

SLASHED BY KAVES

Three Brothers Badly Injured in New York Feud.

LURED TO AMBUSH IN SALOON

False Protests of Friendship Bring Them Into the Power of a Gang Collected by Their Bitter Enemies.

NEW YORK, April 10.—In a feud fight here today three brothers, Thomas, William and Michael Gilbride, were seriously if not fatally stabbed, and Harry and John McShane, also brothers, were badly wounded.

On Saturday a fight occurred between Harry McShane and Thomas Gilbride and both were arrested. Today, meeting Gilbride and his two brothers on the street with several of their friends, McShane gathered about 20 of his friends in the back room of a saloon at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-third street.

Then, according to the police, he approached Gilbride, professed regret over their trouble of the day before and finally induced the Gilbride party to go with him to the saloon to drink and forget their differences. As soon as all were inside the saloon McShane is said to have given a signal, at which his friends began the fight.

Harry McShane devoted his energy to Tom Gilbride, and used a long-bladed jackknife on his adversary. The fight between these two men lasted five minutes, and Gilbride fell to the floor insensible and bleeding profusely from a jagged cut in the abdomen and another cut on the shoulder.

Then Harry McShane attacked William Gilbride and inflicted several wounds. The men fought their way out of the saloon and continued the battle in the street, causing a crowd to collect that blocked the surface cars and led to the calling out of the police reserves.

The fight lasted an hour. When the police reserves arrived they sent Thomas and William Gilbride to the hospital and arrested the two McShanes who were bleeding from a dozen wounds.

Michael Gilbride, with a serious stab wound over his heart, evaded the police.

ANARCHIST RETURNS.

MacQueen Will Give Himself Up to the Authorities at Paterson.

NEW YORK, April 10.—William MacQueen, the anarchist, who is under a five-years' sentence in New Jersey for inciting the silk-trade riots in Paterson in June, 1902, arrived today on the St. Paul from Southam, traveling under an assumed name. He will surrender to the Sheriff of Passaic County in order to serve his sentence, from which he has appealed in vain.

COCKFIGHT IN OFFICER'S BARN

Wealthy Men in Evening Dress Arrested by the Police.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Early today the police interrupted a cockfight in the private stable of Robert A. Pinkerton, the detective, in Brooklyn, and took 23 prisoners, among whom were several in evening clothes.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Postoffice and Indian Appropriations Come First.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The appropriation bills this week will take precedence of all business in the Senate, but it is more than probable that political discussion will take up most of the time nominally devoted to appropriations.

The Postoffice bill will divide attention early in the week. It is the conference report on the Indian bill. By the time these two measures shall have been disposed of it is expected the sundy civil bill will have been reported from the committee on appropriations.

It is quite generally understood that several Democratic Senators will reply to Senator Spooner's speech, among them Senator Gorman. There will be an effort made to get up the Panama Canal bill during the week, but not if it would interfere with consideration of appropriation bills.

PHILIPPINE BILL IN HOUSE.

Two Days' Debate Probable on Important Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The measure of importance that will come before the House this week is the Philippine bill, which appropriation to carry on necessary river and harbor work, the general deficiency bill, which is expected to come from the appropriations committee early in the week; the Cooper act amending the Philippine Civil Government bill, authorizing a bond issue by the island government for internal improvements and guaranteeing 5 per cent earnings on capital to be invested in railroad buildings, etc.; the statehood bill, and conference reports as they may come up for consideration.

The river and harbor and general deficiency bills are not likely to consume much time, but the Philippine bill, which probably will be reported by Wednesday, is expected to require at least two days' debate.

The statehood bill's career is determined by a caucus of Republican members to be held probably Thursday evening. A special rule from the committee on rules, limiting debate and providing for a vote is expected as the result of the caucus.

Mixed Politics and Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Pursuant to special orders, the House of Representatives today conducted memorial services in memory of the late Representatives Forrester and Burke of the families, a large number of Pennsylvanians occupied seats in the galleries.

