Steelworks.

Not a relative of President Elliott, of Harvard, but belonging to a branch of industry and labor no less meritorious than

that of the Cambridge educator, Mr. Hugh

Elliott is given a place in these columns.

By his many friends and acquaintances in

favorably known in labor circles.

was when I was about 3 years old.

Hugh Elliott, corner Eleventh and Amity streets, Homestead.

"Yes, when I was an infant there was trouble in my head and throat, causing a noise when I breathed and stoppage of the nostrils. All through my boyhood I suffered from catarrhal trouble. I had to keep my mouth open in order to breathe freely—couldn't get any air through my nose.

my nose.

"During the last few years I have suffered a great deal of the time from headaches. At times there would be a compressed aching feeling across my forehead and the bridge of my nose. At other times there would be pains in

my temples and the back part of the head. After these

HEADACHES WOULD BE SO SEVERE

as to make me sick and unfit for work. Dark spots would swim before my eyes. I would be dizzy and faint, and when I would stoop over or

HOW LOW THE CHARGES REALLY WERE.

DOCTORS

66 SIXTH AVENUE.

Where they treat with success all curable cases.

Office hours—9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included).

Specialties—CATARRH, and ALL DISEASES of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS.

UNGS.
Consultation, \$1. Address all mail to
DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR,
788u 66 Sixth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

Philip A. Rowser, Rear 275 Beaver avenu

Allegheny.

Pittsburg and Homestead Mr. Elliott will

Where the cannon sweep the plain, Where the hot blood fires the brain 'Mid the rush and cheers of men

Ah, it was a brave endeavor, Worthy praise of tongue or pen; Ah, it was a grand unfolding

That man's higher nature lives; Of a broader life to be, Cheering hope and promise gives; Telling, though they rescued not. In the noble lesson taught. That the labor was not wasted,

O, for wrongs that his in;
In the carnivals of sin;
O, for mountains huge of Self
That our nobler selves pen in. Hall the years that coming are
When those nobler lives will be;
When the love of man for man
Sets our lighter natures free!

When distress pervades the land; In the broadening Christian creeds

SHIPPING FROZEN MEAT. The Traffic le Tuking on Enermous Proper

The largest frozen meat carrying steamship which has yet entered Fort Jackson. tors. Constant never knew him obliged to (the Maori King) is at present lying at Cirkeep his bed a whole day. He was very cular Quay. This is her first voyage, and sensitive to cold, and had fires and warm some idea of the great development that is taking place in the meat-carrying trade from the colonies is obtained from the circumstances that the owners of the Maori King, Messrs. William Ross & Co., of London, have just had built five steamers, sister ships to the vessel now in Sydney. Each ship is designed to carry 45,000 car-

> Maori King is the construction of her two masts. In order to adapt her for trading up the Manchester Canal, the masts are literally telescopic, the topmasts telescoping into the lower masts, and so reducing the height of the masts to that of the steamer's funnel. This has been done in order that she may steam under the bridges which at various places cross the canal.

Experience of a Woman Who Went Into With Another Case of Ear Trouble, the Re Training Before Sailing. sult of Catarrh, Cured by Dr. Byere in Three Months

A traveling woman who voyages to Europe frequently heard of a remedy for sea-sickness. The treatment was homeophatic. Before sailing she introduced herself to a systematic training with mild emetics. She did not take enough of them at any one time to make her sick. Becoming used to the treatment she increased her doses, until like

This is not a new iden. But behold the practical application. When she made her voyage, fortified by her systematic discipline, her training showed that it had been admirable. But her head drove her almost insane. It was in a turmoil. Now it was splitting, now a ton's weight was on it and always it was in a mad whirl. But she was not seasick. She wished, however, that she might be. Next time she will welcome the good old-fashioned seasickness.

Mr. Rowser is a shearman at the La Belle Fide and His Victims The New York institution for the treatment or hydrophobia in human being is well enough, but would it not be better to send Fido himself there the moment he appears slightly unwell.

Mr. Rowser is a shearman at the La Belle Steel Works, and talks thus of Dr. Byers' treatment of his case. "I had been troubled with catarrhal symptoms for five years, but paid little attention to it, as my general health wasn't much affected until lately, when my right ear began to trouble me. It became so painful and discharged so I couldn't get any rest day or night, and I was all run down when I called on Dr. Byers. After a careful examination he said my ear trouble was the result of catarrh and gave me a treatment at once. I experienced an immediate religit and that night had the first rest for quite awhile and continued to improve right along until now, after three mouths' treatment, I have no pain in my ear, am free from the annoying catarrhal symptoms and am my old self again in general health. I feel that I cannot recommend Dr. Byers too highly to any of my friends who may be troubled as I was."

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF HOME TREATMENT. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF HOME TREATMENT. "just as good as the Ivory." They are not,

A patient at Scott Haven, Pa., writes: "Please send me some more powders. Those last powders you sent me improved the bowels a great deal and I don't like to run out of them. I feel a great improvement of the catarrh in my head." TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH, MEDICINE Office of Dr. Byers, No. 421 Penn avenue. Established 1885. Specialties, catarrit, all nervous, skin and blood diseases; all chronic diseases. He has devised an instrument by which patients living at a distance can use his "Antiseptic Spray Treatment" at home, though he advises weekly visits to his office for percent leastment when at all possible. INCLUDED.

sonal treatment when at all possible SCARLET FEVER, COLDS, MEASLES, CATARRH, &c. DEAF SOUND DISC Which is guaranteed to help a targer per cent. of cause than all rimites to the control of the

jy18-1 CANCER and TUMORS cured. No knife. Send for testimonials, d.B. McMichael, M.D., S. Niagars st., Buffalo, N.Y.

