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The Progress

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IN MEN'S SUITS . . .



We can fit you in any style you may desire, and at any price, up or down, until you reach the limit of what is worth buying.

You will find our spring assortment the largest and most varied you ever looked at. The tastes of the

Fashionable Young Man, The Business Man, The Professional Man,

Can all be met in such a grand exhibition as we make a dozen times over.

ON MONDAY

We shall offer 25 styles of Cheviots, Cassimeres and Clay Worsted at the special price of

\$15

Single and double-breasted Sacks and Cutaway Frocks, of the latest designs and faultless fit. For the price you'll find them of remarkable value.

In Our Boys' Department

We show more new, nobby and stylish garments than any other house in the city.

LOTS OF GIFTS

FOR THE BOYS,

And no cheap or "cheesy" things, either, but just such articles as every boy delights to have—but not every boy can afford to buy. Never mind what they are. Come, see and be surprised. With every suit we give them gratis.



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We make a special offering in the popular "Fedora," on Monday and Tuesday. Regular \$1.50 grade,



AT 98c

A COMPANION BARGAIN IN DERBYS.

15 dozen fine Fur Stiff Hats, of a regular \$2.50 grade, will be sold for two days

At \$1.49.

The Progress Clothing House



Wheels Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

PATHFINDERS reduced from \$65 to \$40.

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CUSHION OR PNEUMATIC TIRES.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIANA.

HAY & WILLITS,

70 North Pennsylvania Street,

Open evenings. Call and inspect our stock.

MAY FLOWERS ARE HERE. SO IS OUR GREAT LINE OF CARRIAGES.



They both came to town together. Do you want anything on wheels? Then you must see our great stock. We carry the largest line in the West, and you don't have to run all over town to find what you want, for we always have it. Come and see.

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STEAM AND ELECTRIC POWER FREIGHT ELEVATORS

Now in use by many of the leading manufacturers.

O. R. OLSEN, Manufacturer. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

It Helps to Keep in Mind the Origin of Our Government, and Should Be Encouraged.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

I want to thank you for a little spray of patriotism, and sentiment and of devotion to traditions that you introduced into your editorial columns this morning. I refer to your comment and praise of the work of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia. There is a cord in my nature most sensitive to the lightest touch upon this point.

In this great, bustling country of ours we are too apt to lose sight of the principles of our origin and existence, and the deeds of our patriots, except in times of peril and discord. Thus allowing these sentiments to lie dormant in times of peace, we fail to indicate them into the additions to our numbers from foreign shores. This deplorable state of things will, and already is, working its evil. There are a few who occasionally stand out and arouse us, but there should be more of them, and they should stand out often. The Memorial Association has a great work and a noble work. It should be the enthusiastic support of every American, the support of the government, the prayers of the people. It should be an institution of the Nation, as is the public school or the army. We have our idols, patriots of the deeds of our fathers. We, as a people, take these things too much as a matter of course; we are too cold and indifferent in any display of sentiment, except under extreme provocation. Why should any man be ashamed of a moistened eye or a flushing of the cheek at the sight of our grand old flag or the sound of a national air? The men who have fought and bled in the formulation and preservation of our traditions are not the indifferent ones, and to them I do not refer; but to those who have come to us since, they are the ones to be stirred up, and to this end I recognize the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia as a mighty agent if properly administered.

I hope to see the day soon when, above every public school in the land, "Old Glory" shall float, revered, and loved, and understood by the little ones below, while they, among their other tasks, learn of Valley Forge, of Bunker Hill, of Patrick Henry, and of the character of Washington. Teach them, teach all what liberty means and what it cost, and when they grow up they will maintain it understandingly.

W. G. LEE, INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.

TWO ANECDOTES OF TENNYSON.

The Feet Preferred Saxon Words and Believed in Inspiration.

A friend of mine—a clergyman of distinction—tells me two anecdotes, which I only give on his authority. He says that he was once dining at a club with Lord Tennyson, who was a stranger to him, and one other gentleman. After dinner, as the poet sat smoking—more suno—by the fireside, the conversation turned on his poems. He was asked, as corrected them much. He answered: "Yes, and I find that in the case of almost every section I have substituted a Saxon for a Latin word." In the evening my friend asked the poet whether he could at all account for the gift of euphonia felicitas, which enabled him and other poets, in so many instances, to use language which seemed not only to be a fit, but the only fit way to give expression to some great thought. Tennyson paused, took his pipe out of mouth, and then said, in his deep voice, with peculiar solemnity: "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God." I spent with Lord Tennyson a long evening, till

