanzia by Prof. Schulten. His discoveries comprise but the remains of the city of Numanzia itself and also of three superimposed Roman camps on the hill of Castillejo, including the camp of the Roman Consul Mancinus, whose army suffered in 137 B. C. one of the worst disasters in Roman military history.

a fact which is ascribed to the absence of trees. From a neighboring hill the whole line of fortifications can be seen, running in straight lines without regard for the inequalities of the soil.

The gate apertures, flanked by powerful towers covered by transverse walls, at a distance, can plainly be seen. The walls are two and a half meters thick and extend for about five kilometers.

The excavations are proceeding rapidly. Already several barracks have been uncovered, and every day brings some relic of importance, the iron finds being particularly well preserved owing to the dryness of the climate. It is said, however, that the funds supplied by the Kaiser, the Ministry of Culture and the Archeological Institute are exhausted and that more money will be needed to complete the excavations.

The Italian sculptor Signor Gallori modeled about thirty years ago a colossal plaster statue of Nero which made him famous. An English connoisseur bought it for £1,000 and had it conveyed to London, where Signor Gallori went in order to have the plaster model carved in marble.

There is a legend in Rome that Nero is unlucky and that he brings misfortune, but neither the sculptor nor the purchaser of the statue believed it. When the statue was taken to England its owner suffered a domestic calamity. His wife eloped with an Italian. He sued for a divorce, and when it was granted he remembered Nero's legend and decided to destroy the statue.

Signor Gallori in order to avert this fate from his masterpiece proposed to refund the price paid for it and thus succeeded in saving it. He then made arrangements with a dealer for a private exhibition of the statue, which promised to be a great success, but he was suddenly called back to Italy on account of his mother's death. Shortly afterward he was informed that the dealer who had the statue in custody had died suddenly and that the statue had disappeared.

Signor Gallori then instructed a lawyer to recover the statue if possible and if not to claim damages, but the lawyer too died suddenly. Artists are generally superstitious, and Signor Gallori ended by believing in the bad luck of his Nero and gave up all hope of recovering the ill-fated statue, which now is still lost. Its disappearance has never been explained, and hardly any one now remembers the colossal statue of Nero except Signor Gallori, who still considers it his masterpiece, but can not be prevailed upon to attempt its replica.

A press clipping bureau has been installed at the Vatican. Pius X. reads only two newspapers, the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See, and the Difesa di Venetia. All the other Italian newspapers are read by a young journalist, who cuts out all the news of interest and sends the clippings daily to Cardinal Merry del Val.

The Cardinal's marks in blue pencil anything of importance which he considers that the Pope ought to see and he turns sends the clippings of the day to the Pope, who only reads what is marked by his Secretary of State. A certain number of foreign newspapers are sent to the Secretariate of State, where four clerks who know French, German, Spanish and English cut out important paragraphs relating to Vatican news, translate them into Latin and send them to the Pope.

The clipping of foreign newspapers, however, is generally done by Bishops, who send to Rome news of interest published in the newspapers of their dioceses.

All the clippings are bound separately, divided according to countries and subdivided according to newspapers and carefully indexed for future reference. The most bulky books of recent clippings relate to Modernism and especially to Tyrrell and to Murri, the leader of the Italian Modernists.

France's mania for erecting statues shows no sign of abating. Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo will be unveiled in the Palais Royal on September 30. Some of the other statues which only await the permission of the Municipal Council to be erected are those of Victorien Sardou, on the Madeleine Square; Puvion de Chavannes, on the Alma Garden; François Coppée, on the Boulevard des Invalides; Beethoven, in Passy; Dr. Péan, on Port Royal boulevard; Emile Zola, on Place Dauphine; Stendhal, in the Louvre Square; Mme. de Staël, on the Boulevard Malesherbes; Cabanel, in the Park Monnaie; Arthur Ranc, on Rue des Martyrs; Clovis Hugues, at Buttes Chaumont; Louise Michel, in Montmartre.

