

HOW THE BOERS WON AT COLENSO

Their Rapid Movements Overmatch the British.

BULLER USED HIS CAVALRY, BUT TO NO AVAIL—BIG PRAYER MEETING—English Want Victory—Many Volunteers for Boers.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: There is lacking confirmation or denial of the report that Gen. Methuen's communications have been cut, though what little information is available would seem to indicate that it is true—in the first place, the silence of the war office and newspaper correspondents, in the second place, Sir Charles Warren's division proceeding to De Aar, which looks as though it were going to lend a hand to the Modder river column.

The strategy of the Boers so far has been to operate against the communications of the British forces. With their great mobility they can do this with complete impunity, retreating on the approach of a strong British force or fighting if the force sent be weak.

Should any considerable force of Boers have entrenched themselves south of Gen. Methuen, it may necessitate his retreat. Sir Charles Warren seems to be able to clear them out, but the most urgent need for his troops seems to be in Natal, where, at all costs, Gen. Buller must be relieved.

The loss of 35 field guns, 5 naval guns and 10,000 British troops is one not to be lightly thought of, yet it is apparent that Gen. Buller, with his present strength, cannot accomplish this. The British game by allowing Bloemfontein, which is a place of no intrinsic importance though the capital of Free State, to fall, concentrating their efforts on the capture of Ladysmith.

From accounts of the battle of the Tugela it appears that the great feature was the extreme mobility of the Boers. During the action their reinforcements galloped up to occupy trenches and the marvellous rapidity of their movements gave them, as it were, a front in the air, enabling them to change and diversify their positions as occasion demanded.

This mobility was equally in evidence in the Tugela campaign, and explains to a large extent the British check. Gen. Methuen had thoroughly shelled and explored the Boer position the day before the fight, but on the next day he found the Boers had moved and occupied new positions.

To the same cause was due the disaster of the British artillery at the Tugela. Colonel Long and his three batteries were stationed to support Gen. Buller, and when that officer was in difficulty Long rushed forward his guns to get into close range, apparently without the necessary escort. Suddenly he found himself confronted by hundreds of Boers who sprang out of concealed positions and poured a withering fire at only six hundred yards range. Horses and gunners were shot down recklessly, and ten field guns had to be abandoned.

The British yeomanry and volunteers, who have offered themselves in great numbers for service at the front, are to be extensively used. The war office this morning issued a statement that the government had decided to raise a mounted infantry force from the yeomanry especially selected for expert marksmanship and good riding. Lord Chesham will be in supreme command.

Lord Londale's name is freely coupled with its qualities. It is expected that a force of 10,000 to 15,000 strong will be raised. This force, operating as mounted infantry, will be able to fight the Boers with tactics similar to their own.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Bennett Burleigh sends the Telegraph account of the Tugela battle, which repeats the information conveyed from other sources. General Buller did not definitely mention that he had cavalry and artillery with both flanks, and the inference was that all the cavalry was sent to the east engaged in stemming the Boer turning movement in that direction. Mr. Burleigh says definitely that both cavalry and artillery were with him.

The British front extended for miles, while the marvellous rapidity of the Boer movements gave them, as it were, a front in the air, enabling them to change and diversify their positions as occasion demanded. The Times correspondent says that the Boers had only ten guns and adds that the British had a superior and excellent practice, yet the Boer artillery did not seem to have been silenced and apparently Col. Long's intention was to get within range of the Boer guns, which were making havoc of the British infantry. In all probability Buller's troops were under an artillery fire, although they could not make an adequate reply.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the World from Antwerp says: Two great prayer meetings were held tonight at Rotterdam by Dutch pastors, gathered from all Holland. The Transvaal hymn was sung and six thousand hymns collected for the Boer wounded.

A resolution was passed to send a circular to all British pastors asking them to preach and pray for an end to the hostilities.