nearly midnight, the day before he took his oats and his seat as a peer. He was occupied a good deal in writing and bringing to perfection a poem of four lines, which he told me had given him as much trouble as many a substantive poem of some length. It was interesting to hear of his tentative efforts and his rejection of them, till his mind was perfectly satisfied. Next day I met him in the House of Lords and saw him write his name on the roll of peers. The attendance in the House was exceedingly scanty on that historic occasion. I do not think that a dozen persons were present. The poet was not in the smallest degree elated. His true eminence towered supremely above the adventitious honor, yet he could not but feel the gratification which was a thrill in my childish life long before I had any conception of its meaning. I fancy that the patent inside, now so universally used by the country papers, originated in the custom which the printers within easy reach of a large city had of supplying themselves with an edition of the President's message, to be folded into their sheets, when they did not print their outside on the back of it. There was always a hot rivalry between the local papers in getting out the message, whether it was bought ready printed, or whether it was set up in the office and printed in the body of the paper. We had no local rival, but all the same we made haste, when it was a question of the message, to get our sheets filled their cases with type, ready for the early copy of the message, which the editor read every evening to secure, when it was once in hand they worked day and night till it was up, and then the paper was not to press at once, without regard to the usual publication day, and the community was as nearly electrified as could be with our journalistic enterprise, which was more important in our eyes than the matters the message treated of.

SETTING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An Exciting Event in the Old-Time Country Newspaper Office.

W. D. Howells, in Scribner.

The greatest event of our year was the publication of the President's message, which was a thrill in my childish life long before I had any conception of its meaning. I fancy that the patent inside, now so universally used by the country papers, originated in the custom which the printers within easy reach of a large city had of supplying themselves with an edition of the President's message, to be folded into their sheets, when they did not print their outside on the back of it. There was always a hot rivalry between the local papers in getting out the message, whether it was bought ready printed, or whether it was set up in the office and printed in the body of the paper. We had no local rival, but all the same we made haste, when it was a question of the message, to get our sheets filled their cases with type, ready for the early copy of the message, which the editor read every evening to secure, when it was once in hand they worked day and night till it was up, and then the paper was not to press at once, without regard to the usual publication day, and the community was as nearly electrified as could be with our journalistic enterprise, which was more important in our eyes than the matters the message treated of.

A Paderewski Incident.

Baltimore Sun.

A Baltimore school girl, the daughter of a prominent lawyer, and several of her little friends put their mischievous heads together at the time of Paderewski's last visit to Baltimore and resolved to make a call on the great pianist. They journeyed to his hotel and demanded to see the artist, the young ringleader declaring that she would go up to his room and knock at the door of the child's such in in any other way. The man who has taken two notes by storm with his skill good-naturedly consented to see his youthful callers, and in return informed his new friends that he would play for them if they liked. They did like, and the host played for them himself prepared the declaration: "Ta-ra-ta Boom-de-ay" for him" inquired a friend afterward, when the heroine of the adventure was describing her visit. "Oh," was the quick response, "I don't know but one piece, and that's 'Maggie Murphy's Home.'"

A Mystery Here.

Just what a man means by paying his preacher in dirt apples instead of money is better understood in heaven than it is on earth.

THE BIBLE AND DR. BRIGGS

A Question Which the Coming Presbyterian Assembly Is Expected to Settle.

There Will Be Many Other Important Topics, but Briggs and Inerrancy Will Command the Largest Share of Attention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Many topics have been discussed in the religious press during the last year, especially in the Presbyterian papers, but few religious subjects have stirred up so much feeling, not to say bitterness, in some quarters, as the "Briggs case" and the "inerrancy of the Scriptures." While the two are distinct, the questions growing out of the heresy trial in New York, have led, undoubtedly, to the second topic coming to the front. Revision, which is practically dead, a new creed that is a possibility, deaconesses, that are not as popular as they should be, vacant churches and unemployed ministers, young people's societies, missions, at home and abroad, education, the colored race, temperance and Sunday schools—these and a score more of subjects will be discussed in this city within the next fortnight by the General Assembly, which meets in the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church on May 18, but none of them will evoke as much interest as the two at the head of this article.

The people of Washington are so accustomed to big crowds that entertaining a thousand ministers and elders and their wives and sisters, coming here for a couple of weeks, will only be a holiday task. But the work of preparation has been taken up in the spirit of the committee sufficient in numbers and importance to run the national government have been at work for weeks getting ready for the visitors, and the work is in progress.

