MODERN FOOTBALL

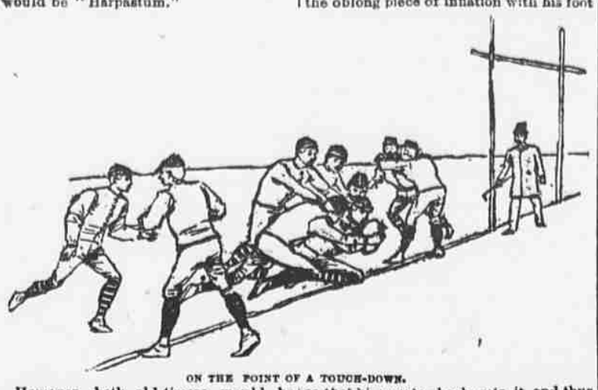
A Great Game That Has Sprung from Rude Beginnings.

General Points of Play and General Duties of Players.

The Sport Has Been Best Developed Among American Athletes.

It Capt. Poe, of the Princeton football team, were suddenly to introduce an ancient Greek into his ranks, he would discover in his new acquisition a tendency to call the game one of "Episkuros," and he would have to remind the ancient player that something was necessary besides merely kicking the ball about.

An ancient Roman would do better in the latter respect. He might perform with brilliancy as a half-back, after a bit of instruction. But he, too, would have his name for the game. With him it would be "Harpastum."



ON THE POINT OF A TOUCH-DOWN.

However, both old-timers would be sufficiently surprised at the magnificent sort of contest which has arisen from the principles which they knew, and when they found out that the developments had practically all been brought about within the last thirty years their wonder would be increased at least a good tenfold.

Romans got "Harpastum" no one knows where. They took it to Great Britain, where it became football. Its popularity was instant and has been permanent; yet it was only in 1860 that, from an irregular, rough and unsystematic sport, under indefinite rules, which varied according to localities, it began an advance towards systematic and scientific methods.

The advance was made more rapid, three years later, when the British Football Association was formed, but any American college man can tell the honest and sincere seeker for truth that it was not until it got to interesting people on this side of the big water that football began to show up all its possibilities.

Football has never been "a National game," but that fact hasn't hurt it in the least degree. It has suffered somewhat from the shortcomings of certain of its ancestry, in that it has been called brutal; but this accusation is not heard now from the lips of those who speak with understanding. It has become a game for manhood, wherein strength, agility, pluck and mental quickness all find their call.

Undoubtedly it has missed something in popularity in America on account of its not being so generally understood a game as baseball, and this in turn is due very largely to the fact that the football season here begins late and is of very brief duration, while the chilly weather in which it is usually played is more grateful to the active player than to the passive spectator.

In 1875 a Harvard College man brought over from Rugby a book of football rules. Mark here the substantial beginning of American football history. Harvard taught Yale the game. Yale has been beating its teacher ever since.

And how that game has grown! Not in size of teams. The sides have dropped from fifteen men each down to eleven! But in scope and system! Compare the old English "scrimmage," with its struggling, kicking, confusing, indiscriminate mass of humanity, with the logical, orderly American play, in which, both sides being "lined up," the centre-rush (usually) of the side having the ball, "snaps back" the oblong piece of inflation with his foot so that his quarter-back gets it and thus puts it speedily and gracefully into play.

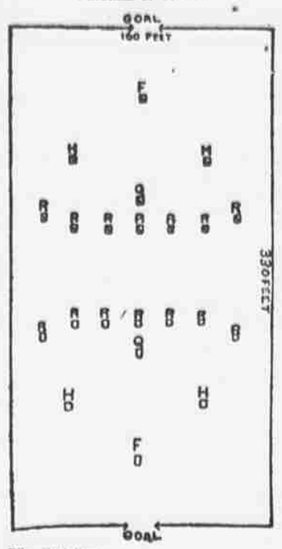
As a general thing the quarter-back passes it to one of the half-backs; but there are countless tricks and subterfuges which go to make up "team work" and individual work, and it is circumstance and judgment which directs the play.

