

THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE LOST

The Thousand Victims on the Island of Ceram Alone.

TIDAL WAVE 50 FEET HIGH.

Was Preceded by an Earthquake—Dreadful Calamity on the Coast of Japan.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The Bulletin says the disaster that overtook the island of Ceram on the 2nd of last month cost the people of that district immense loss in lives and property. The steamship America Maru, which arrived yesterday, brought advices from Ceram, and reports that 5,000 people were destroyed on that island alone.

On the night of the 2nd the people of Ceram were awakened by a terrific shock of earthquake that seemed to come from north to south. Every one fled from their houses and took up arms in the public square.

A few hours later it was reported that water was rising in the bay of Amboyna. The sea came forward in the shape of a huge tidal wave, and forced the water into the bay entrance. It came up fifty feet over the lowlands.

At Paboly and Samasoroa, on the city, the waves swept over the tops of the thirty feet high. Out of nearly 100 inhabitants only four escaped.

The whole coast for miles was transformed into a huge mudpuddle. Corpses were everywhere. Broken trees and the remains of houses were buried in the mud.

Very few roads were great lumps of mud and boulders that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country.

The exact number of killed along the coast will never be known, as the bodies were buried in many cases, yards under the new ground.

Many people were killed and forty wounded. The balance escaped to the hills when the shock of the earthquake was first felt.

Republicans and Democrats Win.
Boston, Dec. 12.—After a spirited campaign the Republicans won a net victory in the municipal election today.

Mayor Hart defeating ex-Congressman Patrick A. Collins, the Democratic nominee for mayor, by 1,904 votes. The total vote was: Hart (Rep.), 40,663; Collins (Dem.), 38,761.

However, still control both branches of government, the board of aldermen by a small increased majority. The board stands eight Democrats, five Republicans. The city, as usual, voted for peace.

The Republicans were generally successful throughout the State. Only in Newburyport did the Socialists make a strong showing.

Taking Hold of Tutuila.
New York, Dec. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that arrangements are being perfected by Secretary Bay, Lord Pauncefote and Herr von Holleben for the execution of the provisions of the treaty for the partition of Samoa when that convention is ratified by the Senate.

When the Samoan Islands finally pass under the sovereignty of the United States they will be governed, as in the case of Guam, by a naval officer, with the rank of governor, who will be furnished with a flag and attached to the Pacific station. The Abarenda, under the command of Commander B. P. Riley, is now in the harbor of Pago-Pago, where a coaling station is being established, and he will probably be the first governor of Tutuila and the adjacent islands transferred to this government. As the natives are well disposed no trouble is expected in the extension of American government to their lands.

SUMMARY OF THE BRIEF.

Point of Objection Made to the House Roberts Committee.

It Has No Right to Proceed Outside of the Forms of Law and in Violation of Guaranteed Rights.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Mr. Roberts' summary in his brief is as follows:

"From the foregoing established doctrines and rights of members of Congress it follows that the proposed proceedings of this committee would be a usurpation of the rights of the member from Utah."

"1. In that he is to be adjudged guilty of crime without due process of law."

"2. That he is to be adjudged disqualified by disabilities created by enactments of Congress and applicable to the Territory of Utah, but not applicable to the State of Utah, which disabilities have been removed (a) by resolutions of two Presidents; (b) by the enabling act passed by Congress; (c) by the transition of Utah from a Territory to a State."

"3. It further appears that the crime charged against the representative from Utah does not constitute a disqualification for a member of Congress, unless the House and its committees are prevailed to assert their power and right to add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States."

"4. And further the proposed proceedings by this committee would deprive the member from Utah of the constitutional right to a trial by a court of competent jurisdiction and by a jury of his peers within the State and deprive where the crime is alleged to have been committed and would deprive him of property and rights without due process of law."

"The member from Utah, therefore, holds that the committee ought not to consider them for the reason that the disabilities presented by them bear the following:

"Thomas J. Brandon, Feb. 13, 1899; Ray T. Brandon, Feb. 13, 1899; Lullia P. Miles, Feb. 27, 1899; Mrs. Marie E. McDougal, May 27, 1899; all dates being several months prior to the departure of the representative from Utah for the East."