OFFICIAL-PITTSBURG. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an ordinance of the city of aburg, entitled "An ordinance providing

Official is allegated with a relative to the city of Pittsburg, entitled "An ordinance of the city of Pittsburg, situate in the township of Mifflin, in the county of Allegates of the city of Pittsburg, situate in the township of Mifflin, in the county of Allegates and State of Pennsyivania, known as the "City Farm," approved July 12, 1890, sealed proposals for the purchase of all the real estate hereinafter described will be received by the Controller of said city up until Saturday, July 26, 1890, at 20 cicek P. M.

Said real estate consists of about 149 acres, subject to railroad rights of ways containing about 5 acres, and the descriptions in the different deeds are as follows:

First—All that certain piece or tract of land situated in Mifflin township, in the county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at Matthew McClure's corner on the Monongahela river; thence down the said river one hundred a d four perches and eight-tenths to a post; thence north sixteen and a half degrees west three hundred and fifty-two perches to a post at West and Whittaker's corner; thence north one-half degree east three hundred and fifty perches and sixtenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and the acres and a half, with allowance, be the same more or loss. Being the same property which Daniel Risher and wife, by deed dated the first day of September, 1846, as recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the said Allegheny county, in Deed Book vol. 74, page 520, granted and conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburg, by their deed dated the First day of September, 1840, as recorded in the Recorder's office in Deed Book vol. 74, page 520, granted and conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburg, and the said Mayor, A'dermen and Citizens of Pittsburg, and the said Mayor, A'dermen and Citizens of Pittsburg, and the said said Recorder's office in Deed Book vol. 74, page 520, granted and conveyed unto the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor be easily recognized in the portrait accompanying this article. For a long time a rgulator in Carnegie's steel works at Homestead, though still a young man, he is "You want me to tell my experience from the beginning," he said, smiling. "Well, that would be a rather difficult thing to do. for the beginning, if my parents are right,

Book vol. 146, page 271, granted and conveyed unto the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the City of Pitusburg, a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Peunsylvania.

Second—All that certain tract of land situate in the township and county above named, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Berinning at a stone and running thence along other property belonging to the city farm of said guardians, south fifteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and twenty perches and seventy-six hundredths to a stone; thence north thirty-two and three-quarters degrees, west one hundred and forty-four and seventy-six hundredths perches to a stone; thence north eighty-five degrees and thirty-five minutes east sixty-nine and seventy-five hundredths perches to a stone at the place of beginning. Bounded on the southwest by land of Abdiel McClure, on the northeast by other lands of the Said William D. McClure, and on the southeast by other lands of the Said William D. McClure, as one of the heirs and devisees of John McClure as one of the heirs and devisees of John McClure, in Will Book, vol. 4, page 36. The above tract contains thirty-seven acres and sixty and ninety-two hundredths perches, being the same property which William D. McClure and wife by their deed, dated the 29th day of October, 1855, as recorden in said Recorder's office, in Deed Book, vol. 120, page 587, granted and conveyed to the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburg.

Third—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Mifflin, in the county aforesald, and hereinafter more particularly described, together with certain rights and privileges therewith connected and thereto appurate and one-fourth degrees east six perches and thirty-three hundredths from a red oak stump to said black oak; thence no

spots would swim before my eyes. I would be dizzy and faint, and when I would stoop over or rise up suddenly everything would appear to swim and whirl before me.

"Since I have realized that catarrh had really a bold upon me it has extended rapidly. My throat and chest troubled me all the time. I could feel the mucus and phlegm dropping back into my throat, which was frequently uncomfortable, raw and inflamed.

"Across my chest there would come a tight, heavy feeling as if something was building me or pressing down upon me. It seemed as if the air passages were partially closed up so that I could not get air enough into the lungs.

"My heart began to be the cause of a good deal of uneasiness. It would beat hard and fast and this would be followed by a slow irregular beating, and a sensation of giddiness or faintness.

"The pains in my head, the singing, buzzing noises in the ears became almost unbearable. An abscess formed in the left side of my head and I got so that I could not hear out of my left ear at all.

"I had known for a long time of the wonderful success with which Drs. Copeland & Blair treated catarrh, but I thought their charges were beyond my means. I learned one day, however, from a friend who was a patient of theirs

HOW LOW THE CHARGES REALLY WERE. thereto, to wit: The exclusive right to the water of the spring or springs situate and being on the said lot, with the right and privilege to direct and carry the same away for the use of said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, at their poor house and other houses situate on their farm commonly known as the "Poor House Farm;" also the right and privilege to carry and conduct the said water of said spring or springs through the farm of the said Jones, in and by pipes or tubes, such as they may think proper HOW LOW THE CHARGES BEALLY WERE.

"I put myself under their care at once. I did
not expect to get well in a day or week of a
trouble that I had had practically all my life,
but I was patient and regular in following their
treatment and taking their medicines. As a
result I find myself in first-class condition now.
My hearing is restored and I feel well in every
way. The catarrhai trouble has disappeared
and I am more grateful for my recovery than I
can very well express to you."

