The Life and Public Services of Daniel Webster

George H. Williams Delivers Address Upon the Career of the Great Lawyer, Statesman and Orator.

AT THE banquet of the American Patriotic Club last night, George H. Williams delivered the following address upon the life and public services of Daniel Webster:

Mr. Chairmen and Gentlemen.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago today at Salisbury, in the State of New Hampshire, a child was born into the world, who as a man is now known to fame as Daniel Webster. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams, Madison, Lincoln and Grant are bright particular stars in the historical firmament of the United States, but none of them shine with a greater intellectual brilliancy than the lawyer, statesman and orator, Daniel Webster.

His father, Ebenezer Webster, was a soldier in the French and Indian war and in the war of the Revolution, and is described as a man of large physical proportions with a broad projecting forehead, large black eyes overshadowed with heavy eyebrows, with a strong, practical mind, and his mother as a woman of high intellectual endowments, religiously devoted to her children and the care of her family. Their son Daniel resembled his father in form and features, but was of the opinion that his high qualities of intellect were derived from his mother, according to what seems to be quite a common law of inheritance, that men take their physical appearance from their fathers while their mental characteristics come largely from their mothers.

His Early Training.

Mr. Webster was taught to read by his mother, attended the common school in his neighborhood, was at the Exeter Academy for a time, and in 1797, at the age of 15 years, entered Dartmouth College. He was not particularly distinguished in college for his scholarship, but was an omniverous reader and attained considerable prominence there as a debater. He graduated in 1801 and commenced the study of the law with Thomas W. Thompson, a lawyer of Salisbury, where his father lived. He afterwards studied in the office of a Mr. Gore, an eminent lawyer in Boston, and was admitted to practice in 1805. While Mr. Webster was a student there were few reports compared with those now extant, and his law reading was confined chiefly to the English text books through which he became thoroughly versed in the common law, and learned to argue more by the application of principles than by one citation of authorities. He began his practice as a country lawyer in the village of Boscawen, near Salisbury, where he practiced for a couple of years, and then removed to Portsmouth. He remained in Portsmouth for nine years and became so prominent soon after he came there that he was employed in nearly all the important cases in that part of the state. His competitor was Jeremiah Mason, one of the greatest lawyers New England has ever produced. Mason and Webster, though warm personal friends, were generally opposed to each other in the trial of causes and it was the opinion of Webster that these intellectual combats with Mason as much or more than anything else, fitted him for the professional triumphs of his subsequent career. In 1816 Mr. Webster removed from Portsmouth to Boston, and it did not take him long to become the recognized leader of the bar in Massachusetts, though such men as Theophilus Parsons, Samuel Dexter and Henry Gray Otis were then members of that bar. He was not averse to the trial of causes in courts of original jurisdiction, but his chief business was to argue cases in the Supreme Court of the state and the Federal courts. He had been in practice about two years in Boston when he was employed to argue a case in the Supreme Court of the United States which gave him a National reputation. This was the celebrated Dartsmouth College case. Dartsmouth College was founded by the Rev. Eleason Wheelock in 1754. Donations of money and lands were made to it; trustees were appointed by one founder, and in 1769 a charter was obtained from the English crown making it a perpetual corporation. In 1815 the Legislature of New Hampshire passed an act changing the name and government of the college and otherwise modifying its rights and privileges. This precipitated a contest in the courts as to the validity of this act and the Supreme Court of New Hampshire decided that it was valid. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and Mr. Webster appeared for the college as it existed under the charter from the crown. He took the ground that the charter with the gifts that had been made to the college under the charter constituted a contract between the Government and the founder that was protected by that clause in the constitution of the United States providing that, "No state shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts." He had no authorities to cite or precedents to follow, as the question involved was a new one in this country and was compelled to rely upon English law, English history and what he had learned of the Federal Constitution. To defend Dartmouth College was not only a professional duty with Webster, but a labor of love. He spoke of that institution as an affectionate son would speak of his mother. He put the feelings of his heart into the faculties of his mind. Memories of the bright and joyous days of his youth came up to mingle themselves with the merits of the case. It was a great argument, the greatest, some of the judges said, up to that time made in the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court completely sustaining Mr. Webster and reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. This decision has been much criticised and complained of, as affording undue protection to corporations, but hoary-headed, battered and bruised as it is, it still speaks for the inviolability of contracts by state legislation.

The Case of Gibson vs. Ogden.

