IT STIRS UP HISTORY.

The Razing of Wylie Avenue Wesleyan Church Recalls War

AND SECESSION FROM BRIMSTONE.

John Miller Excommunicated for Favoring Henry Clay, and

SUBSEQUENTLY LOST HAIR IN A CHURCH

There is an old building now being demolished on Wylie avenue, below Tunnel street, which many people whose memories carry them back 50 years think should not be allowed to be carted away unhonored, unsung and forgotten, as it is connected with some of the most stirring episodes in the history of abolitionism in this city and section, in the days when, wherever an audience of anti-slavery men could be gotten together, the burning eloquence of such men as A. B. Bradford, of Enon Valley, was heard, and both Democratic and Whig mobs were defied. For, the honor of history, it should not be forgotten that, even in Pittsburg, 40 years ago, the term "Abolitionist" was very nearly as unpopular as that of infidel is now; some say more so. The lot is in the shape of an L, the end that fronts on Tunnel street.

But it is not the lot nor the building that is interesting to the present age, but the *dramatis personæ*, who forced the issue of the great Civil War on the country. While a great many old-timers can recollect the secession from the old Brimstone Corner Church, there are few who have the facts impressed on their memory sufficiently to tell the story. Mr. Joseph Woodwell, now an octogenarian, who took part in the fight, was sought; but he was not at his place of business, and Messrs. Marshall, Wickersham, Meads and others refused to allow indistinct recollection to work, though they all, in a general way, knew the history of the ancient temple.

THAT FAMOUS SECESSION.

Mr. Charles Martin, of No. 85 Franklin street, was found to have a lively recollection of the split from "Brimstone." His account was substantially as appended:

In 1841 a Methodist Episcopal preacher named Edward Smith, a Virginian, whose father owned slaves, attracted attention by his strictures, regarding the institution. He had not gone long in his crusade when he was advised not to preach abolitionism, and finally admonished somewhat sharply by ecclesiastical superiors; but the "spirit of the Lord was upon him;" and he continued to cry aloud and spared not, until the succeeding Conference was held in "Old Brimstone," when he was tried and found guilty of contumacy, and silenced. But Mr. Smith's blood was up, and he refused to let up, and continued to preach in this city and roundabouts, on the streets, in the market squares, or anywhere he could get an audience. He was a radical the whole length of his spinal column, and combined temperance lectures with anti-slavery speeches. Finally Mr. Marshall, father of Marshall Bros., manufacturers, and 11 others, each as fiery and enthusiastic as the 12 who were once "all with one accord in one place," decided that they might form an organization of their own, and they raised their Ebenezer in Bayardstown. When the conservatives and radicals in the Smithfield M. E. Church separated, the conservatives kept the church and the radicals took for their share the graveyard, which was about where the Union depot now stands. The seceders opened out in an old school house.

A LIVELY ISSUE.

Mr. Martin and a man named Straw, since known by his connection with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, went about this time to hear Mr. Smith preach. They were Episcopal Methodists, but Abolitionists, and when they heard Smith say there were Methodist preachers who were slaveholders, they concluded to investigate. They had certificates of membership in the Smithfield Street Church, but agreed between themselves, if what Smith said was true, to leave and join his band. Mr. Martin had been nurtured in England on teachings of Wilberforce, and could see no good in slavery. A Rev. Wesley Kinney said Smith's assertion was not true. Mr. Martin reported what Kinney said to Rev. Smith, and in the mean time Smith had started a paper in conjunction with Jane Swisshelm, called the *Spirit of Liberty*, and in the next issue after Martin had informed Smith of what Kinney said, the statement was published that "Mr. Kinney lied." The result was that Messrs. Martin and Straw cast their lot in with the original 12.

Smith continued preaching abolition and temperance along with the gospel for a time, but finally appealed his case to the General Conference, and, while awaiting a decision, some Methodist preachers in the East, called a convention in Utica, N. Y., and formed an Abolition Methodist Church, which they called the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and Smith ceased to prosecute his appeal, and joined the new organization and proceeded to organize a body here. Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed President of the Pittsburg Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and went to work and formed a circuit and conferences in the West, which at that date was Ohio. From that time the work went bravely on until Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

THEY LEASED THE SITE.

