

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Pearce - - - - Editor.
Hurace G. Whitney - - - - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance.)
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.80
Three Months \$1.00
One Month \$0.35
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 4, 1906

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-seventh semi-annual general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHONY H. LUND,

First Presidency Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

The Rexburg, (Idaho), Standard gives an account of the "graft" which is being worked upon the people of that region by a peddler, who is selling stoves and ranges on terms which he represents as being very much in the interest of the purchaser. According to the Standard, the price he charges for his ranges is seventy-eight dollars. The highest grade ranges in the market are sold by the local dealers for sixty, or sixty-five dollars. These are quite as heavy as those offered by the peddler and are of finer finish, made of the very best material and fitted with every improvement of the latest manufacture and style. Yet, of course, there are people who will listen to the fine speeches and glittering representations of the traveling salesman, and pay him a higher price than that for which they can obtain a better class of goods right within their own vicinity.

We notice this instance of credulity and poor judgment on the part of people, particularly in country districts, who are open to the wiles of the deceptive peddler, and who are very frequently deceived into purchasing articles that are either comparatively worthless or that might be bought at much less figures at stores conducted by merchants of merit, whose word and whose wares can be depended upon. When purchases are made of those peripatetic purveyors, there is seldom any recourse if a mistake occurs, or it is found that the goods received are not up to the mark of their representations. But if anything happens of that kind with the established local dealers, they will usually make the matter right, if anything is found to be wrong in the transaction.

We are not intimating that all persons who make their living as peddlers are of the class herein referred to. There are, no doubt, honest retailers of goods traveling from place to place, doing a legitimate business. But people ought to use their own judgment and good sense and not be carried off their feet by starting tales from off tongues, or be caught in the traps which are set for the feet of the unwary, or bite at the hooks which are baited for "suckers." They will find as a rule that the merchants doing a legitimate and regular business will give them as good terms as can be obtained by traveling agents, who have to make money by commissions.

Papule from the country arriving in town on occasions when some great attraction calls them from their home, are likely to be swindled by bogus auction sales and pretended "slaughtering" of goods, and thus induced to pay prices for articles which perhaps they do not need, or which they could buy at home for far less money. If they are desirous of obtaining articles more suitable to their taste and necessities than at places nearer where they live, that is all right, but even then they should exercise their own common sense and discretion, both as to the quality of their purchases and the figures at which they are sold.

In this city there are old established and thoroughly reliable firms and companies and individual proprietors of business houses, that can be depended upon and where goods can be obtained in great variety at prices nearly, if not quite as low as prevail in the East. Our purpose in calling attention to this subject is to caution our friends against imposition, but not in any way to interfere with legitimate business.

HERE'S A HINT FOR YOU.

Notwithstanding our repeated endeavors to direct our friends at distant points to refer disputes of a local character to the local authorities there, we are in frequent receipt of letters asking the Deseret News questions that ought to be decided where the contentions occur. Sometimes the queries are of a legal character, which could be answered by persons on the spot acquainted with the circumstances and fully able to give reliable information. Often they are as to the discipline of the Church in given instances that should be settled either by the Bishops, or the Presidency of the Stake, or the High Council. Why are they not submitted to those authorities?

The trouble is that in numerous instances the questions are raised by persons who do not wish to be governed by constituted authority in the ward or stake, and therefore they desire to obtain the influence of the Deseret News in their disposal. This paper is quite willing, as it has shown on numerous occasions, to give information

on subjects of general import and interest, whether as to doctrine or discipline. But the "News" does not wish to take the place of the Church courts or the local authorities, and therefore is under the necessity of declining to answer many of these queries. The editor has neither the time nor the inclination to make written replies to all the conundrums sent to this office, and without wishing to be in the least degree discourteous, is compelled to be silent on many occasions, without attempting to explain either in print or by correspondence the reasons therefor.