Another case of great moment, Gibson vs. Ogden, was argued by Mr. Webster. The Legislature of New York granted to Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton the exclusive right to navigate the waters of that state with boats propelled by steam. Ogden was the assignee of this right. Gibson undertook to run boats duly licensed by the Government in violation of this right. He was enjoined by the Chancellor and the court for the correction of errors; the Senate of the State affirmed this decision. Gibbons appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and employed Mr. Webster. The question involved was closely allied to that question which has disturbed our Government ever since it was formed and is now widely discussed as to the legislative jurisdiction of Congress over and affecting the internal affairs of a state. Webster contended that the laws of New York giving to Ogden an exclusive right to navigate the waters of that state were repugnant to that clause of the Federal Constitution which gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several states. His argument was exhaustive and conclusive. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the state courts and dismissed Ogden's bill, holding that while the jurisdiction of the state over its waters purely local was exclusive, the jurisdiction of Congress was paramount to the jurisdiction of the state over waters within its borders like the Hudson River accessible to the commerce of other states.

Attacks the Girard Will.

Ogden vs. Sanders was another important case argued in the Supreme Court by Mr. Webster involving the question as to whether or not the Constitution invested Congress with the exclusive right to pass bankrupt laws. The court held contrary to the contention of Webster that the states had a right to pass bankrupt laws applicable to contracts made after the laws were enacted, but he won his case upon another ground. Mr. Webster appeared in the Supreme Court to contest the validity of the will of Stephen Girard, a case in which the public took a great interest. Girard bequeathed $2,000,000 to the City of Philadelphia to establish a college for the education of orphans, and his will provided that no ecclesiastic missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever should ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in said college. Girard's heirs attacked the will upon the ground, among others, that it was in conflict with the Christian religion. The case was argued by four of the greatest lawyers in the United States—Birney & Sergeant for the will, Webster and Jones against it. Webster made an elaborate argument to show that the will antagonized the Christian religion, which was a part of the common law of the country, and was, therefore, void, but the court ruled otherwise and upheld the validity of the will.

Luther vs. Borden was another case which attracted public attention. This case grew out of what was known as the Dorr rebellion, in Rhode Island. Luther sued Borden in trespass for breaking into his house. Borden's defense was that he was an officer of the state government with a warrant to arrest Luther for participation in the rebellion. The question in the case was, whether the charter government under which the state was organized existed, or whether it had been superseded by a government formed by citizens of the state without any law providing for the formation of such new government. The court below decided for Borden and against the new government, and Luther appealed to the Supreme Court. Webster argued for an affirmance of the judgment, and it was affirmed. Other cases of importance were argued in the Supreme Court by Webster but they cannot be particularly noticed here.

At the Head of His Profession.

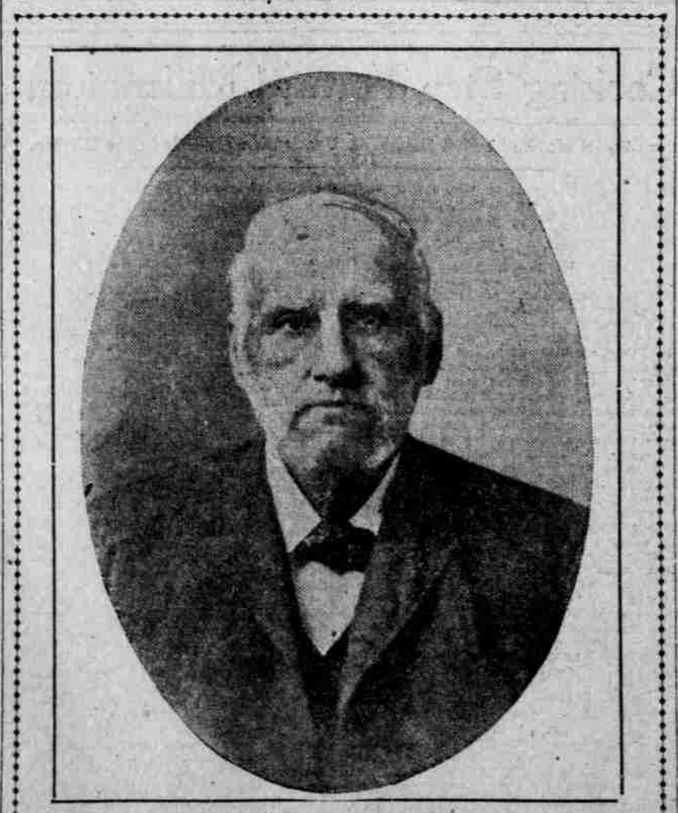
There is no doubt that at the age of 50 years Mr. Webster stood at the head of the legal profession in the United States. Many things combined to give him this distinction. In the first place, his commanding form and striking features impressed a court and jury. He personified the majesty of the law. Evidently he had a natural aptitude for his profession. Poets and painters must have a natural adaptability to their professions to succeed, and though they may not be true to the same extent as to lawyers, yet some lawyers will succeed while others, with equal opportunities, will fail.

