#### INGALLS ON ORATORY

No Such Thing as Impromptu Speaking as Popularly Understood.

A GREAT ORATOR DESCRIBES HIS ART

Vivid Account of a Desperate Battle Between Rufus Choate and Ben Butler.

"EMPYREAN OF ARTICULATE SPLENDOR"

Webster's Reply to Hayne Was Not Impromptu, Nor Was it Identical With the Speech That Has Gone

Into History.

[Copyrighted, 1893.] Oratory is the art of instructing, convincing or persuading public assemblies gathered for worship, legislation, entertainment or deliberation by eloquent and effective speech. Its object is to reach the judgment. of men by appeals to their emotions, sensibilities and passions. There is no science of oratory, nor are there any general rules that can be stated for excellence in public speaking. There is no recipe for eloquence, nor for poetry, nor for genius in sculpture and painting, but the power of clear, strong and efficient speech is within the reach of all men of average attainments, who have any thing to say that is worth hearing.

As those Prms are popularly understood. there is no such thing as "impromptu" or "extemporaneous" speaking. It is a mischievous idea, specially harmful to the young, that oratory is a supernatural function, like the apostolic gift of tongues, by which a speaker can say anything interesting or valuable about matters of which he knows nothing.

Undoubtedly there are certain aptitudes, traits and acquisitions essential to excellence in oratory-voice, prudence, energy, flexible diction, memory, clear apprehension of ideas, and that indefinable mental illumination by which a speaker perceives the operations of his mind, and sees what he is saying and what he is to say, but behind and beneath all are study, preparation, discipline, knowledge of the subject, and distinct perception of the purpose to be accomplished.

Butter cannot be got out of a cow unless you put butter into her, and the notion that there is some "inspiration" by which a man singularly endowed can unexpect edly and for hours pour forth a succession of majestic periods, freighted with argument, wit, humor, description, quotation, pathos, narration and passion, without previous thought or reflection, is as erroneous as would be the idea that food and drink and training are not essential to successful pugilism.

The orations that survive are the result of profound thought and long meditation. Cicero wrote out his great speeches in full and committed them to memory. So did Æschines and Demosthenes, and this habit enabled them to participate with more effect in unexpected debates where elaborate preparation was not possible.

Webster's Reply to Hayne.

Webster's reply to Hayne, probably the greatest forensic effort of the century, and one of the greatest of all the centuries, was delivered, it is often said, upon the spur of the moment. The day previous he argued causes in the supreme court of the United States. In the evening he wrote head lines upon a few pages of note paper that are still exhibited as invaluable relies of that memorable duel. His ! friends were alarmed by his apparent indifference to the importance of the crisis, and feared that he did not appreciate the gravity of the argument. But to Webster it was only the culminathour of twenty years of thought, devoted to the subjects of union, the states and the constitution. These had been the familiar topics of his meditations. He was as well acquainted with them as a farmer with the aspect and boundaries of his ancestral fields. With him it was not the exploration of an undiscovered country. He knew its coasts and frontiers. His speech was a splendid summary and rehearsal of precepts that had been laid down before. It was the goal to which his footsteps had long tended.

The notes of Webster's speech taken by the reporters of that day have been preserved. It was withheid for revision so long that there was a clamor for the publication. As it finally appeared marks of elaborate correction and polishing are evident. The apostrophe to liberty and union halts somewhat lamely in the original report of Gales and Senton, and does not possess the magnificent rhythm and antithesis of the extract in the school books. In this connection General Robert C. Schenck. who was a young political protege of Webster's, said that he once asked the great expounder of his meaning in the three phrases: Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," whether the intention was for the second to qualify the third, or for the second and third together to qualify the first, either construction being intelligible. Webster replied that it was designed as a rhetorical flourish, and that he did not know what it did mean!

The Occline of Oratory.

