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LOUISVILLE, KY.

There's a corset that isn't

a corset, a waist with straps

for the shoulders and rows of

buttons to button on skirts

and stocking supporters and

so forth-the Ball Waist-

and that's about the whole of

it. No; you can put it in the

washtub-no metal in it or

of thinking and dressing as

well as in other ways. This

waist is for women whose

minds are made up that they

There's much to be said on

both sides; but did you ever

hear of a woman who hadn't

made up her mind in some

way? and is there any possi-

ble use in trying to get her

to change it? She will and

she will; or she won't and she

CHICAGO CORSET Co., Chicago and New York,

WE SEND MONEY TO ALL PARTS OF

Established 1866.

es at lowest rates.
MAX SCHAMBERG & CO.,

won't wear corsets.

Women differ in their ways

Tobacco

Chewing

Combinations for the Robbery of Consumers Are Short-Lived.

COME LIKE SHADOWS AND SO DEPART

Arguments Presented by the Father of the Standard Oil Company.

The country is thoroughly awake on the subject of trusts. Congress and State Legislatures have bills innumerable to consider. Trusts have their champions and their enemies, and both have arguments to present. result is a most interesting symposium. Mr. Carnegie reiterates his well-known

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, February 1 .- Late information from Washington is to the effect that Senators and Congressmen have decided upon a full inquiry into the uses and abuses of the gigantic trusts that have been formed in every State of the Union during the last 12 months. The work of rattling the trusts will soon begin with vigor, and the echoes of the bombardment will reach every corner of the land. How many bills on the subject Senators and Congressmen have to offer it would be hard to say, but there are at least 50 that will be showered upon the Lower House. And it is somewhat significant that the first bill offered in the Senate this session-by John Sherman-related to the abuses of trusts. The question of the legality of these great monopolies will also demand the attention of the Legislatures of the various States. In fact, all signs point to an avalanche of bills upon the question, and an inquiry into the matter that will prove of the deepest interest to both capi-

talist and workingman. So far as Congress is concerned it seems probable that a committee of inquiry will be formed to take testimony and go into the question thoroughly. In New York State the question of the legality of the trusts is now pending before the Court of Appeals. How many hundreds of millions of dollars are involved in the controversy only a statistician of the ability of Edward Atkinson could tell. The one point, however, upon, upon which there is no doubt is that the entire matter is going to be thoroughly sifted.

A TRUST EXPLAINED.

How many persons know what a trust is? Some of the men who have made a study of the question were asked to solve the problem. Perhaps the best posted man is Mr. S. C. G. Dodd, and it is not at all un-natural, for he is the father of trusts. It Perhaps the best posted man is was Mr. Dodd who drew up the agreement under which the several corporations composing the great oil trust were wrought together. He is now the solicitor of the Standard Oil Company.

To the writer the other day he spoke of trusts as a fond father would speak of a

It is simply a question of association. The real question underlying it is whether there shall be a limit to the number of persons or the amount of capital that shall be associated to amount of unions and shall be associated to-gether for business purposes. My opinion is that the right of association should be free and unlimited, both as regards the number of per-sons engaged in any enterprise and the amount of capital necessary to conduct the business. To my mind, it does not make a particle of dif-ference whether the method of conducting a business takes the form of a construction. business takes the form of a copartnership, an association, a trust or a corporation. The form is unessential. Any combination may be used for bad purposes; but notwithstanding all that, the trust is a power for good, and is absolutely necessary in the conduct of our modern busi