Webster's mind was enriched by careful and constant cultivation. If there was one thing more obvious than another in his arguments it was that he was a deep thinker. He went through the surface down to the depths of things. He evoked from a subject under consideration everything of value by thinking about it. He was more of a worker than a genius. "Omnia vincint labor" was the motto of his life. He did not rely so much upon what are called the technicalities of the law as upon those principles of reason and justice which lie at the foundation of all law. His forensic speeches were not bolsterous and declamatory—were more argumentative than rhetorical, more like the deep river that flows with a strong and steady current than the shallow stream that babbles and foams and flashes over its rocky bed.

Elected to Congress in 1812.

In 1812 Mr. Webster was elected to Congress from New Hampshire. He was identified with what was then known as the Federal party. Primarily the difference between the Federal party and the so-called Republican party was derived from Hamilton and Jefferson, the former favoring a broad construction of the constitution for power in the General Government and the latter favoring a strict construction for states' rights, but in 1812 the difference consisted largely of the friendly feelings of the Federal party for England and the friendly feelings of the Republican party for France. Mr. Webster was of the opinion that no real cause existed for the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States and criticised some of the measures of the administration in the prosecution of the war, but at the same time held that it was the duty of all citizens to support the Government when our country was involved in war with a foreign power. When Webster entered the House of Representatives he found there several men who afterwards became distinguished in the political world, among whom were Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, John McLean, Charles J. Ingersoll and Felix Grundy. He immediately stepped to the front among the opponents of the Madison administration. His speeches were not violent or vindictive or extremely partisan, but strong presentations of what he considered the mistakes of those in control of the Government.

The everlasting tariff question came up in this Congress for consideration. Mr. Webster opposed a protective tariff and Mr. Calhoun supported it. Afterwards in 1822 Mr. Webster supported a protective tariff. Mr. Calhoun was so bitterly opposed to it that he advised the State of South Carolina to nullify the acts of Congress upon the subject. General Hancock when he was a candidate for President stated that the tariff was a local matter and was very much ridiculed for this opinion, but he was not so much mistaken as he might have been, for it is true to a considerable extent that those who believe they are benefitted by a protective tariff are in favor of it and those who believe they are injured by such a tariff are opposed to it, and this accounts for the change in public opinion and in the attitude of public men upon the subject. A bill was introduced in this Congress to establish a National Bank, and while Webster favored a National Bank properly organized, he was opposed to and made an able speech against the issuing of paper money by any bank not secured and not redeemable in coin. A sound and wholesome doctrine as applicable to the conditions of the present time as to conditions when this speech was made. Mr. Webster was again elected to Congress from New Hampshire. Clay, Calhoun and Webster were continued, and among the new members were John Randolph, William Pinkney, John Hopkinson, John Sergeant, William Lowndes and Samuel R. Betts. It is doubtful whether any House of Representatives has contained so many men so distinguished as lawyers and statesmen as the House of the Fourteenth Congress. Another bill to establish a National Bank was introduced in this Congress, which Webster opposed in an elaborate speech because it provided for an irredeemable paper currency. A tariff to increase custom duties was supported by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, and voted for by Mr. Webster. Mr. Calhoun initiated in this Congress a system of internal improvements which has since grown to immense proportions, and contended that Congress had the constitutional power to make appropriations for such purposes. A bill to that effect passed and was vetoed by President Madison on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Mr. Webster supported the bill. It is a noteworthy fact that at this time Mr. Calhoun was in favor of a protective tariff and a system of internal improvements, both of which involve a liberal construction of the constitution. Mr. Calhoun was a very able man, and his speeches for perspicuity of argument and purity of style stand unsurpassed in the annals of Congressional oratory.



GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

Webster's Debate With Clay.

