Ben Butterworth Says That Every Man Has the Right

TO EARNAN HONEST LIVING

Regardless of the Rules of Any Labor Organization.

MEN WHO BUILT UP THE COUNTRY

Defended by Farquhar, Who Said Labor Was Forced to Combine

TO RESIST THE COMBINATION OF CAPITAL

The question of returning to the use of hand presses for printing greenbacks caused quite a heated discussion in the House yesquite a heated discussion in the House yesterday. Butterworth asserted that the demands of labor organizations were unjust and un-American. Messrs. Farquhar and Foran took an opposite view of the question, and Crain, a Texas Democrat, intimated that if Mr. Butterworth had made this speech during the late campaign the election might have resulted differently.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, January 23,-That clause of the sundry civil bill, which, if adopted will have the effect to abolish steam presses from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, raised a great breeze in the House to-

day, and gave opportunity for several members to air their knowledge, or lack of knowledge, of the aims and ambitions of labor organizations and of labor movements. It seems to be agreed on all hands that it had been proved that the steam presses did not and could not do as good work as the hand presses, and that there were difficulties in the way of perfect work of the steam presses that could not be overcome. The general drift of the testimony, as well as the report of the committee, was accepted that the work of the steam presses encouraged

counterfeiting, and that the safeguards which

it was desirable to throw around the print-

ing of the securities of the Government were

greatly lessened by the poor work of these

Worse than that, it was pretty clearly established that there were ulterior reasons why the authorities of the bureau employed the steam presses and paid to their owners the enormous royalty of \$1 per 1,000 impressions. Very strong and vigorous speeches were made against the steam presses by Farquhar, of New York, who is a member of the Typographical Union; Foran, of Ohio; Blount, of Georgia, and Wheeler, of Alabama. The great champion of the steam presses was Butterworth, of Ohio, eavily the most fluent, eloquent and forcible orator of the House, who saw in the position one of the old-fashioned attacks of laboring men on labor-saving machines, such as used to occur when the invention of labor-saving machines was new to the world, and when working people thought it would take the bread out of their mouths. He seized on the occasion to attack what he termed this bigotry of labor, but went much further and indulored in angof the most eleganent haranon that has been heard this session against the tyrannical practices of labor organizations In compelling men and women to work acorganizations, to be boycotted as "scabs"

CALLS IT TYRANNY.

Another practice which furnished ground for his most eloquent invective was the rule allowed to learn a trade without the consent of the union controlling that trade. Mr. Farouhar, who was for long years of his life P a practical printer and who is himself an eloquent and forcible speaker, endeavored to show that these methods which seemed to savor of tyrangy were really far more merciful than those advocated by persons who prated so loudly about independence and edom, but it was plain that the mass of the lawyers who make up the personality of the House of Representatives had not prothe House of Representatives had not pro-gressed far enough in the study of modern industrial economy to appreciate the posi-tion of Mr. Farquhar, and the silvertongued Butterworth had nearly all of the

Smith, Hopkins and Nichols, the socalled labor representatives in the House. had not a word to say, and Smith, the only member of the House elected solely by labor votes, heartily applauded the sentiments uttered by Butterworth.

little doubt, however, that the clause will be adopted, not because of the influence of the champion of labor, but be-cause it is so clearly demonstrated that the money made by the steam presses is far more easily counterfeited than that printed on the hand presses on account of its inferior execution,

During the discussion Mr. Butterworth

AN UNSPEAKABLE OUTRAGE. The organization of the hand plate printers has declared war against the steam machines, and has determined that they should go. If they ought to go on their merits, let them go; but if they ought not to go on their merits the fact that these gentlemen desired them to go was not the slightest reason for putting them out. I have been told (I do not know what truth there is in it) that the men who work on the steam presses are hissed and annoyed while going to and from work by the hand printers. If this is true the Secretary of the Treasury and the Superintendent of the bureau ought to be impeached for not vindicating the right of a man in this country to earn his bread.

earn his bread.

If it is true, and I were Superintendent, the man who had hissed would not have come into the bureau again if I could have prevented it. This is still America, and any boy has a right to work without asking the permission of any organization of men. If he cannot, I am in favor of revolution, I have heen informed that as the steam press men went to work, the dead march was whistled. If that is true it is an unspeakable outrage committed within the as the steam press men went to work, an archive of hard pressmen, who had waited on the Committee of Appropriations, whether it was true that the steam pressmen had been hissed.

Building Ordered Torn Down.