Mr. Elliott lives at the corner of Eleventh
and Amity streets, Homestead, and will cheerfully verify the interview. through the farm of the said Jones, in and by pipes or tubes, such as they may think proper to adopt and use for that purpose, by a line which has been agreed on by said parties and established by a survey thereof made, extending from the lot aforesaid to the township road, and thence by the same road toward said poor house, to the dividing line of said Jones and Childs. Also the right of access to the lot aforesaid through the land of said Jones, and of entering in and upon said land for the purpose of excavating the same for the laying of said pipes, and of laying, examining, repairing and cleansing said pipes when needful, at any and all times hereafter. The said Jones, however, reserving and the said parties of the second part berehy conceding and granting to him, his

aforementioned 39 feet road about 229 feet north from the P., McK. & Y. R. R.: thence extending westwardly to the line of the borough of Homestead; thence northwardly along the said line of said borough to the Monongaheia river; thence eastwardly along said river to said 30 feet road to the place of beginning, containing about 11.4 acres.

Also, the right of way over and along the whole of said 30 feet road running from said township road to said Monongaheia river, which said 30 feet road is to be and remain open, unobstructed and free for travel.

Also the absolute and exclusive use and control of the graveyard and reservoir upon said "City Farm," together with the pipes and right of way for said pipes running from said reservoir to the buildings on said farm, all of which reservations, rights and privileges are appurtenant to said buildings, and necessary for the purposes for which they are used.

Said 26.12 acres of ground and said reservations, rights of way, etc., to be held by said city free from any rent or charge whatever for a period not exceeding three years from July 1, 1890.

Subject also to the rights of ways beretofore

Subject also to the rights of ways heretofore granted to different railroad companies over, upon and across the said ground.

Said real estate having thereon erected one three-story brick building) and called or known as the atman house; also one other three-story brick building and known as the insane asylum; also one farm barn; also two old two-story brick buildings, also one brick pump house; also one reservoir; also one hot house; also one reservoir; also one hot house; also one reservoir; also the said ground.

The terms of the said ground.

The terms of the said of the said property shall be as follows, to wit: \$60,000 as provided in said ordinance, at the time of sale, balance of the purchase money to bear interest at the rate.

OFFICIAL-PITTSBURG.

by the city of Pittsbrg at the rate of not more than \$100,000 per month: the privilege to make such calls shall be invested in the City of Pittsburg through the Chief of the Department of Charities on and after the first day of February, A. D. 1891.

Each and every proposal filed with the Controller for the purchase of the said real estate shall be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the city of Pittsburg for the sum of \$50,000, and said sum shall, if the proposal be accepted, be applied as a part of the purchase money. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The said ordinance for the saie of said property, the plans of said property and all information regarding the same can be had at the office of the undersigned, No. 177 Fourth avenue, in the city of Pittsburg.

R. C. ELLIOT, Chief Department Charities of the City of Pittsburg.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an ordinance of the city of Pittsburg entitled. "An ordinance for the purchasing of real estate by the city of Pittsburg for the proper care and maintenance of the poor of said city." approved July 12, A. D. 1898. Sealed proposals for the sale to the city of Pittsburg of a tract or tracts of land, farm or larms, aggregating not less than two hundred and lifty (250) nor more than four hundred (300) acres, within twenty-five miles of the City of Pittsburg upon a river and having sufficient railroad facilities for use by the City of Pittsburg in the proper care and maintenance of the pior of the city of Pittsburg in the proper care and binding agreements in writing by the owner or owners thereof to sell the same to the city of Pittsburg in fee simple, free from all incumbrances, for a cash price to be therein stated, will be received by the Controller of said city up until 2 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1890.

The said ordinance can be seen and all information upon the subject will be cheerfully given at the office of the undersigned, No. 177 Fourth avenue, in the City of Pittsburg.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. C. ELLLIOT,

Chief Department Charities of the City of Pittsburg.

Chief Department Charities of the City Pittsburg. jyle

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE paving and carbing of Boquet street from Atwood street to Bates street.

Whereas, It appears by the petition and affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of Countilative. cils that one-third in interest of the owners of property fronting and abutting upon the said street, have petitioned the Councils of said city to enact an ordinance for the paving and curb-ing of the same: therefore

to enact an ordinance for the paving and curbing of the same; therefore.

Section I—Be it ordinanced and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise in accordance with the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the said city of Pittsburg relating thereto and regulating the same, for proposals for the paving and curbing of Boquet street, from Atwood street to Bates street, to be paved with asphaltum, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and expense of the same

or to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance condicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of June, A. D. 1890.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council, Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Select Council, Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Select Council, G. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's office, July 5, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor, Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 455, 12th day of July, A. D. 1890.

A N ORDINANCE-AUTHORIZING THE AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on Arabella street, from Festival street to a connection with the sewer on Denniston avenue.