Mr. Webster moved to Boston in 1816 and devoted himself to the practice of the law with eminent success. In 1820 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts and though Chief Justice Parker, Justice Story and other men of distinction were members, Webster with his usual forcefulness in deliberative bodies "led all the rest." In 1823 he was elected from Massachusetts a Representative in the 17th Congress. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee and as such it became his duty to defend the Supreme Court from the attacks of the states rights men. He made a powerful speech upon the struggle of Greece for freedom from Turkish oppression, showing his strong sympathy for those who were fighting for their liberty. Mr. Clay brought forward his famous tariff of 1824 which he called the "American system" and a great debate took place between him and Mr. Webster, who opposed the system. In the Fall of 1824 Mr. Webster was re-elected to Congress from the Boston district. He introduced and carried through this Congress a revision of the criminal code of the United States which remains in substance as it was then adopted. An acrimonious debate occurred between Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, and Mr. Webster over a treaty with the Greek Indians, Mr. Webster standing up for the rights of the General Government and Mr. Forsyth for the rights of the state. In 1827 Mr. Webster was elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts. He very soon became the most prominent member of that body. Among the first things which attracted his attention was the tariff of 1828. General Hayne, of South Carolina, denounced it in unmeasured terms, and though not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Webster, he defended it and repelled the attacks of the South Carolina Senator. In 1828, South Carolina commenced to talk about nullification.

He Replies to Hayne.

In 1829, Senator Hayne made two speeches and Mr. Webster made two speeches in reply to him. In 1832 a bill to recharter the National Bank passed and was vetoed by President Jackson. Mr. Webster in one of his great speeches answered the veto message. In January, 1833, a bill for the better collection of duties on imports called the "force bill" was introduced in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun, then Senator from South Carolina, took this occasion to make his great speech for the right of secession. He maintained that the United States was a confederacy of sovereign states, each state had a right to determine for itself whether or not it was bound by the acts of Congress; that the primary allegiance of each citizen was to the state in which he lived and not to the Federal Union. Webster answered Calhoun and contended that the constitution was not a league or a compact; that the Union was not a confederacy but a government adopted by the people in their primary capacity and that the relations of the people to the Government were direct and not indirect through the state government and that the acts of Congress were binding upon all the people of all the states if not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Mr. Webster opposed the election of General Jackson and belonged to the party opposed to his administration, but when President Jackson issued his proclamation against the nullifiers of South Carolina he waived all party consideration and gave his powerful aid and influence to the support of that act of the Administration. In 1833 President Jackson removed the public funds from the National to the state banks, which produced a great financial disturbance in the country. Webster was chairman of the finance committee of the Senate and denounced the act as unconstitutional, unnecessary and inexpedient. It was during this controversy that the party known as the Whig party came into existence.

Favors the National Bank.

Mr. Webster made numerous speeches in the Senate upon financial matters, the sum and substance of which were that he was in favor of a National bank to regulate the monetary affairs of the country with power to issue notes redeemable in coin, and opposed to any banking system under which paper currency could be issued not redeemable in gold or silver. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas, among other reasons, because he looked upon it as a scheme to extend the power and influence of the slave-holding states. He was re-elected to the Senate and took his seat under such election on March 4, 1840. Calhoun in this session of the Senate vehemently denied the right of the people to petition Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and Mr. Webster as vehemently defended that right. General Harrison was elected President at the election in 1840 and Mr. Webster accepted the office of Secretary of State in his administration. While he was such Secretary he made the Ashburton treaty by which the long-pending controveray over the northeastern boundary was settled. On April 5, 1841, General Harrison died and John Tyler became President. Congress passed an act creating a National bank which was vetoed by Tyler, at which the Whigs who had elected him were greatly exasperated and Webster was very much blamed for remaining in Tyler's Cabinet after he, as the Whigs claimed, had gone over to the enemy. Mr. Webster was re-elected to the Senate and took his seat March 4, 1845. The agitation over the slavery question had now become intense and menaced the peace of the country which induced Mr. Clay to introduce his celebrated "compromise measures." On March 7, 1850, Mr. Webster made a speech in support of these measures. It was a magnificent speech, alike creditable to his sound judgment and exalted patriotism. He was denounced by many of the anti-slavery people for his alleged subserviency to the South in this speech and ridiculed for his opinion that the Union was in danger from the excitement over the slavery question but time and subsequent events fully justified his apprehensions. In 1850 Mr. Webster was appointed Secretary of State by President Fillmore and died in that office in October, 1852. Whatever may be thought or said about the opinions or acts of Mr. Webster in Congress or elsewhere, it must be universally admitted that at all times and under all circumstances he was an able, consistent and courageous defender of the constitution of the United States and the integrity of the American Union.