Organization accomplished," said Mr. Martin, "we bought the perpetual lease of a lot on Wylie street, and a man from Ohio, named Isaac Winans, preached for us. He had been a Congregationalist, but joined the Wesleyans on the slavery issue. We had a good-sized congregation, all earnest and all Abolitionists.

While we were in Allegheny and before the Wylie street church was built, we had in our organization a man named John Miller, who was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, who was running for President at the time against James K. Polk. We had a clause in our Discipline which forbade that anyone should be admitted to membership who was a slaveholder, or who bought or sold or claimed the right to buy or sell slaves, or who drank, bought, or sold liquor, or gave it away. This John Miller said he would vote for Clay, who was a slaveholder. Some of the congregation said that to vote for a slaveholder was equivalent to saying that he had a right to hold slaves, and contrary to the Discipline. Miller, however, persisted in voting for Clay, and was tried on a specification charging immorality, and he was excommunicated.

Some time after we were arranging to hold a love feast, and John Miller said he would break up the meeting. Mr. Marshall and a nail cutter named John Bryan were appointed doorkeepers; but when they came on duty they found that Miller had already gotten into the church, and he refused to go out.

A HANDFUL OF HAIR OUT.

"When Pastor Smith heard of it, he said Miller must go out and went up to him and told him to 'get.' Rev. Smith was a muscular Christian and when Miller wouldn't go, he (Smith) grabbed at the intruder's collar and instead got him by the hair and pulled a handful out. The two guards then attempted to put Miller out, but he clung to the benches and could not be moved by them, so a third took him by the heels and he was lifted up and carried out gently and placed on the street to cool.

"Miller then went before the Mayor of Allegheny and made an information, charging us with assault and battery. The Mayor's name was Nixon. He was the first Mayor over that city, and as we had fought his election, he wasn't friendly to us, and issued warrants for our arrest. We were held for court and the grand jury found a true bill against us. Our trial lasted a week and we were ably defended by Walter Forward, Dr. Elder, who turned from medicine to law, and George Austin. They volunteered to do so, and did not charge fees. The prosecution had able lawyers also, among them Fox Alden. There was great excitement, and Mr. Forward's speech was very brief. He simply said, 'The Court understands the character of the prosecutor, and we ask for an acquittal.' Judge Patton was a strong Democrat, but in his charge to the jury, he said: 'Though I have no sympathy with these Abolitionists, yet justice demands that they shall be allowed to worship in their own way, as long as they do not disturb the public, and the prosecutor had no right to disturb the meeting.' The jury were

OUT TWO NIGHTS AND A DAY,

and disagreed, and that is all there ever was of the case. This was all before the church was built on Wylie street."

It would seem somewhat strange to witness a church organization fire a man nowadays because he didn't vote to suit them, but 40 years ago the slogan of radical religionists was "The sword of the Lord and Gideon!" and they meant it.

After Isaac Winans came to preach to the congregation the Wylie avenue building was finished. There was a good attendance, and lively interest was maintained up to the date of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, after which a sort of paralysis set in, and the organization died out, though the Wesleyan connection still exists. The members of the Wylie avenue congregation dissolved, and the building went into the hands of the New York Conference. After the emancipation proclamation the Protestant Methodists proposed a coalition on the basis of opposition to episcopacy, and proposed to designate themselves as Wesleyans, but the Wylie avenue congregation refused the proposition and also refused to sell the building, and Dr. Ahl preached for them until he got into trouble.

After the congregation dissolved the building was used for a time by the temperance people and Murphy lectured in it. Subsequently the Hebrews converted it into a synagogue and finally it was condemned by the Building Inspector. For many years Calvin C. Sackett taught school in the lower story. His pupils were colored children and it was about the only place in this part of the city that colored folks were educated during many years. Mr. Sackett lives on Logan street at present.

The *Spirit of Liberty*, established by Rev. Mr. Smith and Jane May Swisshelm, was bought by Mr. Fleeson, first proprietor of THE DISPATCH and Mr. Martin states that he got the first number of each paper, changing from the one to the other, which also had strong abolition leanings and his subscription has never lapsed.

THE ANNUAL GRIST.

One Hundred and Sixty-Five Young Ladies Ambitious to Teach—What Are Young Men About?—Only 40 Annually Taken Off.

The examination of applicants for teachers' provisional certificates was continued yesterday in this city and Allegheny. Superintendent Luckey was superintending the examination at the High School. On the 18th inst. the features were music, orthography, and physiology; yesterday grammar, composition and penmanship were under review. There were 165 lady applicants, 45 of whom were from the City Normal School.

