

Men's Shoes

W. L. Douglas \$5.00 Shoes at... \$3.98
\$4.00 Shoes at... \$3.48
\$3.50 Shoes at... \$2.98
Other brands \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes... \$1.98
Some good ones... \$1.10

Ladies' Coat Suits

\$35.00 Suits now... \$16.50
\$24.00 Suits now... \$12.50

Raincoats

\$18.50 Coats now... \$8.75
\$15.00 Coats now... \$7.50

Children's Coats

\$3.50 and \$4.00 kind now going... \$1.98

Blankets

Well just any old price will go. A few of those beautiful Rugs left... 89c to \$2.98
Can't duplicate for twice the price.

LOOKS LIKE

SUICIDE!

'Twould be business suicide to make these prices if we were going to stay in business--It's a cinch we wouldn't stay in business long at this pace--Lay in your supply now. All semblance of price is crushed in one mighty effort to close out our business by the time our lease expires.

Miller Dry Goods Co.

Shirts

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirts at 79c
75c Shirts at... 59c
50c and 60c Shirts at... 39c
Assortment 50c Shirts to close at... 25c

All Silks and Dress Goods

at prices from 25 to 50 per cent under factory cost. Closing out all Millinery at 50c on the dollar.

Coat Sweaters

The kind that sell for \$1.50, going at 98c.

Women's Shoes

\$3.50 Shoes at... \$2.38
\$3.00 Shoes at... \$1.98
\$2.50 Shoes at... \$1.65
\$2.00 Shoes at... \$1.33
\$1.50 Shoes at... 98c

Hats

For Men

\$2.50 Hats now... \$1.68
\$2.00 Hats now... \$1.24
\$1.50 Hats now... 98c
Large assortment of Stiff Hats at... 19c
3 Spools of good Thread for... 5c

Ladies' Hose

50c Hose at... 39c
25c Hose at... 19c
18c Hose at... 12c
10c Hose at... 8c
Men's Hose at... 4c, 8c, 12c
Teddy Bear Coats, the \$3.50 kind going at... \$1.68

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM GAY PARIS

BY LA VOYAGUEUSE.
Paris, Jan. 8.—French women are beginning to get restless from the monotony of their lives. They have to pass the holidays in the same way as the rest of the world. They are obliged to send their cards to every one they know. This annoying custom fortunately is going to be abolished. It is hoped that a very few years hence it will be seen at every social gathering, as well as at the large baskets intended to receive visiting cards mailed to the quarters of France, as well as to those of the United States.
Many of these pieces of pasteboard are sent out for New Year greetings, and while, of course, the stamps are delivered, yet those who receive them find their destination, and are frequently having snatches of the contents of the envelopes containing them in some secluded place.
The postage stamps, which are placed on the cards, are the most conscientious of letters. They failed to deliver tens of thousands of cards, preferring to risk the loss of the late delivery, some of them the first of the year, rather than to be subjected to the immense burden of cards which they stagger along with for many days before they are delivered.
The first week in January until the first week in February, Paris is engaged in one continuous round of amusement, with balls, dinners, and parties.
The well-known society woman who is to be original, has issued invitations for a dinner to be given on the first of January at which all the guests are asked to come in the costumes of the day—or, rather, night.
The costumes are all to be of the period of Louis XVI., and prepared at the same time, while it may not "stage" the costumes will be a blow to the rich, as well as to the poor.
Madame Badet, a young woman who has long been regarded as the greatest beauty of the French stage to-day, and was sprung into prominence at

