Saturday's Double Value SHOE Bargains.

At the Famous

A. Knoblauch & Sons

23-25 So. Wash. **Arcade Shoe House** 239 Nicollet

Men's felt lace Shoes, for..... **$1.19**

Men's satin calf lace Shoes, go for..... **98c**

Men's winter box calf double sole lace Shoes, $2.50 values, for..... **$1.49**

Men's patent colt Goodyear welt, lace, stylish last..... **$1.98**

Boys' iron clad lace school Shoes..... **$1.98**

Boys' satin calf lace Shoes, go for..... **98c**

Men's velour and box calf lace Shoes, go at..... **$2.48**

Men's vici patent kid lace Shoes.... **$2.98**

Children's Kid Lace Shoes, for..... **19c**

Ladies' Felt Lace Shoes, leather soles and foxings, $1.00 values for..... **48c**

Ladies' Felt House Slippers, leather soles and foxings, 75c grades for.... **38c**

Children's wool and fleece lined button and lace Shoes for 69c and..... **49c**

Misses' kid and box calf school Shoes, go for..... **98c**

Ladies' vici kid Bluchers, patent tips, winter soles..... **$1.98**

Ladies' dongola kid lace Shoes, patent tips, best $2 value in city... **$1.48**

Ladies' patent leather and kid lace Shoes, to close..... **98c**

The Most Stylish $3.00 Shoe Made—All Leather.

HIGH CHURCH LIMIT REACHED

STORY OF "ST. MARY THE VIRGIN," IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Rector of the Church Says that the Protestant Episcopal Church Does Not Allow Anything Further—Services of the Place Noted for Their Extreme Elaboration—Confession Is Heard and Absolution Granted.

New York Tribune.

The first of three mural paintings for the walls of the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Mary the Virgin, at 146 West Forty-sixth street, has been placed on the side wall of the lady chapel. It is entitled "The Epiphany," and was designed and painted by Elliott Daingerfield. It represents the adoration of the child Jesus by Joseph, Anna and the Magi. The child, who is in the act of bestowing a benediction, sits in the lap of the Virgin Mother.

The prominence given in a Protestant church to the figure of the Virgin Mary in the picture will doubtless be criticized by many, but, then, the painting is on the wall of the Protestant Episcopal church which is recognized as one of the chief in this country in the support of the high-church idea.

The services of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin are noted for their extreme elaboration musically and for their similarity to those of the Roman Catholic church. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin has, for instance, several confessionals, and on the walls the stations of the cross which one sees in every Roman Catholic church which has sufficient funds to buy them. Suspended from the ceiling before the altar also are vessels of ever-burning incense. In the altar is a tabernacle for the reservation of the sacrament after it has been consecrated for use in "communicating" the sick.

The church has not gone so far as the Roman Catholic church in its teaching about the communion. In the Roman Catholic church it is taught that the bread and the wine actually become the body and the blood of the Christ. At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin the teaching regarding the sacrament is that the body of Jesus is present, but in a form not perceptible to the senses.

In the confessionals the clergy of St. Mary the Virgin listen to confessions of sin from penitent members of the congregation, and grant absolution for sin and inflict penance; but confession is not obligatory, as in the Roman Catholic church.

Connected with the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is a branch of the Order of the Holy Nativity, a sisterhood whose members have taken the vow of celibacy for life.

Music plays an important part in the service. There are two choirs, one a surpliced, male choir, occupying seats in the chancel, and the other a mixed choir, stationed in the gallery at the rear. The communion service, or mass, as it is called, is sung, the clergy wearing special eucharistic vestments thru it. At the high mass, the congregation does not receive the sacrament. At all the other communion services it does. As in the Roman Catholic church, the sacrament is elevated. Thru high mass, as in the similar service in the Roman Catholic church, candles and a gong are used, but the service is entirely in English, and there are no additions to the phraseology of the service contained in the prayerbook of the Protestant Episcopal church.