Section I—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise in accordance with the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the said city of Pittsburg relating thereto and regulating the same, for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer 15 inches in diameter on Arabella street commencing at Festival street; thence along Arabella street to a connection with sewer on Denniston avenue, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in the cities of the second class."

acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and papers and the said parties of the second part hereby conceding and grauting to him, his through which the said pipes are to be laid and pass, the right and privilege to insert and keep in said pipes of the parties of the second part one ferrule of the bore or dinancer of three-from said pipes are more household or family, and no more, and the sarjected in accordance with the provisions of an approved the lith day of May, A. D. 1898. Or dinance conflicting with the provisions of the second class," and the same property which said parties of the second parties in case of the subdivision of said farm of said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns, the said Jones by himself, his heirs or assigns to the said lones, his heirs and assigns, except when water is drawn therefore hereby the property which said times, kept closed by him, his heirs and assigns, except when water is drawn therefore hereby the said times, here to be assigned to the property of the lone of the property

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of June, A. D. 1890.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Conncil. Attest: GEO, BOOTH, Clerk of Select Council, G. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Clerk of Common Council. Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Clerk of Common Council. Mayor's office, July 5, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor, Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk, Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 448, 9th day of July, A. D. 1890.

N ORDINANCE—CHANGING THE name of Barton street to Morewood As arenue.

Section I—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pitttsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Barton street, from Forbes street to Center avenue, be and the same is hereby changed to Morewood avenue.

Section 2. The analogical or part of

OFFICIAL-PITTSBURG.

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Elysian street, from Fifth avenue to Hastings street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance. Elysian street, from Fifth avenue to Hastings street, at a width of 50 feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works, known as "Plan of Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards," approved by Councils, November 11, 1872. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1889.

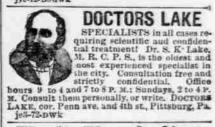
Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 50th day of June, A. D. 1890.

roting special attention to all chronic diseases. From respon-NO FEE UNTIL CURED NERVOUS and mental diseases, physical NERVOUS decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, primples, eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, consumption, if fitting the person for business, society and m

BLOOD AND SKIN discasses in all BLOOD AND SKIN discasses in all BLOOD AND SKIN discasses in all blotches, falling hair, bones, bains, giandular, swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, are cured for life, and blood poisons theroughly eradicated from the system. URINARY kidney and bladder derange-tarrhal discharges, inflammation and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

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TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing ful particulars for home cure, FREE of charge, a spiendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Comm.

tained its marble whiteness, and her whole form could still only be likened to a statue LIGHT ON NAPOLEON. of Night.

A long murmur of stupefaction ran through the audience, to whom it was a visible relief when the doctor followed up his barbarous experiment with more won derful power.

Having gently drawn the darger from the bloodles wound, the doctor waved his hands, and Olivia commenced to sing. Her notes were low and sorrowinl, but sweet to a degree, and their effect was duly heightened by the explanation of accombeightened by the orchestra's soft accou paniment. At another sudden signal from the mesmerist the song was broken off at ruptly, ending with a plaintive chord sound-ing almost like a cry of despair. It seemed as if the interruption sundered evey tie which bound her to reality; as if her mind were wandering in all the uncertainty of a great sadness. Her eyelids opened, her eyes looked upward like those of a Madonna. and seemed to overflow with the indefinable

griet of a soul. The orchestra, whose part, no doubt in the performance has been carefully rehearsed, followed with its strains Olivia's rapture. and ro in perfect accompaniment with the music. The time quickened, and the notes grew louder, and soon Olivia, her features still east in the same sleep-like repose, was dancing with all the grace and abandon of an Eastern dancing girl. At another movement of the doctor's hand the end came as suddenly as when she sang, and her limbs again assumed their former trance-like lan-guor. Vociferous applause broke out over the entire theater and continued until the doctor once more faced the footlights, and

made a second speech.

Thanks, he explained to the concentraaltation, Mademoiselle Olivia had just entered upon the most arute conditi lucidity. She would now, should the audi-once wish it, read any passage from a closed book, or private manuscript; name and describe any hidden object; and indicate the secret thoughs of any of their number who would place herself in direct communica-

At first no volunteer appeared, the spec tators evidently taking it for granted that the privilege should be accorded to Lord Warner. Nor was he behindhand in his acceptance of the challenge, for, rising from his seat, he stepped over the balustrade of the box in which he sat, and crossed the

stage to where the doctor stood.
"You? Again?" the latter asked in an audible tone, evidently annoyed and beside himself with irritation. "Well, so be it, I The orchestra was silent, and the whole

house watched the drama being played before them, with breathless interest As for Lord Warner he appeared perfectly oblivious, both to the polite imperti-nence o his rival and the steady gaze which Lady Warner still kept upon him. Olivia, who had sunk once more into a state of coma, turned her face toward the intruder, show ing neither surprise nor any other emotion whatever. She received quite calmly the closely-sealed envelope, which he handed to her, perfectly unconscious of the passionate and fervid declarations which it undoubtedly contained. Her whole attention seemed riveted upon it, as she nervously turned it over and over in her hands. Suddenly, as if possessed of the idea that the contents concerned her and her alone, she made a mo-

tion as if to break the seal.

