

The Engineer and The Two Routes

A tall, strong-limbed, clear-eyed man was Engineer Van Keuren, as I saw him standing before a handful of men in a room in the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Hoboken, N. J., one rainy afternoon not long ago, delivering an address. He was one of that powerful type of Americans who man the great locomotives of the fast trains. He had a fine, kindly face, resolute, fearless, thoroughly American in its character. He had a day off from his regular run on one of the big lines and had come down to Hoboken to make an address to the men of this railroad branch.

His topic was "The Two Routes," and he handled his subject in such a direct, personal way as to hold the close attention of the railroad men who were present and to give them a new thought on an old subject, placed before them in very plain, straightforward language.

He read to the audience in an inimitable way, interspersing remarks in trainee's vernacular which capably illuminated the subject. The ticket from which he read may or may not have been original, but it was decidedly to the point. This is the way it read:

not attempt any pyrotechnics, but used the simplest and most direct language.

All through his talk he consulted his list of show, the highest authority on the running of the two trains had to say about the accommodations at both terminals, the class of passengers ticketed for each line, and so on. When he was considering the "Broad Way" line, he quoted numerous paragraphs showing what sort of people patronized that road, calling attention to the fact that it was a line used by the rich as well as the poor, that it made no reference what a man was or how high he stood in the estimation of the public, if he was entitled to a berth in the sleeper for Perdition he got it.

Similar quotations were made from paragraphs descriptive of those who were entitled to transportation over the "Narrow Way" line. This plain-spoken, direct talk with his simple language and his elemental thoughts was, all unconsciously, an illustration of the power of clarity. You might search through a dozen volumes of the most famous of the most talented ministers in the great city just across the ferry-dotted river and you would find no address which presented a more understandable scheme of religion, and many, no doubt, which abounded in cob-

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
The Two Great Transcontinental Railway Lines.

The Great International "Broad Way to Destruction" road runs Lightning Express trains daily from Wild Oats depot at the foot of Time Enough Street to Perdition without change, as follows:

9 a. m., Swelled Head, Lying, and Swearing Express.
12 m., The Brace-up and Tonic Accommodation.
12 midnight, Gambling and Whisky Limited.

All our trains are popular and fast and our motto is to "Get there." The rules on this road are: Run Wild and Go-as-You-Please.
—The Devil,
General Manager.

The Great Standard Gauge "Narrow Way" road runs trains from Good Resolution Depot, at the foot of Decision street, for Heaven, every hour. All trains are equipped with safety appliances. Our time is slower than on the Great Broad Way but our equipment is Gilt-edged and we have no accidents.
—The Lord Jesus Christ,
General Manager.

The rules on this road are: Run by the Schedule, and in all cases of Doubt, take the Safe Course.

In place of a ranting, sensational, offensive address, such as might have been expected from the character of the words of the two tickets, the engineer's talk was quiet, temperate, impressive to the last degree. He was talking to men who understood the slang of the road as well as its peculiar nomenclature. He used the words which fitted the case. He did

webs and mist. He did not lay any claims to being a public speaker; he did not, indeed, claim that he had always been running on the "Narrow"; in point of fact, he confessed that he had held transportation love the "Broad" for a good many years and after he had changed routes, he felt as though he'd like to let others know about the better accommodations.

—W. S. H.

BEAD WORK REVIVED

Beautiful Bags and Purses a Season's Fad.

MODERN DESIGNS RIVAL THE OLD

The Fad Furnishes Occupation for Women Who Need Light Work and Money.

The beaded bags and purses which have been steadily gaining in favor during the last few years have attained the proportions of a fad. They are more beautiful and elaborate than ever before, and the best designers are puzzling their brains over mountings for them while manufacturers are turning out machine crocheted beaded articles by the thousand.

The best of the bags are hand made and the amount of work put into them renders even the simplest of them sufficiently expensive. The most elaborate patterns in combination with costly mountings represent appalling figures in their prices.

One famous firm which was perhaps the first in the country to start the renaissance of the beadwork has brought the art to a remarkable degree of perfection. Its bead crocheting is all done as piece work. That is, the workers do not work in a shop or factory, but each woman receives her beads and design and does her work at home. The workers have all been trained, and an outsider can rarely come in and take up the work with satisfactory results from the start.

"It has taken practically fifteen years to work up this industry," said the superintendent who has charge of the department. "There were no workers sufficiently skilled to make bead work a fine art and that was what we wanted it to be."