The chairman of the committee on arrangements is the Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, the pastor of the church with which the assembly will meet. He is a man of scholarly and social attainments. The secretary is John B. Wight, a prominent politician and business man, and the treasurer, John W. Thompson, is a well-known banker, the president of the National Metropolitan Bank. Mr. Thompson is also chairman of the committee on finance, and among those associated with him are John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; Senator Hubbard, a prominent seceder; George E. Lemon, publisher of the National Tribune; Col. John Hay, formerly private secretary of Abraham Lincoln and author of the "Life of Lincoln"; H. B. Swann, the president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and other well-known business men.

The chairman of the reception committee is Justice William Bronz, a retired justice of the United States Supreme Court. Vice President Stevenson is on the committee, with three members of the Cabinet—Secretary of War Gresham, Secretary of the Interior Smith, Secretary of War Lamont; ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Postmaster-General Wainwright, four justices of the Supreme Court, Senators Sherman, Frye, Gordon and Faulkner; District Commissioner Ross; William F. Harris, the Commissioner of Education; Representative Brewster, of Arkansas; Col. A. A. Hooper, a retired officer of the regular army; Samuel Sheilbarger, a leading attorney, and a host of influential business men.

The chairman of the committee on social entertainment is the Rev. Byron Sunderland, who has for more than forty years held the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church. Judge Andrew C. Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is on the committee, with President Cleveland's private secretary, Henry T. Hubbard; William Croly Curtis, a well-known journalist, and Louis D. Wine, an energetic and successful real-estate dealer.

WHO SHALL BE MODERATOR?

Much surprise always attends the selection of the moderator, but it looks this week through the next assembly would be a conservative body, that Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Lane Seminary, the efficient exalted clerk for nearly a decade, would be the moderator, and that the appeal of the prosecuting committee in the Briggs case would be both entertained and sustained, and that Dr. Briggs might be suspended or deposed before the assembly adjourned. But it is pronounced by Dr. Briggs "fairly certain" that he will be retained in his position. Dr. Roberts' friends are talking of a vindication for him similar to that given two years ago, when he was severely criticized by the liberals for his attitude toward the Briggs question at Detroit, and at the next meeting of the Synod of Ohio he was chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Roberts declines to run this year. Dr. Craig, of Chicago, Dr. E. B. Dickey, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. H. Phelps, and Dr. T. H. Kistner, of Buffalo, being among the most prominent mentioned.

The ecclesiastical year just closing has been a successful one financially and spiritually, but it has been a year of bitter discussion. On the closing day of the last General Assembly, in Portland, the following resolutions were adopted regarding the authority of the Bible, its inspiration and the duty of Presbyterian ministers and teachers:

instead of "is," and thus the war of words has gone on, due to a misunderstanding regarding the tense of a single verb.

A RULING REQUESTED.

Within a few weeks A. D. F. Randolph, a well-known book publisher of New York, a conservative by nature, but an ardent advocate of liberty, has issued a memorial to the coming General Assembly, asking for a ruling upon the deliverance. What he desires to know, and in this he is joined by other laymen holding the confessional statement concerning the Holy Scriptures, is whether the deliverance was meant to supersede Section 8, Chapter 1, of the Confession of Faith; whether it was intended to be a definition of the confessional doctrine, and if so, whether the assembly did not transcend its constitutional powers; or, if proposed as a "rule" or "regulation," whether the assembly ought not to have sent it to the presbyteries for approval; if, in any, is its binding force upon the lay officers of the church; what, by implication, if any, is its moral force upon the members of the church; and "under what rule or regulation of the Confession of Faith or form of government is it required that all who do not accept this definition of the confessional statement should at once withdraw from the ministry and offices of the church?"

Mr. Randolph says that great numbers of the lay officers and members of the church, loyal to the standards, regard this deliverance, first, as an attack upon the constitutional liberty; second, as an announcement of a new dogma; third, as an expression of a particular theory of inspiration; fourth, as an attempt to add to the terms of subscription.

Aside from the question of inerrancy the assembly next week will have to deal with the case of Dr. Briggs, which has been before the church now for nearly three years. Dr. Briggs' famous inaugural address on the appointment to the new chair by transfer from another chair in the same seminary, caused a heresy trial in the New York Presbytery, and led to the severance of the harmonious relations which had existed between the Union Seminary and the General Assembly for more than twenty years. The Professor was placed on a leave of absence, and his chair by transfer from another chair in the same seminary, caused a heresy trial in the New York Presbytery, and led to the severance of the harmonious relations which had existed between the Union Seminary and the General Assembly for more than twenty years. The Professor was placed on a leave of absence, and his chair by transfer from another chair in the same seminary, caused a heresy trial in the New York Presbytery, and led to the severance of the harmonious relations which had existed between the Union Seminary and the General Assembly for more than twenty years.