Stenography, telegraphy, the typewriter and the daily newspaper have made it much more difficult to be a great man than it was when the cotemporaneous reporting of speeches and their instantaneous transmis-sion with all their imperfections on their head were unknown. This is one of many reasons for the decline of oratory in modern times. Its ancient function is lost. The orator has no place as a teacher, and under our political system there are no leaders. The most successful orator is the man who utters what the people have already thought, and the only leader is the man who, like Lancoln, marches where the people want to go. The shorthand reporter and the telegraph have made oratory and are no speaker is safe from stale, and as no speaker is safe from repetition, siip and error the custom of reading written speeches and of printing sp not read has come in as a cheap and labor saving counterfeit which passes current in remote constituencies without detection. Another circumstance fatal to oratory is the fact that government has gradually become a matter of purely business detail, in whose consideration vehemence, rhetoric and pasion would be incongruous and ludicrous. When peace or war, national vengeance or mercy, the spoliation of states or the exist-ence of the fatherland depend upon the decision, elequence is appropriate; but tariff tables, coinage statistics and the items of the budget cannot be treated with enthu-siasm any more than the report of bank directors or the officials of a railway corpora

The anti-slavery discussion and the secession debates that preceded the rebellion pre-sented conditions favorable to the orator, but tremendous as were the issues involved such are the practical tendencies of modern life that no orator voiced the passions of the time and stands as its representative like Demosthenes in his Philippics, or Pericles Demosthenes in his Philippics, or Pericles commemorating the slain in the Peloponnesian war.

Nor during the struggle was much spoken that will be remembered or quoted. Debate in congress and out was copious, but a single phrase only can be said to remain permanently fixed in public recollection.

Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett spoke at the dedication of the National cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863. The place, the occasion, the audience, the asso-ciations were in the highest degree inspiring.

Everett was an orator of deserved renown, Eyerett was an orator of deserved renown, with copious and gilttering vocabulary, graceful rhetoric, strong, cultivated mind, elegant scholarship, a rich, flexible voice and noble presence. His address occupied two hours in delivery, and was worthy of the speaker and his theme. At its close Lincoln rose slowly on the platform of the pavilion. From an ancient case he drew a pair of street/grand appetacles, with hows. pair of steel-framed spectacles, with bows clasping upon the temples in front of the ears, and adjusted them with deliberation.



LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

He took from his breast pocket a few sheets of foolscap, which he unfolded and held in both hands. From this manuscript, in low tones, without modulation or emphasis, he read 296 words, and sat down before his surprised, perplexed and disappointed auditors were aware that he had really begun. It were aware that he had really begun. It left no impression, so it was said, except mild consternation and a mortified sense of failure. None supposed that one of the great orations of the world had been pronounced in the five minutes which Mr. Lincoln occupied in reading his remarks. But the studied, elaborate and formal speech of Everett has been forgotten, while the few sonorous and solemn sentences of Lincoln will remain so long as constitutional liberty abides among men. Henceforth, whoever recalls the story of the Henceforth, whoever recalls the story of the battle of Gettysburg, when the fate of free-dom and the union hung trembling upon that awful verge, will hear above the thunder of its reverberating guns, above the exulting shouts of the victors and the despairing cries of the vanquished, the prophetic monotone of that immortal refrain—"That government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Three Requisites.

To produce a great oration three elements are requisite—an audience, an occasion and an orator, e.g., the English speaking people, home rule for Ireland, Gladstone. Uttered elsewhere, under other circumstances, be-fore a different assemblage, the observations of Lincoln at Gettysburg would have been less noteworthy and memorable. The great-est orator cannot make a speech upon a trivial theme to unsympathetic hearers. They need not be friendly. They may be hostile, but they must be interested for or against. On ordinary days Burke emptied the House of Commons, but in the debates concerning British maladministration in the East Indies he reached the high water mark of English eloquence. Considered in all its parts the speech upon the nabob of Arcot's debts may be regarded as chief among the oratorical masterpieces of the human race.

