A MEMORIAL SERMON.

Talmage Pays an Eloquent Tribute to the Dead Southern Editor.

HE DEFENDS THE SECULAR PRESS

And Says Its Editors Can be Christians and Accomplish Good Work.

GLADSTONE'S VIEWS ON CHRISTIANITY

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BROOKLYN, February 23.-The great Academy of Music, its main floors and its two galleries and platform and all approaches to the building were, as usual, thronged at the preaching service of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., to-day. Many hundreds of persons did not gain ad-

The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon was: "The Life and Death of Henry W. Grady, the Editor and Orator." He took for his text Isaiah viii, 1: "Take thee a great roll, and write in it with a man's pen." The

preacher said: To Isaiah, with royal blood in his veins and a babitant of palaces, does this divine order come. He is to take a roll, a large roll, and write on it with a pen, not an angel's pen, but a man's pen. So God honored the pen and so he honored manuscript. In our day the mightiest roll is the religious and secular newspaper, and the mightiest pen is the editor's pen, whether for good or evil. And God says now to every literary man, and especially to every journalist: "Take thee a great roll, and write in it with a man's pen. Within a few weeks one of the strongest

most vivid and most brilliant of those pens was laid down on the editorial desk in Atlants, never again to be resumed. I was far away at the time. We had been sailing up from the Mediterranean Sea, through the Dardanelles, which region is unlike any-thing I ever saw for beauty. There is not any other water scenery on earth where God has done so many picturesque things with islands. They are somewhat like the Thou-sand Islands of our American St. Lawrence, but more like heaven. Indeed, we had just passed Patmos, the place from which John had his apocalyptic vision. Constantinople had seemed to come out to greet us, for your approach to that city is different from any other city. Other cities as you approach them seem to retire, but this city, with its GLITTERING MINARETS

and pinnacles, seems almost to step into the water to greet you. But my landing there, that would have been to me an exhilaration, was suddenly stunned with the tidings of the death of my intimate friend, Henry W. Grady. I could hardly believe the tidings, for I had left on my study table at home letters and telegrams from him, those letters and telegrams having a warmth and geniality and wit such as he only could express. The departure of no public man for many years has so affected me. For days I walked about as in a dream and I resolved that, getting home, I would, for the sake of his pereaved household, and for the sake of his ereaved protession, and for the sake of what he had been to me and shall continue to be as long as memory lasts, I would speak a word in appreciation of him, the most promising of Americans, and learn some of the salient lessons of his departure.

I have no doubt that he had enemies, for no man can live such an active life as he lived or be so far in advance of his time without making enemies, some because he defeated their projects and some because he outshone them. Owis and bats never did like the rising sun. But I shall tell you how he appeared to me, and I am glad that I told him while he was in full health what I thought of him, Memorial orations and gravestone epitaphs are often mean enough, for they say of a man after he is dead that which ought to have been said of him while living. One garland for a living been is worth more than a mountain of japonicas and calls lilies heaped on a funeral casket. By a little black volume of 50 pages containing the eulogiums and poems uttered and written at the demise of Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Lincolu and Samner, the world tried to pay for the 40 years of obloquy it had heaped upon those living giants. If I say nothing in praise of a man while he lives I will keep silent when he is dead. Myrtle and weep-ing willow can never do what ought to have been done by amaranth and palm branch. No amount of "Dead March in Saul" rumbling from big organs at the obsequies can atone for non-appreciation of the man before he fell on sleep. The hearse cannot do what ought to have been done by chariot. But there are important things that need to be said about our friend, who was a prophet in American journalism and who only a few years ago heard the command of my text: "Take thee a great roll, and write in

it with a man's pen." A PATHER TO THE PATHERINGS

His father dead, Henry W. Grady, a boy 14 years of age, took up the battle of life. It would require a long chapter to record the names of orphans who have come to the top. When God takes away the head of the conschold be very often gives to some lad in that household a special qualification. Christ remembers how that his own father died early, leaving him to support himself and his mother and his brothers in the carpenter's shop at Nazareth, and he is in sympathy with all boys and all young men in the struggle. You say: "Oh, if my father had only lived I would have had a better education, and I would have had a more on my brow that would not have been But I have noticed that God makes special way for orphans. You would not have been half the man you are if you had not been obliged from your early days to fight your own battles. What other boys got out of Yale or Harvard you got in the University of Hard Knocks. Go among successful merchants, lawyers, physicians and men of all occupations and professions, and there are many of them who will tell you: "At 10, or 12, or 15 years of age I started for myself; father was sick, or father was dead." But somehow they got through and got up. I account for it by the fact that there is a special dispensation of God for orphans. All hail, the fatherless and the motherless! The Lord Almighty will see you through. Early obstacles for Mr. Grady were only the means for development of his intellect and heart. And lol when at 39 years of age he put down his pen and closed his lips for the perpetual silence, he had done a work which many a man who lives on to 60 and 70 and 80 years never accomplishes. There is a great deal of senseless praise of longevity, though it was a wonderful achievement to live a good while. Ah, my friends, it is not how long we live, but how well we live and how usefully we live. A man who lives to 80 years and accomplishes nothing for God or humanity might better have never lived at all. Mathusaleh lived 969 years, and what did it amount to? In all those more than nine centuries he did not accomplish anything which seemed worth scord. Paul lived only a little more than 60, but how many Mathusalehs would it take to make one Paul? Who would not rather have Paul's 60 years than Mathusaleh's 969 Robert McCheyne died at 30 years of age and John Summerfield at 27 years of age, but neither earth nor heaven will ever hear the end of their usefulness. Longevity! it lives 150 and 200 years. Gray hairs are the blossoms of the tree of life if found in the way of righteousness, but the frosts of the second death if found in the way of sin.

