Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

He Closes One of the Most Remarkable Arguments in Church Trials.

DR. LAMPE SPEAKS TO-DAY

And the Court May Vote on the Charges Some Time Thursday,

The Accused Preacher Refutes the Accusation That His Teaching on the Pentateuch Is Heretical-An Irreconcilable Difference of Opinion Admitted -He Says His Accusers Must First Prove That Moses Was the On'y Well-Known Prophet Who Could Have Written the Pentateuch-The Results of Higher Criticism-The Professor Says He Must Be Judged by the Confession, Not by Private Opin-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.] NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- Prof. Charles A. Briggs closed his defense to-day before the New York Presbytery, which is trying him for heresy in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and to-morrow Rev. J. J. Lampe, of the committee, will speak. Colonel J. J. McCook promised that Dr. Lampe would finish Wednesday. This would enable the court to vote on the charges on Thursday.

Prof. Briggs fears that Dr. Lampe will introduce new matter instead of confining himself to rebuttal, and in this event he will demand as his right to be heard in reply. This would earry the trial into the Christmas holidays, which the whole court of 140 ministers and laymen are anxious to

Prof. Briggs raised the point to-day that the prosecution had no right under the Book of Discipline to speak in rebuttal, and he desired that the privilege should be extended to them by a vote of the Presbytery. Moderator Bliss decided that usage gave the prosecution the right to speak, but he insisted that its members must confine themselves strictly to rebuttal. Prof. Briggs appealed from this decision, but the Moderator was sustained.

A Charge to Be Ruled Out of Court.

Prof. Briggs began his argument to-day upon charge 4, which declares his teaching that Moses did not write the Pentateuch to be contrary to Scripture and the confession. Prof. Briggs said it was necessary for the prosecution to prove their assertion that the doctrine they cite is an essential doctrine of the Westminster standards, They had not attempted to do this, and the charge should therefore be ruled out of court as destitute of proof. He said:

If any or all of the evidences are essential octrines of our standards will the new evidences which are proposed by overture from the General Assembly as additions to these evidences, and indeed as the first and second evidences and indeed as the first and second in the order, namely, "The truthfulness of the history and the latitude witness or our prophecy and miracle," be essential doctrines of our standards: If this revision should be adopted by two-thirds of the Presbyteries, such a vote would determine that these evidences are regarded by the Church as of sufficient importance to assert them at the beginning of the catalogue. If, then, any of the eight evidences are reparded as essential, these two new evidences could claim to be essential on the ground that the Presbyterian Church, by a decisive vote, and added them to the eight. If this should be so, those of us who cannot agree to these two new evidences would be compelled to retire from the Presbyterian Church, because we cannot subscribe to them.

Meant for a Purge for the Church.

will also become essential articles it adopted. In that case I suggest that the simplest way in which the higher critics can be purged from the Church is by the adoption of this revision and by the decision of the supreme court of the Church of this simple question, whether "consent of all articles of our con-

God. Of this he said:

Granting that there is "consent of all the parts" of Holy Scripture, it is our duty to determine what that consent is. This we shall use every effort to determine. But it is evident to the court at the outset that there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the parties who propose to resort to the same tribunal and to seek the same guidance. They try to prove to you that the Holy Scripture tells us that Moses wrote the Pentateuch. I, on the other hand, will present to you indubtible evidence that "the consent of all the parts" of the Holy Scripture and the interpretation of Scripture which is given by Scripture tiself, force the conclusion that Moses did not write the Pentateuch.

Reduced to Scriptural Argument.

Reduced to Scriptural Argument. The argument is therefore reduced to the scriptural argument. But we are confronted at the outset by the principle, aiready estab-lished, that the Church has not officially determined the interpretation of these passages of Holy Scripture, and that you tannot by a majority vote in the Presbytery feelde which is the correct interpretation. decide which is the correct interpretation. The constitution of the Church forces you to decide by the interpretation of scripture given in the confession, and to limit your decisions within the strict lines of its decisions. To depart from them and judge me by the interpretation of these passages of scripture by a majority vote of the Presbylery will violate the constitution of the Church and all the precedents of ecclesiastical process.

