

LUCK AND SUCCESS IN LIFE

HARD WORK THE MAIN THING, THESE FRENCHMEN THINK.

Germany sent the most attractive crown princess to the coronation—rounded curves advocated for New York—Warner Winters predicted a Cossack woman's 6,000 mile ride—English in German schools—Puzzle of a statue—London Suffragette Parade.

LONDON, June 23.—There is a strong human touch about the answers which a number of intellectual Frenchmen have given to a question submitted to them by *Le Petit Parisien*, a popular Paris periodical. They were asked what influence they thought chance had on each individual's life in other words, for how much does chance stand in any one's career.

The replies to this very debatable question show that those who have been most successful in life generally think that chance has less to do with success than industry and perseverance. Jules Lemaitre, for instance, thinks that there is really no such thing as chance. "What we call luck is," he says, "the belief in some equalizing power; an idea born of the innate instinct of justice in man."

Jules Claretie, on the other hand, admits that chance is a powerful factor, but that it is easy to exaggerate its influence. "Many an officer," he says, "has found himself a hero because his battery or company happened to get a good position. Many an author has got his work accepted because he unexpectedly found the public receptive to his particular vein. But the best chance is—work."

Paul Deroulde's opinion is that one-quarter luck is needed to three-quarters perseverance. Maurice Donnay thinks chance plays a very small part. "What is necessary," he says, "is for a man to find out what he was made for. Every man is made to fit some purpose. Find your aim and then work at it for all you are worth."

Dr. Doyen agrees in the main with Donnay. Others again, like Maeterlinck and Xavier Leroux are inclined to the belief that chance plays a very prominent part indeed. Prof. Richet of the Academy of Medicine reduces the question to figures.

"Success," he says, "is made up of intelligence, capacity and luck. At these things mean 100 per cent. and chance nil, but at roulette chance means 100 per cent. and talent nil. Between these two extremes lie all possibilities. Success, I should say, needs 10 per cent. intelligence, 10 per cent. industry and 80 per cent. luck. But these figures should be taken as products, not as additions. If any of these three faculties or powers is nil then the result will be nil, too. After all is said and done the question whether we have been born intelligent is itself a matter of chance or luck. There is no worse stroke of bad luck than to be born a fool."

The composer Massenet's answer is laconic and worldly wise: "Yes, I believe in luck—especially in others."

The budget of the Fine Arts Ministry has reached the French Senate and there the Opera and other state subsidized theatres receive more kindly treatment than they did in the Chamber. The report on the Opera points out that the opera company, instead of being limited to the thirty singers required by the agreement, numbers sixty-seven, and that only five of these sixty-seven are foreigners.

The deficit on the year's business, the report declares insignificant compared with the deficit of \$60,000 at La Scala, Milan; of 2,000,000 crowns at Vienna, of \$50,000 at New York and 75,000 rubles at St. Petersburg.

Richard Strauss's "Salome" produced \$50,000 for twenty performances and gave the direction a profit of \$25,000. The report is very severe on the present crop of young painters who are admitted to the annual Salon. It speaks of the absence of any ideas and the mediocrity of workmanship and declares that a rising flood of daubers is submerging the true artists. As remedies it recommends greater strictness in choosing the jury and less encouragement on the part of the state. It also suggests that perhaps the better artists should form a new salon, where only well thought out and seriously carried out work should be welcomed.

The list of gifts made in France to public bodies and charities in 1910 has been published. They amount to \$3,346,000, as compared with \$2,272,000 in 1909. The total is \$2,250,000 below the average for the last ten years, and the decrease is ascribed largely to the increase in taxation, more especially in legacy duties. M. Chateaubriand's legacies head the list, his works of art given to the public being valued at \$1,420,000.

Among the most interested guests at the coronation were the crown princesses of Europe. The German Crown Princess was the most attractive of them.

She is very pretty, with thick black hair and dark sparkling eyes. She has charming manners, and though she is said to be the wildest princess in Europe, her humor is always kindly. Her beautiful gowns were much admired.