The beauty of every landscape is in the eye of the beholder. Shakespeare says that a jest's prosperity is in the car that hears it." And the same may be said of an ora-tion. It is made as much by the hearer as by the speaker. No speaker eminent at the bar, in the sacred desk, or on the plat-form observes the rules which the elecution teachers of ambitious and aspiring youth inform their pupils are indispensable to eloquence. The guestures, postures, intonations and grimaces are unknown or dis-regarded. The lawyer, clergyman, stumper or legislator who should obviously follow the injunctions of the professors about his feet, his hands, his arms, his countenance, his modulation, his pitch and inflection would excite the multitudinous, irrepressible and derisive laughter of the average audience, and be regarded as a barn-stormer rather than an orator.

The Orator Born, Not Made. This does not disparage training and discipline, or prove that they are not valuable. They are to be highly commended. But it is an encouragement to those who have been denied opportunities or want grace of man-ner and ornamental diction that the highest results of oratory have been achieved by these without the one or the other. There is no doubt what may, for want of a better description, be called the oratorical tempera-ment, is an assemblage of faculties favorable to success in public speaking, aptitudes and idiosyncrasics like those possessed by Alexander Hamilton, Rufus Choate, Beecher and Wendell Phillips, but such orators, like poets, are born, not made, nor are they susceptible of classification. Cheate and Phillips are both recognized as supreme masters of oratory, but they had little in common, and the characteristics of each common, and the characteristics of each would seem to nave been better adapted to the province of the other—the quiet, polished poise and self-possession of Philips for the bar, and the frenzied gymnastic and volcanic efflorescence of Choate for the platform. It happened to me in my student days to hear Choate at the trial of a cause at the Essex Common Pleas in Salem. It was an action against a railroad corporation for damages on account of personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a ciergyman, who was run down by a train as he was attempting to drive over the track at a street crossing alleged to have been insufficiently guarded. General Butler represented the corporation

and Choate the victim.
Rufus Choate. The evidence was conflicting, but the sympathies of the rural jury were profoundly moved by the condition of the clergyman, who was rendered absolutely and irremediably helpless by the collision. The battle was bitter, and Butler's insolence to the court, witnesses and counsel was inconceivable. In the closing arguments his sneers and flouts at Choate to prejudice the jury against his influence approached the borders of brutality. Choate sat rapt and imperturbable during the onset, like one sunk in immovable roverie or a dreamless trance. The morning of his closing address he entered the court room with the faltering footsteps and languid pallor of an invalid just discharged from a hospital ward. He began



RUPUS CHOAT : PEFORE A JURY, his speech enveloped in three overcoats, of which he divested himself one by one at in-tervals as he proceeded. Now and then he refreshed himself by sucking oranges, of which he had an endless supply. Butler had characterized him as a magician and had characterized him as a magician and juggler, charming juries with his legerdemain and incantations. Choate's purpose seemed to be to dispel this imputation by bald and collequial simplicity. When this purpose was accomplished he gradually and imperceptible gyrations wheeled to higher this, till at last he seemed almost to vanish in the empyrean of articulate splendor No dervish in his most ecstatic fervor ever bent and whirled and rose and fell in such

bent and whirled and rose and fell in such genuflections and contortions.

Sweat trickled from the black jungle of his disordered hair along the ravines and furrows of his haggard face. He advanced and retreated, rising upon his toes and coming down upon his heels with a dislocating jork that made the windows rattle, pausing occasionally to inhale through his dilating nostrils tempestually, and then emitting a nostrils tempestually, and then emitting a shricking epigram or apostrophe that thrilled the blood like a wild cry at midnight in a solitary place. With great artistic skill he depicted the tranquil village, the clergyman driving on his errand of mercy in the freshness of summer morning along the shaded street; the unsuspected approach of the train around the concealing curve; the fatal instant, when too late to advance or retreat, the monster sprang upon him with what Choate described as "the thunderous terror

the imprecation of Lear, the meance of Richelieu or the rage of Virginius. Instead of a prosaic lawsuit it was a tremendous drama in real life, whose characters were present, whose incidents were rehearsed and for whose catastrophe judge, jurors, witnesses and spectators breathlessly waited

How such a blazing meteor broke into the selate orbit of New England life is one of the mysteries of psychology. No such phe-nomenon has occurred in Massachusetts be-fore or since. He wore the aspect of an Arab and had the Oriental imagination of a wan derer of the desert, but to these were added the sugacious shrewdness and pertinacity of the Yankee. He toiled incessantly, studied, wrote, translated, read emniverously, devoured dictionaries, and labored with an assiduity that would have enabled mediocrity to succeed. It was like a thoroughbred racehorse drawing a plow or hauling a street car when not running for the Derby. As a representative and senator in congress he did not meet for some reason the full measure of expectation. But genius is always inexplicable.