Each of the large list of speakers paid touching tributes to the two departed members, some venturing into the realm of politics to demonstrate that Messrs. Forrester and Burke had built up vast

businesses and acquired great wealth through the protective tariff system.

Adams, of Pennsylvania, said that previous to election of Burke, his district, which was the old Samuel J. Randall district, for ages had been misrepresented in Congress and had been a blot on the City of Philadelphia because it did not represent the sentiment of the people nor the doctrine on which its vast manufactures is dependent for success. He declared, however, that the district had been redeemed by Burke from Democratic control forever.

Resolutions of sympathy and respect were adopted, following which the House adjourned till tomorrow.

Session May End April 28.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—April 28 has been discussed in committee rooms and among Senators and Representatives as not at all an improbable date for the termination of the present session of Congress. No one has yet been heard, but Republican leaders in the Senate anticipate holding a meeting of the steering committee early next week to agree on a general programme for the remainder of the session.

OUTSPOKEN "IRON DUKE."

Some Interesting Gossip of Wellington and His Opinions.

NEW YORK PRESS.

It is amusing to us Americans to hear his late majesty, the Kaiser, crack up those Huns as they were simply made a chopping block of and hammered to a standstill—in the war of the Revolution. Any real fighting there was between Kith and Kin, as the ironclads here—the most bitterly opposed to King George (as expressed by the Boston tea party)—were the Scotch Presbyterians and the Scotch-Irish, that is, the Ulster men originally, and any fighting on the English side was done practically by the same extraction, the "mercenary" (Hannibal) and Hessian showing up very poorly. The "Minute Men" simply made a punching-bag of them. Waterloo was fought and won before the redoubtable Blucher so far as that history.

In the "Creevey Papers," just published, not unlike the Croker Papers, here's what Wellington himself says:

"Blucher and I have lost 30,000 men. It has been a damned thing—the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life. Blucher lost 10,000 on Friday night (at Ligny), and got so damnedly loked I don't know how to describe it. I was obliged to fall back to regain my communications with him."

Creevey asked if the French had fought better than he had ever seen them do before. Wellington replied: "No; they have always fought the same since I first saw them at Vimiera. By I don't think it would have done if I had not been there."

Creevey said: "Well, now, Duke, don't you think Love a very unnecessary gaoler of Bonaparte at St. Helena? It is surely very disagreeable to put any restraint upon him not absolutely necessary for his detention." With his usual expellive, Wellington replied: "By — I don't know. Bonaparte is so damnedly intractable, a fellow there is no knowing how to deal with him. To be sure, as to the means employed to keep him there, never was anything so damned absurd."

He added that a movement was on foot in England to have his case brought before the House of Commons, and the Government, with a view of mitigating the sentence or of dismissing the indictment.

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ITALY HAS GIVEN UP

Austria Is Conceded Provinces in Dispute.

KAISER'S JUDGMENT DECIDES

Meeting of the Ministers of the Two Countries at Abbazia Believed to Mean a Formal Announcement of Italy's Renunciation.

ROME, April 10.—Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, in an interview today said that he and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, were entirely satisfied with their meeting at Abbazia yesterday, the result of which he would communicate to Parliament. The following, telegraphed from Vienna to the Independent, caused a sensation:

"The restoration of the agitation in Italy, in which the agitators claimed the Italian provinces still under Austria, so strained the relations of the two countries that they were several times on the point of declaring war. Austria was indignant when Italy protested to the Emperor of Germany, who, according to the triple alliance, is the arbiter of Austro-Italian disputes.

"The Emperor decided that Italy was wrong in not representing the anti-Austrian movement and that Austria was wrong if she tried to occupy Albania and thus conflict with Italian interests. There being no appeal from this decision, Italy and Austria decided to accept the arbiters obtained through the meeting at Naples of Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel, in whose souls, contrary to other similar meetings, Emperor Francis Joseph was cordially allied to."

Besides this meeting at Abbazia, which occurred in one of the Italian provinces subject to Austria, is to be understood as Italy's formal renunciation of the province.