The crown princess of Rumania, who is the eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother of King Edward, came next in interest. She dresses exceedingly well and her robes and jewels at the coronation and the state functions were gorgeous. She sometimes affects a touch of the barbaric splendor of the East in her costumes, wears bold color combinations and heavy old jewelry and very often dons the national dress of Rumania, which she declares is the most picturesque and beautiful costume in any country.

The crown princess of Sweden is very popular in England. She is a daughter of the Duke of Connaught. Princess Margareta, as she is still called in her own country, found time to have an afternoon with two American companions of her husband, Mrs. John Ward, Lady Alastair Bruce, Ker and Mrs. Montague Elliott.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was one of the prettiest of the visiting royalities. She is very tall and fair, with blue eyes and a rose leaf skin. She generally dresses in pastel shades and wears diamonds and pearls more than any other jewels.

The Duchess of Aosta, sister of Queen

Amelie and aunt of the ex-King Manuel, did not stay at the palace but was the guest of Lord and Lady Granard at Forbes House. When plans were being made for the accommodation of visiting royalities Lord Granard offered his home to King George to be used as a dwelling place for some of the coronation guests and the King insisted that the Granards should not go elsewhere but should stay and act as host and hostess to the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. The Duchess is a mighty huntress and has enjoyed big game shooting in Africa, where she has travelled for weeks at a time with only native attendants.

At former coronations the little man has had a hard time in seeing the sights in a crowd. This year he has been more fortunate, as a special instrument was invented for his convenience.

It is called the giraffe and is similar to the periscope used in submarines when submerged. A similar instrument is used by gunners who, hidden behind their armored shields, are able to see over the top and aim at their target.

The giraffe, which could be purchased for 60 cents, is a box fifteen inches long and about four inches across. It weighs anything from nine to thirteen ounces and sometimes is made to fold into the pocket. Inside there are two slanting mirrors.

The little man standing behind a six foot human obstruction could look through a peephole into the lower mirror and there see reflected from the mirror fifteen inches above all that was passing.

A few days ago a New Yorker offered to buy for a newspaper man's baby a nice annuity in return for the newspaper man's ticket of admission to Westminster Abbey on Thursday. Things were different when Queen Victoria's coronation took place in 1838. The *Times* of that day said:

"On Tuesday, June 26, two days before the coronation, numerous tickets for the interior of the Abbey are advertised for sale at from 10 to 25 guineas. A family obliged to leave town, will see one, a north transept, two gallery over ditto, and one lower choir gallery ticket. A ticket for the interior of the Abbey is to be sold, or exchanged for places in the line of the procession."

But the following passage probably shows a greater difference than is to be found in anything else connected with the two coronations:

"In the House of Lords the Marquis of Londonderry asked 'if anything like a solicitation had been sent to the great and august ambassadors who had come to this country from foreign parts to join in the state procession of the Queen. He believed that if such a solicitation had been made it was quite unprecedented. On such an occasion the proper actors were the sovereign and the subjects of the realm.'"

"Viscount Melbourne replied that the foreign dignitaries had been invited and had accepted."

"The Earl of Ripon thought the procession ought to have been exclusively English."

"The Marquis of Londonderry had seen the programme published in the *Gazette* and considered the arrangements most extraordinary, and fully as absurd as if the King of the French were to perform a part in any procession of Queen Victoria, whether to her own palace or to the houses of legislature."

"Lord Brougham agreed that the arrangements were wholly unprecedented, but everything unprecedented was not culpable, and he thought the circumstances alluded to tended to promote friendly feeling with foreign powers."

The anointing oil which was used at the coronations of King Edward VII and King George V, consists of a mixture of sesame and olive oils perfumed with roses, orange flowers, jasmine, cinnamon, flowers of benzoin, musk, civet and ambergris, and its composition is founded upon that used in the seventeenth century.