The Typical Orator Has Disappeared. The recent parliamentary, professional and intellectual history of America is somewhat meager in oratory. There is a surplus of strong, clear, fluent and effective public speakers, but those who, like Erskine, Pitt. Grattan, O'Connell, Sheridan and Burke, stir and awe and sway, inspire and thrill, are few even in tradition, which always exalts and magnifies its heroes. Perhaps the most indulgent partiality could not resent the as-

sertion that today there are none.

Wise statesmen, eloquent divines, profound philosophical thinkers, learned lawyers, sagacious politicians, eminent scholars abound, but the typical orator has disappeared. It is not impertment to recall in this connection that poets, sculptors, painters, actors dramatists and novelists of the highest grade are also not numerous now The age is practical. Its intellect is employed in the acquisition of wealth and the subjugation of nature. The general average of knowledge has also been enormously raised, so that pronounced and recognized individual superiority is less possible than ever before. The apparent height of Pike's Peak depends on the elevation of the spec-

Legend, and the memory of their co temporaries, attribute extraordinary powers of eloquence to Henry Winter Davis, Senator Baker of Oregon, Richard Menifee of Kentucky, S. S. Prentiss, Fisher Ames and Peter Cartwright, but except to the scholar and the devotee they are unknown in this

An Estimate of Conkling. To those who knew Roscoe Conkling in his meridian it seems incredible that he like-wise should already have become a gorgeous reminiscence, fading from day to day as a crimson saturated cloud grows pallid and ashen with the sun's decline. No man, for the ten years preceding 1881, was more constantly before the public mind or filled a larger space in the public eye than he. No name was more trequestly eye than he. No name was more frequently spoken with fervid adulation or frenzied resentment than his. The exaggerations of the caricaturists made his form and fea-tures, his habits, mannerisms and peculiari-

ties known to every citizen of the republic.



CONKLING'S CHARACTERISTIC POSE impugned his honor or integrity. He possessed an extraordinary and attractive assemblage of physical, mental and moral characteristics, of which he was never entirely unconscious. To the stature of an athlete, the bearing of a courtier and the head of an Asserian menarch he added head of an Assyrian monarch, he added a incomparable richness, range and flexibility, dignity of carriage and grace of gesture. The amplitude and opulence of his language sometimes seemed to detract from the force of his thoughts as excess of orna-ment impairs the majesty of a temple. He was a master of the artifices of rhetoric, and his armory of ridicule, invective quotation and satire was full. The gravity of his selfpossession seemed formal at times, and was never forsaken. In his highest flights he did not forget himself nor permit others to forget him. His tenacious memory enabled him to transfer to the platform the toil of the closet with apparent spontaneity, and many of his efforts which seemed extempo-raneous were the result of elaborate preparations. He was not ready in rejoinder, and an impetuous, unexpected assault, like that of Lamar, left him floundering and in discomfiture. The cartoons that depleted him as supercilious, vain, swollen with self-appreciation and disdain, and implacable in his resentments, despotic and dictatorial in his politics, revealed the defects of a commanding personality, which brought about at last the fatal catastrophe. He resigned from the senate with the assurance of immediate return, but the patient watch and long viril of those whom he defeated and humiliated were at last rewarded by his overthrow, and his life thenceforward to its untimely close was a melancholy mono-

The J. Ingalls. EDUCATIONAL.