Stock must be sold at once. Dinner, tea and chamber sets, glassware and crockery, silverware, cutlery, etc. Everything sold at wreck prices.

J. A. GALLINGER, 433 Wood street.

their policy, but that the hissing had arisen from this fact: On the occasion of a meeting of the Knights of Labor, a hand plate printer had been loud and vociferous against any fellow who would go from a hand to a steam press. He was the first man to go over, and for the purpose of guying him his colleagues had indulged in a little demonstration which the committee of the Knights of Labor, how-

the committee of the Knights of Labor, however, had not approved.

I want to put myself in this position—that
not by my vote shall there be a change in the
presses at the behest or dictation of any combination, society or collection of individuals. I
believe in standing by the blacksmith, not betause he is a blacksmith, but because he is a
lag. I believe in standing by the carpenter,
ot because he is a carpenter, but because he
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A committee had been appointed by

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A committee had been appointed by the House to look into the character of the work of the steam presses; and I am solicitous to know whether the witnesses testified as they would have testified had it not been for the reign of terror established in the bureau, if such a reign has been established.

Mr. Butterworth continued:

I recommend to the Knights of Labor to establish a whipping post in front of the Capitol and lick about 25 members of the House on the last Saturday in each month. I hope that in God's providence the time will come when our manhood will assertized and we will not sneak like poltroons (as I have seen the House do over and over again), at the dictates of some gentlemen in the galleries. I have compromised my manhood once or twice; I hope that the next time I do it I shall be paralyzed where I stand. We have witnessed enough of the vassalage of the Senate and House and members of the Government in various places.

various places.

The papers teem with suggestions that men were to be shot for making contracts for their labor. They were to be hunted. I object to that and the reason I speak of it now is that it is well known that whenever a thing is requested by a certain organization the House did it and hunted for reasons to do it.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, said that the organization of labor was the logical re-sult of the organization of capital. Mr. Butterworth said he thought so him-

MEN WHO MADE THE COUNTRY. Mr. Farquhar, of New York, said: The gentleman from Ohio has spoken of in-dependence dying in the last ditch for the rights of man. The worst cause on God's earth could die in the last ditch as well as the best. I defy any man in this House to say otherwise than that the organized mechanics

Mr. Butterworth replied: I approve of the combination of labor; but I do not approve of force being used to exclude any American from any walk of life or any calling. It was needless for members to shut their eyes to the fact that some of those organizations had starved widows and orphans into compliance with their behests. While I in no way object to organizations in the interest of men, wherever and however employed, I protest against the utilization of those organizations for the purpose of compelling obedience to their high behests, except by argument and the influence of moral suasion. I did not suggest that the Knights of Labor were opposed to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, but I knew that sometimes misguided men, under the belief that it was against their interest, had protested and fought, even to the use of violence, against their introduction. their eyes to the fact that some of those organ

of violence, against their introduct A POLITICAL SHIBBOLETH. It was well known to the House that when certain measures were before it petitions had been circulated broadcast through the country and brought here in volumes and were used as a political shibboleth to induce the House to vote for that which its judgment did not approve. All I insist upon is that members should stand by their deliberate judgment and not yield to the suggestion that it would shorten their political life not to do so Members could

not shut their eyes to the fact that this influence was too potent in their midst. I would say to my friend from New York (Farquhar) that it was not in me, nor could God Almighty put it in me, to be more devoted to the sons of labor, whoever and wherever they were, than I am. But I deny the right of any association to say to my boy that he should not learn the I am. But I deny the right of any association to say to my boy that he should not learn the trade of his father. Against that right I inveigh. This was a country where reason would prevall. But so long as huckstering politics yielded to the trade winds set in motion here or there, just so long would free institution be in danger, not because men did not know better, but because they had not the courage to do better. If this House had done its duty the children of the men who had made and kept the Republic would not be crowded out of employment by the ship-loads of lazzaroni from Europe who landed daily on our shores. Here was the real trouble. The trouble was not with immigration. An immigrant brought in energy, thought, some money, moral makeup, manbood; but we were having thrown upon our shores every hour men who represented noth-

manhood; but we were naving thrown upon our shores every hour men who represented nothing upon God's earth except an appetite, a stomach and an alimentary canal. Let it not be said to me that my boyshall not learn the trade of his father. That was unjust, that was un-American, that was un-Democratic. That was at war with the genius of our institution. THE RIGHT TO WORK. If men have the right to get their bread, I have the right in defiance of the rule of any organization to go to my friend and say I want employment for myself and my boys, and my friend has no right to say to me: "I will employ you, but I cannot employ your boy on account of the rules of my organization." Either that system would not survive or the republic itself must perish. There has been a time in the country when moral and intellectual work were the measure of a man's standing. That standing has been changed by a system of im-migration that has tended to dilute our moral makeup; our social makeup; our political makeup; until we are now the mere bidders for the vicious who held the balance of power. Neither house of Congress has dared in the presence of political necessity to stand by the

