MURDERERS MAY GO FREE.

Supreme Justice Keogh Holds Court Illegally.

HE DOESN'T BELONG IN NEW YORK.

Justices Call In Aid for Which the Law Gives Them No Authority.

Two New York murderers may go scot free and a score of other lawbreakers escape punishment because the Supreme Court Justice before whom their cases were tried was without jurisdiction in New York City.

This plea will be made by Thomas G. Farrell, attorney for both criminals at the proper time before the date set for the execution of each. The result will be that the criminals will at least have their lives materially extended, if they do not escape punishment altogether.

What action will be taken by the friends of the other offenders, who have been sentenced by Justice Keogh, the Supreme Court Justice referred to, has not been determined, but some step will undoubtedly be taken.

A dozen attorneys of wide prominence openly assert that the cause of all this is found in the action of the well-paid Judges, who, though really not having enough work to keep them busy, manage to so divide it as to render it possible for them to call in outside aid in the persons of Judges from other departments.

Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Second Department of the Appellate Branch of the State Supreme Court, has been holding court in New York for several weeks, and doing a land office business. His most important cases were those of Louis P. Hermann and Charles Pustalka, wife murderers. Pustalka's crime was one of the most brutal in the city's history—a deliberate, premeditated murder—for which there was not the shadow of an excuse. These men are the two who are likely to go free on the ground that a man cannot twice be placed in jeopardy of his life for the same offence.

NO RELISH FOR HARD WORK.

New York is in the First Department of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. The Judges have fixed their periods of duty so that they will average about four hours a day, five days a week, nine months a year. By a slight extension of the hours which are devoted to the matters that each draws annually $17,500 for attending to, the calendar could be easily kept comparatively free. Such an idea, however, the Justices evidently consider preposterous, and so they "invite," as they are pleased to term the action, other Judges to come in and help, at the rate of $10 per day, all of which New York County has to pay. This, too, with a bench amply sufficient to handle all business properly, if it cared to do so, without the slightest necessity for outside aid.

Justice Keogh is one of the "invited" Judges. This is the way his invitation reads:

"The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, under the authority conferred upon them by the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the provisions of section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, do hereby assign the Honorable Martin J. Keogh, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, to hold Trial Term, Part 1., of the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District (for the trial of criminal causes) for the term commencing on the first Monday of February, 1896."

A man who is a recognized authority on Constitutional law in describing this matter said:

"Section 232 does not seem to have any bearing upon the question. It confers no authority to make a special assignment of an individual Justice to hold a specified single term of court. If any section of the Code of Civil Procedure applies it is section 237, which provides:

"'If a special or trial term of the Supreme Court, duly appointed, is in danger of failing, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which such term is to be held, if in session, or, if not in session, then the Governor, may designate a justice or justices of the Supreme Court, residing in such department, to hold such term in the absence of the justice or justices assigned thereto.'

NO EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.

"This does not exactly hit the case, because, although the Appellate judges appointed a Criminal Term for the month of February, they did not assign any justice to hold it, consequently there was not, literally speaking, any absence of the justice appointed to hold it. The important point is that, even in an emergency, the Legislature confines the Appellate judges in their selection of a justice to their own department.

"If it should be considered that section 237 does not apply, then we are relegated to section 2 of article 6 of the Constitution, which is the other authority cited in the order assigning Justice Keogh to duty in this department, and to which, after all, we must turn, as it is the supreme law. The Legislature evidently had this constitutional provision in view when it enacted section 237 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It is as follows:

"'The justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding special and trial terms therein, and to assign the justices in the departments to hold such terms, or to make rules therefor.'

"If the justices of the Appellate Division in any department are to have power to reach out into any part of the State for justices to hold court in such department the constitutional provision is emasculated.

CHAOS A PROBABLE RESULT.