S. W. Taylor, proprietor of the *Rider and Driver*, is in London studying the regulations for handling the coronation crowds. Commenting on the relative merits of the American and the English methods of handling traffic, Mr. Taylor says:

"New York is ahead of London in utilizing mounted police and also in having coronators stream of traffic at circles. London is ahead in having all our corners rounded instead of the sharp right angles of New York. The rounded corners enable drivers to skim them easily without making a long turn which throws the vehicles further into the roadway and impedes progress."

Mr. Taylor thinks rounded curbs should be introduced into New York.

"Why We May Expect Warmer Winters" is the comforting title of a pamphlet published by Major R. A. Marriott.

"Capt. Scott," writes Major Marriott, "on his return from the Antarctic expedition, emphasized the rapidity with which the south polar ice was retreating. It is a well known fact that in the northern regions a similar condition of things is taking place."

"In Canada certain lands bordering on the north have been hitherto reported too large for agricultural operations, but large tracts have now been found to present favorable climatic conditions owing to some change that has taken place."

"Iceland now believes its name, for in mid-December, 1910, there was no snow and scarcely any frost."

Major Marriott suggests that the change is due to the diminishing obliquity of the earth's axis.

the endurance of which Russian women and Cossacks in particular, are capable. She is 56, tall and spare, and has her hair cut short. She wears a Cossack tunic, corduroy breeches, high top boots and a large Cossack fur cap. Her mount is an eight-year-old thoroughbred Mongolian pony.

Under average conditions her pony covered twelve miles an hour trotting and five miles ambling. The greatest distance traversed by her in a single day was fifty-three miles and the shortest ten miles. Despite the bitter cold in Siberia, she never wore gloves or baalk (woolen hood), and only once had her hands and face frost bitten.

"I always look after my pony myself," Mme. Kudashoff continued. "I groom him and feed him. The Moscow officers who have examined the pony have testified that there is not the slightest sign of a sore on his back."

"As was only to be expected, I had many adventures during my long ride. From Irkutsk to Tobolsk the peasants were convinced that I was a gendarme in disguise. The Old Believers in the Tobolsk Government were firmly persuaded that I was anti-Christ."

"On the whole, I cannot say that I was a popular figure."

How long is a meter? The answer, roughly 40 inches, may serve well enough for everyday purposes, but not nearly exact enough for scientific requirements.

The meter, as every schoolboy knows, is the one-fourty-millionth part of the earth's circumference, but all the test measurements made since Mechain and Delambre measured the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona more than a hundred years ago have given different results. All the world's standard measures have been derived from the original meter measure, the platinum-iridium rod preserved in Paris, but even this original measure is by no means exact from the viewpoint of scientists, who measure by the micron, the thousandth part of a millimeter, or 1-25,000 inch, and all the metal standard replicas from the Paris meter cannot be guaranteed correct to within less than 1-5 micron.

Therefore scientists have long been looking for some means to check the length of the meter to the limit of human exactness. Measuring by the swing of a pendulum had very soon to be abandoned, because the length of the swing differs at various points on the earth's surface. The latest tests, according to Dr. Walter Block in *Natur*, the organ of the German Physical Society, are concerned with the measuring of length by means of light rays of different colors: red, blue and green, emanating from incandescent gases.

One of the results is that a meter is equal to 155,316,413 waves of red light; a figure which is declared to be correct to 9,100,000 millimeter, or 2-2,500,000 inch, a difference which could not possibly be detected by comparing the standards made of metal.

The King of Sweden has just celebrated his fifty-second birthday. Like his father, King Oscar, he is a mighty hunter.

Not only is King Gustav the only monarch who habitually wears glasses, but he is one of the few rulers in the world who are total abstainers. During his crown princely days he did much by force of his example to further the cause of temperance. On one occasion during some maneuvers he invited a large number of young officers to his tent to luncheon and placed pomelo, a weak apple wine, and hot beef tea before them. It is said that the young fellows sniggered somewhat when his back was turned, but they drank of the fluid in quantity and entirely to their own and their host's satisfaction.