Neither house of Congress has dared in the presence of political necessity to stand by the homes of the country. I hope that this Congress will do so before the session is over, but I protest that no association in the world has the right to punish me and starve me to death because I hire the son of this man or of that. I stand in the presence of men who helped to make the Republic and who know that the homes of the country are the source of its power and of its prosperity. There is only one way to bring general prosperity—that is the largest liberty to a man to fight the battle of life as best he can, untrammeled by a system life as best he can, untrammeled by a system which prevents him from enjoying any rights. THE ELECTION IS OVER. Mr. Crain, of Texas, said that it would have been an advantage to the Democratic to the election of the utterances to which he had given vent to-day, and if it were true (as was suggested to him) that the gentleman had so expressed himself, he was perfeetly satisfied that those utterances had not been greeted with that enthusisastic ap-

plause with which they had been met to-day. The Republican party had posed as the advocate and the champion of the rights of the laboring men of the country. To-day, after the election in which the laboring men by casting their ballots for the Republican candidates had elected them, one of the most distinguished representatives of that party on the floor of the House was found attacking the laboring men, because, forsooth, they had done what capital had done -organized themselves for their own pro-tection. It had been asserted repeatedly by gentlemen who spoke in behalf of the protective system that high wages were at-tributable to that system. He ventured to say that the reason why the laboring men of the country had been able to attain the rate of wages they now receive was that they had organized themselves into trades unions or Knights of Labor organizations, and in this way compelled their employers to pay the rate of wages they demanded. The House adjourned without taking

any action on the resolution.

A Common-Sense Remedy. In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your busino inconvenience nor interfere with your busi-ness. Such a remedy is Alicock's Porons Plas-ters. These plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet and are not affected by wet, or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toll and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the young-est, the oldest, and the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit. Th

Winter Wraps-Larger Sales Each Day In this cloak room, and still there are a great many to be disposed of this week. The prices were never so low. A real excellent cloth ulster for \$5, and a wonderfully good one for \$15 and for \$10. Come now. Jos. HORNE & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Stores.

WHITMYRE & Co. find great gratification in the manner in which "Rosalia" flour is making a footing in the two cities, exclusively upon its merits as a well-ground article made from the very best hard wheat and milled by the most careful methods sales show infallibly that nothing succeed like success. For sale by all grocers and in use universally.

THE RIGHT TO SISCHARGE.

Mr. Butterworth—We have pretty nearly reached a condition of things in the country when nobody has the right to discharge.

Now open. One of the handsomest displays of these fine wash goods you have ever seen. Small neat checks, high novelty stripes and fancy large showy plaids. Make a visit to this department.

Jos. How.

INDIANA REFORMERS

Of the Civil Service Denounce the Cleveland Administration.

To Observe Both the Letter and the Spirit of the Existing Law.

ALL DEMOCRATS WILL NOT BE FIRED.

Considered at All.

The Indiana Civil Service Reform Association met yesterday. The President read an address rebuking the course of the present administration. He said that Harrison was pledged to reform, and would fulfill his pledges. Democrats who have done their duty will not be removed, according to

this utterance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Indianapolis, January 23 .- The Indiana Civil Service Reform Association held its annual meeting to-day and elected Lucius B. Swift, of this city, President, in place of W. Dudley Foulke, who resigned to-night. Mr. Foulke read his annual address. Referring to the progress of civil service reform under the present administration, he said:

"For our part we are not disposed to excuse the outgoing executive for his failure. With us neither the temptations of office nor the approval of his political associates, neither the desire for a second term nor the advocacy of any other wise or beneficent measure has been sufficient to palliate or condone the abandonment of this reform upon the grave of the present administra-tion. So far, at least, as their vital service is concerned, history will write the epitaph of failure, and every political party which may succeed to power will be the better for the warning there inscribed."