"More than a year after the charges against him made against him the member from Utah was in and about Salt Lake all the time and seven months after the Brandon affidavits



THE FIFTH LANCERS AND THEIR "PIG STICKING" CHARGE AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

This charge of C squadron, Fifth lancers, which is now being widely discussed, because it is alleged that 60 Boers were massacred after they had thrown down their arms, was sketched by Mr. Melton Prior of The Illustrated London News. One officer of the lancers writes the London Times as follows:

"After the enemy were driven out one of our squadrons pursued and got right in among them in the twilight, and most excellent pig sticking ensued for about ten minutes, the bag being about 60. One of our men stuck his lance through two killing both at one thrust. Had it not been getting dark we should have killed many more."

A dragon corporal told a London Chronicle correspondent: "The Boers fell off their horses and rolled among the rocks, hiding their heads with their arms, calling for mercy, calling to be shot—anything to escape a stab from those terrible lances through their backs and bowels. But not many escaped. We just gave them a good dig as they lay. Next day most of the lances were bloody."

were drawn up by A. T. Schroeder, and therefore, said Schroeder, before the court of Utah which were and are open for the prosecution of the charges made in the part.

"If the protestants have sufficient evidence they should have established it before the court of Utah as a matter of course. The protestants charged and came here with a court record and bring their charges, although the question would be debatable as to whether the misdeemeanor alleged if proven, would be sufficient to bar him from the House, and on that subject the member from Utah has already expressed his belief and presented arguments. The member from Utah asks that he be allowed to take the oath of office."

May Appoint Bryan Senator.
Omaha, Dec. 11.—The senatorial situation is daily becoming more complicated and those who claim that the appointment of either Allen or Hitchcock will disrupt the party and that the governor will be compelled either to appoint a dark horse or concede to the request made by Orland Teft, chairman of the State Republican committee, and call a special session of the legislature to settle the matter.

Gov. Poynter returned to Lincoln today accompanied by a delegation of Hitchcock men. On his arrival at the State house he was besieged by a horde of friends of both Hitchcock and Allen. The governor put in the day looking over the mail and telegrams that accumulated during his absence and in giving a hearing to the politicians. He intimated during the day that he may announce the name of Hayward's successor tomorrow.

Some think that Bryan will be appointed, basing their belief upon the fact that the morning Hayward died the governor was closeted for several hours with Charles W. Bryan, brother of William J. Bryan. All sorts of rumors are afloat here in Lincoln tonight and everybody will be glad when it is over.

Legislation Wanted for Alaska.
Chicago, Dec. 13.—J. G. Price, of Skagway, Alaska, the delegate chosen to lay before Congress the results of the convention at Juneau last October, is at the Palmer house. He was formerly a resident of Iowa.

"The convention was a thoroughly representative body," Mr. Price said. "The fifty delegates coming from all parts of the Territory. It decided to ask Congress for the additional district judges, a delegate to Congress, probate judges, having jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases; commissioners, having jurisdiction of justices of the peace; and magistrates with like powers for incorporation of cities and towns; educational facilities for the white children of the district; a civil code and civil procedure; amendments to the criminal code, and general municipal incorporation laws. An extension to the district of the homestead, timber, stone and coal laws, with provisions for special individual surveys and modifications in the mineral laws also will be asked."

"The greatest need is for more judges. We have now the same laws as in '84, when we had a white population of only about 5,000."

New Mexico After Statehood.
Chicago, Dec. 12.—Governor M. A. Otero, of New Mexico, and Solomon Luna, Republican National committee member from that Territory, were at the Great Northern yesterday en route to Washington. Both say an effort will be made to bring about the admission of New Mexico during the present session of Congress, and both are hopeful it will be accomplished.

When asked whether the company will be connected with the American Sugar Refining company he said: "Most assuredly not. I think you will find that we will be quite a different concern."

"Will Mr. Matthiessen or the Doehers or the Arbucks be connected with your company?"

"All the names and all the facts will come out in good time. As yet we are not ready to make any announcements."

"When do you expect that the new company will be organized?"

"That I cannot tell. The incorporation papers are not yet completed. We are looking carefully into legal questions touching on the right to do business in the colonies. I can say nothing as to the capital interested in the company, except that I have been told that German interests will be connected with it, and that a Wall street banking house with connections in Berlin will be interested."

A representative of the Doehers said: "We know nothing of the new refining concern. As to the possibility that it will buy us out, you may say that if we are offered our price we may sell."

GEN. FERRERO IS DEAD.
Well Known Commander in the Civil War Passes Away.

New York, Dec. 12.—Major General Edward Ferrero is dead at his home in this city, aged 68 years. He was born in Spain, of Italian parents. His father was a famous dancing master and he himself became a teacher of dancing.