EDITORS CAN BE CHRISTIANS. One of our able New York journals last spring printed a question and sent it to many people and among others to myself: many people and among others to myself:
"Can the editor of a secular journal be a Christian?" Some of the newspapers and awered, No. I answered, Yes; and lest you may not understand me I say, Yes, again. Summer before last, riding with Mr. Grady from a religious meeting in Georgia on Sun-

day night, he said to me some things which I now reveal for the first time because it is appropriate now that I reveal them. He expressed his complete faith in the gospel and expressed his astonishment and his and expressed his asionishment and his grief that in our day so many young men were rejecting Christianity. From the earnestness and the tenderness and the confidence with which he spoke on these things I concluded that when Henry W. Grady made public profession of his faith in Christ and took his place at the holycommunion in the Methodist church, he was honest and truly Christian. That conversation that Sunday night, tirst in the lower and then resumed in the hotel, imcarriage and then resumed in the hotel, impressed me in such a way that when I simply heard of his departure, without any of the particulars, I concluded that he was ready to go. I warrant there was no fright in the last exigency, but that he found what is commonly called "the last exigency but that he found what is commonly called "the last enemy" a good friend, and from his home on earth he went to a home in heaven. Yes, Mr. Grady not country. They grow louder and louder in proportion as they are pushed back further and front. But the mandate, I think, has gone may be gospelized. Among his last dving forth from the throne of God that a new Amerutterances was a request for the prayers of the churches in his behalf.

There was that particular quality in him that you do not find in more than one person out of hundreds of thousands-namely personal magnetism. People have tried to define that quality, and always failed, yet we have all felt its power. There are some persons who have only to enter a room or step upon a platform or into a pulpit and you are thrilled by their presence, and when they speak your nature responds and you cannot help it. What is the peculiar influence with which such a magnetic person takes hold of social groups and audiences? Without attempting to define this, which is indefinable, I will say it seems to correspond to the waves of air set in motion by the voice or the movements of the body. Just like that atmospheric vibration is the moral or spiritual vibration which rolls out from the soul of what we call a magnetic person. As there may be a cord or rope binding podies together, there may be an invisible cord binding souls. A magnetic man throws it over others as a hunter throws a lasso. Mr. Grady was surcharged with this influence, and it was employed for patriotism and Christianity and elevated

GLADSTONE AND THE GOSPEL You may not not know why, in the conversation which I had with Mr. Gladstone a few weeks ago, he uttered these memorable words about Christianity, some of which were cabled to America. He was speaking in reply to this remark: I said, "Mr. Gladtone, we are told in America by some people that Christianity does very well for weak-minded men and children in the infant lass, but it is not fit for stronger-minded men; but when we mention you, of such large intellectuality, as being a pronounced friend of religion, we silence their batteries. Then Mr. Gladstone stopped on the hillside where we were exercising, and said: "The older I grow, the more confirmed I am in my faith in religion." "Sir," said he, with faith in religion." "Sir," said he, with flashing eye and uplifted hand, "talk about

the questions of the day, there is but one question, and that is the gospel. That can and will correct everything.
Do you have any of that dreadful agnosticism in America?" Having teld him we had, he went on to say: "I am profoundly thankful that none of my children or kindred have been blasted by it. I am glad to say that about all the men at the top in Great Britain are Christians. Why, sir," he said, "I have been in public position 58 years, and 47 years in the cabinet of the British Government, and during these 47 years I have been associated with 60 of the master minds of the century, and all but 5 of the 60 were Christians." He then named the four leading physicians and surgeons of his country, calling them by name and re-marking upon the high qualities of each of them and added: "They are all thoroughly Christian." My friends, I think it will be quite respectable for a little longer to be the friends of religion. William E. Gladstone, a Christian; Henry W. Grady, a Christian. What the greatest of Englishmen said of England is true of America and of all Christendom. The men at the top are the friends of God and believers in the sanctities of religion, the most eminent of the lawyers, the most eminent of the doctors, there are no better men in all our land than some of those who sit in editorial chairs. And if that does not correspond with your acquaintanceship, I am sorry that you have failen into bad company. In answer to the question put last spring, "Can a secular journalist be a Christian?" I not only answer in the affirmative, but I assert that so great are the responsibilities of that profession, so infinite and eternal the consequences of the schedisnes or disobedience of the Newspapers. of their obedience or disobedience of the words of my text, "Take thee a great roll, and write in it with a man's pen," many are the surrounding temptations that the men of no other profession more deeply need the defenses and the reinforcements of the grace of God.

THE PRESS A POWER.

And then look at the opportunities of journalism. I praise the pulpit and magnify my office, but I state a fact which you all know when I say that where the pulpit touches one person the press touches 500. The vast majority of people do not go to church, but all intelligent people read the newspapers. While, therefore, the responsi-bility of the ministers is great, the responsibility of editors and reporters is greater. Some one might say to me: "How can you talk thus of the newspaper press, when you yourself have sometimes been unfairly treat-ed and misrepresented?" I answer that in the opportunity the newspaper press of this country and other countries have given me week by week to preach the gospel to the nations, I am put under so much obligation that I defy all editors and reporters, the world over, to write anything that shall call now till the day of my death. My opinion promising start, and there are some wrinkles is that all reformers and religious teachers, instead of spending so much time and ener gy in denouncing the press had better spend more time in thanking them for what they have done for the world's intelligence and declaring their magnificent opportunity and urging their employment of it all for benefi-

cent and righteous purposes.