Besides those individual statues there are memorials to the sharpshooters of Terres and to the Alsace-Lorraine soldiers. The statue of Marat is also completed and his admirers had selected the Saint Pierre Square for its reception, but the administration has decided against the erection of this monument.

The French Academy's refusal of the Esperanto bequest of \$30,000, which with the testator wished to reward women who had led a life of toil even though their characters were not absolutely irreproachable, has not been allowed to pass unchallenged. One clause of the bequest specified that candidates must have been blessed with sufficient beauty to cause them to be tempted to abandon a dull life of work for one of greater ease if of less virtue in order to be entitled to rewards, and this clause was the Academy's main difficulty.

sent on the day the adverse vote was taken, writes that he would have voted with Lavedan for acceptance.

Just at the moment when cholera threatens to reach France from Belgium it is announced that Dr. Salimbin, a young Italian who has been working at the Pasteur Institute in Paris for some years under the direction of Prof. Roux and Metchnikoff, has discovered a serum against cholera which he has tested during the present cholera epidemic at St. Petersburg.

"The serum which I tried," Dr. Salimbin said, "gave sure results, for the mortality fell from 50 per cent. to 23, and you must remember I was only allowed to experiment with the worst cases, those in fact who were practically given up."

Prof. Metchnikoff confirmed his pupil's statements, but says that an anti-cholera serum or a vaccine against cholera like Haffkine's was quite unnecessary; the precaution of boiling drinking water and being careful about raw vegetables formed a perfect safeguard against cholera.

EAST AFRICA.

British Financial Returns Greater Than Germany's. From the Forum.

The British investments in East Africa, outside of the cost of the Uganda Railway, have not been heavy, while the revenue has been steadily approaching the expenditure. In 1902 the expenditures were £212,000 and the revenue \$95,000; but in 1907 the money paid out reached £782,000, while the income equalled £548,000, more than one-third to more than three-fourths of the expense.

The railway is now the outlet for the trade of the eastern portion of the Congo Free State, the German territory about Lake Nyanza and Uganda. Steamers run from Khartoum to Gondokoro on the Nile, and the railway of South Africa is approaching Lake Tanganyika. When regular and adequate connection has been established between these centres the rapid development of the country and its commerce can confidently be predicted.

Of East Africa Great Britain holds the best and most promising portion. Italian Somaliland, although comprising some 100,000 square miles and administered directly by Government officials since 1905, is still in a wild and undeveloped condition. The soil is poor and the country thinly settled, with a forbidding coast line and not a harbor worthy of the name. It is difficult to imagine how anything worth while can be made out of such an unpromising district.

German East Africa, with an area of 384,000 square miles, has a longer coast line, but it lacks the fertility and good natural harbors of the British sphere. The best routes to the interior—those of the Uganda Railway and the Zambesi River—lie either in German or Italian possessions. Yet the imperial Government has expended large sums on the protectorate, and this despite the fact that the annual revenue of the territory has hardly exceeded £150,000. By 1901 £218,000 had been paid out, in addition to the annual subsidies, which reached £24,000 in 1908 (approximately).

The chief exports of East Africa are ivory, copra, hides, rubber and grain, together with a large quantity of coffee, cocoa, sugar and cotton. The planters had great hopes in their grain crop since the opening of the railway has cheapened transportation and the experience gives little promise of substantial profit from this source at present. The chief hope of the country seems to be in cotton, which can readily be raised in large quantities.

East Africa has large areas of sterile territory and some very unhealthy districts, but there is plenty of good fertile land in the uplands of the East African Protectorate and on the plateau of Uganda, where Europeans can live in safety and comparative comfort. The soil of Uganda is very fertile and the climate of Africa most promising, but it is not a poor man's land. Only colonists with a fair capital and an enterprising spirit should venture into the country.

Coins of Aluminum.

Paris correspondence London Telegraph. In a few years copper will no longer weigh down man's pockets in this country. As it is no more bronze money is now coined, and the shortage of aluminum will be substituted, and it is hoped that the new coinage will have been begun by the end of the year.