Amsterdam and the The Hague ladies are offering their services for collecting money, and many young men of good families in The Hague have decided to go to the Transvaal to join the Boers in the field.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The British government in July and August instead of getting the army together on the spot, was trying to keep up its conscience, and even in September it could not bring itself to send more than 10,000 men to South Africa.

A victory is now urgently needed, and the wisest to be had promises to be in Natal, where the British and Boer forces are now facing each other like wrestlers, but, taking a general view, there has been no fall.

longer the wrestler the heavier will be the fall in the end, but it is yet to come."

New York, Dec. 20.—Chas. D. Pierce, consul in this city from the Orange Free State, said last night that applicants for enlistment in the Boer army were still visiting his office in a steady stream.

"I cannot do anything for them," said he, "because I have no authority to send a conscript, I refer them to our consul at The Hague and tell them they will have to pay their own expenses, which would amount to about \$400, in getting to South Africa. The majority of the applicants are American soldiers who fought in the Spanish-American war."

Asked what he thought about the way things were going in South Africa, Mr. Pierce said: "The British can send 1,500,000 troops down there instead of 150,000 if they want to, and still they won't get the upper hand for a year or two. It is not the side with the most troops that is going to win, but the side that shoots straightest."

Chicago, Dec. 20.—"So far as I have been able to observe, the Irishmen in the different parts of this country are in entire sympathy with the Boers in the war with England. This sympathy they have chosen—and I think the movement will not go farther than this—to manifest by passing resolutions and providing money for the equipment for hospital, ambulance and surgical department."

This is the statement of John T. Keating, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and conspicuous among the Irish-Americans in this city and elsewhere. The action taken by the local order in Chicago and that of St. Louis has not ended the movement in this matter. The United societies of this city have determined to hold a mass meeting on January 5 at which time there will be speech making and a general expression of the feelings of the Irishmen of Chicago toward the people of the Transvaal.

And what is even more important than this in the eyes of those interested in this phase of the matter, the national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are arranging for a special meeting shortly after the beginning of the year and probably just prior to the Chicago meeting. It is expected that Mr. Keating that plans will be set on foot by this conference looking toward a united expression of sentiment and a co-operation in the raising of funds among Irishmen everywhere in the United States and Canada.

"The Irish in America took a decided stand on the war question at the very start," said Mr. Keating, "and they have made their position so plain that there is no question as to their attitude. They took upon the people of the Transvaal as a race struggling for the sort of liberty for which the Irish race has been fighting and working for so many years."

"Evidently, the Boers have men enough and good men enough and ammunition enough. What they might use is aid for the wounded. We do not want to come into conflict with the laws of the country and it is not desired that there should be a conflict with the federal authorities. And so it has been deemed best that aid be furnished under the banner of the Red Cross. Neither England nor the United States can refuse to pass this emblem beyond their lines and, undoubtedly, the Irish-American sentiment will spend itself in this way."

PELICAN POINT MURDERER

Supposed to Have Been Arrested Near St. Joseph, Mo.

George H. Wright, Accused of Triple Murder, Thought to Have Been Caught.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—A St. Joseph, Mo., dispatch says: "Dressed in the garb of a tramp, a man who admits he was once a lawyer, was arrested near Lake station today, while he was at work as a wood-chopper. The man is supposed to be G. W. Stevens, alias George H. Wright, alias Weeks, alias Case. Stevens is wanted at Provo City, Utah, for murder, and a reward of \$500 is offered for his arrest. He tallies with photographs and descriptions of the murderer."

Murderer Riddled with Bullets.

Dunbar, Pa., Dec. 19.—Sanford White, superintendent of construction of the W. J. Rayney Coke company, was shot and killed today by David Pierce, a colored employee.

The trouble began with a quarrel between Pierce and Richard Cunningham, superintendent of the Mount Vernon coke works of the W. J. Rayney company, over a question of work. White interfered in behalf of Cunningham, when the negro drew a revolver and fired, killing White.

Pierce immediately ran with more than 200 persons in pursuit. He was chased for more than two miles when his pursuers came within shooting distance, and he fell, riddled by bullets, and died in a short time.