According to those who support the ritualistic or High church movement, the services and practices which are objected to so strenuously by the Low church party, are simply a restoration of the ritual of the church as it was at the time of the Reformation. Nothing illegal is done. At the time when the Roman Catholic church was disestablished in England, only certain beliefs, practices and forms were legislated against. The chief of these were the divine authority of the pope and Mariolatary, or the worship of the Virgin Mary. In the Roman Catholic church the communicants could receive only the bread in the communion. This was changed so that they could receive what are technically called both kinds—that is, the bread and the wine. A number of the forms and practices in the Roman church were continued, however. When the Puritan element became so strong that anything that recalled the Roman church was regarded as abhorrent, the services and practices were greatly modified. The High church party is engaged in an effort to restore these obsolete characteristics.

When asked the other day if it was possible to go any further in the elaboration of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal church in the direction taken by the high church party, the Rev. G. M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, replied categorically: "The limit has been reached. The Protestant Episcopal church does not permit anything more."

Chapman's
8th and Nicollet

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

ICES AND ICE CREAM:

Our special combination will be Bisque Ice Cream (sherry wine and maccaroni) and Apricot Ice, per quart..... **50c**

FROM OUR PASTRY KITCHEN:

Our special cake will be maple cream layer, also spiced fruit loaf with chocolate icing, and orange cream squares..... **25c**

FROM OUR CANDY KITCHEN:

Black Walnut Flake Per lb.... **30c**
Honey Comb Regular 40c, white and pink, lb. **30c**
Dipped Cream Pineapple, per lb..... **40c**
Molasses Taffy Real home made, per lb. **30c**
Oranges Florida, per dozen....25c, 30c, **35c**
Apples Baldwins, per peck..... **25c**
Apples Pound Sweets, per peck..... **30c**
Grape Fruit Extra large 15c size, each..... **10c**
Pitted Dates Something new, 1-pound packages.. **12c**
Figs Imported Layer, per pound..... **15c**
Prunes Bishop's stuffed with walnuts, new; 1-lb boxes..... **60c**
Walnuts Shelled, per lb..... **35c**
Sausage Brookfield's farm, per lb..... **15c**

Special Prices High Grade Canned Goods

Corn Oneida County, per can 14c; per doz..... **$1.50**
Tomatoes Oneida County, per can 15c; per doz... **$1.65**
Red Kidney Beans Per can..... 8c Per dozen.. 90c
Peas Othello brand, genuine Telephones, per can..... **18c**
6 for $1.00
Buckwheat Genuine New York, 10 lb. sacks **40c**
Molasses Dunbar's Genuine Open-kettle, per gal..... **35c**
Oysters Platt's celebrated Tiger brand, 1-gal. cans..... **65c**
Standards, 40c; Selects, 45c; N. Y Counts, 55c.

Our Coffee is alwaya hot from our roaster.

Chapman's Java Combination, lb..... **30c**
Chapman's Perfection, put up in 2-lb. air-tight tins..... **75c**

MEANING OF ANARCHY

S. W. E. in Boston Globe.

According to the etymology of the word, anarchy would mean absence of all government, of all political authority; but in evil as well as in good, the mind may conceive an extreme limit which can scarcely be ever attained in reality. Therefore history does not present, perhaps, a single complete example of anarchy, in which each individual was found in full and entire independence of all external authority—since sociableness is one of the essential characteristics of man, we find in every movement tending to disintegrate society, elements of one or more new associations; and from the moment that thru one cause or another o government is overthrown, if it is not replaced by a new one, the citizens group themselves into factions more or less numerous around any authority which springs up because of the situation.

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA

THE LABOR PARTY AND ITS POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

The Leaders and Their Ideals—"Socialism in Our Time" the Motto of the Queensland Labor Party—State Monopolies and Their Probable Outcome—A Cursory View of Australian Politics.

(Special Correspondence N. Y. Post.)