"Besides that, confusion—not to say chaos—might result. There is not, and is not to be, any concert of action between the justices of the Appellate Division in the various departments. Each department is to act independently. That is evident. A moment's consideration will show the possibility of absurd results if the Appellate Justices can go recruiting into other departments than their own. A justice of the Supreme Court might find himself assigned to four different counties, in four departments—on the same day. Which assignment would he be bound to respect?

"Judge Barrett says, or is reported to have said, that Justice Keogh was only 'invited' to hold court in this department, and that his doing so is a matter of 'judicial courtesy and courtesy.'

"His assignment to duty here does not read like an invitation. If it had been directed to a justice residing in this department it would not be considered an 'invitation.' It would be a valid order, authorized by the Constitution, for failure to obey which, without excuse, the Justice could be disciplined.

"Any one who will read the debate in the Constitutional Convention on this provision will see that it was intended to make each branch of the Appellate Division responsible for the proper administration of justice in its own department, and to confine each branch to its own department in its operations. The assignments are to be made either by personal designation of the justices or by formulating rules from which the justices can tell when and where they are due for duty. How can the justices in one department make rules that shall be operative in another? Yet, if they can go outside of their department with their 'assignments,' they can do so with their 'rules.' The Constitution makes no distinction between the two methods.

"The justices of the Appellate Division in the First Department have adopted both methods. They met in December and personally designated the justices to hold specified terms during the present year. Later, on the 27th of December, they promulgated a 'rule' by which it can be ascertained, in the absence of certain designated justices, what other justices shall take the places of the absentees. That is the limit of their power. The Appellate Division is not a Court of general jurisdiction. As a separate tribunal, it has no power or authority except such as is in terms conferred by the Constitution, or belongs to it inherently because necessary to the exercise of the powers conferred.

JUDGE BARRETT'S ERROR.

"Judge Barrett is mistaken when he says, as he is reported to have said, that the Constitution gives every Justice of the Supreme Court the right of holding court in any county in the State. To be exact, the Constitution never has said so. The words, 'in the State' never were in the Constitution in this connection.

"The Constitution of 1846 did provide (art. 6, sec. 6):

"'Any one or more of the justices may hold special terms and circuit courts, and any one of them may preside in courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.' This provision was left substantially unchanged when a new judiciary article was adopted in 1869.

"The convention of 1894 made a significant change so that the provisions now is (art. 6, sec. 6):

"'Any justice of the Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this article, may hold court in any county.'

"There is much virtue in that exception, yet it performs no function whatever unless it be to restrict the justices to their respective departments, in conformity with section 2. There is no other direction in which the exception can operate, and by a familiar rule, the fact that the jurisdiction is limited by way of exception, and not by way of proviso, destroys the presumption of competency in Judge Keogh's case.

"In other words, it is incumbent on him to show that he is not within the exception. The objector to his jurisdiction is not bound to prove first that he is within the exception."

Recently two more "up country" justices—Justices Davy and Russell—were "invited" to come to New York and sit in this department. The ostensible reason for Justice Davy's "invitation" was to fill the place of Justice Truax, who was recently married. There is no special reason given for the "invitation" to Justice Russell.

NOT IN NEED OF AID.

The payment of judges is a peculiar feature of the law. The old Superior Court and Common Pleas judges in New York County now receive $17,500 from the county, and this is why they are not to leave the county. Other Supreme Court judges get $6,000 from the State and such sums from the county as the Supervisors see fit to allow. In New York County the sum of $11,500 is allowed.

In Erie County justices get $6,000 only the State salary, and nothing from the county. In the Second Department, where Justice Keogh belongs, the salary, outside of the $6,000 allowed by the State, varies according to the liberality of the Supervisors of the county to which the Justice belongs. When Justice Keogh or any other Justice outside of this department is "invited" here, this county pays him $10 a day in addition to his regular salary. These "invited" justices, however, almost invariably sit in Special Term. They reserve decisions in all cases, take them home, and in the course of a few weeks or months send down their opinions. They draw $10 a day from New York County during the whole period of their cogitations over the cases before them, just as if they were sitting on the bench here.