Honor should be rendered to those to whom it is due, and the members of the Church in the different Wards and Stakes of Zion will lose nothing by following that rule. The Presidency of the Church are overwhelmed, like the Deseret News, with questions and difficulties that ought to be settled either by the parties in dispute or under the direction of the courts and councils organized for that purpose. Will our friends be kind enough to take notice, and save us the expenditure of much time to no purpose?

DECLINE OF THE PULPIT.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Sun asserts that the modern pulpit has lost much of its power to influence men for good. There are, he says, many reasons for this, and one of the principal ones is that the congregations are now better educated than they were formerly, and that the preachers, consequently, cannot interest their hearers, as in days gone by. There was a time, we are told, when the preacher was "the source of knowledge," the "educated" man, the "learned" man of the community. He was the community's repository of knowledge, and his unique position gave him a commanding force and authority. But that time has passed. The preacher no longer carries the keys of knowledge, and outside of his special "business" of talking on religious matters he has no word for the people of the present. Generally he is not a scholar, a philosopher, a historian, a man of science, a thinker, a specialist or authority on anything, and therefore his "preaching," except in a narrow field, is without influence and has greatly declined.

This presupposes that unless the occupants of pulpits are great philosophers, historians, or scientists, they can have no influence upon their audiences. It takes for granted that every pulpit ought to be a university chair occupied by some great scholar capable of drawing an audience, by learned lectures on topics of scientific interest. But this is one of the great mistakes of the modern times, and one which many preachers themselves fall into, and therefore drive away their hearers by learned dissertations on various dry topics. John the Baptist did not draw the immense audiences around him in the wilderness by means of any learned lectures upon the questions with which philosophers were busy, but because he had a message from God to his people, concerning the coming of the kingdom of heaven, and because he delivered that message faithfully, rebuking sin and urging repentance. The presence of the Holy Ghost was the secret of his power and influence.

The apostles of our Lord were similarly endowed. It was the power of the divine Spirit that made their preaching an irresistible force. It was not their oratory, nor their philosophy. Paul warned his brethren against the falsely so-called philosophy of the world, and it was his boast that, when he came to Corinth, a noted center of ancient culture, he did not come "with excellency of speech or of wisdom," for, he says, "I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." Whatever may have been the sentiments of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, when he addressed the Stoic philosophers on the Mars Hill at Athens, at Corinth he humbly proclaimed the doctrine which the philosophers of the world branded as "foolishness." And that proved a power for good.

It was always thus. Doctors of philosophy and theology gladly listened to the humble shoemaker, Jacob Boehme. John Bunyan to this day is profitably studied by scholars as well as the unlearned. Spurgeon used to draw immense crowds to the Metropolitan Tabernacle by the most old-fashioned but earnest appeals to his fellow-men. It is not true that learning and rhetoric constitute the power of the pulpit. If it is without influence, it is because the Spirit of God has withdrawn from it. And for this reason many preachers, as one correspondent of the Sun remarks, no longer speak to men as men of God divinely chosen and set apart to voice His holy will and word. Right or wrong, the people of today look upon the preacher simply as a professional man who has chosen a vocation in which to make a living, and wherever the best "living" is there will be sure to be found, if by any means he can attain thereto. Of course, this is not true of large numbers of excellent preachers, but it is true of a large enough number "to discount the whole business" in the opinion of the average man.

That touches a sore spot in the evil complained of. Preaching has been made a business by too many preachers. Being a business man, the preacher can no longer proclaim the truth, as he sees it, but must cater to the taste of those who pay his salary. The Spirit of the Lord cannot be with him when he makes the salvation of souls a matter of barter. That is the secret of the present decay of the pulpit and the unsatisfied hunger for the word of the Lord among vast numbers of professed Christians.

THE SULTAN GETS EVEN.

Our government perpetrated a pretty joke, when it expressed the hope that the Turkish Sultan would appreciate the promotion of Mr. Leishman to the office of American Ambassador in Constantinople, when it was well known that the "courtesy" was distasteful to the despot by the Bosphorus. But the Sultan seems to have had the best of the situation ever since. For he has stubbornly refused to see Mr. Leish-

man and examine his credentials. Ever since last July the farce has been played. Every time Mr. Leishman called in order to have an interview, some European diplomat preceded him and Abdul Hamid, being a sick man, found the talk with this dignitary so severe a tax on his strength, that he sent out a factotum to ask the American to call again. This sort of treatment seems to have got on Mr. Leishman's nerves, and he has sent a number of communications to the state department.

