

PLAN TO WIN BACK THE STATE

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS GETTING READY FOR 1912.

The campaign this year preliminary to that of the Presidential year—The next election a college bigger—Hopes to recapture the Assembly.

Vacation days are over for William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee, and for Samuel S. Koenig, president of the New York Republican county committee, and incidentally Naval Officer Kracke and Representative Calder and their colleagues of the new provisional committee in charge of Kings county Republican affairs are hard at it preparing for the campaign this fall which is to lead up to the campaign in the State next year. The defeat of the Republicans in the State last fall, accompanied as it was by defeats in New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana, has led to many Republican conferences, many plans, all looking to the recapture of these States in the Presidential year of 1912.

In 1908 President Taft carried Connecticut by 41,360, Indiana by 10,731, New Jersey by 82,750, New York by 202,602 and Ohio by 69,501. In 1908, however, Gov. Harmon carried Ohio by 19,372 and Gov. Marshall carried Indiana by 14,358. Again in 1910 Gov. Harmon carried Ohio, this time by the tremendous plurality of 109,577, and the Democrats made a sweep of the Legislature in Indiana as well as in New Jersey, Ohio and New York. In 1910 also Gov. Baldwin carried Connecticut by 2,906. In 1910 Gov. Wilson carried New Jersey by 49,056. Gov. Dix was successful in New York with a plurality of 67,401, and Gov. Foss won in Massachusetts by 13,471.

These figures of 1910 have presented deep problems to the Republicans, for they recognize clearly that it is absolutely essential to secure the electoral votes of Ohio, Indiana, New York and New Jersey in the Presidential year of 1912. Especially is it desirable for the Republicans to recapture control of the New York State.

It is Republican testimony from the most authoritative sources that the Democratic victories in 1910 in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Indiana were due largely if not wholly to Republican defection. The victory in Ohio in 1910 by which Gov. Harmon was re-elected by that overwhelming plurality was due, in the estimation of good people, to Harmon's masterly first administration and to factional disturbances in the Republican affairs of the Buckeye State.

Now that the House of Representatives has passed the new apportionment law, based upon the census of 1910, a glance at the next electoral college may not be uninteresting.

Through the addition of forty-two members to the House of Representatives elected by the passage of the reapportionment law an equal number of members will be added to the electoral college. The total number of electors will be 535. In New Mexico and Arizona should be admitted to Statehood there would be added six more members in 1912, making a total of 541.

The number in 1908 was 482. Of the total cast by the electors Mr. Taft received 221 and Mr. Bryan 192.

The next successful Presidential candidate must receive at least 285 votes in the electoral college. If Arizona and New Mexico are then States he must have 96 at least.

A Democrat in order to win would have to receive at least 101 more votes than Mr. Bryan got in 1908.

Of the forty-two members added to the House, thirty-two will be from States that went Republican in 1910 and the other ten from States that went Democratic.

Of these the added members of the electoral college will be allotted in the same way. Thus the Republican party has at least a theoretical advantage. The enlarged membership would be divided, on the basis of the result of the election in 1908, for the Republican candidate against 172 for the Democrat, or in a ratio of more than two to one in favor of the former.

It is pointed out that if in 1912 the Democrats should carry besides the entire South, Delaware and West Virginia, which went Republican in 1908, Maryland, which sent two Republican electors to the college, and Oklahoma, which the Democrats carried in the year mentioned, they would still lack seventy-eight votes of the number required to win.

Speaking specifically of New York State it is recalled that in the Presidential years of 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908 the Republican Presidential pluralities were little short of stupendous. McKinley in his first campaign and Taft even carrying New York city. While there is not the slightest doubt in the opinion of Chairman Barnes and President Koenig that New York State electoral votes next year will be secured for President Taft, there is great keenness on their part and on the part of their colleagues in the Republican State organization to recapture the Assembly this fall and thus pave the way for a gubernatorial victory in the State next year along with the Presidential triumph.

The present Assembly is made up of 45 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 1 Independent Democrat and 1 Independence League. The effort to recapture the Assembly is to be the principal and only contest in the State this fall. In New York county the contest is to be waged over three Supreme Court Justices to succeed Justices Pendleton, Scott and Cohan, a Surrogate to succeed Robert S. Fowler and a Sheriff to succeed John Shea and for the Aldermen.