There are about 620 teachers in the city, and very few of them are men. The girls seem to have come to stay, and if they ever take it into their heads to dig coal, puddle iron, etc., it is hard to tell what will be left for the man brute, unless it be to rock the cradle and attend to the babies generally and do chores.

Superintendent Luckey states that among those 620 marms there are annually 30 to 40 who drop out of harness and their places must be supplied. Then some of the applicants are re-examined and go to the country to teach if they can't find elbow room in the city. There is a portentous suggestion in the announcement of Superintendent Luckey that only 40 vacancies occur in a year, less 7 per cent. A girl who has get-up enough in her to make a schoolteacher, makes a good wife, and either the young men of the present generation are hopelessly stupid or unequal to the task of taking care of families.

Few girls with sufficient sense to pass examination for a teacher's certificate will refuse to marry the right man if he made the offer. But merit is bashful and perhaps the right men haven't courage to offer. Dr. George P. Hays, once President of Washing and Jefferson College, said the trouble with woman as a school teacher was that when one proved herself a good one, some fellow was sure to find it out and, knowing that a good teacher made a good wife, lassoed her on the spot, and she was lost to the school. It would seem that masculine discrimination is decreasing.

The examinations were written yesterday, and there was no chance for any fun in hearing incorrect answers. In composition each was required to prepare the following for the printer in proper shape.

when lieutenant lisle one of the most noted english officers that fell in egypt was serving as midshipman on a training ship a storm occurred during his watch and a mast was swept away the captain came on board in a fury why did you not send up a man to trim the sail he demanded of the young man I should have lost my own life if I had gone to trim it was the reply of the midshipman and I will not send any one where I dare not go myself a mans life is certainly worth more than a mast the captain replied with a volley of oaths but the next day he came to the little midshipman in the presence of the crew and said you were right and I was wrong a mans life is worth more than a mast.

The examinations will continue next Saturday.

CAUGHT THEM AT IT.

Two Men Captured While Taking Lumber From a Sharpsburg Yard.

George L. Walter caught two thieves in the act of stealing lumber from his Sharpsburg yards. He has been robbed of $2,000 worth in all. One of the men goes by the name of Sailor. His companion is named C. Alexander Tair.

Gottlieb Kraft made a dicker with Tair for 20 boards at a low price, and then notified Mr. Walter. With an officer he watched for the men. The men threw the lumber into the river and floated down with it to the Sharpsburg bridge. The officer was in waiting and nabbed them. Most of the lumber will be recovered.

FOR AN APPEAL.

Some Monongahela Stockholders Opposed to Such a Course.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held this week to decide whether they will appeal from the action of the Board of Viewers in condemning Lock No. 7. Circulars have been issued to the stockholders. Some of the gentlemen approve of the appeal, others oppose it.

Attorney Carnahan said they were anxious to have the stockholders unanimous in their opinion. He thinks the dam is worth more than $209,000, the amount awarded.

Well Merited Success.

If merit deserves preference, Jacksons' will receive your patronage. Jacksons' home-made clothing has been tested by thousands this season. For 15 years our trade has been steadily on the increase, our customers doing our advertising for us.

Well-made goods are now in demand, and the vendor of cheap, tenement-house-made shoddy clothing is a thing of the past. Anybody can advertise a suit for $8 or $10, but Jacksons' are the only home manufacturers who can sell a suit of all-wool cheviot, corkscrew or cassimere for $10, with the guarantee to keep it in repair free of charge for one year.

Our payroll for labor is $1,000. Every week we pay more than $1,000 for labor in our tailoring department. Jacksons' as tailors have no competition, making suits to measure from $20 up, and trousers to order from $5 and up.

Jacksons' hat department, in charge of that veteran hatter, Mr. Wm. Sarver, is enough to inspire with confidence every buyer in this line. Just received from manufacturer, 30 cases of fine men's light derbys, in the different shades, maple, walnut, acorn and cinnamon, formerly sold for $2 50, price now $1 49. You will find a raft of straw hats, Milan and Mackinaw, and a handsome line of manilla.

Jacksons' furnishing department is in charge of Mr. F. J. Snyder, a tireless pusher for trade. This department gives as special bargains men's fine French flannels in 60 styles, from 98c, $1 24, $1 48, to the finest silk stripes. Men's French balbriggan underwear at 35c. This is a bargain worthy of your attention.