Speaking of what he called a preliminary dogmatic objection, Prof. Briggs said it was not true that an intallible rule of faith and practice can only come from well known prophets and apostles. He spoke of such a proposition as a bridge which would not bear the strain proposed to put upon it. He

Not a Bridge for a Presbyterian. It yields to the slightest touch of the breath of criticism and lets its users fall into a gulf of absurdities. And even if it were a sound logical bridge, it is not a West-minster bridge or a Biblical bridge, and therefore no Presbyterian minister is bound to cross it. It is first necessary to show that

and others that they were written by well-known apostles and prophets.

The Church Against Biblical Scholars.

It is possible that a majority of this cour may agree with this modern dogma about the Bible which I am opposing. But would you make it an essential and necessary arti-ele of with in our church? Are you precle of aith in our church? Are you prepared to array our church against the Biblical scholars of the world? Are you resolved at all hazards to stem the ourushing tide of Biblical criticism? If this is your determination, then your legal course is plain. Prepare a memorial to the General Assembly, requiring them to send down overtures to the Presbyteries for an amendment of the confession so as to state this dogma as an essential and necessary article. Let us, as honorable men, meet the issue and decide it as we decide other questions of revision. But do not try to decide such a momentous question by indirection. Do not read into the confession a dogma which the Westminster divines never dreamed of. As honorable Christian gentlemen, try me by the confession, You cannot honorably try me by a new dogma, forzed in a modern school of theolory and used as a substitute for the Westminster doctrine. If you should do such a thing, think you that the counterfeit will not be exposed to the Christian world? You would dash our church to piece against the rearing wave of an outraged scholarship and an affronted Christianity.

The Results of Higher Criticism. Of the results of higher criticism, Professor Briggs said, in concluding his argument on the question of the authenticity of

ment on the question of the authenticity of the Scriptures:

The work of the higher criticism of the Penateuch has reached such substantial results as to appeal to every honest mind to accept them. It is not negative in its results, it is positive. It is not destructive, it is constructive. It gives vastly more precious doctrine and vasely better history than it takes away. It no longer occupies a defensive attitude. It is aggressive, and is sure of ere long convincing evangelical America, as it has already convinced the rest of the world. You cannot vote me gulity of teaching error when I say that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, unless you are convinced that it is an error.

Furthermore, if m your opinion it be an error, is it an essential error? Does it contravene any essential and necessary article of the Westminster Confession. Is it an error that impairs the Westminster system of doctrine? If it does not, you cannot condemn me even if you think the error a serious one from your point of view. You must judge me by the Westminster Confession, not by your private opinion, not by the opinion of any other person in whose judgment you may have more confidence than you have in me.

Answer to a Direct Heresy Charge.

Answer to a Direct Heresy Charge. Prof. Briggs' argument upon charge V, which pronounces his doctrine that Isaiah did not write the book bearing his name to be heretical, was submitted in pamphlet form, Prof. Briggs took up his famous doctrine of progressive sauctification, which is cited in charge VI, as follows:

charge VI, as follows:

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America charges Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., with teaching that sanctification is not complete at death, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of Holy Scripture and the standards of the said church, that the souls of believers at death enter the middle state, in which state they are made perfect in holiness by progressive sanctification.

The statements of the confession, Prof. Briggs said, were frequently indefinite and obscure, but they did not conflict with the doctrine of progressive sauctification. He

When, in accord with many modern Protestant theologians, I advanced into this unexplored territory of the middle state, and go beyond the Westminster Confession and go beyond the Westminster Confession in my statements and definitions, follow lines drawn by the ancient church and gather together all the teachings of Holy Scripture, and so more carefully distinguish between the middle state and the ultimate state. I do not violate the statements of the confession; I go into the regions of liberty and extra confessional dogma, and in those regions pursue the scientific, historical and Biblical methods of investigation and statement.

Pat Questions for the Presbyters.

Pat Questions for the Presbytery. Is the Presbytery ready to take the position that the dogma of immediate satisfaction at death is an essential doctrine of the Presbyterian Church, so that flo man can become a Presbyterian minister who does not hold it? If so, you stretch this strained line of cardinal essential doctrines to an extent that will be destructive of the peace and prosperity of the Church. I doubt whether the superior courts will sustain you in such a position, and if they should do this wrong to the Church of God, the Christian world will regard them as breaking the bonds of Catholicity.

