SECOND SECTION.

The Sun.

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THREE OLD TIME CANNON

ONE DOWN BROADWAY, THE TWO IN SOUTH STREET.

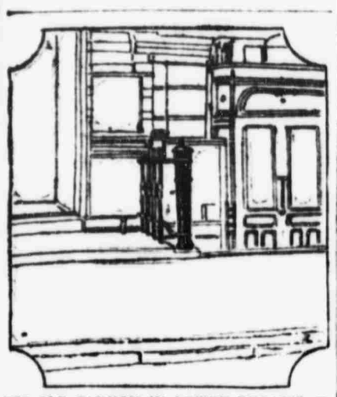
One Passed Daily by Thousands Who Never See It, the Two Others You Might Fall Over if You Didn't Look Out. So Curiously Are They Placed.

In the sixty-four pages devoted to the city of New York in Baedeker's "Handbook to the United States" this sentence is found in the course of a description of the buildings and objects of interest to be found along lower Broadway:

"At No. 55 is a Revolutionary cannon, found in digging the foundations and used as the newel of the outside steps."

There are New Yorkers who never heard of that cannon till they read about it in Baedeker and there are doubtless thousands of persons who pass it daily who have never seen or never noted it, though it stands there upright and in plain view at the inner edge of the sidewalk.

No. 55 is a six story building on a single lot on the west side of Broadway at the corner of Exchange alley, a very narrow thoroughfare which runs from Broadway one block west to Trinity place. In the ground floor of the building is a saloon, the upper floors being occupied for business purposes. The entrance way to the upper floors is in the south side of the building, the saloon being on the corner, with its entrance three steps down from the sidewalk, the top step being perhaps five feet distant from the building line.



THE OLD CANNON IN LOWER BROADWAY.

South of those steps down, to enter the upper part of the building, you step up a step to a five foot wide stone platform just above the level of the sidewalk and from that up another step into the hallway. Along the northern edge of the platform step, extending out about five feet from the front of the building, to the inner edge of the sidewalk, is set an iron railing as a guard rail between this step and the depressed steps immediately to the north of it; and it is at the outer end of the railing, right at the inner edge of the sidewalk, serving now as this railing's newel, or finishing post, that one finds the cannon, set muzzle downward, swelling upward slightly as any post might do, and ending at the top with the knob at the base of the breech.

The cannon has been well adapted to its present use, and it is likely that more than one man who has come from inside the building has leaned for a moment on

THE OLD CANNON IN SOUTH STREET.

that knob thinking about whether it would pay down Broadway that he wanted to invest, without ever realizing that there was an old Revolutionary cannon on which he was leaning.

A rather slender cannon of iron, about four feet and a half in length; a cannon, perhaps a four pounder. Its dimensions are cast not at the greatest thickness of that section from which the muzzle, but well around toward the breech side. A comparatively new one may have been used on a former occasion, or more likely it was mounted to serve as a field piece.

Dented and scarred by rust and time the old cannon is painted with many coats of paint, but it serves well its present peaceful purpose. You might pass it a thousand times down Broadway and never notice it, or, if you did come to know it, find it when you did come to know it an object of great interest.

Leaning against the sidewalk itself in the street near the north side of Coenties slip where they have stood for many years are two other old time cannon that are of more interest than the one on Broadway, if their history could be known. They may have been used in the Revolutionary war or they may have been used in the War of 1812. These two cannon, both of iron and larger than that on Broadway, are planted breech deep in a depth that carries their trunnions out of sight below the surface, only their muzzle ends appearing. One of these cannon rises thus to a height of about two feet above the sidewalk and the other to a height of about a foot and a half.

These old guns are deeply rusted and pitted and standing as they do, as they were many years ago, solid inside, to within a few inches of the top, with dust and minor debris. When it rains little pools of water in the cavity remaining on top of the metal within the muzzles.

Of the many persons who pass these two cannon in South street daily, having been familiar with them, perhaps, in particular thought to them as they pass, but nobody can pass them without giving heed to them because of their peculiar situation. The lower of these two cannon stands back in the walk a little more from the South street curb, the taller one stands back five feet from that curb and some ten or twelve feet up the sidewalk from the curb line at the north side of Coenties slip. Why those old cannon were placed as they are, one standing back from the curb a foot or more and the other rising right at the middle of the sidewalk is likely to seem to the passing stranger a great mystery, but there are a few men living, long familiar with the locality, who know how the old cannon came to be placed as they were.

