

RUSSIA'S HAND IN PERSIA

MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA'S ATTEMPT TO REGAIN THRONE.

The Appointment of an American as Treasurer of the Empire Said to Have Caused the Ex-Shah's Activity.—W. Morgan Shuster Making Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Light is thrown on the recent campaign in Persia resulting in the defeat of Mohammed Ali Mirza, the dethroned Shah, and the triumph of the constitutionalists, by despatches received here. These despatches stamp as false the reports sent out from Persia and various European centres in the last few months telling of the imminent defeat of the constitutionalists and the rapid success of the dethroned Shah, and attribute them to press agents of the foreign Powers whose interest it has been to prevent Persia from becoming a real power once more.

The story told in these despatches is that new Persia's greatest foe is not or was not, Mohammed Ali Mirza but Russia. Not only do they show that when Mohammed Ali Mirza arrived at Gurnosh Tepe on July 18 last he disembarked from a Russian steamer, but that he was accompanied by Russian officers. Russia immediately began to assist the former Shah in every way possible without actually declaring war against Persia.

Press agents were instructed to begin a campaign to lead the rest of the world to believe that the new Persian Government had no support and that Mohammed Ali Mirza was enjoying a triumphal return to his country. But the Russians went further than that. When Rashid-el-Molk, a supporter of Mohammed Ali Mirza, was arrested and charged with treason and held for trial at Tabriz, the Russian Consul-General at that place went to the palace of the Lieutenant-Governor of Tabriz and demanded the immediate release of the prisoner. When the Lieutenant-Governor replied that he would not give up his prisoner to any one unless ordered by the Government in Teheran, the Russian Consul-General hurried away from the palace and sent 200 armed Cossacks to enforce his demand. The prisoner was taken from the palace by the Russian forces.

Another method of aiding the cause of Mohammed Ali Mirza adopted by the Russians was to spread false reports among the supporters of the constitutional Government in various parts of the country stating that the Government had been overthrown and the former Shah was now in power. The Russian Consul at Ardabil wrote to the Persian Lieutenant-Governor there:

"Mohammed Ali Mirza has reached within one station of Teheran with ten to twelve thousand men and twenty millions in gold. He has charged the Russians with maintaining order in the country and we are therefore ordered to maintain order at Ardabil."

Many other instances of Russia's activities in Persia during the campaign are given in the despatches received here. The cause of Russia's attempts to aid Mohammed Ali Mirza in overthrowing the present Government is not hard to find. The same may be said of Great Britain's participation while the campaign was being on. These two Powers are known to believe that the enormous natural resources of Persia, still undeveloped, should be divided between them to the exclusion of all other nations, particularly the Persians themselves.

The employment of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General of the empire, who went to Persia last April, was looked on with disapproval by Russia and Great Britain. When it became evident that the Persian Government intended to back up Mr. Shuster in his financial reforms Russia determined that the psychological moment had arrived for a return to Persia of the former Shah and the overthrow of the constitutional Government.

Mohammed Ali Mirza had been living in Russia since his dethronement. From the Russian point of view last July the campaign of Mohammed Ali Mirza would result in disaster for the Persian constitutionalists, whether he was victorious or not. If the former Shah managed to defeat the Persians and regain the supremacy Russia's end was achieved, because Mohammed would be putty in the hands of Russia. If he were defeated on the other hand the money which the Persians had recently borrowed to carry out their reforms would have been expended in restoring Mohammed Ali Mirza and a crushing blow would have been given to schemes for the national advance.

As the affair has developed, the return of the former Shah and his subsequent defeat have been to the decided advantage of the Persian Government. The Persians have demonstrated their patriotism and their power to resist the constitutional party has gained prestige both at home and abroad.

The Persian diplomatists have never ceased to keep in touch with activities of the dethroned Shah. They constantly requested Russia and Great Britain, through their representatives in Teheran, to compel Mohammed Ali Mirza to cease his subversive activities. They formed these Powers that Salard Doyl, Mohammed's brother, in Kurdistan, and Mirza-As-Soltan, in Shahsevan, were bringing up revolt against the Government.

Both the Russian and English ministers gave the Persian foreign office no satisfactory responses to these frequent notes. Mohammed had received a pension from the Persian Government on the understanding that his large possessions in Persia and the crown jewels be turned over to the new régime and that he remain out of Persia. This pension, by the way, has now been forfeited and Russia and England have acknowledged that fact.

