SENATOR GIBSON DEAD.

A Long but Almost Painless Iliness Ended by a Peaceful Death-Civic and Military

Career of the Most Learned Statesman

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Dec. 15.-After a

lingering but apparently painless illness, Senator B. L. Gibson died at 3:10 P. M.,

to-day. At the time of his death he was

surrounded by the members of his family

and several close friends. Senator Gibson

passed away as if he had merely gone to

sleep. There was no struggle, no suffering.

He had been confined to his bed here since

November 12, his death being expected

daily. His remains will be buried in Lex-

While yet a Senator from Vermont, George

F. Edmunds was regarded as the most erudite Northern statesman in Washington. His prototype in this respect in the South

Orieans.

At the time of his death he was a rich man, and lived in fine style in New Orleans

man, and tred in the style in see Orleans until his mortal fillness prompted him to seek relief at Hot Springs. His wife was a highly educated woman. Much of her achooling was received at Heidelberg and Paris. She was a famous creele beauty of

ington, Ky., by the side of his wife.

of the South.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

He Applauds the Verdict of the Jury Returned in His Favor.

QUIETED BY A POLICEMAN

When He Heartily Wrings the Hand of Each Juryman.

Bob Ingersoll Takes Occasion to Rub It in Hard in His Closing Speech-He Admits That It Wasn't Wrong for the Elder to Get Drunk if He Wanted to, but He Shouldn't Vent His Spite on an Employe-A Reputable Newspaper Office Not the Proper Headquarters for Swearing and Drinking.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15,-"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the cierk of the Supreme Court, circuit, Part II., this atternoon.

(SPECIAL TEL-GRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

"We have," answered the foreman, rising.

"What is your verdict?" "We find for the defendant."

Colonel Elliott F. Shepard clapped his hands and jumped to his feet and yelled

"Sit down!" ordered the court policeman, and the Colonel sat down and shed tears. Judge Parker discharged the jury and Colonel Shepard rushed to the jury box gate and warmly wrung each juryman's hands, weeping.

The lawyers made the usual statutory motions for a new trial, time for motion and allowance for costs-5 per cent of the amount sued for was allowed to the defense -and the court was adjourned. Colonel Shepard waylaid Judge Parker and thanked him, weeping, and Judge Parker looked as if he wished be was somewhere else. Then the Colonel wrung the hands of his attorneys, wiped his eyes and departed weep-

Ingersoll's Great Closing Speech.

When the case of Frank S. Gray against Colonel Shepard for \$18,000 for breach of contract to keep him five years as business manager of the Mail and Extress was resumed in the morning, Judge Parker's charged by Shepard, claimed that he was order that no more spectators than could be dishonest. Would he be true to himself if scated should be admitted caused nearly a riot in the labby of the court house, so great was the desire of hundreds to hear Colonel Ingersoll. Proceedings were opened by Mr. Parsons, who began summing up for the defense at 10:40 o'clock and spoke just one hour. He said he had no wit, no humor to tickle the jury's fancy, and he intimated that Colonel Ingersoll had been imported into the case because of his reputation for ability to say hard things of his fellowman. He also put a rod in pickle for himself by accusing Colonel Ingersoll of profauity. Some men do not swear," said Mr. Par-

"I do not, and you, gentlemen of the jury, do not. Perhaps my friend here (pointing to Colonel Ingersoll) does. How Paran Bob Rubbed It In

When Colonel Ingersoll arose his face wore a very grave expression. "It seems hardly possible," he said, "for me to appear in any case without some gentlemen of the other side saying something to make himself a little unpleasant or create in the did drink the whisky, and undoubtedly he minds of the jury just a little prejudice. It' was under the influence of liquor, and I think none the less of him for it, only for was hardly fair to say that I was employed because I have the reputation of saying hard things about everybody. I never had that reputation. I will admit that I have had the habit of saying what I think."