The Press association has become a well organized society in Iowa college. It will cost Minneapolis \$20,000 a year to supply the schools with free text books. Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester has given \$50,000 to the erection of a new building for the use of the Sibley College of Mechanical engineering at Cornell, founded by his

The committee on rules and regulations of the Boston school board decides that teachers may inflict corporal punishment upon pupils, notwithstanding the protest of the

The Register at Stanford university and ounces that ex-President Harrison will begin his course of lectures on international law next October, when the new school of

law will be opened. President Eliot of Harvard sees how women can be admitted to that institutionsimply by giving \$250,000 to its treasury an educational economist President Eliot ap-

pears to lean toward thrift. The large and valuable collection of fos sils, geological specimens, etc., which the late Ralph Butterfield of Kansas City bequeathed, together with \$200,000 to Dart-mouth, has reached Hanover. It will be kept in the museum in Culver Hall until the Butterfield puilding provided for in the will

is completed. Another innovation has been made at Yale, this time in the institution of a scholarship in connection with a line of college work until very recently regarded as foreign to a college curriculum. The newly instituted scholarship consists of a fund of \$2,000, the the income of which will be devoted to the uragement of extemporaneous speaking

According to the 125th annual catalogue of Dartmouth the number of students in the various del artments and comparison with last year was as follows: Academical, 238, a loss of 19; Chandler school, 77, a gain of 8; agricultural college, 27, a loss of 14; medical college, 108, a gain of 16; Thayer school, 8, no change. The total shows a loss of 9. The officers and instructors number 54.

The botanical department of the University of Pennsylvania is making a special study of the effect of climate on plants. For this purpose the collections have to be obtained from the mountainous and lowland districts of various regions. In this the university is being assisted by many individuals who are interested in the subject. Collections are being made in Alaska, Turkey, Ecuador,

Fiorida and California. The friends of Wesleyan university are

of its insupportable footsteps." It was like anxiously awaiting news of the will of the climax of a baleful tragedy on the stage, theoree I. Seney. They understand that he promised to give the efflore \$150,000. Mr. Seney had given \$400,000 to Wesleyan, and during the administration of President Beach promised verbally to give \$350,000 more. At the inauguration of Dr Beach more. At the inauguration of Dr. Beach Mr. Seney promised to give \$100,000 to the university, but owing to financial difficulties in which Mr. Seney became involved during the Grant-Ward troubles the promise was not fulfilled. The aznual interest on the \$100,000 has, however, been paid yearly, and has been given as prizes for scholarships.

RELIGIOUS.

There are supposed to be about 420,000,000 Christians in the world, but you wouldn't think so to hear some people talk. In one section of Brooklyn there is a preacher named Goodenough, and in another

section of that town there is one who spells his name Toogood. The Salvation Army system is being imitated by the Japanese Buddhists, who are organizing a religious body on the model of

Alva Gage has presented to the Unitarian church of Charleston, S. C., a handsome

leneral Booth's creation.

brick parish house, costing over \$11,000. It will be finished during the summer. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco has a Sunday school class of more than 300 intelligent men and women. She has taught a bible class for more than forty years. Bishop Howe of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania celebrated his 85th birthday at Reading Wednesday. He has been in the Episcopal ministry for more than sixty

A posthumous work by Cardinal Manning, being his only contribution to secular literature, is about to be published in London. It consists of essays on "Honor," "Consistency," "Vanity," "Popularity," "The Fourth Estate," "Critics," and like subjects.

The Methodist church of Kansas has dis missed Rev. V. H. Biddeson, the populist chaplain of the state senate, because of the prayers made in that body last winter, in which he is alleged to have called down dire maledictions upon the republican party. Cardinal Gibbons recently expressed him-self in this way: "Young men who have re-ceived an imperfect and superficial educa-

ceived an imperiect and supernetal educa-tion want to appear wise and learned and think in order to do so they must affect a de-gree of skepticism and infidelity, which fre-quently results in an entire loss of faith." Rev. Hiram Brigham, who for thirty-four years has been laboring among the natives of the Gilbert islands, had the satis-faction Tuesday of seeing the printing of a bible, in the language of the Gilbert islanders, in the language of the Gribert islanders, in the composing and press rooms of the American Bible society. He began the translation of the bible for the benefit of the people in 1859.