When Mohammed landed in Persia and before his campaign had really begun he again appealed to Russia and Great Britain to interfere. They replied that inasmuch as Mohammed was actually in Persia, it was too late for them to act. This is shown by notes that were passed between the countries.

In the few months that he has been in Teheran Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer-General of the empire, has accomplished much, notwithstanding the war. He has been backed up vigorously by the nation he is serving.

When the foreign creditors of Persia refused to accept the interest on their loans in checks signed by Mr. Shuster, he appealed to Great Britain in this regard. Persia stood by her financial adviser and the foreign nations accepted his checks. Then Mr. Shuster began to organize customs police and immediate protest by Russia and Great Britain followed.

It was explained that this was not a matter of force but merely an organization to see to the proper administration of the customs.

Mr. Shuster determined to appoint a Major Stokes at the head of the force. Major Stokes is an Englishman who had

A GREAT CREATOR OF FASHIONS

MARIE ANTONETTE'S MAR-CHANDE DE MODES.

Story of the Rise and Fall of a Queen's Dressmaker—Coiffures Two Feet High—The Extraordinary "Four aux Sentiments"—Collapsible Headdress.

Every woman, and indirectly every man, knows of the almighty and general sway of a mode and realizes the dictatorial power of the few great couturiers who in their sumptuous palaces of the Rue de la Paix or the Place Vendôme wield the scepter of fashion.

But it is doubtful whether a single leading couturier or any great modiste of the present day, says the London Daily Mail, possesses the power and importance which the famous Rose Bertin held during the second portion of the eighteenth century in France.

Mlle. Rose Bertin! The marchande de modes of Marie Antoinette, one of the most extravagant of Queens, Rose Bertin, the acknowledged and adulated creator of European fashion for some thirty years; Rose Bertin, who did almost as she pleased with all the "great" of her days and without whose services the Queen would have considered herself unfit to appear before her brilliant court; Rose Bertin, who knew more important secrets about Paris and Versailles and the princes and princesses of Europe than ambassadors and ministers of state.

One feels thankful to M. E. Langlade for having written her story after the most painstaking researches. Rose Bertin was born in Amiens in 1747 of parents in modest circumstances. Her father was a gardener, her mother a nurse. Rose grew up a pretty girl and a quick witted and ambitious one as well. At the age of 16 she went to Paris and was lucky enough to obtain a situation with Mlle. Fagelle, the leading dressmaker of the day, whose establishment was only a few streets away from the rival shop of Labille, where a certain Jeanne Becu had just been engaged as a needle girl.

Jeanne Becu was to become the celebrated Countess du Barry, the successor of the Marquise de Pompadour in the affections of King Louis XV., and little Rose was to evolve into the greatest marchande de modes the world had known until then and the friend of Queen Marie Antoinette.

Soon after her arrival in Paris Rose was sent to submit two dresses to the Princess de Conti. The little modiste was introduced into a room where sat an old lady whom she took for a maid. The two chatted merrily, and Rose showed the dresses. A maid of honor came in, curtsied and addressed the Princess. Rose realized her mistake and apologized sweetly and wittily that not only did the Princess forgive her but ordered from her the whole trousseau of two of her noble protégées.

Mlle. Fagelle on hearing the news made Rose her partner, and in 1770 the young modiste opened an establishment of her own, and as she had really a genius for inventing new models, for flattering her customers, and was possessed of a natural sense of business, she became in a few weeks time the leading marchande de modes of Paris.

This expression calls for an explanation. The marchande de modes was more than a milliner and a dressmaker combined, for besides making hats and dresses she created and arranged for the cloaks, furs, shoes and purses, sold ribbons, lace, fans, gloves, jewelry, court and theatre costumes and all silks, gauzes and velvets.

Marie Antoinette, the "Dauphine," had now arrived in France, and thanks to her powerful protectors Mlle. Bertin was introduced to her. The future Queen of France was so delighted with the young marchande de modes that she there and then gave her an order amounting to 20,000 livres (\$200). Money had then far more value than it has to-day.