Mr. Ingersoll here clasped his hands and gazed at the foreman of the jury with an ex-pression of injured innocence that was pos-

"I have never been accused of being a protessional Pecksuiff," he continued. "What I have honestly believed I have plainly said. That is all. And I never before heard that I had any reputation for speaking barshly of my fellow men. Neither was it quite fair to say that I was employed in this case hecouse I am not a Prochestical. trively touching. in this case because I am not a Presbyterian (the Colonels was grinning.) I do not understand that the Presbyterian creed is on trunk here. A Presbyterian by Profession.

"I have no word to say against the de-fendant in this case because he is or is not a Presbyterian. I do not know what he is. All I know—and it is as far as anybody can safely go after having heard him testify—is that he professes to be a Presbyterian. Laughter and banging of the gavel by the Judge.] I have not the slightest prejudice against him on that account, and I would detest myself it I could use the present op-

portunity to say one word against him on account of his religious belief and because he happens to differ from me. I would detest myself. "No lawyer has any right to say anything against the opposite party, or against any witness that he does not firmly believe to be true, and any lawyer that will attack the witness or attack the party simply for the sake of gaining the victory is simply a dog that men hire and set upon other men.
I am not that kind of a dog."
Some of the charges of dishonesty Colonel

Ingersoll rau over and dismissed as fan-

The Charge of Incompetency. "The next charge," he went on, "is the man was incompetent. H-m. Let's see." Celonel Ingersoll began reading from Celonel Shepard's letter to the Journalist:

DEAN JOURNALIST: You ask me to say a word about Frank S. Gray's connection with the Mull and Lapress. "Who asked him? He went west and stayed in Chicago until he outgrew that

"So Mr. Gray is incompetent, is he? I tell you, any tellow that ever outgrew Chi-cago is a competent man. You go out there

Colonel Ingersoll read that part of the letter in which Mr. Shepard said that through the efforts of Mr. Gray the Mail and Express had been compelled to double the space required for its business. "He saw, when I asked him about it, that it might burt him to admit that his business had doubled since Gray got there, so he hedged and said that 'we needed more room. Let me rend von some more. 'Since ne has been here ing and drinking have retreated into Thea-

ter alley."
"I should judge from this that their headquarters had hitherto been in the Mail and Express [Laughter.] But since the advent of Mr. Gray the swearers and drinkers have retreated to Theater alley." The State of the Man's Mind,

" I love him, the letter says. Now I simply say that that letter written at that time, when there was no suit in the horizon, shows exactly the state of the man's mind then, and there is no form of words that he can use on the witness stand under oath that will convince you that when he wrote that letter he regarded Gray as dishonest, mpetent or incompatible and you know as well as I do.

Did he ever take a drink before that? I think a little insinuation was thrown out by my learned friend that maybe I swore. There is an old story very applicable. Someone spoke to another about swearing, and the reply was, 'You pray and I swear, but neither of us means anything by it.'

[Laughter.]

"Now, of course, no one is to justify any kind of language that is unpleasant with his associates, but there are now and then occasions in which swearing may be regarded as a virtue. It may be regarded as a the blossom of honest indignation. I do not think any great war was ever carried to a successful issue without a good deal of swearing.

Times When Explosives Are Proper. "I think there are times when volcanic and explosive words burst from the crater of the heart and do good. If they get too common nobody pays any attention to them any more than to the prayers that I men-tioned. They are not heard.

"What is the next charge? Incompatibility. And what did the incompatibility arise out of? I said long ago in this case, and I repeat it now, it grew out of the advertising business from the Police Commissioners. When a man, an employer, is caught in a dishonorable act by another, by an employe, he hates that man. Let any man tell to another or suggest to another that which is criminal, and if the other does not fall in and work with him they will become gradually 'incompatible.' The man who has got the seeds of rascality in him does not like a man to be very near him who has not got similar seeds and who knows

that he has. He begins to dislike him. That is human nature. That is the toundation of the incompatibility in this case. "The evidence in this case shows to me clearly that Colonel Shepard wanted to get rid of this man, and was laying all sorts of traps for that purpose. On October 1, 1889, he wrote a letter to him marked 'Personal, private and confidential.' He says to him, You have not been a success on this pa-

Anxious for Mr. Gray's Soul.