The King is very mindful of the welfare of his subjects. A story is told of how during the illness of King Oscar the servants in the household of the then Crown Prince struck for higher wages. Their complaints reached the ears of their master. He called a meeting at which he took the chair himself and astonished them all by asking each in turn to state his or her grievance. "You are quite right," he said at the end. "You should have told me of this before. I shall see that your wages are raised." And raised they were.

German scholars have been aroused to a great state of excitement by the report that at the conference of educational authorities to be held in Berlin next month a proposal will be made to replace Greek by English in the curriculum of the Prussian gymnasiums. The report has been partially confirmed.

It is now stated that the entire reform of the Humanist gymnasium is contemplated, the proposal being to make Greek an optional subject, thus placing it on a level with Hebrew, and to make English obligatory. It is also proposed to reduce the time devoted to Latin in favor of natural science and gymnastics.

The Emperor, it is reported, is in favor of the proposed reform. The scholars are protesting most vigorously against it and declare that if it is introduced the Humanist gymnasium will be ruined.

The son of a European king was arrested in Paris last week on a charge of petty pilfering. Baron de Lord, the pilferer in question, is the natural son of the late Duke of Aosta, who under the title of Amedeo I, at the beginning of the '70s reigned over Spain for a few years. Driven from his kingdom the prince of the house of Savoy returned to his native country.

Baron de Lord was born at Turin in 1880, his mother being a French woman. His mother afterward contracted a wealthy marriage, but her wealthy son continued to cause her much anxiety. At last in despair she shipped him as a cabin boy on board an Italian tramp steamer.

After four years nothing more was heard of him. Then one day he returned to Italy and made the acquaintance of a daughter of a wealthy Italian nobleman and married her.

His wife brought him a considerable fortune, but within eighteen months he had dissipated it all. The Italian courts pronounced a decree of separation, granting the baron an allowance of \$30 a month. For six months he has lived in Paris, putting up at the best hotels. Overburdened with debt and in desperate straits for money, the baron resorted to petty thieving and was caught red handed.

A peasant from Campiobbi, a small village near Florence, accidentally discovered in the garden of a villa several marble fragments of an ancient statue. As all Italian peasants know by experience

that seemingly worthless pieces of old marble often fetch a good price if offered for sale to the right person he went to Florence and found an antique dealer, Prof. Costantini, who paid him \$100 for the marble fragments.

Prof. Costantini spent about two months in putting the fragments together and he succeeded in reconstructing a statue which represented a female figure. The identification of the statue was comparatively easy despite the fact that the head was missing, as the figure was represented wearing a lion's skin and archeologists recognized it as Omphale, for love of whom Hercules spun wool.

Prof. Costantini offered it for sale to the Government. Many experts of the Archeological Department who examined the statue reported that it was a worthless imitation consisting of many fragments from different statues pieced together very cleverly. "You cannot deceive Government experts," Prof. Costantini was told, and within a week he sold the statue to an American for a sum said to be \$60,000.

Thereupon the Government ordered the statue to be sequestered. The order arrived rather late, as Omphale had already been smuggled out of Italy. The police are now looking for the garden of the villa Campiobbi in the hope of discovering the missing head, while Prof. Costantini is now trying to persuade the Government experts that the statue was worthless.

The winning of the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil in Paris by Blagueur II, with his stable companion Cheate Cat second, is a striking instance of insight in buying. Edmond Veil-Picard bought Blagueur II as training companion to Binou, and when the latter's successful career was over he put him to the test of Blagueur II, but found no one willing to give the modest price of \$1,000. His brother, Arthur Veil-Picard, was struck by the possibilities of the horse and bought him at this figure and he has since won over \$120,000 with him.

Cheate Cat is a phenomenon, blind in one eye, looking queer and looking as if he would not stand up. Arthur Carter bought him for \$1,400, and when a veterinary advised him to get rid of the horse as soon as possible, he put him in a \$400 selling race, which he lost, and then sold him for \$500 to Wallace Davis. After winning several flat races the American trainer sold him to Arthur Veil-Picard, who put him to the hurdles under Davis' training, and since that time he has scarcely been beaten except by his stable companion, Blagueur II.