Sydney, Nov. 25.—In less than a decade a complete change has taken place on the face of Australian politics. In New South Wales the labor party is ten or twelve years old, and for the greater part of that time it has held the balance of power. For five years it kept a free trade ministry in office, and extracted from it a system of taxation conceived to be in the interests of the workingmen. Unable to wring from it other measures it had still more at heart, it turned out the ministry and placed and kept the protectionists in office for another five years' term. The growth of the labor party in the other states has been slower, but more striking. In Queensland, eleven years ago, it consisted of a single member; at the general elections held the other day it swelled to thirty-four members in a house of seventy-two. Hardly five years old in West Australia, it has there just defeated the ministry and taken its place on the government benches. In South Australia the ministry and the opposition have coalesced to keep the labor party out of office, which they do by just one vote; and in the commonwealth a hybrid ministry of free traders and protectionists is maintaining a precarious existence with the same object. In sorely tried Victoria a heroic effort of the saner portion of the population was needed to defeat the labor party and fling out the ministry it supported. A similar victory has just been won in New South Wales. Over the whole of Australia it is felt that all other political struggles are being reduced to a single conflict—that between labor and the rest of the community. The fable of the old Roman senator is threatening to prove a literal fact. If Australia is not exactly being governed by its belly (the unskilled laborers), it is being largely governed by its hands and feet (the skilled artisans). What are their claims and what their qualifications for the task they have deliberately assumed?

Extent of the Labor Party.

First, it is contended that the political labor party is not coextensive with the laboring class. It certainly is not. Of the 423,000 handworkers in New South Wales only 60,000 are brigaded into unions. Nor do unionist artisans always vote at the crack of the labor whip. At the recent general elections in New South Wales, thousands of laboring men and women voted against the labor candidates. Almost a year ago the electors of the same state were called on to vote in connection with one of those referendums by which a colonial ministry escapes from its difficulties. The question was, should the first chamber be reduced in numbers, and, if so, in what proportion? The a reduction was imperative in the interests of economy (for the more legislators there are, the more public works are constructed), the labor party strenuously opposed any reduction, and it succeeded in fixing a limit below which no reduction could be voted for. None the less, reduction was carried by an immense majority, and it was manifest from the numbers polling that a large proportion of the laboring class must have voted against the wishes of the labor leaders.

It is, moreover, estimated that the laboring class does not produce more than a quarter of the wealth annually produced in Australia. Of this quarter it may perhaps be said that two-thirds is, in a manner, the production of the captains of industry—the capitalists who personally direct industrial production. Employers continually complain that the men are not worth the wages the unions compel them to pay. They are lazy, handless, and without resource, sometimes dishonest, and often wholly incompetent. Without incessant supervision and a constant infusion of energy on the part of the employers, their labor would be futile.

Lastly, the labor party owes its ideals, not to itself, but to thinkers and publicists. Edward Bellamy, Laurence Gronlund and Henry George purveyed the socialist policy which New Zealand and the Australian states are carrying out. It was initiated in New Zealand by a commercial traveler, who afterwards became a newspaper proprietor. It was continued by the ex-enginedriver who succeeded him in the premiership. An old Highland shepherd devised a scheme of land purchases and land tenures that embodied the nationalization of the land. But by far the most important of the socialistic measures—industrial arbitration—was shaped and carried into law in New Zealand by the son of a newspaper proprietor who was a bit of an Oxonian, and it was developed and expanded in New South Wales by a cultured Oxonian who is one of the few instructed men in Australian public life.