The dimensions of the football field haven't changed with the years. It is 330 feet long and 160 feet wide. It has at each end two goal posts, 20 feet high and 18½ feet apart. A bar crosses the post ten feet above the ground, and over this bar and between the posts must the ball be kicked, at one end of the field, to count a "goal" for the team whose ground is at the other end.

A goal kicked straight from the field counts 5 points for the side making it. A goal kicked from a touch-down counts 2, and as a touch-down alone counts 4, the combination of touch-down and goal counts 6. A safety touch-down counts 2 against the side making it, and herein lies the possibility of a team being beaten by its own men. This has actually happened in a Harvard game (not of the University team) the present season.

Of course the object of each team is to score against the other—and to prevent the other's scoring—by means of goals and touch-downs. A touch-down occurs when a player of one side succeeds in getting the ball back of the other side's goal-line and touches it to the ground. A safety touch-down is one which a player makes back of his own goal-line, when forced, at close-playing to thus prevent the enemy from making a real touch-down.

DIAGRAM OF FIELD.



RR.—Rush-lines.
HH.—Half-backs.
QQ.—Quarter-backs.
FF.—Full-backs.

After a touch-down, there is a try for "goal," usually by a "place kick," for which the ball is brought out into the field, opposite the point where it was touched down, and is there held, by a man lying prone, in such position that another player can kick it towards the goal. If the kick fails it is a "missed goal," but the touch-down still counts.

Another kind of kick is the "punt," in which the ball is dropped from the hands and kicked before touching ground; and the try after a touch down may be from a "punt out," in which case the player brings the ball to the goal line and punts it to a man of his own side, who must make a "fair catch;" that is, he must plant himself and draw a line with his heel and not move from that mark while catching.

Then the ball goes into play as described in the "scrimmage," the teams "lining up" on each side of the heel mark.

A FAIR TACKLE.

The scrimmage also follows when a player running with the ball is successfully tackled and downed by men of the other side.

Fair tackling is seizing a player at some point between the shoulder and the hips. Above the former or below the latter it is foul tackling, and the man who does it sees his side set back as a penalty.

Penalties are also applied for delaying the game, "off-side" playing, fouls, &c., and to mark the setback distances the field is crossed by lines five yards apart. By these lines, also, can the spectator measure the ground lost or gained by a team in retreating or advancing with the ball.

"Off-side" playing is for a man on the side having the ball to play ahead of it. He must get behind the line of the ball, or be out of play; and in watching this point the umpire of a game has perhaps his most delicate duty. The ball is out of play when it gets outside the side-bounds of the field, and it is gotten in play again by the same "scrimmage" method before described, the team whose players first get hold of the ball having the privilege of putting it in.

A goal can only be kicked from the field by the "drop" kick, in which the ball is dropped to the ground and kicked on the rebound.

So much for the chief points in the technique of the game. There are countless minor rules and definitions of which the excited spectator of a lively contest never would have time to think; but if he knows these main features, the charging, tackling, wrestling, running and all sorts of by-plays which he sees on the field will be less of a mystery to him.

The common object towards which each team devotes it energies is to get that ball over its opponent's goal, and so the suffering spheroid (as previously indicated, the ball is not a sphere, but an oblong) is hustled back and forth and around, and is tightly hugged or heavily fallen on, until the wonder is that it lasts the game out.

The lining-up of football teams has been happily compared to the forming of two armies in line of battle. In the regular formation the seven rushers of each side come to the front, and borrowing from the army comparison these rush lines may be called the infantry.

QUARTER-BACK TAKING THE BALL.

The rushers are usually strong, heavy and agile men, good runners and tacklers. It is their business to receive the enemy's charges, to prevent the getting through off opposing runners with the ball, to keep of interference with their own runners and to do a vast deal of general utility work which calls for all their physical and strategic powers.