In 1861 he raised the Thirty-first New York regiment, called the "Sheep and Rifles," of which he was made colonel. He led a brigade in Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island, where

his regiment took the first fortified redoubt captured in the war.

He also commanded a brigade at Newbern under General Reno, and in 1862 served in Pope's Virginia campaign. He was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and for his bravery in the latter was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers Sept. 19, 1862. He served at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg and commanded a division of the Ninth army corps.

He afterward marched the Ninth army corps over the mountains without roads and by compass only to Cincinnati. He was in command at the defense of Fort Sanders against the desperate assault of Longstreet. In Grant's final campaign, including the siege of Petersburg, he commanded the colored division of the Ninth army corps, and on December 2, 1864, he was brevetted major general for "bravery and meritorious services."

General Ferrero's death recalls one of the great scandals of the civil war. At Petersburg, when a mine was blown up, which engulfed seven companies of the Confederates and four cannon, the colored troops and a brigade of whites were to charge. But half the men laid down their arms and refused to charge. The other brigade, 3,500 strong, advanced until met by a squad of 300 Confederates at the cavity left by the exploded mine. They retreated without firing a single shot. Their support of 1,200 white men were trapped in the mine and slaughtered almost to a man.

By the investigation which was subsequently made by the court martial, of which Major General W. S. Hancock was president, the failure of the assault after the mine exploded was ascribed in part to Brigadier General Ferrero "for want of readiness for the assault, not going with his troops, but remaining in a bomb-proof."

TO FORM SUGAR TRUST.

American Sugar Refining Company to Have a Powerful Competitor.

New Concern with \$1,000,000 Capital Will be Launched in Delaware in the Near Future.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Herald says: If present plans are carried out the American Sugar Refining company, commonly known as the sugar trust, is soon to have a new and powerful competitor. Papers are now being drawn for the incorporation, under the laws of the State of Delaware, of a new sugar concern having an authorized capital of \$100,000,000. Lawyers who are confessedly at work on the incorporation state positively that the new company will be in no way allied with the sugar trust. They hint strongly at opposition.

Intimations that E. O. Matthiessen, who has now severed his connection with the trust; the Doehers interests, whose New York sugar refining company is fighting the trust, and other independent refineries who are arrayed against it, are to be merged into the new company, come from the same source, although the interests in question deny knowledge of the scheme. The new company plans to do business in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, as well as in the United States proper.

Mr. Matthiessen is the leading spirit in the Glucose Sugar Refining company, which has headquarters in Chicago.

Definite statements regarding the proposed new sugar company were obtained from James Wolcott, a member of the firm of Hughes and Wolcott, prominent corporation lawyers of Dover, Del. Mr. Wolcott's partner, Chas. Hughes, is secretary of state of Delaware. Mr. Wolcott is in this city on business touching the new sugar concern.

When questioned regarding the plan for the company, he expressed surprise that they had become public, but admitted that he was working on the incorporation papers.

"The matter is not yet ready for public announcement," Mr. Wolcott said, "and I am not at liberty to give any but the bare details of the scheme. We propose incorporating a company under the laws of Delaware with an authorized capital of \$100,000,000. It will be called the Colonial Sugar Refining company, although the name may be changed before the charter is applied for. It may be the Federal company. We will have the right to refine sugar both here and in the country's new colonies, it being our idea that sugar grown in Hawaii, Porto Rico or Cuba, be refined there and brought to this country in the refined state more cheaply than it can be refined here after importing the cane. Headquarters for the new company will probably be in both New York and Chicago."

Mr. Wolcott refused to give the names of the incorporators.

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ARE ANGRY AT CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Salisbury and Others Were Not Fully Informed by Him.

NOW RUSSIA IS MOVING, TOO

Gen. Gatacre Had a Running Fight to Get Away—British Military Staff Condemns Chamberlain.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Mail publishes this morning evidence of Russian activity at Ceuta and Tangier, and in Central Asia and Abyssinia, and urges its readers to watch the movements of Russia, France, and probably another power, in the event of any further reverse to British troops in South Africa.

There are current rumors in high circles that Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and other members of the cabinet, are now angry with Mr. Chamberlain for not warning them of the magnitude of what was before the government. They cannot justly hold him responsible, when the ministry as a body fell into a Dutch ambush, as well as the war office. Whatever may be the grievances of the military staff or Mr. Chamberlain's own colleagues, the ministry now has the united country behind it in carrying on the war to the bitter end.