In an instant her effort was arrested by an imperious movement of the doctor's hand, and again she became simply the clair-voyant and mesmerized subject. The doctor stepped hurriedly between the two lovers, his tace pale with anger, and his thin lips

"Enough!" he cried, in an insolent voice "she has understood it; the experiment is over," and Warner, unable to conceal his

mortification, slowly regained his seat.
"And now," said the doctor, taking up his speech, "this woman, thoroughly impregnated with mugnetic fluid, is but a simple bunch or nerves, an articulate mass of flesh, governed and moved at will by the laws or a secret science. Look!" and at the word he extended his thin arm violently before him. Olivia's body seemed to contract in the rigidity of death, and as a statue might fall from its marble pedestal, she feil upon the stage. Her head struck violently upon the boards, and as she lay motionless, Kellogg knelt down upon her inert body and pounded it brutaily with

Leaving the prostrate object of his fury, the doctor advanced and with one gesture hushed the tumult.

What is the matter?" he cried, "what What is the matter? he cried, what do you lear? This is all foolishness, a pure illusion, simple trickery. To one and all o' you I have promised the truth, and now I am going to speak of it." He pansed for a am going to speak of it. He patised for a moment, as if for the sole purpose of casting a mocking glance and grimace at the box wherein Lord Warner sat. "The truth is this," he continued; "this woman is not mesmerized at all. Far from it; she is neither a visionary nor a somnambulistic subject; she is something much better, a perfect comedian, an incomparable clown, if I may use the word, with muscles of steel, and a front of bronze. In the role she plays, nothing can !righten her, nothing can overcome her wonderful power of dissimulation. Look at her now, stretched out in her sarin role wrapped in such out in her satin robe, wrapped in such slumber as a marble statue knows! Well! this poetic creature, this being fashioned in

art, is as wideawake and conscious as any one of you; she hears as distinctly as yourselves every word that I am saying and, moreover, I am very certain that at the present moment only a most heroic effort seeps her from breaking out in a hearty fit of laughter." "A lie! an infamous lie!" cried Lord Warner in tones of despair and humiliation.
"Who dares to speak of lies?" continued the doctor, quite unmoved. "You wish for proof, do you? You shall have it. Mad-

A few dissentients here and there, believers in mesmeric science, expressed disapprobation, but their voices were drowned in the overwhelming laughter and clapping of hands. Suddenly, through the tunult, rang out the sharp report of a pistol, and from Lord Warner's box a thin stream of smoke was seen to issue. Instantly dead silence reigned, and each person throughout the hand hand halding at as if transfixed to its present the product of the experiment; but of course he experimented only on himself, and did not, therefore, acquire professional proficiency. Very clumsy at first, he gradually became tolerably expert. On

huge building sat as if transfixed. "Poor man, he believed it all," Olivia was heard to say, her voice breaking this time with genuine sobs.

And then the suicide was seen to fall scross the front of the box, a stream of blood pouring down his ashen, death-like face. With an effort he raised himself upon his arm, and, taking an unsteady aim at Dr. Kellogg, fired again. The shot ap-peared to take effect, for the doctor, with a sharp exclamation of sudden ageny, and turning right around upon his heels, fell to the ground upon the stage. From his face, too, the blood flowed in a red stream.

Olivia, left alone, a wounded, dying man on either side of her, sank motionless into a

Then came a bitter cry from Lady Warner's box. At last she was removed from her state of disdainful apathy. Rising from her chair she leaped upon the stage, and, holding a gleaming dagger in her up-lifted hand, rushed upon her half-senseless rival. A frantic struggle ensued between the two women, Olivia, by sheer strength of arm, arresting the fatal blow which Lady Warner strove to deal her. The audience leaped to their feet, and is another moment would have poured upon the stage, when, once again, a strange thing happened. suddenly broke forth in the strains of a wild, delirious dance. The two consummate actresses upon the stag joined in with all conceivable abandon and executed

Memoirs.

How the Great Warrior Was Conquered by Tobacco Smoke.

NEITHER A DRESSER NOR AN EPICURE

"No man," says the proverb, "is a her to his valet;" but this, like every other rule, is proved by the exception. Napoleon had a Belgian valet, who for 15 years was in constant attendance upon him, and who admired him to the end of the chanter. This man wrote, or professed to write, memoirs of his master, six octavo volumes of Almost unnoticeably the air changed to the theme of a fantastic dance, and before long the body of the mesmerized girl swayed to in 1830. The work, for reasons to be presently explained, attracted little attention, and has sunk into oblivion. But let me first of all state who the valet was. His real name was Louis Constant Wairy, but he dropped the Wairy and styled himself Constant, evidently a recommendable name for a valet. He was born at Peruelz in 1778, but his father shortly afterward removed to St. Amand, to keep a boarding house for visitors to the baths. One of his guests, the Comte de Lure, took the boy, at 11 years of age, to be companion to his sons; tion of magnetic currents, and thanks, still but in the following year the Count, with more, to the prolonged intensity of her exolution, either forgetting Wairy, or recommending him to the persons who neglected the trust. After many privations, the boy got back from Tours to St. Amand, which was then occupied by the Austriaus, and surrounded by the French. Eventually he was introduced to Eugene Beaubarnais, who engaged him as temporary valet, and, on the return of his own valet, transferred him to the service of his mother, Madame Bonaparte, at Malmaison. The lady's second husband cast a