HELP THE PUBLIC AND WORKINGMAN. Trusts do not help capitalists so much as they do the public. They help the public by cheaption. In this way they are enabled to sell goods sta lower figure by reason of doing a larger business, thus obtaining a sufficient remuneration from small profits. The cost of doing a large business in comparatively much less than the cost of doing only a small bosiness. As regards the benefits of trusts to the workingman, as far as my experience goes—I speak only for our own company—we pay more than the average wages. The working-stant employment and receive cash payments weekly. Every man has a chance to rise by promotion in the business. Most of our experienced men, who are now drawing very high salaries, began as ordinary workmen. As to the legality of trusts, I do not care to speak for them all. But the Standard Oil Trust is legal if a copartnership is legal. It was the first trust formed, and I myself drew up the articles of agreement. That was in 1882 and they had always been kept secret until within two years ago, when the nature of the contract became known. Other trusts have been formed on the same lines, but they differ in very essential particulars. The principal difference between a trust and a corporation is a frust is simply a combination of individuals, and, having no franchise, is not authorized by law, a trust is simply a combination of individuals, and, having no franchise, is not authorized by law, a trust is simply a combination of individuals, and more right to interfere with trust than at a lower figure by reason of doing a larger

His views remained unchanged, and time was fast proving the correctness of his asser-

"They come like shadows and so depart," quoted Mr. Carnegie. The genesis of the trust is as follows: A demand exists for a certain article beyond the capacity of existing works to supply it. Prices are high and profits tempting. Every manufacturer of that article

ruin. His brother manufacturers are of course in the same situation. They see the savings of many years as well perhaps as the capital they have succeeded in borrowing becoming less and less, with no hope of a change in the situation.

Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Ohio,

READY TO TRY ANYTHING. The manufacturers are in the condition of atients that have tried in vain every doctor of the regular school for years, and are now liable to become the victims of any quack that ap-MR.CARNEGIE'S VIEWS UNCHANGED pears. Combinations, syndicates, trusts—they are willing to try anything. In the presence of danger they hold a meeting and form a trust. danger they hold a meeting and form a trust.

Each factory is rated as worth a certain
amount, officers are chosen, and through these
the whole product of the article in question is
to be distributed to the public at remunerative
prices. In transportation the situation, while
practically the same, differs in some particulars. Given freedom of competition and combinations or trusts that attempt to exact from
the consumer more than a legitimate return
upon capital and services write the charter of the consumer more than a segitimate return upon capital and services write the charter of their own defeat. It is not in the power of man to exact for more than a brief season, and a very brief season indeed, unusual profit upon actual capital invested, either in transportation or manufacture, so long as all are free to compete, and this freedom, it may safely be asserted, the American people are not likely to restrict.

Mr. Henry George has always insisted Several men who have given the subject that the principle of protection in vogue in much thought have been interviewed. The

of trusts. He still holds to his belief. He Trusts are always the outgrowth of monor oly, and, so far as they exist in this country, are mainly the result of the workings of the tariff with which this land is burdened. The first and most efficient way of getting rid of them is by abolishing the whole tariff system, with all its iniquities, and giving us absolute free trade.

WIMAN SAYS TRUSTS ARE NECESSARY.

Mr. Erastus Wiman said: I believe trusts have come to stay. They have been coming and coming for a long time. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the ques-tion. Men, eminent in the most important walks of life, who have always been opposed to monopoly in every form, are beginning to see the necessity for combination, for the good of the people as well as for those more directly concerned. I do not believe that there will be anything but ruin left to us unless we have trusts or other forms of business combinations. trusts or other forms of business combinations. The American people are learning that competition nubridled is an expensive luxury. The outery against trusts is still loud enough, but it is to be hoped that it will not be so blinding that the real mischief will be lost sight of.

Trusts are beneficial to capital as well as to labor. They help the first by preventing rainous competition and guaranteeing a fair return on the capital invested, without which no business can prosper. The workingman it helps by paying him better wages than it could otherwise do and assuring him steady employment, which is just as important to him. That these combinations are made for the purpose of robbing is just as important to him. That these combinations are made for the purpose of robbing
the public is fallacious. Take the greatest of
them all, the Standard Oil Company. No one
who knows anything about the matter believes
the American people to-day would be getting
such a cheap and good artificial light if the
petroleum interests had not been gathered into
one vast combination. Take the salt interest,
on the other hand. The manufacturers are
shuffling along disgusted at the prospect. Ten
pounds of salt may be had for a cent; not
worth as much as an equal amount of sand.
The public may think they are reaping a benefit from this competition, but they will have to
pay for it all in the long run.