"Our great-grandmothers used to carry beaded bags, and it was the fashion for gentlemen to do bead work, but it was a crude sort of work. Samples of it float in here occasionally, now that the fad has revived."

"Women have kept them as family relics, you know, and bring them here to be remounted. Usually the silk on which the beads were crocheted is rotted so that one can hardly touch it without damaging it, but we apply it to firm silk, line it, mount it, and it will hold together."

"Here's a very old piece that was brought in yesterday."

He unfolded a tissue paper and showed a

large unmounted bead bag, on which crimson roses, bright bluebirds and purple lilies rioted over a dark blue background.

There was a suggestion of faded rose leaves and lavender about it, a flavor of antimacassars and old mahogany furniture and poke bonners and hoop skirts and wax flowers under glass cases.

"Just compare the two," said the superintendent.

He laid beside the old bag a new one over which tiny arbutus sprays in coral were scattered, and a new one of crystal and steel, while the superb silver mounting was inset with coral medallions.

There was no lavender about the new bag. It was intensely aggressively, exquisitely modern and up to date.

The red roses and blue birds and purple lilies grew stiffer than ever in rigid protest against the gay and alluring beauty. The old bag undoubtedly must have been full of nuts disapproval of a charm so foreign to its canons of fitness and propriety.

The superintendent wasn't a man of sentiment. He frankly pointed the finger of scorn at the specimen of the dead generation's taste.

"Pretty bad, isn't it?" he asked airily. "Look like a fright with any costume, but the old woman wants it mounted, for the sake of association."

Sentiment is a matter for women.

Fair hands are busy with bead work again, and the old days, and bead crocheting was much in evidence on hotel verandas last summer. The harvest of the summer's industry is at the shops now, being mounted for use.

Some of it is exceedingly pretty, but none of it up to the standard of the professional work. The superintendent had many specimens of the amateur work to show, some of them superbly mounted, but here again the fine sort of the artist rose to the surface.

"You see, they aren't glaringly hopeless, like the old bag," he said, fingering a purse of gray and pink and pearl disdainfully. "They are just—well, just common."

"There's no character, no finish, no fine art about them. In the first place, the amateurs can't get the right beads. They aren't in the market."

"We import all ours and choose them with infinite care and pains. They are smaller, finer in quality, more perfect and varied in color."

"Then we have designers who are genuine artists, working out designs that will be beautiful and permanently suited to such and such a material, and they choose the shape, the color, the scheme for mounting."

"All is in perfect harmony. The workers, through training and experience, are able to carry out the designer's ideas. They are artists, too, in their own provinces."

"Women do all the bead work, and the work varies with the woman. Individuality goes into every piece made. That is why machine crocheted bead work cannot be compared with that made by hand."

"A large percentage of our bead workers are ladies. I mean, they are women of refinement and good birth, who need pocket money and can make it in this way, without hard and distasteful work or unprofitable associations."

"They make fair wages and take a great pride in their work. The new fad is making life easier for many a poor and proud gentlewoman, and that is a class for whom it is usually very hard to find work."

The black bags which were first to find favor are still popular, and the steel bead bags which forged to the front last season are sold in great numbers; but, this winter, the dainty light bags of crystal and pearl and soft colors are the rage and are the superlatively correct accompaniment to the delicately tinted cloth gowns which are the latest word of fashion.

A Grand Dinner

Can be had on one of the Northern Pacific dining cars on either of the Pacific coast trains leaving Minneapolis at 10:10 a. m. or 11:15 p. m., at an expense of \$1.00. The breakfast and lunch are served a la carte, so that you can order what you want to eat, and pay only for what you order. The dining bags are crystal and pearl and soft colors are the rage and are the superlatively correct accompaniment to the delicately tinted cloth gowns which are the latest word of fashion.

Easy Choosing Here.

The selections are so very liberal, so thoroughly cosmopolitan, so new, so beautiful, so reasonable in price, that every one is easily pleased. And the store is so roomy, no crowding; the light so perfect that every satisfaction is given in every way. Suggestions to-day of

Popular Jewelry,
Gold Novelties,
Beaded Purses,
Opera Glasses,
Leather Goods,
Silver,
Marble Statuettes,
Gold Watches,
Diamonds,
Cut Glass,
Canes, etc.

Be the desire for one or one thousand dollars as the limit of purchase, we will be pleased to have you give us the visit of inspection.