And when Louis XVI. succeeded Louis XV. the reputation of Rose Bertin became a European one. As her biographer informs us, "The greatest names of France are found in her books," and the greatest foreign names as well.

Elaborate coiffures of one or two feet high were then the rage, and the Duke of Orleans, the chief specialist of Rose Bertin, who created a new one nearly every week. First came the "ques aux"—the hair raised above the forehead with immense curls, curled at the ends, and with rows of huge curls behind—add then the "pouf aux sentiments," a most complicated coiffure which necessitated yards upon yards of gauze cleverly introduced between the curls to support them. It was called pouf on account of the confusion of things it included, and "aux sentiments" because the coiffure had to express what the wearer liked the best.

This Rose made for the Duchesse de Chartres a pouf of the following description: "At the back of the coiffure a woman was sitting with a baby on her lap (representing the Duchesse de Valois and her son). On the right a parrot was playing with a cherry (The parrot was a favorite of her husband's hair, one of the Duke of Penthièvre, her father's, and a curl of Rose Du d'Orléans, her father-in-law). Other coiffures represented landscapes, seasons, fancy scenes, allegories, &c."

Here is another example of Rose's art, made for the Duchesse de Lauzun. Her pouf represented a stormy lake, ducks on its banks, a hunter with his gun, and behind a mill a shepherdess flirting with an alibi. Near the ear stood the miller with his donkey.

Rose Bertin had a sense of humor. Having found, for instance, that most aged ladies did not approve of the gigantic proportions of the fashionable coiffures, she invented a folding one called "à la bonne maman" which took Europe by storm. When the fair wearer saw a criticizing matron she quickly pressed on a spring and her monumental headdress collapsed instantly. When the danger was over another spring was touched and the coiffure reassumed its fashionable, and ludicrous, proportions.

Mlle. Bertin was now the "Minister of fashion," as the King sarcastically called her, and she was certainly more expensive than a Secretary of State. Marie Antoinette for the one and a year had debts to the then colossal amount of 300,000 livres (\$2,000). Such was the vogue of Bertin's creations that she had constantly to send to every part of Europe little dolls dressed in the latest Parisian fashion.

Orders given after inspection of those tiny mannequins poured into her shop. Songs were written about, and against, her, but her sway remained supreme. The Queen made her almost a bosom friend and no criticism affected either of the two.

Toward 1788 the affairs of Mme. Rose, as she was now called, were less prosperous. Very large amounts were due to her by noble ladies of all countries. The French monarchy was tottering on its base, the nobles were beginning, too late, to economize. In 1790 "Luxury is Falling" was the heading of an article in the Cabinet of Modes. And then a revolution came. The King and Queen were beheaded, Mme. Rose, who had been a queen in her way, fled to London in a disguise. She awaited events there and later went to Germany.

After the death of the Robespierres, which marked the end of the Terror, she took all kinds of steps to be allowed to return to France, and she succeeded. In 1795 she was back in her famous shop, but her star had faded.

BOYS, GIRLS AND THE FARM.

A Little Reform in Rural Schools That Worked a Miracle.

Prof. Benson of the Department of Agriculture tells an interesting story about the revolution that has taken place in some parts of the country in the attitude of country boys and girls toward the farm.

In the spring of 1907 he began an experiment to show the result of teaching something about agriculture to scholars in the rural schools.

"In March, 1907," says Prof. Benson in an address delivered before a committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, "I sent out a circular to thirty-four schools in one county in Iowa asking the teacher these questions:

"How many boys above the fifth grade in your school expect to be farmers when grown to manhood?"

"How many of the girls expect when grown to womanhood to have anything to do with the farm home and rural life?"

"Out of a total of 164 boys enrolled in the thirty-four rural schools above the fifth grade, the fifty-seventh said: 'We will have nothing to do with farming in any shape or form; we will be doctors, lawyers, preachers, statesmen, Presidents of the United States, anything but farmers.'"

"Only seven of them had the nerve to say that they would be farmers or have something to do with farming when grown up into manhood. When I received that report I was so interested in those seven boys that I made a special trip out to the schools where they were located and made some personal inquiries as to why under the sun they had decided to become farmers."