Mr. Shea cannot be renominated. At present there are seven Republican Assemblymen out of the thirty-five in New York county. Mr. Koenig believes that the Republicans will recapture the Fifteenth Assembly, now represented by Ashton Warner, the Twenty-first, for which Joseph A. Warren is the Assemblyman; the Twenty-seventh, for which Walter H. Hercock is the Assemblyman, and the Twenty-ninth, now represented by Assemblyman Harold J. Friedman.

Gatons hopes to defeat Joseph E. Nejedly in the Thirty-third district Albert Simonds has thrown down the gauntlet to Edward H. Healy. There is a sort of tussle in the Twenty-seventh district, but at the moment no practical opposition has crystallized to the continued leadership of B. W. Brown.

What is regarded as an important feature of the coming contest in New York county pertains to the attitude of William R. Hearst and his Independence League. Under the Levy law nominations by independent organizations are practically out of the question. Conferences by representatives of all anti-Tammany organizations in the county have discussed the Levy law, and a movement is already on foot by which these anti-Tammany organizations can assemble and after conferences with the New York Republican county organization's representatives agree on a county ticket, the same to be voted for in the Republican column on the ballot. It was admitted, though, that nothing definite will be determined until Mr. Hearst returns from Europe and makes his wishes known.

The campaign in Brooklyn to be conducted by the provisional committee headed by Mr. Kracke and Representative Calder and their friends will have especially to do with the election of three additional Supreme Court Justices called for by an act of the present Democratic Legislature. There are but five Republican Assemblymen out of the thirty-three in Kings county. The outcome of the local campaign in Kings county is considered by Republicans especially interesting in view of the change of management of the party's organization.

Within the last few days Chairman Barnes has had frequent consultations with Naval Officer Kracke and his friends at the Republican State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth street, in which the problems of the campaign this fall were discussed as well as matters to be presented to the Republican State convention to be held in the spring, when delegates at large to the Presidential convention are to be selected.

It developed at these conferences that ex-President Roosevelt at present does not desire to be either one of the four delegates at large or even a district delegate to the national convention next year. It was admitted, though, that when the time for the spring convention comes around Col. Roosevelt may have changed his views in this respect.

Already consideration is being given to the platform to be adopted by the New Yorkers in their spring convention, and the specific opinion was expressed that this platform would wholly sustain President Taft and the Taft Administration. It was stated that whereas a month or two ago the sentiment of the rural counties in upper New York was not partial to the reciprocity measure, the feeling is now slowly but surely changing in support of President Taft and his reciprocity legislation.

SALT WATER AND THE WEATHER

Why the Water in the Pools at the Aquarium Is Sometimes Cloudy.

The Aquarium's salt water tanks are supplied from a reservoir built under Battery Park which is kept filled with clean water brought in from outside Sandy Hook, but some of its pools are filled with harbor water drawn through wells sunk under the old building through the rock and gravel upon which it rests.

To keep all the great pools filled in the same manner as the tanks would require a reservoir of far greater capacity than the one now in use. The salt water from the reservoir is filtered and free from the impurities with which the harbor water is polluted, the harbor water used in the pools is in some measure filtered by the sand and gravel through which the wells are driven, but for all that, the water in the pools is very cloudy.

This may happen in the spring, when the freshets of the season bring down the North River into the harbor great quantities of earth and fine debris carried in the water in suspension, and it may happen at other times due to other causes. For a period in the present month the water in the pools in which harbor water is used was so cloudy that the fishes in them could scarcely be seen except when they were swimming near the surface. In this case the state of the water was due to weather conditions.

Salt water is more buoyant than fresh matter held in suspension it carries longer without clearing itself by settling. Long continued heavy rains falling on salt water help to clarify and settle it. There have been few heavy rains this summer and the salt water here has not had that clarifying help; and then for a time the prevailing winds were westerly or southwesterly, driving the water here with its floating or suspended impurities over from the west bank to the east bank of the river, the bank of sand and gravel through which its wells the Aquarium draws its salt water for its pools. The water from these wells is always actually filtered more or less, but still in such circumstances as those described the water drawn through them may be more muddy than the open water in the river on the other side.

After such a spell there may come a season of easterly or southeasterly gales, to drive great bodies of the clean, bright water of the open clean up into the bay and harbor and river, driving these impurities before them, cleaning up the river banks, and with high tides flowing into sewers and flushing and cleaning them and sweetening the whole river with a greater proportion of clean water. Then the water in the pools will be found clear again or comparatively so, though the harbor water never really clears and it is never free from pollution.