SAYS THEY ARE A BENEFIT. Mr. J. R. Dos Passos, the eminent lawyer, who has made a study of the question, in giving his opinion of trusts, seemed to be very favorably impressed with the workings and benefits resulting from these combina

tions in trade. He said: A trust is an agreement between several stockholders to hold their stock for their mutual interest and protection. It is a form of business arrangement which has recently been adopted by persons engaged in the same fine of business, who, instead of cutting each others' throats or attempting to do so, have come together and agreed to manage their business so as to be able to receive a fair interest on their investment. In substance, a trust is nothing more than a corporation, because it has only investment. In substance, a trust is nothing more than a corporation, because it has only one pair of hands, one pair of eyes, and is intended to have eternal life. Linke a corporation it has no soul. The effect of a trust or a combination of business interests, on the one hand, is to create and insure uniform prices and uniform production. In this way it benefits the capitalist. This, of course, involves a uniform price for labor, which is a great advantage to the workingman, beside insuring to the laborer steady employment. It also results in cheaper production for the consumer. It benefits the capitalist by enabling him to receive a fair remuneration on the capital emceive a fair remuneration on the capital em-ployed, otherwise they would not exist. These trusts are all governed by the laws of tradeirusts are all governed by the laws of trade—
the laws of supply and demand. If they undertake to artificially enhance the value of the
articles in which they deal, or curtail production, they would meet with the inevitable ruin
which has heretofore resulted from such attempts. The outery against trusts is purely
demagogical, because every reason which may
be successfully urged against trusts may be
urged against a corporation. The individual
with a large capital invested in any one business is a trust, because he may buy up and
control whatever business he may think proper
to the full extent of the money be has at his
command.

the contract became known. Other trusts have been formed on the same lines, but they differ in very essential particulars. The principal difference between a trust and a corporation is that while the latter has a franchise from the State and is authorized by law, a trust is simply a combination of individuals, and, having no franchise, is not authorized by law, a trust is simply a combination of individuals, and, having no franchise, is not authorized by law.

THE SUGAE TRUST'S DEFENDER.

Mr. John E. Parsons is a lawyer of repute, and delended the Sugar Trust in its fight for life in the suits brought against the Public good. The same can be said of trusts. Individuals cannot be restricted in their business operations, and where individuals are engaged in an enterprise together viduals are engaged in an enterprise together they certainly have privileges as great and as far reaching as if they were alone. Trusts are formed to facilitate business and make it more concrete, so to speak. My idea is that the law its with corporations. We should understand before we condemn. Corporations that are harmful and pursue pernicious methods are certainly dangerous. Any company or corporation that has collusion and doubtful methods is not legal and should be abolished. I fartust is bad and has an object in view that will rob the people and raise the price of necessary commodities, it should be abolished. I hold, though, that the law gives them just as much right to exist as it does a corporation.

FAIRBANKS SAYS ABOLISH THEM.

North River Sugar Refinery, and which are silll pending. He said:

To cover the subject of trusts in a satisfactory manner would require much time and occupy much space. The gist of what is error neonsly called a trust is that the stock of several corporations is pooled so that all the stockholders in any one company also become stockholders in any one company also become stockholders in all the other companies. I have always maintained that this form of combination with the law, and was not opposed to unblic policy in any way. The benefit to the community is that which always results from any great combination of capital. Political economists have long recognized the fact that the reduce the cost of production will, in the end, lower prices. Without such combinations any one can see that there would be no railroads, telegraphs or any other improvements. The law itself in providing for the incorporation of companies, encourages combinations any one can see that there would be no railroads, telegraphs or any other improvements. The law itself in providing for the incorporation of companies, encourages combinations of capital because a corporation is constituted for the very purpose of combining a large number of small holders into one considerable aggregate. Trusts and large combinations of capital are beneficial to the workingman, because when, through excessive competition or any other cause, business is done at a loss, the operatives in the end suffer. The interests of capital and labor are identical. If by any method of combination business can be done at a profit the result will be that the employers will be ended to be applied to go into bank-rough the result will be that the employers will be impossible.

