

mistake is in not coming out for all the people and absolute socialism. Come out, Bryan.

"There is no such thing as a personal God. God is universal, and I know him well and am not afraid of him."

"I have pity for the pardoning board. They don't stop to consider their wives or to think of the man that knows how to love and appreciate friends in truth."

"The body was taken to the Ramsey county morgue and afterwards, on instructions from Chief of Police O'Connor, to the undertaking rooms of O'Halloran & Murphy. It will probably be sent to Dallas, Texas, where members of the Younger family now live."

His Mind Affected. The general opinion that Jim was mentally deranged, as indicated by his incoherent remarks, was at once advanced by his brother, Cole Younger.

Cole has been recently ill at St. Paul, although his condition is not considered serious. When word of the suicide was brought to his bedside yesterday the elder brother exclaimed, "He wasn't ill, I know it. Did he leave any letters?"

Cole was relieved when the letter already mentioned was repeated to him. As to the comments therein upon Governor Van Sant and Warden Wolf, Cole said: "They show that Jim was not in his right mind. I know that Warden Wolf did as much for us as any man could do for his own brothers, and Governor Van Sant has always been friendly to us both. If it had not been for Warden Wolf we would have been in prison yet."

When asked whether he knew the meaning of the letters "A. U. G." Cole started, but replied composedly, "I haven't the least idea. The three letters, friends of the brothers say, are either the initials of a woman or a reference to some old-time secret of the gang."

"Burn me up," said Cole, was Jim's request to be cremated. "He often told me," added Cole, "that he wanted his body to be disposed of that way."

After Jim's release he was employed in St. Paul by a number of different employers. The unique suggestions of this employment attracted too much public curiosity, and Jim obtained a clerkship at Schoch's grocery store, Seventh and St. Peter streets. He lived for a while at Miss Mueller's home. But when gossip of their intended marriage became general, Younger left the home. Miss Mueller is now away six months ago. She is now in Boise City, Idaho.

Subsequently Jim was engaged at Elin's cigar store in Washington avenue S. city. Several weeks ago Younger resigned his place and returned to St. Paul.

No Work at Present. He has had no situation since, but he would have found no difficulty in securing work once more. Indeed, his industry, his steady habits and his genuine dislike of notoriety were recognized by every one that knew him.

His health, however, has never been good since he was "shot to pieces" during the Northfield raid that resulted in the capture of the Youngers twenty-six years ago. Jim received then a severe wound in the mouth, from which he suffered more or less thereafter. Within a few months he had been confined to his bed, and he had a bullet taken from his back several weeks ago. The wound in his mouth, it is said, may have affected his brain.

The prospects for a full pardon have not been discouraging, although the state board of pardons has held that the Youngers should be satisfied to remain longer than one year on parole, as soon as they were pardoned Jim would have been enabled to contract the marriage he looked forward to.

Jim Younger was born in Missouri fifty-six years ago. He joined Quantrell's notorious band of guerrillas in revenge, it is said, for outrages committed by more loyal guerrillas on the other side. Passing his youth amid such associations, Jim, like his brothers, had a hard and a confused dispiritedly the sedate, honest principles of his really respectable ancestors with the law-defying tenets of the half savages, half robbers that looked up to the Youngers as models of courage and perfect marksmanship. Hence Jim, who had "attended" many murders, would never enter a theater.

After the war the Youngers, outlawed in fact if not in name, by their excesses with Quantrell, joined the Jesse James gang and became joint inventors of the shameful art of "holding up" a railway train. For ten years the gang robbed trains through the middle west, and held up banks or state fairs when trains were not convenient. In time the gang committed numerous murders, although robbery and not murder was always the prime object.

What murders could be charged to the Youngers personally is a matter of dispute. The Northfield Raid. Sept. 7, 1876, the gang, attempting to make its first raid into Minnesota, attacked the First National bank at Northfield, Rice county. The attack failed, although Cashier Heywood was killed, probably by one of the James boys. But the citizens of the town killed several of the bandits and forced the others to retreat. Four days later the gang was brought to bay near Blue Earth, Minn., and Jesse James broke through the line of assassins and escaped. Cole and Jim Younger could also have gained their liberty, but they refused to forsake their wounded brother.