Further on he remarked that Mr. Cleve-land himself felt that he had to throw over the reform to which his earlier administration was pledged in order to secure his renomination, and that his political duty re-quired of him an extensive contribution to the campaign to secure his re-election.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

As to the prospects of the system under the next administration, Mr. Foulke speaks in the most encouraging terms. He calls attention to the promises of the Republican platform, and says: "General Harrison tells us in his letter of acceptance that, in regard to every subject embraced in the platform, he is in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. He is, therefore, is agreement with every part of this pledge and has made it his own distinct promise. Those who know General Harrison believe that there will be a substantial fulfillment

of every promise made."

Coming down to details, he said: "We may fairly understand that the Presidentelect has pledged himself to see to it that rules are adopted insuring the application of civil service reform principles to the la-borers employed for the Government, and that these men shall no longer be selected or retained for political reasons or on account retained for political reasons or on account of political services. The fitness of applicants for the classified service is to be tested by examination and probation, not as to political services or opinions, but as to the duties to be performed, and those only who have thus shown their fitness are to be appointed. No recommendations from members of Congress are to be received or con-sidered. No officeholder need render any shall have no right to use his official author-

HARRISON PLEDGED.

"We have his word for it in the clearest language that in appointments to every grade and department not only of the classi-fied service but everywhere, fitness and not party service is to be the essential and dis-criminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. But more than this, the President-elect has told us that only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. This means a great deal. It means that the local clamor of political aspirants and even the clamor of political aspirants and even the local political sentiment of the community shall not be able to accomplish the removal of that Democratic official who has faithfully performed his duty.

"An extension of the classified service to every place to which it can properly apply must be accomplished before the incoming administration shall have completed its trans of office. The spirit and proposed of

term of office. The spirit and purpose of that reform must be applied to every officer high and low, within the bestowal of the Executive. In spite of the difficulties, he will advance the reform, and the platform to which he has assented has shown the means by which this is to be done."

Mr. Foulke was an ardent Harrison man all through the last campaign, and has the reputation of speaking from the inside when he talks of the views of the President-elect as to the civil service question.

WILL KILL THE BILL.

Democrats Preparing a Plan of Campaign

Against the Senate Tariff Measure. WASHINGTON, January 23 .- The Senate engrossing clerks worked hard all day endeavoring to comple the Senate's substitute for the Mills tariff bill, so as to get it back to the House before adjournment, but they were unable to do so. It will be ready to go to the House to-morrow. When it reaches there Speaker Carlisle will refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means pro forma, unless objection is made, and then the House shall have to determine what shall be

done with it. The Democrats are discussing three plans to deal with the bill. First, to let it die in committee; second, to report it back to the House and let it die on the calendar; third, to let it go to conference. No course of action has been decided upon, however, and there is talk of a caucus to settle the matter.

EXPLOSION AT FINDLAY.

A Still in an Oil Refinery Makes a Very Big New Linen Towels, the celebrated "Barnsley" make, at 25c. The largest

PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH, 1 FINDLAY, January 23 .- Still No. 4, in the Peerless Oil Refinery, exploded to-day at noon, while a heat was being run, setting on fire the oil and producing a most terrific conflagration. The fire was confined to the one still, which was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$5,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Hon. John McSweeny Dangerously Ill. WOOSTER, January 23. - John Me-Sweeney, the well-known criminal lawyer, is dangerously ill to-night. His critical condition is said to be due, in a measure, to over-exertion at the Chesrown murder trial.

THAT BIG DETROIT BRIDGE.

The Vessel Owners Are Opposed to Even a Congressional Inquiry. CLEVELAND, January 28 .- The fourth an nual meeting of the Lake Catriers' Association was held here to-day. When the question of the Detroit river bridge was reached, H. M. Hanna introduced a series of resolutions de-GENERAL HARRISON IS PLEDGED nouncing the scheme as in the past and oppos ing it rigidly. Captain J. W. Millen, of Detroit, was inclined to think that the vessel

owners should go slow in this matter.
"If a bridge can be built at Detroit where the river is wide," he said, "better have it so than to have the narrower part of the river ob-structed. The Canadian Government favored the bridge. I think that a bridge is bound to come and consider the late proposition reason-

come and consider the late proposition reasonable."

"The experience of the past," Mr. Hanna answered, "does not demonstrate that a bridge will be built. We are paying millions of dollars to clear the channels, and this bill asks us to pay money to make an obstruction. It is enough for us to know that the rallways can build a tunnel there. The Detroit river to-day passes more tonnage in 24 hours than any other water way in the world."

Mr. Livingston, of Detroit, said that the question of tunneling the Detroit river has never been handled properly. The best engineers of the country have said that it can be tunneled. The resolutions opposing all attempts to bridge Detroit river were unanimously adopted. Mr. Hanna then read a Congressional bill, the aim of which was to have the Government engineers inquire into the question of bridging the river. He wanted the Board of Managers of the association instructed to oppose even this bill. The association agreed with him.

