

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1896.



Our Special May Sales
OF.....
Lightweight Footwear
Commence Tomorrow.

Buying in enormous quantities, and at the opportune time, enables us to offer, during May, even more attractive shoe values than those that have set all Washington astir during the earlier Spring months.

Tomorrow We Shall Put on Sale

At 75c.

At \$1.50.

Following \$1.00 Values.

Following \$2 Values.

At \$1.50.

At \$2.50.

Following \$2.00 Values.

Following \$3.00 and \$3.50 Values.

At \$2.00.

At \$3.00.

Following \$2.50 and \$3.00 Values.

Following \$4 Values.

Ladies' Tan and Black genuine Vici Kid leather or medium weight soles, Joliet and Oxford Ties, square toe, Common Sense, Round, or Needle lace. The black Kid Shoes with either kid or patent leather tips.

Men's strictly hand-sewed Imported Patent Leather Common Australian Kangaroo Or Best Tan Vici Kid leather, all styles. In all the popular styles of Lace, Gaiter, and low cut Ties.

West Store



East Store

1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.

233 Pa. Ave. N. E.

Myer Bros. & Co.,
937-939 F St.
GRAND SURPLUS STOCK SALE.

We are going to make this week memorable for bargains. Being compelled to order merchandise ahead we find ourselves with more stock on hand than we should have. The unfavorable season and unusual weather have prevented the output of goods coming up to the influx, and as a result we are very much overcrowded. We will reduce stock at a sacrifice. Every reduction is genuine. We don't resort to unfair methods and imaginable values. You will find things just as we advertise them.

Hat Attractions.

- 10 cases of Imported Leghorn Hats with lace edge—51 69c
- 25 dozen Children's Fine Imported Hats with lace edge—\$1.50 value for—99c
- 25 dozen White and Black French Cor. Hats, worth 75c—33c
- 12 dozen Children's Trimmed Sailors, trimmed and finished in the best possible manner—50c value for—49c
- 125 cases Benoit Braid Short Hair Sailors, all colors, including black—50c value for—35c
- 50 cases of Fancy Braid Sailors, latest blacks, blue, black and white, trimmed and lined in the best possible manner—50c value for—39c
- 12 dozen Union Milan Sailors, trimmed and finished elegantly, all colors. Worth 75c—46c

Handkerchief Special

15 dozen ladies' Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs, a special purchase. Regular price 10c, for—10c

Shirt Waist Special.

Grass linen novelty striped laundered waists, high collar, large Bishop sleeves, the celebrated Stanley make. \$2.00 waist for—\$1.69

Veiling Attractions.

- 10 pieces of Black Brussels 19c
- Silk Melrose, plain and fancy colors, worth 30c yd. 25c
- New Veilings that usually sell for 30c yd., for—25c

Closing-out Prices on "Odds and Ends" of Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Assorted lot of Gloves hunched together. They originally sell for 75c, 80c and \$1. Choice—47c

Ladies' Ties.

Lot of new arrivals in washable Ties, worth 12c—12c

An Umbrella Bargain.

27-inch Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 50c quality for—39c

Special Suit Sale.

The entire stock of a New York manufacturer was bought by our buyers at 50c on the dollar. The stock goes on sale Monday. Every suit is made of all-wool materials, and consists of coats, vests and fancy shirts. The same style suits that are sold about town for \$15 and \$18. Our price—\$7.98

Rich Flowers.

- 15 boxes Ragged Robins, 1/2 doz. of 11—39c
- Large bunches of Ivory Leaves and Lilies, worth 80c—45c
- Double French Violets, 5 dozen to a bunch—25c value for—14c
- French Daisy Sprays, worth 50c bunch, 12 daisies to a bunch, for—39c
- French Roses, in the best colors, for 50c to a bunch, for—49c
- Stems, the popular triumph for hats, 25c kind, per dozen for—9c
- Sweet Williams, in different colors, worth 50c bunch, for—12c
- Short sprays of Wild Flowers, worth 75c, for—39c
- Palm Arrettes, worth 50c bunch, for—29c

New Ribbons.

- 31 pieces of Fancy Ribbons, in stripes, widths and colors, usually 25c yd., for—25c
- Lot of very fine Ribbons in all different patterns, short ends, worth 50c to the lot for—14c

MYER BROS. & CO.
937 & 939 F ST. N.W.