White was about 50 years of age, married, and had several children. Pierce, the murderer, came to Mount Brookside recently from Virginia, and was considered a dangerous character.

Carnegie Steel Company.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Tribune says: Various conferences have been held in this city within the last week, both at the Holland house and at the home of Andrew Carnegie, relative to the organization and operation of the Carnegie steel interests. It is rumored that H. W. Oliver of Pittsburgh, may be chosen to succeed Mr. Frick as chairman of the Carnegie Steel company.

Mr. Frick, A. R. Peacock, first vice president of the Carnegie company, and H. W. Oliver have all been present within the last week in consultation with Mr. Carnegie.

At Mr. Carnegie's home last night Mr. Carnegie declined to discuss the affairs of the steel company that bears his name. At the Holland house it was said that Mr. Frick, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Peacock had all been there within the week, but no one of them could be found last night.

Mr. Oliver is a trained and experienced steel man, has large interests in connection with the Carnegie Steel company, and this access to Mr. Frick's place is considered not unlikely.

Training Ships Needed.

New York, Dec. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The navy department purposes to ask Congress for \$1,000,000 to build two first-class training ships of 5,000 tons displacement each, the vessels to be sheathed and provided with military sail power as well as steam propulsion. Such ships are declared to be indispensable to maintaining a force of now in the fleet. It is estimated that the two projected vessels cannot be completed within two years, and by that time the Essex, the Alliance and the Lanister, which are now utilized for training purposes, will be condemned and laid up in Rotten Row.

It is regarded as extremely important that vessels adapted to the duty shall be ready to take their places, and in the opinion of the chief of navigation, who is in charge of the matter, the only solution of the question is to build special ships fitted for the service.

LAWTON KILLED BY SHARPSHOOTER

Manner in Which the Gallant American Officer Met Death.

WAS ON THE FIRING LINE.

Warned of Danger, but Did Not Heed It—Sorrow at the Loss of the Intrepid Commander.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The war department tonight received the following official confirmation of the killing of Gen. Lawton near San Mateo, Luzon:

"Manila.—Gen. Lawton, engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country, northeast of Manila, killed instantly at 9:30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country. OTIS."

Manila, Dec. 19.—Gen. Lawton left here Sunday night, having returned from his northern operations Saturday, to lead an expedition through Marikina valley, which has been an insurgent stronghold throughout the war. The night was one of the worst of the season. A terrific rain had begun and is still continuing. Accompanied by his staff and troop 1, Fourth cavalry, Gen. Lawton set out at 9 o'clock in advance of the main force, consisting of the Eleventh cavalry and one battalion each of the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight.

With a small escort, he led the way through an almost pathless country a distance of fifteen miles over hills and through cane brake and deep mud, the horses climbing the rocks and sliding down the hill. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley.

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock and a three-hour fight ensued. This resulted in but few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of Gen. Lawton, but the attack was difficult, because of the natural defenses of the town.

Gen. Lawton was walking along the firing-line within 300 yards of a small sharp-shooter's trench, conspicuous in the big, white helmet he always wore, and a light-yellow rain coat. He was also easily distinguished because of his commanding stature.

The sharpshooters directed several close shots, which clipped the grass near by. His staff officer called Gen. Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed, "I am shot," clenched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer.

Orderlies rushed across the field for surgeons, who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid on a stretcher. The familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead general. Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingled with the rifle volleys.

After the fight six stalwart cavalrymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding, with the colors and a cavalry escort following.

The troops filed in headach through the building where the body was laid, and many a tear fell from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton.

The entire command was stricken with grief when a man had suffered a personal loss. Owing to the condition of the country, which is impassable so far as vehicles are concerned, the remains could not be brought to Manila today.

Mrs. Lawton and the children are living in a government residence formerly occupied by a Spanish general. San Mateo lies between a high mountain and a broad, shallow stream in front, with wide sandbars, which the insurgent trenches and the buildings command.