"He became anxious about the soul of Wouldn't be go back to Chi-Mr. Gray. Wouldn't he go back to Chicago, where the temptations were less?
Why expose himself to the temptations of this great city when, by going to Chicago, he could be comparatively safe? 'Flee,' he said, 'for the safety of your soul. Do not of the city, could you confine yourself to our advertising department on a scale of com-

pensation to be agreed upon?" "What does that mean, my learned friend? It does not mean that I do not want you; it does not mean that you are incompetent and incompatible, that you swear and get drunk. It means I want you to remain in my establishment, but at a less price. That is what it means, and that is what it says. I can put up with swearing on a small salary.
[Laughter.]

"Another charge, the charge of black-mail, and then the wonderful thing of keeping this memorandum. Now, according to my learned friend's argument, Gray knew that that was an innocent paper. Snepard knew that it was an innocent paper. What was the harm in keeping it

Only One Thing Right to Do.

"Now turn it around and suppose it was in fact a criminal paper, and suppose it was this man, finding that he was to be dishe did not keep that paper? Certainly not. Suppose I had been in the employ of a man, and he had written me a letter like that to bribe a public official, and then he had charged me with being a dishonest scoundrel—wouldn't I keep that paper as my sword and shield to dely the miserable devil? That is exactly what Gray did. When a Comanche Indian comes stretching out one hand in friendship, with the dag-ger in the other, and you have got a shield that will turn the point of the savage's dag-ger, you use it. That is what we did.

'Let's go to another thing. That he violated the hospitality of Shepard by saying that he saw him drunk in his own house. Who made him violate it, Mr. Parsons? 'Did you ever see him drunk in any other place?' You asked him that; did you want

him to lie? "Mr. Shepard had attended an emaneipa-tion meeting that night. I think there is a line somewhere in Burns, 'Whisky and treedom go together.' I think so. Avery good line it is. [Laughten.] And undoubtedly whisky and freedom went together. denying it.

The Colonel Waxes More Eloquent. "Oh (and it was actually touching to see Mr. Ingersoll's fervent expression as he raised his arm and gazed upward), there have been some magnificent men, great writers, great actors, painters, poets, soulp-tors, musicians, statesmen and kings of the world who have absolutely filled themselves with wine! Yes, some of the best, some that would no more try to bribe a man than they would try to cut their own hearts out, There have been men so drunk that they have lain on their backs and felt up in the air for the grass, who would never have written this line: 'You can probably have this amount added to the bill.' There are men who have died of delirium tremens who would never have taken the jewel of honor from the soul of a fellow man, and who would not have written: "They are weak and yield easily."

Throughout this delivery Colonel Shepard sat with folded arms, gazing at the ceiling with an expressionless face. At times, when the attack came sharp and when the laughter broke out, his cheeks became a trifle redder, but very few in the court room noticed it. At the jokes of Colonel Ingersoll that were not directed against

The verdict was returned at 4:45. The long wait had discours ed the plaintiff, and neither he, Colonel Ingersoll nor ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer was in the court room when the jury came in.

INSANITY AND MURDER

Strange Mystery Agitating a Northern

Illinois Community. CHICAGO, Dec. 15 .- Miss Sarah Dodge, who was implicated in the mysterious murder of Colonel Walter S. Babeock in August, 1887, is in confinement in Morris and will be examined as to her sanity. Since the murder Miss Dodge has lived alone in her tarm-house, growing more strange in her actions, until recently her eccentricity has taken a dangerous turn. Babcock, a wealthy lumberman of this city, took the train for Gardner, Ill., and got off a quarter of a mile from the village. At 4 o'clock the next morning he applied

to a physician in Gardner for treatment for a pistol wound in the groin. He was brought to this city and died the next day without making any explanation as to how without making any explanation as to how he received the wound. It was shown that Babcock was in the habit of making quiet trips to the Dodge house and staying over night. The next morning Miss Dodge would drive him to the train. Witnessesswore that on the day Babcock was shot they saw Miss Dodge returning from the village of Gardner to her farm house. Miss Dodge was supected of the shooting and was in jail for some time, but was set free, no indictment being found against her. Additional mystery was lent to Colonel Babcock's life by the appearance a year later of an old woman, Mrs. Naomi Fairchild, who claimed to be his widow and