The Youngers pleaded guilty of murder and thus obtained a sentence of life imprisonment. Bob Younger died at Stillwater in 1885. From that time many attempts were made to secure the pardon of the surviving brothers, their special champion being United States Senator Elkins, whose life they saved when he was captured by Quantrell.

man, apparently an elderly farmer, whose voice was impeded as if by defective teeth. The inquirer was interested in the splendid possibilities promised by the socialist. After gaining much information, the inquirer returned to the country, asked to give his name, admitted reluctantly that he had known a life almost as strenuous as that of the bold newsways on the corner. "I'm Jim Younger, a brother of Cole Younger. You may have heard of him. We used to be in business with Jesse and Frank James."

Mr. Grothen was, therefore, gratified to meet his former pupil about 7 o'clock Saturday night at Seventh and Cedar streets, St. Paul. Jim was in the commonly good spirits. After a few moments' conversation he passed a half dollar to Mr. Grothen as a contribution for the socialist cause, shook hands and said, smilingly, "Well, good-bye, Adolph. I shan't see you again."

"I thought," said the lecturer to-day, "that he had got his pardon at last. And—and I suppose he has."

COLE YOUNGER'S ROMANCE. Daughter of Wealthy Missourian May Marry Him if He is Pardoned. Special to The Journal.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.—The tragic death of Jim Younger aroused much feeling among his old associates here and at Independence, Mo., to which place Younger had always hoped to be permitted to return, to end his life among the people who knew and sympathized with him when he fought for the confederacy. Especially was the news of interest to one Kansas City woman who was Cole Younger's sweetheart when he was in the army. She is the daughter of a wealthy man in this section. It is told in a history of the Youngers written by Mrs. Corn McNeill Deming, an ex-Kansas City resident, that she and her husband helped him to escape more than once by warning the bandits of the approach of officers. Said Mrs. Deming recently: "For her sake and for his, I will not reveal her name. Since Cole Younger has been paroled, however, I know that it has been their purpose to marry. She has always remained true to him and has been instrumental in the movements to secure the pardon of her sweetheart."

There seems to be a general feeling among the old acquaintances of the Youngers in Missouri that Jim Younger's death will result in securing a complete pardon for Cole.

UNDOUBTEDLY INSANE. Warden Wolf Sees Much to Substantiate This Theory. At Stillwater to-day Warden Wolf of the state's prison said: "Everything indicates to me that Jim was insane. He has been acting queer for some time. The bullet he carried in his head caused him to become worse."

"He had had a hard time in keeping his position. At his place in St. Paul his employer told him to go to the basement and get a box. Jim got angry and would not go. He was later discharged."

Mr. Wolf saw Jim in St. Paul a few days ago and waited for him to come up, but he refused to see him and would not speak. The letter Jim left, says the warden, indicates that he was crazy. The way he talked of socialism, he says, also indicated insanity.

The story that Jim was in love with the daughter of a deputy warden is a fable, says the warden; he was in love with a young lady in St. Paul.

State Agent Whittier has been instructed to take charge of the body.

THE SECURITIES CO. Work Being Done by the Allied Roads to Strengthen Their Present Position.

Possibilities Offered for Short Routes and Economical Handling of Goods. Special to The Journal.

New York, Oct. 20.—The formation of the Northern Securities company has not yet resulted in any serious effort to link the component parts of the system to the east and west, but the possibilities afforded for short routes and the economical handling of through freight. There is very much to be done in this line, and it is said it will all be accomplished. The full completion of the system, however, must wait upon the establishment of the legal status of the company as well as upon the individual efforts of the companies to meet their own needs. The most perfect physical shape possible. Of individual preparation much already has been done and a good deal is under way.

The Great Northern is putting most of its effort into securing a strong foothold along the British Columbia border before it comes into active competition with the Canadian Pacific people. The continuation of the Grand Forks route eastward and northward covers frontier territory and is being carried well into the rich valley of the Rockies and the coast of the Pacific. The line is being completed by rail and lake to the head of Kootenay in the middle of the Rossland mining lands and also into the coal lands at Morrissey, near Fernie. Half of the Great Northern's coal company is owned by Mr. Hill. The Great Northern owns the Great Falls & Canada to the border, the Canadian Pacific owning the northern extension. It is stated that the "Princeton" extension will be pushed through to the coast at Vancouver in the near future, or at least to a junction with the Canadian Pacific for a short route to Vancouver. The line will be a link along a cut off between Kalkspell and Jocko, Mont., via Flathead lake. The link will join the Northern Pacific and Great Northern running through a grazing country.