The Americans were compelled to ford the river under fire. It was while they were lying in the rice fields and volleying across the river to the town, passing the stream that Gen. Lawton was shot. All except the officers were behind cover. A staff officer was wounded about the same time and one other officer and several men were wounded.

After three hours' shooting the Filipinos were dispersed into the mountains. Col. Lockett took command when Gen. Lawton fell.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19.—Gen. Henry Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, as announced in the dispatches today, was well known here. Previous to the Spanish-American war he was a lieutenant-colonel in the regular establishment and was inspector-general for the department of Arizona, with headquarters in this city. He was a member of a local G. A. R. post and of the local chapter of the United Spanish War Veterans.

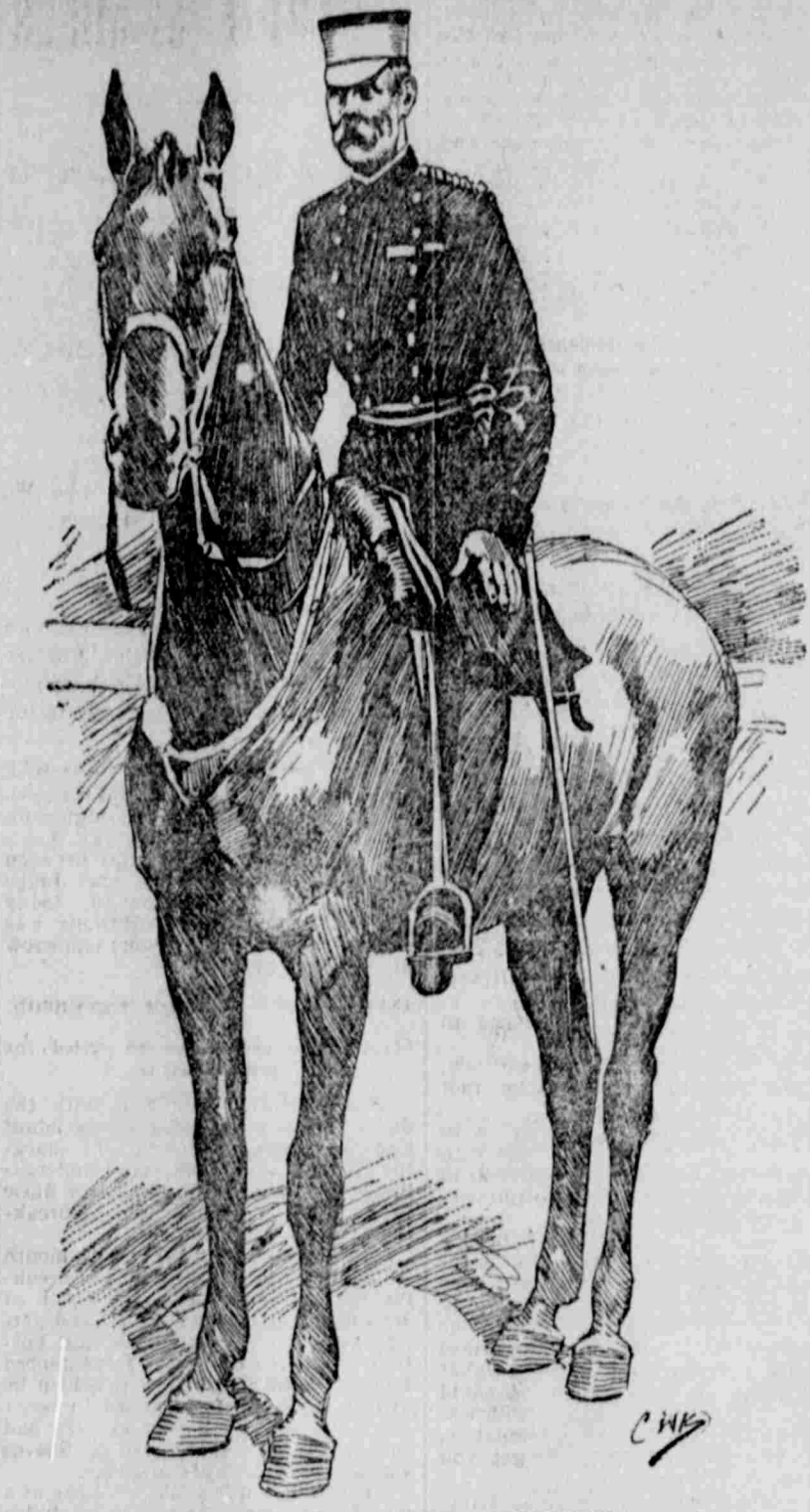
Lawton married Miss Craig of Redlands, San Bernardino county, and had four children.

