# NEW COACH TROLLEY.

**THE WIRES ARE LOCATED AT ONE SIDE INSTEAD OF OVERHEAD.**

**Its Wheels Have Pneumatic Tires—All Roads in Ordinarily Good Condition Are Suitable for It to Operate Upon—Travels a Mile in Three Minutes—Not a Theory, but in Actual Operation Today on the Highways of Greenwich.**

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—The oddest experiment in the line of a trolley has just been brought to a successful conclusion here. As a result we have a trolley stage coach that needs no rails for its operation, and that while retaining the conventional trolley has the wires at one side instead of overhead, and that can be turned around or moved in any desired direction without interfering in the least with the ordinary traffic of the highway.

It is called the trolley stage coach, or trolley carriage, and its intent is to supply that want which so often exists of some means of transportation for the public over a road upon which property owners will not permit a regulation trolley to be operated. To be sure, there are the trolley wires of necessity, but instead of, as stated, being overheard, three wires are run along at one side upon poles thirty feet high and ninety feet apart. Two of the wires are hung, as it were, by means of metal arms from the top and third wire. This number of wires is required because of the method of operation of the trolley carriage.

It seems queer enough at first to think of a trolley line being operated with the wires in this position, when the fact is considered that there is to be more than one trolley carriage, and that therefore the wires must be utilized by vehicles going in different directions. It is simple enough, however, for the trolley of the car going north is attached to one wire, and that of the car going south to the other.

The connection with the circuit by the trolley carriage is accomplished by means of a metallic cable, from which the two wires run to a set of rollers which are attached to the main circuit wire with which the trolley happens to be connected at the time. When the car moves away from the wire, these rollers move around, permitting the extension of the connecting wires corresponding to the distance of the carriage of the main circuit wire.

One great difficulty to be faced in the operation of these trolley carriages was how two vehicles could pass one another, even though other trolleys might be attached to different wires, without becoming entangled. By making this double cable by which the wires run from the carriage to the circuit wire flexible, it became possible for the motonier to so manipulate the trolley as to pass over that of the vehicle coming toward it. There will always be a liability of awkwardness on the part of the motonier to contend against, but the inventor, Harry Van Hoevenbergh, says that it is impossible to construct anything of this sort without leaving something to the intelligence of the men who operate it.

From the facts given, the method of operation can be understood, it always being borne in mind that one of the two wires brings the current while the other acts as a return wire for the current's escape. Oddly enough, when it comes to the propelling of the carriage, the principle of the operation of the bicycle is exactly reversed. The power first reaches the forward wheels, under which is located the motor. The vehicle is steered by means of a lever located near the motor, and which, it is declared by the inventor, is the safest steering apparatus ever designed for any motor vehicle whatsoever.