The metal, or rather an alloy of it, will be used only for penny and halfpenny pieces. It will be about the diameter of both, but thicker and lighter than brass and half francs, and thus easily distinguishable from these coins. The recent quarter franc piece in nickel has proved a failure, because it is constantly being taken for a penny, as tourists here know to their cost. Besides lightness, cleanliness is another advantage of aluminum, which does not oxidize in air.

Spent 24 Hours in a Cemetery Vault.

Kingston correspondence Ottawa Evening Post. There came near being a tragedy last night in a cemetery. William Lawson, Justice of the Peace, Elginburg, was examining a vault at the cemetery. Another gentleman who was in a coffin at the same time closed the door after him, and as it had a spring lock Lawson was made prisoner. He shouted but owing to the darkness his cries could not be heard. He was forced to stay in the vault all night and until the next afternoon when no help came there was a funeral to the vault.

When the mourners opened the door they were terrified to see Lawson stagger out. He was in a terrible condition as a result of his twenty-four hours confinement, being almost famished.

Good Gunners at Sea.

From the Washington Post. If our navy's sharpshooters could shoot little targets so full of holes that nobody is able to tell the exact score they can shoot up an enemy's big battleships so thoroughly that they can tell the exact score of the victory which guns won the victory. The target practice now going on off the Virginia Capes shows that our sharpshooters are proud of our ships and of the men in them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Paul Fuller, Frederic R. Coudert and other New York lawyers, so the story runs in legal circles hereabout, are at the proper time to bring suits in the United States courts to test the constitutionality of the Federal corporation tax law.

There were strenuous differences among the Democrats at Saratoga over two planks in the platform advanced by the conference. One concerned the Federal income tax and the other the election of United States Senators by the people. The latter plank was accepted almost unanimously while the former was only accepted by a vote of 25 to 18 of a committee consisting of fifty-one members.

There were ten absentees who had gone to bed. It was very early in the morning when these two planks were accepted and some Democrats believe that if the ten had not turned into their bunk beds both planks would have been defeated, although both have appeared in recent Democratic State and national platforms.

The author of the demand for the election of United States Senators by the people, while as a United States Senator he opposed a Federal income tax measure. There were Democrats at Saratoga who insisted that the two planks should be accomplished by the continued defeat of the Democratic party. The Federal income tax clause was proclaimed by the young Democrats to be an unfair tax on thrift, while the plank concerning the election of United States Senators by the people was denounced as a proposition which if attained would break down the conservatism of the Senate.

Former Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, New York, was not a voter in 1884, when Grover Cleveland ran for President, but nevertheless he took a prominent part in the campaign and delivered tariff reform speeches in many of the cities of the State. The Democrats attracted Cleveland's attention.

After the election McGuire's friends put him forward for a good berth under the Cleveland Administration. They thought Cleveland was looking over and the post of Consul to Birmingham was selected.

One afternoon a number of Syracuseans turned up at the White House. Some were there for the purpose of bringing the attention of the President to McGuire's expectations. In the delegation was a fine type of the real old Irish gentleman. Speaking with the President he brought up McGuire's name.

"How is my friend McGuire?" asked the President. "He is well, thank you, and in splendid health and ready and willing to serve his country in any place the President saw fit to give him. McGuire," the President asked, "is he a Democrat?" "A fine young man is McGuire," was the answer. "He has no bad habits and is liked by all."

"Does McGuire smoke?" asked the President. "He never smoked a cigar or a pipe in his life," was the quick reply. "Does he drink?" "Mr. President, Mr. McGuire does not know what the taste of beer or liquor is. The only time he had a moment and turning to his Syracuse friend said: 'Well, my friend, as Mr. McGuire has none of the vices which the average Democrat possesses I am afraid he is not eligible for appointment under a Democratic Administration.'"

The delegation left the White House without securing the promise of an office for James K. McGuire. When they returned to Syracuse they were told that McGuire had been appointed to Birmingham anyway if the President appointed him, as the salary of the office was only \$2,500.