KILLED BY WINE.

How Two Bottles of Champagne Finished Brooklyn Young Man.

BROOKLYN, January 23 .- Max Shillak, young man of this city, died yesterday after a protracted debauch. He had been drinking all protracted debauch. He had been drinking all day and had not eaten anything. In the evening he went to the saloon with a party of friends, whom he treated to beer. He took champagne himself. He drank two bottles of it, one immediately after the other. This he did in a spirit of bravado, but it killed him. His system was weak and unprepared for it. He absorbed the champagne so rapidly that the carbonic acid which it contained poisoned his blood and he became asphyxiated. Death was caused by alcoholic poisoning.

Trouble in an Operatic Troupe. CLEVBLAND, January 23.—Clara Louise Kellogg was to have sang at the Euclid Avenue Opera House the last three nights of this week. To-day Manager Hartz received the following remarkable telegram from Carl Strakosch, dated Buffalo: "Kellogg too ill to leave here; members of company have appro-priated my money; have deserted me and my wife in Toronto, and are playing on their own account in Detroit." A BIG SCHEME

New Mexico.

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transi-tory existence of ours beyond the average span-should foster his digestion, negatively by ab-staining from indiscretions in diet, and affirma-

tively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, billiousness and constipation,

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Until May 1, 1889.

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The number of bright women who

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saves time, labor, wear and tear in

all washing and cleaning, and is

withal perfectly harmless, reaches

millions-and increases daily-a

fact proven by the consumption of

the article, which is equal to two

packages a year for every family

Every pound Package of Pearl-

ine which you give away will enable

a poor woman to do in half a day,

washing or cleaning that would

consume a whole day if done in the

ordinary way, with soap; besides, the work will be well and easily

done, and the things washed (as

well as the woman herself) will not be rubbed to pieces.

We think most women would appreciate such a present.

To prove all this, get a package of PEARLINE from

your grocer, and wash or clean something by the labor-

MARK DOWN SALE

That we started last week was a great success, emptying many shelves,

and bringing in lots of new customers and, what we appreciate especially

at this time of year, CASH. The sale will last until our present stock-

taking is completed. New bargains have been added, among which are:

150 dozen Ladies' Striped full regular made Hose, 12 1/2c; real value, 20c.

340 dozen extra fine 5/8 pure Linen Hemstitched White Handkerchiefs,

180 dozen Hemstitched colored bordered Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4c

104 dozen Gents' fine Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 38c;

586 dozen finest Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth from 20c to

169 dozen Misses' 4-button Embroidered Kid Gloves, selling elsewhere

64 dozen Ladies' fine White Merino Vests, silk stitched and pearl buttons,

36 dozen Ladies' fine all-wool Ribbed Vests, selling elsewhere at \$1;

100 dozen All-wool full regular made Cashmere Hose, 25c a pair; regu-

219 dozen fine 2-thread Balbriggan Hose, French toes, would be cheap at

Fine Linen Towels, 42 inches long, with red, white and blue border, 25c.

WHITE GOODS.

checked Nainsooks; the sheerest and nicest goods ever brought to this

market. All this season's goods, and entirely new patterns, from 10c to

We have opened the handsomest line of plaid, striped Lace and

Fine Linen Damask Towels, 45 inches long, 30c; worth 40c.

84 dozen Ladies' Black Hose, imported, regular made, 13c a pair.

o8 dozen Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, worth 88c; our sale price 44c.

60 dozen fine fancy striped White Handkerchiefs, 10c; worth 25c.

80 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, 30c; real value, 50c.

12½c; worth 25c.

each; worth roc.

25c; our price 1oc.

at \$1; our price 45c.

worth 65c; our price 42c.

going this time at 62c.

lar selling price 4oc.

20c; our price 12c.

and best ever offered.

terns. Come and see them.

Linen Damask Towels, with knotted fringe, 15c.

our price 17c.

Give

in the land.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$38,000. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and

THE largest gallery on the Northside; the cheapest on any side for the best photos and

crayons. Come mothers, bring the babies to Stanford & Co., 68 Federal st. MThsu

Pittsburg, Pa.