Lieut. Ludmann of the military aviation camp at Douai started on Sunday last for Reims. Passing over Cambrai at 4:30 A. M., at a height of some 600 yards, Sapper Deville, who was the lieutenant's passenger, noticed that an attachment of the motor had become loose and that the magneto was not working normally. It was a safe landing was effected and while the aeroplane was descending Deville calmly made this entry in his note book:

"If we fall it should be known that the fall was produced by the loosening of a nut on the motor and the bad working of the magneto, and that there was nothing the matter with the order of a safe landing was effected and the sapper's anxiety to free his officer from blame in case of an accident was unnecessary."

It was an excellent idea of the suffragette and suffragettes to put aside all their differences and to go marching 40,000 strong through a much decorated and rejoicing London for four days before the coronation. Every society working for the enfranchisement of women contributed to the procession, and the result was more impressive than any of the previous ones.

With able stage management the procession was arranged partly as a pageant of famous heroines of the past. Here was Joan of Arc clad in armor and sitting her black horse like a warrior. The Maid of Orleans never struggled harder for her victories than did Miss Annan Bryce, niece of the Ambassador, who impersonated Joan, in her efforts to persuade her parents to give their consent to her riding through London in such guise. Here was Beadecia, the wife of a nobleman, and last but not least a band of fifty Americans led by Mrs. Lloyd Garrison and Miss Vida Mitchell, whose sister, Inez, marched last year.

The actresses, headed by Mrs. Forbes-Robertson, received tumults of applause. The writers, musicians, composers, journalists, artists, nurses, doctors, lawyers, textile workers, bookbinders, housewives, servants, mill hands and factory workers followed in due course. Then when all the women had passed there came representatives from the bands of men leagued together for giving the suffrage to woman.

Some Austrian archeologists who have been searching for Copal in Egypt have succeeded in discovering a number of documents which ought to prove of value to students of Biblical archeology.

Among the most interesting discoveries are fragments of the Gospel of St. Mark and portions of a long encomium on the saints which at one time had formed part of a work of some considerable size. Some of these fragments contain the usual invocations to the Trinity were also brought to light, as well as a number of Coptic and Greek inscriptions.

Most of these private letters and instructions to the monks resident in the desert, but one is particularly interesting, as it refers to certain Christian mysteries which appear to have been celebrated in the temples of one of the ancient pagan temples.

Sir Charles Watson speaking at a meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund referred to his recent visit to Palestine and the explorations being carried on at Beth Shemish by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie. During the past few years the White Fathers of St. Anne have discovered the site of the church erected by the Empress Helene, mother of Constantine, on the Mount of Olives, over the sacred cave in which, according to tradition, Christ sat and taught His disciples. The church was completely destroyed by the Persians in the sixth century, and its situation and the cave were quite unknown.

Sir Charles described this as one of the most interesting discoveries made in Jerusalem for many years. He said Dr. Mackenzie and his assistants had done very considerable work in excavating the remains of the ancient city of Beth Shemish and had found several periods of construction, the earliest dating very far back.

Great quantities of pottery of all ages had been found, but had not yet been classified. Various flint implements and bronze and iron objects had been found, while other articles belonged to an Egyptian occupation, possibly of the eighteenth dynasty.

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Pretty models, in white, with panels of colored embroidery and banding, separated with Cluny lace insertions; mostly Dutch neck; in coral, lavender and Copenhagen.

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Popular Coat Sweaters, \$1.96 and \$2.96.
Second floor, center, Central Building.

WOMEN'S DRESSES.

\$3.75 to \$4.98 Wash Dresses, \$1.98.
About 1,500 in stripe lawn, buttoned down front. Eyelet embroidery waist, sailor collar. Also a tan Dress with colored collar. Very smart models.

\$7.98 White Lingerie Dresses, \$3.98.
All white with colored eyelet embroidery. Dutch neck and short sleeves.

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Very smart lingerie model with plain front and back of lace and embroidery—these Frocks made in most up-to-date models.