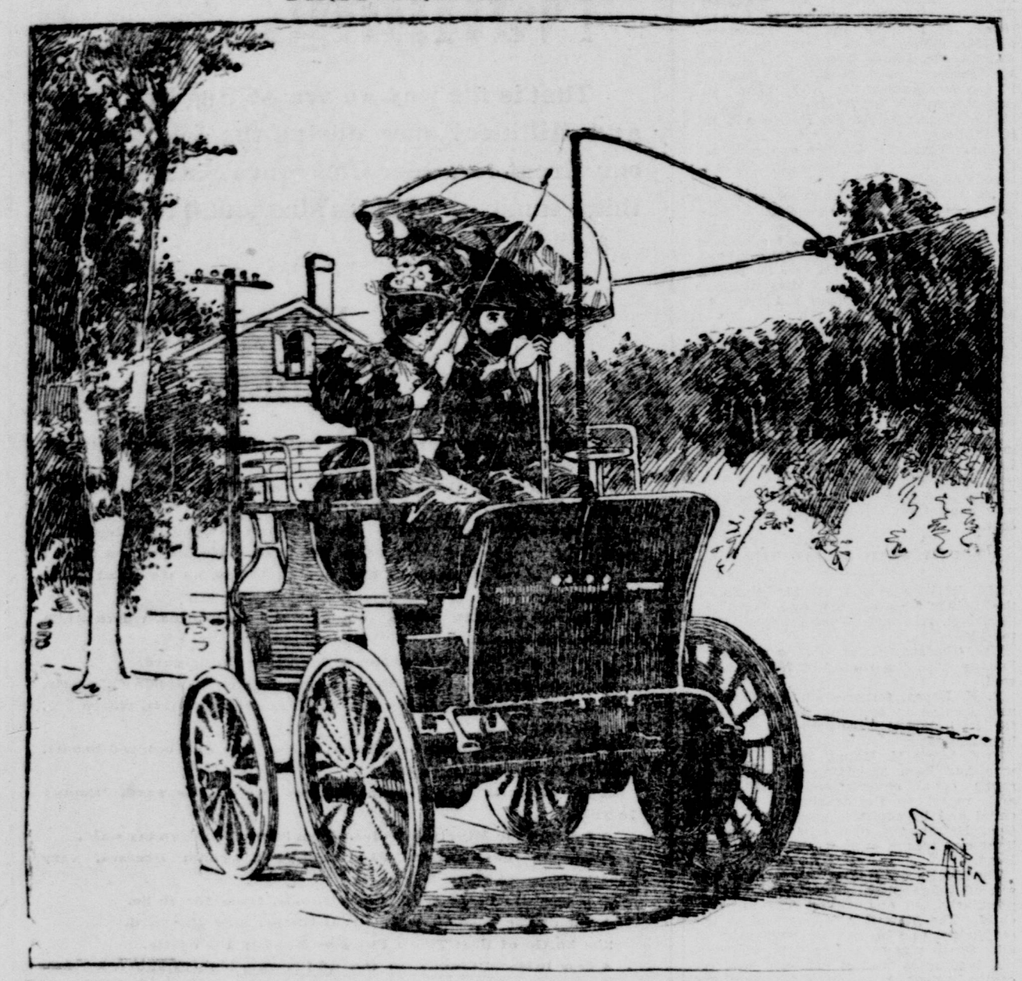
A single motion at the foot will either start or stop the carriage, and the brake is of the same sort used on the huge road wagons that one sees. The present carriage in use is rather clumsy, for the reason that it was originally built to accommodate a storage battery, but this having been found impracticable, the inventor continued his study of the problem until the present idea was developed. The pneumatic wheels of the vehicles of course will remain unchanged, but the interior will be entirely remodeled, and the whole made lighter and more easy running.

In fact it is the intention to make the trolley carriage run as smoothly as the ordinary private affair. It is almost absolutely noiseless. It is very speedy, making a mile now in three minutes. What it will do when reconstructed no one can tell, but the chances are that it will beat that record. It responds very quickly to the movement of the steering apparatus, and has none of the jerky motion that characterizes the auto-mobiles when a quick movement or turn is attempted.

The trolley carriage, clumsy as it is now, is not "cranky," and of course while the tendency as the vehicle lightens will be to render it in a measure less easy to manage, the inventor states that he has plans already outlined which will make an upset almost an impossibility.

If the experiment succeeds here eventually, as there is every indication that it will, the gentlemen who intend manufacturing the trolley carriage have assurance that the supply will have to be rather extensive in order to meet the demand. Here in Greenwich, for instance, it has never been possible to secure consent to build a trolley line, much as some rapid method of transportation was needed. There is no objection whatever to this, and there is no doubt that there are many other places where the same situation exists.

## FIRST TROLLEY STAGE COACH.



**This Vehicle is Now Running in Greenwich, Conn. It is Expected Within a Few Years That It Will Be as Popular and as Numerous as the Trolley Car.**

# ORATORS IN POLITICS.

**SILVER-TONGUED STATESMEN WHO SOUGHT THE PRESIDENCY.**

**List Includes Able and Popular Men Who Failed in Their Efforts to Occupy First Place in the Gift of the People—Quieter Men Who Pulled Off the Prize.**

A recent inquiry among students in an eastern colllege as to preferable occupations or professions revealed the surprising fact that not one would be a preacher. Certainly there is much about the pulpit to gratify a pardonable ambition, to say nothing of the spirituality that attaches to it. A young man, however, with a rosy view of life, may have aspirations well nigh limitless, and look to an immediate occupation as but a foot rest from which to reach loftier altitudes. The genius of the church is in its pulpits, and there is nothing higher in that line; nor do they open into other realms of activity. This of itself may deter a young man who dreams of fame. Something in the line of political advancement would likely be preferable. In that direction the ultimate point is the presidency. A great aggregate of intellectual force has been wasted in pursuit of it, and others are coming on to take the places of those who now aspire to it. No preacher has been president. Did this occur to any of the young men referred to? Possibly. Politics is attractive, and doubly so on account of its high prize. Oratory is one of its fascinations. And how about orators and the presidency? There seems to be quite as strict divorcement here as in the case of preachers.