A handsome half-life-size crayon portrait,

protection against flies TAYLOR & DEAN,

To Reclaim 155,000 Acres of Arid Land in WASHINGTON, January 23.—Major Powell, Director of the Geological Survey, to-day explained to the House Committee on Territories his plan for the reclamation of arid lands of the West by irrigation. He illustrated by means of a map the location of the proposed

reservoirs, dams and canals in the James river, reservoirs, dams and canals in the James river,
New Mexico, and said he thought the reservoirs could be constructed for \$450,000, whereby
155,000 acres of land could be reclaimed.
The lands were worth nothing now, but if reclaimed by irrigation would become very valuable. Major Powell said that between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres of arid land in the
West could be reclaimed by irrigation. After
the works had been constructed and were in
operation, the Major estimated that the annual
cost to the farmer of irrigating his land would
be from \$1 to \$2 per acre. and to my great joy I am again a healthy

Her full testimonial and address can be seen at the Institute, 22 Ninth street. Ladies suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex will find a lady connected with the Institute present for consultation. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Treatment by correspondence. jall-35-TTS

"MRS. MARY WEAVER."

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THE FAMOUS GUCKENHEIMER PURE
Rye Whisky of all ages from \$2 to \$6 per galton.

THE BEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE, Burgundy, Claret, Rhine and Moselle Wines by case or bottle. Rich Island Madeira, Old Oporto Port and Rare Amontillado Sherry for the sick room. Pinet, Castillon, Otard, Martell and Rochelle Brandies, Holland Gins and a full stock of Cordials. English Pale Ale, Brown Stout, Ginger Ale and Pure Vinegars for the table. All goods strictly pure and at cheapest possible prices. F. ANDRIESSEN, 0 and 42 Ohio street, Allegheny. myl2-TT8 in a beautiful gold, bronze, oak or silver frame, all complete, for \$5. Also, our fine \$2 cab. for \$1 50 per doz.; our fine \$3 cab. for \$2 per doz.; our fine \$5 cab. for \$2 50 per doz., and a large family group picture \$3, at "The Elite Gallery," 516 Market st.,

YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS. Of iron or wire for front of public or pri-"Peerless Brand" vate buildings and around cemetery lots. Also stable fixtures, iron stairs and shutters, BALTIMORE tree boxes, fire escapes, and wire windows FRESH RAW OYSTERS.

> H. PEARSON & CO., BALTIMORE, MD. They are the Best. Ask your Grocer for them

AT COST: All of our stock of Magic Lanterns, Fancy Thermometers, Steam Novelties, Music Boxes, etc., etc., left over from the holidays.

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WM. E. STIEREN, Optician.

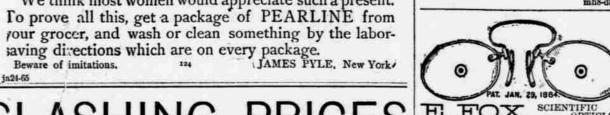
Will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease. Stone in Bladder, and all inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. It is also highly recommended, and is a sure cure for many female complaints. JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent, 153 Chambers street, N. Y. JOS. FLEMING, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent in Pittsburg, S4 Market Street. myl7-n85-TTS

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Occulists prescriptions a specialty. All kind of lenses ground and spectacles made on the premises. 908 PENN AVENUE, PITTS. Seveateenth and Chestrut Philadelphia. remises. 908 PENN AVENUE, PITTS. Seventeenth and Chestnut, Philadelphia. del-b53-trs





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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—
Schedule in effect November 23, 1888. For Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philiadelphia, "11:30 a.m. and "10:20 p. in. For Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, 17:20 a.m. For Commeliaville, 17:30 a.m., and "10:20 p. in. For Connellaville, 17:30 a.m., and "10:20 p. in. For Connellaville, 17:30 and "11:30 a.m., 17:30, and "10:20 p. in. For Uniontown, 17:30, 111:30 a.m., 11:30 and "4:400 p. p. For Mt. Pleasast, 17:20 and 11:30 a.m., 11:30 and 14:30 p. in. For Washington, Pa., 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "5:30, p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "5:30, p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "5:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, 7:30, 19:30 a.m., "3:35, *8:30 p. in. For Checking, Checking, 7:45, *10:30 a.m., *15:50, *9:10 p. in. From Wheeling, 7:45, *10:30 a.m., *15:50, *9:10 p. in. Through sleeping cars to Baitimore, Washington and Ginelianati.

For Wheeling, Columbus and Cincinnati, 11:55 pm (Saturday only). Connellsville ac. at \$8:30 am. "Daily, tDaily except Sunday, \$Sunday only. p m (catarus) only contents

a m.