There is not a passage in the Bable that become a Presbyterian minister who does

the beginning of the catalogue. If, then, any of the eight evidences are regarded as essential, these two new evidences could claim to be essential on the ground that the Fresbyterian Church, by a decisive vote, lind added them to the eight. If this should be so, those of us who cannot agree to these two new evidences would be compelled to retire from the Presbyterian Church, because we cannot subscribe to them.

Meant for a Purge for the Church. This is probably the underlying motive in those who have advocated this revision. They desire to use them as a purge to the Presbyterian Church. If, therefore, you recognize that the clause "consent of all the parts" is an essential article of the confession, we shall be obliged to conclude that the proposed additions to the first chapter will also become essential articles if adopted. In that case I suggest that the

Opinions Rejected by the Orthodox. But these opinions have always been re jected by the orthodox. The doctrine of purgatorial fires and sacrifices for the dead adoption of this revision and by the accision of the supreme court of the Church of this simple question, whether "consent of all the parts" is an essential article of our confession.

Prof. Briggs said he could agree that the proposition "consent of all the parts" is a fact attested by scientific study, but he could not agree that it was an internal evidence of the Scripture being the word of God. Of this he said:

Granting that there is "consent of all the parts" of Holy Scripture, it is our duty to determine what that consent is. This we shall use every effort to determine. But it is evident to the court at the outset that there is an irreconcilable difference of cpinion between the parties who propose to resort to the same guidance. They try to prove to you that the Holy Scripture tells us that Moses wrote the Pentateuch. Lon the other hard, will present to you indubtible evidence that "the consent of all the parts" of the Holy Scripture and the interpretation of Scripture which is given by Scripture it is fill, force the conclusion that Moses did not write the Pentateuch. I reject, in common with the reformers and

A Matter of Great Importance. I believe this doctrine of progressive sanc-tification after death is of great practical importance. It fills up the middle state for ness, in all perfections. We realize that our

departed friends are not asleep but awake

ness, in all perfections. We realize that our departed friends are not asleep but awake in the most active of lives. Death loses its terrors and becomes only a gateway into a better country, into a brighter and purer life. It i cites to holy endeavor. The doctrine of immediate sanctification at death cuts the nerves of Christian endeavor and dries the sap of holy activity.

What is the use, says the sluggish soul, in my, striving so hard for holiness when I shall receive it all in all in an instant whatever my life has been. All I need is pardon to get into the kingdom at the eleventh hour. If I can only crawi through at the moment the gate of death creaks on its hinges I shall be as holy and as blessed as the greatest martyr and the most self-sacrificing of missionaries.

I have gone over all the charges made, against the doctrines set forth in myin augural address. I have shown that the doctrines taught by me are not contrary to the Westminster Confession, but that they are in accord therewith; that they are not irrectonciable with the Scriptures, but area product of a comprehensive study of the Scriptures. They set forth the doctrines of the Bible which have been made of no effect by the traditions of men. It is now for the Presbytery of New York to make its decision. I pray God you may make no mistake, but that you may stand firmly by the World of God and the constitution of our Church, and so deliver a righteous verdict.

therefore no Presbyterian minister is bound to cross it. It is first necessary to show that no one but a well-known prophet can write a divine rule of faith and practice. It is next necessary to show that Moses is the only well-known prophet who could have written the Pantateuch. No such doctrine as this is given in Holy Scripture. No Christian church has ever taught it. It is a doctrine of recent times. Modern dogmaticians invented it to use it in the establishment of their theory of the canon of Holy Scripture. They had abandoned the doctrine of the canon taught by the reformers and in the Westminster Confession, and they devised this erroneous doctrine in its place.

Will you follow Calvin or Dr. Shedd, the reformer, or Hodges, Westminster theology or Princeton theology? Look at the rulif into which these dogmaticians are leading the Presbyterian Church, are you cross their bridge. Modern Biblical criticism has shattered the truditional theories of the authorship of the Biblical booms. Is it a safe position to risk the canonicity and divine authority of every one of these books appen your ability to convince yourselves and the properties.