His one fault lay in his utter contempt for danger. We could not prevail upon him to use 'cover' or shelter of any kind. He was perpetual running into every kind of danger, exposing himself to death or capture when there was no need of it. He wanted to see everything for himself, and would stalk out in front of the lines, the most prominent figure on the field. We loved him—was always have, ever since old civil days, when he was the hardest and most daring of all the band of young officers that won distinction with Crook, Miles and Merritt. He was 'Mackenzie's' right bowler, and his later work in the Philippines was incomparable. As a friend and comrade he was lovable as he was great and heroic as a soldier."

GEN. WILSON IS SENSIBLE. Will Not Resign Because the President Promoted Another Officer.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: General J. H. Wilson, commanding the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, will not ask to be relieved because of Wood's appointment. He says: "I have no intention of asking to be relieved. I enlisted so to speak, as long as my services might be needed, and I have received no intimation that they are no longer needed. It would be childish to resign because of a promotion. I am appointed to succeed Gen. Brooks, for me to resign. That was a matter for the President to judge of. I shall continue at my post until by the consolidation of departments or otherwise my services are not needed."

While Gen. Wilson makes it plain that he will not ask to be relieved when such a request might be interpreted as due to personal pique he looks forward to the military departments in Cuba being abolished or consolidated before many months and the number of commanders being reduced. Gen. Wilson adheres to the recommendation made in his report that the Cuban census be



GENERAL LORD METHUEN.

After some of the hardest fighting thus far in the war, Gen. Methuen is now practically bottled in on all sides. Sir Charles Warren is hurrying forward with heavy reinforcements to relieve him.

A large orange grove near Redlands, Gen. Lawton left here on the orders of the war department to join Gen. Shafter in Cuba and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry in the Cuban campaign.

Detroit, Dec. 19.—Secretary of War Alger, when told today of the death of Gen. Lawton, was shocked. Speaking of the general, he said: "I regard Gen. Lawton as the greatest soldier that the late war produced. His loss is a terrible one. It is strange that a general should be killed in action, but it is hardly strange that Gen. Lawton should meet death at the head of his troops, for he was the most fearless man I ever knew. His great bravery was the cause of his death. The present military governor of Cuba, Gen. Wood, brought Gen. Lawton to my notice. He told me about a long chase he and Lawton had after five renegade Indians, who had crossed the mountains into New Mexico. Lawton and Wood alone followed those Indians 200 miles over the mountains. That incident is an index to Lawton's intrepidity."

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Upon being informed of the death of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Gov. Roosevelt today said: "I feel most deeply grieved over the death of Gen. Lawton. At Santiago, as in the Philippines, he showed himself one of the ablest generals and one of the most gallant soldiers in the entire American army. I admired him greatly and I mourn his loss as I know all the country must."

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 19.—Chief of general and genuine in this city over the announcement of Gen. Henry Lawton's death at San Mateo. Gen. Lawton was living in Fort Wayne with his parents, and was a student at the outbreak of the rebellion. He enlisted in the Ninth Indiana volunteers, and later became lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment. He was a member of Zion S. Bass post, G. A. R., here and a member in good standing of Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., Zion S. Bass post had raised a fund of nearly \$1,000 to purchase a memorial sword.