Webster's First Great Oration.

Webster's speeches at political meetings and banquets would fill a good-sized volume. But his first great oration which attracted universal attention was made at Plymouth on December 22, 1820 in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims there in 1620. Plymouth Rock, as it is sometimes called, has been immortalized in the poetry of Mrs. Hemans and in the eloquence of Daniel Webster. Mrs. Hemans draws a gloomy picture of Nature and a glowing picture of the courage and devotion of the pilgrims when she says:

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er
When a band of exiles moved their bark
On a wild New England shore.

Amid the storm they sang
And the stars heard and the sea
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
With the anthems of the free.

What sought they thus afar
Bright jewels of the mine
The wealth of seas—the spoils of war
They sought a faith's pure shrine.

Faith and freedom were born into American civilization and Christianity on the rock-bound coast of a wild New England shore. Mr. Webster enlarges and intensifies this picture when he says:

"We have come to this rock to record here our homage for our Pilgrim fathers. Our sympathy for their sufferings, our gratitude for their labors, our admiration of their virtues, our veneration for their piety, our attachment to those principles of civil and religious liberty for which they encountered the dangers of the ocean, the storms of heaven, the violence of savages, disease, exile and famine to enjoy and establish." After making a vivid description of the responsibilities and duties of the living, he closed his address with this inspiring peroration:

"Advance then, ye future generations. We would hail you as you rise in your long succession to fill the places which we now fill to taste the blessings of existence where we are passing and soon shall have passed our own human endurance. We bid you welcome to this pleasant land of your fathers. We bid you welcome to the healthful skies and verdant fields of New England. We greet your accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome you to the blesings of good government and religious liberty. We welcome you to the treasurers of science and the delights of learning. We welcome you to the transcendent sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred and parent and children. We welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, the immortal hope of Christianity and the light of everlasting truth."

His Bunker Hill Oration.

On the 19th of June, 1825, Mr. Webster delivered an oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument, which ranks among the great orations of the world. Standing around him were survivors of the battle which was fought where the monument was to be erected, and addressing them he said:

"Venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bountifully lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day. You are now where you stood 50 years ago this very hour with your brothers and your neighbors shoulder to shoulder in the strife of your country. Behold how changed. The same heavens are indeed over your heads; the same ocean rolls at your feet, but all else how changed. You hear now no roar of hostile cannon. You see no mixed volumes of smoke and flame rising from burning Charlestón. The ground strewed with the dead and dying, the impetuous charge, the steady and successful repulse and the loud call to repeated assault, the summoning of all that is manly to repeated resistance, a thousand bosoms freely and fearlessly bared in an instant to whatever terror there may be in war and death, all these you have witnessed, but you witness them no more. All is peace."

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the same day, July 4, 1826, and on the 2d day of the next August Mr. Webster delivered an oration upon the life and services of these eminent men. Mr. Adams was a member of the Congress of 1776 which passed the Declaration of Independence and Webster puts into his month an imaginary speech in favor of the Declaration full of vigor and patriotic fire. It was a masterly work of the imagination and shows how deeply the speaker was imbued with the spirit of our Revolutionary ancestors. Mr. Webster, in making a speech in the Senate May 7, 1834, had occasion to refer to Great Britain, which he described as "a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

There are in these few words a grandeur of conception, loftiness of tone, a fullness of description, and a rhythmical style of language which make them an imperishable gem in the treasure house of the world's orations.

Webster's Greatest Speech.

No doubt in public estimation the greatest speech Mr. Webster ever delivered was his reply to General Hayne in the Senate. This speech concerned the existence of the American Union and awakened the interest of every patriotic citizen. Calhoun, Hayne and their followers assumed as the premises for their arguments that the Union was simply a compact between sovereign states and that each state had a right to withdraw from the compact when it determined that such compact had been broken by the other states. Admitting the premises the argument, if not conclusive, was certainly plausible. Mr. Webster, Samsonlike, took hold of these premises, tore them to fragments, and laid their stately superstructure in ruins at his feet. But the question passed beyond the stage of oratory. Defeated in debate, the contestants for the right of secession appealed to the sword for a decision and by that dread arbiter the arguments of Webster were affirmed and their affirmation written in the blood of a hundred fields of battle.