We converted Strance tales are common, but when A. & Stark, Penn Yan, N. Y., states that it year, on account of nervous prostration, he was strance. P. W. Osborrie, Peoria, II., says "for two years I had a troublesome disease: caused by or erwork. Every day I had pain in the back of the head, duliness, neaviness, confusion, and my back was weak. Six bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine head for the good Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver bridge. Modern Biblical booms, Is it a seafe position to risk the canonicity and divine authority of every one of these books appendent of the properties.

QUAY KEEPING COOL

Despite Another Accession to the Ranks of His Opponents.

HIS HINTS AT A COMBINATION Of the Other Senatorial Candidates Are Immediately Denied.

PLANNING TO THWART THE CAUCUS

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,] WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Although the Senate was in session only a few minutes to-day, and closed with a solemn adjournment on account of the death of Senator Gibson, the time was long enough to give opportunity for a good deal of gossip in conhection with the advent of District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, as a candidate for the United States Senate in oppo sition to Senator Quay, and, for that matter, in opposition also to Candidates Dalzell, Huff, Robinson, and any other gentleman who chooses to announce himself previous to the evening of the Senatorial cau-

cus at Harrisburg. Senator Quay was rallied a good deal by his friends in the Senate at the new opposition that has sprung up to annoy him, and it was suggested that there was a compine on tap to encompass his defeat. The Senstor took all the badinage that was going in the best of humor, and insisted that nobody owned the State of Pennsylvania, and that any citizen of proper age, black or white, had the right to announce himself, or get some good friend to announce him, for the office of Senator.

Quay's Suggestion of a Combination. To the correspondent of THE DISPATCH the Senator said that he had no intimation of the purpose of Mr. Graham, and was only informed of his action by the news in the morning papers. As far as could be judged from the reports in the newspapers it looked as though Frank Riter was the mainspring of the movement. He had been told that Riter was opposed to his re-election, and if that was the fact it was natural that Mr. Riter should desire to have a candidate for whom he could conscientiously vote. He could find no fault with that though he might indulge a feeling of sur-prise that the gentleman from the Tenth Legislative district in Philadelphia could not make a selection from the array of distinguished Congressmen already in the field, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Robinson or Mr. Huff. The Senator had no doubt that any of the gentlemen, including Mr. Graham, would make a good Senator if elected.

The suggestion of a combine among the candidates, aside from Quay, for the purpose of defeating the latter, was so exciting that it led the correspondent of THE Dis-PATCH into a vigorous chase after the

The Combine Vigorously Denied. Mr. Huff, with that frankness which characterizes all his conduct, assured the correspondent that the candidacy of Mr. Graham was as much of a surprise to him as it was reported to be to Senator Quay. If there were a combine he had been left out. He was not a candidate in the sense of his having been formally announced. Some of his friends had mentioned his name, and he had assurance of support from his own county, from Armstrong, Indiana and other counties, even to Dauphin county. If members of the Legislature wanted to vote for him he could not stop them, but he was neither seeking the office, nor was he in any scheme to defeat anybody

Jack Robinson, the handsome Congress-

man from the Chester county district, was really vehement in his denial of a partnerreally venement in his denial of a partner-ship in any combine. He was in the race on his own account, and if he could not make the ripple he would not use his strength to defeat or to assist any other par-ticular person. All of the candidates were his friends He was somewhat surprised at the announcement of the candidacy of Mr. Graham.

The Field Open to All Comers. Of course one candidate of his own size was really enough from the eastern part of the State. But he had no mortgage even on his own section. The field was open to all comers. It seemed to him that such an

eleventh-hour dream as the uprising of Frank Riter, with his unrivaled enthus-Frank Riter, with his unrivaled enthusiasm and unanimity for Graham, was destined to be rudely torn to shreds by the terrible reality of the caucus, which, of course, could be for nobody but Robinson, but the action of Riter would bring Graham, who is really a good fellow, to the attention of the people of the State, and he might fairly expect future honors.