Weld & Sons,

524 Nicollet Av.

WITT'S MEAT MARKET

411 Nicollet. Tel. MAIN, 1275-1287. TWIN CITY 86.

Headquarters for Poultry; large shipments of Fancy Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens from our country shippers.

Turkeys, fancy.....10c-11c-12c Geese, fancy.....10c-11c
Ducks, fancy.....10c-12c Chickens, spring.....10c-12c
Chickens, fowls.....9c-11c

Try some of our Little Pig Sausage with Oxford seasoning. See us make it in the window.

Silks

"Waterette" Black Taffeta—The newest and best thing of the season, strictly water-proof, beautiful high luster, will not spot, and guaranteed absolutely every way; three widths, 36 in., 26 in. and 22 in.; starting, yd. **\$1.10**

Dress Goods

Silk Aeolian—Fine sheer half silk fabric, the very choicest spring weave, 46 inches wide; just the choice shades; this very quality will be \$2.50 a yard later; this **\$1.50** time.....

Linoleum

12 feet wide 86c yard quality, must sell quick to make room; handsome tile and carpet patterns. The very finest goods money can buy. Friday..... **59c**

Oriental Rugs

Handsome gift Rugs, any price you wish to pay.
Kiz Kelims, small pieces for Pillow tops, Table Mats, Piano Stool Covers, etc.; fine quality; each..... **\$2.00 and \$1.00**

Hall and Stair Rugs, 10 to 18 ft. long, value to \$75.00
each..... **\$35.00 to \$25.00**

Khiva Rugs—A fine lot of about 25 Rugs, beautiful colors—
\$65.00, \$45.00, \$25.00
\$35.00 to

Draperies

Fine Hand Made Lace Curtains—Many 1, 1 1/2, 2 and 3 pair lots of high cost Battenberg, Arabian, Brussels, Nets, Irish Point, Tambour and Novelty Laces at under actual flat cost prices to close. In three lots.

To \$18 values To \$13.50 values To \$9 values
Pair **\$10** Pair **\$7.50** Pair **\$5.00**

Door Draperies—Velour, Moire—Hand Applique and Embroidered Novelties, New Bond Borders and other powerfully decorative Portieres.

To \$20 values To \$15 values To \$10 values
Pair **\$10** Pair **\$7.50** Pair **\$5**

THE NEW STORE

A Fairy Palace Sparkling with Christmas cheer. Keep in touch with this "different" store. It is worth your while.

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

Extra Special Slipper Sale

25,000 Pairs Xmas Slippers That Must Be Sold.

Men's 75c Slippers, tan, "all embroidery"..... **49c**
Men's \$2.00 and \$2.50 tan and black slippers..... **\$1.49**
Women's \$1.50 felt Romeo slippers..... **75c**
Misses' felt Romeos, tan, black and red..... **75c**
Boys' \$1.50 tan and wine slippers..... **79c**

Men's \$1.25 "I'm All" and kid slippers at..... **75c**
Men's \$1.50 kid slippers, tan and black, at..... **98c**
Women's \$2.00 felt Romeos, Red, Tan, Black and Blue..... **98c**
Children's felt Romeos, red and black..... **59c**
Women's felt slippers, 100 styles, worth to \$2.00 at..... **59c**

Overshoes and Felt Shoes at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Furs

50 Ladies' best quality Electric Seal Jackets, lined throughout with skins worned sat..... **\$22.50**
in; worth \$35.00.....

Yarns Yarns

Finest made Utopia and Fleischer's Shetland Floss and Wool, all colors, skein..... **10c**

Winter Caps

100 doz. Men's and Boys' Winter Caps, also an immense assortment Children's Toques and Tams, worth 98c..... **48c** choice.....

Flannel Waists

Ladies' fine French Flannel Waists; all colors, plain or trimmed worth to \$5, at..... **\$2.19**

Men's Underwear

Men's heavy double breasted Natural Wool and Merino and cotton fleeced shirts and drawers, worth..... **37c** to 89c.....

