

New England's Best

Axminsters

Bigelow's
Hartford's
Smith's



\$1.00
Down

Axminster Rug for \$1

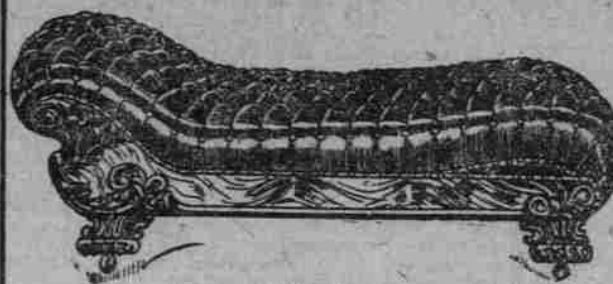
Monday and all this week we shall have on sale nearly \$3000 worth of finest Axminster Rugs, purchased at a price that enables us to sell

\$35 Axminster Rugs at \$25

Four elegant patterns in oriental and floral designs, from the Bigelow, Hartford and Smith mills—best of New England's product—purchased at a price and on such terms that we can afford to offer a very low price for a genuine Axminster Rug and unusual terms—namely

\$1 Down, \$1 Weekly

Ten \$35.00 Genuine Leather Couches... \$19



There are just ten left of a recent purchase of genuine No. 1 leather Couches that sell regularly in other stores at \$35; we shall close out the ten at the above figure. Covered with the best grade leather, seven rows of deep diamond tufts, filled with Canadian moss and washed cattle hair top, faced with 9-oz. white duck, fastened with non-pull-out steel prongs over Pullman guaranteed steel construction. Frame of selected quarter-sawn oak. Very neatly carved and mounted on strong steel casters. Size three feet by six feet; special price only..... \$19



\$1.50
Stands for 45c

These little Stands have tops 16x16 inches, made in the golden oak finish, just like the above cut; serve every purpose of a more costly stand. On sale Monday and Tuesday, two to a customer; no phone orders, no C. O. D. orders taken. Ask for the "advertised" stand for..... 45c

Man-Tailored Fall Suits \$25

Many new models in ladies' Fall Suits have arrived for our November sales; long semi-fitted suits, buttoned high or with the long shawl collar. The skirts all have the suggestion of pleats here and there or are plaited all around. The materials at the above price cover all the popular materials and wanted colors such as broadcloth, wide and narrow wale chevrons, serges, worsteds, homespun; diagonals, etc. The showing is very complete as to colors and sizes.



EASY
TERMS
LONG
CREDIT



Fall Coats at \$25

We have such a large and varied showing of fashionable coats that we know we have a becoming model for every figure. The tailoring is the very best and they possess the graceful lines so much desired. The popular Fall colors, including desirable black and mixtures.

Military Capes \$15

A substantial cut in price on these Military Capes. Easy terms of payment can be arranged. Visit us before going on the West Side. We can save you money.

GEVURTZ BROS

BIG STORE AT EAST END BURNSIDE BRIDGE
WE SHIP IN CARLOAD LOTS—THAT'S WHY WE SELL CHEAPEST—
Cor. Union Avenue & East Burnside.

\$1.50 Curtains 75c

Over 200 pairs of Fancy Lace Curtains, 50 inches wide and three yards in length; very neat and natty designs in white and ecru; of regular \$1.50 values, will be placed on special sale for Monday only at Gevurtz Bros. East Side Store, corner Union Ave. and East Burnside St. one day only, pair 75c



COURT FINDS \$500 FINE ELEPHANT ON HANDS

Illinois' Highest Tribunal Does Not Know What to Do With It—Deep-Waterway Boomers Given Setback—Field Museum Cannot Find Site—"Skinny" Madden in Retirement.

BY JONATHAN PALMER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—(Special).—Collecting a fine of \$500 for contempt and not knowing what to do with the money is the unique experience through which the Illinois Supreme Court has just passed. There were sleepless nights and worrisome days until the sage gentlemen of the state's highest tribunal hit upon the idea of turning the money over to the School Superintendent of Sangamon County, in which the capital is located. The puzzle grew out of the fact that the Supreme Court was legally authorized to punish with a fine for contempt without having any statutory or other guidance as to where the money should go.