Alfred Mace, son of the once famous English prize fighter, Jem Mace, has just closed a series of evangelistic meetings in Indianapolis. For twenty years he has been preaching, traveling up and down the world, stopping wherever enough people wanted he should. He came to America about four years ago, previous to that time doing all his ork in the British isles. Deacon Hiram Camp of New Haven, who

is said to be the most prominent survivor of New England puritanism, recently cele-brated his \$2d birthday in the original manner of holding a prayer meeting, at which relatives and friends from all parts of New England were present. His friend, Dwight L. Mood y. conducted the services.

The will of Colonel Elliot F. Shepard of New York disposes of an estate estimated at

\$850,000 in realty and \$500,000 in personal property. He gives to the trustees of the Presbytery of New York \$100,000 for the general religious and evangelical work of that city. He also gives the same trustees \$50,000 to be used by them for the benefit of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Jesus Christ of this city.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, who has just resigned the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian church of Baltimore, after serving

byterian church of Battimore, after serving there for thirty-one years, was the modera-tor of the General Assembly which met in Omaha in 1887. He is a native of Mercer, Penn., and a graduate of Jefferson college, Indiana. In 1841 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Eric, and in April, 1842, was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Mercer, his birthplace.

Father William P. Treacy, who has made such a sturdy fight for his church at Swedessuch a stored light for his church at Swedes-boro, N. J., has won the sympathy and ad-miration of many who even believe him wrong, and his life's history shows that he is a hero. Three times he has risked his life for others. His first heroic act was to rescue a colored boy from death in Chesa-pooles by during a torrible storm when peake bay during a terrible storm, when even the trained life guards flinched. In 1878 the priest jumped into the Bronx, near Fordham college, and saved the life of James Murphy. When the village of Aeganhoven, in Belgium, was destroyed by fire, Father Treacy directed the work of the rescuers from the roofs of the burning buildings and left them only after every man, woman and child had been accounted for.

TALK OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Harper's Young People: It was in the definition class; teacher was giving out the words to spell and explaining them at the same time. "N-a-p, nap, that means a little sleep, you know, Johnny. K-i-n, kin, that means of a family, belonging to the family, do you understand?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Yes, ma'am."

Pretty soon the class was called up again and the word "napkin" came up.

"Can any one tell what napkin means?
What is it?" asks the teacher. "I know," yells Johnny; "a sleepy family."

Free Press: A Detroit boy uses slang and his father doesn't like it. The other day the boy was talking.
"You say," interrupted the father, "that Jones was fired?

"Yes, sir."
"Don't you mean discharged?"

'Then why not say so? A gun is fired, not "Well," said the boy, stumped for a mo-ment, "Jones was a son of a gun; I heard the old man say so," and the father retired in mortification

A mother tells her two children, who were left at home with the nurse, who, in order to insure a peaceful retirement of the tots, allowed them to take a small lunch to their room. They knelt down, as is their nightly custom, but the prayer of one of the children was interrupted by the words:— "Mr. Lord, please scuse me a minute, Kit's takin' a bite of my pickle." After a short but decisive engagement devotions were re-

Small Madeline is something of a humorist and has no very pronounced religious ten-dencies, but the other day she came home from church in a highly pleased frame of "Oh, mamma!" she said, "you just to have been at church today. The ought to have been at church today. preacher had such a good text; just the kind l liked." "What was it, Madeline?" asked mamma, who had stayed at home with a cold. Seriously answered small Madeline It was, 'The Lord leveth the cheerful

The Only Reason.-Teacher-Why is this alled the temperate zine? Bright Boy—'Cause'ff you take the hottest day in summer an' the coidest day in winter an' add 'em together an' divide by two the weather will be just right.