Bad Austro-Italian feeling, in which there is a risk of checking the work of diplomacy, has been assuaged by the meeting which occurred while the meeting between the Ministers at Abbazia was taking place. The Italian steamer Molifetta, on arriving at Abbazia, in a report in the Austrian province of Dalmatia, was approached by Austrian gendarmes who said they wished to inspect the vessel.

The Captain of the Molifetta refused to allow the gendarmes to come on board if they carried arms and the soldiers threatened to attack the ship. The Captain displayed his arms and the gendarmes, when the gendarmes were ordered to leave. Before the order could be carried into execution the Captain yielded in order to avoid bloodshed.

The Austrian government will bring the matter to the attention of the Austrian Government and ask for an explanation.

Honors to Dead Spanish Queen.

MADRID, April 10.—The Official Messenger, which is published daily at the borders, merely announces the death of ex-Queen Isabella and makes no statement regarding the funeral arrangements.

King Alfonso desires that every honor should be paid to the dead, but the remains will not be met at the frontier by the members of the Cabinet, and Minister of Justice, who will accompany the ex-Queen, which is 28 miles northwest of Madrid, for the interment.

Regiment masses will be said simultaneously at Madrid and Barcelona, April 12. The Spanish Court will go into mourning for one year.

PARIS, April 10.—The remains of ex-Queen Isabella, clad in the habit of the Sisterhood of St. Francis, were this morning placed on a catafalque in the great drawing-room of the Palace Caesario, the late Queen's residence. Only diplomats, French Government officials and Spanish notabilities were admitted to the palace. The public was excluded. The admittance was admitted in the afternoon.

Emperor William Holds Services.

MALTA, April 10.—Emperor William read divine services on board the German imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, this morning after which he received the Captains of the British fleet. He then landed and visited all the places of interest.

The Emperor dined aboard the Hohenzollern, his guests including the Governor and the British Admirals. Emperor William is in perfect health and is enjoying his cruise.

Anglo-French Treaty Published.

PARIS, April 10.—The full text of the Anglo-French treaty is published tonight. The main features of the treaty have been fully covered in the summaries given in the Associated Press dispatches. One clause of the treaty pledges the French Government to communicate to Great Britain any agreement entered into between France and Spain on the subject of Morocco.

Treaty Hailed With Delight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The signing of the Turko-Bulgarian treaty has been restored with considerable satisfaction in diplomatic circles here, and it is believed it will contribute materially toward the re-establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

Bishop of Mugh Under Arrest.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—A consular telegram reports the arrest of Armenian Bishop of Mugh and the members of the Legislative Council for disseminating malevolent reports.

STORIES OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

Deeds of Daring in the Manchurian Campaign.

At the battle of the Yalu, says William Thorp in the April World's Work, two Japanese soldiers, on different ships, when in the very throes of death, gasped out: "Has the Chen Yuen sunk yet?" that vessel being one of the two most formidable ironclads of the Chinese fleet.

"During my campaigning in Manchuria," said a soldier who went through the Chinese War, and who now resides in New York, "I think the greatest hardship we had to endure was the terrible cold at Haiching. It was bitter even for a Manchurian winter. When we were on the march our beads froze to our coats, and I saw many men who had their ears and feet frozen off. But never once did I hear a single murmur or complaint from any man in the force."

The energy and initiative of the Japanese soldier were strikingly displayed by a private named Kato Jururo, at Kiamatshan in the Chinese War. His regiment, when about to engage the enemy, was stopped by a broad and rapid river. He was in the leading company. His captain sent back to the Colonel for instructions, and the Colonel replied that somebody must find a ford. But before the order could be received, Jururo had waded out into the river in half a dozen places, until he found a shallow place. The river was frozen by a thin coating of ice, and the enemy on the opposite bank kept up a hot fire at him all the time. When he emerged, he was wounded, and his clothes were frozen to him like a sheet of mail

armor, but he had found the ford and was content.