There can be no doubt that the contempt shown the American minister is prejudicial to our interests in the Turkish empire. For the satellites of the Sultan take their cue from their ruler, and they will imitate him in his conduct toward the United States representative in Constantinople. Subjects of a government that fails to assert its power and dignity will have many humiliating experiences. If brought in contact with petty officials, if the Sultan had his way, there would probably be no foreign ambassadors in Constantinople, to harass him, and present ultimatums, and keep an eye on his raids on the districts inhabited by so-called Christians. The presence of a force of foreign representatives in the capital has sometimes proved very inconvenient to him. His attitude toward Mr. Leishman is, therefore, easily understood. It is perfectly logical, from the Turkish point of view. But it is, nevertheless, intolerable from the standpoint of Americans. And we believe our government will have to take the matter up in earnest. If Mr. Leishman is persona non grata, the Sultan should notify the Washington authorities to that effect. That is his privilege, and another man would be sent. But, to keep the Ambassador waiting for months for an opportunity to present his credentials, is an insult to the country he represents.

A GENEALOGICAL EVENT.

Among the features of the celebration of the first white settlement, 300 years ago, of Jamestown, where John Smith landed in 1607, will be a reunion of the descendants of Pocahontas with the Smith-Ambler and Jacquelin families. This is considered an important genealogical event, and it is thought probable that the largest representation will be from the relatives of John Smith. The Manchester (N. H.) Union of Sept. 28, has this to say of the Smiths:

"The first John Smith of Purton, writes a genealogist, was lieutenant and speaker of the house of Burgesses in 1671. He married Anna Bernard, daughter of Richard Bernard, and was one of the prominent men whom young Bacon compelled to take the oath at Middle Plantation. John Smith, Jr., of Purton, son of Speaker Smith, was a captain in the provincial service. The connection between the two families, and the Ambler family, was established in 1737 by the marriage of John Smith of Shooter's Hill, Middlesex county, and Mary Jacquelin, daughter of Edward and Maria Jacquelin, wife of Richard Ambler, the first of that name to settle at Jamestown, came from Kent, England. He was born in 1668, and emigrated to Virginia in 1697. He was successful in business, and served in the Virginia house of Burgesses. He died in 1730, at Jamestown, where his tombstone may still be seen. He married into the Burgess family, and became the father of six children, but only three daughters survived him. He traced his ancestry in a direct line from the banished Huguenots of France. He was also descended from the same stock that gave rise to the famous family of La Roche Jacquelin, who fled from France a short time prior to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. At his death the name of Jacquelin became extinct as a surname."

"Two of his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, married John Smith and Richard Ambler, respectively. Elizabeth Jacquelin, wife of Richard Ambler, was ancestress to all the Amblers of Virginia. Mary Willis Ambler, a daughter, married John Marshall, chief justice of the United States. A son married Mary Cary-George, a daughter of a first love—and another son married Rebecca Burwell, of whom, it is recorded, Thomas Jefferson was, when young, passionately enamored."

"Gen. John Smith of Hackwood Park, Frederick county, married Anna Bull, daughter of Gen. John Bull of Pennsylvania. He fought in the Indian wars and was a member of the distinguished brigadier and major-general of state troops. He rendered meritorious service in the Revolutionary war and, to the time of his death, was prominent in civil affairs."

"The northern branch of the Smith family is supposed to have moved from Norfolk. According to the records of the town clerk of Hingham, Mass., Henry Smith, his wife, three sons and two daughters settled at that place, coming from Norfolk, in 1838. Subsequently, other members of the family settled at Sharon, Conn."

General Funston will give in vain for more Aguinaldos to capture.

It wouldn't be well for the lion to lie down with Lieutenant Lahm.