Sheriff Strassheim, of Cook County, had been commanded by the court to take Abner Smith, convicted bank-wrecker, to the penitentiary. Governor Deneen interposed his official influence in the matter and advised the Sheriff he need not be in a hurry to execute the mandate of the court. The Sheriff proceeded on the theory that the Governor's oral advice acted as a reprieve or something of that sort. At any rate he braved the authority of the court and allowed Smith his liberty. Of course no self-respecting court could countenance such defiance of its orders, and the Sheriff was haled before the august body and assessed a fine of \$500.

The Governor shouldered the blame for the executive delinquency and promised to settle the fine out of his own pocket. Whether he had fulfilled his part of the arrangement is not of public record, but the money was turned in. The interesting question arose as to whether the Governor could pardon a man for contempt. The Supreme Court takes the position that he has no such authority, basing its opinion on the theory that contempt of court is not a violation of law but an infraction of the court's orders, with which the court alone is competent to deal.

It was the first time the Illinois Supreme Court had collected a fine of this sort. The Appellate Court once imposed a fine, it encountered the same puzzle regarding the disposition of the money. It is a question whether the fine in that case ever was paid, the suspicion existing that the court preferred to let the matter go by default rather than establish a precedent.

Joke on Waterway Convention.

The biggest joke of all is on the 23 states which were represented at the waterway convention in New Orleans. The Mississippi Valley States are taking the joke to heart, for to them it is a more serious affair. The valley boomers of the deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf realized that a "cold feet" process was going on in communities removed from the Mississippi, Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers and the Chicago drainage canal. To salvage the project anew it was hit upon as a clever tactical device to hold a convention while President Taft was out this way and to make him the inspiration of the occasion. The magic of the Roosevelt presence had been used successfully in the same way a couple of years before. Why wouldn't the Taft presence work as well?

With such high hopes the warship, the merchant and the mosquito fleet steamed down the river with much cheering of whistles, waving of colors and cheering shore crowds. It looked as if the deep waterway project

had been revived, and as if the cold feet down in Egypt and Missouri would be warmed up. Chicago and Illinois, represented by its Governor, made an especially loud noise, telling how it had spent \$50,000,000 for a drainage canal and had voted \$20,000,000 bonds to begin the digging of the deep waterway. President Taft smiled as he went down the river, but it was noticed he had not made any promise. It was hoped he was waiting for a climactic occasion and would then set the valley ablaze with his endorsement.

Hopes Suddenly Blighted.

Then the blow fell. The President said a deep waterway was a pleasant and sensible thing to think of somewhere in the misty future, but not to take up actively at this time. Now there is no telling when the cold feet will be brought up to normal temperature. The sober fact is that skepticism has been growing about the advisability of undertaking this aquatic highway now. Many engineers, Government and private, say it can be built, but that it will take a lot of money to make an effective waterway and a lot more to maintain it in working order. The hope that ocean-going vessels will ever come into Chicago is ridiculed by local experts as a dream that is not likely to come true. President Taft's speech and an adverse Illinois Supreme Court decision in the same week have put a deep crimp in the hopes of the optimists, but Governor Deneen says he is going ahead with his plans as if nothing had happened.

Field Museum Blocked.

In the long-drawn game in which the Marshall Field \$500,000 museum is the stake, the score now stands: A. Montgomery Ward, 1; Chicago, 0. Without going into the legal verbiage of the thing, the State Supreme Court decided that no buildings of any character could be erected in Grant Park on the lake front as long as any citizen raised objection thereto. Mr. Ward was the gentleman who objected and he says he is going to keep on objecting, although he has moved his business establishment from Michigan avenue to the North Side, where he couldn't see Grant Park with an X-ray telescope.

Friends of the lake front museum project seek to give the impression that Mr. Ward stands alone in his attitude. That is hardly the case. Mr. Field made a bequest of \$500,000 for the museum on condition that the city furnish a site on an accessible down-town point. There is not a person in Chicago, it is safe to say, who would not be delighted to see the museum located in the park, if it did not set back the city's plan to build a new schoolhouse. Others remark what a grand place it would be for a permanent exposition building or an armory or a Municipal Court building or what not. With its canopy of smoke the lake front is not a particularly attractive spot.

but the city has hopes of blowing away the smoke for all time, building up over the Illinois Central tracks and making a greenward lake front eventually that will be the pride and delight of Chicago. There is even hope of having a tree here and there where the smoke blight now falls. So it seems to be a case either of goodbye to the museum on the lake front or goodbye to the tree. Mr. Ward is for the trees and he has many quiet supporters.