The middle man in the line is the centre rush, he who snaps the ball back in the scrimmage. The others of the seven are the right and left ends, right and left guards, right and left tackles.

Back of the centre is the quarter-back, who takes the ball from the centre's snap-back. His is an important place and one in which a nimble, clear-headed player is absolutely required.

He must have plenty of endurance, for he will get hard usage. He must be able to play in almost any department of the game, as occasion may arise. He must be a good punter, thrower and general handler of the ball. And that big, light oblong piece of blown-up leather is not an easy thing to kick or throw.

Back of the quarter-back are those happy beings, the half-backs, two in number.

Theirs not to question why,
but to be ready to catch that ball whenever they can, keep it going forward if they can, fall down on it if they must, and murmur not if, once down, they find themselves at the bottom of a squirming heap of piled-up humanity, comprising a majority of the members of each side.

They have the opportunities for most brilliant plays in running, dodging and banking, all their dashes with the ball being straight into the enemy's territory. To them the quarter-back passes the ball when he gets it from the centre-rush in the scrimmage.

The full-back is the eleventh man, and is posted in front of the goal. If (still borrowing the military idea) the half-backs are the cavalry, he is the artillery of the game, and one of his cannon-ball punts, when the ball has got down pretty close to goal, may change the whole complexion of the game.

It would be simply impossible to go into the intricate details as to the playing of all these men—their tricks of passing the ball and of dodging and bewildering the enemy—but the work of a properly trained team is a marvel of system, and the captain always has it under control, giving directions according to a code of signals most carefully arranged and memorized and most meaningless to men outside the team.

RUNNING WITH THE BALL.

A game of football lasts an hour and forty minutes regularly, with forty-five minutes in the "first half," an equal time in the "second half" and ten minutes rest between. It calls for an umpire and a referee. The former watches the players; the latter keeps his eye on the ball to see that it is properly in play and held by the proper side. Both are kept busy.

Comparatively young as the American game is, it has its legends and traditions, and one of these most often repeated is that of the wonderful run of Lamar, Princeton's half-back, in 1885, in the game with Yale. The score was 5 to 0 in Yale's favor and ten minutes remained for play. Lamar, a superb runner and dodger, caught the ball from a Yale half-back's punt on Princeton territory.

He was running full speed and he dashed between two Yale rushers, dodged both half-backs, cleared the field with rapid strides and scored a touch-down, from which goal was kicked.

The game was Princeton's then, 6 to 5, and the crowd which saw the great run went wild. No football story is complete without this bit of history.

Yes, football is a great game, but to play it properly men require to be in constant and severe training; and for this reason it is best cultivated in colleges, where athletics are almost a part of the curriculum and where time and all training appliances are at hand.

Played as it should be, it is the testimony of all who have had to do with it that the game is one calculated to develop not only a man's muscles, but quickness of thought and decision, and to teach him the best principles of self-control and self-reliance.

The Matrimonial Market Affected.

[From Judge.]

Chicago Daughter—Pa, Baron de Grande and Prince Joinville have both asked my hand in marriage.

Father—Two months ago, my child, I could have bought you the prince, but I'm afraid a baron is all I can afford to-day.

Chicago Daughter—Pa, your business has suffered no serious shock, has it?

Father—No, daughter, but under the McKinley bill foreign importations have gone way up.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

Assurance that the Smith-Godfrey Match Will Take Place.

A Yearly Observer's Sizing-Up of Yale and Harvard Elevens.

Holders of tickets for the Smith-Godfrey match at the Puritan Club are assured that matters will be so arranged as to admit of holding the contest at an early day. Smith and Godfrey are both continuing training.

A couple of young fellows, who said they were friends of Smith, came all the way from Denver to see him spar with the big colored boxer. They were walking along the road in Long Island City leading to the Puritan Club house and stopped an EVENING WORLD reporter, who told them of the postponement.

"Why, we've come all the way from Denver to see Smith outbox that colored fellow," said the taller of the two.