"Have you thanked Uncle Charles for your dog yet. Freddie? "Yes; but I ought er had it anyway; I've been praying for a dog the last two months." (187)

"I wants some bed an' wugar," said Mollie, "Don't say bed an' Wagar," said Bobbie. Say bwead an' tchugar,"

During the month of May the eyes of the Presbyterian world will be turned toward Washington city and will follow with close nterest what transpires within the walls of one of the large local churches there. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church will hold its sessions at the New York Ave-nue Presbyterian church and the occasion promises to be fraught with the utmost in terest and importance. The sessions of the assembly will commence May 18 (Thursday morning.

The largest church in the world is St. Peter's in Rome: the smallest, a church ten feet square, in the Isle of Man.

There are three things worth saving -fime, Trouble and money -in 1 De Witt's Little Early Risers will save them for you. These little pulls will save you time, as they act promptly. They will save you trouble as they cause no pain. They will save you money as they economize doctor's bills.

# APRIL SHOWERS Bring May Flowers.

They also bring you the grandest opportunity to display good judgment in purchasing dry goods ever offered.

Our immense establishment is overflowing with goods, such as you want. We want to move them out with a rush this week, and for Monday and all the week, or until all are sold we shall make prices which will literally PACK THE STORE,

HOUSEKEEPES HARVEST.

From 8 to 12 o'clock, halt gallon water pitchers, new goods, handsomely polished glass, made to sell at 35c, sale price, two to a customer.....

From 1 until 6 p.m., best heavy tin pans, regular price 35c, clearing sale price......

13c Sedar water pails, 17c, Good washboards, 5c. Clothes pins per gross, 10c.

Breadboards, 39c. Ironing boards, 35c, Meatboards, 20c. Tin cuspidores, 5c.

Tin coffee pots, 10c. Egg beaters, 3c.

Tack hammers, 5c. Cedar wash tubs, 49c. Regular price,

Nickel alarm clocks, 69c; worth \$1.

Silks.

China silks, 50c goods, for this sale, 25c.

# Dress Goods.

Choice of our all wood challis, sold always at 65c, for this sale, 49c. All of our dress goods remnants and short pieces about half price.

## Wash Goods.

made to sell at 12½c, for this sale only 31-2c. Dark styles. Come early for them.

## Amoskeag Ginghams.

Dress styles, sold always at 10c, for this sale,

Polka Spot Pongees.

terns, 15c goods, for this sale,

# Domestics.

Best 9-4 sheeting in the market, worth 30c, for this sale, 23c.

4-4 bleached muslin, a 9c quelity, for this sale, 5c.

cases, ready use, with 2-inch hem, worth 15c each, for this sale. IOc each.

All linen bleached and brown crash, 18 inches, and extra quality, worth 12ic, 614c.

Dress Trimmings.

For this week only, we will sell anything in trimmings and passe menteries at

off regular price.

COMMENCED

9cEverybody

Enthusiastic.

## EDWARD HAMPSHIRE,

lead next week? Vote for your favorite. He may go to the World's Fair at our expense. A vote with each 25c purchase.

Here is the list as it stood Friday night, arranged in order according to the votes received.

> Miss R. Brady, teacher. Miss Street, teacher.

8. Mr. C. Croft, carrier. 9. Miss C. Elder, teacher. 10. Mr. Tillotson, carrier. 11. Rev. F. M. Franklin, minister. 12. Rev. Murray, minister. 13. Miss Lehmer, teacher.

Rev. T. J. McKay, minister. Mr. Stone, carrier.
 James Clark, carrier. 19. Rev. Treden, minister. 20. Alf Clark, carrier.

22. Rev. Cramblett, minister. Miss A. McDonald, teacher. 24. Mr. Charles Bloom, policeman. 25. Mr. Martie, policeman, S. O. Kate Urchhaw, teacher.

27, Miss S. Squires, teacher. 28. Miss A. Witman, teacher. A. A. Keysor, policeman.
 Prof. Allen, teacher.
 J. M. Stafford, carrier. 32. Rev, Gordon, minister. 33. Charles Nelson, carrier, 34. Dick Marnell, policeman

38. Rev. Mann, minister. 39. Mary Alter, teacher. 41. C. Rose, carrier.

42. Rev. Detweiler, minister. 43. Miss J. Newcomb, teacher. 44. D. W. Overall, carrier. 45. Grant Fox. fireman. 46. Miss A. Long, teacher. 48. G. I. Gilbert, policeman. 49. Miss E. Carney, teacher.