Two of these boys had been associated pretty closely with P. G. Holden and M. L. Bowman, who had heard Mr. Bowman lecture on the farm. There was one boy that had actually gone down to Ames and had taken the first short course that was put down there. There were three whose fathers had been in short courses or farmers' institutes and had got the spirit in some way. Then the other one—I am unable to this day to account for the index of his life.

Now this would not be interesting unless I give you the results obtained last spring (1910). There was then a total enrollment of 174 boys in these same thirty-four schools. I asked them the same questions, but with some questions, with the same precautions, and got the following report:

"Out of the 174 boys 162 had changed their minds and had decided that they would be farmers or have something to do with directing of farms, and not only that but somewhere else. And still twelve of them persisted in not having anything to do with farming. I remember, was to be a rural school teacher, and two or three of the others were going to be merchants, one a banker and so on."

"One of the chief reasons for the change that had been made was that I saw to it after getting the first report that every teacher in those thirty-four schools should get to work at once and teach by correlation, by general lessons and by class study the elements and rudiments of agriculture and home economics, and I succeeded that very year in getting thirty-one out of thirty-four to work."

"The boys who must not leave the girl question out of this. In those thirty-four schools there were 174 girls enrolled. On the first census we have 163 girls who did not wish to work on the farm. Of these eleven who would stay on the farm. Well, that is a rather disastrous condition of affairs. But at the close of three years work along this line in these same schools, out of a total enrollment of 178 girls 161 of them said: 'We will have something to do with the direction of the farm home,' and seventeen of them still persisted in going to the city."

AN ARTIST'S COUNTRY HOME.

Unusual Mural Paintings in the House of Alfred E. Dressler.

Alfred E. Dressler, an artist who built a somewhat unusual house on a hillside near Yonkers, has decorated the interior of the place in a still more original manner.

"When one enters the Dressler home," says a writer in Suburban Life, "he leaves the world behind. Just inside the door in the vestibule is a hollyhock panel extending from floor to ceiling. The hollyhocks are so realistic that they appear to extend in one vast field as far as the eye can see. You have only to step forward, apparently, and gather them up in huge variegated armfuls. Above this apparently endless expanse of hollyhocks realistic sky clouds wander lightly."

"Inside the hall Hendrick Hudson, sailing up the river which bears his name, in his good ship the Half Moon, decorates the wall at the right. The painting is done directly on the sanded interior wall of the house. This picture looks at first as if some gigantic photograph machine had transferred an exact view of the river, 200 feet below, to the interior of the house, and that the natural colors had been retained. Birds and alders frame the view at either side."

"Opposite the Hudson mural painting, on the other wall of the hallway, is a typical North American woods scene. Out of the dense shadows of the woodland appears the figure of an aboriginal squaw, peering through the branches of the trees. With her right hand shading her eyes she seems to be looking far from the distance at the appearance of Hudson's ship."

The Dressler living room, at the left from the beautiful hallway, has a most artistic tree-border painted on the wall above a deep green foundation. In the mantel-piece decoration two green clumps of trees break from the centre, to be shaded with the report and dark tints of an autumn lighting. Even now the work is not completely up to Mr. Dressler's ideals. There are to be wood nymphs peering in among the trees.

In the dining room, across the hall from the living room, a handsome Dutch panel is being painted which is to fit over the cosy fireplace at the wall side of the room. This painting represents a Dutch home.

"Mural paintings may be placed on plaster, sand finished interiors and rough finished walls, provided you wait for the house to settle after it has been constructed. If any cracks come in the walls after years of service, they may be easily fixed, as far as the mural painting goes, by good artists. Any one who has a home may at the expenditure of about \$1,000 obtain a goodly amount of mural decoration of the sort described in this article. It is a course for a larger sum, more extensive paintings may be placed on the walls; and it may be possible to obtain some paintings of the sort at even a lower figure."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Alphonzo Smith Piano House. PIANOLA PIANOS. The Pianola Piano is the only player-piano that TEACHES you the music while you play it. Unconsciously, without practice—the beauty of the phrasing of music makes itself apparent. INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY. We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our warerooms and let us demonstrate this great feature found only in the Pianola Piano. THE METROSTYLE. Pianola Pianos priced \$50 and up. Moderate Monthly Payments. Any make of piano taken in exchange. Selling agents in Brooklyn. ALPHONZO SMITH PIANO HOUSE. 23-25-27 Flatbush Ave., Nevins Street Subway Station. New Pianos Rented. Pianos Tuned. Pianos Moved.