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Women's \$20.00 to \$35.00 Satin Coats, \$14.95.
Full and three-quarter length black satin coats, trimmed with braid and satin; also 24-inch black satin Coats, lined throughout with braid and black moire. Store orders only and none C. O. D.

Women's \$15.00 to \$18.00 Cloth of Gold Coats, \$8.95 and \$12.95.
Full length cloth of gold coats, yoke lined; trimmed with black satin; sailor or shawl collars.

Women's natural color linen Coats, full length, loose fitting, high neck, \$2.95, \$3.95 and \$5.95.

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\$19.49 Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, \$16.49.
101 pieces handsomely decorated in various floral designs, in natural colors and striped gold handles; set includes Soup Tureen and 3 Meat Dishes.

American Porcelain Dinner Set.
All first quality, 100 and 102 pieces in a set, including Soup Tureen and large Meat Dish; exquisite floral designs with gold trimming, luster borders; others in gold; prices begin at \$4.98. Then \$8.49 and \$8.98 values at \$5.98; \$11.98 and \$14.50 values at \$7.98; \$15.75 and \$15.98 values at \$8.98; \$14.50 values at \$9.98.

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Large size, not more than 3 dozen to a customer. Store orders only and none C. O. D.

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25c. and 29c. Scotch Madras, 15c. a yard. Imported mercerized Messaline, 29c. a yard. Old Bleach Linen Crash Suiting, 39c. a yard. Silk and cotton Chiffon Pongee, 25c. a yard.

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HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR.

Women's 25c. Stockings, 2 Pairs for 25c.
THESE ARE SAMPLES. Lisle thread, in black and colors. Full fashioned and seamless.

Women's 50c. Stockings, 24c.
Babies' 25c. Sox, 2 Pairs for 25c.
Lisle thread, with lace openwork, also some with fancy tops. Pink and sky blue in plain cotton. GUARANTEE—If for any reason these Stockings prove unsatisfactory they may be exchanged for others.

Women's 15c. Undervests, 8c.
Low neck, sleeveless and some with short sleeves. Some have fancy yokes, sleeveless.

Women's 25c. Undervest, 19c.
Lisle and cotton, some are plain, some have lace yokes; also fine cotton Drawers, wide at knee.

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Low neck, sleeveless, fine quality.

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Women's 8c. Handkerchiefs at 5c.
Embroidered scalloped edge Handkerchiefs. Women's mercerized and printed hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Women's printed border hemstitched Handkerchiefs, about 20 of the 12 1/2c. styles at 8c.
Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 8c. Women's colored center, all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, were 25c., at 12 1/2c.

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\$5.50 to \$16.50 Suits, \$5.25.
LINEN and RAMIE SUITS, samples and surplus stock of a leading maker—fine quality materials—new styles—some strictly tailored, others with sailor or slashed collar and cuffs of satin. Newest shaped skirts. Pure white, light blue, tan, natural, purple and lavender. A number suitable for small women as well as sizes up to 44 bust measure.

Clearance of our own stock of tailored Suits at \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$19.75, that were \$20.00 to \$47.50. Second floor, rear, Central Building.

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Black silk Oriental Flouncings. White net Flouncings, embroidered in silk. White Oriental Flouncings. Val. Lace Flouncings.

\$12.00 to \$13.50 Cotton Voile Robes, \$5.00 and \$6.00.
3 to 3 1/2 yards of flouncing, embroidered, fold 12 inches deep. 3 to 3 1/2 yards of banding, 2 to 4 inches wide. 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 yards of plain cotton voile.

At \$6.00 the Robes are in colors of black and white, helle, cadet, coral, light blue, pink and all white. At \$5.00 the Robes are in colors of coral, white and black and white.

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From St. Gall, Switzerland; splendid eyelet designs.

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5 1/2 inches wide, soft messaline Ribbons, full of luster.

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4 1/2 and 6 1/2 inches wide taffeta Ribbons. Sold here exclusively in Brooklyn.

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The handsomest designs you ever saw—wonderful array.

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All pretty patterns, small and medium, all well made.

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