Mr. Dalzell, the remaining candidate who, the gossips assumed, might be in the alleged combine, is absent in attendance at the funeral of Senator Gibson at Lexington, Ky., and therefore could not be seen. His friends express a strong doubt, however, that he had any knowledge of the action of Riter and the candidacy of Gra-

action of Riter and the candidacy of Gra-ham, previous to the publication of the

Whatever may be the meaning or the effect of the strategy of Mr. Riter, the announcement of so vigorous and popular a candidate as District Attorney Graham has aroused new interest in the Senatorial suc-cession of Mr. Quay, and the episode of the election, which many had come to think would be but a monotonous matter of form in the casting of the vote of the caucus for the practically unopposed choice of Quay to succeed himself, will at least have an interesting variation. Some of the Peansylvanians here seriously believe that there will yet be concerted action of those who are opposed to Senator Quay, to keep the members who will support them out of the caucus, and thus secure the balance of power and effect a deadlock, but others say that while the supporters of the various candidates will give their sup-port in the caucus as long as their candi-dates are in the field, they will not bolt the caucus nor refuse towo in and abide by its

Senator Quay said to-day that at this time he has no intention of going to Harrisburg, either for the organization of the Legislature or for the Senatorial election. He is not feeling well, and may leave for the South in a few days. Should he im-prove a little he will go to his Beaver home, and as he is taking a good deal of out-of-door exercise now, in the way of long walks, it may be expected that he will gain sufficiently in strength to forego his Southern trip for the present, and if so he will leave for Beaver the latter part of this week and spend there a portion of the

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Bush & Gerts Pianos, Hallett & Cumston Pianos, Schubert Pianos, Erie Pianos. The finest and most reliable pianos now made. Superior in tone, touch, finish and durability. Elecant holiday assortment of these celebrated instruments at the music store of J. M. Hoffmann & Co., 537 Smithfield street. Open evenings until Christmas.

Photograph Albums, An endless variety, elegantly and strongly bound with leather, plush and wood backs Open every evening. J. R. WELDIN & Co., 429-431 Wood street.

Good Morning During Christmas week at all the stores of The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Com-

SMALL in size, great in results; De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation best for sick headache and sour stomach.

CHAINED FOR YEARS.

Two Insane Brothers Found Fastened Together in One Room of

A PENNSYLVANIA FARM HOUSE. One Had Been a Prisoner for 8, the Other

for About 5 Years. PARENTS THOUGHT THEY WERE RIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 .- Two insan brothers, chained together in one room in a farm house among the mountains of Somerset county, were liberated by Dr. Wetherell, of the State Commission on Lunacy, upon a recent tour of inspection through the western part of the State. Each one was fastened by a chain not six feet long, which extended back under his bed to a staple in the floor, allowing him to move only about three feet from the side of the bed. One brother had been chained there eight and the other about five years. Strange to say the one who had been there the longest was perfectly apathetic as to his liberation.

The family, who were Pennsylvania Dutch, seemed totally unaware that they were acting cruelly in keeping the boys chained. In fact, they rather took credit to themselves for having kept them off the county by not sending them to an asylum, It had been reported to Dr. Wetherell that the brothers were maniacs whose outbreaks required heroic measures to subject and that in consequence they were cruelly treated, but he found to his surprise that they were, as a rule peaceful and well treated. His intention was to push the matter against their jailers in the courts, but as the family promised to free the boys and look after them around the farm suit was not brought. One of the brothers, however, died from natural causes,

brothers, however, died from natural causes, but on Dr. Wetherell's revisiting the place subsequently he found the other, who had been chained eight years, working in the fields as quietly as any of his brothers.

As far as could be found out from the parents, who could only speak broken English, the boys had always been feebleminded and had each been chained as the result of a violent outbreak. There were originally eight children, all of whom were feeble-minded, and four, including the two chained brothers were at times liable to chained brothers, were at times liable to violent attacks of manis. The parents are at a loss to account for this affliction, as they are perfectly sane and steady, hard working people.

The finding of this case was a revelation

to the board, as they thought all corners of the State had been scoured and all chained lunatics committed to the State asyluma Dr. Wetherell brought home as a souvening of his trip the chain which for eight years bound the elder brother.