In Cuba Secretary Taft is not following precedents; he is making them.

There seems to be nothing left for Palma, not even the lecture platform.

The cost of wigs is going up. This will be a hair-raiser to the bald-headed.

When the First Expeditionary brigade lands in Cuba it will be the land of the free.

Why shouldn't the Davis county fair be excellent? Davis county is one of the fairest in the state.

The Mayor wants judgment suspended, while others want the chief of police suspended. It is a time of great suspense.

The gunners on the Missouri shoot with an accuracy that would have made Daniel Boone and the Kentucky hunters envious.

At Libertyville, Ill., a man ate a pound of Limberger cheese on a wager, and died. The snail is quite enough to kill an ordinary man.

Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico is to be placed on the Cuban lid. He is Secretary Taft's own selection and presumably has the weight for the place.

The big bunco game scandal refuses to down. It should be thoroughly investigated and for no ulterior motive. The reputation of the town is largely at stake.

Secretary Taft denies the "rotten elections" interview attributed to him. This is well. It certainly was astonishing that a man in the very delicate and important position he was said to have, it could not have any but a very bad effect on the Moderates if not on the Liberals. It would have showed lack of tact where tact was needed above all things. The denial by Mr. Taft is a most welcome piece of news.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton, declines to become a candidate for the United States senator from New Jersey. Undoubtedly he can do much more good in his own chosen field than he could in the senate. There he might or might not influence the course of public affairs. At his university he can influence thousands of young men and give their lives a high moral and intellectual bent. He is a greater power for good where he is than he could be at Washington.

THE LIMIT OF SAVAGERY.

Zanesville Times-Recorder.
The Atlanta lynchings were far more inhuman than those of Springfield. The Mississippi mob believed that the blacks whom they had caught were proceeding to hang were the guilty ones. They honestly believed that the work in hand was bringing punishment for an unspeakable crime upon the very men and the only men who had committed it. The Atlanta murderers went far beyond their Springfield brethren in merciless acts of injustice. They killed perhaps a score and injured perhaps a hundred people whom they well knew to be absolutely innocent of the crimes out of which the mob became so excited. They stabbed blacks to death merely because nature had given them skins of the color worn by the real perpetrators of the said crimes.

BIRD SLAUGHTER.

London Telegraph.
Ladies who patronize the use of birds' feathers in millinery may be interested to know that certain species of birds are threatened with extinction by the prevailing fashion. The French organ, L'Aviculteur, reports that in one market recently, and at one sale, there were disposed of 12,000 humming birds, 20,000 parakeets, 15,000 kingfishers, 20,000 aligrettes and many thousands of other birds of gorgeous plumage. Germany sends to London every year 20,000,000 feathers to be worked up into trimmings. Some of the South American republics have passed regulations to restrain the indiscriminate slaughter of their ornamental birds, and in the United States a league of ladies has been formed, with the warm support of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the members of which forswear the wearing of feathers. The one hope for the poor birds is that the demand for feathers to wear the feathers of wild birds will be deemed bad form. Nothing else can save them. The greater beauty the worse their impending fate.

JUST FOR FUN.

Unblushing Youth.

The young matron was trying to enter the brick top of a house of her neighbor, a striking genius of four years. He gazed long and unabatingly upon her until his face became as hard as iron. "What do you look at me so hard?" she asked. "What do I look like?" "An elephant," was his dry reply. "What! You little sinner, I look like an elephant?" "Yeth you do; but I don't see it. I tell you, you but needn't get mad."—New York Press.

A Fine Invention.

Patent Attorney—Well, what have you invented?

Herr Schlammeier—An automatic music stand! When you put your coin in the slot—

Patent Attorney—Get out, that's nothing new; then the apparatus begins to play—

Herr Schlammeier—No, it stops.—Kleiner Mittheiler.

Love's Young Dream.

"That man is very musical and romantic," said Maude.

"Yes," answered Maude. "He is one of the sort that hangs over the piano singing 'Every Morn I Send Thee Love,' but never really produces even as much as a box of candy."—Washington Evening Star.