The order of the assembly was obeyed, and, after a trial lasting nearly three weeks, the six charges against Dr. Briggs were dismissed. The charge of heresy, the prosecuting committee to amend the specifications of charges, but changing the general nature of the same, it is in the future, it is necessary to amend, so that the case may be brought to issue and tried on its merits as speedily as may be practicable.

THE PRESBYTERY'S VIEW.

The presbytery, in issuing its judgment, said: "Giving due consideration to the defendant's explanations of the language used in his inaugural address, accepting his frank and full disclaimer of the interpretation which has been put upon some of the phrases and illustrations, crediting his affirmations of loyalty to the standards of the church and to the Holy Scriptures as the only inflexible rule of faith and practice, the presbytery does not find that he has transgressed the limit of liberty allowed under our constitution to scholarship and opinion." The presbytery added that it pronounced Dr. Briggs "fairly acquitted of the offenses alleged against him, without expressing approval of the critical or theological views embodied in the inaugural address, or the manner in which they had been expressed and illustrated."

From this judgment the prosecuting committee appealed again to the general assembly, and at the coming meeting final action will probably be taken. Dr. Briggs' friends have earnestly that the assembly will remain the case to the Synod at New York. They have contended from the start that the synod and not the assembly, should act, after the presbytery had given its decision. Prof. Francis Brown, a colleague of Dr. Briggs, and his successor in the Hebrew chair in the seminary, has written a review of the trial covering four pages of the evangelist, closing with the following words regarding the duty of the body of commissioners who will meet next Thursday in the First Presbyterian Church of this city:

Let them, in solemn recognition of the lines of righteousness, quietness and holy love, refuse to transgress the constitution by recognizing the appellants, to continue the illegal acts which have permitted the case to reach the present stage, refuse to allow the trial and misleading groups appear to guide their actions, and refuse, by disregarding the specious arguments of the prosecutors, to admit that there is any real ground of alarm. Let them refuse to entertain the appeal, and insist that Christian brethren shall live at one, in the enjoyment of the liberty which Christ hath made us free. Many are seeking the path of peace. This way it lies.

The Commissioners to the General Assembly.

from the Baltimore Synod, which includes Washington, are:

Rev. Drs. J. T. Smith, J. T. Lettwith, S. M. Osmond, J. S. Howk and B. F. Bittinger, and Elders E. F. Wimer, W. H. Furnell, L. P. Bush, J. C. Higgins and J. Randolph.

The commissioners of some of the prominent cities of the country are as follows:

(The first half in each case are clergyman and the last half laymen):

Chicago—J. C. H. McClure, Herriek Johnson, J. H. Malcolm, T. C. Hall, H. L. Van Vranken, Henry D. Penfield, Bruce Miller, Mitchell Collins, John A. Cole, Thomas Kane.

New York—Francis Brown, Robert E. Booth, George Alexander, George Spinning, Charles L. Thompson, James Chambers, David G. Wright, C. H. Woodbury, William A. Woodcock, A. F. Buchanan, T. C. Street, Henry G. Elliott, George E. Story, James Yerraco.

Cincinnati—W. H. Roberts, Peter Robertson, E. M. Scott, Thomas M. McLaughlin, Thomas J. Dunham, W. A. Endaly.

Philadelphia—Thomas M. Hoyt, George D. Baker, Charles A. Dickey, A. G. McQuay, L. Y. Graham, E. H. Fulton, John Fenwick, Joseph Beza, C. P. H. Mason, George Griffith, Andrew Blair, E. H. Hinesley, F. H. Graddon, F. L. Sheppard, C. B. Adamson, John Melgus.

Pittsburg—H. T. McClelland, Seth E. Gordon, James M. Maxwell, S. W. Wood, William A. Herron, E. E. Fulmer, J. C. Dunn, R. V. Johnson.

The Indianapolis Commissioners.

The commissioners to the General Assembly from the Indianapolis Presbytery are as follows:

Ministerial—Rev. E. P. Whallon, now connected with the Herald and Presbyter, at Cincinnati, but retaining his connection with the presbytery; Rev. Samuel S. Aikman, Greenfield, Alternates—Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Franklin, Rev. H. Dickerson, of Indianapolis.

Laymen—J. L. Covert, of Hopewell; Judge Chappin, of Greensburg. Alternates—John S. Spauld, of Indianapolis.

The commissioners are what are called conservatives, believing in the regular manner of carrying the Briggs difficulty to the General Assembly without the Synod of New York. They are anti-Briggs on the merits of the controversy, while those who are interested, being the defeated candidates upon the Briggs issue, are classed as adherents of Briggs.