The Japanese soldier possesses abundant initiative, and is never afraid to act upon his own responsibility. One of the stories held up to the admiration of recruits tells of the exploit of a Sergeant named Kodama and five men at Hwangchiatai, in the Manchurian campaign against China. They were sent to reconnoiter the Chinese position in the night. While they were doing so, the Sergeant noted the extreme confusion and unpreparedness of the enemy, and he conceived the daring idea of attacking the entire army with his five men. They discharged their rifles as quickly as they could and rushed rapidly from point to point, uttering blood-curdling yells. The Chinese thought they were attacking in force, and fled in confusion, leaving their camp and supplies behind them.

"Shikata go na!" ("There is no help!") This phrase is heard in Japan as often as "Manana" in Latin America. It expresses at once the fatalism and the Spartan resolution of the Japanese character. When a mother hears that her son has been killed in battle, she does not weep or show any visible sign of emotion. She bows her head and calmly says, "Shikata go na!" When a man is sent by his officer to certain death, he does not sit down and write his last letters home or go around shaking hands with his comrades for the last time, as white men would do in the same case. He simply mutters, "Shikata go na!" and walks out of the officer's tent straight to his mission.

A FEMALE KIPLING.

Felicia Hemans Struck Same Chord as Poet of Action.

Boston Transcript.

Our latter-day prophet-poets of Imperialism come upon us with a so imperative sounding of the bugle that the change is left for the hearing of echoes from earlier and more slender strains. Yet a whimsical critic might be tempted to try to catch one of those distant songs and place the image of the singer in the drooping and ringlet shade of a female of exquisite sensibility—beside the virile personality of the laureate of the empire. It is not likely that either of our writers would acknowledge the kinship here suggested.

Mr. Kipling would not impossibly resent it with big guns, while it staggers the imagination of man to conceive of Felicia Hemans composedly perusing "Barrack-Room Ballads" and accepting the author as her own spiritual great-grandson. Yet the delicate lady who wrote much of the most stirring and festive scenes and soaring thoughts did nevertheless dwell on her quivering harp-strings, as she herself might have said—the very note which has been caught up by the singer of the "Sea and the Stars" and the "Gangway," on which he has insisted with all the emphasis of all his instruments, from the big drum to the banjo. In her song of "England's Dead" Mrs. Hemans questions the plains of Egypt, the banks of the Ganges, and the fields of the North for the "sons of the Ocean Isle" who slumber there, as Kipling flings his challenging denunciation of the wings of the world and to much the same effect:

Free, free the white sail-spread,  
Wave may not foam, nor wild wind sweep,  
And one calls us, still, in the distance,  
Though never a wave of all her waves but  
marks our English dead.

We have fed our sea for a thousand years,  
And she calls us, still, in the distance,  
Though never a wave of all her waves but  
marks our English dead.

Not in a stray lyric alone can the faintest of our great poets be traced. Even in her rhythms Mrs. Hemans anticipated, though in a tentative fashion, some of Kipling's resounding verses, as in her "Seven Seas" and "Five Nations," in which spirit and form from the lament of Diego Valdez. If that same whimsical critic should put aside the characteristic revelations and aerial draperies of the poetess, and be struck by a staccato, a revelation of an almost religious fervor of patriotism—quite the sentiment which is the special province (one had almost written patent) of the author of the "Recessional"—and a surprising martial party, it is difficult to conceive of Kipling's softening his tremendous tones to the pitch of any of Mrs. Hemans' poems, though there are individual cadences in which she "strikes fire along the bannered line" which he might not altogether disdain. But it is not impossible to imagine that the singer of—

The hawk is awaking of the roused indignant  
The hawk is awaking of the roused indignant  
The hawk is awaking of the roused indignant

might in an unawakened mood have achieved the noble "Hymn before Action," the best of which is identical with one of her war songs, and the close of which with its avatory to avatory, which today Mary strikes, or would strike were the writer a woman, a curiously feminine note.

The point is one that could be proved only by unlimited quotation, so it may be left to those few readers who have not dismissed Felicia Hemans to oblivion and who know that she sang of the waves and of the English flag—as he sings today whose note is reverberated from all his Seven Seas. Mrs. Hemans had her limitations, possibly her compensations; she could not have written Kipling's "Flag of England" or "For a King's River," she would have swooned at the suggestion of writing the "Absent-Minded Beggar." Nevertheless, in that graceful lady may be found an unrecognized literary ancestor of our imperialist prophet-poet, and would ancestress or descendant be quicker to disclaim the kinship?