One of these men who can remember back is John C. Gifting, a South street merchant who has his office at 23 South street. Mr. Gifting is a director of the New York Port Society and one of the oldest members of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association; he joined the regiment in 1848. He was born in 1825 and has been actively engaged in business pursuits for seventy years, as he still is, hale and hearty, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Gifting first came to South street in 1840.

At that time Coenties slip was a slip in fact as well as in name, extending from the present line of South street at that point two blocks back to Water street. With occasional dredging there was water enough in the slip to float sizable vessels.

Gloucester schooners used to come into Coenties slip and unload their catches on the bulkhead at the head of the slip, at Water street. Along the north side of the slip, also extending from Water street to South street, was a bulkhead at which vessels used to lie, and between the bulkhead and the building line to the north was a roadway wide enough for two trucks to pass. To the north of this roadway, along the buildings, there was a narrow sidewalk.

At that time, in 1840, the two old cannon, now found well within the sidewalk lines, though they have never been shifted, stood, the taller one at the edge of the narrow sidewalk coming down from Coenties slip, and the shorter one at where the edge of the South street sidewalk was then. They were planted there thus doubtless as fender posts, to guard the corner from passing trucks.

In the course of time Coenties Slip was filled up from Water street down to Front and later from Front street down to South, the broader area at South street being enclosed as a parked space now known as Jeannette Park. When the slip was finally filled in the roadways on either side were made wider and the old narrow sidewalks were made much wider. The widening of the sidewalk along the north side left the taller of these two old cannon which once had stood at the curb of the narrow sidewalk now standing ten feet or more inland, so to speak, that distance away from the new Coenties Slip curb line and square in the middle of the South street sidewalk, as that was extended past the cannon to the south by the widening of the sidewalk in Coenties Slip. The lower cannon, also still standing where it was originally placed, then at the curb, but now a foot and a half back from it, came so to stand by reason of the lesser widening of the South street sidewalk.

So the curious present situation of these two old cannon in South street is easily accounted for and their story is carried back seventy years, to 1840; but their previous history remains unknown.

SUMMER IN ITALY

By No Means So Pleasant as Many Persons Think It Is.

Much has been heard about the disadvantages of summer travel in Italy, writes a correspondent of *Country Life in America*, about the heat, the dust, and the fleas; the dried up rivers and the wilted vegetation. 'Tis high time the other side was upheld.

Ask any school teacher to whom the long vacation is the only possible time for European travel if she would risk spending it in Italy, and she will reply, "Better midsummer than midwinter."

Italian houses are apt to be badly heated; Italian winds are apt to be penetrating; Italian churches and picture galleries are apt to be cold and damp in December, not in July.

The sun of August has a pitiless heat, but travellers speedily learn from the natives to keep away from its midday rays. Those who are obliged to go abroad between 12 o'clock and 2 seek the shade of friendly stone walls, belts of trees or the awnings in front of the shops, which droop to the curbstone.

The arcades of Bologna, Padua and Pisa seem to have been built on purpose to provide shade of a more substantial character, and when they add awnings unto themselves they echo the words of the Psalmist, "The sun shall not smite thee by day."

Not many tourists can endure an uninterrupted course of sightseeing from morning till night, day after day. There must be periods of relaxation somewhere, and in Italy in summer time they can as well as not be taken in the middle of the day instead of in the morning or evening. Banks and business houses have a fashion of closing for a couple of hours in the hottest part of the day and reopening from 3 o'clock till 5 or 6.

Driving is cheap everywhere in Italy, and there is no more delightful way of spending a warm summer evening than by taking a "course" behind a good horse when the band is playing in the gardens and the whole town has turned out to hear it. Nothing can be more delightful, unless it be a walk before breakfast in the cool of the early morning before the sun has warmed up to his work and taken the vivacity and energy out of native and foreigner alike.

To come down to more prosaic considerations, all the leading hotels and pensions in Italy which keep open at all have summer rates, which enable the possessor of a modest income to procure much better accommodation than at any other season. He can have the best room in a hotel whose worst room would be beyond his means in May, even if he could be squeezed in there at all.

The same rule applies in the shops; everything is cheaper out of the season; so is the driving and the sailing. The tourist of July, August and September finds no burdensome crowd anywhere, though there are plenty of people about to save the land from desolation, and he is sure to receive a superabundance of eager attendance that earlier in the year is reserved for his wealthier neighbor.