"Well, we'll stay around two weeks, if necessary, in order to see the match."

* * *

AN EVENING WORLD reporter met a sporting man uptown, last night, who takes in the big football games every year regularly. In his sporting schedule, in response to queries as to what he thought of the respective teams and on which way he was going to place his money, he said:

"This year I shall back Harvard to beat Yale and Yale to beat Princeton. Should Harvard play Princeton, of course I'll put my money on the crimsons.

"I tell you this is Harvard's year. The Cambridge men are playing a winning game. They are working with a determination and vim that I have never yet seen shown by a Harvard team.

"Their methods are very similar to those of Yale, and, I believe, the men are superior, taken altogether, to those composing the Yale team. Unless they become rattled they are sure to beat the clubs at Springfield. I consider Lake, their rushing half-back, quite as good as Charley Porter, the famous half-back on their '87 team.

"That was the year Harvard defeated Princeton and came very near beating Yale. Her rush-line then was not so good as this year's. I size the Yale and Harvard teams up about as follows: Harvard is Yale's superior back of the line and her equal in the line."

* * *

Mike Breslin called at the *Illustrated News* office yesterday and said he was willing to make a match with either Tommy Danforth, of this city, or Jack Boylan, of Cincinnati, for the $1,000 purse offered by the Audubon Athletic Club of New Orleans.

* * *

The match between Billy Murray, the well-known 110-pound boxer, of this city, and Jimmy Kennard, the St. Paul Kid, should be a good one. The last time the two tried conclusions Murray broke his arm and Kennard won. The men will meet for $500 a side, pretty big stakes for such little fellows.

* * *

Another prospective mill which is exciting interest among the sports is that between Billy Dacey, the light-weight, of Harlem, and Joe Williams, a Baltimore pugilist with a good reputation.

* * *

At Washington Park Saturday afternoon the Princeton football eleven will play a championship match against Wesleyan. It will be the only big game which the Princetons will play prior to their contest with Yale Thanksgiving Day.

* * *

The finals of the Bridge Athletic Club boxing tournament will take place to-night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Judging by the preliminaries, there should be some exceptionally interesting bouts to-night.

He Was Enrolled.

[From Puck.]

City Editor (to reportorial aspirant)—Are you a short-hand man?

Aspirant—No; but I have a long check. (And he was added to the staff forthwith.)

AMATEUR SURGERY.

An Old Veteran Gets a Friend to Cut Out a Bullet.

A. H. Jemigan is an old veteran and draws a pension as a wounded soldier, writes a Sparta, Ga., correspondent. At the battle of the Wilderness he was badly shot, the ball entering near his shoulder, ranging downward and locating itself in the fleshy portion of his thigh. For more than twenty-five years he has at times endured agony in the region of this ball. Last Thursday he had a paroxysm which was so painful that he found it unendurable. Being remote from town and doctors, he sent for his neighbor, Jim Brantley, himself an old "vet." Jim is no surgeon, but from '61 to '65 he saw a good deal of surgery going on. Jemigan told him to "cut in and get that ball." Jim had nothing but his pocket-knife, but the old veteran persisted and made him whack away. Jim made the incision in the fleshy part of the thigh. The cut was successful and the result was that in a short while a rough and jagged minie ball was extricated from its old hiding-place of more than a quarter of a century.

FROM THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Every one of the newly elected State officers of Kansas is a Knight of Labor.

The labor organizations of New Britain, Conn., have formed a Central Labor Federation.

The question asked by organized labor is: "Which shall surrender—the classes or the masses?

"Looking Backward" is now being published in the labor papers of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

Bakers' Union No. 4 has elected a new Label Committee, composed of Ed Allert, Charles Kompp, A. Schaecher and F. Hartbecker.

The striking tanners of McDermott & Howard say that their chances to succeed are increasing rapidly.

Bakers' Union, No. 87, has elected George Scmidt, President; George Lurez, Vice-President; John Kuhn, Secretary; Charles Jaks, Treasurer.