> rated for a fortnight, until the former, in 1814, lett Fontainebleau for Elba. At first third in rank, Constant rose to the chief valet. MEMOIRS PLENTIFUL. One would not expect a lodging-house keeper's son, 15 years a valet, and living another 15 years in straitened circumstances to have been capable of writing 1,800 pages. France, too, it must be remembered, was pre-eminently the country, not only of memoirs, but of supposititious memoirs. No sooner was the Revolution over, than a stream of memoirs on that eventful period commenced—many authentic but many accommenced—many accomm tic, but many spurious; and when Napoleon fell, he, too, became the theme of numerous memoirs. It is not always easy even now to distinguish between the forgery and the genuine article, for the genuine article was sometimes denounced as a forgery by the writer's descendants, ashamed of his revelations. Still less easy is it to deal with books which are a medley of truth and lalsehood. A work appeared under the name of a man still living, and he affected to be the author; but perhaps he had simply written a small portion of it, or had related his recollec-tions, upon which slender substratum of fact bulky volumes were vamped up by a literary back. According to Querard, whos catalogue of literary forgeries fills five good-ly volumes, the 'Memoires de Constant' were the production of six men, or rather of seven, it we reckon Constant himself, who, if he put pen to paper at all, assuredly wrote the smallest portion. It is needless to give their names, suffice it to say that Constant's grain of wheat was buried in a bushel of chaff—imperial speeches and pushel of chaff—imperial speeches and pushel on a paratives of

speeches and proclamations, narratives of campaigns, the pretended journal of one of Josephine's ladies-in-waiting, and so torth. The audacious padding, whatever its tem-porary success, swamped the book for posterity, yet the small fraction relating to Na-poleon's habits and ways has the stamp of truth. It may, indeed, be objected that we cannot take the word of a man who connived at a fraud, but the standard of literary morality in France was then very low. Constant, moreover, was poor, for in 1831 he proffered his services to Louis Philippe, and he died in 1845 anything but rich. He yielded to the temptation of a sum of money, probably not very large, and followed the example of Bourriene, if not of other old servants of Napoleon, who had accepted similar offers. No doubt the value of his testimony is thus lessened, but in 1830 he had no conceivable interest in

if the Constantiana are, on the whole, favorable to Napoleon, we may take them, not as a complete picture, but as one side of his nature.

misrepresenting his master's character, and

NAPOLEON IN PRIVATE. Napoleon, we are told, was dressed every morning by the valet in attendance. He did not don a single garment himself; eventually, however, he was induced to shave himself. It happened in this wise. In 1803 the head valet, Hambard, pleaded In 1803 the head valet, Hambard, pleaded illhealth as an excuse for not accompanying bis master to Boulogne, "Who is to shave me?" asked Napoleon, for Hambard had regularly discharged this duty. Hambard suggested Constant, who, foreseeing this emergency, had been diligently taking lessons on humbler chins, and had acquired proficiency. He had no easy task, for Napôleon, while undergoing the operation, would talk, read the newspapers and fidget in his chair, sometimes sitting stiff as a statue, and declaining proof, do you? You shall have it. Madamoiselle Olivial our work is over for this evening; the farce is over. Arise!"

Smiling and fresh, with an agile bound, Olivia rose to her teet and stood beside her impressario. Then came a thunder of applause. The public, forgetful of the deception, thought only of the theatrical effect, A few dissentients here and there, believers in messagers and hdget in his chair, some newspapers and ndget in his chair, some inessiting stiff as a statue, and declining to bend his bead an inch. Great care was necessary to avoid cutting his face. Another peculiarity was that he insisted on one side being lathered and shaved before the other was touched. When Constant got free enough with him to venture on the step, he urged on Napoleon the desirability of his learning to shave, as be himself might be ill or absent and Napoleon would not

> one point, however, he was obstinate—he persisted in moving the razor downward, instead of upward, and occasional cuts were instead of upward, and occasional cuts were the consequence.
>
> While not lifting a finger to dress himself, Napoleon dispensed with assistance in undressing; but he flung his garments all over the room—his watch sometimes missing the table or bed at which it was aimed, and falling broken on the floor. As to dress, he despised dandies, never wore rings, and abominated scents, except eau de Cologne, with which he was often rubbed, and which was his specific for bruises. When coat-tails became shorter he stuck to the old fashion, until Constant got the tailor to shorten them by imperceptible gradations. He disliked tightly-fitting clothes, found a new hat uncomfortable—though lined with silk and wadding—and stuck to an old one as long as possible. He put on every morning a clean white waistcoat, with knee-breeches to match—he never were knee-breeches to match—he never wore trousers; but as he habitually wiped his pen

> on his breeches, after three or four washings they were done with. CONQUERED BY TOBACCO. Constant denies, however, the common story of his keeping snuff loose in his waist-coat pocket; he always used a snuff-box, and though he frequently took a pinch, he simply held it to his nose, and then dropped all or nearly all on the floor. His snuff injured the carpet, not his waistcoat. Smoking he never tried but once. An Oriental ambassador had presented him with a chibouk. It was filled and lit for him, but he marely evened and shut his lips, instead

an hour, declaimed against the habit as fit only for lazy people, and never touched a

pipe sgain.