Andrew Carnegie has very decided opinions. When asked for his views he said he had offen expressed himself on the matter. His views remained unchanged, and time was fest proving the correctoess of his asser-

CAN BE GOOD OR BAD. Ex-Governor Rufus Bullock, of Georgia, Government Director of the Union Pacific

"They come like shadows and so depart," quoted Mr. Carnegie. The genesis of the trust is as follows: A demand exists for a certain article beyond the capacity of existing works to supply it. Prices are high and profits tempting. Every manufacturer of ighat article immediately proceeds to enlarge his works and increase their producing power. In addition to this the nunsual profits attract the attention of his principal managers or those who are interested in a greater or less degree in the factory. These communicate the knowledge of the prosperity of the works to others. New partnerships are formed and new works are erected, and before long the demand for the article is fully satisfied and prices do not advance. In a short time the supply becomes greater than the demand, and prices begin to fall. They continue falling until the article is sold at cost to the less favorably situated or less ably managed factories, and even until the best managed and best equipped factory is not able to produce the article at the prices at which it can be sold.

Manufacturers have belanced their books year after year only to find their capital reduced at each successive balance. While continuing to produce may be costly, the manufacturers have belanced their books year after year only to find their capital reduced at each successive balance. While continuing to produce may be costly, the manufacturers have belanced their books year after year only to find their capital reduced at each successive balance. While continuing to produce may be costly, the manufacturers have belanced their books year after year only to find their capital reduced at each successive balance. While continuing to produce may be costly, the manufacturers is a merchant—yes; more danger.

Trusts are illegal. I certainly think they are illegal because they are opposed to fair, open competition and have a tendency to raise the price of commodities. Trusts are, in common speculative parlance, corners, and give to a few individuals the right to dictate and regulate the price of articles necessary for consumption. On wheat, cotton and corn no trusts are formed because the production of these staples is general and it would be impossible to regulate and control the price in each State. But an article like sugar, for instance, a necessity—why, it is so firmly in the hands of trusts that even the cane-growing farms are owned by them, and the price of sugar can be decided upon by those autocrats long before the cane is planted. These kinds of trusts are not in consonance with the spirit of our civilization, and will not stand before the law.

EDITOR ARKENS' OPINION.

EDITOR ARKENS' OPINION. John Arkens, editor of the Rocky Mount-

ain News:

The Standard Oil Trust has done more good than harm, and has reduced the price of light to a minimum. If the Standard Oil Company had raised the price of oil and not made light cheap I confess that it would be a trust not to be encouraged. When a number of wells of petroleum, say, enter into a business combine with the purpose of reducing the price of petroleum, it is all right, because the poor people profit thereby. Then, to be brief, trusts are all right when they combine to give the people cheaper food, fuel or light, and harmful when they assume the prerogatives of dictating higher prices and suffing competiof dictating higher prices and stifling competi

CONGRESSMAN FLOWER IS POSITIVE. Congressman Roswell P. Flower said: Congressman Roswell P. Flower said:

I am not a lawyer, and so have no opinion in regard to the right of these combinations to exist. But I am opposed to every trust that fleeces the public, and I hope the public will fleece it. I do not know whether or not there are any trusts that do not fleece the public. I am still in the dark as to the action Congress contemplates taking. I should think that was a matter for the courts to decide.

THE DOMINIE HIS COLUMN.

irranging for the Coming State Association at Mauch Chunk.