Examine and you will be sure to buy our G. A. R. suits, G. A. R. caps, G. A. R. canes and gloves. The G. A. R. suits are our own make in Waschusset flannels at $8; in Slater all-wool indigo blue, $10; Middlesex all-wool, home-made, $10. Examine our line before going elsewhere. See our stock if you can; if not write for samples.

JACKSONS', Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters and Furnishers, 954 and 956 Liberty street, Star Corner, new building, above Smithfield st.

FRAUENHEIM & VILSACK'S Iron City beer is the best in the market. Pure, wholesome and nutritious. TTSSu

MOORISH awnings, elegant, brilliant, fast colors, at Mamaux & Son's, 537 and 539 Penn ave.

[Communicated.]

VIEWS OF EMINENT MINISTERS.

Gathered From Various Sources.

REV. DR. LEONARD BACON.

"In the long run, the operation, or the inoperativeness of this law" (Maine prohibitory law), "is as mischievous as its pretensions are dishonest, its arguments fallacious and its title fraudulent. The doom of failure is written in the very structure of it, contrived, as it is, to work with the utmost friction and annoyance, with perversions abhorent to all our traditions of freedom, for secret information and domiciliatory visitation and search."

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"This" (prohibition) "was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between His method and that of John the Baptist, by saying that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man came eating and drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, He commenced His public ministry by making, as a miracle, wine in considerable quantity and of fine quality, and this apparently only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding. He apparently used wine customarily, if not habitually, and before all the world; and He left as a legacy and example for His followers a sacred use of wine in the most solemn service of His church."

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON.

"Its (the Prohibition party) fanatical disregard and distortion of facts is shown in the constant assertion that the liquor trade is the cause of almost all the crimes that are committed, and of all the worst crimes, and if this trade could be prohibited by law the jails and penitentiaries and alms-houses would no longer be needed, vice or crime would cease to pollute the land, and the day of peace, love and plenty forever gild the joyous earth. Could any fancy be more wild?"

REV. DR. FRIERSON.

To the question: "Have ministers of the gospel and their churches any right to advocate prohibition?" the Rev. Dr. D. F. Frierson says, in the Christian Observer: "When he (the minister) preaches prohibition he forsakes his legitimate weapons and ruins his own cause. He destroys that perfectly free option to which he must make his appeal. He puts himself and his ministry in the absurd position of appealing to the moral nature at the moment he is advocating compulsion. Why should he persuade at all if he can get a law to compel?"

THE VIEWS OF DR. HODGE

concerning the non-use of fermented wines for communion purposes are important, and therefore it is interesting for church members to read what he says about the subject. The Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D., LL.D., in his popular lectures on "Theological Themes," treats the subject as follows: "Wines, according to the unanimous, unexceptional testimony of every scholar and missionary, is in its essence 'fermented grape juice.' Nothing else is wine. The use of wine is precisely what is commanded by Christ in His example and by His authoritative institution of this holy ordinance. Whosoever puts away true and real wine, or fermented grape juice, on moral grounds, from the Lord's Supper, sets himself up as more moral than the Son of God who reigns over his conscience and than the Savior of souls who redeemed him. There has been absolutely universal consent on this subject in the Christian church until modern times, when the practice has been opposed, not upon the charge of evidence, but solely on prudential considerations. Many Christians have, however, mingled water with wine, because it was an ancient custom probably practiced by Christ himself, and also by some because water mingled with blood which flowed from His broken heart."

REV. H. P. COLLIER.