Let us imagine a scene in the Senate. Webster is speaking. All the Senators are listening intently. He stands erect in the full maturity of his manhood. His voice is deep and sonorous. His large, black eyes gleam with an unwonted luster. His whole frame trembles with emotion, and raising his right arm and pointing away towards the state of Massachusetts, after referring to Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, he says:

"Sir, where American liberty raised its first voice and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it, if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it, if folly and madness, if uneasiness under necessary restraint shall succeed in separating it from the union, by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand in the end by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked, it will stretch forth its arms with whatever vigor it may still retain over the friends who gather round it, and it will fall, if fall it must, amid the proudest monuments of its own glory and in the very spot of its origin." Webster stands unrivalled among American orators. He is in a class with Demosthenes of Greece, Cicero of Rome and Edmund Burke of England. His orations are plain, clear and strong, but beautiful, but with that sort of beauty which is most "adorned when unadorned." His words were fitly spoken, and words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Daniel Webster's name will shine on the pages of American history as long as the people of this country cherish that noble sentiment of his, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Suicide Through Grief for Wife.

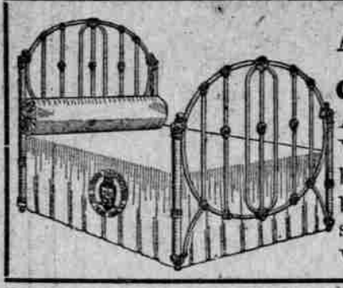
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Walter Rollins, who several years ago, owned a famous string of horses, which won many large stakes in all parts of the country, killed himself at his home in the Bronx today by shooting. Rollins had grieved over the death of his wife, five months ago, and his health had failed rapidly.

THE NEW — LITTLE RENTS MAKE SMALL PROFITS — THE NEW

BIG EAST SIDE STORE

Corner Union Avenue and East Burnside Street

West Side merchants and West Side dope-vendors are burning a lot of night gas and hatching a lot of brain-wrinkles in an attempt to hold East Side patrons, but they can't do it. West Side merchants tell you, "Oh, yes; there are some nice little stores over there, but they haven't got the goods." Some nice afternoon stand on the bridge and watch the cars coming across—crowded—and not with East Side patrons coming home, but with West Side patrons, "coming over," if you please. West Side patrons are coming across to see what's keeping East Side patrons at home—and they find the secret. "Better opportunities." The Big East Side store extends a hearty welcome to all. Come, visit this elegant new trading place. You'll discover bigger, better values than you can find across the bridge.

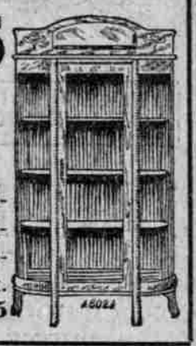


Another Popular Bed Sale Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday--$12.50 Beds at $7.95

And such a fine assortment of these newest bed arrivals—Vernis Martin, bronze, white, pink, green, blue—colors that blend into harmony with the furnishings of the real attractive bedroom. West Side stores would consider these beds a big special at $15.00. Nos. 577 and 563—Our very best $12.50 values—Three-day special **$7.95**

$27.50 China Cabinet $15.75

One That Will Make Selling Brisk for the Three Days



This highly attractive Cabinet comes in the solid quartered oak, hand-rubbed and highly polished. Stands 68 inches high, 36 inches wide; excellent French plate mirror. A closet that will fit well in any dining-room; $32.50 would be a conservative price for West Side stores to ask. Our price $27.50. Three-day sale price **$15.75**

Special Rug Sale at $2.35

27x60 Sanford's extra grade Axminster Rug; our buyer picked up an even hundred at just half the wholesale cost. They are in the very prettiest of floral and Oriental patterns. Specially priced at $4.00. Greater three-day special **$2.35**

JUST AN EVEN DOZEN ON SALE

$15 Hall Tree $8.15

Not enough to last during the three days, but plenty for shrewd Monday patrons. Solid quartered oak; French plate shaped mirror; box seat; heavy bronzed hat hooks. A hall tree that any store could well price and sell at $20.00. No. 674—Our $15.00 value. Three-day special..... **$8.15**

A Sale of Fine

Dining Chairs $1.85

Of course, they will go quickly at this price, for they are the same chairs West Side stores price at $3.50—and they're well worth the money. No. 88-2—Extra golden and weathered finish, panel back, built strong and well shaped. Three-day special **$1.85**

Extra Special For the three days—Our very excellent silk floss Mattress; No. 1 purified silk floss, best art tick, hand-tufted; Imperial edge, 25-lb. weight; $13.50 at West Side stores. Our price $12.50. Sale price **$7.95**

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