The Executive Committee of the Teachers' State Association, held a meeting last Monday, in Harrisburg, to make arrangements for the annual session of the association, which will be held this year at Mauch Chunk. The committee consists of Superintendents Hugus, of Westmoreland county; Snyder, of Carbon; Smith, of
Delaware; Brecht, of Lancaster, and Principal
H. W. Fisher, of Pittsburg, who is secretary.
Prof. Brecht was the only member not present,
he being ill with the grip.

The committee is doing everything to make
the coming Teachers' State Association one of
unparalleled success. It will be in session from
July 8 to 11. Wednesday morning, July 9, will
be devoted to memorial exercises to the consists of Superintendents Hugus, of West

be devoted to memorial exercises to the memory of Superintendent Higbee. Dr. Ger-hart, of the Franklin-Marshal College, will de-liver the sulogy on Superintendent Higbee's

life.

It is the aim of the committee to have the lectures and exercises of the coming July session of such a kind as to embrace all school work. Heretofore they have been confined in certain directions. The committee also resolved to have no names appear on the programme that have appeared during the past five years. Some of the subjects handled will be: "Is the German Education Better Than Ours?" by Prof. T. E. Noss, of the California Normal School. A discussion, "The New and the Old in Education," by Prof. Brooks, of Philadelphia; Sayder, of Indiana; Miss Coffin, of Lancaster, and another lady, who hails from Huntingdon.

Huntingdon.

Pittaburg will furnish the music, for Mrs. E. Cary, of the Calvary Church choir, will be the soloist. The great feature of the evening lectures will be the singing by the Weish choir of Mauch Chuuk of 100 voices.

On the last evening a lawn fete will be given by the citizens of Mauch Chunk. The grove in the vicinity will be beautifully illuminated by the railroad company, and the Weish choir will also be there.

Rodwielders' Gossin.

THE examination of teachers who seek permaneut certificates began yesterday at the Normal School on Miller street. MISS LAUGHLIN, assistant principal of the

Homewood School, lies very low and no hopes are entertained for her recovery.

PROF, BANE, of the St. Clair School, will give a euchre party to a number of his friends at his home on Mt. Washington next Friday evening. THE city teachers will be paid to-morrow and the pay-roll amounts to \$40,387 45. The this sum.

PRINCIPAL D. J. WALLER, of the Blooms org Normal School, will be, it is said, the suc-sesful candidate that Governor Beaver will pooint as State Superintendent. PROPESSOR JOSEPH LOGAN, of the Peebles

School, now boasts of a typewriting machine. Gossip does not say whether he will ever make a fortune out of it, but anyhow he can send in his report written on the instrument. MISS CLARA MCMILLEN, of the Minerswille School, who has been confined to her home by illness since Christmas, will be able to return to school to-morrow. Miss Annie Asper, of the Liberty School, is also on the sick list. THE majority of the school reports for the month of January were handed in yesterday,

and the attendance is, with but a few excep-tions, so low that the principals were sure to call Secretary Reisfar's attention to it. The school enrollment is as large as ever, but the average attendance, due to the vast amount of sickness, was never so low. THE Public Cooking School, on Grant street graduates 71 pupils next Saturday. Two of the classes are boys, who come from the Forhes School. The hour of the exhibition of work is from 3 to 4 P. M. Mr. D. R. Torrence, Chair-man of the Industrial Committee of the Central Board, will donate the prize for the best loaf of bread. Major Moreland will be the speaker for the occasion.

THE Executive Committee of the Normal Alumni Association have decided to send the history and catalogue of the association to de-linguent members as well as to those who paid. Accompanying is a request that these members will contribute a mite to the support of the organization, for it is in debt consequent on the publishing of this catalogue and the cost of the late entertainment.