Th latest evidence of this we have in Bryan, who fought the first battle with his tongue and lost. And but recently he was orating in Indiana, Ohio and the east with all his old-time campaign vigor. Thus far at least has Bryan come by his oratory. He is said to be a man of some erudition. If he is, he knows that an oration is not a passport to the White House. It is a privilege of approach merely. In the list of presidents, from Washington to McKinley, is there a Demosthenes? asks a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The first voice of thunder was that of Patrick Henry. But Henry was not an aspirant for the presidency. No; he couldn't very well be. The office was not for him or any other orator of that epoch. Down to Monroe there was no man of silver speech and magnetism. And, indeed, Monroe is thought to have died in a measure unknown for the want of the oratorical gift. He had more solidity than splendor. Adams and Madison had a touch of it, though no such plentitude of speech as Henry or Otis or Ames.

No man after the adoption of the constitution could have been president in the face of Washington's popularity, and Henry stood further removed from consideration in this respect than any other. He was a member of the convention that was to decide the fate of the constitution in Virginia, and he attacked it with a ferocity of eloquence that rivalled his most brilliant efforts on the eve of revolution. For eighteen days, two-thirds of the time the Virginia convention was in session, speaking sometimes seven hours at a stretch, he sought to defeat the ratification of the constitution. The brunt of the battle was on him alone, as opposed to Marshall, Madison and others. It was in a sense Henry's finest forensic display, and revealed in him an amplitude of power unsuspected. The combat was terrific, and Henry came off with plaudits, in spite of his judgment. Monroe helped him a little, though it was practically a single-handed battle for Henry. However strong an element his speech may have been in marshalling the forces of the revolution, it was now just as potent as he could make it in fighting the plan of government the revolution evolved. That plan, we know, provided for a president. The power conferred on the president was to Henry abhorrent. So the greatest gift of the people could never, in the nature of things, have fallen to him. "I cannot with patience," he cried, "think of this idea. Away with your president. We shall have a king. The army will salute him monarch. What will then become of you and your rights?" Such conviction and such dauntless assertion of them would not likely line a man up with presidential possibilities. It is not in this view that Henry is referred to as an orator, but because he was one of the first instrumentalities that hurried events onward, and gave them the impetuosity of a storm. The sentiment of liberty or death was filled with meaning. It was a bare-faced truth. That is why it was electrical. In the storm that Henry helped brew were the clash of arms and the groans of dying men. The constitution was born of blood. The republic with its presidency followed. So the oratory of Henry in connection with the presidency is not amiss, though it went before, and he disdained to reach after it.

It was this way: While the revolutionary feeling did not begin with Henry, he fanned the embers into a flame. That is the opinion of Jefferson. His position was midway between two emotional currents, and, it might be said, with a foot in each. He did not belong to the noblesse or upper social circle, and his mental stature as distinctly separated him from the rank and file. The spirit of rebellion was first manifested in the upper classes. But for their pride they could have borne the burden of taxation more easily than the poor. They were, however, proud and keenly sensitive to injustice. Aspiration had given their perceptions a sharpness that is unusual to the daily toiler with on expanse of horizon. Left to themselves the mass of the people would not likely have resented England's indignity. But what could the aristocracy do by way of resentment without the masses? The one was impotent, the other lethargic. A fusion of interest was needed. It required more than a master hand to do this. Nothing but a commanding personality fired with the common sentiment of both classes could do it. Patrick Henry, by the power of his eloquence, effected the union, and liberty resulted. He did not think the presidency compatible with the result, though a consideration of his oratory is never incompatible with any feature of the revolution, the presidency included.

Another man of that time in the category of orators was Hamilton. An inscription on a Boston monument, reciting the versatility of his genius has for its first word "orator." Hamilton was some ten years younger than Henry, and not a bit like him. He was a Federalist from the start, and, as a leader, was in line for the presidency, even after the stretch of Republican succession, for he would have then been but little if any past his prime. As things turned out it was impossible, of course, that Hamilton should be president. But he started right. The words introducing the constitution, so savagely assailed by Henry, were his. As an orator he is described as sustained and impassioned, considering the logical more than the rhetorical. He is likened to the younger Pitt, which seems not an altogether apt parallel though both, no doubt, spoke with authority. Talleyrand told Buchanan that he was the greatest American, and he was not sure that he was behind any man he had known in Europe.