Happily Married?

Friend—Wasn't your traveling man formerly your bookkeeper?

Merchant—Yes, but he asked for the traveling post soon after he was married.—From Floh.

Tail Ones.

The Yankee in England had been talking ever since entering the train, two stops back, about the speed with which the water was rising in his home across the water. Finally, to cap the climax, he told of a 22-story building which was started and finished in one month.

His fellow passengers had given up all hope that he would ever stop, when a diminutive Yorkshire man turned to him, saying:

"Why, man, that's just the point. I have seen them laying the foundations for a row of houses in the morning when I am going to work, and at night when I come back they are turning the people out for back rent."—Ladies' Home Journal.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of contents of Appleton's Magazine for October: "The Elephant Trainer and His Pupils," A. W. Rolker; "As a Thief in the Night," a story, Porter Emerson Browne; "The Commercial Annexation of Cuba," Attorney Brown; "The Bridge Wardens," Owen Ford; "A Lost Mine and a Buried Treasure," Howard Flanagan; "The Essentials," a story, Edith Barnard; "Fables," a book, Louis Osbourne; "Methods of American Private Detective Agencies," Thomas Best; "Children of the Sun," a story, Karl Edwin Harriman; "A Glimpse of Paul Revere and the Colonial Silvermiths," R. T. H. Halsey; "An Affair of Honor," a story, Catherine Thayer; "Song of the Ruby," a poem, Archie Sullivan; "A Ourselves," Allan L. Benson; "Suzanne is Grateful," a story, Katherine H. Breck; "The Future Development of Washington City," Glenn Brown; "In Autumntide," a poem, Clinton Scollard; "The Prince of Good Fishing," a serial story, Elizabeth Duer; and "Current Reflections," Edward S. Martin.—436 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Outing Magazine for October covers the better part of three continents with excellent articles. Horace Annexley Vachell's "Stalking Scottish humor and Scottish charm." The English Fox-hound, by E. E. Dale, has much interesting comment on dogs, and is, as well, a mighty attractive human-interest article. More of Clinton Johnson's remarkable outdoor photographs illustrate his "Farm Life in Iowa." More important than any of these are Dillon Wallace's "The Long Labrador Trail," which leads deeper into the Northern wild to Lake Nipigon, and John R. Spears' stories of "The Buccaneers." Among the practical articles are C. Elliot Flint's answer to the question, "Is Heart Weakness Due to Overwork?" and "The Wartail and the Limitations of the Horse," and an interesting mask-making fishing paper by Joseph V. Quarles, Jr. Some of the most attractive points in color of the year appear in this number.—35 and 37 West 81st St., New York.



Conference Reductions

CITY Residents and Out-of-Town Visitors will find exceptional bargains in every department of our store during Conference time. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the Z. C. M. I. handsome store, with its immense stock of beautiful, well selected goods. It is one of the City's attractions.

Millinery Department Silks and Dress Goods

Two Big Specials—\$3.95 and \$4.95.

Attractive Prices For This Week.

A COMPLETE LINE of dressy, trimmed hats recently arrived from the east. Our buyer purchased large quantities with a view to this sale, and thus obtained price concessions that will enable us to confound our patrons who are giving them unprecedented values. To see them is to want them. Two special prices for Conference week. \$3.95 and \$4.95.

A fine silk braid and silk velvet shape, all colors, newest effects, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$4.00, during Conference week—15 per cent off.

All White Hats, ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$7.50, during Conference week—15 per cent off.

CONFERENCE VISITORS—MAKE OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHEN IN THE CITY—IT IS A COMFORTABLE PLACE TO REST.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK—Beautiful finish, high lustre, sells regularly at 75c. Conference price, per yard 33c.

WHITE WASH SILKS—In the popular wide widths, 27 in. and 36 in. ranging in price from 50c to \$1.25. During Conference time will be reduced 25 per cent.