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

Frederick Loeser & Co. The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street. In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

For the Shoe Store's Anniversary. An Extraordinary Sale of Shoes.

TOMORROW MARKS THE ANNIVERSARY of the opening of the Main Floor Shoe Store, which has proved such a commodious and convenient Shoe Store for so many thousands hereabout, and the arrangement of which has been studied and followed by good stores in several other cities. We do not mean to let the date pass without some special recognition, and so tomorrow we shall offer extra values in Shoes that must stir interest in thousands of women. Heading the offerings will be 600 Pairs of Women's \$3 Shoes at \$1.65 a Pair.

Dull calfkin button and lace styles that are practical as well as attractive. They have the short foreparts and Cuban heels that are the mode. They have neat Goodyear welted soles and are thoroughly well made. Over 1,500 Pairs of Women's \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes, \$1.95. Full styles of patent leather, dull calfkin and kidskin. The smartest of the new shapes, including the round toe with fairly low heels as well as the more pointed toes with Cuban heels. All with welted soles and fine examples of shoe craftsmanship. Children's \$2.25 and \$2.75 Shoes at \$1.65 and \$1.95. Dull calfkin lace shoes on a sensible, wide toe last, tipped and with stout welted soles, Goodyear-stitched. Main Floor, Elm Place.

A Startling Sale of Novelty Silks. 69c. All Silk Persian Satin Messalines at 29c.

MONDAY IN THE SILK STORE will be a day of record values. We shall offer thousands of yards of new and perfect Novelty Silks in a very wide assortment, for prices that are beyond all precedent and we believe without an equal anywhere. Heading the list is this offering of twenty-five hundred yards of pretty Persian Satin Messaline, in a variety of excellent color combinations for waists, skirts and costumes. A regular 69c. quality for 29c. a yard. The lowest price for which we have ever known such a Silk to be sold. \$1 ALL SILK 26 INCH COLORED SATIN MESSALINE AT 58c.

Thirty-five hundred yards of pure silk Satin Messaline, a splendid yarn dyed, lustrous Messaline, in a full line of evening and street shades in black. \$1.50 All Silk Colored 36-Inch Satin Faille at \$1. \$2.50 Chiffon Satins, 44-Inch, \$1.50. \$1.10 Guaranteed 35-Inch Black Taffeta at 69c. \$2.50 All Silk 42-Inch Charmeuse Brocade, \$1. \$1.25 All Silk 36-Inch Black Messaline at 79c. \$1.50 All Silk 22-Inch Plaid Taffetas at 89c. \$1.75 All Silk 36-Inch Black Duchesse at \$1. \$1.50 All Silk 40-Inch Colored Crepe de Chine, \$1. \$2 All Silk 36-Inch Black Duchesse at \$1.50. Main Floor, Bond Street.

\$4 to \$6 Waists at \$2.98.

The \$4 to \$6 Waists at \$2.98 embrace unusually full lines in the sought-for new fashions in messaline and soft taffeta, tailor and dress styles. A particularly good showing of the bright plaids that are so popular for wear with tailor suits and in a good range of colorings. There is a new hairline stripe chiffon taffeta in brown, black and blue, plaited back and front and with a dainty side frill of the silk; there are chiffons in colors and in pretty stripes over silk and net. The assortment of black Waists of messaline and taffeta is wonderfully good, some with side closing, many with side frills, shirt styles with several lines, plaited and trimmed designs, and one style, likely to prove very popular, with side frill of the black messaline and detachable girle with waist frill or peplum. There are also the handsome messaline padouk jacket Waists that are so much liked, and a wide variety of lingerie Waists and Waists of white net, some introducing new trimmings of silk braid that represent values that are unusual. Second Floor.

\$2 & \$2.50 Imported Broadcloths, \$1.25.