As in all else, the colonies here repeat the history of older countries. Grant Allen remarked that the radical leaders have usually been men of family and education. So have the socialist leaders. Lassalle arrogantly claimed that he was "equipped with all the culture of his century" (what did he know of science?), and Louis Blanc might have made a similar boast. In North Lanarkshire, the other day, the labor candidate was a well-known publicist who collects old editions of Lucretius and first editions of Fichte. And it is noticeable that as soon as the Australian labor leaders acquire the necessary leisure, they set themselves to remove their deficiencies, read incessantly, and steadily improve as public speakers. Renan, indeed, believed that the interests of culture were safer in the hands of Caliban than in those of Prospero or his degenerate successors, and it can be affirmed as a fact that government officers in the colonies are both more liberally and more courteously used by uneducated legislators and ministers than by those with a tincture of cultivation. A professor in the University of Melbourne is leaving his position because he cannot get his pay from a retrenching middle-class government, while a member of the late labor ministry in the commondwealth, has just founded a scholarship for poetry in the same university.

A Fight for Socialism.

The policy of the labor party thruout Australia is undisguised. It may be summed up in the motto of the Queensland labor party: "Socialism in our time." The phrase was born of antagonism to the policy of the Fabian socialists. That highly cultivated body entered on its propaganda with the belief that an organized system of state socialism could be brought into existence in a few years. A brief contact with the realities of English politics soon punctured the illusion. A longer and closer contact with the realities of Australian politics has rather strengthened the belief in the minds of Australian labor leaders, and with some reason. The very large extent to which the Australasian colonies are socialistic is well known, but two or three recent developments may be mentioned. The government of New Zealand has just opened a coal mine, the immediate effect of which is stated to have been that one-third of the miners in two adjacent coalfields have been thrown out of employment. The same progressive government has added a fire-insurance department to its life-insurance department; it had twice or thrice vainly attempted to make fire insurance in the government department universal and compulsory. And the same government now owns hotels in tourist districts, and "personally conducts" all railway refreshment rooms. There was thus already a broad basis on which to rear a system of state socialism. To it the labor party in Australia proposes to add all natural monopolies. Both in the commonwealth and in New South Wales it has tried to make the iron manufacture an exclusive privilege of the state. It also claims for the state the monopoly of the tobacco manufacture. The program of the labor party in New Zealand, founded only within the last few weeks, is more thorogoing. It demands the nationalization of all mineral wealth, and the establishment of woollen and flour mills, clothing and boot factories. Such proposals seem formidable, or would be if there were the least danger of their being carried into effect. But no subversive changes like those which scare the middle classes in the revolutionary socialism of France or Germany, need be looked for in Australia. The labor leaders in all the states are cool-headed men, who will not be betrayed into any extravagance. Some of them are Irish, but the Celtic fervor has either burnt down in them or is sternly repressed. The labor leader in the commonwealth, while admitting that socialism is the foundation of the labor platform, intimated that those who expected extreme measures from him would be disappointed, and during his brief term of office he certainly gave no indication of favoring an advanced policy. The labor ministry in West Australia is already disappointing its followers by its unexpected moderation.

The stability of the semisocialist system built up by successive colonial governments depends mainly on two factors—foreign loans and high protective duties. The state purchases of private lands are being effected by means of loans raised in England. The substitution of the state for commercial companies as the holders of land mortgages (and in all the colonies land is mortgaged to the hilt) has been made practicable by the same means. The execution of public works, which are extensive in proportion to the socialistic trend of the ministry of the day, rests on the same basis. Let the British bondholder grow alarmed at the monstrous indebtedness these colonies are piling up, and the colonial socialistic activity on these lines necessarily comes to an end. This is exactly what is happening. The motherland obstinately refuses to continue lending to her prodigal sons at the antipodes except on usurious terms. The consequences are already visible. In most of the Australian states public works are almost at a standstill, and the repurchase of lands is being very slowly made. In the more prosperous colonies the boom that has been maintained for many years by the copious and continuous influx of foreign gold, shows signs of breaking. Should it break, the mass of colonial socialism will tumble down like a child's house of cards, which in reality the whole thing is. Among other features of the structure, the extravagant old-age pension system—which New Zealand has just discovered, as Victoria two years ago discovered, and as New South Wales will yet discover, to be a sink of corruption—will prove to be an intolerable burden.