To give a practical illustration: Justice Stover, of Amsterdam, heard the case of the old Police Justices in the early part of July in this city. He went home and it took him nearly two months to render his decision—at $10 a day, chargeable to the taxpayers of this county.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in commenting upon "invitations" to Justices in other departments to come here, said: "We have seventeen Justices here and not enough work for them. Yet the Appellate Division sends to Rochester and other places for 'help' which we do not need. You wish to know the reason? Judge Barrett says that it is a matter of 'comity.'"

ODDEST HOTEL IN NEW YORK.

It Is for Tramps and It Floats on the East River.

WEARY WALKER TAKES A BATH.

Then He Is Given a Clean Night Shirt, a Good Bed and Plenty of Food the Next Day.

The queerest hotel in the United States has just been opened in New York.

The beds are all in one room, and there are no cards, with the law protecting keepers of inns printed thereon, posted in conspicuous places. But for all that the Hotel White has attained a popularity that is not only lasting, but bound to extend daily.

The Hotel White is the floating lodging house for tramps and other impecunious individuals that rests on the waters of the East River at the foot of Twenty-sixth street.

New York has a multiplicity of strange institutions, but this plan to woo the hobo to a place where a certain degree of cleanliness prevails was so unusual that it roused my curiosity. Weary Walker has so marked an antipathy to water, either outwardly or inwardly applied, that I couldn't help wondering how he would look upon an abiding place that actually floated on the hated element.

So I resolved to become a hobo myself—at least in appearance—and that is why, last Thursday night, dressed in a suit of cast-off clothing, wearing no white shirt, and looking as if a Turkish bath would do me a world of good, I wended my way up First avenue in the direction of Twenty-sixth street. It was evident that something unusual was transpiring in the vicinity by the presence of many whom the Elder Weller called "gentlemen the worse for wear," who, it was apparent, intended applying at the Hotel White for shelter for the outer, and something "filling" for the inner, man.

It was a frightful night. The wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the snow and sleet came in gusts that made my face feel as if in constant contact with an electric battery.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

Thinking that company would be a valuable adjunct to my experience, I approached a short, stout man, who was standing on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue, and engaged him in conversation. In a short time we were fast friends, for gentlemen in distress do not stand on ceremony, and good-fellowship was promoted by a visit to a neighboring hostelry. The fact that I had money made me very popular with my friend, who told me that he was Archibald Murphy, of Harrisburg, Pa.; by profession a color bearer, I suppose, for he said he was "carrying the banner."

As I surmised, Mr. Murphy was bound in the direction of East Twenty-sixth street, where the floating lodging house was made fast to the Charities Dock. My new acquaintance had a friend whose name was Gillies, who joined us in several libations. Then we adjourned to the entrance of Bellevue Hospital, where the tickets for admission to the lodging house were given out. The custodian of the tickets was a gateman dressed in uniform, who gave us the desired passports after a hasty scrutiny, which evidently satisfied him that we were deserving.

The lodging house was moored to the south side of the dock. It is an old hay barge, containing three decks, and has been so remodelled as to serve in a capital manner for the purpose for which it is used. Going down the gangway, we were piloted to a little window, behind which were two clerks, and were required to give our name, age, birthplace, residence and last employment.

Humorous Mr. Murphy gave his residence as being on Madison avenue, his occupation as a designer of ladies' gowns, and his last employment as inflator of balloons. Mr. Gillies claimed Buffalo as his home, and state dthat his profession was that of a pedestrian.

As we registered each received a brass check, with a number stamped thereon, which was attached to a string. We were told not to lose these if we desired to receive our wardrobes in the morning. Then we were conducted to what was once the hold of the craft, where the baths are located. The baths are shower baths, and are well forward on the side of the boat next to the dock. Opposite the shower baths are a number of large bags made of netting, into which the clothing of the guestts of the establishment is placed.