The Stornberg reverse causes intense humiliation, but there are no signs of flinching from the work which England has undertaken.

The Dutch forces have not followed up their victory at Stornberg by attacking General Gatacre at Maitemo, and the British reverse has not interrupted French's cautious advance toward Celebes, skirmishing having been renewed on Monday. Gen. Gatacre's second report of his disastrous battle is badly written and leaves the mystery of the capture of portions of two battalions unsolved. The unfortunate general has no sense of humor, he would have avoided saying that the policemen took the British army "round some miles and landed it in an impossible position," and that he had sent the Irish rifles and the recuperate. Pretoria certainly is not an ideal convalescent home.

While he admits the distance was underestimated, he acquits his guides of intentional error and thereby of deliberate treachery. While the report is not clear, it is evident from the belated dispatches that, after finding himself completely entrapped, he collected his force and had a running fight from ridge to ridge for nine miles in the retreat, losing two guns, and that the excellent handling of the field battery alone enabled the main body to escape.

The fusiliers and the Irish rifles were probably captured in small groups at different points, and many of them were unable to join the column when the retreat was begun. The number of missing men from the fusiliers is increased by sixty in General Gatacre's report.

President Steyn accounts for 488 prisoners in one dispatch and 672 in another.

Seldom have Englishmen had a more unpleasant war story to read, and certainly never one that was told so badly by the British general. It remains true that, while Gatacre was unfortunate in his selection of a policeman who did not know the first turning on the right, he was compelled by his feebleness in mounted and artillery forces to attack by night if he were to have any hope of success. His reverse points to the well-worn moral, that the British side was unprepared for the campaign, and was very slow in sending out cavalry and artillery.

Gatacre is not alone in being ambushed by the Dutch allies. The war office was taken by surprise when the war opened, and a serious respect for the strength of the Dutch republics in Krupp and Creusot artillery and in fighting force was disclosed. It has been an open secret that the military staff has condemned Mr. Chamberlain for allowing the war to come on before it was ready. It is a fact not generally known that Lord Wolsey urged Lord Lansdowne to mobilize an army corps in July, but that the cabinet overruled the suggestion. The military staff is likely to be sharply criticized for its conduct of the war when Parliament meets, but it was the ministry that failed to look ahead and prepare for the campaign in good time, instead of allowing the grass to grow on the velvet for the Dutch ponies.

WILL EXECUTE BANDITS.
Filipino Guerillas to be Dealt With in a Summary Manner.

Their Murderous Methods Call for Decisive Action—Report About General Lawton.

Manila, Dec. 12.—Col. Smith, with a detachment of the Seventeenth infantry, surrounded and captured in a village near Malasqui a party of guerillas who had made their headquarters there. The party included the band which assassinated seven officials at Malasqui for friendliness to the Americans. All are insurgents who became bandits when the disintegration of the Filipino army began.

They kept the country around Malasqui in a state of terror for several weeks, and committed twenty-five murders in less than that number of days. When they were caught they were promptly sent to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters at Bayombong by train. It is expected they will be speedily tried, and either shot or hanged as an example, if convicted.

The whole country north of San Fernando and Malasqui, except within the permanent line of troops around the cities and the closely patrolled stretches of railroad, swarm with similar bands. Probably they will be increased by men from Pilar's army, many of whom are making their way south to join the insurgent force in Cavite province.

These people, for the most part, succeeded in dodging Gen. Grant, Col. Bell and Col. Hood's troops, who are scouring the country for them. They devote their energies to ambushing commissary wagons and picking up soldiers who leave their commands. Every day some wagon train is fired upon or some soldiers disappear.

Gen. Wheeler's secretary, Mr. Garrett, was disarmed and slashed by a boloman almost within sight of headquarters, his assistant pursuing him nearly into the headquarters building. The policy of these ruffians is to make

the country uninhabitable for Americans, and to frighten the natives into refraining from giving assistance to the Americans, as well as to compel the inhabitants to support the insurrection.

The brother of the president of Imus went outside the town the other day to harvest some rice. He was captured by his compatriots, accused of being a spy and executed. Only a small proportion of the insurgent army have been surrendered, and the problem of suppressing this guerilla warfare is anything but easy solution.

Some of the American officers think it worse than fighting Indians, owing to the difficulties of the country and the trouble in locating the enemy, who resort, when hard pressed, to the amigo dodge and hide their arms.