50. Mr. Miller, fireman. 51. Rev. Conway, minister. 52. Father McCarthy, minister.

55. Mr. Tracy, carrier. 56. Rev. Lloyd, minister. Mr. Anderson, carrier. 58. John Woodruff, carrier. 59. Helen Lloyd, teacher. Mr. Lenard, carrier.

61. J. H. Russell, policeman. 63. Rev. Paterson, minister. 65. Miss Arnold, teacher.

66. Alice Havens, teacher. Miss M. Fried, teacher. 68. V. Bevan, jr., S. O., policeman, 69. Daniel Sillison, carrier.

Rev. Parks, minister. 72. Rev. Ewhinys, minister. Rev. Hodgetts, minister. 74. Miss D. Vale, teacher: Miss A. Foos, teacher.
 Miss E. Morton, teacher. Miss M. Moriarty, teacher. 78. Miss A. Hansen, teacher.

80. G. Prescott, policeman. Chief Galtigan, fireman.
 Rev. S. W. Butler, minister. Rev. Duryea, minister. Miss G. Garrett, teacher. Miss Burnett, teacher. 86. Mr. Burkett carrier.

87. Rev. Dean Gardner, minister, 89. Miss McAra, teacher. 91. Mr. Newman, carrier.

Worthing Company, publishers of New York, books of one-third the

Grand Book Sale.

From the bankrupt stock of the

90

CLOTH-BOUND NOVELS AT

See our book stock and get prices. Everything marked at prices that will interest you.

Given Away

with every purchase of \$1.00 or more at our book sale:

We will give a copy of The Fa-vorite Dictionary, containing all the words in daily use,

#### Curtains.

Fine white lace curtains, regular

FOR THIS SALE

\$2.00 Chenille curtains, all colors, da-

doed and fringed top and bottom, cannot be matched for less than \$5

FOR THIS SALE \$2.65

#### Ladies' Capes

One lot of 25 capes in the latest styles, handsomely trimmed with ribbon and embroidery. We have been selling them for \$12, \$13 and \$15. For this sale

\$8.48.

#### Hosiery

By far the best assortment and values we have ever offered—seamless hose that cannot be matched for less than 20c a pair-for this sale

Men's half hose, sold always at 15c a pair, for this sale

3 pairs for 25c.

#### Boys' Clothing

Two-piece suits, 10 different patterns, sizes from 4 to 14 years; a good \$5.00 suit, price for this sale

\$2.87.

Men's Collars This week we will sell a line of 4-ply collars, in all the new shapes, at

3 for 25c. Men's 4-ply cuffs, 18c a pair.

### Children's Waists.

Waists that are worth 35c, for this

19c.

#### Night Gowns.

Special lot of ladies' night robes

75c.

Be sure and see them.

Any of the above goods are LIGHTNING BARGAINS -- they will go like lightning. You will have to act like lightning in order to gath-



The fireman, leads, Who will

1. Ed Hampshire, fireman. 2. Rev. F. Crane, minister. 3. Rev. Mackay, minister. 4. Miss A. Hopper, teacher. 5, Miss M. Hogan, teacher.

P. F. Harvey, policeman.
 Rev. Paske, minister.

George Armstrong, carrier.

35. Ed Kelly, carrier. 36. Rev. Williams, minister. 37. H. N. McGrew, carrier. Rev. H. Sharply, minister.

47. Miss E. A. Alexander, teacher.

Rev. Helling, minister. Rev. Savage, minister.

62. Miss E. M. Hartman, teacher. Charles Reynolds, fireman.

Rev. C. N. Dawson, minister.

79. Emma Whitmore, teacher.

88. Kate Hungerford, teacher. 90. Miss S. M. Brenneer, teacher.