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lieve Methuen, who cannot do anything towards relieving Kimberley with the present force, while Gen. Cronje blocks the way by holding a strong position at Magersfontein.

Like other commanders, he is willing to give any congressional committee the benefit of his experience whenever he may be called to Washington.

General Wood's reception tomorrow promises to be a gratifying demonstration. American military and civil officials will go down the bay to meet him. The Cuban factions have succeeded in harmonizing their differences so far as for all to join in the reception. The manner of Gen. Wood's taking control will be governed by his wishes.

Gen. Brooke has completed arrangements for leaving Saturday via Florida. He will be given a banquet by the leading Cubans on Thursday night. It is suggested here that the difficulty regarding the assignment of Gen. Chaffee may be settled by sending him to the Philippines to succeed Gen. Lawton.

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KANSAS TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Hold Up Passengers and Take Watches and Money.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—Passengers on the Missouri Pacific's Omaha and Nebraska City passenger train which left here at 3:15 tonight, were robbed by five masked men who boarded the train in Kansas City, Kan. They levied their forced contribution after the train started, holding up the passengers in the Pullman coach. The conductor was among the persons robbed.

At Neosho, Kan., six miles out of the city, the train slowed up for the station and the bandits dropped off and disappeared.

The booty secured was five gold watches and about \$100 in money. No shots were fired and no one was injured.

The telegraphic report made by the conductor to the Missouri Pacific officials stated that there were three robbers. Two men who wore masks stood the passengers up at the muzzles of the pistols, while a third robber, who wore no disguise, collected the booty.

Ponce de Leon's Death.

New York, Dec. 20.—Nestor Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida, died at Havana on Monday, aged 63 years.

Mr. De Leon came here from Cuba during the ten years' war. This move was in consequence of his activity in behalf of Cuban independence. He was a planter in Havana and Pinar del Rio, said to have been valued at \$2,000,000, were confiscated by the Spanish authorities. Upon his arrival here he became treasurer of the Cuban junta and held that position to the end of the revolution. His advice was often sought by the junta during the last revolution. Mr. De Leon was the author of several works in the Spanish language and also a Spanish-English technical dictionary.

Governor General Brooke several months ago appointed Mr. De Leon custodian of the archives of Havana and director of the museum of natural history there.

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Our grand sale of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS for the holidays, including all of last week's surprising special values, with many new ones added, continues for the next six days. Take advantage of this sale if you wish to obtain some marvelous bargains. Big cash purchases from the best manufacturers enable us to offer these great values.

Our special lines at 1 1/2c, 2 1/2c, 3 1/2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each are WORLD BEATERS.

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SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS ON THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY APRONS IN THE MOST POPULAR STYLES.

Ladies' White Fancy Apron, with embroidery ruffle, headed by tucks and embroidery trimmed pocket. Special Holiday Bargain.	35c	Ladies' fancy Aprons, with 4 inch deep embroidery ruffle and 1 inch wide insertion between clusters of tucks. Special bargain at—	50c
Ladies' fancy Aprons with deep hem and lace insertion, lace trimmed pocket, at—	30c	Ladies' large White Apron, with shoulder straps and lapels, very pretty styles in plain and embroidery trimmed, at each—	35c
Ladies' White Lawn Apron, full size, with deep hem. Special value at—	15c	Ladies' extra fine White Lawn Apron, with 6 inch wide embroidery insertion and deep hem. Special value at—	50c
Ladies' Fancy Striped White Dimity Aprons, with deep hem, a grand bargain, at—	25c	Ladies' fine Lawn Apron, with deep hem and 1 inch wide open worked embroidery insertion and deep hem. Special value at—	20c
Ladies' White Lawn Apron, with lace striped insertion and deep hem, full size, at—	20c		

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25 fine fringed Linen Damask Table Sets, satin finish, consisting of one 2-3 yard long Table Cover and one dozen hemstitched Napkins. Our price this week per set—

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