Some of the Americans favor the issuance of a proclamation declaring all natives found with arms to be bandits, punishable as criminals, instead of being treated as prisoners of war.

Information has been received at headquarters that 500 Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Vigan to Manila, and that 1,500 others have been assembled in Vigan, including Gen. Pena. Probably these are Spaniards released by Gen. Young's troops in the Benguet district, where they were concentrated by the insurgents.

London, Dec. 12.—Reuter's Telegraph company has received the following dispatch from Hongkong:

The insurgent government (so-called) of the Philippines will be changed to a dictatorship, to continue hostilities against the Americans exclusively by the methods of guerilla warfare. The Filipino army is being split up into small bodies, the troops taking an oath before separation that

they will fight until their country's rights are recognized, and answer to the force of United States marines who landed at Vigan, south Ilocos province, from the battleship Oregon, was defeated by the Filipinos under Gen. Fines (Tio?) on December 4th. The Manila newspapers, despite the censorship, admit that Gen. Lawton is missing."

The foregoing dispatch was evidently sent by the Filipino junta in Hongkong.

Manila, Dec. 12.—Gen. Young reports the rescue of Brute of the Nevada regiment, and Edwards of the gunboat Yorktown, who have been held prisoners by the Filipinos.

Gallapagos Islands.
New York, Dec. 13.—A special from Washington says:

President McKinley will send to the Senate tomorrow an answer to the Lodge resolution in regard to the Gallapagos Islands. The message has been prepared and was approved at the cabinet meeting today. It is short, and simply announces that the state department has no information respecting the report that Ecuador intends to sell the islands to Great Britain or any other European government, and that no steps have been taken by this government in the matter.

Killed by a Blow Above the Heart.
Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 13.—John Nelson was instantly killed while at work in the St. Paul and Tacoma mill last night. A piece of lumber flew back over the saws, striking Nelson just above the heart, from the effect of which he died a few minutes later. He was unmarried and had worked at the mill for eight years.



There will be no Better time to Buy a Suit or Overcoat than at Present—

BECAUSE Prices are

Continually advancing on all classes of goods from the cheapest to the most expensive fabrics. The same suit we are selling for \$19 to \$12, next year we will be compelled to sell at an advance of from \$3 to \$5 a suit. Even a greater increase in all better grades of goods. Better stock up your wardrobe now, and save money. You can't save it in any easier way; besides, you will have the pleasure of enjoying the good things of the world when you most need them. Treat yourself to an overcoat for Christmas.

Big Lot \$1.00 and 75c Sweaters—50c as long as they last.



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Black Satin Duchesse—Extremely good values at \$9c, \$12.50 and \$17.50. We earnestly ask you to examine them. It's to your interest.

Black Taffeta Silks—A range of prices, 75c, 94c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, each price attached to more than its money value.

Colored Taffeta Silks—Delicious two-toned colors, 85c, 90c and \$1.00 qualities on sale at 75c a yard.

Fetching Plaid, Stripe and Novelty Silks—in excellent qualities for Xmas shoppers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Pure Worsted Storm Serges—Black and colors, smooth finish, an unusual opportunity is offered to buy, splendid value at 49c a yard, 75c would be cheap for them.

Black all Wool Jacquard Suitings—44 inches wide, in excellent new styles, rich blacks, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values, sale 69c a yard.

Black Crepons—The largest line and the choicest range of designs in crinkled and stripe effects, special prices at 45c, 75c, 90c, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Broadcloth, Sterling qualities, full assortment of colors, including blacks, at \$1.25 and \$1.95 a yard, worth 1-3 more.

LADIES' GLOVES.

IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES, COLORS AND PRICES. KID GLOVES MAKE A MOST APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS PRESENT, FOR A LADY NEVER HAS TOO MANY OF THEM.

FOUR SPECIAL STRONG VALUES, EVERYONE A GREAT MONEY SAVER.

THE FAMOSA AT \$1.00.

Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in all desirable colors and black, sizes 3 1/2 to 8, the very best value ever offered at—

\$1.00

THE TREVILLE AT \$1.35.

Ladies' French Kid Glove, with 3 clasps comes in all colors, also light evening shades and black, all sizes, at—

\$1.35

THE CROWN AT \$1.50.

No other glove in the market has ever given such entire satisfaction as this one. It is unsurpassable for fit and wear, comes in all colors and black; it's a 20c quality, our price—

\$1.50

THE QUEEN AT \$1.75.