Guide Posts in the Desert.

From the Mining and Engineering World. Prospecting and travelling in the great southwestern deserts always have been and probably always will be attended with danger.

It was about a year ago that an appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the California State Legislature for the erection of guide boards in the California deserts to guide travellers to water holes.

A more extensive movement has been launched by the introduction of a bill into the United States Senate by Senator Works of California providing for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to discover, develop, improve and protect streams, springs and water holes in the desert and arid lands of the public domain and to maintain suitable monuments and signs near lines of travel so as to inform travellers where they can slake their thirst.

A WHITE WEDDING IN THE HAWAIIAN STYLE



MR. AND MRS. EDWIN M. CHAMBERLAIN.

When Miss Edna Gunn of Honolulu was married on Wednesday at Bound Brook, N. J., to Edwin M. Chamberlain of Cambridge, Mass., both the bride and the bridegroom wore white in accordance with an old Hawaiian custom. Mrs. Chamberlain was graduated from Welles-

ley in the class of 1910. Mr. Chamberlain was a graduate of Harvard University in the same year. His best man was Francis Stratton of this year's Harvard crew.

Both the bride and the bridegroom wore suits of white serge.

RECALLS A TREASON TRIAL

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHRISTIANA RIOT.

Commemoration Next Month of the Republic a next the Lancaster County Historical Society will commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Christiana riot by unveiling a monument upon the site of the old cabin which was the centre of the fighting. This it will do in accordance with a custom of marking historic spots which it started three years ago, when it led a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Robert Fulton, in the southern part of the county. Last year it dedicated a boulder on the grounds of the ancient Mennonite meeting house near Willow street to mark the site of the first white settlement in this part of Pennsylvania, 200 years ago.

The Christiana riot has been described as marking the first actual bloodshed of the civil war. That it had an influence upon events in the decade immediately preceding the civil war by helping to intensify the feeling between the North and the South is generally admitted. The riot was the outgrowth of an attempt by a Maryland slaveholder to regain possession of four fugitive slaves. The planter was Edward Gorsuch of Baltimore county, Maryland, and the slaves were Joshua and George Hammond, Nelson Ford and Noah Boley. Under the fugitive slave law Gorsuch obtained warrants for the arrest of his men and they were given to United States Deputy Marshal Kline to execute. The Marshal learned that the negroes had made their way into Lancaster county and they were supposed to be harbored by Quakers residing in the vicinity of Christiana, who were Abolitionists.

The slaves had been told by Northern cattle buyers who journeyed through the South that if they sought to escape they should follow the north star by night and hide in the woods and barns by day. They crossed the Susquehanna River at the Columbia bridge and then by means of the famous underground railroad were spirited to the eastern border of the county, where they were detained until arrangements could be made for their transportation further north.

A colored tavern keeper of Philadelphia discovered that warrants had been issued for the Gorsuch slaves and hurried to Christiana to give the alarm. The Maryland party was composed of Marshal Kline, Edward Gorsuch, Dickinson Gorsuch, his son, Dr. Thomas Pearce, a nephew; Joshua Gorsuch, and two hired assistants. They arrived at the village of Christiana before daylight on the morning of September 11, 1851, and were led to the house of a negro named Parker, where the fugitives were secreted.

Upon the appearance of the Marylanders one of the fugitives blew a horn as a signal and in a short time negroes armed with guns, pistols, corn cutters and other weapons began to assemble. Edward Gorsuch and the Marshal broke down the door of the cabin and demanded the surrender of all the slaves in the place. Gorsuch recognized the voice of Nelson Ford and called upon him to come downstairs. The negro replied: "You cannot take us without walking over our dead bodies."

Kline read the warrants and then started to ascend the stairs and was repulsed with a blow from a corn cutter. Gorsuch again undertook to plead with

his slaves and coax them to surrender. About this time Castner Hanaway and Elijah Lewis, two white residents of the neighborhood noted for their strong anti-slavery proclivities, appeared on the scene and Gorsuch required the Marshal to call on them to aid in the capture of the negroes. This the white men positively refused to do and they declared that the slaves had a right to defend themselves and to resist arrest. Soon afterward the negroes opened fire on the Marshal's party. Edward Gorsuch dropped dead and Dickinson Gorsuch and Dr. Pearce were wounded. The Marshal thereupon abandoned the attempt to capture the slaves.