Congressman Goodnight Very III. FRANKLIN, KY., Dec. 15.—Congressman Goodnight, who was thought to have entirely recovered, was taken violently ill again last night at his home in this city, and some apprehension is felt upon his con-

asked for a share of the estate.

BUYER and seller meet through the medium of THE DISPATCH ads. They cost

Our new Louvre gloves at \$1 s pair, laced or buttons, is ready for your inspection; for Did Gray ever swear before that?

MORE SESSION

The Monetary Conference Next Tuesday May Adjourn to June.

MESSRS, JONES ANDALLISON SPEAK England Cught to Be as Interested in Silver

NEWS FROM THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS

as This Country.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 .- The committee appointed by the International Monetary Conference to consider the various project submitted to the conference have adopted a report in which they state that they confined themselves to the study of general principles and did not discuss the details necessary to give the several proposals

Senator Jones, of the United States dele gation, made a strong speech to-day in favor of bimetallism. He said that the enemies of silver and of every measure of currency reform are the very men who directed attention to the appreciation of gold. In nature, money is a function rather than a material. That function, created by law, is vastly more important than the material upon which the money function is conferred. The fact that during the period when science was the busiest, railways and other works were constructed and wages and prices advanced, disproved the con tention that a fall in prices is due to scien-tific development reducing the cost of pro-

It Would Reduce Fluctuations.

American bimetallists do not claim that making the two metals legal tender would secure stability in prices, but they assert that free coinage over a wide area would result in fluctuations in the values of gold and silver being inconsiderable. They fully admit that the demands of the myriad-peopled East might in case of a harvest peopled East might, in case of a harvest turn back. Or, if you wish particularly to stay here and be ruined by the temptations ver bills as to bring silver to a slight prever bills as to bring silver to a slight pre-mium over gold, but the fact that competition for whichever metal becomes even fractionally cheaper would sustain the values of the metals inter se, had not been

questioned at the conference.

The monometallists of Lombard street, when contronted with this argument, spoke of mountains of silver they were told were about to be discovered, which would swamp the market for silver with bills sufficient not only to overwhelm the monetary de-mand for Europe, but also to inflate the silver currencies of 600,000,000 Orientals. Evidence taken before the British Royal Commissions in regard to India, showed that the rupee to-day purchases as much in India as it ever did. The Indian farmer gets more rupees for the 30 shillings gold which his wheat realizes in London to-day than he did for 40 shillings ten years ago. How could our people in America market their crops in the face of such competition?

A Greater Source of Silver Than America. India's indebtedness to Great Britain mpelled her to sell annually in London at least 80,000,000 ounces of silver-more than was produced by all the mines in America. Can it be said, then, that England has no interest in the silver question? He would not complain of the attitude of France, which is already amply provided with silver currency. The fall of prices in England is driving farms out of cultivation and putting the landed interest into the

hands of mortgage companies. Whatever might be the result of the con ference if some measure of relief is not willingly adopted in the near future they might rest assured that ultimately, in spite of the craft and cunning and wiles of the wicked, the great producing masses of the civilized world will crystallize into law their imperial will.

M. Altard, of the Belgian delegation then spoke in support of his own plan which proposes an international agrees fer the purchase on common account of stocks of silver, against which treasury notes shall be issued by the contracting States, none of which will be obliged to coin the silver thus purchased or to modify its existing currency legislation; the treas-ury notes to have international circulation. M. Allard complained of the obstructive tactics of the British delegates.