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' fine ribbed Natural Wool, plaited vests and French band pants, worth 75c..... **39c**

Hosiery

Ladies' imported full regular made fancy Hosiery, not a pair worth less than 25c, pair..... **15c**

Linens

Hemstitched Napkins, Damask Towels, Huckaback Towels, fancy knotted fringes, hemstitched and figured, for Christmas gifts. Values to 50c..... **25c**

Ladies' Neckwear

A special lot of black Liberty Silk Ruffs, with long plaited ends, value \$1.50, special, each..... **98c**

Ribbons

No. 100 Crepe de Chine Ribbons, best quality, new Christmas colors, splendid for mufflers, yd..... **49c**

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, with handsome embroidered initials, good value at 12c each, put up 6 in box, special, per box..... **50c**

Gloves

Ladies' and Children's Fine Wool Golf Gloves, a special lot culled from the 50c lines, pair..... **39c**

Flannels and Bedding

Silk Embroidered Waist Flannels—Best quality French Flannels, silk embroidered, in polka dots, coin spot and other designs; good line shades; correct color combinations; former prices \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. For Friday..... **59c** choice, yard.....

Blankets—Large 11-4 white cotton Blankets, soft and fleecy; made to sell at \$1 pair. Friday..... **69c** only.....

Wash Goods

French Challies—Beautiful new styles, our own special importation for the Christmas trade, strictly all wool, 30 in. wide and worth 50c yard the world over, for Friday..... **39c**

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Boys' Reefers with high storm collars, sizes 5 to 16, in black and gray melton and blue Chinchilla, regular \$4.50 quality. Special..... **\$2.69** Friday.....

Boys' strictly All-wool Sweaters; regular \$1.00 quality; Friday..... **69c**

Corsets, Undermuslins, Dressing Sacques, and Bath Robes

100 doz. Sacques, fine wool Eiderdown and Flannel, plain and fancy colors, all sizes and styles, worth to \$2.00. Choice..... **98c** and **69c**

LIKE THE ORIENTALS

French Women Aim to Please and to Marry.

DECIDED TALENT FOR BUSINESS

The Successful Artist in Paris Receives the Honors of a Princess.

Mrs. Henry Norman has declared that, of all European women, those of France more nearly resemble the oriental type, writes Mary H. Kroot. Reared in almost oriental seclusion, under surveillance from birth to marriage, and marriage itself "arranged" in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, with little regard for the prejudices or convictions of the woman in the case, this conclusion is not so far from the mark as might at first appear.

The chief aim of a French woman of the higher classes is to please, and to accomplish this all that can enhance personal attractiveness and grace of manner is brought into play; coquetry is in the blood, and even those who engage successfully in serious intellectual work are apparently as well versed in the ability to charm as those who seem to think of and live for nothing else.

While French women understand in all its perfection the art of dress, few are really beautiful, although occasionally, even among the most famous, rare types of loveliness are to be found. This is especially true of the women of Brittany.

Whatever may be her faults, indifference to her children cannot be charged to the French mother. She goes to the other extreme and is indulgent and doting to the last degree.

With the doting love for children characteristic of the French as a nation, although there is always more or less difficulty in making desirable matches for their daughters—they are rarely ever welcome from the point of view of the mother—there is a country with a nurse—the daughter usually remains under the mother's personal supervision; she sleeps in the same or an adjoining room, receiving her first instructions at home, sitting at the table with the family and appearing in the drawing-room upon her mother's reception days.

Unlike the English girl of the same class who is relegated to the nursery, who rarely

ever appears at dinner, or in the drawing-room with her elders, the French girl has acquired her knowledge of society in childhood, and with an ease and unconsciousness which her English sister seldom possesses. In many families, although her lessons are given under her mother's guidance, she is carefully instructed by governesses and masters, music and dancing being obligatory—as necessary as a knowledge of reading and writing, since they fit her essentially for the place she is to occupy in society.

When girls are sent from home the schools selected are those under the control of the church, managed by nuns, and lessons are given under their supervision. Many convents pride themselves upon their exclusiveness, receiving only girls of the higher classes, carefully excluding the daughters of the bourgeoisie—the wealth trading and manufacturing classes—and their altitudes include nearly every name of the old noblesse of France.

In these institutions, as in the home training, while a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of the various sciences, French and English, is requisite, yet here, too, the chief aim is to make the pupil accomplished rather than learned; a belle rather than a scholar.

There are excellent public schools which have increased in number and efficiency under the republic, and which are attended by both sexes, there being some difference in the course of study in the lower grades, but none in the higher.

Where discrimination occurs, it is in the matter of manual training principally—girls are instructed in the use of tools—France not having yet advanced to the equality which prevails throughout the schools of Scandinavia.