SAVED FROM A DEATH SWAMP

THRILLING RESCUE OF PETER JOHNSON FROM A MORASS.

A Noose Catches Him Just as He Is Sinking—Only His Head and One Arm Above the Mud—It Takes Forty Minutes to Drag Him Out—The Hoboken Swamp Has Had Many Victims.

New York, Nov. 25.—Struggling and screaming, up to his neck, far out in Hoboken's dreaded "bottomless swamp," Peter Johnson was rescued by six men with a rope, just when it seemed that he was about to sink to death.

Johnson was lured into the swamp by a bonfire which had been started by the men that are filling in Tenth street to the water front. He wandered south along Madison street, which penetrates the swamp for forty feet, at right angles to Eleventh street, and ends near where a junction is to be effected with Tenth street.

William T. Whitneck, janitor of the rattan works at the foot of Madison street, heard a man scream at 7:15 p.m. The cry came from the direction of the dismal swamp. By the light of the bonfire he saw, fifty feet out in the morass, the head and upper part of a body. The arms were raised above the man's head. He was slowly sinking.

Throwing the Lasso.

Whitneck called to Alfred Hurst and Jeremiah O'Hoolihan—the latter known as the "Guardian of the Swamp"—and they came running from their shanties. O'Hoolihan brought with him a long orpe with a noose in it. They ran to the edge of the swamp, and O'Hoolihan threw the noosed rope out toward the struggling man and cried to him to grasp it. Bewildered, he struggled a little further away, beating the mud and water with his arms. Hurst blew a whistle, and in a few minutes word was sent to the station and Police Sergeants Stanton and Sullivan and Detective Kivlon arrived. The six men united their endeavors. The noosed rope was thrown again and again, but fell short. All the while the man in the swamp was sinking until only one arm was free.

Finally O'Hoolihan worked his way to a place on the edge from which he succeeded in throwing the noose squarely over the upraised arm. The six men cried to the man to take hold of it, and with a despairing scream he grasped the noose. The men pulled gently. They cried to him to get his other arm above the surface. He had barely strength enough left to put the noose over his head and work it under his arms.

Forty Minutes of Horror.

It took forty minutes of careful work to pull the man out. He was unconscious when dragged to the solid ground and the rescuers rushed him in an ambulance to police headquarters, where he was stripped, rubbed, rolled in blankets and laid in front of the furnace. Unconscious as he was his teeth still chattered from the cold mud bath to which he had been subjected. He was roused long enough to give his name, and then relapsed. He was sent to the hospital to recover.

The "bottomless swamp" has had many victims. Three men have been rescued from it within a week.

ABSENT TREATMENT.

Chicago Tribune.

"Old Hunks is one of the crankiest and most disagreeable men I ever met, but they say he has a delightful home."

"Well, it's true. He spends three-fourths of his time away from it."

TO THE POINT.

Philadelphia Press.

"It is often said," remarked Miss Coy, "that there is no marrying in heaven, but I wonder what the authorit for it is?"

"'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,'" replied the savage bachelor.

MUNZER'S 608 Nicollet

Our First Annual Clearing Sale Women's Suits, Cloaks and Millinery. Values are not considered in the pricing now—it's simply a question of closing out every Suit and Hat in our stock, and reductions are made regardless of loss.

We are inaugurating this sale a month earlier than is the usual custom, consequently the selections are better, and if you have delayed selecting your season's supply of garments you are indeed fortunate. Every garment in our house has been made up less than three months.