Senator Allison Speaks With Warmth. Senor Osma, of the Spanish delegation, and M. Raffalovitch, of the Russian dele-gation, urged the American delegates not to press a vote on the main question at the

present stage. Short speeches were made by Prof. Andrews and Senator Allison, of the United States delegation. Senator Allison spoke with some warmth. He said that he and his colleagues do not ask for a vote on the main question. They fully appreciate the cordinity with which the question has been approached by all sections of the conference. The proposals already presented to the conference are of such a character that they would, if adopted, impose a heavy burden upon America. The Ameri can delegates could not make con-cessions without compensating amendments.

He believes the truest ratio between gold and silver is 15 to 1, and ,he wished to repeat that if there is any intention to resume the conference later, the United States will the conference later, the Confed States will be willing to go as far as possible, with due regard to its own just interests, to satisfy the expectations of Europe. He promised that the United States would socept any scheme that met with general approval.

The next, and probably the last session for the present, will be held Tuesday. A proposal will then be made that the conference adjourn to June 6, without dissolving.

RIBOT WINS A VICTORY.

His French Ministry Supported by a Majority of th · Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 15 .- At a Cabinet meeting to-day M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, announced that he would oppose in the Chamber of Deputies the proposal of M. Pourquert de Boisserin to invest the Panama Investigation Commission with judicial powers. In the Chamber to-day the Government demanded the immediate discussion of the proposals. M. Brisson, President of the Pansura Committee, strongly urged that the committee be invested with judicial powers, and attacked M. Ribot, the new Premier, and M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Justice, in severe language for oppos-ing the proposition. M. Bourgeois answered

in a firm and temperate tone. The debate was the most exciting of the session, and the desire of some of the Boulangists to break up the Government was so manifest that it disgusted many of the Republicans who might otherwise have voted for M. Boisserin's proposals. Upon one di-vision the Government was supported by a vote of 424 to 122. On the conclusion of the debate the Chamber, by a vote of 271 to 265, refused to discuss the Boisserin clauses. This action was tantamount to a vote of confidence in the Government.

DAVITT TO LOSE HIS SEAT.

South Meath Case, on Intimida Furnishes the Precedent.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.-The petition against the election of Michael Davitt as membe of Parliament for North Meath, on the ground of clerical intimidation in his be hall, came up for hearing to-day at Trim.

The counsel for Mr. Davitt intimated that, in view of the recent division of the court in the South Meath election case, condemning the pastoral which Bishop Nulty Issued against the Parnellites, Mr. Davitt does not desire to contest the petition. The judges stated that they could only act on evidence presented in the case. The hearing, there-

Glove and Handkerchief Cases. Satin noveities, sachets, etc., Christmas cards, booklets and noveities at hair price to close out. Open every evening.

Jos. Eighbarn & Co., & Fifth avenue.

A NEW SCHOOL PLAN

To Take the Place of the Old Soldiers'

Orphans' Institutions. WHAT THE COMMISSION DESIRES.

Industrial Training Is to Be Made the Principal Feature.

COMMITTEE SOON TO DRAFT A BILL.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 15 .- The special Committee on Manual Training, Secretary of Internal Affairs Stewart, chairman, reported to the Soldiers' Orphans' School Commission this afternoon, and, after a general discussion of the plan to establish State industrial schools, the report was unanimously adopted. The committee says it is fully convinced

of the desirability and necessity of manual training. Because of their unfortunate condition in life, the children in the soldiers' orphans' schools are of a class that should be thus trained, so that they may be prepared to earn a livelihood upon leaving

When the commission took charge, there were 1,592 children on the rolls. Now there are but three schools, with 512 children, who are maintained at a per capita cost of \$140 per year. Many applicants for admission to the schools are still being received, which is evidence that there are still deserving children needing the State's assistance. The committee, therefore, recommends that orphans' industrial schools be established. On this point the commit-

His prototype in this respect in the South was Senator Randall Lee Gibson, of Louisiana. This distinguished Southerner was born September 10, 1832, at Spring Hill, near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky. He was carefully educated, and was graduated with high honors as long and as the administration of President Pierce. The Senator studied law in the Tulane University of Louisiana.