The people of the wealthier classes, as in England, do not patronize the government schools in anything approaching the patronage of the public schools in the United States. It is a matter of pride with the well-to-do Frenchman to pay for the tuition of his children—of his daughter especially—and he is unwilling to place her where he fears she may come in contact with the children of vulgar people. Furthermore, he still looks upon state instruction as a species of charity—an estimate that eventually will change.

As in other European countries, a young girl's confirmation is the most important event in her life. It is preceded by careful instruction by the parish cure, and by special acts of penance; she must go to her first communion with a clear conscience. When the day arrives she is dressed in white, half hidden in a voluminous veil, and forms one of the long procession that files toward the chancel and kneels to receive the apostolic benediction.

This important event is followed by visits

of congratulation, gifts and fetes, in which the young communicant is the personage of importance; she has crossed the boundary line between childhood and girlhood, and the ceremony is second in importance only to that great event which has been kept steadily in view through infancy, through childhood and during her school days—her marriage.

The French woman, unless she should belong to a family holding very advanced ideas—and these are steadily multiplying, even in the provinces—remains a minor all her life. If she depends upon her earnings, or engages in any permissible business her earnings can be claimed by her father, and she is allowed just what he sees fit to grant her. After marriage she still remains a minor, unless this should be stipulated in the ante-nuptial contract. The latter has been legalized under the republic, and by its provisions the wife retains her independence, transacting business, managing her own property, but never acquiring, even then, a right to the custody of her own children, which are still supposed to belong to the father exclusively.

The women of France have no political privileges of any sort. The Sale law which excluded women from succeeding to the throne, has influenced all politics, and it is a field in which the women of the nation have not interested themselves, except as it has afforded them a subject for discussion in the salon or motifs of intrigue in the court. Those who, like Mme. De Stael, knew enough of statecraft to merit banishment, have been very few, and in this respect they have been in marked contrast with the women of the higher classes in Great Britain, who are expected to be thoroughly conversant with public affairs.

In every French household the supplies are regularly purchased each day, even to the sugar and coffee. Nothing is wasted and nothing left over; even the bones of joint and chop are broken up and placed to simmer in the pot au feu—the stock for innumerable soups. The water in which the cauliflower and other strong flavored vegetables are stewed is saved in the same manner, and such a menu may be prepared in the closest kitchen, over a handful of charcoal as would hardly be undertaken in a large American kitchen crowded with new inventions of every description.

Almost all French women are natural cooks, and cookery is a part of every girl's education—except among the very highest classes. Even these, reduced to poverty, have exhibited surprising aptitude in what might be called the national vocation. In the country, the peasant child, who must work as soon as she can walk, begins by caring for the poultry or herding cattle in the fields; then she secures a place in the village, progressing from dishwashing and preparing vegetables to cook's assistant, and finally, be-

coming very proficient, able to undertake the most difficult and complicated dishes.

Aside from supervising their households, French women of the middle and upper lower class have a decided talent for business. As in England, many of them manage—and manage admirably—hotels and large pensions. Women in competent bookkeepers in such establishments, and they are employed in the same capacity in many of the large shops.

Stenography and typewriting have not been mastered by French girls so generally as by American and English girls, but the demand for their services in this capacity is increasing. Hundreds are employed as saleswomen in the shops and occasionally as telegraphers.

Nursing, heretofore, has been almost wholly monopolized by the religious sisterhoods, of whose work it was considered a legitimate commendation itself to intelligent young women with the approval of the more liberal of the French medical profession.

In France, as in other countries, there are thousands of women teachers—most of the instructors in the private schools for girls being women, while the extension of the government schools has given employment to hundreds in the girls' department of grammar, high and normal schools, where the teachers must now be trained for their work.

Strangely enough, for many years women have enjoyed special opportunities for studying medicine, the sciences and arts, in Paris, very few, and long before such recognition was accorded them in London.

The legal profession was the last to yield, and within the present year Mme. Petit was admitted to the bar and is now practicing in Paris. On the occasion of her admission she was highly complimented for her attainments by the judges before whom she appeared.

Journalism has also proved a field in which clever French women have distinguished themselves. No editor in France wields a wider influence than Mme. Adam of the Nouvelle Revue.

The successful woman artist in France, in Paris especially, enjoys the most distinguished privileges and honors. She is a laudatory herself, living like a princess in sumptuous apartments where she receives the dignitaries of the government like a sovereign holding a levee.