Again, I remark that Henry W. Grady stood for Christian patriotism irrespective of political spoils. He declined all official re-He remained plain Mr. Grady. ward. Nearly all the other orators of the political arens, as soon as the elections are over, go to Washington, or Albany, or Harrisburg, or Atlanta, to get in city or State or national office reward for their services, and not getting what they want spend the rest of the time of that administration in pouting about the management of public affairs or cursing Harrison or Cleveland. When the great political campaigns were over Mr. Grady went home to his newspaper. He demon-strated that it is possible to toil for prin-ciples which he thought to be right, simply because they were right. Christian patriotism is too rare a commodity in this country. Surely the joy of living under such free institutions as those established here ought to be enough reward for political fidelity. Among all the great writers that stood at the last Presidental election on Democratic and Republican platforms, you cannot recall in your mind ten who were not themselves looking for remunerative appointments. Aye, you can count them all on the fingers of one hand. The most illustrious specimen of that style of man for the last ten years was Henry W. Grady.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS LOST. Again, Mr. Grady stood for the new South. The bravest speech made for the last quarter of a century was that made by Mr. Grady at the New England dinner in New York about two or three years ago. I sat with him that evening and know something of his anxieties, for he was to tread on dangerous ground and might by one misspoken word have antagonized forever both sections. His speech was a victory that thrilled all of us who heard him and all who read him. That speech, great for wisdom, great for kindness, great for pacification, great for bravery, will go down to the generations with Webster's speech at Bunker Hill, William Wirt's speech at the averagement.

Who shall come forth for the new East and who for the new West? Let old political issues be buried, let old grudges die. Let new theories he Isnnehed. With the com ing in of a new nation at the gates of Castle Sermon on the Mount, lifted for all of us to stand on. But there is a lot of old politicians grumbling all around the sky some old war speeches that they prepared in 1861, that in all our autumnal elections ican nation shall take the place of the old and the new has been baptized for God and liberty and justice and peace and morality and religion. THE CALL COMES TO ALL.

And now our much lamented friend has gone to give account. Suddenly the facile and potent pen is said down and the elequent tongue Is silent. What? Is therene safeguard against fatal disease? The impersonation of stout health was Mr. Grady. What compactness of muscle! What ruddy counterly what flashing eye! Standing with him in a group of 20 or 30 persons at Piedmont, he looked the healthiest, as his spirits were the blithest. Shall we never feel again the hearty grasp of his hand or be magnetized with his eloquence? Men of the great roll, men of the pen, men of wit, men of power, if our friend had to go when the call came, so must you when your call comes, When God asks you what have you done with your pen or your eloquence or your wealth or your social position, will you be able to give satisfactory answer? What have we been writing all these years? If mirth, has it been innocent mirth, or that which tears and stings and lacerates? From our pen have there come forth productions healthy or poisonous? In the last great day when the warrior must give account of what he has done with his yard stick, and the mason what he has done with his trowel, and the artist what he has done with his pencil, we shall have to give account of what we have done with our pen. There are gold pens and diamond pens and pens of exquisite manufacture, and every few weeks I see some new kind of pen, each said to be better than the other: but in the great day of our arraignment before the Judge of quick and dead that will be the most beautiful pen, whether gold or steel or quill, which never wrote a profane or unclean or cruel word, or And now our much lamented friend has gone whether gold or steel or quill, which never wrote a profane or unclean or cruel word, or which from the day it was carved, or split at the nib, dropped from its point kindness and encouragement and help and gratitude to God and benediction for man.

SATAN POISONING THE AIR. May God comfort that torn up Southern all the world which have been swept by this plague of influenza, which has deepened sometimes into pneumonia and sometimes into typhus, and the victime of which are counted by the ten thousand! Satan, who is the "Prince of the Power of the Air," has been poisoning the atmosphere in all nations. Though it is the first time in our remembrance, he has done the same thing before. In 1696 the unwholesome air of Cairo, Egypt, destroyed unwholesome air of Cairo, Egypt, destroyed the life of 10,000 in one day, and in Constantinople, in 1714, 300,000 people died of it. I am glad that by the better sanitation of our cities and wider understanding of hygienic laws and the greater skill of physicians these Apollyonic assaults upon the human race are being resisted, but pestilential atmosphere is still abroad. Hardly a family here but has felt its lighter or heavier touch. Some of the best of my flock fell under its power and many homes here represented have

Some of the test of my flock fell under its power and many homes here represented have been crushed. The fact is the biggest failure in the universe is this world if there be no heaven beyond. But there is, and the friends who have gone there are many and very dear. O tearful eyes, look up to the hills crimsoning with etrimal morn! That retunion kiss will more than make up for the parting kiss, and the welcome will obliterate the goodby. "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Till then, O departed loved ones, promise us that you will remember us, as we promise to remember you. And some of you gone up from this city by the sea and others from under southern skies, and others from the homes of the more rigorous North and some from the cabins on great Western farms, we shall meet again when our pen has written its last word and our arm has done its last day's work and our lips have spoken the last adien.

And now, then great and magnificent soul of

And now, thou great and magnificent soul of editor and orator! under brighter skies we shall meet again. From God thou camest, and to God thou hast returned. Not broken down, but ascended. Not collapsed, but irradiated. Enthroned one! Coroneted one! Sceptered one! Emparadised one! Hall and farewell!

A WEAKNESS OF MANY MEN.