The Northern Pacific has an important extension under way up the Pacific coast from Houliok to Neah Bay near Cape Flattery. People who know the country say this line will move the northern road's feasible port nearer by two days to the orient. Neah Bay is the most westerly American port on the coast line, but a great deal of construction work must be done before this port can compete with Vancouver, Tacoma and Seattle for oriental trade.

An important extension of the Northern Pacific is being run through North Dakota to the Missouri river at Hancock. When the time is ripe to complete the system this road will probably follow the river to a junction with the Great Northern at or near Trenton and will be made the main line for Great Northern business to Chicago and east. A cut off is being built between Edgeley and Steele. In North Dakota, which is of local importance only.

J. FINERTY SPEAKS. First Convention of the United Irish League Meets in Boston.

The Necessity of the Irish People's Owning Their Own Land Is Shown.

Boston, Oct. 20.—A notable gathering of leaders of international reputation made remarkable the opening of the first convention of the United Irish League in this city to-day. E. R. Fitzgibbon, Michael Davitt and John Dillon, M. P., envoys from Ireland, Edward Blake, Irish M. P., United States Senator Smith of New Jersey, Patrick Egan, former United States minister to Ireland, and Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, were among the delegates.

The convention was opened at 11:45 by National President John Finerty. President Finerty in opening said that he had again assembled in the dual capacity of American citizens and allies of their Irish kindred to lift up their voices in behalf of the right of Ireland's tillers of the soil to own the land they cultivate. Now 60,000 Irish husbandmen are farmer proprietors and they are so because of the labors and sacrifices of "Farrall and Davitt, O'Brien and Dillon, Biggar and Redmond, who followed in the track of the pioneers for Irish liberty."

To-day there are other Irish patriots, the Younger brothers and other Irish delegates to the convention, wearing the convict's clothes and performing hard labors in Irish jails, because they have dared to tell the English and their agents that usurpation, confiscation and the breach of treaties, which even savage virtue would have respected, but which English greed and jealousy systematically violated.

The Anglo-Norman Feudal system had been paramount in Ireland until Parnell, supported by the land league of which the Younger brothers were the chief agents, made a breach in its brazen shield. English rule stands self-condemned by the official reports of its own servants, which show that Ireland has to-day a smaller population than she had in 1801, and that within the last sixty years 1,250,000 of her people starved to death; more than 2,000,000 were evicted from their holdings and 4,000,000 were sought refuge from British tyranny in this and other free countries. A government weather native or foreign, that could and can find no remedy for this wholesale destruction of her people, has no right to exist. It has sinned against the beneficence of God and the inherent rights of mankind.

The best remedy is held by alien and absentee landlords. The worst are occupied by the tillers of the soil. The landlords are offered a settlement tantamount to forty years' rental for the lands they hold, and in return they are to be evicted or the process of confiscation. These lands belong by hereditary right to the Irish people, but the Irish people do not ask for a return of the lands, but for a condemnation and purchase by loan on terms of easy payment. When instead of 60,000, 600,000 heads of Irish tenant families become proprietors, a tourniquet will have been applied to the bleeding arteries of Ireland.

The meeting to-day said President Finerty was to express the sentiments of the American Irish people and to welcome Ireland's chief and his fellow delegates. A year has not yet elapsed since the United Irish League of America was temporarily organized. In spite of some opposition in some quarters and unmanly apathy in others, it has increased and multiplied throughout the American continent, and has furnished the American Irish people with a respectable amount of sinews of war to carry on in a many manner the noble struggle for land and liberty.

In conclusion he welcomed John Redmond and the other delegates to America. Following Finerty's address, Acting Mayor Doyle welcomed the convention to the city.

Cockran was chosen temporary chairman. Addressing the convention Mr. Cockran said that an appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotic, but that when the truth of the Irish question is made apparent to the world, an adjustment of the difficulty would be possible.

The committee on credentials reported 582 delegates present, including 127 delegates from the United States, twenty-one from the District of Columbia and Canada.

