

ADAMS THE CHIEF WITNESS.

TELLS OF SUGGESTING MOLINEUX'S NAME TO CORNISH.

THE ATHLETIC INSTRUCTOR TO BE PUT ON THE STAND AGAIN AND PROMISES SOME STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Although Assistant District-Attorney Osborne said at the Adams inquest on Friday, when Dr. Potter was giving his interesting testimony, "Doctor, I am sure you can give us a solution of this mystery," he dropped that line of investigation yesterday and took up a lot of witnesses which did not directly concern the branch of the case on which he appeared to be working when court adjourned on Thursday night.

Everybody in the courtroom expected that Mrs. Rogers would be called yesterday, as she was the witness who in ordinary cases would have followed the others who knew of what happened at the house when Mrs. Adams took the poison.

She was not called, and Mr. Osborne shifted the scene to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and called witnesses who testified to the receiving of the poison package by Mr. Cornish. Then he took another jump and called the undertaker who had had charge of the body of Mrs. Adams. The calling of this witness seemed to please the jury, as it for the first time brought before them the fact in a legal way that Mrs. Adams was dead.

Heretofore the District-Attorney's office has been handling the testimony with the presumption that certain things were admitted "by both sides," among them being the death of Mrs. Adams and the actual giving to her of a dose of cyanide of mercury. Now that it is proved that she is dead, it is probable that in the course of time the proof that cyanide of mercury was given her will be submitted to the jury.

The undertaker put a little unintentional sarcasm in his testimony, which the jury appreciated, when he said that after he had been informed by Dr. Hitchcock that Mrs. Adams was dead he went to the house to see if she was actually dead. Mr. Osborne asked him:

"Didn't you believe Dr. Hitchcock?" and his answer was: "Well, you can't take charge of the case until you are sure the person is dead."

While Mr. Osborne did not seem to appreciate the point, the jury did.

The undertaker also testified that Mr. Cornish was not ill when he saw him, and, in fact, was well enough to eat an apple.

CORNISH PROMISES REVELATIONS.

Other witnesses called told of Mr. Cornish's trips around town during the day, and the testimony tended to show that Cornish was not very ill at that time.

Cornish is not satisfied with the progress of the case, and says that he wants a chance to testify again, when he promises to make some startling revelations. Just what these are he refuses to say, but he does say that the District-Attorney's office does not want him to go on the stand again, and that promises made to him have not been kept. He sent a friend to Corner Hart at the recess yesterday, and asked to be allowed to go on the stand again. In speaking of this interview, Corner Hart said:

"I told him that he must see the District-Attorney. The man said Cornish wanted to see me personally, and that if allowed to go on the stand he was prepared to give a clew that would clear up the mystery. I told him that I did not care to interfere with the order in which the District-Attorney was calling his witnesses, and that he must see the District-Attorney. I sent him a message that I could only talk to him on the witness-stand."

Mr. Osborne said that Cornish would certainly be called again and get every opportunity to talk. Mr. Osborne said he could not tell exactly when he would call upon him.

The District-Attorney's office was busy yesterday denying the rumors it had sent out the night before, which said that the office positively knew the murderer. This rumor was, it was said, like the statement made by the District-Attorney several weeks ago, given out for a purpose. Just what this "purpose" is a mystery of the office. Just what plan will be adopted for the inquiry on Monday will remain a secret until that time.

The witnesses called yesterday were nearly all friends of Cornish. Mr. Finneran, the first witness, being his assistant at the club. Mr. Youcum, a chemist, and warm personal friend of Cornish, furnished some information indicating that it was not "forty-eight hours" after that Cornish believed a crime had been committed; John D. Adams, secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and private secretary of Mr. Cornish, also testified that Cornish was in good health when he was called upon.

CORNISH'S ASSISTANT CALLED.

The first witness called yesterday was Policeman Sheehan, of the West One-hundredth-st. station. He gave no important information. He was followed by Patrick J. Finneran, assistant athletic instructor at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Mr. Finneran testified that he had known Harry Cornish for ten years, that he had worked with him in Boston and Chicago, and that Cornish had obtained his present place for him on October 15, 1898. He was also asked to tell who were Mr. Cornish's intimate friends, and after considerable questioning said that Mr. Youcum, Mr. King, Mr. Salmon and himself were all he could remember. Finneran was then asked to tell all he knew about the Adams case. He said he was in the office of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club reading a paper when Cornish came in with his mail and the box containing the holder and bottle.