There will be red hot contests for Mayor in Albany, Elmira, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo this year and the chances are that the Democrats may make one or two gains owing to the split in the ranks of the Republicans. In one or two of the big upstate cities the direct nominating system is being tried and the Democrats are talking of fusing with the Democrats on city and Assembly nominations.

Mr. Barnes of Albany is to nominate the strongest organization man he can find to run for Mayor. It may be former Postmaster James B. McEwan or Howard N. Fuller. The Democrats are divided in Albany owing to the feeling in some quarters over the reign of State Commissioner J. Sloan Fassett, the Republicans are figuring on running George Wyckoff, a well known Albany politician.

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known and wealthy business man, for Mayor. Mayor Sheehan, Democrat, broke the famous Elmer campaign two years ago and the Republicans lost. Now they are out to get even with Sheehan and they promise to do all sorts of things to him if he runs for a second term, or to the man who is nominated in his stead.

In Troy Mayor Mann, Republican, has just been re-nominated. There are two or three factions of Republicans in Troy and they are somewhat puzzled over the situation. The Democrats are idle, believing that they are not to be reckoned with as very strong factors in the Majority race. It is years since Troy had a Democratic Mayor.

Mayor Tom Wheeler of Utica, who became a national figure at the time of the Chicago convention when he wired his secretary to "ring the bell" in honor of James S. Sherman's nomination for Vice-President, is to be re-nominated. Wheeler, it is asserted, has made one of the best Mayors Utica ever had. He knows every street in the city and every one knows him. He had a walkover two years ago. He has given the city a low tax rate and will run on that alone. The Democrats are groping around for a candidate, but no good find has been made yet.

In Syracuse there is a pretty mixup. The Hughes men have already two Republican candidates in the field for the Majority, Joseph A. Griffin and J. Brewster here, neither of whom is acceptable to Frank Hendricks. The Democrats are united and are going to take all possible advantage of the situation. Their strongest man is to make the race. Mr. Hendricks will very likely name an out and out organization man and make the hardest kind of a fight to elect him. The Republican majority in Syracuse is about 3,500 in a city election. Griffin is to run on an independent ticket. The Democrats say they will win in a three cornered race.

Rochester, now a first class city, is to be the scene of a warm scramble for the Majority. Mayor Edgerton will be re-nominated. He has satisfied George W. Aldridge and, it is declared, has given the town a clean administration. The Democrats appear to be united and are anxious for the fray. Former Secretary of State John S. Whalen is the most talked about candidate. He lost the city last year by less than 2,000, whereas Taft and Hughes got more than 8,000. Whalen is strong with the workmen and this is one of the strongest arguments the Whalen men are using for their entry.

Buffalo Democrats, under the direction of State Chairman Conners, have now in Louis P. Fuhrmann, the acting Mayor, for Mayor. Norman E. Mack, Democratic national committeeman for the State, had declared for the renomination of Mayor Adam, who has just returned from a tour in Scotland. The Republicans, under the domination of Frederick Greiner, have nominated for Mayor Jacob J. Segrist, head of a department store. Chanler carried Buffalo by 3,000. In an off year the city might go the opposite direction were the issues and men not to the liking of the voters.

Few politicians have quite understood the affectionate personal bond that exists between Senator Edgar T. Brackett, the

Rep. Republican of Saratoga Springs, and Senator Thomas Francis Grady, leader of the Democratic minority at Albany. Constantly they oppose each other upon the floor of the Senate. Constantly they have debates of the strenuous kind on political measures, but in their personal relations they are very tender of each other.

Ten years ago Senator Brackett lost his only son. It was the grief of his life. On the young man's death Senator Grady wrote Senator Brackett a letter of pure and genuine sympathy. Senator Grady has never visited Saratoga Springs within the last ten years that he has not personally visited the boy's grave and placed upon it a wreath of posies. This little story will perhaps explain the fine personal relations which exist between the two men.