Specially Great Sale For Tomorrow

"Ladies far and near will say: 'Fit the greatest sale for the month of May.' And it will be, for we have made prices of the most tempting kind."



98c. This wrapper is made of fine French Percale, with large Bishop sleeves and tight-fitting (single) in lights and medium colors, black and navy. Regular price is \$1.50. Special price or Monday—98c

Special Skirt Sale



Brilliant SKIRTS, Velvet Bound and Elastic Lining. 98c. worth \$2.00.

- \$1.98 for Handsome Mohair Skirts, worth \$2.00.
- \$3.98 for our Imported Crepon Skirt, worth \$5.00.
- \$6.98 for the Handsomest Broad-based Silk Skirt ever shown.
- We make all kinds of Skirts to order on short notice for price of material. MAKING FREE.
- SPECIAL DRY GOODS SALE
- 10c for Faded Brilliantine, worth 15c.
- 12 1/2c for Novelty Dress Goods, worth 15c.
- 19c for 3 1/2-inch Black Figured Mohair, for all our 3 1/2-inch Novelty Dress Goods.
- 25c for all our 3 1/2-inch Novelty Dress Goods.
- 12 1/2c for Handsome Silk Crepe, worth 25c.
- 19c for new shades of Ray, Silks in all the leading shades, worth 30c.
- 25c for Handsome Novelty Silks in changeable colors, worth 30c.
- 39c for all our 0 and 2 1/2-inch Ray Silks.
- 25c for Light Shirting Prints, worth 30c.
- 40c for New Styles of Dimity, worth 45c.
- 25c for 2 1/2-inch Rustle Lining in black, grey and tan, worth 30c.
- 50c for 2 1/2-inch Best Rustle Lining, worth 10c.
- 47c for yard-wide Pride of the L., un-dyed, bleached cotton, worth 50c.
- 14c for good quality York Red Table Linen, actual price 20c.
- 12 1/2c for 1 best Table Oil Cloth, regular price 15c.
- Closing Out Sale of Capes.
- \$1.00 Cloth Capes, closing sale, 49c.
- \$1.50 Cloth Capes, " " 69c.
- \$2.00 Cloth Capes, " " 98c.
- \$3.00 Silk Capes, " " \$1.98.
- \$4.00 Silk Capes, " " \$2.49.
- All Children's Reefers at one-half price.

ANOTHER TREAT FOR MONDAY.

200 Extra Size PILLOW CASES, 36x50, actual value 60c ue 15c. MONDAY



806 7th St., Bet. H and J, 1924-26 Penn. Ave. N. W.



Two of the four styles of toe. \$4 Shoes for \$2.65.

CONSIGNED TO US TO BE SOLD AT ONCE!

900 pairs of Men's \$4 Russet Shoes have been consigned to us, to be sold at once, by Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, makers of the best shoes for men. 4 styles of toe in the "LIGHT" TAN SHADE SO FASHIONABLE this season. Some are slightly soiled. Every pair a grand value at \$4—the regular price—

To Go at \$2.65 Pair.

This is but another evidence of our underselling abilities. We shall always lead. Never again do we intend to ask as much for Shoes—Men's, Women's or Children's—as asked by other shoe merchants. We enjoy the surging crowd and the satisfied faces of the thousands of friends we are making by our "new era" Shoe selling. Get in early Monday morning before sizes are broken!

CROCKER'S

SHOES—939 Penna. Ave.—Shoes Polished Free.

"If the Columbia is not best, there is no best!"

Everything about the "Columbia" is best.

- * * * The wisdom of 18 years
- * * * of bicycling manufac-
- * * * turing enters into the
- * * * Columbia Anno Domini
- * * * 1896. The splendid car-
- * * * bon steel, the unsur-
- * * * passed nickel-plating,
- * * * the many patented im-
- * * * provements all go to
- * * * make Columbia the best
- * * * and the cheapest—for
- * * * the best is ever the
- * * * cheapest. The Columbia
- * * * is by far the best Ladies'
- * * * Wheel made—beautiful
- * * * and strong.