"He started to open his mail, and then ripped the string and wrapper off the box and took out the silver thing," witness continued. "He said, 'What can this be?' and I said, 'It looks like a candle-stick.' He said 'No, I guess it is for matches.' I said 'No, it's for candles, and there is the candle.' He opened the other package and there was a bottle of bromo-seltzer. It was in a blue wrapper, sealed at both ends with wax."

"He took the wrapper off and threw it in the waste-paper basket. The bottle fitted the holder nicely. I asked him if he had any idea who sent it, and he said no. I asked him if he didn't recognize the writing, and suggested that some one had sent it to him in a joke, and that he had better save the wrapper to identify the joker. He picked up the wrapper and cut out the address."

"Shortly afterward George Salmon and Mr. King came in. He invited them to look at his present, and Mr. King made some remark about taking some. He went to get a glass of water from the cooler, but could not find a glass. That same day I went to Boston. I returned the Wednesday after the death, and heard that Cornish was in Yocum's room sick. I was told that he had taken the stuff that came in the bromo-seltzer, and that it had made him sick. Cornish told me the same story."

Q—He looked bad? A—No, I went to his room and asked if there was anything I could do for him. He said that the doctors were doing all that was necessary, and said the stuff in the bottle must have been pretty strong stuff. Mrs. Adams died almost immediately, and he was made very sick. Q—Did you see him again until I saw him in court this morning? A—No, I did not see him again until I saw him in court this morning.

Prompted by Mr. Osborne, Finneran said he was sure the bottle was a regular bromo-seltzer

bottle. He never took bromo in his life, but he had seen the bottles in drug stores.

Mr. Osborne submitted the holder, and Finneran said it looked like the one he saw Cornish receive.

Cornish was called, and said, to the best of his knowledge and belief, it was the same holder. Mr. Osborne then produced a bromo-seltzer bottle and showed it to Finneran. The witness recognized it as a bromo-seltzer bottle, and then Mr. Osborne placed it on top of the holder, and showed triumphantly that it did not nearly fit. She showed triumphantly that it did not nearly fit. The bottle was so much larger than the holder that it could not be forced in.

"You saw it fitted in yourself, didn't you?" "I did."

The bottles and holder were then put in evidence. The witness reiterated that the bottle he saw fitted in the holder.

Mr. Osborne then had the witness go back over his testimony, and during this asked a number of questions. In this review of what occurred the witness said that Mr. King did not take a dose of the bromo-seltzer because there was no water in the cooler in the hall, and not because the glass was missing.

The question whether the reason was that there was no water in the cooler or that the glass was missing was dwelt upon for some time by Mr. Osborne, who held a newspaper clipping in his hand which contained Mr. Cornish's statement, as well as that of Mr. Finneran, that Mr. King had not taken the bromo-seltzer because there was no water in the cooler. The witness became confused, and Mr. Osborne said to him: "Now, what did you say water for after you had testified twice before that it was because of the absence of the glass. Did you change your opinion because you saw me pick up this clipping?"

HOWE TAKES A HAND.

Before Finneran could answer William F. Howe, an attorney interested in the case, said: "Now, Mr. Osborne, that is entirely unfair. How can you suppose a man at the distance which separates you and the witness would know what you are reading?"

This caused a tilt between the two attorneys in which Mr. Howe said: "Mr. Osborne, you are paid by the people to conduct this case properly, and why don't you do it?" Mr. Osborne replied: "Do you represent anybody here?"

"Yes, at the proper time, I do," said Mr. Howe. "Please put that on the record, Mr. Stenographer," replied Mr. Osborne. The testimony of Finneran was then continued and he explained that as a rule there was never any water in the cooler at that hour of the day. He also said that he did not know Henry C. Barnett, and knew nothing of his illness except from talk with other employees of the club, after Mrs. Adams was poisoned.

THE UNDERTAKER TESTIFIES.

Thomas B. Browne, of No. 127 West Ninety-first-st., was then called. He was the undertaker who took charge of the body of Mrs. Adams after her death. He told about returning to his place of business and finding Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. Cornish there.

He rather surprised the Coroner and jury by declaring that when he saw the two, both Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. Cornish were eating apples. Mr. Osborne was quick to seize on this point to prove that Mr. Cornish was not ill at the time, and said:

"How many apples was Cornish eating?" "He was eating one."

"He was not vomiting at that time?" "No."

Mr. Browne went on to say that Dr. Hitchcock said that a woman was dead, and he wanted him to take charge of the case. "I said I would go and see if she was dead," the witness said. "Didn't you believe Dr. Hitchcock?" "Well, you can't take charge of the case until you are sure the person is dead."