Punxsutawney Spirit. The editorial puff is the gentlest, breeziest thing about a newspaper. It encourages many a man who is contemplating suicide to brace up and respect himself, and hurries others into an untimely grave. There are various kinds of puffs. Some resemble the of Easy-street, as they say. The recent dog zephyr, that makes the lily bow its head like a modest girl; some are like the breezes perfumed with apple blossoms est quadruped, and when "twa dogs" meet breezes, perfumed with apple blossoms, that sway the holly-hocks; others like the wind that sweeps across the fields of grain and causes gentle billows to arise and fall like ocean waves; and still others like the tempest, that rives the knotty oak and lashes the angry waves sgainst the beatling rocks. Modest people like the mild variety. Business men the medium grade, and actors and politicians the furious kind, filled with picturesqe adjectives and superlatives. Before the advent of newspapers the knights and 'squires of those queer old times must have led a very unsatisfactory life. Think of a man wearing out his old frame and waiting around during all the weary years of his profitless existence without ever seeing his "name in the paper." It must have been excruciating. Most people say they do not, but neverthe-less most people do, like to see their names in print. A friend of ours from Locust Lane came in the other day and said: "I thought you would have my name in

the paper last week.' "On what grounds?" we inquired. "Because," he replied, "I was thrown out of a buggy and fractured my clavicle." "Ah, ha," we answered, "that was unfortunate for you, but the accident was scarcely serious enough to merit newspaper "What?" exclaimed our friend in aston-

ishment, "does a man have to break his neck before he can get his name into the paper?

A PAMOUS BAND OF BANDITS

Which Monopolizes the Business of Rob-

bery in Cinssic Greece. From the New York Tribune.] The bandits of Greece who furnished Edmond About with the romantic material for "The King of the Mountains," 30 years ago, still hold almost undisputed sway in certain parts of the peninsula. In the Peloponnesus, the family of Lyngos has had a virtual monopoly in robbery for decades. The original leader, who lost his life in 1870. was one of the most popular leaders of his day. His name still lives in numerous folk. songs which praise him as a genuine hero, and recount his deeds in the most extravagant and flattering language. Chief Lyngos preferred to capture his victims on Sundays, n the neighborhood of the village churches Being a good and pious "Christian," he was thus enabled to "kiss the cross" before

making his arrests, and thus hallow his actions Lyngos' brothers, who lived in Epirus, remained true to the family traditions. They were finally captured, however, and together with 40 accomplices beheaded. Chief Lyngos himself was killed finally by his nephew, who gained a reputation for daring bravery in the Peloponoesus almost equal to that of his far-famed uncle. He was captured, however, a few days ago and now awaits his fate behind the prison bars of one of the villages which he often pillaged in days

GOTHAMITES ELATED

They Think it Settled That Their Atlanta Journal. City Gets the Fair in 1892.

PLANS FOR MAMMOTH HOTELS

Dog's Life Considered a Very Pleasan Kind of Existence.

PECULIARITIES OF METROPOLITANS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, February 22 .- "The world is mine" fittingly describes the feeling of the average New Yorker since the \$10,000,000 fair bill passed. This victory has been the means of invigorating the stagnant spirits everything to be derived is to be squeezed out like a castaway lemon.

I was talking to a gentleman who formerly was a resident here, but of late has lived in the West. Naturally he was in favor of the Windy City for the universal show, but as he believes it is to be held in the East, he tells me he intends moving his effects to this portion of the country once more. He is a hotel man, and from his conversation I inferred that his idea was to be a lucky landlord here in 1892. Even at this early day an impetus has been given certain lines of business. Though New York has hotels galore-many of the most insignifi-cant affairs here would be a great boon to some large cities—it is already hinted that a mammoth structure for the accommodation of visitors will be built uptown, as near as possible to the fair site. I understand i will not be of the Jim Crow order, but more after the style and grandeur of Flagler's Ponce-de-Leon in St. Augustine, Fla. It is said that \$250,000,000 was carted into Paris from foreign countries during its last Exhibition. Wonder how much this town will catch if it gets the fair?

FOR A WORTHY CAUSE. The testimonial given Marie Nevins Blaine last week was one of the much talked of events down here in both social and theatrical circles. The most sorrowful festure about it was that the lady was entirely too ill to attend in person, but if she had been there she could not have refrained from giving way to her emotions from the plethoric !eeling of sorrow expressed for her by the vast assemblage. One person present remarked: "If James G. himself were here he would think her as important as himself

in the estimation of the public." Mrs. Blaine is living in the Percival flats, uptown, with her mother, sister and little son. The testimonial netted something near \$4,000, which is considered extremely lib-eral, as benefits go. Should she ever be able to fulfill her histrionic desires, with or with-

out talent, she will draw houses of good peo-ple in New York, anyway.

One of the quite new wrinkles which you
Pittsburgers have not caught yet is the fancy card attachment to the children in crowded streets and stores. It is an arrangement made of a silken or other material, by which the child's mother or nurse can keep the little tot always in sight when outing or shopping. Nothing could be more simple. The string is fastened about the child's waist, similar to the "play horse" articles you buy in toy

shops, and the other end is securely held by the person in charge. If a person wishes to shop without being constantly in a state of trepidation regarding her offspring, she can use one of these useful, yet simple, affairs to keep it in tow. In a crowded street it is put to the same purpose. They are very popular and quite the thing among the Fifth avenue mothers, who go out walking with their children now with the safety string in place of sending the nurse. Such is this New York life.

METROPOLITAN NOVELTIES. A great many old Pittaburg newspaper men will remember Louis Winans. I met him here recently. He is now engaged in the gas meter inspection with very remuner ative results, I am told. He has a number of practical men under him who inspect the meters of large business houses, and any mistake-unintentional, of course, on the part of the gas company is detected, and part of the gas company is detected, and the company made to give a rebate. I do not know whether Pittsburg have such an institution as private gas inspectors, paid by individuals, but it is in great demand here, and New York hasn't half as much

gas as Pittsburg.
Dogs, dogs, dogs. Everybody has a dog in New York. At least you would think so should you take a stroll on-well, any place —some pleasant afternoon. Canine life is one of luxury, and when you speak of some person "leading a dog's life," that "some person" would be out of sight in the realms on the street with their masters they ex-change scrutinizing glances, both masters and dogs. If one outstrips the other either in beauty or dress, collars, bows, etc., then the intense trouble begins to brew with the poorer possessor of the purp. Oh, it's awful! Why, the other day on upper Broadway a lady was walking in front of me, some 20 yards, and with her was a fox terrior neatly attired in dor dress while on terrior, neatly attired in dog dress, while on the other side coming toward us was a styl-ish gentleman with one of the same breed tied to a leathern cord. The dogs and masters spied each other simultaneously, stopped still and sized the situation up. Result: still and sized the situation up. Gentleman walks across the street, tips his hat to lady, dogs are introduced and the four go gaily up Broadway together. They say a man's best friend is the horse. Well, let me tell you right here that the horse

ONE PLACE FOR A WEDDING RING.