Pope Mfg. Co., Columbia Bicycle Academy, J. Hart Britain local Mgr., 452 Penna. Avenue, 22nd and P Sts.

ACROSS FROZEN WASTES

Routes Taken by Explorers of the Arctic Region

IN LIEUT. PEARY'S STEPS

Map Prepared to Show the Progress of Explorations—The Perils Always Encountered.

A desire to secure just credit for the work of American explorers in the Arctic regions, led to the preparation of a very full and accurate chart of the regions about the North Pole. It shows the tracks of seventy-six expeditions, beginning with the probable route of Sir John Franklin in 1845-48, and closing with that of Lieut. Peary in 1895. It also outlines the exploration of coasts showing the advances in geographic knowledge as the result of the work of forty-eight explorers, beginning with the Norwegian expeditions in the middle of the last century, and coming down to the latest work by Lieut. Peary.

The map is the first official publication showing the extent and outline of Lieut. Peary's explorations. It was prepared in accordance with the section of the Revised Statutes, which directs the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to prepare maps for the information of navigators. The cost is not known, as the work was done

by draughtsmen and engravers regularly employed by the government at annual salaries.

SOME NEW FACTS.

The chart shows some important facts which more clearly than any other ever showed. For example, it puts clearly the great American discovery that Greenland terminates on the north, an arm of the Arctic Sea intervenes, and beyond is another great island. The outline of the outline of this far northern coast of Greenland has been a considerable part of Lieut. Peary's work.

It is the northwest of this arm of the sea, which has been named Peary Channel, that Lockwood and Brainard in May, 1882, reached the farthest northern point ever reached by any explorer, who has returned to tell the story. They were with the Greeley expedition. Gen. Greeley in his recent book in the Columbia series tells of the inauguration of the efforts to reach the North Pole. He says: "The United States was first in the field through the indefatigable exertions of Capt. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., whose expedition to Cumberland Gulf in 1877 was followed by an unsuccessful attempt of the Gullaire in 1890 to reach Lady Franklin Bay."

Four officers, nineteen men of the army, an astronomer, a photographer and a meteorologist, specially enlisted, left St. Johns on June 7, 1881. Steaming through ice-free waters they reached Cape Lieber on August 3, 1881, where the ship was stopped by the unbroken ice of the Baffin Basin.

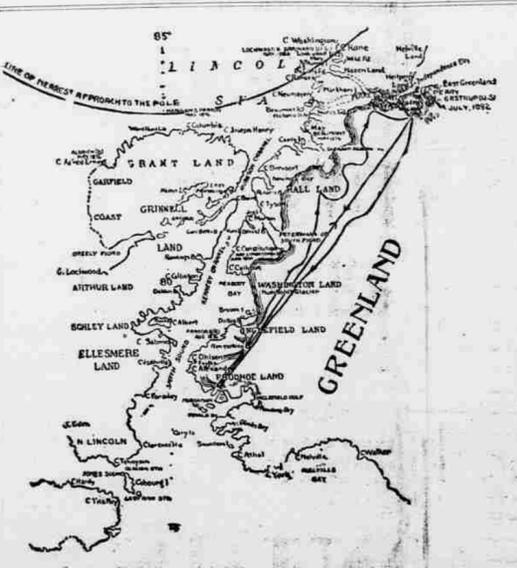
Eight days later the party specially erected and the exploring party specially erected their winter quarters. Scientific work was begun at once. On October 15 they saw the first of the sun, the following March, a period of 135 days. The time was spent in the early part of the winter, in sledging journeys. Dry quarters, suitable food, hunting, exercise and amusement combined to keep all in perfect health.

EXPLORING THE COAST.

Lieut. Lockwood left Fort Conger on April 3 with four two-men sledges, seven dog sledges, thirteen men all told, under orders to explore the coast of Greenland near Cape Britannia, which was suspected to be separated from Greenland, and in case he passed beyond that point he was to proceed northeast, or in such direction as he thought best to carry out the object of the expedition, viz: the extension or

knowledge of lands within the Arctic circle."