Women's Tailor Made Suits—in plain and fancy mixtures—worth $12.50..... **$5.00**

Women's Tailor Made Suits—in plain colors and mixtures, coat silk or satin lined, worth $19.50..... **$10.00**

Women's Tailor Made Suits—in cheviot, broadcloth and mixtures—worth $25.00..... **$15.00**

Women's Tailor Made Suits—in velvet and cloths, values to $40 **$19.50**

Women's Tailor Made 27-inch all wool kersey Coats, silk or satin lined, value to $15.00..... **$5.00**

Women's 3-4 Coats in black and mixtures, $15.00 values.... **$10.00**

Women's 3-4 length fancy mixtures and fine kersey Coats, worth $25.00, at..... **$19.50**

Women's full length Cravenette Coats, values to $27.50, this sale at..... **$10.00**

A MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE TRIMMED HATS

That enviable period when we price every hat in our house and ought to sell in a single day. This is a clearing sale that will appeal to every smart dresser in the Twin Cities. Your choice of all our Trimmed Hats at

$5 values **$2.50** $10 values **$4.50** $15 values **$7.50** $20 values **$10.50** $25 values **$12**

FURS! Fondest Dreams of Rich Appeal Will Be Realized in These.... FURS!

Furs! The very term savors of winter. Are you prepared to meet the chilling winds? Don't let them catch you unaware. Select your outermost raiment and have it all ready to wear. We'll garb you in the richest creations at very reasonable cost. Fur neck pieces, four-in-hands, zazas, imperials and tabs made of mink, beaver, krimmer and squirrel..... **$3.50 to $15**

Fur Jackets $22.50 Electric Seal Fur Jackets with high rolling storm collars.

No. 1 Persian Lamb Coats, ea. **$100**
No. 1 Beaver Coats, each.... **$110**
No. 1 Otter Coats, each..... **$125**
No. 1 Seal Skin Coats, each.. **$225**

VESSELS WITH BAD NAMES

Experience Appears to Indicate that They Will Have Bad Luck.

Navy League Journal.

If one should be so bold as to characterize the superstitious sailor as silly he would at once declare that there is sufficient reason for his belief and would proceed to prove that war vessels named after stinging and venomous things have been unlucky and that the country should not be so indifferent to the men who follow "a life on the ocean wave" as to organize a mosquito fleet.

That Snake is regarded as an unfortunate name for a vessel is shown by the fact that two of that name have been lost, one in 1781 and the other in 1847, but no vessel bearing the name is known to exist now. Serpent, which is only a substitute name for Snake, is an unlucky one, also, for the one wrecked in 1892 was the fourth British war vessel of that name to meet the same fate. Viper has been an unlucky name in the British navy. The first one was wrecked in 1780, but the admiralty would not swerve, and so kept the name on the list, each vessel meeting its doom, and the fourth was lost only recently. The French navy has also been unlucky with vessels so named. The Viper used in the British service after she became a prize from the French was lost in 1798. The second was lost a year later, the third in 1787 and the fourth was recently lost in a collision off Guernsey.

The Cobra, another British war vessel, was lost recently at the same time as the Viper. Among other vessels similarly named and which met fates other than in battle are the Rattlesnake, in 1781; the Alligator, in 1782; the Crocodile, in 1784; the Adder, in 1846; three Lizards, two Dragons and one Basilisk. All of these were of the British navy. The list could be made larger by citing the records of other navies.

The Norsemen, who were so fond of naming their vessels against the laws of superstition, and using hideous heads of dragons and reptiles on their high prows, were less unfortunate, and these did not meet with frequent disasters. They did have a belief, however, that it was unlucky and a sacrilege to select such a name as did Lord Dunraven for his first yacht to challenge for the America's cup, the Valkyrie. And this belief was strengthened when she was sunk by the Satanita. The second challenger, with the same name, gave trouble, and she was broken up after only a short existence.

HAVE YOU, PHIL?

Chicago Tribune.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones refers to Chicago as the "saddest city of the new world." Has Sir Philip ever seen Jefferson City, Mo.?

A BAD AIM.

Detroit Free Press.

Bilkins—Yes, sir, I was fired from the circus without a cent of pay, and not even a recommendation.

Friend—What part did you take in the performance?

Bilkins—I've been playing the human frog.

Friend—H'm. You must have made an awfully bad jump to have landed so completely in the soup.