The convention then organized with John F. Finerty of Chicago as permanent chairman. Committees were appointed with the following chairmen: Rules—General O'Brien, New York. By-laws—M. P. Curran, Massachusetts. Platform and Resolutions—M. J. Ryan, Philadelphia. Ways and Means—United States Senator Smith, New York. Permanent Organization—Patrick Ford, New York.

THE MERRILL DIAMONDS. Were Playthings for Children Until Restored to Owner. Special to The Journal.

Duluth, Oct. 20.—The \$10,000 collection of diamonds and pearls belonging to Mrs. T. D. Merrill that she left on a table in a bank lobby early last week, was picked up by a Swedish farmer of Minnong, near Superior. He has now been identified and for two or three days his children were playing with the pretty baubles. In a Duluth paper he saw something about them, read the reward offered and hustled to Merrill's house with them all.

DOWN A CLOTHES CHUTE. T. T. Homme, a Patient at the Fergus Falls Hospital, Killed by a Fall. Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Oct. 20.—A patient named Thor T. Homme committed suicide at the Fergus Falls hospital Sunday by plunging down a clothes chute. He fell a distance of twenty-five feet and crushed his skull. He was a young man and came from Fisher. It is thought he made the plunge without realizing it meant death.

BENSON OF WILLMAR. His Brother-in-Law Goes to Tacoma to Defend Him. Special to The Journal.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 20.—J. H. Strong of Atwater, Minn., has arrived in the city to arrange for the defense of his brother-in-law, Ed Benson, against the charge of forgery. Benson is now being held in Tacoma, was brought from Willmar, Minn., by Sheriff Hartman, and is in the county jail. He is accused of having passed on C. H. Flinn's note for \$500 intended for another Ed Benson.

HILLS ON HEREDITY. New York, Oct. 20.—"The Laws of Heredity" was the subject of the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Revell Dwight Hillis, in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, last night. He made an emphatic protest against the indifference with which young men and women make their marriage vows to-day. This failure to heed to the laws of heredity, he said, is the cause of the deterioration of family life in America.

MINE WORKERS ARE IN SESSION. Continued from First Page.

another, but they will be satisfactorily adjusted. Most of the grievances will be placed before the commission.

When the afternoon session was called to order the district secretaries reported that there were 682 delegates present who have the power to cast 867 votes.

The election of officers was next in order. Without any speech-making Mr. Mitchell was elected permanent president and Mr. Wilson permanent secretary. President Mitchell was not present when the election was held, but his name appeared on the platform. His reception was extremely cordial. The delegates rose and cheered him for several minutes.

The convention decided to admit newspaper correspondents on executive session. It was moved immediately after Mr. Mitchell ended his speech that the resolutions in his speech to declare off the matter of the anthracite coal strike be met with the expected opposition of the engineers, who said they did not oppose President Mitchell's recommendations, but wanted careful consideration.

President Mitchell's speech was concluded at 2:35. His statements favoring acceptance of the arbitration did not elicit great applause, but later his words, "I urge acceptance of the arbitration," were declared off, with the provision that all men return to their former positions," drew great applause.

No Secret Session Yet. At 3:30 a motion was made to go into executive session. This was followed by a motion to reconsider the motion for another lively debate and strong sentiments favoring the newspaper men developed. The motion to reconsider was lost at 4:00 o'clock.

MR. MITCHELL'S SPEECH. The President of the Union Advocates Calling Off the Strike. Wilkesbarre, Oct. 20.—President Mitchell's address at the afternoon session was as follows: "Gentlemen: In opening this convention for the transaction of business, I take pleasure in extending warm greeting and welcome to the accredited representatives of the 120,000 men and boys whose heroic struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment has won the admiration of the whole civilized world. Language is inadequate to express the sense of pride and honor which you represent. Your noble defense of the principles of unionism endears you to every man and every woman in our land who works for a living wage. The history of the struggle of toilers shall be written, its pages will record no event more important, no principle more ably defended, no battle more bravely fought than that which is before us to-day. I earnestly hope it is now about to be happily ended."