The Federal authorities promptly took steps to prosecute the rioters. All the negroes who participated in the riot were arrested in addition to several white men including Hanaway, Lewis and Joseph Scarlett, and they were committed to prison on charges of treason.

The case came on for trial in Philadelphia before Judges Grier and Kane United States District Attorney Ashmead, R. J. Brent and W. B. Fordney represented the Government while Thaddeus Stevens, Joseph J. Lewis, John M. Lee and Theodore Tuley were counsel for the defendants. Hanaway's case was first called for trial and its disposition settled all the others. It continued for fifteen days. In his charge to the jury Judge Grier denounced the Abolitionists, and especially Lauretta Mott, William Lloyd Garrison and Charles Burleigh, describing them as "male and female ignorant lecturers," and "infuriated fanatics and unprincipled demagogues." The jury was out only ten minutes and returned a verdict of "not guilty." The Government did not press any of the other cases and the verdict was by many construed as meaning that the fugitive slave law was obnoxious to the North and could not be enforced and that escaped slaves would be protected in their efforts to resist capture.

Everybody concerned in the affair has passed away except one negro, Peter Woods, a farmer residing in thirteen Lancaster county, the father of thirteen children. He was a youth at the time and was huddled with others in the Parker house and was armed with a corn cutter. He escaped from the hands of the soldiers.

Gov. Tomer of Pennsylvania and Gov. Crothers of Maryland will attend the ceremony in order that the commemoration shall have no taint of partisan aspect; it is proposed to treat the incident as one of purely historic significance and as illustrating the early stages of the great conflict. The family of Edward Gorsuch shall be represented by the direct descendants of all the persons who figured in the riot. The monument is a huge boulder of granite and it will be inscribed with the names of all the participants.

Cat and Dog Chums. From a letter in Fur News. When my dog was a puppy I got a little kitten to keep him company. They got to be good friends but as they got older the cat seemed to think she could take care of herself.

When the cat climbed a tree it seemed to puzzle the dog, and he would stand below the tree and look up at the cat and then at me, as if trying to understand what was going on. One day the cat and there she had to stay until morning. At last the cat was killed, but I have the dog yet.

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

Frederick Loeser & Co. Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon. In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Women's Dresses, 98c. :: Values to \$2.98. Another Great Sale in a Notable Series.

THE OFFERINGS OF WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS in the Loeser Store in past weeks have set a value-pace that it will always be hard to equal. The second half of certain important purchases arrive for tomorrow, however, and make the values again as extraordinary as they have been.

One Piece Dresses at \$1.98 :: Values to \$5. These are of excellent striped gingham and a few of marquisette and cotton voiles. They are neatly made in attractive styles with gored and plaited skirts. Marvelous Frocks to be so low priced as \$1.98 apiece.

Again==Great Upholstery News. Curtains and Portieres :: Some at Half.

WAS THERE EVER BEFORE SUCH ACTIVE INTEREST in Upholsterings in August? We doubt it. But the extraordinary values that this month is bringing in the Loeser Store are fair reason. Surpluses from foreign makers and American manufacturers; fine, reliable Curtains and Portieres bought far below the market are offered now because now it is possible to present these large economies.