A pinch of snuff was not the sole kind of pinch in which Napoleon indulged. He was addicted to playfully pinching people's ears, not merely the lobe, as commonly stated, but the whole car, and sometimes both ears at once. The better the humor he was in the harder the grip. He also administered friendly slaps on the cheek, hard enough sometimes to cause the effect of a blush. As to demonstra-A HARD MASTER TO SHAVE. tions of anger, Constant never but once saw him strike. An undergroom had put on the wrong saddle, and Napoleon had no sconer ted than the horse reared and threw him. The head groom coming up at the moment the Emperor gave him a lash in the face with his whip, but presently being told that the poor man deeply felt the humiliation he sent for and soothed him, presenting him a few days afterward with 3,000 tranes. He was not a graceful equestrian, and every horse he rode had to undergo a special training, that it might not resent lashes on the head or ears, fidgeting in the gaddle, or being pulled up sharp while at tull gallop. He once at-tempted driving, but had a mischance like Cromwell's in Hyde Park. Putting the couchman behind as footman, he took the reins of his carriage, drawn by four horses which had just been presented to him by Antwerp. Josephine and his fellow-consul, Cambaceres, were in the carriage. The Cambaceres, were in the carriage. The horses became ungovernable, and on reaching the park gates of St. Cloud, the carriage was dashed against the post. Josephine and Cambaceres escaped with slight bruises, but Napoleon was thrown on his face and fainted, though he recovered consciousness when picked up. In the evening (he had simply been rubbed with eau de Cologne) he laughed at the mishap, and especially at Cambaceres' fright, but he acknowledged confidentially that he had never thought himself so near death. He ended by saying—or is this an embellishment?—"Render unor is this an embellishment?—"Render un-to Cæsar (this was the coachman's name) the things which are Cæsar's-let him keep his whip, and let everybody stick to his trade. Latterly he had always Arabian horses, and it is pleasant to hear that his favorite Sty rie, after the Marengo campaign, passed the rest of his life in ease and luxury. He did not care for the chase, but hunted just enough to keep up royal traditions. Constant denies that he was ever wounded by a wild hear as asserted in the Marmorial dewild boar, as asserted in the Memorial de St. Helene. He did not shoulder his gun well, and nevere fired without blackening

favorable eye on the young man, and in 1800 took him with him to Italy. Thenceforth Napoleon and Constant were scarcely sepahis arm, to which can de Cologne had to be applied. NAPOLEON NOT A DUDE. Constant's account of Napoleon as an equestrian and of his negligence as to dress, s corroborated by William Brisbane, of South Carolina, passages of whose diary ap-peared in Scribner's Magazine, May, 1800.

Brisbane says:

As soon as he (Napoleon) descended into the courtyard he mounted a handsome white steed, and immediately set off full gallop, inspecting every corps, passing through the lines, and receiving petitions, a number of which were presented by the soldiers. He is a very bold rider, but not a very good, and certainly an ungraceful one. From his bad horsemanship (by improperly checking) he brought himself and horse to the ground. He then dismounted while the mud was washed off the poor animal, but he disdained changing his own dress, and appeared at the levee after the parade in his muddy uniform, where the Diplomatic Corps and a number of sprucely-attired strangers had the honor of being thus received by him.

Napoleon was no epicure. He usually Brisbane savs:

Napoleon was no epicure. He usually drank nothing but diluted Chambertin, and was no judge of wine. He liked plain dishes—boiled or roast chicken, mutton-chops, grilled neck of mutton, haricot beans or lentils. His table manners were not very refined. He would use his finger in lieu of tork or spoon, and would dip his bread in the sauce, the dish being then passed round to guests who had to dispense with squeamishness. The bread had to be par-ticularly good. He ate fast, quitting the table in 12 minutes, and leaving Josephine and the company to take their time. When he dined alone he commonly took only eight or ten minutes. Indigestion was the natural consequence of this speed, and he had some-times to stretch himself at full length on the carpet till the pain abated. He detested physic, and professed to disbelieve in it, a subject of playful discussion with his doc-

beds nearly all the year. HE DETESTED NOVELS. He liked the play and the opera, Corneille being his favorite dramatist. He sometimes read a new book, but if he dis-liked author or matter would fling the volnume into the fire. To speak too well of a foreign nation involved this penalty, and Constant alleges that he saw Madame de Stael's "Allemagne" committed to the flames. It he found his valets reading novels in the ante-room while waiting for his going to bed, he would burn the books. telling them they should read something better. A valet once tried to snatch a vol-

ume from the fire, hut the Emperor stopped him, saying: "Let the rubbish burn, it is all it deserves." When important news arrived in the middle of the night Napoleon, on being waked up, had all his wits about him, and, after transacting the business, would fall saleep again, but he had some restless nights in his Russian campaign. Constant protests that he was very considerate to his servants, and tells an anecdote in proof of it. He himself one night, waiting for his master's return, fell asleep in the Emperor's chair, with his elbows on the table. Napoleon, after awhile, entered with Marshal Berthier. The latter was for rousing Constant. "Let the poor fellow sleep," said the Emperor, "he has been kept up I don't know how many nights." There believe to other shar Napoleon set down ing no other chair, Napoleon sat down on the edge of the bed and conversed with Berthier. After a time, wanting to refer to a map on which Constant's elbow was rest-

ing, he gently drew it away, but this awoke the valet, who began apologizing, but the Emperor, smiling, said: "Monsieur Con-stant, I am sorry to have disturbed you, pray excuse me." A GIFT FORGOTTEN. How was it that Constant did not accompany so kind a master to Elba? He was blamed for it, but his version is this. He