PROTESTANTISM PLANTED,

Catholics' Attempt to Prevent a Span ish Church Dedication Fail. LONDON, Dec. 19.-The Standard's Madrid correspondent says, that despithe the emphatic protests of the Papal Nuncio, the Bishop of Madrid and thousandt of aristocratic Catholics, the Protestant church was consecrated to-day with the consent of Premier Sagasta. Aichbishop Plunket, of Dublin, Pere Hyacinth and several English clergymen were present. The conse-cration ceremony had been deferred repeat-edly, as the approval of the Conservative Premier just succeeded by Sagasta could

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45-inch BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard for grade which sold formerly for \$3 and \$5, but they are 5 to 7-'yard Remnants, and go in our great Dress Goods Remnant Sale.

100 IMITATION SEAL MUFFS

\$2.50

That look real, for Holiday Gifts. Are warranted.

MILITARY CAPES

Are the go this Holiday Season. Come in and see our Capes and Muffs.

LACE SCARFS

Levee Every Day From 10 A. M

Are in demand this year. Have you gotten one yet?

T. M. LATIMER.

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CHRISTMAS-GIFTS

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For Ladies. SPLENDID FURS.

Fur Sets, Muffs, Shoulder Capes, Fur-Lined Jackets and Circulars, including elegant Evening Wraps,

Alaska Seal Jackets,

Low Prices Now For Christmas Buyers.

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Exceptional values also in 30-inch lackets and in 34, 36 and 38-inch Seal Coats.

SEAL MANTLES in new

Seal Mantles suitable for elderly Ladies. Children's Fur Sets.

Fur Tippets And Neckscarfs.

ALASKA SEAL MUFFS Largest stock of reliable

MUFFS, \$1 and up to the finest, including our celebrated

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Boys' Department SECOND FLOOR

SOLOMON & RUBEN BUILDING:

To the Little Folks of Pittsburg and Vicinity:

MY DEAR, GOOD LITTLE CHILDREN: It has done my heart good to have had so many bright little boys and girls call and shake hands with me all last week. find the children hereabouts are well behaved and mind

their parents.

their parents.

For that reason I have handed out hundreds of nice presents to all who made a purchase of those kind-hearted gentlemen—MESSRS. SOLOMON & RUBEN.

But now, more good news. I have just received by the "North Pole Express Co." a fresh invoice of the loveliest toys you ever saw, and these I will distribute from now until Christmas. Please tell your Papa and Mama to come to my headquarters and buy your new SUIT OR OVERCOAT from MESSRS. SOLOMON & RUBEN. I know their stock is wonderfully large and prices surprisingly low. It would positively be a sin to go elsewhere, pay more money and get no presents. Yours forever, get no presents. SANTA CLAUS.

P. S .- Children accompanied by their parents, even if they don't buy anything, will receive a fine box of candy.

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 Boxes 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,

200 Drawing Books,

200 Scrapbooks.

250 Autograph Albums,

350 Money Purses, 150 Combination Savings Banks 150 Handsome Ties, 150 Paint Boxes,

150 Telescopes, 250 Boxes Dominoes,



IN OUR BOYS'

We propose to make this week memorable for the greatest sale of juvenile clothing in the history of Pittsburg.

There is only one way of bringing about this result, and that is to name such prices as will compel all in need of clothing to patronize our popular establishment.

All the finer grades of Boys' Suits and Overcoats have been cut down to the price of the cheaper qualities.

In other words, a suit or overcoat which you buy from us now for \$5, sold previous to this announcement for \$8.50.

BOYS' SUITS Sizes 14 to 19 years.

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 fancy Cheviot, Cassimere, Twill or Scotch Mixture; reduced from \$10.50.

\$7 Will buy a suit of English Clay Worsted, undressed Worsted, imported Cassimere and Silk or fancy Worsteds; reduced from \$12.50.

Boys' Overcoats.

\$3.50 At this price we are offering a splendid Overcoat, well made and finished in the very latest style. This is an exceptional value; reduced from \$5.

For an Overcoat of blue, black, brown, Oxford, gray, melton or kersey, trimmed and finished in the very best manner; reduced from \$7.

\$8 Buys an Overcoat or Ulster of melton, kersey, frieze, vicuna, cheviot or fur beaver, cassimere and farmer's satin lined; nothing like them at this price; reduced from \$12.50.

Store open every evening this week until 8:30. Saturday till 11 o'clock. ::

Store open every evening this week until 8:30. Saturday till 11