Mr. Osborne said that he told Cornish the proper thing to do was to inform the Coroner, and Cornish said he knew the District-Attorney and would speak to him, and that would make it all right. Mr. Browne said that wasn't necessary, and Cornish said it would expedite matters. Cornish told him later he had tried to reach Mr. McIntyre by telephone, and could not connect. Mr. Browne told Hovey and Cornish, who were together in the apartment, that he would want authority from the nearest of kin. He wrote an order, and Cornish brought it back to him signed by Mrs. Rogers. Then he telephoned the Coroner that Mrs. Adams was dead from poison, evidently a corrosive poison. He was positive that he did not say anything about suicide, although according to Mr. McIntyre that was the way the case was first entered in the Coroner's office.

Q—Did you talk to Cornish about how the death happened? A—No.

Q—Did you hear Cornish say a word about it? A—No.

Q—You did not hear him say how dreadfully sorry he felt at having poisoned his friends? You heard only a few minutes with me.

Q—Did he go to the funeral? A—Not that I know of. I never saw him again until I saw him in court this morning.

YOCUM'S TESTIMONY.

John H. Youcum was the next witness. He testified that he lived at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and was a professional chemist, with a laboratory at No. 39 Perry-st., where he had a large assortment of drugs. He is an intimate friend of Cornish.

Q—Do you know anything about cyanide of mercury? A—I do not know that I ever saw it. It is so rare that it is a chemical curiosity.

Q—It could not be made by a half-way chemist? A—No, it could not be made by a half-way chemist. It is a very rare substance, and it is used in the arts at all.

Q—Do you know any other chemists, intimate friends of Cornish? A—Peter T. Austin and Mr. Clements are chemists and members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. I have visited your laboratory frequently? A—Not frequently. Perhaps four or five times within the last eight months.

Q—He was quite interested in chemistry? A—No, I did not know that I ever saw it. It is so rare that it is a chemical curiosity.

Q—Then he did not call at the laboratory on business, but socially? A—Socially, yes. He would arrive at lunchtime and we would go to lunch together.

Q—Give me the names of your assistants? A—Charles E. Eames, William Johnson and James Malle. Malle is a helper and not a chemist.

death and asked those there if I could do anything for her. I saw Mrs. Rogers, and she told me that her mother died. She brought me a glass in which there was about two and one-half ounces of water. On the side of the glass was a white crystal. I looked at it and smelt it. It had a metallic odor, and were enough crystals in the glass to cover the end of a knife blade. I took it to me. It was a mercury chloride, although I read in the paper it was potassium cyanide. I concluded this because it was not dissolved in water. I told Mrs. Rogers my suspicions, and she asked me how that could get in bromo-seltzer. I said that it might be made in the same laboratory, and that the contents of that bottle must have been put up somewhere else.

Q—Did you tell you how she and her mother had been out the night before? A—I am not sure. She may have, but I don't remember. On the other hand, I think I did. I think she said she had heard the theatre.

Q—In your examination of the glass, did you see anything in crystals to resemble cyanide of bromo-seltzer? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you say that you thought it advisable to keep the glass? A—Yes, I thought it ought to be kept over to the police.

Q—What did Mrs. Rogers say? A—She said she thought so too.

THOUGHT IT CYANIDE OF MERCURY.

Witness said he could not detect the odor of prussic acid, when he smelled the glass, and then he detailed how he had decided that the stuff was not cyanide of potassium, but of mercury. He said he thought there was about 250 milligrams of crystals in the glass. He was told that the glass had been standing for twelve hours, and he knew that if it had been bromo-seltzer it would all dissolve.

Q—Did you see Cornish that night? A—Yes, he was in my room at the club. He came to see me about the cyanide of mercury. I looked so drawn and pined-out that I asked him what was the matter. Mrs. Adams was dead, and he had a little of milk, egg and whiskey mixed, which he immediately vomited up. I then gave him the key of my room, and on the return of the key, he went to his room, and he was lying on the bed, with two doctors in attendance upon him. He appeared to be very sick. He said he was in the house, and that he had seen the Adams that night, and that I would go out. That was the occasion for my going there, and not about the cyanide of mercury.

Q—Did you know it? A—Not that I remember. He then told me that he had got the cyanide of mercury, and that he had made up his mind to give it to Mrs. Adams. He said he was very nervous, naturally. He felt responsible for her death and was naturally nervous.

Q—You don't mean criminally responsible? A—Oh, no.

Q—Did he tell you that he had taken any of the poison? A—Yes, he did. I had forgotten to mention that.

Q—How much cyanide of mercury would it take to affect him? A—I don't know.