"Who will say that Gladstone and Bismarck and Bancroft and Lowell and 50 others I might mention are in danger from their wine? If I were to form a temperance society I would have that as one class, viz.: Those who propose to give up what they believe to be the evils of drinking, but not to give up drinking altogether. That is one great thing that you can do without prejudice and without the least fanaticism. Another thing that can be done, and which I will do henceforth, is not to drink at all. So long as intoxicants are not necessary to my health, so long as it gives malicious people an opportunity to hurt my church and my work and my great object in life, I simply cease doing what has never been important to my happiness. It is said at once in this matter that a man who is tempted by another man's example is a pretty poor specimen, and I agree; but as there may, perhaps, be such a specimen in the vicinity, I decline to be the example that shall do him harm. This is something that a good many of you younger men might do as well as not; it certainly can do no harm, and it might do some good. And then, too, it would be so refreshing, it would so cheer the world to come across a little band of teetotalers that were not bullies, and who did not think that all their sins and shortcomings were atoned for because they were teetotalers. It will be delightful to see two or three men who do not drink, and yet do not brag about it, and have meetings and processions and uniforms to celebrate their virtue in this one respect, though they may be profane and cruel and unkind in other matters. This, it seems to me, would be a good thing, and the other would be a good thing for men, women and children: first, to do what you think, but to discountenance immoderate and barroom drinking; and, second, those of you who want to go further to become teetotalers. I hope, therefore, that many of you will join the temperance society we are to organize this afternoon, not because you think 'alcohol an unmitigated curse to mankind,' not because you want its manufacture and sale suppressed, not even because you think moderate drinking an evil, but because you want to take the Christian rather than the pagan side, and because when about any question agitating the public mind it is asked, 'Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?' you may answer, 'Yes; and we will do what our conscience permits and our reason commends to help in the matter.'"

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The Pan-Anglican Conference issued its encyclical letter, which formulates the conclusions of the bishop of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, after due deliberation over the discussions of the conference. We quote the following paragraph:

"Highly valuable as we believe total abstinence to be as a means to an end, we desire to discountenance the language which condemns the use of wine as wrong as itself, independently of its effects on ourselves or on others, and we have expressed our disapproval of a reported practice of substituting some other liquid in the celebration of holy communion."

FRANCIS MURPHY.

"We are apt to get dictatorial when we save people. It isn't right. It is well to be humble. I know of nothing that can save you but mercy. Just remember that, and remember I'm not finding fault with any other method of saving men but officers cannot reach the appetite. The Legislature cannot control a man's appetite. While it is well to undertake to do certain things by acts of Legislature, there are things that the Legislature cannot do and it's no use to try. The law does not save a man. If Moses could have saved by law he would have been Christ, and there would have been no need of another Savior. Now, remember that Christ never went after a man with the city marshal, but with the grace of God. You must have the grace of God and the love of kind in your hearts. I am not a Prohibitionist, a local optionist, or a high license man. I do not meddle in politics, but simply believe in saving men by love."

S. B. PETTINGILL IN ANDOVER REVIEW.

"The mistake of prohibition is twofold. It subjects our popular system to a greater strain than it will bear without peril of a change either in the direction of anarchy or despotism. It overcharges the functions of administration, causing on the one hand a disrespect for law and indifference to its violation, and on the other a demand for a stronger government with agencies of administration remote from popular control. The knowledge that the final expression of the public will is made in the administration of the law tends to bereave our legislatures of a sense of responsibility and honor and make their acts in this regard hypocritical. It is besides, a misapplication of the forces of morality and religion in the effort to reform society. There is a very important distinction between law and morals which the advocates of prohibition seem to overlook. Law is not intended to make men good, but to prevent their becoming bad. It is addressed not to the aspirations, but to the prudence and fears of men. It has been said with much truth that it would be a fatal objection to any law that it implied a high ideal. When the law has finished its threat it has done its work. It can do no more. The formation of character must be accomplished by influences which are distinctively moral—by motives addressed to the aspirations as well as to fear."

REV. JOHN SNIDER—St. Louis.

"I was appalled in Maine at the cry of 'more law.' The prohibition fanatics, although seeing that their present laws are not only not enforced but are despised, are clamoring for more law."

REV. MR. BAILEY—Portland, Me.

Prohibition in Maine is a failure. There is drunkenness even in our public schools. Yesterday the police were called upon to remove Johnny McDonough, a 12-year-old boy, from the Center street primary school. He was so drunk that the teacher had to have him removed.

REV. L. H. SCHNEIDER.

"There are a million Lutheran communicants in the United States, and all of them are opposed to prohibition."

REV. DR. KOHLER.

"Prohibition by the State involves a principle; a principle that imperils our personal liberty and manhood, and which, while it endeavors to save us from one evil, plunges us into a bottomless abyss of dangerous possibilities."

RT. REV. J. L. SPALDING, Bishop of Peoria.

"There is a law of human nature, that excessive pressure brought to bear on any special form of moral evil results in other evils; and now, when various influences are diminishing intemperance in America, there seems to be no sufficient reason for calling upon the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The less we bring the Government into our private, personal and domestic affairs, the freer and happier we shall be."