The Textile Workers' National Union asks all weavers to stay away from Staffordville, Conn., where there is a strike for higher wages.

"The time has gone by when the relations of employer and employed were such that the will of the former was absolute and self-assertion was impossible for the latter."—Labor Commissioner Peck.

The Sixteenth Ward Club of the Brooklyn Socialists has been dissolved, and the members joined the Williamsburg section of the Socialist Labor Party.

The newly elected officers of Bakers' Union No. 97 are: Charles Hoag, President; J. H. Henning, Vice-President; F. Hommel, Secretary; M. Mitesil, Financial Secretary; Joseph Gehring, Treasurer.

Two glassblowers who resisted the police at Hamburg, when trying to disperse a meeting of strikers, have been sent to State prison for two years each.

The members of the Eccentric Engineers' Association No. 3 have resolved to hold an educational meeting every month, the first of which will take place next Saturday.

The Cigar-makers of A. Lenkerine, Newark and Court streets, Hoboken, are on strike for a recognition of their union. "bosses" have not yet applied to take the striker's place.

A motion to indorse the Republican candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, Boss Carpenter Allen B. Rorke, has been defeated by an overwhelming majority in the United Labor League of that city.

Everywhere in the civilized world the supply of labor is in excess of the demand since machinery has been invented and the working hours were not reduced in proportion with the manual labor saved by the machines.

The journeymen bakers of Spokane Falls, Wash., are working eighteen hours per day and twenty to twenty-four on Saturdays. A union was organized there two weeks ago, and its members are endeavoring to reduce the hours to twelve.

G. Aschman has been elected Auditor of the Williamsburg section of the Socialist Labor Party, and C. Arnold was made Recording Secretary. Messrs. Mathiesen and Hillman were elected members of the School Committee.

A bitter enemy of organized labor, one Franklin, superintendent of a railway of Toronto, has been engaged for a similar position in Paris, France. The Knights of Labor in that country have been notified to look out for him.

The Socialistic Central Committee of Kings County has preferred charges against the Bakers' Advance Club, K. of L., for an alleged slander upon Dr. Francis Gerson and Max Forker, two of the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

The memorial meeting of the Socialists of Newark was held yesterday evening, undisturbed by the police, at Phoenix Hall, Beacon street. The speakers were Prof. Daniel De Leon and Engelbert Broeckmann, both of this city.

O. Osborne Ward's new book, "The Ancient Lowly," is one of the most interesting contributions to the history of the labor movement. Mr. Ward is a district Knight of Labor, member of L. A. 1,562, and well known among the Socialists, whose candidates for Lieutenant-Governor he was in 1888. He is now employed as translator at the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, in Washington.

The Socialist sections of this city will hold a joint meeting at Carnegie Hall this evening to consider plans for the next election campaign. Only members showing their cards will be admitted.

Five local assemblies were organized in New Zealand last month by the Knights of Labor; they are located at Otaki, Carterton, Woodville, Marton and Palmerston North. Organizer James MacKay, of Wellington, is travelling through the colonies working hard to firmly establish the order in all Australia.

Delegate Crowley, of the Operative Tailors' Union, has charged two of the leaders of the Boston Central Labor Union with obtaining large sums of money from several clothing manufacturers for starting an agitation against the tenement-house system. Crowley declines to give the names of these men.

The delegates who are in favor of disbanding the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union were not present at yesterday's regular meeting. Most of them are also delegates to the Building Constructors' District, K. of L., and that fact principally accounts for their action. George W. Middleton presided at the meeting yesterday. New delegates were admitted from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local Union No. 340 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Branches 1 and 3 of the Amalgamated Carpenters, and of the Stevedores' Union. The Belgian potters were granted the privilege of changing their name to Progressive Belgian Pavers' Union No. 1. There was no business transacted at the meeting.