So any aspiration of Hamilton, however high, was perfectly legitimate, and had he been able, by conciliation with Adams, to hold the Federal party intact there is no good reason why he might not have been the official head of the people, as well as the leader of the party. As an antagonist Jefferson considered him a colossus, and ranked him above Washington and Adams. Besides his record as an orator and statesman, Hamilton had something in a military way. He was appointed second in command of the provisional troops to fight the French, and on the death of Washington was advanced to the head of the army. Nothing was reasonably beyond his reach. But Adams had protested against his military appointment, though he made it at the request of Washington, and when the presidential campaign opened Hamilton assailed Adams. It was a fatal blow, and wrecked the hopes of both. Hamilton did not live to see another election. Henry and Hamilton, altogether different, were typical orators of the revolutionary period. Both were brilliant men. The presidents were chosen from the mere sober class.

When Hamilton died Clay was a young man of 27. Long before that, it seems, he believed he had the oratorical talent, and began to cultivate it. His method was to read something, fix it in his mind, and go off to himself and speak it. Many another young man has, no doubt, done the same thing, and then thought upon it in maturity as so much time wasted. Clay seriously considered his early declaiming to trees and cornstalks, horses and cattle, as "practising the art of arts," and says he was indebted to it for the impulses that shaped his destiny. Nobody seems to know just who were his models, though one of his best biographers hits upon Demosthenes. That, however, is a pretty safe guess in a general way, and is like as not true. But no parallel passages of Clay's speeches with some famous one of the Greek orator, for the purpose of showing their likeness, is effective. Calhoun, too, is said to have been Demosthenean. Who of the oratorical galaxy have not been like either Demosthenes or Cicero, just as writers of epics are either Homeric or Virgilian? The weight, the good sense of Clay's speeches is supposed to have come largely from Franklin. The effulgence was in himself. From his entrance into politics he was eloquent, and it was his eloquence that advanced him. For twelve years he championed Jefferson and his policy to the bent of all his faculties. His young mind, in an idealistic state, found nothing tangible that surpassed Jefferson's statesmanship.

The conditions leading to the war of 1812 gave Clay an opportunity. He was then speaker of the house, and gave his voice for war. His oratory was one of the leading forces that precipitated hostilities. About this time Calhoun came to the front with one bound through the medium of a speech. The searching of the Chesapeake by Great Britain seems to have aroused him to an unusual pitch of eloquence. It sent him to congress at the age of 29, where Clay put him on the foreign committee. He soon became leader of the war party, Clay not being on the floor. His first speech, within six weeks, was for preparation for war, and was a veritable prodigy in oratory, judged by its measure of success, which was illogically excessive. But he was a young fellow with a good face and head, and this, with his linguistic power, won for him instant recognition. He was really thought to be one of those master spirits who adorn an age. Calhoun certainly had the faculty of seeing the point and presenting it in a light that was strong and clear. Its weakness was its falsity. He advanced rapidly and reached the cabinet and the vice presidency. Like Clay and Webster, he had his eye fixed on the first place, and was literally absorbed with an ambition to reach it. Everything else was made subservient, and in the matter of simple habits and courtesy he at least had the advantage of his two great contemporaries. It is singular that Calhoun, with his correct habits, was not more of a student and more patient in thought. The rapidity of his progress blinded him as to his true position. Like Webster, he did not see the impossibility of being president. Clay, Calhoun, Webster and, a little later, Douglas—it would seem that no orator need apply.

For a quarter of a century Clay was tyrannized by a hope of being the chief executive. He was one of the most popular men in the world and the beau ideal of an orator. Such eloquence and such responsive popularity were marvelous. It is not surprising that he believed himself a logical candidate. But, much as he wanted to be president, he would rather, he said, be right. At one time he held the presidency in his hand, to bestow it where he pleased, except upon himself, and he gave it to Adams. Jackson nursed his wrath and waited for a day of vengeance. Clay went into the cabinet. At the next election Adams was defeated and Clay went back to Ashland. Three reasons, it is thought, induced Jackson to stand for another term. One was to continue in power, another to defeat Clay, and a third to pave the way for Van Buren to the exclusion of Clay four years later. The latter was undaunted by Jackson's prestige, and reappeared in Washington, then 54 years old, as a member of the senate and a presidential candidate. His reception at the capital was quite enough to turn the strongest head, and though Clay had lived in an atmosphere of adulation for a long time, he seems to have lost his clearness of vision somewhat. Many mistakes are set down to him. But the galleries were crowded to hear him speak. The witchery of his deep bass voice was still irresistible. It did not, however, win him the prize. His defeat was overwhelming. Jackson was too much for him. Eight years later he lost the nomination to Harrison, in 1844 was defeated on the Texas issue, and in the next race was beaten out of the nomination by Taylor. All these men figured in the second war with England, and none more conspicuously than the eloquent speaker of the house, and in contesting for the presidency Clay, the civilian, was each time set aside.