The will of Reuben E. Fox, formerly of the New York Republican State committee, was offered for probate at Onondaga on Thursday. His estate is worth about \$400,000 and is left principally to relatives.

The political calendar for New York is as follows: September 21—Primary elections, all parties. Polls open 8 P. M.; close 9 P. M. September 22—Republican city convention, New York county. Republican Municipal Court district conventions, Kings county. September 23—Democratic city convention, Republican borough conventions, all boroughs. October 1—Tammany Assembly District conventions, New York county. Republican Assembly District conventions, Kings county. October 2—Tammany Aldermanic conventions, New York county. Republican Assembly District conventions, Kings county. October 3—Republican Aldermanic conventions, Kings county. October 4—Tammany borough convention, Bronx Borough. Republican Aldermanic conventions, New York county. October 7—Tammany county convention, New York county. Tammany borough conventions, Manhattan Borough. Republican Municipal Court District conventions, New York county. Republican county convention, Kings county. October 9—Tammany Municipal Court District conventions, New York county. October 11—Last day for filing party nominations. October 12—Last day for filing independent nominations. Last day for declining party nominations. October 13—Last day for declining independent nominations. October 14—Last day for filing vacancies in nominations. November 2—General election day. Polls open 8 A. M.; close 5 P. M.

AGGREGATION DATES. First Day—Monday, October 4. Second Day—Tuesday, October 5. Third Day—Saturday, October 9. Fourth Day—Monday, October 11. Polls open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. on all registration days.

The "Georgia whirlwind" in Missouri. Corbridge correspondent Globe Democrat. The State convention of the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened this morning. Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter-Stokes, president, introduced Mrs. Harris Armer, of the "Georgia Whirlwind," so called because of her remarkable rapid fire campaign that made "Georgia" "dry." Carter scored a decided hit with her bearers.

FISH THAT HAVE GONE WEST.

Shad Transplanted to the Pacific West. Years Ago Drove Finery. The fish of the Atlantic carried across the Rockies in milk cans some forty years ago have thriven and multiplied all along these shores.

From 1871 to 1880 Seth Green and Livingston Stone between them took \$50,000 of young shad from the Hudson across the continent and released them in the Sacramento and Columbia rivers.

In 1878 fishermen in San Francisco harbor caught them; in 1879 they were in the Columbia. In 1882, says Harper's Weekly, they had reached Puget Sound, and in 1890 were found among the catch in Fraser River and the streams of Alaska.

Five years ago shad were taken away up at Cook's Inlet, and how the coast rivers seem with them. The clean, cold Pacific waters were to their liking. The annual catch so far as reasonable is now a little more than 1,500,000 pounds, and even these are taken in net set for other fish.

If there were a demand—which is merely to say if somebody would start the business and get the fish to inland markets—the catch of shad could be quadrupled without difficulty. In Seattle in November I have eaten shad that brought back the good old hungry days on Staten Island.

Striped bass from Jersey waters, brought across in 1885, were ancestors of the 2,000,000 pounds that are now taken every year almost without an effort along the Pacific coast from Los Angeles away to British Columbia.

The Western waters have oysters of their own, coppery little things, one of which might fill a thimble, but the sloops, if possible, than their cousins more tempting in quality than the Toké Point or the Drayton Harbor oyster, which, born in Long Island Sound or along the Rockaways, makes the long journey in carloads across the continent in his infancy and at maturity finds his fate on the tables of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane.

Within the last few months for the first time in history several small catches of mackerel have been made by the Seattle fishermen. It has been quadrupled forth by the people who are supposed to know that there were no mackerel on this coast, yet here they are, bigger than the mackerel of the coast of the Atlantic banks, and the transplanted Yankee who make up a large part of the Washington population have snapped them up at a price that would have been unheard of a few years ago.

When up to the Dungeness crab, which covers a platter, the many delicious fishes of California, the almost unexcelled Rockaway makes the long journey in carloads across the continent in his infancy and at maturity finds his fate on the tables of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane.

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