Not Necessary to Review the Strike. "It is not my purpose to review the progress of the strike, or even to enumerate the events which have now passed in the past year. I am content to let the hearts of our people and the memories of the sufferings and hardships which have been and are being endured. For five long months the eyes of the nation have been centered upon the anthracite coal strike and it is a pleasure to say that the great heart of the American people throbbled in sympathy with you."

"It is of course a source of deep regret that the submission of the issue of our great cities should be the most acute sufferers by reason of this contest between ourselves and our employers. But strange as it may appear hundreds of thousands of our people are suffering from lack of fuel sent words of commendation and encouragement to us and in many instances declared that they would endure any privation in order that the miners and their families might secure a sufficient wage to enable them to enjoy a little happiness and sunshine instead of the gloom and sadness which has been their lot for many years. I am glad to say that we owe our fellow workers in this and other lands, the debt of gratitude we owe a generous public and a friendly press who have supported and sustained us during the progress of the strike can never be adequately repaid."

"For our opponents we entertain no feeling of malice. While they have maligning our characters, impugned our motives and sought to bring about a strike which we should scorn to use, yet on this day when we have secured an avenue of redress, on this day when the realization of our hopes and aims no longer seems a distant prospect, we are glad to see the brighter and happier future seems assured, we should hold out to them the hand of friendship and ask them to join us in providing for the peace and tranquility in the coal fields."

Right of Capital to Organize Not Denied. "The day is past when great organizations of capital can maintain the false position that their employees shall be denied the right to organize into compact bodies and speak through the organization of their own choice. We recognize the right of capital to consolidate, to federate and to speak and act through its organization, but in according these rights and privileges to capital we do not intend to take away the same privileges for those who toil. Between the combination of capital on the one hand and the organization of labor on the other, there must be no unfairness of conditions; each is a factor in the economic development of our civilization, and the application in business judgment and plain common sense by each would equalize the interests of labor and capital are by any means identical, they are nevertheless reciprocal; each is dependent upon the other and the one cannot prosper without the other. Abraham Lincoln truly said that 'Capital is the fruit of labor and could not be produced without the aid of labor, therefore, deserves the first consideration.' That this fundamental principle will be recognized by the tribunal selected by the President of the United States I have no reason to doubt."

Need of a Third Party to Arbitrate. "The grave question which you have been called upon to consider to-day demands a more careful and thoughtful consideration. Personally I should have preferred an adjustment of the difficulties existing in the anthracite field by conference with the anthracite mine owners and without the intervention of agencies not directly involved, but I recognize the fact that relations between ourselves and the operators have become so strained so to speak, that a third party is necessary. It is possible, if the consequences of this strike affected only the interests of the operators and mine workers, there would be less reason for the intervention of a third party; but the fact that a coal famine was upon the people of eastern and seaboard states and threatened to become a national calamity, justifies the action of the chief executive of our nation in his earnest effort to bring about an early resumption of mining."

"The proposition submitted for your consideration may have objectionable features and it is not my duty to meet with the unanimous approval of our people, but it is immeasurably better as now presented than when originally offered by the representatives of the coal operators. It is my conviction that the prompt acceptance of this proposal will secure to the anthracite mine workers and those dependent upon them a greater measure of justice than they could attain by continuing the conflict; I believe that the prompt acceptance of this proposition will secure to the mine workers a greater

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100 PIANOS ON PAYMENTS OF \$5.00 CASH AND 50c A WEEK. AND 100 NEW PIANOS AT \$10 CASH AND \$1.50 A WEEK.

Created astonishment, and people asked if we really intended to cut loose from the traditional \$10 or \$15 a month and place before the public

200 PIANOS AT FROM 50c TO \$1.50 A WEEK. On Friday, the first day, we were kept more than busy, and closed the day with the feeling that we had reached high water mark.

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degree of justice than they have enjoyed in the past. Mr. Mitchell's Earnest Advice. "The pride of our country await with anxious expectancy the result of your action to-day; the eyes of the nation are centered upon you and friends and foes alike are watching the submission of issues involved in this strike to the tribunal nominated by the president of the United States."