Depots were established at Cape Beechey and Newman Bay. Up to the latter point there was extreme cold, reaching 81 degrees below freezing, also rough ice and violent gales. From Newman Bay four men were sent back, unfit for work, and the advance party of nine started north April 16 with 300 rations for Reppure Harbor, which was reached in five days, through tremendous exertions. The journey onward was marked by severe storms, rough ice, broken sledges, snow blindness, minor injuries, and, worst for loaded sledges, soft deep snow. Nevertheless



the party reached Cape Bryant April 27. The average daily travel to this point

was nine miles, the greatest ever made by man-power in a very high latitude, on any extended journey. It was within two and a half miles of the average attained. 600 miles to the south on ordinary ice by the great arctic sledgemen, McClintock, Lockwood remained two days at Cape Bryant, and with Brainard, Balmont and Edison visited the highest point of Cape Eulford, where a clear view confirmed the opinion of Beaman, 1876, that St. Andrew's Fiord probably unites with St. George's Fiord, and that no ice cap

ON UNKNOWN GROUND.

Having reached land never before trodden by man they rounded Cape Frederick, crossed Nordenskiold, Chipp and Moscart Inlets and camped May 7 at Low Point, 83 degrees, and 7 minutes in equal latitude with the highest known land to that date. Beyond Cape Ramsey, latitude 83 degrees and 12 minutes, the land ran east and in twelve miles travel lost two miles of latitude. But at De Long Fiord they turned north. The immense fiord of De Long, Chipp, Nordenskiold and Victoria showed no signs of heading and clearly indicated a new archipelago intersected by these waters.

On May 10 Lockwood reached Murray Island, 83 degrees, 19 minutes north and 42 degrees and 21 minutes west. A violent gale delayed travel there for sixty-three hours, the cold exhausting them physically and the delay exhausting them mentally. The weather forbade travel life must be sustained, but they fasted insufficient food only at intervals of 15 hours, 24 hours and 19 hours, the last as clearing weather made progress possible.

The fiord was so high that the sleds were lowered by dog traces, the ice so broken that the ax cleared the way, while widening water cracks in increasing number impeded progress. But despite all obstacles they reached on May 13 Lockwood Island,

83 degrees and 24 minutes north and 42 degrees and 45 minutes west, the highest point then and now ever reached by man.

On a clear day from a height of 2,600 feet was seen to the north an unbroken expanse of ice interrupted only by the horizon. Their view extended far beyond the Polar Ocean there reached within 350 miles of the pole. To the northeast, 83 degrees, 35 minutes north, 38 degrees west they saw the most northern known land, Cape Washington, 28 miles to the north of Cape Columbia, Grinnell land.

There was a faint possibility of land extending north from a point to the east of Cape Washington, but this was uncertain. To the south was a confused mass of snow-capped peaks; the country was much broken by entering fiords unfavorable to any extensive ice cap, as already indicated, by the few small glaciers seen en route.

Foxes, hares, lemmings, ptarmigan and plants showed a country by no means devoid of vegetation and game.

The record of this achievement is made graphically by a heavy brown circle within which everything is blank white. Unless Dr. Nansen has data by which he can give location and names, there is nothing today, fourteen years later, upon which to make a mark within this circle.

The farthest point reached by Lockwood and Brainard, named Cape Washington, is shown on the map as a dark point reaching out toward the pole, with two small, green circles upon it, representing the points of the work done by the Greeley expedition.

Just southwest are Cape Kane, Lockwood Island, Mary Murray Island and Ice Long Fiord. The latter branches in a northerly direction from the center of Peary Channel, and forms one of the arms inclosing Markham Island. The other arm is the continuation of Peary Channel, almost due west, and separates the main land of Greenland from Markham Island.

The new land north of the Long Fiord is named Hansen Land. East of it and forming a continuous part of the same ground, so far as known, are Brainard Land and Melville Land. From these across Peary Channel, which here opens out into Independence Bay, lies Academy Land, the most northern stretch of the Greenland coast. Where Lieut. Peary has spent his summers, 1886, 1892 and 1895 and has for the first time set the limits of sea and land. His routes from Bowdoin Island, in Peary's appearance of ice to stay there for the winter.

The map here presents a blank area as large as Oregon as the United States. It is believed by American explorers that there is a steady drift of ice into this vast land, which explains the fact that it has so far proved impenetrable, while the corresponding regions north of the Atlantic have been quite fully explored and mapped.