It is doubtful if any woman of the stage—even the great Sarah Siddons—has ever proved such a distinctive social and artistic force as is Sarah Bernhardt to-day in Paris. Past 50, she is the idol of the multitudes, still young, still charming, and exercising that wonderful magnetism which has proved irresistible.

To George Sand was accorded by common consent the right to don male attire—and eccentricity of genius that no one presumed to question.

Honorific distinction has also been liberally granted, the cross of the Legion of Honor having been bestowed upon Mme. Doda for military service, upon Rosa Bonheur for artistic achievement, and upon Mme. Bagelot for her great charitable work.

FASHIONS IN GEMS

Sapphires Are a Favorite and Turquoises Continue Popular.

Sapphires hold their own in popular favor and are always refined. They look their best, as do turquoises, when set with diamonds. Turquoises are usually sold at the buyer's risk, as no one can guarantee that their color will not change to a greenish tone. Anyone prizing these dainty blue stones should avoid wearing them when in delicate health and when traveling on salt water. Diamonds, however, continue in the lead in popularity.

In colored stones the ruby takes first rank, particularly the pigeon-blood variety. Emeralds come next in value, but a perfect stone is a rarity, and when one of a dark green, velvety hue is found it commands a large price.

Judging by the number of opals that are now being worn, the superstition concerning this "stone is dying out."

Amethysts enriched by pearls appear in brooches large and small, and also belt buckles, for amethysts are favorites for the moment. An effective way of using this gem with its varying tints of purple was shown recently in a long neck chain. It was composed of slender links of bright gold, separated by amethysts in alternate circle and lozenge form and framed in a wreath of rose gold. The combination of tints was strikingly pretty.

Tour of All Mexico.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will start from Minneapolis and St. Paul Monday, January 27, 1902, a standard high-class drawing-room sleeping car for an extended tour of Mexico.

This car will be attached to a vestibuled train leaving Chicago 7 a. m. and will be immediately attached and will reach Chicago on return trip Wednesday, 3 p. m. March 5—St. Paul—Minneapolis following morning—making 87 days.

Rates for entire trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis \$385. This includes every possible expense—sleeping cars, meals, hotel expenses, guides, carriages, street cars, etc.

The tour is one of a lifetime and the best ever arranged for Mexico.

The train and party will be under the personal direction of Mr. Beau Campbell, General Manager American Tourist Association.

Write to J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, C. M. & St. P. Co., St. Paul, for detailed itinerary, maps, pamphlets, and complete information.



Dainty House Waist.

New Chinese Coat.

A dainty house bodice of pale yellow silk, figured with subdued pattern, white, is shown by the sixth photograph. It follows the usual shirt-waist lines with its gathered front, plain back and simple sleeves. A white kid belt bridges the waist, is like that of cloth. The trimmings are narrow bias folds of white corduroy, stitched bands of the satin, and raised ornaments in black and white embroidery.

The V of the cut-out neck is deeper at the front than at the back, the openings being filled in by a yoke of the white corduroy, finished with a turnover collar outlined with narrow black velvet. A charming detail is the way the right front of the cloak laps slightly over the left bust, where the fastening is concealed under the trimming.

—Nina Fitch.

Established 1882.

The Plymouth

The 12 leading outfitting stores of Minneapolis are under One Roof—One Rent—One Management.

The Plymouth represents the minimum of expense in storekeeping and the maximum in comfort.

Shoes

Make the most useful and appropriate of all CHRISTMAS GIFTS Especially when purchased at the PLYMOUTH SHOE SALESROOM.

Because if they do not fit or are unsatisfactory to the recipient for any reason, they can be exchanged or money will be refunded just as promptly after Christmas as before. Thus you take no chances.

Our EMPEROR, for Men, and EMPRESS for Women, are the best of all \$3.50 shoes; 27 styles to select from in each line and sure to make acceptable Holiday Gifts, only \$3.50.

Men's or Women's heavy street shoes in calf or heavy kid, are stylish, good wearing shoes and the price now is only \$3.00.

Boys' Moose hide Moccasins, \$1.00.

Men's Opera or Brighton House slippers, tan or black, hand-turn soles. Special, \$1.50.

Women's black felt Nullifiers fur-trimmed and fine hand-turn sole; special, \$1.00.

Children's and Misses' felt slippers for only 75c.

The Plymouth Clothing House, Sixth and Nicollet