MORGAN ALL RIGHT. President Mitchell Says He Is Friendly to Organized Labor. Wilkesbarre, Oct. 20.—President Mitchell was asked what he knew of the report called by the Manchester Guardian from New York that J. Pierpont Morgan was forced to intervene in the coal strike, and in reply he said: "To my personal knowledge, Mr. Morgan has been trying to settle the coal strike ever since he came back two months ago. Had everyone been as fair as Mr. Morgan the strike would have been settled a long time ago. I know nothing about Mr. Morgan's financial interests compelling him to seek a settlement of the strike, but I am informed that he has keenly felt his responsibility to the public in connection with the fuel famine, and has done his best to bring about a settlement. Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, were working for a settlement when President Roosevelt was made Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morgan could not be forced to do something which he has been trying to achieve for several weeks."

GOV. CUMMINS HERE. He Makes a Few Timely Remarks Upon the Subject of Monopoly.

He Has Come to Speak for Van Sant for Whom He Professes a Liking. "No man is compelled in this country to commit the crime of creating a monopoly in the sale or manufacture of any article. If he commits that crime he does it of his own free will and cannot justly complain if the people in defending their right to the benefits of competition destroy his creation and deprive him of the spoils he hopes to obtain that way."

COMMONS IS STORMY. The Irish Members Going to Have Talk or Trouble. London, Oct. 20.—The parliamentary barometer indicates a continuation of stormy weather in the house of commons. The nationalist members of parliament are determined that the autumn session shall not be entirely devoted to consideration of the education bill. Several questions will be put to the government in the house of commons to-day with reference to the position in the house of commons to-day with reference to the position of affairs in Ireland, and Premier Balfour will be urged to give a day for the discussion of the prosecutions under the crimes act. The nationalists are in fighting trim and they will move an adjournment if they cannot get a definite promise of a day for the consideration of the condition of Ireland.

STATESMERCHANT CASE. Special Commissioner Ingersoll Will Begin the Taking of Testimony on Oct. 29. Frederick G. Ingersoll, the special commissioner appointed to take evidence in the anti-merger cases, has given notice that he will begin taking testimony in the case brought by the state of Minnesota Oct. 29. Much of the testimony being taken in the government case will be used in Minnesota's case, without the necessity of re-examining the witnesses.

BIG FOUR FLYER WRECKED. It Runs Into an Open Switch—Several People Hurt. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Big Four flyer, known as the Twentieth Century express, ran into an open switch fourteen miles east of this morning, and the entire train went off the track except the last two cars. A special train was made up and physicians were hurried to the scene. Later reports show that Engineer Ryder of Cleveland had his left leg broken and his right arm injured. The others injured this far reported are Conductor Jerry Lahiff, Cleveland, slightly bruised; Baggage-master Jerry Hayes, Cleveland, head cut; Mr. Mary Myers, Wellington, Ohio, slightly cut. All the cars left the track but the two rear ones.

MARQUESE DE MORES OUT FOR VENGEANCE. Paris, Oct. 20.—An extraordinary request has been made of President Loubet by Marquis de Mores. Her request is that the president of the republic should order the Marquis de Mores to be released from prison. She wishes El Kher saved in order that he may be used as a witness against other assassins. The Marquis de Mores is a French nobleman who was arrested by the police in London in 1898. He is charged with the murder of the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield.

ONE DEAD AND ONE DYING. Two Section Men of the Great Northern Road Struck by an Engine. Special to The Journal.

Italians Want to Fight. Rome, Oct. 20.—Many Italians are volunteering in support of the Macedonian cause, and they have appealed to General Rivotti Garibaldi to assume their leadership. The general, however, thinks the time is not yet ripe. He expects that some of our lines house some 600 men in Albania and other Turkish provinces. In which event, he says, he will not hesitate to lead Italian volunteers.