- \$6 and \$7 MERCERIZED AND BORDERED PORTIERES, \$4.50. One hundred pairs of high grade Portieres in twelve different patterns in all good color tones. \$14 and \$15 REVERSIBLE CRINKLED SILK PORTIERES AT \$9.75. Beautiful, lustrous silk Portieres in revers, olive, gold, rose and red. \$6.50 to \$20 BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS, \$3.25, \$4.75, \$8.75 AND \$10. Two and three pair lots at exactly half price. Some are slightly soiled. \$4 White and Arab Marie Antoinette Panel Curtains, \$2.50 Each. \$5 White and Arab Marie Antoinette Panel Curtains, \$3.50 Each. One hundred and fifty beautiful Panel Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long and 4 1/2 yards wide. \$6.50 and \$11.50 Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, \$7.50. \$20 to \$24.50 Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, \$14.50. Fine quality French made Curtains in 15 different styles, with handsome edge or insertion designs. \$5 and \$6 Lace Arabians Curtains, at \$3.95. \$2 and \$3 Lace Arabians Curtains, at \$1.95. \$14 and \$15 Lace Arabians Curtains at \$10.00. Twenty different patterns in these imported Curtains. \$4.50 and \$5 Marie Antoinette Curtains at \$3.25. \$6 and \$6.50 Marie Antoinette Curtains at \$3.00. \$8 and \$9 Marie Antoinette Curtains at \$6.00. Remarkable offerings in white and Arabian Marie Antoinette Curtains in eighteen patterns. IMPORTED WHITE IRISH POINT CURTAINS. \$2.75 a pair instead of \$4.50 and \$5. \$3.75 a pair instead of \$5.50 and \$6. \$4.50 a pair instead of \$6.75 and \$7.50. \$6.75 a pair instead of \$12 and \$15. WHITE AND ARAB NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. All fresh and perfect and this season's designs: \$2.50 a pair instead of \$3.50 and \$4. \$1.19 a pair instead of \$2. \$1.45 a pair instead of \$2.25 and \$2.50. \$1.08 a pair instead of \$1.75 and \$2.50. Third Floor.

Specimens of the Extraordinary Values In This Furniture Sale.

IT IS HARDLY PRACTICAL to cover the whole range of this Furniture Sale in one list—and few would wish to read it if we did. On three broad floors is spread as much Furniture as was ever shown at one time in this vicinity. We consider it, without question, the BEST stock of Furniture that was ever assembled hereabouts. And on practically every piece you will find a tag that indicates a large reduction from the ordinary fair price.

- \$20 to \$135 Three-Piece Parlor Suites at \$14.75 to \$80. Early styles of mahogany and mahogany finished frame Suites with coverings of panne plush, velour, damask, tansy and silk plush. \$47 to \$156 Four and Five-Piece Parlor Suites at \$35 to \$117. Twelve styles of mahogany and mahogany finished frame Suites, with coverings of panne plush, velour and tansy. \$120 to \$330 Two and Three-Piece Library and Living Room Suites at \$60 to \$415. Twenty styles of mahogany and mahogany finished frame Suites, with coverings of panne plush, velour and tansy. \$275 to \$650 Three-Piece Gold Frame Parlor Suites at \$206 to \$485. Eight styles, gold and burnished frames with coverings of damask, velour and tansy. \$70 to \$265 Parlor Cabinets at \$56 to \$185. Twelve styles of gold Parlor Cabinets. \$45 to \$175 Library and Living Room Chairs at \$23 to \$87.50. Seventy styles of Arm Chairs and Rockers, mahogany and mahogany finish frames, with coverings of panne plush, velour, damask, tansy and plush. \$32 to \$155 Davenport at \$25 to \$124. Fifteen styles, golden oak, mahogany and mahogany finish frames, with coverings of panne plush, velour and tansy. \$15 to \$60 Couches at \$12 to \$48. Twenty-two styles, golden oak, mahogany and mahogany finish frames, with coverings of velour, tansy, imitation leather and leather. \$12 to \$65 Box Couches at \$9.75 to \$52. Thirty-five styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish and mahogany. \$10 to \$270 Brass Bedsteads at \$7.50 to \$216. Ninety-five styles of brass Bedsteads in bright and satin finish. \$4.75 to \$21 White Enamel Iron Bedsteads at \$3.75 to \$16.75. Thirty-five styles of Iron Bedsteads. \$8.50 to \$145 Dressers at \$6.95 to \$116. One hundred and fifty styles of golden oak, mahogany, tana mahogany, maple and Circassian walnut. \$5.75 to \$125 Chiffoniers at \$3.95 to \$100. One hundred and fifty-five styles of golden oak, mahogany, tana mahogany, maple and Circassian walnut. \$20 to \$34 Princess Dressers at \$17 to \$20. Twenty styles of golden oak, mahogany, tana mahogany, birch, maple and Circassian walnut. \$15 to \$125 Dressing Tables at \$12.75 to \$100. Eighty-five styles of golden oak, mahogany, tana mahogany, maple, white enamel and Circassian walnut. \$15 to \$600 Buffets and Sideboards at \$13.50 to \$300. One hundred and fifteen styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish and mahogany. \$14 to \$100 China Closets at \$9.35 to \$80. Eighty styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish and mahogany. \$40 to \$198 Crystal Closets at \$31.75 to \$99. Thirty-nine styles of golden oak, oak, Early English and mahogany. \$9.75 to \$140 Serving Tables at \$8.75 to \$70. Eighty-five styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish and mahogany. \$12 to \$340 Dining Room Tables at \$8.75 to \$170. One hundred and ten styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish, mahogany and mahogany finish. \$9 to \$220 Library Tables at \$7.50 to \$165. One hundred and sixty styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish, mahogany and mahogany finish. Women's \$5.75 to \$140 Desks at \$5 to \$100. One hundred and twenty styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish, mahogany, mahogany finish, birch, maple and Circassian walnut. \$11.50 to \$330 Bookcases at \$10 to \$275. One hundred and five styles of golden oak, oak, Early English finish, mahogany and mahogany finish. Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