THE Teachers' Guild had a very interesting session yesterday afternoon. Prof. Riddle opened the discussion "Resolved that the present method of examining candidates in grammar for high school should be changed." He thinks the present method of teaching grammar by "false syntax," is pernicious, and a change is necessary. He was supported by Prof. Andrews and Everbart. Superintendent looky is connected to any change and made Prof. Andrews and Everhart. Superintendent Lucky is orposed to any change, and made forcible reasons why no change is required, also Prof. Proudfit. The Guild remained at it in its vote on the matter. It was Prof. Riddle's intention to have the Teachers' Academy take up the question, then the Teachers' Institute, and lastly to have the question brought up before the Central Board, asking for a change in the present method.

FOR BILIOUSNESS Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. B. Gillies, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says:
"I have used it in a typical case of indigestion
with billiousness, and found it to be, without
exception, the best thing I ever used in such
cases."

MARVELOUS TRIUMPH OVER DISEASE Without Medicine. Dr. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet unfolds a treatment by which Incipient Consumption, Colds, Influenza, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Fevers or almost any aliment is promptly conquered without medicine of any kind, promoting health and longevity. Cost trifling, and will last a person for life. Used and heartily indorsed by leading clergymen, physicians and others. For particulars and indorsements send 2c stamp to HYGIENIC TREATMENT CO. [Agent], P. O. Box 325, Pittsburg, Pa. jail-rhssu

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Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. Highest possible distinction."

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Onyx Top Tables, Rich Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Table Lamps, Floor Extension Lamps, Hanging Lamps and Hall Lights, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes and Clocks, China, Glass and Queensware, Sconces, Easels, Placques and Pedestals at prices that must close them out quickly.

THE J. P. SMITH Lamp, Glass & China Co., 935 Penn Avenue.

Bet. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. BYERS' GOOD WORK. Distressing Case of Stomach Trouble of Three Years' Duration Relieved Instantaneously and Entirely Cured in One Month. No Faith-Cure Miracle, but the Result of Skill and Science



MR. JOS. WEINMAN, Second Ave. (Soho) stomach for over three years, the most pronounced symptoms being nausea and vomiting of food, with soreness over region of stomach. Tongne always coated, with foul taste in morn-ing, frontal headache, with flashes of light and ing, frontal headache, with flashes of light and spots before eyes, roaring in ears, stopping up of nostrils. During the last few months hacking cough set in, sleep became disturbed, and he would get up in morning more tired than when he went to bed. Night sweats came on, and he lost flesh and strength daily. Three days before calling at Dr. Byers' office he vomited up every meal. Dr. Byers diagnosed his trouble to be catarrh of the head and stomach, and under his treatment the nauses was relieved instantaneously, and in one month Mr. W. was entirely well and had gained 10 pounds. TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH.

Until further notice Dr. Byers will treat all cases at the uniform fee of \$5 per month, medicine included. Write for symptom blank or call at office. DR. BYERS, successor to Drs. Logan & Byers, No. 421 Penn ave. fel-ssu

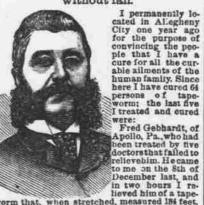
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2 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburg, Po. Spectacles adapted to every defect of sight. Optical, Mathematical, Electrical instruments. Thermometers, Barometers, etc. Artificial eyes inserted. ja25-TTSu

SEEING IS BELIEVING

And we have got them. 64 Tape Worms taken in 52 weeks. Influenza or "La Grippe" cured without fail.



were:
Fred Gebhardt, of
Apollo, Pa., who had
been treated by five
doctors that failed to

doctors that failed to relieve him. He came to me on the 8th of December last, and in two hours I relieved him of a tape-worm that, when stretched, measured 184 feet. On the same day came a lady who had taken 14 doses for tapeworm, but all failed. I cured her in a few hours. On December 15 I treated Chas. Lampus and a small child of Mrs. Gross, of Spring Garden ave., Allegheny, for tape-worm, being successful in both cases; and on December 29 I removed a large tapeworm from Charles Maeder, of Bennett station, Pa. They will all testify to the mildness of my treatment. In reference to the head of a tapeworm I will state that it is no cure unless the head is removed. Come to my office and I will show you hundreds that I have removed, head and all. Since I am here I have cured hundreds of cases of catarrh, stomach, kidney and liver troubles, and many of the imatism, falling fits, paralysis, eczema, hemogrhoids and secret diseases. I also cure cancer without the aid of knife.