"Daily, tDaily except Sunday, iSunday only,
The Pittsburg Transfer Company will ealt for
and check baggage from botels and residences
upon orders left at B. & O. Ticket Office, corner
Fifth avenue and Wood street.
W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS, O. SCULL,
General Manager.

Gen. Pass. Agt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT FOR \$10,000.

KAUFMANNS' Mrs. Weaver's suffering began with pain in her head, stomach, side and small of her back. She had much eructation of gas from her stomach. Her food would sour, causing nausea and frequent vemiting. She became very weak, and she also suffered with those diseases common to women. She treated with many physicians, and also at a hospital, but all to no purpose. She was finally cured by the physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute. She speaks: Fourth One-Day Sale of Odds and Ends.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

Our Broken Sizes of Men's \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits

MUST GO OO

To make choosing easy all of the above Suits have been placed on one counter in our Men's Suit Department. Among them you will find handsome Corkscrews, Cassimeres, Scotch Cheviots, Diagonals, Worsteds, Wide Wales, etc., cut in sack and frock styles, and each suit is warranted tailor-made and all-wool. Gentlemen who are very particular about their clothes will find just what they desire on this "Odds and Ends" counter. Come any time to-day and take any Suit on this bargain counter for \$8 90.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

Our Broken Sizes of Boys' \$5, \$6 and \$7 Suits

FOR ONLY \$9

Tarry but a minute at the bargain counter on which we have placed these Odds and Ends of Boys' Suits and you will learn more to your benefit than we could tell you here in an hour. Suffice it to say that at this counter you will find broken sizes of Children's beautiful Kilt Suits. broken sizes of Boys' Knee Pant Suits, ages 4 to 14, and broken sizes of Boys' Long Pant Suits, ages 10 to 18. You can see it makes no difference how old your boy may be, you can fit him from this counter and double and treble the value for your money. This bargain counter will be found in our Boys' Suit Department.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

Our Broken Sizes of Men's \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50 Pants

FOR ONLY S No man, be he in need of a pair of Pantaloons or not, should le

this opportunity pass unnoticed. Just think of it. The collection of Men's Pants you'll find on this \$1 29 bargain counter consists of Cassimeres, Corksgrews, Worsteds and Cheviots, in checks, stripes, narrow plaids, mixtures, and light and dark shades. All sizes are among them, and the cheapest pair on our counter is worth \$2 50, while the majority would be cheap at \$3 and \$3 50. To-day, Thursday, you can take your

Look for the Large Signs Suspended Above Our Various Bargain Counters.

KAUFMANNS

Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street. During the above sale we will also offer 100 dozen Boys' Pleated Percale Shirt Waists, worth 50c, at 19c each.

PENNSYLVANIA CUMPANY'S LINES—December 24, 1883, Central Standard Time.

As follows from Union Station: For Chicago, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:30 and 11:20 p. m.; Toledo, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:30 and 11:20 p. m.; Toledo, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:30 and 11:20 p. m.; Crestline, 5:5a. m.; Cleveland, 6:20, 7:25 a. m., 12:30 and 11:65 p. m.; New Castle and Youngstown, 7:36 a. m., 12:30, 3:45 p. m.; Meadville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:25 a. m., 12:20 p. m.; Meadville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:25 a. m., 12:20 p. m.; Meadville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:30 p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 6:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30 p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 6:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 5:30 a. m.

ALLEGHENY-Rochester, 6:30 a. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:15, 1:30 a. m.; Enon, 3:30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 0:00, 1:125 a. m., 2:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 7:00, 9:50 p. m.; Conway, 10:30 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS—From Plittsburg—For Chicago, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:00, 7:35, 11:20 p. m.; Cleveland, 1.65 p. m.; Toledo, 1:20, 1:10 and 11:20 p. m.; Youngstown, 12:20 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:30 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE Union station from Chicago, 1:50, 6:30 a. m., 7:25 p. m.; Toledo, 1:50, 6:30 a. m., 1:25, 7:46 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 1:10 p. m.; Hassellon, 10:50 a. m.; Nies and Jamestown, 5:10 a. m.; Beaver Falls, 7:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 10:40 p. m.