We Advise All Lovers of Oriental Rugs to Buy NOW.

BECAUSE AUGUST IS AN UNUSUAL MONTH for the sale of Oriental Rugs in large quantities, we have been able to buy from importers at special concessions. Because we have acquired in this way a large number of Rugs at extra low prices and because we wish to dispose of a portion of our own stock before September we have made prices which

- Save Our Customers a Third to Half \$2.25 Anatolian Mats, \$1.35. Handsome designs and mostly in bright reds and blues. \$18 to \$45 Baluchistan, \$12.75 to \$27.50. Cabanans and Shirvans. \$30 to \$40 Rugs at \$19.75. \$35 to \$45 Rugs at \$24.50. \$50 to \$75 Rugs at \$32.50 to \$30. Fine Persian Moais. \$35 and \$40 Rugs at \$19.75 and \$21.50. \$45 Rugs at \$24.50. \$50 Rugs at \$27.50. \$60 Rugs at \$32.50. \$65 to \$100 Kazaks, \$47.50 to \$65. Persian Saruk Rugs. \$40 to \$75 Values at \$27.50 to \$39.75. \$90 to \$110 Values at \$67.50 to \$74.50. Persian Kirman Rugs. \$75 Rugs (3'x5 ft.) at \$44.75 and \$47.50. \$110 Rugs (4x7 ft.) at \$77.50. Afghan and Baluchistan Carpets. Rich reds, browns, pinks, etc.; very heavy fabric and very beautiful quality. Sizes from 6x9 ft. up to 8x11 ft., regularly \$110 to \$225, at \$75 to \$150. \$19 to \$45 Kazaks, \$13.75 to \$24.50. Persian Carpets. Light cream and rose effects, very modestly priced. Sizes from 6x9 ft. to 8x11 ft., regularly \$25 to \$35, at \$17 to \$24. Chief beauties among the Persian weaves, and most of them in light pastel colorings with medallion patterns. Sizes from \$12 to \$18 1/2 ft., regularly \$50 to \$75, at \$35 to \$60. Third Floor. \$258 to \$600

19c. and 25c. Summer Cotton Fabrics, 12 1/2c.

DESIRABLE DRESS COTTONS in immense variety are now purchasable at very low prices, because the season is drawing to a close. In this lot at 12 1/2c. are Irish Linens, domestic Dimities, attractive Border Fabrics, bordered Tissues and linen finishes. Suitings in a very large and fine assortment of colors and patterns. Fabrics formerly 15c. and 25c. a yard, 12 1/2c. 25c. Princess Bordered Mousseline at 15c. Remnants of Dress Cottons at 5c. 20c. Mercerized Poplins at 15c. Second Floor.

Women's Pumps and Oxfords, \$1.40, Were \$3 and \$3.50.

A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PAIRS share in this end of the season clearance. There are patent calfskin, dunn calveskin and workmanship, and which were formerly selling for three and three-fifty a pair, for \$1.40. There are not many of any one style, and the sizes are, of course, somewhat broken. Main Floor, Elm Place.

Two Hundred Doz. Huck Towels, 50c. Standards for 39c. Each.

FIND THEM ON A MAIN FLOOR TABLE TOMORROW, one of the best values of the season. They are all of pure linen, with scalloped and hemstitched edges in a variety of designs. The scalloped edge Towels have pretty damask borders in daisy, roses and large bowknot patterns; also some in green, border and stripe patterns. The hemstitched Towels are in geometric and wreath effects. Main Floor.