It so happens that Mr. Ward, being a mail-order merchant, does not have to depend greatly on Chicago for his commercial success. For that reason, probably, he has more courage than others in protecting precious space in controversy.

The press agent spent several days arranging to have Bert Baker photographed in the act of being arrested for overspeeding. Bert Baker in his famous car, "The Aftereffect," was shown in the photograph with an expression of fixed horror on his face, while in the center of the road was to be seen one of the two policemen of the town of Eugene with his hand raised commandingly, bringing the car to a halt.

"That was a great photograph," says Baker. "It was used in several pictures and went good." Two days later the same Bert Baker in the same car was arrested by the same policeman in the same place. "Don't let this grow into a habit," said Baker, reprovingly. "Only once you know that was all the contract called for. You are not supposed to hold me up every time you see me. I can't be carrying a camera and a professional photographer around with me all the time."

"Can that line of gossip," said the policeman severely. "You were overspeeding in earnest this time. There ain't no fake about this. You better come over and see the boss."

And when the "Boss," otherwise the Magistrate, looked Baker over he glowered savagely. "I saw a picture in the papers of you being held up for overspeeding the other day," said the Magistrate harshly. "Seems like you are one of those baby karkers that like to go flaring around like you are the only thing on the road, and the Coroner off on a vacation. I guess this time it will cost you a ten spot."

Baker says he spotted all of the photos and plates of this subject after this finish.

Bibles in Many Tongues.

Springfield Republican. More than 450,000 immigrants have landed at Ellis Island during the last six months, and each one who wished it got a copy of the scriptures in his own language. The New York Bible Society.

"Skinny" Madden, erstwhile boss in labor circles, has quit his job as president of the Associated Building Trades and says he expects to settle down to a life of domestic serenity that will not be disturbed by strikes, lockouts or demands for shorter days. "Skinny" is married again after a few seasons as widower. He has given up his regal quarters in the Sherman house and has established himself with his bride in a South Side flat. Whether his efforts as labor boss have made him independent of labor in the paying of rent is not disclosed in his brief of his own case. He has given no evidence, however, of desire to seek a job with a weekly or monthly envelope attachment.

Enemies of Madden in labor ranks are not quite sure he has quit for good. Some of them say his resignation is only a tactical blind, and that he hopes to be the power behind another throne until he can build up his prestige as a leader. One element credits him with a scheme whereby the Madden cunning will enable him to get into the new Building Trades Council and work his way to the top of that heap. It is hardly believable that he is going to get out of the limelight he loves so well.

Shame of One County.

Chicago's shame in not having any place to seat 21,000 of her school children is matched by an Illinois shame in that in one county the Superintendent had to give \$55.75 out of her own pocket to carry on the institute required by law. Twenty-seven of the teachers in the county are men, some of whom received only \$35 a month salary. Because the county cannot support its schools for six months as the law demands, it loses the little help it might otherwise get from the state. The smallest school in the county had 15 children. Under such conditions compulsory education is as far as it is in Mexico. As in Mexico, poverty is the cause; also as in Mexico, the children of the county are growing up in ignorance because the state has not come to the rescue.

Not for many years have Chicago

brokers and the investing and speculating public taken such a lively interest in the cotton market as has been the case here in the last few weeks. Board of Trade operations are confined almost entirely to the cereals, but the unusual situation in the cotton affairs of Dixie has turned hundreds of new minds in that direction. Always on the alert for opportunities, James A. Patten has been the most conspicuous local figure in the cotton market. The lightning calculators who figure out fortunes for him with pencil and pad adduce results in gains which range all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Their mathematics presupposes a knowledge of how many bales Mr. Patten stands committed for, and at what price he bought his real or imaginary wares. The Evanston man would have a hard time figuring it out himself, but he is somewhat handicapped by facts, while the volunteer creator of fortune revels knee deep in fanciful, with no fence around them. Every time cotton has gone up a point, it is declared, Mr. Patten had another \$10,000 to hang on the credit side of his ledger.