Webster divulges the secret force of his oratory when he says that the effect of a sentence depends upon its meaning, and not upon its language. He reaches this conclusion comparatively early in life, after a critical study of style lasting some seven years. At 25 he had about mastered his method. Simplicity was his object, and he found the way of getting at it a very laborious one, hedged with countless difficulties. When Webster was nearing 50, Calhoun, the same age, was preaching nullification, and Hayne was defending it. The capital fairly trembled with agitation. Among the politicians Webster's was the only cool head. His appearance was that of absolute indifference. And in this careless way he came upon the scene as the defender of the constitution. His powers came quickly into play, and never before nor since, it is believed, was Webster so commanding. That effort placed him in the front of all others. He hoped that it might combine with other things in his favor to give him the presidency. So strong was his desire for this place that it is thought to have shortened his life. He accepted the state department from Fillmore with the view of an election, and fully expected to be nominated at the next convention. He died that year. In the following campaign Buchanan was the Democratic candidate. Douglas withdrew, and gave him the nomination on a majority vote. Douglas was another of the orators who Black, Buchanan's attorney general, said had been for years a working, struggling candidate for the presidency. Douglas halfway admitted this by saying: "Suppose I am an aspirant?" He was rather undersized, with a massive head and deep-set eyes. As an orator he walked right into the body of his subject. His mind was mathematical. But his calculation and his eloquence were unavailing in his race for the presidency.

Sumner and Everett should probably not be mentioned in this connection, though Sumner's first fugitive slave speech made him as distinctively the representative of freedom as Calhoun had been of slavery. Everett, whose keynote was the education of the people, got a vice presidential nomination. Conkling was urged three times to go before the convention of his party, and consented once, only to be sorely disappointed. That was when Ingersoll made his celebrated speech for Blaine. As an orator Conkling had conviction, a vigorous mind and a musical voice. Blaine was also a candidate at the next two conventions, declining in 1888 and withdrawing four years later, when he might have had the nomination.

# ANDREE'S BALLOON.

**THE ESQUIMAUX INSTRUCTED TO KEEP WATCH.**

**They Express Their Intention to Shoot the Unearthly Object If They See It—Skippers Have Undertaken to Explain to Them What It Is and What They Should Do.**

The bluff skippers of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company's fleet have a unique job on their hands this season. Each and every one has been given a commission to educate the ignorant little brown men of the Arctic as to the possibilities of balloon navigation.

This would seem at first sight a singular commission for a whaling captain, who would find it more congenial to curse profoundly and variously a derelict seaman than to play the pedagogue with a squat savage of the Arctic regions. But it so happens that the tarry teachers are the only ones who can serve the purpose.

The Esquimau is a hard-headed little man, charily given to speculation.

As boy and man he has noted that the only solid things which will stay in the air are birds. So when Henry de Windt, who last year found in the possession of some Esquimaux a drawing of one of Prof. Davidson's balloons, attempted to explain to them how a big bag of oiled silk could be made to carry people through the air, they smiled broad Esquimaux smiles and told him they were not to be bunceed, or an Arctic vulgarism to that effect. Said the head man of the village:

"A boat may carry men through the water, a sled may carry men over the ice or over the ground. But a man cannot be supported in the air unless he is a witch or a devil."

De Windt, the Siberian traveler, last year took with him a number of pictures of the balloon for distribution among the natives of Northeastern Siberia. One day he noticed a Tchuktchi studying one of the pictures intently. De Windt asked him what he would do if he saw it in the sky. "Shoot it," muttered the fellow. "It is a big devil."