Sealers Make Good Catch.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 10.—The steamer Panther, with 10,000 seals, arrived today from the ice fields and reports that the remainder of the fleet has somewhat larger catches than announced in previous reports. The master of the Panther says that the steamer Bloodhound is following with a similar catch.

At This Time.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Simply as a newspaper stating a fact, the Gazette says that at this hour Grover Cleveland is probably the leading candi-

Engineers Will Join Mineworkers.

BRAZILIA, Ind., April 10.—It is reported here tonight that the hoisting engineers at a special meeting voted to withdraw from their own organization and join the United Mineworkers.

A BIRD TAKES PICTURES

BY INGENIOUS METHOD HAWK WAS PHOTOGRAPHED.

An Illinois Man Put a Camera in a Treetop and the Bird Pulled the String.

Chicago Record-Herald.

One would hardly expect to find a bird usurping a human industry, but this is the case of a novelity, and the latest is the hawk that takes its own photograph. Robert W. Hegner, of Beverly Hills, Ill., co-operated with the hawk and the result of his curious partnership are herewith presented.

For a number of years Mr. Hegner has made extensive studies of bird life. The popular use of the camera which was made possible by the invention of the dry plate process was seized upon by him to record interesting facts in bird life. He placed his nest containing eggs or young in the owner's magnetic spot, and the bird, under other conditions would frighten them away. Even the camera, with its glittering lens and strange form, is braved by the courageous birds.

The method used by Mr. Hegner may be described as follows: A nest on the ground presents the least number of difficulties. The tripod is planted firmly from two to six feet away from the nest. The camera is screwed on and correctly focused upon a little piece of printed matter lightly placed in the nest. A ball and socket clamp has been recently put on the market which allows more freedom in the movements of a camera in place, and everything ready for the work of focusing. Here we have the camera in place and everything ready for a snapshot we meet the first difficulty. We cannot stay at the camera to work the shutter because a bird is afraid of a still object like a motionless camera, so by inventing a way to make a snapshot from a distance we solve the problem. There are two ways of doing this. First, a string is tied to the shutter-release, and stretched to a convenient hiding-place. From here the bird's action may be watched with opera glasses and the string pulled and a snapshot made at the desired moment.

The second method is applicable to camera with pneumatic release. Here a long tube may be used. The air is forced through this tube with a large bulb or a bicycle pump, and no difficulty is encountered as in the other method because of the emittance of the string.

Birds at their nests in trees are photographed in a similar manner. The camera may be fastened to the branches with straps or cords, or by ball and socket clamp such as is used to fasten camera to the handle-bars of bicycles. The photographing of birds that build their nests in dark places necessitates the use of something which will make the place light enough for snapshots. Flashlight powders may be used, but the bright flash tends to frighten away the bird. The reflection of the sun with a mirror is the easiest way to bring light to the place. Quick work. Phoenix's nests under bridges, wrens' nests on verandas and chimney swifts' nests under dark chimneys are made in this way. The camera is placed in the easiest way possible to reflect light may be used to advantage.

The red-tailed hawk, or hen-hawk, as he is commonly called, is as large as the bald eagle, and is a big bird in every way. His nest is placed among the branches in the tops of the largest trees. His eyes are very sharp and any intruder is seen long before he reaches the nest. The method used to photograph other birds is applicable to the hawk in the case of the hawk. Necessity, however, soon suggests new methods to suit the case. After many unsuccessful attempts were made, the method which finally "brought out a line of action which finally worked to a bay" the most coveted pictures. The nest chosen was built in a pine tree, 50 feet from the ground. It could be seen for miles around, as a black mast contrasted with the white trees on the hillside. There was no way of approach which was not visible from the ground, and the bird always welcome human visitors with screams of anger and defiance.