Don't Pass These. They will do you good. You can save money by coming to our store for your shoe needs. Have you been supplied yet with those Oriental Slippers that we are selling for men, women and children, at 19c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25, 5.50, 5.75, 6.00, 6.25, 6.50, 6.75, 7.00, 7.25, 7.50, 7.75, 8.00, 8.25, 8.50, 8.75, 9.00, 9.25, 9.50, 9.75, 10.00, 10.25, 10.50, 10.75, 11.00, 11.25, 11.50, 11.75, 12.00, 12.25, 12.50, 12.75, 13.00, 13.25, 13.50, 13.75, 14.00, 14.25, 14.50, 14.75, 15.00, 15.25, 15.50, 15.75, 16.00, 16.25, 16.50, 16.75, 17.00, 17.25, 17.50, 17.75, 18.00, 18.25, 18.50, 18.75, 19.00, 19.25, 19.50, 19.75, 20.00, 20.25, 20.50, 20.75, 21.00, 21.25, 21.50, 21.75, 22.00, 22.25, 22.50, 22.75, 23.00, 23.25, 23.50, 23.75, 24.00, 24.25, 24.50, 24.75, 25.00, 25.25, 25.50, 25.75, 26.00, 26.25, 26.50, 26.75, 27.00, 27.25, 27.50, 27.75, 28.00, 28.25, 28.50, 28.75, 29.00, 29.25, 29.50, 29.75, 30.00, 30.25, 30.50, 30.75, 31.00, 31.25, 31.50, 31.75, 32.00, 32.25, 32.50, 32.75, 33.00, 33.25, 33.50, 33.75, 34.00, 34.25, 34.50, 34.75, 35.00, 35.25, 35.50, 35.75, 36.00, 36.25, 36.50, 36.75, 37.00, 37.25, 37.50, 37.75, 38.00, 38.25, 38.50, 38.75, 39.00, 39.25, 39.50, 39.75, 40.00, 40.25, 40.50, 40.75, 41.00, 41.25, 41.50, 41.75, 42.00, 42.25, 42.50, 42.75, 43.00, 43.25, 43.50, 43.75, 44.00, 44.25, 44.50, 44.75, 45.00, 45.25, 45.50, 45.75, 46.00, 46.25, 46.50, 46.75, 47.00, 47.25, 47.50, 47.75, 48.00, 48.25, 48.50, 48.75, 49.00, 49.25, 49.50, 49.75, 50.00, 50.25, 50.50, 50.75, 51.00, 51.25, 51.50, 51.75, 52.00, 52.25, 52.50, 52.75, 53.00, 53.25, 53.50, 53.75, 54.00, 54.25, 54.50, 54.75, 55.00, 55.25, 55.50, 55.75, 56.00, 56.25, 56.50, 56.75, 57.00, 57.25, 57.50, 57.75, 58.00, 58.25, 58.50, 58.75, 59.00, 59.25, 59.50, 59.75, 60.00, 60.25, 60.50, 60.75, 61.00, 61.25, 61.50, 61.75, 62.00, 62.25, 62.50, 62.75, 63.00, 63.25, 63.50, 63.75, 64.00, 64.25, 64.50, 64.75, 65.00, 65.25, 65.50, 65.75, 66.00, 66.25, 66.50, 66.75, 67.00, 67.25, 67.50, 67.75, 68.00, 68.25, 68.50, 68.75, 69.00, 69.25, 69.50, 69.75, 70.00, 70.25, 70.50, 70.75, 71.00, 71.25, 71.50, 71.75, 72.00, 72.25, 72.50, 72.75, 73.00, 73.25, 73.50, 73.75, 74.00, 74.25, 74.50, 74.75, 75.00, 75.25, 75.50, 75.75, 76.00, 76.25, 76.50, 76.75, 77.00, 77.25, 77.50, 77.75, 78.00, 78.25, 78.50, 78.75, 79.00, 79.25, 79.50, 79.75, 80.00, 80.25, 80.50, 80.75, 81.00, 81.25, 81.50, 81.75, 82.00, 82.25, 82.50, 82.75, 83.00, 83.25, 83.50, 83.75, 84.00, 84.25, 84.50, 84.75, 85.00, 85.25, 85.50, 85.75, 86.00, 86.25, 86.50, 86.75, 87.00, 87.25, 87.50, 87.75, 88.00, 88.25, 88.50, 88.75, 89.00, 89.25, 89.50, 89.75, 90.00, 90.25, 90.50, 90.75, 91.00, 91.25, 91.50, 91.75, 92.00, 92.25, 92.50, 92.75, 93.00, 93.25, 93.50, 93.75, 94.00, 94.25, 94.50, 94.75, 95.00, 95.25, 95.50, 95.75, 96.00, 96.25, 96.50, 96.75, 97.00, 97.25, 97.50, 97.75, 98.00, 98.25, 98.50, 98.75, 99.00, 99.25, 99.50, 99.7