can foremen in their factories. There can be no doubt that German imitations of American shoes are hurting the American trade with France; there is a very decided falling off in the foreign trade in American shoes.
Irrespective of the question whether the Germans are foisting cheap so-called American shoes on the French market, let me give a word of advice to American women who contemplate coming to France, if only for a visit: Buy your shoes at home, where you have the opportunity of getting just what you want and have been accustomed to wearing, and which you can obtain at home at a lower price than in France. Heed not his word of advice and you will probably live to regret it, for what small annoyance is more momentous, while it lasts, than aching feet resulting from ill-fitting shoes? Any woman can easily answer this for herself.
"Here, man," is having a delightful time at a professional hair-dresser's competition now in progress. Although established in 1863, the society under whose auspices the competition is being held, has never recognized professional women hair-dressers, and no woman has ever been permitted to take part in its public competitions.
"It may appear remarkable," said one expert who was spoken to on the subject, "that although women have invaded almost every trade and profession, they are almost unknown as hair-dressers, with the men for men or women. Some have attempted it, but none have ever excelled. It is one of the few businesses left where men experience no serious competition from the opposite sex.
"Girls are employed in the hair-dressing business. It is true. They can cut hair, stange, shampoo, comb and perfume, and they are excellent at manicuring and massaging; but when it comes to building a coiffure and creating a style to suit the face, they can no more than assist. As a matter of fact, they seem to lack the creative art.
To this aspersions all the other male hair-dressers present gave loud endorsement.
Said a woman customer to her fashionable tailor this week: "What length shall I have my new coat cut?" His answer was unexpected.
"Let it be cut short, madam," he replied, "short enough to hang just over the hip line. Fashion is veering around from the very long coat to one that is its opposite, and although it is not certain that women will remain faithful to the whim, it is altogether probable that women of fashion will take up the new style.
"By spring fashion will have definitely made up its mind as to the correct length of coats; and after all, a long coat can be transformed into a short one, but the reverse is impossible.
In the smart millinery shops, side

by side with fur and velvet turbans now being worn are shown tulle and straw hats for wear on the Riviera, and later on in Paris—which is a cheering sign that spring time is not so very far distant.
One smart model saw consisted of huge and towering bunch of double violets, around which was twisted a small band of fur, tied at one side in loops and donkey ear bows, and the ornament was worn perched at the right side of the head—not at left, please observe, for the right is the correct side for all height in millinery and coiffure effects.
BROKEN HEART OF A SNAKE.
Story the Teller Knows Is True Because He Supplied the Inspiration.
New York Sun.
"Dead," said the red eyed reptile dealer as he mournfully regarded the lifeless body of a king snake. "He died of a broken heart. And yet there are those who will tell you that snakes are cold blooded creatures, devoid of romance, incapable of any lasting love."
"Was this way he finally questioned the customer with surprise. "Why, that was the snake that wouldn't eat, wasn't it? I thought you said he was starving to death?"
"I see you remember," said the dealer with a sad smile. "Yes, that was Ferdinand, the snake who wouldn't eat; and would that I had never tried to make him eat! Better a thousand times starvation than death from an unrequited love."
"Was this way he finally grew so weak from lack of nourishment that in order to save his life heroic measures were necessary. Food in itself would not suffice. He needed stimulants. I soaked his meat in whiskey and forced it down his throat."
"O, the curse of strong drink!" "I used to alcohol the snake went to his head. He became drunk. He saw snakes."
"Being a snake himself, these imaginary reptiles did not affect Ferdinand as they would have you or me. He merely acted bored, as though he were in the midst of a crowd that did not particularly interest him."
"Then suddenly out of the writing mass squirmed the most beautiful young lady snake imaginable. She was an exquisite Alice blue with pale pink lozenges and a straight front the color of old ivory."
"Was all off with Ferdinand the minute he set eyes on her. Head erect, tongue a-quake, he gracefully glided toward her."
"Hi-h-h-h!" he hissed feebly.
"Hi-h-h-h!" he answered faintly, her pale pink lozenges blushing a deep crimson with maidenly embarrassment. It was love at first sight.
"For the next three hours Ferdinand was in snake heaven. Then the effects of the alcohol began to wear off and his beloved became fainter. He thought that she was tiring of him, and he redoubled his ardent appeals."
"More and more indistinct became his fair charmer. His grief sobered him. Finally she faded entirely away, and Ferdinand died of a broken heart."
"But how do you know?" demanded the customer sceptically. "If it was only the snake's hallucination—"
"I saw it all with my own eyes," the dealer gravely assured him. "Twas some of my whiskey I gave him."