DRESS GOODS—Three lines of pretty and serviceable Dress Goods, in shadow plaids, colored checks and pretty mixtures, all wool. Regular price 65c and 75c, during Conference time will be sold at 50c.

SILK PEAU DE CYGNE—For dresses, blouses, etc., sold regularly for 85c. Conference week, per yard 45c.

Conference Visitors will find at Z. C. M. I. the largest and most complete stocks of

Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Rain Coats, Furs, Wrappers, Robes, Kimonos, and everything else in Ladies', Misses', Children's and Babies' Fall and Winter Ready-to-Wear Goods. All New

SUITS

Never before was there so large a variety of becoming models. Every type of figure can be fitted, and the fabrics and colors are so pretty this season, too.

Beautiful broadcloths, fine chevrons, pretty checks and the mannish mixtures. Browns, blues, reds, greens, black, gray and smoke.

And a large line of washable Waists in Repps, Damasks, Linens and other new fabrics. \$1.50 to \$10.00.

SHAWLS—What is better than a nice warm wool shawl? We have a new line just in. \$2.25 to \$11.00.

STEAMER RUGS \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Expert Fitters to make necessary alterations.

FURS Our Furs are made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in America. The skins from which our furs are made are all selected by experts of many years' training, and the large variety of long furs, muffs and novelty neck pieces all designed by artists. You can depend on them being right and good and fashionable, and priced right. \$3.50 to \$100.00.

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black. \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

SHAWLS—What is better than a nice warm wool shawl? We have a new line just in. \$2.25 to \$11.00.

STEAMER RUGS \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Expert Fitters to make necessary alterations.

FURS Our Furs are made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in America. The skins from which our furs are made are all selected by experts of many years' training, and the large variety of long furs, muffs and novelty neck pieces all designed by artists. You can depend on them being right and good and fashionable, and priced right. \$3.50 to \$100.00.

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black. \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

SHAWLS—What is better than a nice warm wool shawl? We have a new line just in. \$2.25 to \$11.00.

STEAMER RUGS \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Expert Fitters to make necessary alterations.

FURS Our Furs are made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in America. The skins from which our furs are made are all selected by experts of many years' training, and the large variety of long furs, muffs and novelty neck pieces all designed by artists. You can depend on them being right and good and fashionable, and priced right. \$3.50 to \$100.00.

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black. \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

SHAWLS—What is better than a nice warm wool shawl? We have a new line just in. \$2.25 to \$11.00.

STEAMER RUGS \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Expert Fitters to make necessary alterations.

FURS Our Furs are made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in America. The skins from which our furs are made are all selected by experts of many years' training, and the large variety of long furs, muffs and novelty neck pieces all designed by artists. You can depend on them being right and good and fashionable, and priced right. \$3.50 to \$100.00.

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black. \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

SHAWLS—What is better than a nice warm wool shawl? We have a new line just in. \$2.25 to \$11.00.

STEAMER RUGS \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Expert Fitters to make necessary alterations.

FURS Our Furs are made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in America. The skins from which our furs are made are all selected by experts of many years' training, and the large variety of long furs, muffs and novelty neck pieces all designed by artists. You can depend on them being right and good and fashionable, and priced right. \$3.50 to \$100.00.

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black. \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream. \$7.50 to \$16.00.

COATS

Handsome black broadcloth coats, otherwise tastefully trimmed, at prices from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

Swirl coats in the new light and dark checks and plaids. Going very fast. Can't get enough of them \$8.00 to \$10.00.

BABIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS—We always carry the largest line of babies' and children's coats. Babies' coats in bear skin, plush, eldersons and cloths, aged 1 to 6 years, for from \$2.25 to \$15.00.

EVERY SKIRT NEW.

SKIRTS The plaited model has returned, with many new and novel ideas. Our skirt stock containing everything good that has been turned out this season. Black, brown and navy Panamas, plaids, checks and fine stripes. The prices range from \$4.00 to \$20.00.

ROBES, SACKS AND KIMONOS, BATH

most complete to be found anywhere. A fine line of blanket robes, all new patterns, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$