A Bashful Bridegroom Who Carried the Trinket in His Stocking.

New York Evening Sun. 7 "The funniest marriage service that I ever performed was last summer while I was up in the Green Mountains on my vacation," said a clergyman yesterday. "They were a big, rawboned, sunburned couple, and they came to my hotel one evening just at dusk to ask me to marry them. 'We've got a came to my hotel one evening just at dusk to ask me to marry them. "We've got a ring, mister," the bride whispered as the bridal party and a few of the guests at the hotel filed into the parlors. So I began the ring service, and when I came to the proper point I stopped and waited for the groom to produce the ring. He evidently didn't understand, and so I whispered after a mement "Take the ring, please." He started ment, 'Take the ring, please.' He started and looked confused. 'I—I can't, parson,' he stammered. 'I can't get it now.'
"'But you must,' I said; 'the service can't

Without a word he dropped into a chair that stood just behind him, lifted one of his big heavy feet late his lap and began to untie his shoe. The bride stood silent and un-moved while he slowly drew off the shoe and reached down into the leg of his stocking. After some moments' anxious search he drew out a ring set with a flashy red stone. There,' he said, in tones of unmistakable, relief, as he handed me the important article and began to replace his footgear, 'Mary Ellen was so afraid I'd lose it that she wouldn't let me carry it nowheres else, an' she'd set her heart like all possessed on bein' married with a ring. It's a go now, isn't it, parson?'

"And I made it a 'go' as soon as possible and the bridal party drove off, the bride waving me a goodby with her big bars left hand, on which the ring glittered and

The Same Old Shylock.

Harper's Magazine.]
An old lady who witnessed a production An old lady who witnessed a production
of "The Merchant of Venjoe" many years
ago went again recently to see the story of
Shylock enacted upon the stage. Upon her
return home she was asked how she liked
it. "Waal," said she, "Venice seemed to
have been spruced up some since the first
time I saw it, but Shylock's just the same
mean, ordinary thing he was 40 years ago."

THE GREAT SWAMP OF GEORGIA. Description of a Region Strangely Disma and Desolute.

Down in the wiregrass where the stately Georgia pine mingles with the spreading Florida magnolia, lies the great Okeefeeno kee Swamp, larger in extent than any county in Georgia and surpassing in wild desolation the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. No white man has ever traversed its hidden recesses, and even the untamed Indians, when they roamed unmolested the broad savannahs of the wiregrass, shunned it as a land which the Great Spirit had made to tremble under His curse. It is a dense swamp, impenetrable as the jungles of India, where the pine and the granges and the where the pine and the cypress and the maple and the black gum and the tupelo are clad with the dark-gray moss, and around their trunks the pliant rattan, the clambering bamboo, the deadly poison oak, the running fox-grape and the thorny touchmenot twist and cling and climb. Briars of anxious ones, and now since they got it everything to be derived is to be squeezed sun palmetto and tufts of luxuriant wiregrass afford a hiding place for moccasins and scorpions and spiders. Where the undergrowth is not so dense near the margin of the sluggish waters, the footfall of man or beast makes the earth tremble for a half dozen yards in every direction, and still nearer the quagmire becomes so yielding

that, in the expressive language of a native, "it would bog a saddle blanket." But there are some islands of high hum-mock in the Okeefeenokee where the soil is rich, and sugarcane, corn, black seed cotton, rice and sweet potatoes will grow in great perfection. These nooks, or inlets of high land, are called cowhouses. The name was given to them because in the old times, when the country beyond the Altamaha was sparsely settled, the pioneers who owned large herds of cattle, were accustomed to drive them into these inlets, where they could find abundant pasturage; and one man at the gap or mouth of the inlet could guard hundreds of head of cattle from straying off.

From the Walker cowhouse the writer has seen men with as ruddy cheeks as ever seen in the mountains, and they claim that it is as healthy as any part of Georgia. The people there live in a primitive style, making an abundance of everything that is needed, provisions and fruits. At rare in-tervals they come out of the cowhouse to purchase salt, coffee and tobacco, and to attend church meetings. Should a stranger ever enter the cowhouse he is entertained like a prince and urged to return. They are a big-hearted people, and the rights of hospitality are sacred among them.

TRICKS OF EX-CONVICTS.