THE HOBO'S HORROR.

Here we were obliged to strip and indulge in a shower bath, a proceeding that seemed both unusual and appalling to some of the guests. Croton water is used, and the heating arrangements are such that the bathers can use the water at almost any temperature desired.

After the baths were over and our clothing had been placed in separate bags, numbered in correspondence to the numbers on the brass checks, each of us was given a clean night shirt and a pair of slippers, which we immediately put on. The night shirts were clean, sweet and comfortable. Then we were marched to the upper deck and assigned to beds which were numbered in correspondence to the brass checks and the netting bags which held our clothes.

I have slept in many hotel beds less comfortable than those on the floating lodging house. They are made of iron, with woven wire springs; have good mattresses, clean sheets and pillow cases and two woollen blankets each. These beds are placed in tiers running the length of the vessel and are about a foot apart.

Mr. Gillies remarked that it was the best "graft" he had run up against for three months, and Mr. Murphy averred that the softness of his bed reminded him of the last time that he was a guest at the Waldorf.

As it was about 10 o'clock at night and the institution closes at 12, the beds were nearly all filled. At 12 o'clock the lights were extinguished, except two on deck, one at each end.

At 5 o'clock in the morning everybody on board the houseboat was astir. Each guest found his clothes in the netting bag, they having been thoroughly fumigated during the night. After all were dressed faces and hands were bathed and then all hands reported in the dining room, which was a portion of the lower deck opposite the shower baths.

A LIMITED BUT HEALTHFUL MENU.

Two rows of long tables made of pine wood ran lengthwise of the vessel, and on both sides of each table were long wooden benches. Breakfast consisted of coffee and bread. I have drank worse coffee in restaurants, and the bread was clean and wholesome. There was no lack of material, and every man ate until he was fully satisfied.

After breakfast all the guests who appeared to be able to work were assigned to different tasks. The majority of the guests were put to work shovelling the snow from the paths of the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, which was near at hand, others carted the snow away in barrows, while a few shovelled coal into the barrows and wheeled it on board the barge.

Mr. Gillies and myself were assigned to the snow squad in the hospital grounds, while Mr. Murphy was forced to join the coal gang. Three hours is the regular period of labor required from the guests of the institution, although if the work is unfinished at the end of the three hours, the laggard must labor until his task is done, unless he seems physically unable to continue.

When the work was finished all hands were called on board the barge, where hot soup was served. The soup was excellent; there was plenty of it, and it was heartily enjoyed by the hungry men who lined the tables. Then we were free to go where we wished. Myself and my two friends did not indulge heartily either at breakfast or at the second meal. The food was not particularly inviting to me, and I told Messrs. Murphy and Gillies that if they would save their appetites we would all three have a good breakfast together.

My friends received this information rather sceptically, but they more than half believed in its genuineness, for they ate very sparingly. We repaired to a restaurant on Third avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, where a large porterhouse steak, hot coffee, toast and fried potatoes were ordered. Mr. Gillies never said a word from the time he began eating until the last mouthful of steak disappeared, and Mr. Murphy suspended his gastronomic feats only occasionally in order to tell me how glad he was that he had met me. When the meal was finished the two guests were gladdened still more with genuine all tobacco cigars. It was only natural that they should wonder who their host really was. A man dressed in old and dirty clothes who solicited the hospitality of a free lodging house and the next morning bought porterhouse steak and cigars was a mystery to them. I partially satisfied their curiosity by stating that I was a wealthy philanthropist and was at present devoting my time to the solution of practical charity.

Colonel White, the superintendent of the lodging house, is a man who is apparently unusually well fitted for this position. Ordinarily, a man occupying a position similar to his suggests one personality when a reporter is interviewing him, but is an entirely different man when that same reporter is an apparent vagrant and is only one of the many who are under his directions. This was not the case with Colonel White, for at all times he was genial, pleasant and considerate. The conduct of employes on the floating lodging house, who are gorgeous in uniform, gilt braid and brass buttons, is, as a rule, all that could be wished.