Q—Was anything said between you and Cornish about the cyanide of mercury? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you come to the conclusion that a crime had been committed? A—Yes, sir, after I had seen the cyanide of mercury, and after I had seen the cyanide of mercury.

Q—Cornish did not tell you that he had been told by two doctors that Mrs. Adams had been poisoned? A—No, sir. I did not see any of the cyanide of mercury.

Q—Did you see more than one glass? A—No; only one.

Q—You understood you to say Cornish told you he took some of the mixture. Tell us what he said, and what you have read. A—In the mixture she complained that it was not right, or that it was bitter and burned her mouth, and that she was going down and walking out. Then he took the glass and tasted it. I think that is what he said, and not what I read subsequently.

Q—He conveyed the impression to me that he had taken a partial mouthful, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Mr. Youcum further said that when Cornish called upon him on the day of Mrs. Adams' death he said he had seen Mr. McIntyre, and he conveyed the impression that he thought the fault was with the bromo-seltzer.

Q—He did not say anything to you about cyanide of potassium? A—No.

DR. POTTER'S BUTLER CALLED.

Mr. Youcum was excused from the stand for a few moments while Charles Bates, the colored lad who works for Dr. Potter, and who answered the bell when Cornish came for the doctor, was called to testify. Bates, with considerable pride, announced that his occupation was that of a "butler." He then told of Cornish's calling at the doctor's office about 10 o'clock on the morning of December 28, 1898, and leaving word for the doctor to call at the Adams flat, saying that he was wanted on account of "a severe case of poisoning."

Then Mr. Youcum was recalled. Mr. Osborne then asked him when he told Cornish that the precipitate in the glass was bichloride of mercury. He said: "On the morning after Mrs. Adams' death."

Q—By that time you had reached the conclusion that she had died of a poison? A—Yes.

Q—Did you talk to Cornish about that? A—I thought it was a very serious case, and I thought of potassium as the cause of death. Cyanide of potassium would have gone into solution, and I think he had bichloride of mercury. I did not say then that a half-way chemist had done it.

Q—You were a half-way chemist who could have done it? A—I did not. I never knew Mr. Molineux at all, and I did not know anything about the poison until after I read in the newspapers that the poison was cyanide of mercury. I did not know anything about the poison until after I read in the newspapers that the poison was cyanide of mercury.

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Q—He was quite interested in chemistry? A—No, I did not know that I ever saw it. It is so rare that it is a chemical curiosity.

Q—Then he did not call at the laboratory on business, but socially? A—Socially, yes. He would arrive at lunchtime and we would go to lunch together.

Q—Give me the names of your assistants? A—Charles E. Eames, William Johnson and James Malle. Malle is a helper and not a chemist.

Q—You were acquainted with Mrs. Adams and Mr. Rogers? A—Yes, I was. I was in the house when they were living in Park-ave. That is the manner of my acquaintance.

Q—Did you know anything about the cyanide of mercury? A—No, I did not know that I ever saw it. It is so rare that it is a chemical curiosity.

Q—Then he did not call at the laboratory on business, but socially? A—Socially, yes. He would arrive at lunchtime and we would go to lunch together.

nish into the club, were you not? A—Yes, sir; fairly so.

Q—Are Mr. Cornish's friends your friends? A—My relations with them are of a friendly character.

Q—How many employees are there connected with the club? A—About one hundred.

Q—Was Mr. Barnett a friend of yours? A—Well, he was not an intimate friend of mine.

Q—Do you remember when Dr. Phillips was called in to attend him? A—I cannot say that I remember when he was called in. I recollect that I learned subsequently that he was in attendance on Barnett. It became common talk about the club-house that Barnett was ill. I first learned that Barnett was very ill with measles.

Q—Didn't you hear around the club that he had received a package of Kutnow powders? A—I did not hear that.

Q—How much later? A—About ten days.

Q—Who told you about it? A—Dr. Phillips.

Q—Did any one else speak to you about it? A—I do not recollect.

Q—There was no effort on your part to keep the fact of the receipt of the Kutnow powders secret, was there? A—No.

Q—Did you not ask Dr. Douglass and others not to say anything about it? A—I did not have to say anything about it. Dr. Douglass and others were in the habit of talking to a number of persons.

Q—Did you not hear from a number of persons that something should be done for him? A—No, I heard it only from one, and that was during a conversation I had in a dining-room of the club-house. The name of this one was J. H. Sears.

Q—I also heard that one of the nurses who was in attendance on Barnett was being treated, and that Barnett was being treated in the club-house. I then went to Mr. Holt, a member of the club, who introduced me to Barnett's younger brother, and we were in the matter of Barnett's sickness over.