The Esquimau is grossly superstitious. His belief in the existence of a Supreme Being is a very vague one. But his belief in malevolent gods and spirits who constantly menace his life and prosperity is a strong and abiding one. Anything uncanny or out of the common is supposed by him to emanate from a devil or evil spirit. So, should he, without previous preparation, behold a huge, villainous-looking affair passing rapidly over his head with a long chain dangling from it, for the apparent purpose of scooping him up, it would not be strange if he should "shoot it," if he happened to have his gun along.

The sending of the toy balloons to the North is the result of the efforts of the Swedish minister at Washington in securing the co-operation of the Geographical Society of the Pacific in the polar enterprise from which so much is expected by prise from which so much is expected by the scientific world. Last spring Prof. Davidson, president of the society, sent, by some of the whalers, a few balloons to the United States rescue station at Point Barrow and a few to other points. This season T. D. Davidson has fitted out a series of bottles and retorts containing chemicals sufficient to fill with hydrogen gas some hundreds of rubber toy balloons furnished by the society.

Capt. Griffiths, secretary of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, has taken a great interest in the balloon expedition, and it is he who has given the balloons in charge of the captains and given them their instructions.

But the balloons from the whaling fleet will not be the only ones sent to the Arctic for the enlightenment of the natives. Far in the north, at as high a latitude as practicable, it is proposed by some of Prof. Andree's friends to establish a station from which relief may reach the balloonists in the event of disaster. Toy balloons will also be sent north from this station by every favorable wind in the hope that they may fall into the hands of those natives who have their habitat in the far north, who have had little or no intercourse with white men and whose ignorance is greatly to be feared should the great balloon and its three occupants fall into their hands. Many of the balloons sent from this station will contain messages in the Arctic languages to the natives, as follows:

"In the summer of 1897 a balloon (an object like that shown on the drawing) may be seen floating in the air. This balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, who have been making explorations towards the North Pole by these means. The government of Sweden and Norway has requested that the explorers may receive all possible assistance. Natives should therefore be told that the balloon is not a dangerous thing, but merely a mode of conveyance in the air, just as a ship is in the water.

"Natives should be told to approach the people in it without fear and to give them all the help in their power.

"If the balloon is seen only, the natives should be told to communicate the day and hour, the direction and time it was visible and the direction of the wind.

"If the people arrive, having lost the balloon, the natives to be told to give them all possible assistance."

On the other side of the sheet on which this information is given is a drawing of the great balloon with the long chain stretching to the ground.

Whaling captains who have lately returned from the north say that the Southern Esquimaux have been convinced that the proposed expedition is all right and are prepared to receive the balloonists. Their interest has been stimulated by the hope of reward, as they have received rewards in the past for assistance to explorers in distress.

It is expected that the balloon will keep at an altitude of 300 to 500 feet, except when necessary to rise to avoid mountains. This height will be preserved in order that observations may be as close as possible.

## MIXED RECORDS.

**Mishap in the Brooklyn Court House Entailing a loss of $100,000.**

New York Herald.

A long row of cabinets, eight feet high and two feet wide, in the county clerk's office in Brooklyn, fell with a crash at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and 1,000,000 documents, embracing court records from 1793 to the present year, were thrown to the floor in a confused heap.

It will cost $100,000 to rearrange the papers, and until the work is well under way the business of the county clerk's office will be at a standstill. The business of the courts and of several of the city departments will also be seriously interrupted until order is brought out of the chaos.

The county clerk's office is on the ground floor of the Hall Records, to the right as one enters the building from Fulton street. In the rotunda is the entrance to the executive offices of the county officials, and back in the rear of the building is where the records are kept. It was in this room the accident occurred.

On the easterly wall there was a line of cabinets reaching about seven feet from the floor. Above that there had been placed another tier of cabinets, extending the entire length of the wall and running to about a foot from the ceiling.

The top row of cabinets had to be fastened to the wall. They had simply been placed on top of the others, when more room was needed to few years ago.

Watchman Fields was making his last tour at 6 o'clock, when he was startled by a crash that reverberated through the entire building. The sound came from the county clerk's office and the watchman hurried there. The only other persons in the building at the time were two scrub women.

Just as Fields opened the door there were two more deafening crashes. The cabinets came down in sections. Tons of paper and lumber had dropped, and under the wreckage were the broken chairs and desks at which men worked continually during office hours. The cabinets were smashed and the papers were strewn in disorder all over the floor.

Fields, the watchman, sent a message to Mr. Treadwell, and the superintendent hurried to the building. He was staggered by what he saw. The work of years had been destroyed in a minute. Then he began an investigation. He was assisted by Commissioners John M. Rider, Henry M. Meeker and Henry S. Rasquin.