THE INTEREST OF THIS SALE is as much in the fact that the fabrics are the ones most in demand as in the fact that prices are exceedingly low. Thousands of yards of the most desirable fabrics are included. Tomorrow should prove the most important day of the fall in opportunity to buy for new apparel at far below ordinary prices. These imported Broadcloths are the balance of the stock of an importer whose interest is now keenly devoted to other fabrics. They are beautiful cloths—rich in coloring, exquisite in luster, high grade in the quality of the wool. Among the colors are pearl gray, robin's egg blue, Copenhagen, coachman's tan, French blue, peacock blue, navy blue, royal blue, wistaria, wood brown, chestnut brown, bayrie, etc. 50 to 52 inches wide and \$2 and \$2.50 grades for.... \$1.25 a yard. \$1.75 Cheviot Suitings at \$1.25. \$2.25 Diagonal Serges at 75c. \$2.50 Satin Surface Zibelines at \$1.30. \$1.35 Black Unfinished Worsteds at 69c. \$2.25 Imported Black Broadcloth at \$1.40. \$3 Imported Black Broadcloth at \$1.98. Second Floor.

865 Pairs of Salesmen's Sample Blankets For \$1.69 to \$7.50 Instead of \$2.25 to \$9.

AMONG THE LOT ARE ALL WOOL AND PART WOOL BLANKETS, white Blankets, gray Blankets, plaid Blankets, in effective color combinations, and Blankets for single, three-quarter, twin and double size beds. A few are somewhat soiled with showing, very slightly, however, but the majority are absolutely perfect. We have grouped them in lots and tomorrow we shall offer regular \$2.25 Blankets at \$1.69. \$4.50 Blankets at \$3.49. \$2.50 Blankets at \$1.98. \$4.75 Blankets at \$3.69. \$3.50 Blankets at \$2.50. \$5 Blankets at \$3.75. \$4 Blankets at \$2.98. \$4.98 Blankets at \$3.98. \$4.25 Blankets at \$3.25. \$5.75 Blankets at \$4.50. \$7.50 Blankets at \$5.98. \$8 Blankets at \$6.75. \$9 Blankets at \$7.50. Basement.

Women's Autumn Apparel Sales. Skirts, Coats, Suits, Etc.—Record Prices.

\$6 to \$15 Separate Skirts, \$4.98. JUST 150 SKIRTS FOR WOMEN (a few for misses), fine samples, come to us from a leading maker, who makes nothing but Skirts, creating models that are style standards. There are many different modes, made from wool materials, double faced suitings, silks, taffetas, serges, voiles; some are handsomely embroidered or silk trimmed. There are chiffon Panamas in novelty stripes, choice mixtures, hairline serges, broadcloths, chevots and corduroy. None credited or on approval. Women's \$15 Reversible Coats, \$9.98. Women's Suits, Values to \$45, at \$25. Strictly men tailored Suits, made from a choice variety of suitings, in plain handsome tailored styles. The coats are all lined with beau de cygne or yarn dyed satin. The skirts are dressed. None sent on approval. Women's One Piece Dresses, Values \$12 to \$20, at \$9.98. These are the samples of a Manhattan maker who desired a representation in the Loeser stocks. They include satins, serges, messalines, chiffons, in a great variety of styles, mostly one of a kind. None credited or on approval. Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Remarkable Values in Fur Coats. Persian Lamb :: Hudson Seal :: Caracul.

SOME MONTHS AGO we made contracts with certain fur dealers that result now in our having women's Fur Coats of unquestioned quality and correct style for considerably less than their market worth. Three groups of these special value Coats will be ready and will be presented tomorrow. We know they will please all who see them. We know they are fine in quality. We are confident they are values not to be matched in the whole city. 52 Inch Caracul Coats at \$87.50. Hudson Seal made of carefully selected flat curli skins. They have the luxurious long rolling collar and cuffs and are finished with crocheted buttons and satin linings. 54 Inch Hudson Seal Coats at \$125. These are French dyed Hudson Seal Coats, especially long and attractive, being cut on the straight lines of the Paris mode. Long rolling shawl collar, deep cuffs, large crocheted buttons and satin lining. Lustrous Persian Lamb Coats at \$150. These are 36 inch Coats, made of selected high luster skins. The Coats are cut on straight lines and have long rolling shawl collars and deep cuffs. Fancy buttons and broadcated satin lining. Many Special Values in Fur Neckwear and Muffs. The Fur stock is at its best now, showing a broad variety of styles and values that cannot be easily equaled. Whatever your Fur need, it will readily and profitably be filled here. Second Floor, Fulton Street.