Shooting Sharks With Water.

From the Illustrated London News.

When he is working in water infested by sharks and other sea monsters likely to do him harm, the diver has at present to rely for his safety on the use of the knife, or, failing that, on a quick return to the surface. Now comes the invention of Capt. Grobl, a German diving instructor, who has constructed a rifle which can be fired under water, and is designed for the better arming of the diver. The most remarkable thing about this is that it fires, not bullets, but water, which is propelled with such force that it has an extraordinary power of penetration. Indeed, the inventor himself has pierced armour plate of medium thickness with the water jet from his weapon. The rifle has a stout barrel and is loaded with a cartridge cased in india rubber. It is worth recalling, perhaps, that experiments were made in the sixties with a submarine rifle firing small explosive projectiles by means of compressed air, but the invention never got beyond the experimental stage and no details of it are to be had.

FAMILY OF FIRE, THEY CALL IT

THE BLACK HAND SPREADING OVER SOUTHERN ITALY.

Returned Immigrants From America Have Helped to Revive an Old Criminal Association So Powerful Now That Its Criminals Are Immune.

ROME, Sept. 11. An account of the revival of the Black Hand in Calabria and Sicily is given by Prof. Vincenzo La Marca in a letter addressed to the *Giornale d'Italia* of Rome.

In 1894 Calabria was visited by an earthquake and many of the inhabitants sought to avoid the general destitution that resulted by emigrating to America. Calabria was gradually depopulated, agriculture and cattle raising were neglected, the cost of living became high and idleness was encouraged as the returned emigrants refused to work but lived on the money saved in America.

Old customs were abolished, the character and temperament of the inhabitants changed, respect for authority was lost and the criminal instincts and passions of the people had full vent. The returned emigrants brought back with them new ideas of democracy and equality; they considered themselves superior to their fellow countrymen and entirely independent because enriched in the land of plenty.

In 1895 the old criminal association known as "Famiglia delle Vampe," or Family of Flames or Fire, which had been transplanted to America, where it assumed the name of Black Hand, was revived in Calabria and Sicily. At present, according to Prof. La Marca, it is thoroughly organized and its members are in close connection with their American comrades.

The Family of Fire has its chief, whose power is absolute, and each province and district has special sections or groups linked together by the common bond of crime. The members of the gang use a special language which is understood only by the initiated. All the members are armed and they must carry either razors or revolvers.

The chief of every section or group attends to the ordinary administration of the gang, collects the fees paid by members, convokes secret meetings, generally in the open air and at night, organizes the work and presides over the tribunal when an execution is decreed.

The Family of Fire has numerous members in Calabria and Sicily and its ranks are increasing daily. In fact one of the chief duties of each member is to persuade his friends to join the gang, and often when persuasion is useless threats and intimidations are adopted. A special formula is generally used to get recruits for the society.

A member of the gang goes up to a young man of promise and asks him: "Do I speak with a fool or with an evi disposed person?" If the young man is willing to join the society he replies: "You speak to a man." The member of the society then says that he too is a man, but a man of honor, meaning that he occupies a high rank in the gang, and he adds that the society needs the young man's service and requests him to pay a "flower," that is, a contribution or fee.

When this fee is paid the young man becomes a member and he is said to walk under the name of the member who persuaded him to join. In case a young man refuses to join the society he is told to leave the place or to pay a fine, but he generally does both or else disappears.

The Family of Fire has a special code which consists of many rules under two headings, "Dirty Policy," which relates to discipline, and "False Policy," which deals with the work of the society. The code also fixes the procedure to be adopted in executions and these are grouped under the single heading of "Convictions."

The members of the society are divided into different classes. They generally commence their career as "young men," then they are promoted to "young men of honor," later they take the name of "dealers" and "chief dealers."

The Family of Fire has become so powerful and rich, mainly owing to the financial contributions of its members in America who belong to the Black Hand, and it has extended so widely over southern Italy and Sicily that its members commit crime with impunity. Mysterious murders are becoming very frequent and yet the police hardly ever succeed in arresting the murderers.

The Family of Fire is indirectly aided by the inhabitants whose passive attitude and reticence impede the course of justice and who believe that to give information to the police about a crime or give evidence against a prisoner invariably leads to vengeance. Prof. La Marca deplores that the Government authorities make no effort to combat criminal associations and that no surveillance is exercised over returned emigrants who often come back to Italy with large sums of money which do not always represent their savings.