Assurance That Insures.

A conspicuous example of the popularity of the mutual system of life insurance, when properly managed, is shown in the career of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Massachusetts, which for nearly half a century has maintained a leading position and is one of the soundest and most reliable companies in the world. The question that most men ask to-day is not whether life insurance is desirable, but which is the most reliable company, and this is best answered by a long and honorable record that gives assurance of permanency and reliability. We believe that the management of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company has solved the problem of furnishing perfectly safe and reliable assurance at rates that are in no way burdensome to the insured or calculated to afford the company anything more than a reasonable profit, without which no company can become permanent. Its General Agent in this city, John D. Biggert, No. 61 Fourth avenue, has for 20 years been identified with life insurance interests and is considered authority on all matters pertaining to the business and will cheerfully furnish a full explanation of the workings and popular methods of this old and reliable corporation. We take great pleasure in recommending the company and its representative to the public at large.

Fine Whiskies.

XXX 1855, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts	$2 00
Monogram, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts	1 75
Extra Old Cabinet, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts	1 50
1879 Export, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts	1 25
1880 Export, Pure Rye Whisky, full quarts	1 00

For sale at G. W. Schmidt's, 95 and 97 Fifth ave., city.

Diamonds.

Henry Terheyden, the manufacturing jeweler, 530 Smithfield st., has just bought a lot of nice diamonds, loose, that can be mounted on short notice to any design. Call and just see them. Will sell at small margin. MWSu

SEINES, nets, tents, fishing tackle—largest assortment—lowest prices. Call or write for price list. J. H. JOHNSTON, TTSSu 706 Smithfield street.

Geo. H. Bennett & Bro.,

No. 135 First ave., second door below Wood st., have the largest and finest stock of pure rye whiskies in the city.

Correct Styles.

For a good fitting suit or pants go to Pitcairn's, 434 Wood street.

IDLEWILD awnings, entirely new, at Mamaux & Son's, 537 and 539 Penn avenue.

NOBODY ever makes a mistake that goes to Pearson for their cab. photos. All are satisfied. TSu

BEST $1 50 per doz. cabinet photos in the city. Panel picture with each doz. cabinets. LIES' POPULAR GALLERY, 10 and 12 Sixth st. SuMWF

DON'T forget picnic at McKee's Rocks grove on Decoration Day.

Camp Chairs

For summer furnishing. Special patterns adapted for the hot season. Most suitable goods for campmeetings, lawn fetes and excursion parties. P. C. SCHOENECK, 711 Liberty street.

CHANGE IN MAKE-UP.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

That heretofore appeared on this page of THE DISPATCH will be found on the Eleventh Page, in the Second Part of this issue.

The Wants, For Sales, To Lets, Business Chances, Auction Sales, etc., are placed under their usual headings on the Eleventh Page. Advertisements handed in too late for Classification will be found on the Sixth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BETTER

SUITS, BOYS' WEAR, TROUSERS, CHILDREN'S WEAR,

—AT—

EISNER & PHILLIPS'

Than can be readily had at least in such variety at any place we know of.

Matchless Serge Suits - -	$10 and $12.
Unrivaled Cheviot Suits - -	$10 and $12.
Famous Cassimere Suits - -	$10 and $12.
Unapproachable Worsted Suits -	$10 and $12.

White and Fancy Duck Vests, Single and Double-breasted, $1 50, $2, $3, $3 50.
White and Fancy Flannel Suits, $15.
Tennis Blazers, Belts and Shirts.

An endless variety of Summer Clothing in Serges, Mohairs, Alpacas, Cicilians, Drap d'Etes, Seersuckers, Silk Pongees and every material known in American and European fabrics.

HOT WEATHER STOCK now all in, and we are prepared to keep you cool all Summer.

Children's Clothing. Boys' Clothing.

Child's Sailor Suits,	$3 00	We show truly a grand assortment in plain and fancy Cassimeres, Worsteds, Wales, Tricots, fancy and striped Cloths, blues, blacks and browns, All-wool Cloths, braid-trimmed, solid colors and mixtures. Everything is out in the very latest and most fashionable style. Best of work.	$7
Boys' Short Pants Suits,	$4 00		$8
Exquisite Kilts,			$9
Lovely Jersey Suits,	$4 50		$10
Norfolk Suits,			$12
Boys' Long Pants Suits,	$5 00		
Handsome Dress Suits,			
Reliable School Suits,	$6 00		
All sizes,			
For all ages.			