I advised that a consulting physician should be called. We were of the impression that Dr. Phillips was not doing enough for Barnett.

Q—How many members of the club sleep in the clubhouse? A—About ten or twelve all the time.

Q—You were not in common talk that Barnett was not properly treated? A—No. Since his death I have heard a good deal of loose discussion about his death and his treatment.

Q—There was no policy on the part of your club to keep the fact of the receipt of the Kutnow powders secret? A—I do not recollect.

Q—Is it not a fact that upon the day that Barnett died the doctors reported that his condition was greatly improved? A—I do not understand that such was the case.

Q—Did any of the bulletins posted in the club of Mr. Barnett's condition?

NO HOSTILITY TO CORNISH.

Mr. Adams said he understood that the clerks, Mackey and Burr, learned daily from the doctors in case any of Mr. Barnett's friends inquired. He had heard that since, it was all hearsay. He had never inquired himself.

Q—Do you know of any one in the club hostile to Cornish? A—I think not.

Q—Never been any complaints? A—Yes, I have heard complaints, but no serious complaints.

Q—No one told the club on his account? A—No, I did not hear of any.

Q—Did you have any trouble with any one but Cornish? A—He was not friendly with Cornish. I have heard him talk to Cornish in a very unkind way.

Q—Do you know Mr. King's? A—I used to know him. I thought that he had to leave the club. I don't know.

Q—Was Molineux's account of the trouble between himself and Cornish correct? A—I think it was correct.

Q—Did you hear any complaints against Mr. Molineux? A—I heard that he had made complaints, but I do not know of any.

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Of an am affair Much Pith

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Colors are tans, modes, pearls, creams, browns and black and white. We'll let you judge the worth of these yourself. The price is to be

Sixty Cents a Pair. We shall put these on sale at ten o'clock this morning.

Men's Scarfs, 25c. A clean up of all our fifty cent scarfs. All shapes, all patterns, all fifty cent qualities, go to-day at

Twenty-five Cents Each. A short story with much matter in it for economic reflection. But it will require prompt action as well. There'll be a rush.

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For Large Men. Here's an opportunity that comes but seldom. It's a short story but full of meat. About 150 sack suits in fancy chevrons, splendid values at \$15 and \$18, are offered at

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Of course, it's a bargain time, and you know for yourself how thoroughly good these suits will be for wear for months yet.

Here's a list, which tells about a fifth of the whole story:

At \$3—Brown Suits for ages 3, 4 and 5 years, in fancy and blue chevrons, trimmed with silk souches. These were \$4 and \$5.50.

At \$3—A number of very pretty Sailor Suits, in which we have all sizes for ages from 3 years to 12. Made from blue chevrons. You save a dollar and more on each.

At \$5—A small number of double-breasted Jacket Suits for boys 8 to 16. A handsome suit, made for hard service. Material is an extra good chevion, all wool and in medium colors. Seams double-stitched with silk; trousers have double seats and knees. Not a reduced price—a suit originally intended for the best value the money ever procured. An original bargain.

KNEE TROUSERS. At 50c—All-wool fancy chevion knee trousers, that are 75c and \$1 kinds.

At 75c—Corduroy knee trousers, that are flat dollar kinds.

At 75c—A dollar grade of blue chevion knee trousers. Second floor, fourth avenue.

New Shoes Cheap. The story of good shoes cheaply bought is an old one for this shoe store, but like many another old story, ever-fresh in interest, and never told twice alike.

Here is the latest variation on the good old theme of shoe economy. It will appeal to both men and women.

Shoes at \$2.20—Tan and black box and russet calf; a large proportion of the swaggar double sole russet calf;—just the thing for this and many days to come. Others lighter in weight and daintier in design. The lowest values in this lot were \$3; mostly of the \$4 grade.

FOR WOMEN. Shoes at \$1.50—Kidkin, the best leather for all round use; some heavy welted soles, with kid tips; others with patent leather tips, and of lighter construction. In the lot many \$3 qualities—none worth less than \$2.50 originally. Sizes and widths practically complete.

This is a good place to buy Rubber Over-shoes. Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

More Suit Cases (and better) on a lot of suit cases last Monday. Perhaps you recall Monday's weather. The entire lot of cases went, just the same, and that testifies to their goodness.

Now here are a few more. 24 and 22-inch sizes in olive and russet leather, and, at these prices, which are just half the regular retail figures:

\$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 \$5 and \$5.50. The goods are a little shop-worn—nothing to hurt, in fact hard to observe. You will find them in the Rotunda Balcony, off the second floor.