But their anger was of no avail, for they were conquered in the following manner: The hawk which looked like a camera was placed in a neighboring tree ten feet away and level with the nest. This was to accustom the hawk to the presence of a camera. A week later a real camera was substituted for the "dummy." To the shutter release a string was attached and from there passed into the other tree, across the nest, and tied to a limb on the other side. When the string was pulled the shutter snapped, and a photograph was made. The hawk of course had no fear of the camera since they only recognized it as the harmless "dummy" which had been there for a week. Much difficulty was encountered with the string, which was many times prematurely pulled by the wind, which snapped the tree top. What happened Mr. Hegner would take his camera home, thinking that the hawk had pulled it. Disappointment followed disappointment. Six times this happened, and each time the photographer was forced to make the six-mile trip into the country and climb one tree once and the other tree twice. At last the desired calm came, and two hours later the apparatus was put in place once of the birds returned and ran against the string, and took a picture of itself and the nest.

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First Agency Butterick Patterns at

Lipman, Wolfe & Company

Special Interesting Offers for Today

Fine Costumes at Cut Prices

Fine Imported Coats of silk lace and pongee, in black and tan, handsomely trimmed with lace, braid, shirring and ornaments. Was \$75—now \$62.50

Silk Coats in black and tan, in all lengths—handsomely trimmed with lace embroidery and fancy applique—all of them lined with white satin. Was \$60—now \$48.50

Costume of gray etamine—deep lace cape of same color—trimming of gray applique—lined throughout with silk. Was \$90—now \$72.50

Fine Imported Coat of heavy tan guipure lace and silk, shirred—velvet trimmed—lined throughout with white satin. Was \$125—now \$89.00

Pongee Taffeta and Peau de Soie Silk Coats in the new three-quarter lengths—trimmed with shirring, lace braid and fancy ornaments—handsomely lined. Was \$65—now \$53.00

Costume of very fine tan etamine, trimmed with applique and lace—plaided, all silk lined. Was \$97.50—now \$79.00

Costume of white Arabian lace made up over white taffeta silk—chiffon, both plain and shirred, used as trimming. Was \$100—now \$76.00

Handsome costumes of black, tan and lavender broadcloth and etamine, handsomely trimmed and lined with silk. Was \$85—now \$67.50

A very handsome costume of etamine in the new gunmetal shade—trimmed with self-color lace and lined throughout with gunmetal-colored taffeta silk. Was \$115—now \$79.00

Superb costume of white lace, made up over white taffeta silk—chiffon and lace used as trimming. Was \$125—now \$89.00

Superb costume of tan etamine, made up over self-color taffeta silk—trimmed with self folds and heavy applique lace. Was \$125—now \$87.50

Black Silks Less Today

2000 yards of Black Peau de Soie Silk, 21 inches wide—rich black—soft cashmere finish. Regular value \$1.25—Special 95c

1500 yards of superb quality of Black Peau de Soie Silk, 24 inches wide—soft uncrushable finish—a magnificent value. Regular value \$1.50—Special \$1.97

1000 yards of Black Taffeta Silk—soft, pliable, durable—19 inches wide—beautiful black. Regular value 85c—Special 58c

Women's Lace Lisle Hosiery

We place on sale today in the Hosiery Store 120 dozen pairs of Women's Lace Lisle Stockings at 29c—the real 50c quality—they are fast Hermsdorf black, have double sole and extra spliced heel and come in a large variety of all-over lace and lace-boot patterns—fresh and new—a real 50c article. Today at 29c

Mohair Dress Fabrics; a Sale

45-inch Mohair Sicilians in plain colors and melange or mixed effects—browns, blues, castors, grays, cardinals and reds. Regularly 75c—today 58c

45-inch Mohair Sicilians—rich, brilliant, solid colors and mixed effects, in cardinal, royal blue, brown, navy, castor, tan, etc. Regularly \$1.00—today 79c

54-inch Mohair Sicilians—extra heavy—cravenetted—in pin checks, invisible stripes, mixed effects and solid colors. Regularly \$1.50—today \$1.15

Millinery; Special Values Today