The police allow full freedom to suspicious characters who are in the habit of going to America once or twice every year. There are large cities in Calabria under the charge of only two policemen and as a rule so little is known about the antecedents of the inhabitants that after the murder of Rugolino, his wife and six children the police were quite in the dark as to where and how the victim spent the two years he passed in America. Hence the motive of this crime will very likely remain a mystery.

FRENCH WAYS.

The Traditional Gayety Not Found by an English Critic.

"Perhaps nothing arouses more swiftly the wrath of the travelling Briton than the inefficiency of the French match," writes an English woman in the *Lady's Pictorial*. "It is not only that this indispensable domestic detail is extraordinarily expensive, but that seven times out of nine it refuses to light at all.

"Possibly the French allumette is intended to stimulate the minor virtues, such as patience, hope, and the control of the tongue; otherwise it is difficult to see why a match manufactured by the State and taxed exorbitantly should be of such infamous quality.

"And every year the French match becomes more ineffective and higher in price, so that to call Paris La Ville Lumiere will soon sound so ironical as to make the most thoughtless pause before they utter the phrase. There are those who put their faith in tisons or fusees, for certainly they light; but, as a drawback, usually refuse to be extinguished except by a cascade of cold water.

"One of the consequences of this purely factitious price is that a box of matches is looked upon as a treasure not to be lightly parted with. Its progress round a table after dinner, more often a single match suffices, is watched with anxious eyes, and the possessor of half a dozen English wax vesths is regarded as a capitalist.

"The meticulous economy of the French is also visible in the spareness with which they deal out sugar—sometimes served to you, in good hotels, carefully wrapped up in tissue paper like a sweetmeat—and also in the way they cultivate every inch of ground on which a blade of anything edible will grow. Grass, for instance, is hardly grown there except for strictly utilitarian purposes; a lawn is the appanage of the rich, and as for flowers, they are as rare as they are plentiful in England.

"The young Frenchman from eighteen to five and twenty is never the light hearted, boisterous youth we know on our side of the Channel. As a matter of fact I never cease to wonder at the high spirits and good humor of the boys of our middle and upper classes. In any hotels on this charming Breton coast, filled as they are with an assorted company of Anglo-Saxons and Gauls, it is the English who make all the noise, who get up the games, who make the passages resound with their cheery and infectious laughter.

"A French bourgeoise of mournful mien confided to me the other day that she always chose a villiature where she would find a number of English, for then it would be 'plus gai.' Certainly the traditional frivolous, grimacing Frenchman of British fiction and farce, with his shrugs and gestures, is nowhere to be seen. In his place we have a serious young man in pince-nez who has just done his military service and who is overwhelmed with the problem of how to make a decent living and to arrange for himself an advantageous marriage with money down.

"Hence it is no part of his programme to hold intercourse with young persons of his own age and nationality unless he is certain that they are pecuniarily suitable. The young Frenchman, therefore, shows a decided tendency to keep on strictly bowing terms with his feminine contemporaries unless they are married. This segregation of the sexes certainly does not make for gayety in these French watering places, though at Dinard, where American manners reign, a certain amount of camaraderie exists between the French young person and the French youth.

"'Le flirt,' in short, exists, but is carried on with so much effrontery, with so studied a desire to astonish 'the gallery,' that it can hardly be classed as an amusement, but as an advertisement. The young French girl when she adopts English or American manners exaggerates her freedom, her renunciation of conventionality, so markedly as to make of her a personage of dubious appearance and manners. The English girl looks on, astonished, and the English youth is apt to draw away; but to the American this young emancipated Parisienne presents an irresistible attraction."

Taking Paris to London's Busy Strand.

From the London Daily Graphic.

Apple-scented September will have hardly come to an end before the countryside flowers which now lend a rural touch to the two or three acres of waste ground in the Strand will disappear under the picks and shovels of the laborers employed to prepare the site for the palace of French Arts and Industries. In October the long lease which the London County Council have granted to the promoters of the enterprise commences, and at present Ernest Gerard, the architect and originator of the scheme, is busily engaged in making arrangements for the important work. The Aldwych Island project emanated from the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, and although it will of course be a commercial concern, at the same time it is intended to promote a closer relationship with our cross-channel neighbors. However effective the present oasis in the Strand might be to some, certainly the magnificent buildings which are to be erected on the island will appeal to all. One of the finest thoroughfares in the metropolis will be created by the conversion.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS | FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Opening Tomorrow of the

New Store of Upholsterings

Made Beautiful and Extensive and Convenient for the Most Important Showing of Lace Curtains, Draperies and Other Upholstery Fabrics Ever Gathered in This Vicinage.