Conover Bros. withdrew from the piano pool yesterday and gave their striking varnishers the coveted nine-hour day. Others will probably follow in a few days. An attempt on the part of the foreman of Stolz & Bauer to induce the strikers to resume work by showing them an alleged order from the Varnishers' Union was a dead failure, as the strikers saw at once that the signatures upon the document were not genuine. Of the twenty-two "scabs" at Steinway's shop only six were at work yesterday. At Krakauer's only the engineer has joined the strikers. The piano-makers at the latter shop will strike next Monday unless the demands of the varnishers be complied with.

At Daly's.

[From Judge.]

Chorus—Down in front!

Pinsley—I pawsitively believe, Beytha, that those vu-e people are making fun of my new mustache.

An Unpleasant Feature.

[From Judge.]

Two professional blind beggars.

"I say, Bill, what makes me that disgusted with this biz I could chuck it up any day is, that bein' supposed to have lost the use of our heyes we can't kick the slightest kick when some bloke goes and drops a bogus coin inter the 'at and then prances off lookin' vartuous, like as if he'd gone an' done a hact o' charity."

In the Same Style.

[From the American Grocer.]

Batty (recalling childhood reminiscences)—By the way, what's become of the author of "Does Kate go up? Kate goes up. Up she goes?"

Chiffins—Oh, he is writing high-class advertisements for the American magazines.

Pride.

[From Puck.]

Mr. Breckenridge—Good morning, Deacon; that black suit of yours is beginning to look pretty rusty, and if you'll call at my house tonight, I'll give you one that I wore last year.

Uncle Pete—Thank 'ee sah, thank 'ee; but this one hab done me fo' ten yeahs! Eiteen yeahs gives y, sah; and I doan' keer to change it fo' any old clo's, sah!

A SWEEPING SACRIFICE SALE OF FINE CLOTHING.

A. H. KING & CO.,

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 AND 629 BROADWAY.

HAVE DECIDED TO SACRIFICE THEIR ENTIRE MILLION DOLLAR STOCK OF HIGH GRADE TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING FOR IMMEDIATE CASH NO MATTER WHAT THE LOSS.

OUR EXPLANATION.

We have just completed a "SPECIAL" INVENTORY of our stock on hand and find, to our surprise, that we have nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS' worth of FINE, HIGH-PRICED CLOTHING piled up on our counters. This accumulation of goods is due to our having "closed out" Several Wholesale Stocks, while at the same time our own Tailor Shops were continually turning out enormous quantities of Fashionable Clothes. A conference with our Cashier and Financial Man discloses the fact that we must realize over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS CASH before Jan. 1, 1891, to meet heavy obligations maturing at that time—and we have decided to SLAUGHTER our enormous stock in preference to borrowing money at the ruinous rates now demanded on Wall Street and at the Banks.

When you remember that the goods we propose to sacrifice ARE NOT THE USUAL SHOPWORN, SLOP-SHOP TRASH usually offered at special sales, but the very finest well-made clothing—made up in our own shops, right here on the premises, for the most Fastidious and Fashionable Broadway trade—you can realize how Immense and Stupendous the SACRIFICE is. Fashionable Overcoats and Suits which we usually sell for $35 and $40 will be sold for $18, while our $20 and $18 goods will go for $9.00 and $10.00. The markdown is a genuine and truthful one. WE SIMPLY MUST HAVE MONEY; WE WANT TO GET IT FROM YOU. We'll give you $4.00 in mdse. for $1.00 in cash.

THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE FROM DAY TO DAY UNTIL OUR STOCK IS SUFFICIENTLY REDUCED.

STORE WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Heavy Melton Suits..... $4.95
REDUCED FROM $10.00 AND $12.00.

Men's All-Wool Cheviot Suits..... $7.95
REDUCED FROM $14.00 AND $16.00.

Men's Cheviot Business Suits..... $10.00
REDUCED FROM $18.00 AND $20.00.

Men's Imported Worsted Suits..... $11.90
REDUCED FROM $20.00 AND $22.00.