In 1855 he declined the Secretaryship of Legation to Spain. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army, though the son of a rich sugar planter. At the close of the straggle he had risen to the rank of General. The story of his achievements in warfare reads like a romance. In the defeat of Hood at Nashville he successfully covered the retreat, and in Canby's cam-We do notask or recommend the reopening or continuance of the soldiers' orphans' schools, but suggest that the schools now in charge of the commission could be continued for the present; that there shall be erected by the State another school, to be named the Manual Training School, and that the three schools now in existence shall be preparatory schools. In these schools, under this arrangement, 1,000 children could be cared for, and we would recommend that this number be established as the maximum; that the present soldiers' orphans' schools shall be merged into the orphans' industrial school system, the children therein to be continued as pupils, and that in the membership of these schools the soldiers' orphans shall have preference, and when such preferences have been given the vacancies remaining shall be apportioned to the various sections of the State for the admission of We do not ask or recommend the reopening remaining shall be apportioned to the various sections of the State for the admission of the indigent and destitute children other than soldiers' orphans.

feat of Hood at Nashville he successfully covered the retreat, and in Canby's campaign against Mobile Gibson was detached with 3,500 men to Spanish Fort, where he held the National forces at bay for two weeks, and then withdrew his entire command under the cover of darkness, treading a pathway only 18 inches wide through a marsh. He lost his fortune during the war, but has made it up by practicing law at New Orleans. The committee states 750 children could be maintained in the present schools at the per capita of \$140 a year; 250 could be cared for in the training branches for an increased per capita of about \$200 per year. When the manual training buildings are advanced so as to admit of a greater population than 250, a rearrangement of the schools could made and the expense reduced. It is made and the expense reduced. It is further suggested that those now in the school who would soon be discharged therefrom might be permitted to remain from one to three years to reap the benefit of the industrial training. A committee, with General J. P. S. Gobin as Chairman, was appointed to prepare a proper bill for the

A WOMAN FOR ALDERMAN.

tion of Female Suffrage.

Paris. She was a famous creole beauty of New Orleans, and came of one of the best families in the country.

Mr. Gibson was elected to the Forty-third Congress, but was denied admission. He was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington in the Forty-fourth and three succeeding Congresses. His term as United States Senator began March 4, 1883, and expired on March 3, 1889. Few men were as well equipped as Senator Gibson in languages, legal learning and capacity for affairs. He had traveled much in Europe as well as on this continent. The Senator was father of the plan to improve the Mississippi river. The Woolly West Still Striding in the Direc-

WE PUT ON SALE AT THE LOSS TO

A CHINESE IMPORTER

These are identical with those you have pur-

chased all season at \$2.50. This sale price \$1.25.

White Fur Rugs,

We got a bargain to offer you and know you

Also, all our entire line of Black Rugs and all

fancy combinations. Also, Smyrna, Dagonet,

ALLEGHENY.

will appreciate it, and take advantage of this

Chinese importer's loss.

Turkish and Indian Rugs.

Rugs,

\$1.55

Gray

1,963

Delamater in Court Again. MEADVILLE, Dec. 15,-[Special.]-Counsel for George W. Delamater were in court again to-day. The tatest move is an attempt to persuade the court to quash the arraignment by the grand jury, which con-tains four indictments against the Dela-maters. The motion is based on alleged irregularities in drawing the jury and on

A PINKERTON MOBBED. The Watchman Narrowly Escapes Deing

Lynched on Chicago streets. CHICAGO, Dec. 15 .- Elmer Sidenstick, & Pinkerton watchman, narrowly escaped being lynched by two mobs last night. The vatchman was intoxicated, and attempted to arrest a man who had been ejected from restaurant near Madison and Clark

Five hundred people gathered, and cries of "Lynch him," "Kill the dog," were heard. Officer Howlets ran to the man's assistance and kept the crowd at bay with his revolver. Sidenstick finally started toward the river, and eluded pursuit by hiding in South Water street. The watch-man started for headquarters, but on his way attempted to arrest two girls on Fifth avenue. He was dragging them away, when a citizen knocked him into the gutter. Another crowd gathered, and in a few minutes the drunken man had his uniform coat and hat torn off. Only the cool-headed ones re-strained the others from killing the man, who was badly used up.