WE INVITE YOU to attend tomorrow the opening of a new Upholstery Store on the third floor of Loeser's. It replaces the old Upholstery Store, with the good service of which so many thousands hereabout are familiar. It gives more convenient, beautiful and adequate setting to a very important branch of the Loeser business. It brings to Brooklyn what, we are told, is the best arranged display room of the sort in the country. It gives, for the first time, to the superb, extensive and rarely beautiful Loeser collection of Lace Curtains, Draperies, etc., an appropriate and convenient setting, so that you may see them for what they are and make your selections with pleasure, speed and comfort.

We believe that this complete transformation will interest you whether you wish to buy new Upholsterings now or not. But to mark this Opening in concrete manner and to make it a season of extraordinary interest, we have prepared

A Series of Upholstery Values Beyond All Precedent.

Plain Double Faced French Jute Velour Portieres, $10.98 a Pair.

Hardly necessary to say that this is the smallest price that such Portieres ever cost. They are of the heaviest quality and very lustrous. They are 2¾ yards long by 50 inches wide. They have lock stitched edges both sides and are in the very best shades of greens, browns and reds. Sixty-one pairs ready for tomorrow.

$40 Double Faced French Jute Velour Portieres at $23.85 a Pair.

A record offer and the lowest prices we have ever known for the finest quality of French jute velour Portieres. They are shown in a superb assortment of colorings and designs, most of them the desirable plain center styles with artistic borders.

Among the color combinations are cream and green, cream and rose, nile and green, nile and rose, rose and green, gold and green, red and green and other combinations.

Also Double Faced Plain Silk Velour Portieres at $23.85.

Handsome Portieres of the two fold silk velour in rich colorings, including red and moss green, rose and nile, rose and moss green and others.

French Lacet and Real Renaissance Lace Curtains. Surplus Stocks. Under Wholesale Prices.

Low prices without precedent for curtains of such excellence and beauty. All are of the highest grade and there is an unusually wide range for choice.

Lacet Arabian Curtains.

$5.25 instead of $7.50 and $8.50 a pair.
$7.50 instead of $11.50 and $12.50 a pair.
$8.98 instead of $13.50 a pair.
$10.98 instead of $16.50 and $17 a pair.
$12.98 instead of $18.75 to $20 a pair.
$16.50 instead of $24.75 a pair.
$17.98 instead of $27 a pair.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains.

$4.98 instead of $6.75 and $7.50 a pair.
$6.50 instead of $8.50 and $9.50 a pair.
$8.50 instead of $11.50 and $12.50 a pair.
$11.50 instead of $17.50 and $18 a pair.
$14.98 instead of $21.75 and $22.50 a pair.
$16.50 instead of $24 and $24.75 a pair.
$21.50 instead of $32.50 a pair.

$5 to $8.50 Scotch Colored Madras Curtains, $2.98 Pair.

These come from one of the principal Scotch manufacturers, and there is a large assortment of rich transparent color effects for choice. Attractive blendings of blue, green, rose, gold, red and wood shades.

French Figured Taffeta Block Printed Table Covers, Curtains and Bed Sets.

Prices average a full half of the regular markings. White grounds with blended green, blue and rose colored figures in a wide range for choosing. All are block printed on the best of French figured taffeta.

$2 and $3.75 Table Covers at 98c. and $1.85.
$18 Portieres at $8.95 a Pair.
$18 and $22.50 Bedspreads and Roll Pieces at $8.95 and $10.95.
$14 and $15 Silk Crinkle Tapestry Portieres, $8.95.

Rich reversible silk crinkle Portieres of fine lustrous silk in a variety of the most desirable colors, including rose, reseda, nile, gold, red and green.

$6.50 to $8 White and Arabian Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets at $4.50.

All made with three inch real lace insertions with large corners and centers, well made and handsome Sets.

$6 and $7.50 White Irish Point Curtains at $4.45 a Pair.
$9 and $10 White Irish Point Curtains at $6.95 a Pair.

Two extraordinary lots of fine white Irish Point Curtains in twenty different styles, all in wide rich border effects and French insertion patterns.