GUARDING AGAINST IMPOSITION.

The Charities Commissioners keep a list of the applicants for shelter, with their references. Each reference is carefully looked up, and if John Smith has given a false reference, the next time John Smith applies at the lodging house he will be refused. No elaborate research is made into an applicant's past history, and all the Commissioners do is to satisfy themselves that a man is honest and willing to work when he has an opportunity.

By the rigid enforcement of this system unfortunate and deserving men, of whom there are a legion in this city, will be sifted from the crooks and bums and be allowed opportunities to better their conditions which at present do not exist.

It is better on many accounts for a lodging-house of this kind to be on a barge than in a building. The expense alone is a matter of no slight consideration. The annual rental for a building in a desirable location would be nearly as much as the first cost of a barge, and in addition to this the fact that it is on the water, where the air is pure and invigorating, will have much to do with the health of the inmates. Although the idea of a floating lodging house appears to be a novel one, as a matter of fact New York City is over a decade behind the times in this respect, similar lodging houses having been in successful existence in Europe for more than ten years.

In all probability there will be a number of these institutions along the river fronts within a short time, and if they are all conducted as fairly and as properly as the Hotel White they will lend material aid in solving the important question of practical charity.

J. R.

Deutsch Co.

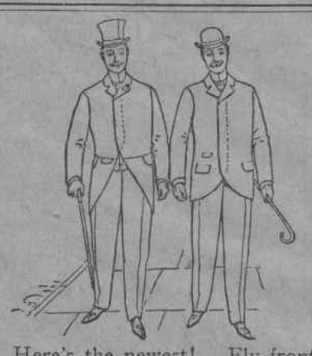
Our Trade-Mark Guarantees Perfection.

Bicycle Suits, Our own patent, **$10.** Special Price.

Tailor-made Suits, Reversible Cloth, **$16.** Special Price.

Batiste Gowns, Silk & Lace Trimmed, **$20.** Special Price.

West 23d St.



Here's the newest! Fly front! Every one seems to like the change.

Sample garments for your inspection, made from our new Spring novelties.

Our silk-lined Spring overcoats to order at $18.00 are excellent.

The coats and vests we make to order at $12.00, trousers $4.00, embrace the largest and finest varieties ever displayed.

Our guarantee, warranting garments to wear satisfactorily one year, is future protection. Money back, present protection.

Samples, Fashion Review, Tape, etc., given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT. 6TH AVE. & 20TH ST.

On Monday, March 16th, WILL PLACE ON SALE

423 Pairs of WOMEN'S SCOLMA KID "Strictly Hand-Sewed" BUTTON BOOTS, *REGULAR* $5 SHOES FOR $3

In Widths, B, C, D, Sizes 3 to 7.

The reason of this cut price is on account of an error made by manufacturer using a straight tip instead of pointed, and rather than mix up our stock I have made an allowance of $2.00 on each pair.

Expect every pair will be sold by Monday night, therefore those responding promptly will find these sizes and widths as stated above.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER, *6th Ave., corner 20th St.*

Daniell & Sons.

Beautiful Silks & Ribbons FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

RIBBONS.

We shall offer on Monday and during the week the entire production of one of the largest manufacturers in the world of Fine Silk Ribbons, consisting of

SPRING NOVELTIES, LOOM ENDS, REMNANTS, &c.,

in PRINTED WARP, FLORAL, DRESDEN, PERSIAN, LOUIS XIV., PLAID AND OMBRE EFFECTS.

Thousands and Thousands of yards of every fashionable ribbon manufactured are represented in this sale at

ONE-HALF AND ONE-THIRD COUNTER PRICES.

1	inch at	5c. yard.	4	inch at	33c. yd.
2	" "	10c. "	5	" "	39c. "
2 3-4	" "	19c. "	6 & 9	" "	49c. & 69c. "

ALL PURE SILK OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BLACK RIBBONS.