EDITOR FALKMAN FOUND GUILTY.

One Lad He Shot Was Not One of the Hallowe'en S-renading Party.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 15 .- [Special 1-W. S. Falkman, editor of the Ellwood Eagle, was this evening found guilty of felonious attempt to kill, aggravated assault and bat-tery, etc. This is the case in which Falk-man was annoyed by a gang of boys who raided his home on Hallowee'n.

Falkman fired into the young mob. How-ard Cunningham had an eye shot out, and another lad was slightly wounded. It aypeared in evidence that young Cunningham had no hand in the row. The maximum penalty for the crime is seven years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

KHECH

Has been unanimously elected SANTA CLAUS for Pittsburg and vicinity. All heads of households are hereby invited to act as his first deputy and authorized to make unlimited purchases from our stock. Why not give the home a little more cheerful appearance

....A GRAND LINE....

by supplying it with new furniture, which will make

OF HOLIDAY GOODS in small and large pieces of Furniture, Clocks, Bronzes, Ornaments, pretty and useful things at little prices for

CASH OR CREDIT.

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BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

the season a merrier one?

MAKE REAL

SENSIBLE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

TO PARENTS:

We have selected over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats which, owing to the better quality and higher values, have not sold rapidly. These are now reduced to the prices of the cheaper grades, which we know will move them

It is well worth your while to inspect our immense variety, which is the largest by far of any in this city. While our stock is heavy, you'll find the prices light. If you fail to take advantage of our light prices your loss will be quite heavy.



Boys' Suits.

SIZES 14 TO 19 YEARS.

\$5.00 Will purchase a suit of plain or fancy Cheviot, Worsted, Cassimere, light and dark colors. Single or double-breasted. Reduced from \$8.50.

\$6.50 For a single or double-breasted and straight cut Sack Suit, of Silk Mixed Worsted, plain and tancy Cheviot, Cassimere, Twill or Scotch Mixture. Reduced from \$10.50.

\$8.00 Will buy a Suit of English Clay Worsted, Undressed Worsted, Imported Cassimere and Silk, or Fancy Worsteds. Reduced

Boys' Overcoats.

\$3.50 At this price we are offering a splendid overcoat; well-made and finished in the very latest styles. This is an unexceptional value. Reduced from \$5.

\$5.00 For an overcoat of Blue, Black, Brown, Oxford, Gray, Melton or Kersey. Trimmed and finished in the very best manner.

.00 Buys an Overcoat or Ulster of Melton, Kersey, Frieze, Vicunas, Cheviot or Fur Beaver, Cassimere, and Farmer's Satin Lined. Nothing like them at this price. Reduced from \$10.50.

In order to make our liberality proverbial, we will present with each purchase in the Boys' Department an article out of the following list:

LIST OF PRESENTS:

300 Xylophones, 150 Hobby Horses,

150 Boxes of Tenpins, 150 Tool Chests,

120 Express Wagons,

100 Nice Christmas Story Books, 200 Drums,

125 Wheelbarrows,

250 Guns, 500 Boxes Fancy Candies,

150 Eoxes Blocks,

150 Trumpets, 100 Humming Tops.

250 School Bags, 350 Typewriters,

150 Writing Desks, 200 Foot Balls,

150 8-Key Cornets, 300 Magic Lanterns,

250 Boxes Lottos,

200 Drawing Slates,

150 Telescopes, 250 Boxes Dominoes,

350 Money Purses,

150 Combination Savings Banks 150 Handsome Ties,

150 Paint Boxes,

200 Scrapbooks.

200 Drawing Books,

250 Autograph Albums,

T. M. LATIMER, SOLOMON &

SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STS.