$5 & $6 White & Arab Marie Antoinette Curtains, $3.75.
$7 & $8 White & Arab Marie Antoinette Curtains, $5.65.

New French effects in a large range of beautiful decorative designs.

Unusual Values in White Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Many styles for choice, including Brussels, French and Cable Net patterns made by the best of American manufacturers.

$1.50 and $1.75 Curtains at ..... 98c. a pair
$2 and $2.25 Curtains at ..... $1.49 a pair
$2.75 and $3 Curtains at ..... $1.75 a pair
$3.50 to $5 Curtains at ..... $2.45 a pair

Third Floor.

$1.25 All Silk Messaline Satins at 69c.

THIS IS A TRUE Messaline Satin, with the softness, the strength and the luster that such a Silk should have. It is the identical quality that we have sold regularly for $1.25, because no better Messaline could be had to sell for that price.

Tomorrow, in a superb range of colors, the Loeser price will be 69c. a yard. And with full knowledge of the facts it may also be said that it is the BEST offering of the sort that has been made in this city this season.

A few of the pieces are in 35 inch width. MOST OF THESE SILKS ARE IN FULL 36 INCH WIDTH. Skein dyed, pure silk Satins, such as are in chief demand now for waists and dresses, to be worn under voiles and marquisettes and for other purposes. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

$2.50 Black Double Width Satin Meteor at $1.50.

Only twelve hundred yards of these rich Silks available at this small price—the balance of the maker's stock. It is a rich, firm, durable Silk that every one knows and that nearly every woman will be glad to buy at a saving of a dollar a yard.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats, $14.98 Of $18.98 to $25 Quality.

SO FAR AS WE KNOW, nothing quite like this Sale ever happened before. And here is the "why" of it.

A furrier grew enthusiastic over the Paris fashion for fur trimmed Coats and decided he would make them for his American customers. Then he discovered that the new business interfered with his regular fur trade—and gave it up.

The Coats he had will be here tomorrow at an extraordinarily little price. He got his styles direct from Paris. They have originality and grace of line that are distinctly Parisian. They are made of kerseys, broadcloths and the fancy rough stuffs that are in favor. Every one of them is trimmed with some fur—opossum, squirrel, caracul, Persian lamb, etc. They are fully lined with satin and moire and are all full length.

Imagine such Coats for $14.98 apiece. Widest choice for those who come early—but the very last comer cannot fail to be delighted with her Coat.

Separate Skirts at $4.98. Values Up to $8.98.

Three hundred new Skirts that were made up as samples by a Skirt specialist. Plain and chiffon Panamas, gray mixtures and voiles. Some embroidered, others in new gored styles, trimmed with taffeta. French storm serges, also in black and navy and plaited and gored silk Skirts.

$30 to $35 Suits at $18.98.

A fine group of autumn Suits made of choice mixtures, diagonals, serges and cheviots. The Coats are 32 inch length with semi-fitted back and either single or double-breasted fronts. Lined with peau de cygnes, satins or fancy foulards. Skirts mostly gored or plaited.

Second Floor. None C. O. D. Credited or on Approval.

Great Happenings Among the Waists.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY NEWEST fashion in autumn Waists—be sure you will find here so many Waists of which that might truly be said that choosing will be easy and a pleasure.

If you want to buy a new Waist and still make your dollars do double duty—be sure that these extra good offerings tomorrow will fill that need also.

The Waist Store is simply bubbling over with freshness and charm and with chances to save money.

$4 and $5 Silk Waists at $2.98.

This is a splendid lot of messalines, taffetas, Persian and plaid silk Waists. Some with tucks and fancy buttons, others with fancy braid and net yokes, also several styles made with yoke effect with cream lace yokes and some tailor finished, open front models with long sleeves and stock collars. In this lot are a number of new velvet Waists. And seventy-five sample Waists of china and messaline silks in white, pink, blue and a few dark colors. All with elaborate lace yokes.

Waists at $6.98, Values Up to $10.

Pretty chiffon silk Waists over Persian in the latest colorings, also over china silk in light colors. Also at this price messaline and crepe de chine Waists in black, lined with silk and new lace and net Waists.

Tailor Suitings, Dress and Skirt Lengths A Sale at HALF PRICE or Near It.

IT IS A MAKER'S CLEARANCE, OF COURSE—Yet these Fabrics are particularly fine and desirable for this season. There are broadcloth finished Plaids and Majestics, yarn dyed Diagonals, black chiffon Panamas, pencil and crayon striped Suitings—all in the best tones of the new season, all 54 inches wide and all pure, soft wool.