HE WAS IT.

"I'll marry whom I please," said she,
And tossed her little head.
"Hurrah! You're mine! For certainly
You do please me," he said.
—New York Press.

Pictorial Review Patterns
None better and few as good, and the price only
10c and 15c

KERR Department Store Co.
NICOLLET AND SEVENTH STREET

Yarns
200 skeins Yarns—slightly soiled—all colors—in Germantown zephyrs, Saxony, etc.—
5c

Saturday's Bargains Will Exceed Anything We Have Ever Offered The above plain unvarnished statement will be carried out to the letter. Come, see if it don't.

Evening Sale 7 to 8.
We will sell 100 black mercerized Petticoats and 100 dark cotton Waists, each..... **57c**
This is about one-half price. (One each to customer.)

Morning Sale 10 to 12.
Ami I Silk, in black only, 30c quality, per yard..... **16½c**
(Limit 7 yards.)

Evening Sale 7:30 to 9:30.
Ladies' heavy fleeced Underwear, jersey ribbed, gray only, all sizes, 30c and 35c kind, each..... **16c**
(Limit 4 garments.)

Cloak Bargains

A very handsome lot of 42-inch coats for ladies, in black, gray and mixed goods, similar to cut represented here, cheap at $12.98... **$9.75**

Ladies' fine kersey coats in brown and black, 42 inches long, sleeves and body lined, worth $17.50 and $19.50, choice... **$13.75**

Children's Coats reduced for Saturday; all sizes up to 14 years, all good colors, extra long, full and well made garments. Special $3.98. Very special values **$5.50**

Children's Coats, ages 2 to 5 years, made of broadcloth, in blue, brown and red, all lined and padded, values up to $3.50, choice **$2.39**

Skirt Bargains

Ladies' Walking Skirts, latest style, made of fancy mixtures and plain materials; we can fit all sizes, misses, small ladies and extra large sizes. Values in this lot up to $4.98; choice **$1.98**

Ladies' Suits

Very handsome tailor made suits in all wool cheviots, blue, brown and black; also new fancy mixtures. All new styles, worth easily $19.50. Saturday **$13.50**

A few odd suits for ladies and misses, worth up to $15.00, choice **$6.75**

Waists

All colors in brilliantine shirts for ladies; "this is the newest style of waist," with patch pockets, attached collar; worth $3.50, only **$2.48**

Fur Department

Very fine nearseal jackets, trimmed with nutria beaver collar, revers and cuffs **$25.00**

Astrakhan Jackets, 24 inches long, our own make; every garment guaranteed, only **$29.50**

Millinery

Sweeping Reductions—Genuine Bargains.

Upon inspection of these trimmed hats you will be compelled to admit their equal cannot be found at the prices.

Don't fail to see these, all new stylish hats, special for Saturday, $2.50, $3.75 and **$5.50**

Street Hats, worth $2.00 to $3.00 for **69c**

Corset Dept. Second Floor.

W. B. Long Hip Corsets, attached hose supporters (white only); regular $1.00 quality for **75c**

Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns

Ladies' Gowns, made of good quality Outing Flannel; 75c kind; for **59c**

Children's Outing Flannel Petticoats, attached waists; 1 to 12 years; 35c values for **22c**

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Fleece-lined natural ribbed Vests and Pants; 59c value; special **43c**

Boys' and Children's heavy fleece-lined and ribbed Vests, Pants and Drawers; all sizes; special, each **25c**

Ribbons

All Silk Taffeta Ribbon, all colors and black; 12½c and 15c values; a yard **8c**

Gloves

Ladies' Golf Gloves, white and colored; 50c values **39c**

Ladies' and Children's Golf Gloves, 25c quality **19c**

Laces

Valenciennes Laces, insertions to match, 3c, 4c and 5c values; Saturday, a yard **2c**

Valenciennes Laces and insertions to match; 6c, 7c and 8c values; Saturday, a yard **5c**

Defective Page