They were all astonished that the row of closets had not been clamped to the wall. The accident, the commissioners said, was due to the protracted period of humidity, which had swoolen the woodwork and caused an end cabinet to bulge, and under the weight it had toppled over the other closets like a row of bricks.

The commissioners of records held a meeting and decided to place two sets of clerks at once in relays of six hours each, working day and night, to restore the documents to their proper shape.

Many of the papers are badly torn, but it is not thought that any has been totally destroyed. A special officer guards the ruins.

**For Dawson City Direct.**

Steamship Noyo will sail from San Francisco August 22, from Seattle August 25, making close connection at the mouth of Yukon with river steamer for Dawson City. No delay. Inquire E. E. Caine, agent, Arlington dock, Seattle.

**Notice.**

All persons having claims against steamer Humboldt will please present them at once at office of E. E. Caine & Co., Arlington dock.

**Are You Going Camping?**

If you are you should have the Post-Intelligencer sent to you. It will cost nothing extra. Call at our office and have your address changed.

Room for a few more horses on Rapid Transit, sailing the 26th. See Caine, Arlington dock.

Fur sleeping bags, robes, fur mittens, caps, moccasins and snow shoes, the only correct goods for the Yukon country, to be found at R. Petkovits', 110 Marion street, between First and Second avenues.

Elegant offices for rent low. Sullivan building.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Without Knife or Hypodermic Injections.

By an appliance, new in design, that any child can wear with comfort, hitherto unknown.

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40-INCH BLACK FIGURED REPP BRILLIANTINES ..... 50c Yard.

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42-INCH BLACK LIZARD SATIN SOLIEL ..... $1.00 Yard.

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36-INCH ALL-WOOL NEW FANCY SUITINGS, LATEST STYLES AND COLORS ..... 25c Yard.

38-INCH NEW SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES ..... 50c Yard.

42-INCH ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, NAVY, BROWN AND GREEN MIXTURES ..... 50c Yard.

**Specials in Millinery.**

5 DOZEN WHITE LEGHORNS, USUAL PRICE 75c ..... Reduced to 50c.

5 DOZEN WHITE LEGHORNS, REDUCED FROM $1.00 TO ..... 75c Each.

5 DOZEN CHILDREN'S WHITE MULL HATS, TRIMMED IN BABY RIBBON, REGULAR PRICE $1.50, CLOSING OUT AT ..... $1.00 Each.

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At Interesting Prices.

WIRE HAIR PINS ..... 1c a Paper.

HAIR PIN CABINETS, ASSORTED SIZES ..... 5c Each.

BEST SHELL HAIR PINS ..... 5c, 10c, 15c a Dozen.

ENGLISH MOURNING PINS ..... 5c a Box.

LINEN BUTTONS IN SETS, 2 SIZES AND 3 DOZEN IN A SET ..... 15c Each.

FEATHER STITCH BRAIDS, 4- AND 6-YARD PIECES ..... 5c, 7c and 8c a Piece.

INDIA TAPE, 4 PIECES, ASSORTED WIDTHS, IN PACKAGE ..... 5c Each.

BEST KID HAIR CURLERS ..... 5c a Dozen.

POCKET COMBS ..... 10c Each.

BEST VIENNA BRISTLE HAIR BRUSHES ..... 25c and 50c Each.

HAND MIRRORS ..... 15c and 25c Each.

LADIES' ELASTIC ROUND GARTERS ..... 10c Pair.

LADIES' SILK ELASTIC GARTERS, FANCY BUCKLES, SATIN BOWS ..... 25c Pair.

**Men's Furnishings.**

NEW TECK SCARFS, LATEST SHAPES AND PATTERNS ..... 25c and 50c Each.

MEN'S FAST BLACK HALF HOSE ..... 10c Pair.

MEN'S FINE TWO-THREAD FAST BLACK HALF HOSE, DOUBLE HEELS AND TOES ..... 15c Pair.

60 DOZ NATURAL WOOL SOCKS, A BARGAIN FOR ..... 15c Pair.

MEN'S NIGHT ROBES, GOOD MUSLIN, EXTRA LONG, TRIMMED COLLAR AND BOSOM ..... 50c Each.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS ATTACHED, FINE MADRAS AND PERCALE, WORTH 75c AND $1.00, SELLING OUT FOR ..... 50c Each.

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