My remedles are 10 in number, and will be-

eases. I also cure cancer without the aid of knife.

My remedies are 10 in number, and will become standard family medicines whenever they are given a trial. One especially I call your attention to. That is my SYSTEM RENOVATUR, a combination of 19 different roots and herbs that work in harmony on the human system and lay a foundation for the care of all chronic diseases, and will cure seven cases out of ten of them. Call for Dr. Burgoon's System Renovator at all drug stores. If they have not got it send to 47 Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa., for it, and you will save money, suffering and your lives.

I will refund your money if you ever, had its equal in your family. Send stamp for circular to DR. BURGOON,

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ja28-97-TTSU Allegheny City, Pa.

DR. C. LAMBERT'S GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
DRUNKENNESS,
Only certain (German) remedy for cure, self
or friends, of the vice of drunkenness. Write
to-day for circular (English or German).
H. DECHERT,
ja5-83-81 Box 119, Whitehall, N. Y.

Owing to the jealousy and persecution of ocal doctors, Gun Wa, the celebrated Chinese physician, has decided to leave Pittsburg. He has taken up his permanent residence at the beautiful city of Indianapolis, Ind. During his four months' residence here he made many converts to the mild and gentle natural herhal remedies of the Flowery Kingdom and effected some marvelous cures. Thousands of people who had long doubted the wisdom of our "regulars, and their powerful mineral drugs and poisons, believe that an outrage has been committed on an inoffensive foreigner, whose sole aim was to do good. The less bigoted medical fraternity of Indians have made Gen Wa welcome among them. Gun Wa does not practice medicine—he has perfected himself and does not need to "practice"—but he has a line of prepared herb remedies which positively cure dyspepsis, rheumatism, neuralgia, female weakness, tumors, piles, consumption, costiveness, physician, has decided to leave Pittsburg. He

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ass, tumors, piles, consumption, costiveness, salt rheum, estarrh, ecrofula, tapeworm, malaria, nervous diseases, and all diseases of a private nature. Young, old or middle-aged men who feel exhausted from overwork or other causes, should consult Gun Ws. No charge for advice, and the medicines are sold for a small sum. Write to GUN WA. No. 25 West Washington Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Note—Gun Wa especially desires to hear from all of his old patrons, and will cheerfully complete any treatments that were interrupted by his arrest and persecution. Gun Wa's latest book, "Monitor for Men," sent free upon application.



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OLOAKS-Fine Seal Plush Sacques marked down to \$12, \$15, \$16 50. formerly \$20, \$25, \$30.

Jackets, \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6—two-thirds lopped off. Newmarkets, \$5, \$6, \$7 50, \$9 75—just half price. Newmarkets, \$12 to \$20, reduced from \$25 to \$50. JERSEYS-\$1, \$1 50, \$1 75, reduced from \$2 50 to \$4.

Blouses for Misses, 75c, reduced from \$1 50. Ladies' Jersey Blouses reduced one-half. RIBBONS-640 pieces pure Silk fancy Ribbons, Nos. 22 to 40, your choice 25c a yard; formerly 62c and 75c.

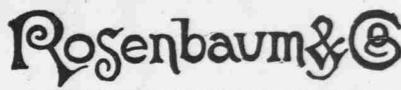
CORSETS-Nice, clean goods, 35c, 42c, 50c, 75c and 98c. All marked down.