A special main floor table for the Sale. Here is the way prices will run:

3½ Yards, Worth $4.38 and $5.25, at $2.63.
4 Yards, Worth $5 and $6, at $3.
4½ Yards, Worth $5.63 and $6.75, at $3.38.
6 Yards, Worth $7.50 and $9, at $4.50.
7 Yards, Worth $8.75 and $10.50, at $5.25.

Second Floor.

Women's Winter Furs: Savings.

FURS THAT ARE FINE ENOUGH in quality and style to make themselves popular at the full prices are now to be bought for considerably less. It is one of the interesting ways in which the Loeser Store calls attention to the fact that the Fur season is here again—and that there is advantage in choosing at Loeser's.

Russian Pony Coats at $35.

French dyed Russian Pony Coats, 50 inches long, shawl collar and cuffs, brocaded and plain satin linings, fancy buttons.

Russian Pony Coats at $45.

French dyed Russian Pony Coats, 50 inches long, shawl collar and cuffs, fancy buttons, lined with satin.

Caracul Coats at $37.98.

Fifty inches long, semi-fitting shawl collar and cuffs, lined with satin. Made of flat curl skins, thoroughly stayed.

Caracul Coats at $50.

Fifty inches long, made of flat curl lustrous skins, thoroughly stayed, full shawl collar and cuffs, lined with satin, fancy buttons.

Caracul Coats at $75.

Fifty inches long, of selected flat curl skins, long roll shawl collar and cuffs, fancy buttons, brocaded satin lining.

Neckwear and Muffs.

Persian Lamb Scarf at $10.
Fox Scarf at $15.
Sable Scarf at $9.98.
Sable Scarf at $12.98.
Fox Stole at $25.
Hudson Seal Collar at $12.50.
Squirrel Scarf at $4.98.
Persian Lamb Muff at $25.
Fox Muff at $22.50.
Fox Muff at $35.
Nearseal Muff at $9.98.
Squirrel Muff at $6.50.

Second Floor.

$6 Cut Glass Table Tumblers, $2.98 doz.

CAN YOU IMAGINE buying rich and beautiful Cut Glass Table Tumblers that in every way are up to the Loeser quality and standard and paying $2.98 a dozen instead of six dollars?

And that is only one good example of the many excellent economies which will be found in every section of the Basement China Store tomorrow.

There is a limited quantity of these Table Tumblers at this low figure. They are cut on choice blanks, of perfect color. The design is deep and brilliant. A large 32 point star is cut on each side of the Tumbler and a pretty panel of diamond and meter cutting fills the space between. A 16 point star finishes the bottom. They are regular six dollar a dozen Tumblers for $2.98.

Other Cut Glass.

Bonbon and Olive Dishes, regularly $1.50 to $3, at 75c., $1.25 and $1.50
Compartment Relish Dishes, regularly $8 to $15, at $3.98, $4.98 and $5.98
Covered Cheese Dishes, regularly $13.50 and $15, $6.75 and $9.98
Fruit and Salad Bowls, regularly $6 to $15, at $2.98, $3.75, $3.98, $5.98 and $7.50
Nappies or Low Bowls, regularly $5 to $10, at $2.50, $2.98, $3.98 and $4.98
Footed Comports, regularly $3 to $15, at $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98 and $7.50
Sugar and Cream Sets, regularly $8 to $10, at $3.98 and $4.98
Vinegar and Oil Bottles, regularly $3 to $5, at $1.50, $1.98, $2.98 and $3.50
Mayonnaise and Whipped Cream Bowls, regularly $5 to $10, at $2.98, $3.98 and $4.98
Water Pitchers, regularly $5 to $15, at $2.50, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98 and $7.98
Wine and Whiskey Decanters, regularly $8 to $12, at $3.98, $4.98 and $5.98
Celery trays, regularly $6 to $10, at $2.98, $3.98, $4.98 and $5.98
Flower Vases, regularly $7 to $17, at 98c., $1.50, $2.50, $2.98, $4.98 and $7.50
Cracked Ice Tubs, regularly $5 and $6, at $2.50 and $3.98
Ice Cream Trays, regularly $6, at $2.98
Spoon Holders, regularly $3 and $5, at $1.98 and $2.50

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The Sustaining Pedal Device enabling even the tyro to secure proper effects from the sustaining pedal of the Piano.
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