ARRIVE ALLEGHENY—From Euon, 8:00 a. m.; Conway, 6:30 a. m., 2:25, 7:46 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 1:10 p. m.; Lectsdale, 10:40 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS AFRIVE Union station from Chicago, 1:30, 6:30, 6:30, 8:30, 8:30 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 1:30 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 1:30 p. m.; Toledo, 1:50, 6:35 a. m., 7:35 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 1:30 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 1:30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 5:30, 6:15, 7:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 5:30, 6:15, 7:45 a. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 6:30 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:23, 6:30 p. m.; Eric and Ashtabula, 1:2

DITTSBURG AND LAKE EITE RAILROAD COMPANY—Schedule in effect January 13, 1880, Central time:

P. & L. E. R. R.—DEFART—For Cleveland, 5:25, 7:49 A. M., 7:29, 4:15, 7:30 P. M. For Clincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 5:25 A. M., 7:129, 79:30 F. M. For Buffalo, 10:20 A. M., 4:15, 79:30 F. M. For Beaver Falls, 5:25, 7:40 A. M., 7:20, 7:30 F. M. For Beaver Falls, 5:25, 7:40 A. M., 7:20, 7:30 F. M. For Beaver Falls, 5:25, 7:40, 10:20 A. M., 7:20, 3:30, 4:45, 5:20, 7:40, 12:30, 12:45, 12:45, 12:45, 13:45, 3:30, 4:45, 5:10, 5:20, 7:20, 10:20 F. M.

Arrive—From Cleveland, 5:30 A. M., 7:30, 5:40, 7:50 P. M. From Cleinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 7:40, 7:50 F. M. From Balamana, 7:50, 7:30 A. M., 7:50, 5:40, 7:50 P. M. From Salamana, 7:50, 7:30 A. M., 7:50, 5:40, 7:50 P. M. From Beaver Falls, 5:40, 7:50 F. M. From Cheveland, 5:50, 7:20, 9:20 A. M., 7:50, 7:30, 5:30 P. M. From Cheveland, 5:30 A. M., 7:50, 7:30, 5:30 P. M. From Cheveland, 5:30 A. M., 7:50, 7:30,

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD - ON AND after November 21, 1886, trains leave Union Station, Pittsburg, as follows, Eastern Standard Time: Mail train, connecting for Blairsville... 6:45 a. m.
Express, for Blairsville, connecting for
Butler Accom... 11:50 a. m. 225 and 3:45 p. m.
Springdale Accom... 11:50 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.
Springdale Accom... 11:50 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.
Freeport Accom... 10:50 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.
On Sundy... 21:50 and 2:30 p. m.
North Apollo Accom... 10:50 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.
Allegheny Junction Accommodation.
connecting for Butler... 8:20 a. m.
Blairsville Accommodation 11:35 p. m.
Trains arrive at FEDERAL STREET STATION:
Express, connecting from Butler... 10:35 a. m.
Mail Train... 2:35 p. m.
Butler Accom... 9:25 a. m., 6:40 and 7:20 p. m.
Sinirsville Accommodation... 9:22 p. m.
Freeport Accom... 7:30 a. m., 1:32, 7:29 and 11:30 p. m.
On Sunday... 10:10 a. m. and 7:20 p. m.
Springdale Accom... 6:37 a. m., and 3:12 p. m.
North Apollo Accom... 8:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
MONONGAHELA DIVISION.
Trains leave Union station, Pitisburg, as follows:
For Monongahela City, West Brownsville and
Uniontown, 11 s. m. For Monongahela City and
West Bewnsville, 7:55 and 11 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.
On Sunday, 1:31 p. m. For Monongahela City, 5:40
p. m., week days... 2:20 p. m.
Vest Elizabeth Accommodation, 8:50 s. m., 2:03,
6:20 and 11:35 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 p. m.
Treket offices... Corner Fourth avenue and Try
street and Union station.
CHAS. E. PUGH.
Gen'l Pas'r Agent.

DANHANDLE ROUTE—NOV.12. 1838, UNION Fancy French Combination Dress Goods—
\$1.00 From \$1.75.

Not a great many left, but they are fine and handsome and worth your while to see.

JOS. HORNE & CO. 's

Fenn Avenue Stores.

THE handsomest line of French sateens

Wheeling in the sateens

HUGUS & HACKE.

The you have dyspepsia call at No. 1102

Carson street, Southside, and be cured free of charge.

ENDS of embroidered flannels, slightly soft charges from the combination of the sate of charge.

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25c. Full lines of India Linens, India Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Sheer Nainsooks, Tucked Yokings, Lace Yokings, Apron Goods, Tucked Skirtings, Dotted and Plain Swisses, and a full line of plain white and fancy colored materials for sash curtains. New embroideries, from baby edgings to skirting goods, all of our own importation and the choicest pat-64 Ladies' very fine Seal Plush Sacques, equal in appearance to Sea