But, Mr. Patten's affairs aside, it is admitted by cotton interests here that the situation respecting the Southern staple is immensely interesting in possibilities. Predictions are made here that cotton will go to 18 or even 20 cents a pound. At already has traveled up to a mark beyond any previous one for nearly 40 years. Cotton producers here from Oklahoma and other Southern points are bringing stories of the worst drought for years, of a short Texas crop, and of the probability that all the cotton raised will be sold this year and not a pound stored.

John D.'s Daughter Learns to Cook.

Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, is learning to make lemon pies, chocolate cakes and other table delicacies. To this end she is a student in the School of Domestic Science, an institution for the practical education of young housekeepers and prospective housewives. McCormick walks from her North Side home to the school once or twice a week, dons a white apron and cap, and goes to work, beautifully lacking in self-consciousness. Aside from a certain quiet elegance of dress and manner, there is nothing striking in the presence of Mrs. McCormick among the ambitious young women pupils. She obeys orders implicitly, and goes about her culinary business with a seriousness that is a delight to her instructors. She does not expect the contingency to arise which will oblige her to cook.

for a living, but she is of the opinion every head of a household should know what is going on in her kitchen, and how things should be done.

Teaching Domestic Science.

From a modest beginning this school of domestic science has grown into one of the most popular and useful institutions in Chicago. It is not a money-making plant, but it has millions of backing to make it complete in equipment and first-class in instruction. Its governing members include scores of the women whose names are familiar in club, educational, charitable and social life. It teaches dressmaking from the simplest to the most complex forms, and discloses all the secrets of making hats. Women who could afford to pay \$100 for a hat are fashioning their own hats, reproducing at small expense the costly patterns they see in the department stores. Some of the pupils matriculate for a term at \$10, and go long enough to absorb the kinks in the season's styles. Then the fall hair on their own handiwork and artistic ideas for the rest.

Recently the school has inaugurated a new branch. It is the teaching of nurses in hospitals and visiting nurses how to prepare foods for their patients. It was found that 90 per cent of the nurses who knew the theory of dietetics in hospitals and visiting nurses were ignorant of the preparation of foods for the sick. It is to fill this deficiency in equipment that the science school has undertaken the work.

TO BAPTIZE POLYGAMISTS

Muchly-Married Natives of India Receive Word and Water.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.—(Special).—An interesting discussion is going on in Madras just now as to whether Hindu polygamists should be baptized and admitted into the Christian church. At a general meeting of the Indian Ministers' Conference, the majority agreed with the view that such converts should be admitted and baptized, but that their children should not be allowed to become polygamists. Dr. Harris, chairman of the meeting, in advocating the admission of these converts, said that Christ was an Asiatic, and what the Indian church wanted was Asiatic Christianity. If St. Paul had lived in these days he would have allowed polygamists to be baptized and admitted into the Christian church.

S.S.S. RIDES THE SYSTEM OF CATARRH

Catarrh comes as a result of impurities and morbid matter in the circulation, and is a disease that only attacks mucous membrane. The entire inner portion of the body is lined with a delicate skin or covering of soft, sensitive flesh. Thousands of tiny blood vessels are interlaced throughout this mucous surface, and it is through these that the inner membrane receives its nourishment and is kept in healthful condition. When, however, the blood becomes infected with catarrhal impurities the tissues become diseased and Catarrh gets a foothold in the system. The early stages of Catarrh are characterized by such symptoms as a tight, stuffy feeling in the head, watery eyes, buzzing noises in the ears, with partial deafness and often difficult breathing and chronic hoarseness. These are merely symptoms, and while sprays, inhalations and other local treatment may temporarily relieve them, Catarrh cannot be cured until the blood is purified of the exciting cause. S.S.S. cures Catarrh by cleansing the blood of all impure catarrhal matter. It goes down into the circulation and attacks the disease at its head, and removes every particle of catarrhal impurity. Then the mucous linings are all supplied with fresh, pure blood, and allowed to heal, instead of being kept in a constant state of irritation by the catarrhal matter. Special book on Catarrh and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



BERT BAKER, STAR IN "HONEYMOON TRAIL" AT BAKER THEATRE.