They Always Try to Make Their Peace With the Police Force. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A peculiar practice has grown up among convicts in recent years since the police began keeping records of men and their crimes in this Western country. The time was when a convict who had just been released would avoid every man who seemed to be in any way connected with a police department; but they have changed their tactics now. As soon as they are released from the penitentiary they make their way to the first big city they can reach and report to the chief. Convicts leaving Jefferson City go to Kansas City or come to St. Louis, and as soon as they get off the train they go straight to the Chiel's office and report. Generally in the course of the conversation they tell where they were sent from and why, how long they have served, and what they propose to do. They invariably say that they intend in the future to work and earn an honest living, and they ask if they will be interfered with if they stay in

the city; whether they will be run in on suspicion or anything of that kind. Usually those who make the loudest promises turn up again in some scrape. These fellows are of the hardened class. SCISSORS FOR TRIMMING CUFFS. A Request That Astonished One of Albert

Eugene Field, in Chicago News.] Alma Tadema is perhaps the most swell artist in London; he lives in princely style, is much courted, and is quite chummy with the Prince of Wales. He is not very preposessing in his appearance; in fact, he looks quite like the prosperous tradesman. But he is exceedingly swell, and is correspondingly proud of his social position. They tell a good story about Tadema's experience with Elihu Vedder. The latter is a thoroughly rough-and-tumble character, careless as to dress, indifferent to usages and traditions, wholly insensible to the nice requirements of society—a Bohemian teadegree. At one time he visited the Tadema's, and the morning alter his arrival at their house Mrs. Tadema was awakened by Alma Tadema is perhaps the most swell

By Telegraph By Telegraph.

BUFFALO—Cattle stronger; receipts, 182 londs through, 4 sale. Sheep and lambs firmer and higher: receipts, 6 loads through, 8 sale; sheep, choice to extra prime, 82 20; good to choice, 86 75@ 95; common to good, 85 25@5 70; lambs, choice to extra, \$767 25; good to choice, \$6 75@ 6 95; common to good, 86 25@6 70. Hogs active, firm and higher; receipts, 23 carloads through, 12 on sale; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$4 25@ 4 30; pigs, \$4 15@4 25; other grades unchanged. 4 30; pigs, \$4 1524 25: other grades unchanged.

CHICAGO — Cattle — Receipts. 2 000 head:
shipmonrs, 1,000 head: market steady; beeves,
\$4 50@4 80; steers, \$3 00@4 25; stockers and
feeders, \$2 20@3 50; Texas corn-fed steers,
\$3 00@3 50. Hogs-Receipts 16,000 head; shipments,
none; market steady: mixed and light,
\$3 80@4 00; heavy, \$3 70@4 02½; skips, \$3 00@
\$3 70, Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments,
none; market steady: natives, \$3 75@5 80; western cornfed, \$4 75@5 50; lambs, \$5 00@6 25.

Kanas Curv. Cattle. Receipts, 4,100 head.

ern cornfed, \$4 75@5 50; lambs, \$5 00@6 25.

Kansas Crry—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market 10c lower; steers, \$4 20@4 75; cows, \$1 80@2 80; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@8 40. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 700 head; market 234@5c lower; all grades, \$3 65@8 7234; bulk, \$3 65@3 70. Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice lambs and mutious, \$3 50 @5 40; stockers and feeders, \$5 00@5 \$5. INDIANAPOLIS—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; shippers. \$2 25@4 60; butchers, \$1 00@3 50; bulls, \$1 50@3 60. Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head; market steady; choice heavy and medium, \$3 90@4 05; mixed, \$3 80@3 95; light, \$3 90@4 00. Sheep—Receipts light; market unchanged at \$2 00@5 00. Lambs—\$3 50@6 00.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castor When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The Legal Holiday Interferes With Trade All Along the Line.

EGGS AND CHEESE CONTINUE FIRM

Poultry Easy on Large Receipts and Cereals Still in the Old Rut.

ACTIVITY THE RULE IN GROCERY LINES

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, February 22, 1890.

Country Produce-Jobbing Prices. This being a day for the ventilation of patriotism, trade matters were forced to take a ack seat. In produce there was quietness all along the line. Strictly fresh eggs are scarce and firm. Sweltzer choese promises to go up higher before another week is out. Choice butter is steady. Poultry is easier, owing to liberal receipts. Tropical fruits are slow. Good potatoes are firm at quotations. The same is true of cabbage and onlons. BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, 30631c; Ohio do, 27@28c; fresh dairy packed, 22@28c; country rolls, 19@20c. BEANS—Navy hand-picked beans, \$2 00@2 25; medium, \$1 75@2 00. BEESWAX—25@28c \$2 25 for choice; low grade.

BESSWAY-30422C WE for choice; low grade, 1820c.

CIDER—Sand refined, \$7 50; common, \$4 50 (\$5 00; crab cider, \$8 00(\$8 50 \$9 barrel; cider vinegar, 10(\$912 \$9 gallon, CHESTNUTS—\$5 00(\$5 50 \$9 bushel; walnuts, 60(\$270c \$9 bushel. CHESTNUTS—\$6 00(\$6 50 \$9 bushel; walnuts, 60(\$270c \$9 bushel. CHESSE—Ohio, 11(\$211/4c; New York, 11/4c; Limburger, 94/361c; domestic Sweitzer, 11(\$213/4c; imported Sweitzer, 23/4c. EGGS—15/361c \$9 dozen for strictly fresh. FRUITS—Apples, fancy, \$3 00(\$2 75 \$9 barrel; cranberries, \$4 00(\$4 25 a crate; strawberries, 35/240c a box.

FEATHERS—Extra live geese, 50(\$00c; No. 1, do. 40(\$9 45c; mixed lots, 30(\$35c \$9 5.)

POULTEY—Live chickens, 75(\$30c a pair; dressed, 11(\$214c a pound; ducks, 75(\$230c a pair; ducks, 75(\$230c a pair

live turkeys, 13@14c % h; dressed turkeys, 17@
18c % h.