had agreed to go, and Napoleon gave him 100,000 francs, bidding him bury the money in his small farm near Fontaine-bleau, that it might serve for his family. A bleau, that it might serve for his family. A
few days afterward General Bertrand
told him the Emperor had found his accounts 100,000 francs short. Constant
explained what had passed, but Bertrand
came back with a message that the Emperor
had no recollection of giving him a present.
Constant thereupon went and dug up the
money, finding it after some difficulty and
in terror lest it should have been stolen.
Bertrand took the money, but Constant was Bertrand took the money, but Constant was so chagrined at the Emperor having allowed Bertrand to think he had embezzled the sum that he sent word to the Emperor that he should not accompany him. Napoleon sent a message, wishing him to go, and of-fered him 300,000 franes, but Constant was obstinate, though no sooner had his master started than be repeated staying behind. Constant adds that the Emperor was not of-fended, for on returning from Elba, looking over the pension list and seeing Constant's name, he said he had done well to remain in France, and he ordered his pension to be increased. Constant was not summoned to Paris during the Hundred Days, and never saw Napoleon again. Whether we accept this version or not, it is a pitiful endaccept this version or not, it is a pittitul end-ing to 15 years' constant intercourse. It seems quite possible that Napoleon, in the tumult of reflections on his fall, had forgot-ten the gift made to an old servant whose comparative poverty tends to confirm his asseverations that he never accepted bribes.

ple Bar. A Considerate Undertaker.

Constant died in obscurity in 1845 .- Tem-

hiladelphia Times.) On an excursion down the river a young physician fell overboard and seemed in imminent danger of drowning. Owing to the earnest efforts, however, of a man dressed in black he was saved. On being asked why a rackless, graceful pas de deux. In a few moments they were joined by the moribunds who had played their parts so well, and apposed to the forbidden can-can the curtain fell.

ambassador had presented him with a chibouk. It was filled and lit for him, but he merely opened and shut his lips, instead of drawing. When at last he was induced to draw, the smoke went down his throat to draw, the smoke went down his throat and came out at his nose. He felt queer for tainly be sorry to bury Dr. Killum." AT DUNBAR THE ELLIOTT CASE

A Matter of Interest at Carnegie's A LIFETIME EXPERIENCE.

Is it wrong to man or State.
That they there deliberate?
Nay, 'tis deeds the best of earth
To their words give blessed birth;
For, said Christ the Son of God,
When this sinful earth he trod,'
Greater love bath no man than
He who gives his life for man,
Where the cannon sweep the plaif Mid the ross and cheers of men
Life is ever counted naught,
So the valiant deed is wrought,
Grander was their courage who,
With no selfish end in view,
In the silence of the mine,
Braved the fire damp's deadly breath;
Only Duty's voice to cheer
Where each pick stroke might bring death!

Tears for weeping orphans, mothers;
Tears for stricken child and wives,
But for noble miners cheers
Taking in their hands their lives;
Comrades in the burning mine,
In the face of sudden death,
Seeking, in a love divine.

Morthy praise of tongue of pen;
Ah, it was a grand unfolding
Of the inner heart of men!
For, as through the clouds of night
Sudden gleams a radiant star,
Through the clouds of greed and Self
Comes the story of Dunbar—
Story of devotion shown
Night by night, and day by day,
Hewing through the slate and stone,
Tolling through the coal and clay,
Thinking, with each sturdy stroke,
'Mid the choke damp, fire and smoke,
But of child and widows' moan,
But of comrades, starved or dead,
But of reaching prisoned brothers:
Not of Self, but still of others!
Telling in the soul of man—
Spite the fight for gold and bread,
Till the better nature swoons,
Love of man for man seems dead;
Spite the deluge wild of Self—
That man's higher nature lives;
Of a broader life to be.

Brave endeavor all for naught O, for weeping orphans made
Where the deadly death damps are!
O, for hearts that, breaking, mourn
Dear ones dead in sad Dunbar!
But to self-devotion hail!
Given for their neighbors' needs.
Hail! the blossom fair of Hope
Springing from those noble deeds.
O, for wrongs that fill the earth
In the carnivals of sin:

We can see their breaking dawn
Through the night of Self steal in,
In the sweeter Charity
For a brother's fault, or sin;
In the fuller comprehension
Of the duties wealth attend,
In the noble work of woman
In the noble deeds of men!
Giving wealth with gen'rous hand
Where the suffering need relief,
When distress pervades the land:

Ah! for men who, wrapped in greed, Care not for their neighbor's i Have no broader horizon Than the muck-hill they rake on; Nor see in tale of Dunbar's mine Words of Christ personized! Self for man was crucified Self for man was crucified In the creed of love divine.

Be their names with chaplets hung
Who that lesson bravely taught!
Be their names with praises song
Who that brave endeavor wrought!
GEORGE HENRY THURSTON.
PITTSBURG, July 17, 1890.

tions in the Colonies. Bydney Daily Telegraph.]

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SHE WASN'T SEASICK.

New York Tribune.]

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Louisville Courier-Journal.]

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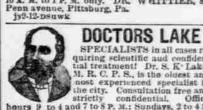
of 5 per cent, per annum and be subject to cal by the city of Pittsbrg at the rate of not more

so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of June, A. D. 1890.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council, Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Select Council, GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council, Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Clerk of Common Council, Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Mayor's office, July 5, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor, Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 464, 14th day of July, A. D. 1890.

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