A large quantity are included in Doubleface Satin, Gros Grain, Satin and Gros Grain, Peau de Soie and Moire at one-half counter prices.

SILKS. (a late arrival from Lyons.)

450 pieces of PRINTED WARP TAFFETAS, evening and dress shades, FLORAL and the new MONOTONE effects eleven designs, imported $1.43 - - - - - - - - - - 98c. yd.

700 pieces of BRIGHT RUSTLING FRENCH TAFEETAS, CHECKS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, and BROCADES in PLAIN, OMBRE and TWO TONED Combinations, Imported for $1.00 yard, at - - 55c. & 59c.

Newly Imported Lyons printed FRENCH SILK CREPES, White and Light Colored grounds, the latest DRESDEN and WARP PRINTED designs, 27 inches wide, Imported to sell at $1.25 yard, - - - 45c.

We have just opened some very choice BLACK GAUZES and GRENADINES in PLAIN, BROCADED and SATIN STRIPES, also White, Black and colored grounds, with colored Floral designs, 69c. to $1.25 yard

GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY.

Imported Trimmed HATS, TURBANS and BONNETS. Also those of our own manufacture.

All our goods, both Foreign and Domestic, are paid for AT THE TIME of PURCHASE. Therefore no one can UNDERBUY or UNDERSELL US.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

The Spring styles in Ladies' and Misses' Jackets excel and previous season for beauty, cut and fit. A handsome Covert Cloth Jacket in the desirable shade of tan color, at

$5.00, $6.75, $9.00.

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS RIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co.

EASTER HATS AND EASTER DRESSES

"OPENING DAYS" for both---Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

We are ready with the newest thoughts of the Fashion World. Paris models, like moulded music; dainty shapes from wherever they are best made, and exquisite creations from our own workrooms. You can see here now what the best-dressed women in Christendom will be wearing in a fortnight.

FROM THESE PARIS DRESSMAKERS

Felix, Sara Mayer, Fischer, Doucet, Pingat, Paquin, Pasquier, Dusuzeau, Raudnitz, Calraysac

Wraps from Hubert Requeur

FROM THESE PARIS MILLINERS

Mon. Virot, Mon. Julia, Loys Soeurs, Felix, Ester Mayer, Camille Roger, Mme. Josse, Mme. Heitz-Boyer, Mme. Partier, Mme. Michniewicz-Tuvee, Mangin-Maurice, Caroline Reboux

The Second Floor, Broadway side, is a bower of Easter brightness. Queen Fashion's court will be there to-morrow and all the season.

The whole store is in step with this great Easter Movement. Fifty stocks clamor for a word. We point to maybe one in ten.

THREE SPECIAL SILKS

So unusual in value that we want everyone to have a chance at them, and so on sale at 10 A. M.

25c About 1000 yds. white striped Gauze, stripes of reseda, rose, corn, sage, white. Imported to sell at $1.

45c About 5000 yds. black Silk with satin stripes of pink, light blue, cerese, green. Usually 85c.

60c About 1000 yds. all-silk black Crepon. Summer weight, 23 inch. Have been quick at $1.25.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

The marvels of variety and beauty, great as they are, fall below the marvel of price. Every seasonable stuff is here, and a great many of them exclusive.

Silk-and-wool Broche Crepon, 46 in., with flowers and figures, $5.50 yd.

French Broadcloths, 29 colors, for street, house and evening wear, including latest Parisian shades, $1.75; $2.25 grade.

Silk mixed Novelty Suitings in Persian, flowered and geometrical designs, large variety of styles, iridescent effects, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.

French Surah Serge, fine twill and finish, 45 in., 26 choice colors, 58c; 85c kind.

BLACK GOODS

40 in. English Mohair Sicilian, raven black, high lustre, 48c yd.; usually 65c.