LACE CURTAINS—Odd pairs of Lace Curtains at half price

NEW GOODS-Beautiful, well-made Muslin Chemises at 25c, 37c, 50c, 52c, 75c, 81. Night Dresses, 50c, 75c, \$1 to \$3. New Skirts, 50c, 75c, \$1 to \$5. Corset Covers, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c to 75c. White Goods and Apron Goods, newest designs.

Full lines of Spring Hosiery and Underwear at popular prices

New Embroideries, Laces, Lace Flouncings, Draperies and Veilings.



510, 512 and 514 MARKET STREET.

Where there are so Many Dealers in Household Furnishing Goods, there must needs be One who, like the Great Napoleon, "LEADS ALL THE REST!"

PICKERING

HOLDS UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF FIRST PLACE,

His resources are becoming practically unlimited, and with constantly increasing en-terprise and endeavor, there is no doubt that "the march of time" will show even greater progress than the past. We continue this week our

Great Sale of Folding Beds and Carpets.

You'll obtain the grandest bargains in either Folding Beds or Carpets this week, to say nothing of Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Office Furniture. We're clearing these goods out to make room for spring stock, and we're determined they shall be sold if extraordinary low prices will sell them. The Balance of Our Stock of Ladies' Cloaks

And Men's Overcoats to be sold for very little more than half price. Come and see us. Remember, cash or credit, and special inducements to newly-married couples.

PICKERING'S

OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. CORNER TENTH ST. AND PENN AVE.

EVERYTHING MUST GO.

Thus sounds Kaufmanns' latest mandate. There it stands in plain, black type-meaning just what it says. And you know that when we say something we generally mean it. Last night terminated one of the most successful enterprises in our history, viz.: our great Discount Sale of Suits and Overcoats. Under its regime we managed to close out over one-third of our winter stock. But what of the other two thirds? Large as our sales were during the past two weeks, how insignificant do they seem with what we must accomplish during the next two weeks. For, you may rest assured, we're not the men to rest on our laurels. Past successes only spur us on to further and greater efforts. Commencing to-morrow morning we shall offer

Every Overcoat, Every Suit, Every Pair of Pants, Every Cloak, Every Newmarket, Every Jacket,

FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR This offer includes everything to be found in our Cloak and Clothing departments. Nothing has been excepted-

nothing will be reserved! Everything must go!

Do not under any circumstances compare this bona fide sale with the weak efforts of jealous imitators. Garments which they advertise at \$14 we hereby guarantee to produce at \$10, and those which they blow and puff about as big bargains at \$18 we modestly place at your disposal for only \$12. So it goes all the way through. If you but take the precaution to see us before buying elsewhere, we shall not be found wanting to save you a big lot of money.

We have offered them at half price some time ago, and have sold over half of our large stock since then. Some very fine Muffs, Boas and Capes are still left and will go at about 33c on the dollar.

A MOST SATISHACTORY SHOE TRADE

is what we have been favored with all during the usually dull month of January. And there will be no let up either. We shall keep right on offering our guaranteed solid leather footwear for less money than other dealers offer their notoriously poor shoddy or leatherette goods, and we shan't feel uneasy about the result. We have every reason to expect a continuance of our booming shoe trade.

EARLY SPRING STYLES IN HATS.

We have just introduced three entirely new styles, viz.: The Youman Derby, the Carnegie Derby and the Evening Sun Soft Hat, and, judging from the lively manner in which they are "catching on," they will be the principal styles worn during the coming spring season. Prices are very moderate. Come and see. All Hats from last season now offered at half price.

DON'T PASS OUR FURNISHING GOODS WINDOW

without looking into it. You will see displayed here a truly magnificent variety of early spring Neckwear. And any one of these fashionable scarfs for only 50c, or six for \$2 75.

: KAUFMANNS'

GRAND DEPOT, FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

POSTSCRIPT! We have just received 600 more of those Ladies' Jersey Dresses at \$2 75. They sell like hot cakes. Come quick, if you want one. We have the sole agency for these goods in Western Pennsylvania. All Mail Orders promptly filled.