HISTORY OF THE LAYMEN MOVEMENT

Organization Began in 1906 at a Small Prayer Meeting on Fifth Avenue, New York — The Greensboro Meeting Wednesday.

BY MAMIE BAYS.
The greatest movement of the United Christian Church of the present time is the Laymen's Missionary movement, and the rapid progress which this organization is making in gifts of money for the cause of foreign missions is such as has not been made by any other. The Laymen's Missionary Movement grew out of a prayer meeting which a few business men in the city of New York held on Fifth Avenue at noon day in January, 1906. These laymen, who were representatives of several denominations, realized that they, as individuals, and the churches of which they were members, were not doing the work that was sufficiently definite for the cause of the evangelization of the world and the burden of their prayer was for light which would lead them to larger efforts and larger results in this work.
The enthusiasm and earnestness of these laymen soon reached others and within a few months the laymen of several denominations were banded together in a systematic manner, all working with the definite purpose of securing an increase in the contributions from the various denominations to the cause of foreign missions.
So the movement has grown, until now it embraces hundreds, and even thousands of laymen of all evangelical denominations, and while these are all working together in the true interdenominational spirit, all of the contributions are directed through the foreign mission boards of the denominations, and last year in no denomination where the Laymen's Missionary Movement is organized did the gifts to foreign missions fall to exceed by 25 per cent those of the year preceding.
More than two years ago the Laymen's Movement took definite form in North Carolina, and since that time it has made rapid progress. A number of prominent ministers in all parts of the country have been the ardent advocates of the Laymen's Movement, and from its beginning this fact has added in no small degree to its success, and in North Carolina there is no exception to this rule. Among the prominent ministers and laymen in this State who are identified with this movement are Bishop Robert Strange, Rev. D. Clay Lilly, D. D., Rev. W. R. Ware, Mr. Julian S. Carr, Dr. D. B. Zollicoffer,

that when men are thoroughly informed regarding the great needs of the mission fields, they will not withhold their money.
Every church in the State is being urged to send a large delegation of representative men to attend the convention in Greensboro. The convention will be self-entertaining, and special rates for board have been secured for the delegates in Greensboro.
No effort is being spared to secure some of the ablest speakers on the missionary platform now in America. Among those already promised are: Mr. J. Campbell White, of New York; Rev. G. A. R. Janvier, of Philadelphia; Rev. H. J. Williams, of Nashville, Mr. C. H. Pratt, of Athens, Ga., of the Presbyterian church; Hon. Josiah Levering, of Baltimore; Rev. T. B. Ray, D. D., of Richmond; Dr. Edward M. Potat, of Greenville, S. C.; of the Lutheran Church; Rev. E. H. Rawlings, D. D., of Richmond; Rev. A. P. Arker, D. D., of China; Mr. W. B. Stubbs, of Nashville, of the Methodist Church; Hon. Henry B. MacFarland, Washington, D. C.; Rt. Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D. D., Rev. Walter L. Lingle, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; George Sherwood Eddy, India; Rev. Robert Strange, D. D.; Rev. J. O. Reavis, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. D. Clay Lilly.
The sessions of the convention in Greensboro will be held in West Market Street Methodist church, beginning on Wednesday evening and closing Friday evening.
MADE \$12,000 IN MILK: SPENT IT ON KINDERGARTEN.
Chicago Woman Surprises Some of the Dairy People.
CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Scott Durand gave members of the Kane County Farmers' Institute at Geneva a surprise when she told them about her experiences as a dairy woman. When a questioner asked her to what she attributed her success, she answered: "Because I am a woman."
Mrs. Durand caused surprise when she said her profits from a herd of sixty cows was \$12,000 last year. Asked what she did with the money she said she spent it in keeping a free kindergarten in Chicago.
"I became interested in the question of good milk for babies," said Mrs. Durand, "and the more I tried the more fascinated I became. The outrages perpetrated upon the people by careless and money-grabbing milkmen made my blood boil, and I made up my mind that I would show them how to run a dairy and make money, and at the same time make the dairy barn a clean and wholesome as my own kitchen."
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