Mothers and fathers, bring the boys in this week and look at the immensity of our stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing. It will refresh your eyes and gladden your hearts to gaze upon our lovely styles and patterns. We can fit any boy. Come early in the week and we'll save you both trouble and money. When it comes to giving the extra value and quality we do for the money.

FREE. FREE.

With each Suit sold in our Boys' and Children's Department goes a genuine Spalding Baseball and Bat.

EISNER & PHILLIPS

Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers,

CORNER FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

my26-3

L. GLESENKAMP & SON,
NOS. 318 AND 320 PENN AVE.
Elegant Carriages of the highest grade.
Landaus, Broughams, T. Carts, Coupe Hackaways, Extention Coupes, Pony Carts, 6-Passenger Rockaways, Market Wagons, Village Carts, Buckwagons, Cabriolets, Ladies' Phaetons, Surrey Wagons, Top Wagons, Road Carts, Jump Seats, Phaeton Buggies, Open Wagons.
Don't purchase a Carriage until you pay us a visit.
(No connection with any other Carriage House.)
my17-WFSu

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS

GO TO

W. H. THOMPSON & CO.,

Where they will furnish your house from cellar to attic for either cash or on easy weekly payments. They keep in stock a full line of Fine Walnut, Oak, Mahogany and Ash Chamber Suits. Parlor Suits in Tapestry, Silk Crushed Plush and Hair Cloth. Bookcases, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Folding Beds, Bedding, Springs, Mattresses, Toilet Ware, Dishes, etc.

A large line of Moquet, Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains, etc.,

FOR CASH OR ON EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

Store open Saturday evening until 10 o'clock. Remember the number,

305 Wood Street.

W. H. THOMPSON & CO.

my26-su

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT'S A FACT,

BEYOND CONTRADICTION

THAT THOSE WHO PATRONIZE

KEECH'S

can always rest assured of saving not less than 20 per cent on every purchase. This need occasion no surprise, when it is considered that Keech buys direct from the manufacturers on the largest possible scale, and pays CASH DOWN for everything. The superior purchasing facilities he enjoys enables him in turn to supply his customers at UNEXAMPLED LOW PRICES.

FURNITURE.

Every day brings us new friends and customers. Indeed, there is no limit to the trade a merchant can build on an honest foundation. This aptly expresses Keech's wonderful success. Large and extensive as his establishment is there is not room enough in it for a trashy article of Furniture. None but the most reliable goods are sold here, and at prices that even please the closest and most economical purchasers. Try it.

FOLDING BEDS.
WARDROBES.
SECRETARIES.
CABINETS.
SIDEBOARDS.
BRIC-A-BRAC.
SILVERWARE.
CLOCKS.

KEECH'S

Cash and Credit House.

QUEENSWARE.
TINWARE.
WOODENWARE.
Kitchen Utensils.
WRINGERS.
Cloaks and Wraps.
DRY GOODS.
MEN'S CLOTHING.

CARPETS.

There are many odd pieces and remnants in our Carpet room which we will close this week at a big sacrifice. Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity, if you need any Carpets.

The time is now drawing nigh when we are accustomed to placing our import orders for Lace Curtains. Before doing so, however, we will clean out all single and odd pairs at greatly reduced prices. This is a most excellent chance for saving housekeepers to lay in fine Curtains.

KEECH'S

Cash and Credit House.

REFRIGERATORS.

A long summer stands at the threshold and refrigerators are now in great demand. Keech's stock of these goods should be seen by all bargain-loving people in the city. There is not a grade, kind, style or price that you can't find in Keech's mammoth stock. The same, too, can truthfully be said of his assortment of Ice Cream Freezers.

BABY CARRIAGES.

Ours is the largest variety in the city; ours are the prettiest styles; ours are the most reliable makes; ours are the lowest prices. In saying this we are not guilty of the slightest exaggeration, as an examination of our goods will quickly show. Mothers, be sure and give us a call before buying elsewhere, as Keech's stock of these goods should be seen by all.

KEECH'S,

923 and 925 Penn ave.,

Near Ninth Street.

Open Saturday Nights till 10 o'clock.

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