Men's Fine Black Cheviot Suits..... $12.30
Double and Single-Breasted Sacks and Cutaways;
REDUCED FROM $22.00 AND $25.00.

Elegant "Prince Albert" Suits..... $14.00
REDUCED FROM $25.00 AND $28.00.

Handsome "Full Dress" Suits..... $16.00
Swallow-Tail,
REDUCED FROM $28.00 AND $30.00.

Richest Imported Worsted Suits..... $18.00
Sacks and Cutaways,
REDUCED FROM $30.00 AND $35.00.

Silk-Lined Prince Albert Suits..... $20.00
REDUCED FROM $38.00 AND $40.00.

Finest Tailor-Made Dress Suits..... $25.00
Sacks, Cutaways and Prince Alberts, Silk-Lined throughout,
REDUCED FROM $45.00 AND $50.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Men's All-Wool Blue Chinchillas..... $4.75
REDUCED FROM $10 AND $12.

Men's Fine Melton Overcoats..... $7.90
REDUCED FROM $12 AND $15.

Men's Elegant Kersey Overcoats..... $9.75
Cassimere Lined, Silk Sleeve Lining,
REDUCED FROM $18 AND $20.

Superb Black Melton Overcoats..... $11.75
REDUCED FROM $22 AND $25.

Superfine Fur Beaver Overcoats..... $14.75
REDUCED FROM $28 AND $30.

Elegant Fur-Trimmed Overcoats..... $17.90
REDUCED FROM $50 AND $60.

Finest Imported Kersey Overcoats..... $20.50
Silk-Lined Throughout,
REDUCED FROM $40 AND $45.

Genuine Carr's Melton Overcoats..... $22.00
Silk-Lined Throughout,
REDUCED FROM $55.

Fancy Imported Overcoatings..... $25.00
Made up for Exhibition Purposes—Quilted Silk Lining Throughout,
REDUCED FROM $60 AND $75.

Fur-Lined Overcoats..... $38.00
Lined Throughout with Best Fur,
REDUCED FROM $100 AND $125.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Children's Every-Day Suits..... 90c.
REDUCED FROM $2.75 AND $3.50.

Children's Fancy Cheviot Suits..... $1.29
REDUCED FROM $3.50 AND $4.00.

Children's Handsome All-Wool Suits..... $2.12
REDUCED FROM $4.50 AND $5.00.

Children's Beautiful Dress Suits..... $3.38
REDUCED FROM $5.50 AND $6.00.

BOYS' SUITS.

Long Pants, 13 to 18 years.

Boys' Knockabout Suits..... $2.98
REDUCED FROM $6.00 AND $7.00.

Boys' All-Wool Cheviot Suits..... $3.75
REDUCED FROM $8.00 AND $10.00.

Boys' Black Cheviot Suits..... $6.98
Double or Single Breasted Sacks,
REDUCED FROM $12.00 AND $15.00.

Boys' Superb Dress Suits..... $8.75
REDUCED FROM $18.00 AND $20.00.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.

(4 TO 12 YEARS.)

Long Cape Cassimere Overcoats..... $1.38
REDUCED FROM $3.50 AND $4.

Fine Blue Chinchilla Cape Coats..... $2.98
REDUCED FROM $5 AND $6.

Nobby Box Coats, Blue Kersey..... $3.95
REDUCED FROM $8 AND $10.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

(13 TO 18 YEARS.)

Long Cassimere Overcoats..... $1.98
REDUCED FROM $5 AND $6.

All-Wool Blue Chinchilla Overcoats..... $3.90
REDUCED FROM $8 AND $10.

Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats..... $6.90
REDUCED FROM $12 AND $15.

This is the Phenomenal Sale of the Century. Such values never were given and never will be given again. Now is your opportunity.

A. H. KING & CO.,

The Leading American Clothiers,
627 AND 629 BROADWAY.

The goods we offer at the prices named above will astonish the most sceptical. We more than fulfil our advertisements and guarantee the values we advertise.