SEEDS—Clover, choice, 62 hs to bushel, \$4 20@
4 40 % bushel; clover, large English, 62 hs,
4 35@4 60; clover, Alsike, \$8 00; clover, white,
89 00; timothy, choice, 45 hs, \$1 60@1 70; blue
grass, extra clean, 14 hs, \$1 25@1 30; blue grass,
fancy, 14 hs, \$1 30; orchard grass, 14 hs, \$1 40;
red top, 14 hs, \$1 30; orchard grass, 14 hs, \$1 40;
red top, 14 hs, \$1 30; orchard grass, 14 hs, \$1 40;
red top, 14 hs, \$1 30; orchard grass, 14 hs, \$1 40;
red top, 14 hs, \$1 00; inliet, 50 hs, \$1 00; Hungarian grass, 50 hs, \$1 00; tawn grass, mixture
of fine grasses, \$2 50 % bushel of 14 hs,

TALLOW—Country, 3/c; city rendered, 4/c.
TROPICAL FRUITS—Lemons, common, \$5 00
@3 50; fancy, \$4 00@4 50; Florida oranges, \$2 50
@3 50; bananas, \$1 75@2 00 firsts, \$1 00@1 50
% hundred; figs, 8/c@9c % h; dates, 6/c@7/4c %
h; new layer figs, 12/c@16/4c; pine apples, \$2 50
% dozen.

P dozen.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, from store, 55@50c; on track, 45@50c; cabbages, \$2 00@2 50 a barrel; Dutch cabbage, \$16 00 ₱ hundred; celery 40c ₱ dozen; Jersey sweet potatoes, \$4 25@4 50 a barrel; turips, \$1 00@1 25 a barrel; onions, \$4 50@ 5 00 a barrel, \$1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2@2½c ₱ pound.

Coffee options are still upward in New York. and there is little doubt that another rise in packages will take place at an early day. Sugars too are firm enough to advance. The movement of general groceries continues active, but prices are unchanged since our last

GREEN COFFEE-Fancy Rio. 2834@2414c; choice Rio, 2134@2234c; prime Rio, 21c; low grade Rio, 19@20c; old Government Java, 2734@28c; Maracaibo, 24@25c; Mocha, 29@30c; Santos, 21@2434e; Caracas, 2234@2434e; peaberry, Rio, 24@2434e; La Guayra, 24@2434e.

Rio, 24@24½c; La Guayra, 24@24½c.

Rio, 24@24½c; La Guayra, 24@24½c.

Roastrof(in papers)—Standard brands, 24½c; high grades, 25½@30c; old Government Java, bulk, 32@33½c; Maracaibo, 27½@28½c; Santos, 25@28c; peaberry, 29c; choice Rio, 25½c; prime Rio, 24c; good Rio, 25c; ordinary, 21½c.

Spioles (whole)—Cloves, 19@20c; alispice, 10c; cassia, 8c; pepper, 17c; nutmeg, 70@80c.

PETROLEUM (jobbers' prices)—110° test, 7½c; Ohio, 120°, 8½c; headlight, 160°, 8½c; water white, 10½c; globe, 14@14½c; claine, 14½c; carnadine, 11½c; royaline, 14c; globe red oil, 11@11½c, purity, 14c.

MINERS' OIL—No. 1 winter strained, 45@46c g galion; summer, 40@43c. Lard oil, 60@65c.

Syrups—Corn syrup, 28@29c; choice sugar syrup, 38@38c; prime sugar syrup, 30@38c; strictly prime, 33@38c; new maple syrup, 90c.

N. O. Molasses—Fancy, new crop, 48@50c; choice, 47c; medium, 38@48c; mixed, 40@42c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3½@3½c; bl-carb in ½s, 5½c; bl-carb, assorted packages, 5½@6c; sal-soda in kegs, 1½c; do granulated, 2c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 9c; stearine, 9c, 8t, 8½c; parafine, 11@12c.

set, 85/c; paraffine, 11@12c; RIGE—Head, Carolina, 87/@7c; choice, 87/@ 69/c; prime, 55/@8c; Louisiana, 5@67/c. BTARCH—Pearl, 27/c; cornstarch, 5@6c; gloss

degree. At one time he visited the Tademas, and the morning after his arrival at their house Mrs. Tadema was awakened 254,6255,c; blackberries, evaporated, 254,6255,c; blackberries, evaporated, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 7677,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 767,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 767,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 767,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 767,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 754,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 754,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 754,c; buckleberries, 254,6255,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackberries, 254,0255,c; blackberries, 754,c; blackber

Grain, Flour and Feed. Cereal receipts for the week as bulletined were 237 cars against 250 last week and 240 for the previous week. To-day being a legal holi-day, the principal railroads gave no report of receipts or the total for the week would have been larger than usual. The only receipts bulletined were I car of corn and 2 of hay on bulletined were I car of corn and 2 of hay on the Pittsburg and Western. There were no sales on call to-day. The cereal situation shows no signs of improvement. The drift is toward lower prices, and from the present out-look our quotations bid fair to drop a point or two before many days. Wheat and flour are very quiet. In fact every thing in cereal lines is in supply far beyond the wants of trade, and sellers are forced to make concessions in order to unload.

o unload. Prices below are for carload lots on track. WHEAT—New No. 2 red, s2@83c; No. 3, 79@ WHEAT—New No. 2 red, 52g53c; No. 3, 18g
30c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, new, 35g35c; high
mixed, new, 334g3444c; No. 2 yellow, shelled,
old, 3644g55c; new, 33g34c. Rejected shelled
cern, 25g25c.
OATS—No. 2 white, 2744g23c; extra, No. 3, 27
6274c; mixed, 25g25c.
RYE—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio, 53g54c;
No. 1 Western, 51g53c.
FLOUR—Joubing prices—Fancy winter and
spring patents, \$5 00g5 50; winter straight,
\$4 25g4 50; clear winter, \$4 00g4 25; straight
XXXX bakers, \$3 50g3 75. Rye flour, \$5 50g

4 75.
MILLFEED-Middlings, fine white, \$15 50@ 16 00 F ton; brown middlings, \$12 00@14 00; 16 00 % ton; brown middings, \$12 00@14 00; winter wheat bran, \$12 50@12 75; chop feed, \$15 50@16 00.