RICH LACE ENDS.

Five thousand pieces. Almost as many patterns. Dainty Venetian and Net Top Laces in light butter and cream. Manufacturer's sample pieces collected by our European buyer in November when the orders for this Spring were taken.

It means that all the exquisite Laces brought out for the Spring of 1896 are to be had here in single pieces—4½ to 22 yds.—at one-quarter, or even an eighth or tenth of the regular price. All on sale at 9.30 A. M.

New Insertings, Point De Gene and Point De Venice. 1 to 2 in. Beautiful quality. Never less than 25c, many that might be 50c, at 12c yd.

Point De Gene and Net Top Laces up to 8 in. wide, extra quality Insertings, fine batiste ground. Laces that usually sell at $1. On Monday 25c yd.

Very wide Laces in light butter and cream. Point De Gene and Point De Venice Net Toy, all the new styles for Spring. Regular value $2 yd. Only one piece of each pattern. On Monday 50c yd.

Exquisite Laces that were meant to bring up to $5 yd. All this season's patterns. Only one piece of a kind. 95c yd.

Extra counter room; extra salespeople. The lots may not last the day out.

FINE CHINAWARE

Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., $12.50.

Decorated Dinner Sets, 112 pcs., $10.50.

Cut Glass Jugs, $3.

Flower Vases, decorated with gold, $1.25.

WOMEN'S BLACK KID GLOVES

It has been hard to get high grade black kid Gloves except at high prices. We have changed this with the Gismonda at $1 the pair. We mean that our Glove store shall be known in every corner of New York. That's why we say $1 for Gloves that would naturally be $1.50, or even $2, in some stores. The Gismonda is the best medium-priced kid Glove we ever knew. Full assortment of colors, and here are 200 dozen of blacks.

GRASS LINEN—WHITE GOODS

Nowhere in town such an assortment, they say. Beauties at 25c. And lacy effects in great variety—new Irish Grass Linen with real lace stripe, 50c; Honiton Lace material in Grass Linen, exquisite colors, 30 in, 25c.

White fancy Piques, stripes, squares, checks, 50c quality at 25c—entirely new.

40 in. India Linen, 18c kind at 12c.

Lovely white Dimities, 30 in., striped, 25c. Not 10 days from Manchester.

PICTURES

You can brighten and cheer the house with them, for next to nothing of money—sometimes for less than you'd expect the frame alone to cost.

Etchings, white-and-gold and gilt frames, 14x28 in., 75c.

Photos, gold frame and mat, 11x14 in., $1.25.

Engravings, gilt, 11x14 in., 30 and 40c.

Hand painted Flower Panels, 75c.

FURNITURE—CARPETS

If there's fitting up to do a little money will reach a long way just now.

$1.25 Axminsters at 75c.

$2.50 Royal Wiltons at $1.25.

75c Tapestries at 55c.

65c Ingrains at 45c.

60c Scotch Linoleum at 35c.

Scotch Oilcloth, 50c sq. yd.

Furniture for every room, practical, sensible and surprisingly low prices.

WARM UNDERWEAR

Chosen wisely, priced modestly, and in grand assortment. Ask for anything that a complete stock should have. Count on paying maybe two-thirds or three-quarters old-time prices.

GROCERIES

Questionable grades have no place here at any price. We warrant everything—and save you money as well as worry.

Columbia River Salmon Steaks, 17c can.

Golden Finnan Haddie, cured, flaked, ready to use, 14c can.

Genuine French Table Prunes, best quality, large and bright, 65c 5 lb. can.

Maine Sweet "Baby" Corn, 3 days, 12c can.

Oyster Bay Asparagus, 23c can.

French Peas, best quality, 20c can.

Genuine French boneless Sardines, this week only 26c large can.

N. Y. State Refugee Stringless Beans, extra fancy, this week 16c can.

Schlesinger's famous Hungarian Paprika, 9c box, sifting top.