HAY—Haled timothy, No. 1, \$11 00@11 50; No. 2 do, \$9 00@9 50; loose from wagon, \$11 00@11 50; according to quality; No. 2 prairie hay, \$7 00@ 8 00; packing do, \$6 50@6 75.

STRAW—Oat. \$6 75@7 00; wheat and rye straw \$6 00@6 25.

Sugar-cured hams, large, %c, sugar-cured hams, medium, 10c; sugar-cured hams, small.
10%; sugar-cured breakfast bacon, sc; sugar-jai6.7

cured shoulders, 5½c; sngar-cured, boneless shoulders, 7½c; sngar-cured California hama, 6½c; sngar-cured dried beef flats, 9c; sngar-cured dried beef sets, 10c; sngar-cured dried beef rounds, 12c; bacon, shoulders, 5½c; bacon, clear sides, 7½c; bacon, clear bellies, 7½c; dry salt shoulders, 5½c; dry salt glear sides, 7½c; dry salt shoulders, 5½c; dry salt glear sides, 7½c. Mess nork, heavy, \$11 00; mess pork, family, \$12 00. Lard—Refined, in tierces, 5½c; haif-barrels, 6c; 60-B tuls, 6c; 20-B tin pails, 6½c; 50-B tin cans, 5½c; 3-B tin pails, 6½c; 50-B tin pails, 6½c; 3-B tin pails, 6½c; 50-B tin pails, 6½c; 3-B tin pails, 6½c; 50-B tin pails, 6½c; 50

THE AWFUL MUD.

How it Has Worried Suburban Expressmen -The East End in Awful Condition Hides Tending Dawnward-

Tallow Active.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, } SATURDAY, February 22, 1890. The express companies which convey goods to the East End have found very hard roads to travel this winter. The condition of streets, aside from the main thoroughfares, has been such that the cost of delivering packages to the suburbs has almost wiped out profits, not to speak of the wear and tear on patience. A representative of one of the leading companies said to-day: "I have killed two valuable horses this winter in the effort to deliver goods to my East End customers."

A representative of the Chautauqua Ice Company talked in the same strain. Said he: "This open winter has made extraordinary demands on ice, at a time when we

dinary demands on ice, at a time when we have no desire to sell, and the cost of delivering is doubled by reason of the wretched condition of East End streets."

As a consequence of the losses in the local express business the different companies have consolidated under the title of the East End Local Express, and from the list of March the new company will have its headquarters on beyenth avenue, between Liberty and Sm.th-field streets. The new company will have ten wagons, and promises to start a wagon every hour with packages for Wilkinsburg, East Liberty and all intermediate points.

Heavy steer hides still show a downward tendency and are a shade lower than they were last Saturday. Light hides and calfskins are fairly steady at last week's prices. From 75 to 80 per cent of the hides on the market at this time of the year are grubby, and by reason of this there is a depreciation in values of not less than 1½c on the pound.

Said a leading dealer to-day: "There are very few of the hides offered at this season that can be called perfect. The grub begins its work of destruction about the beginning of the year, and from that time utill, July there is no let up to

destruction about the beginning of the year, and from that time until. July there is no let up to his work. We hope that he will end his career

from that time until. July there is no let up to his work. We hope that he will end his career sooner than usual this season."

Tallow is somewhat firmer than it was a week ago. Last week it dropped to do in New York. To-day it is quoted there at 4%c, with markets active. The export deniand regulates prices, as much more is produced on this side of the big pond than can be used at home. The export demand has very much improved in the past few days, and the result is seen in stronger markets. At Woburn, Mass., one of the great tanning centers of the land, there is at this time a lockout, which has materially curtailed the demand for light hides within a few days. The strike of workmen there last month, it was hoped, was settled satisfactorily to all parties, and the tanners had started up in full force. Proprietors, however, have within a few days resolved to stop, claiming that the workmen have not lived up to their agreement made at the settlement of the strike. Unless there is a speedy adjustment of the difficulty, the trade in buff hides will very soon feel the effect of the lockout.

PITTSBURG BEEF COMPANY, wholesale agents for Switt's Chicago dressed beef, sold for week ending February 22, 165 carcasses of beef; average weight per carcass, 637 lbs; average price per lb, 6.02c.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

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Best in the world. Examine his
\$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
\$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
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\$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
\$2.55 & \$3 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES.
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All made in Congress, Button and Lace. \$3 & \$2 SHOES LADIES.

81.75 SHOE FOR MISSES,
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J. N. Frohing, 389 Fifth ave. D. Carter, 73
Fifth ave. E. C. Sperber, 1826 Carson st. In
Allegheny City, by Henry Rosser, 188 Federal
st., and E. G. Hollman, 72 Rebecca st.
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"Adriatic, Feb. 25, 11:30am Germanic, Mch. 25, 10 an

"Teutonic, Mch. 5, 3 p m "Teutonic, Apl. 2, 3 p n

"Cettic, Mch. 12, 9:30 a m "Adriatic, Apl. 2, 30 a n

Britannic, Mch. 13, 3 p m "Majestic, Apl. 16, 3 p n

From White Star dock, foot of West Teuth st.

"Second cablin on these steamers. Saloon rates

\$60 and upward. Second cablin, \$55 and upward, according to steamer and location of bettls. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, \$20.

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EMS, FULDA, WERRA, ELBE and LABN of
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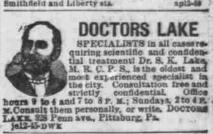
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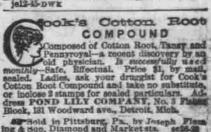
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