ALL EUROPE AROUSED

By the Lurid Reports of the Kemmler Execution, Which Have Reached There.

MUCH FEELING AGAINST THE LAW,

Although Gladstone Still Thinks Electricity is the Best Method if Properly Applied.

INTERVIEW WITH CARDINAL MANNING

Other Prominent Individuals in Both England and France.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, August 9 .- There has been but one topic of conversation in England since Wednesday. The doings of the Emperor William, the Queen's mishap, the illness of the Duchess of Fife and the mutiny at Chatham have paled into insignificance beside the all-absorbing Kemmler electrocution. For once the English press arose to the occasion, and all the stately journals of Great Britain fairly bristled on Thursday morning with the sensational details of the execution.

Since then in the clubs, at the hotels and even on the street corners it has been Kemmler, Kemmler and nothing . but Kemuler. Public sentiment is against the execution upon general principles. Your correspondent, however, managed to gather some interesting personal opinions upon the

GLADSTONE'S OPINION. Mr. Giadstone, who was followed down to Hawarden, did not hesitate to speak freely

upon the subject. "I have read the details of the execution in the morning papers," he said, "and I should judge that the possible recurrence of so painful a spectacle may induce the State Legislature of New York to reconsider the law. That the law was passed in the interests of humanity I have no doubt, and the only fault that I can find with it, as one inexperienced in such matters, is in the method of its recent application. It appears to me that so serious a matter as the taking of human life under such circumstances should be in the hands of experts only." "Do you think that electrocution will ever be introduced into England?"

"In the present frame of mind of the peo-ple I should say decidedly not. I still think, however, that electricity properly and scientifically applied would be a merciful and painless method of executing crim-

AMERICANS AGAINST IT. Application at the office of Consul General John C. New, at St. Helen's Place, developed the fact that Mr. New was in Paris enjoying himself. The people in the office, however, said that the opinion among all the Americans who had visited the consulate since the execution was strongly against another attempt to take life by such

George Lewis, the famous criminal law-yer, who stands in London upon the same

o get his new labor paper upon the market. HIS BLOOD BUNS COLD.

"I have read the accounts of the execu-tion," he said, "and they made my blood run cold. I am not expert enough to venture an opinion as to whether the new mode of execution is a merciful one or not, but it has ten times the attendant horrors of a common place hanging."
"Do you think the method will ever be

introduced into England?" "I can't tell, but you may be sure that we won't have it in Ireland if we can help it. I don't approve of any form of capital punishment, but if it must be had, a well con-ducted hanging where the rope is properly

adjusted and the subject's neck scientifically broken, bests any other method on earth." At all the newspaper offices the tone of general opinion remains the same, and this finds voice in the various long-winded editorials which so gladden the Englishman's heart. At the American legation no opin-ion could be obtained from Minister Lin-coln, who was out of town, but Secretary McCormick did not besitate to say that the

McCormick did not besitate to say that the details of the execution had upset him.

"I know nothing about executions," he said, "excepting what I read in the newspapers, but the details of this one were peculiarly revolting, and I have never read an account of one that gave me such a shock. I am not in position to offer any opinion as to the probability of electrocution ever being introduced into England. It strikes me as highly improbable, however, after reading the de'ails of Kemmler's death."

A TALK WITH A CARDINAL.

His Eminence, Cardinal Manning, said:
*The execution of Kemmler will no doubt he used as a great argument by the oppo-nents of capital punishment. The old Hebraic idea of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was unquestionably the origin of the death penalty, but great minds of this and past generations have cried loudly for a repeal of this method of dealing with criminals. The lear of the death pen-alty has not had any effect in preventing murder, since the murderer, in his rage, does murder, since the murderer, in his rage, does not stay to consider the price he will be called on to pay for his deed, and if it is premeditated he hopes and expects to evade the vigilance of the law and escape detection. But since society must be protected against those who are afflicted with this bomicidal manis, two courses are open as a state to look but there are returned. to us, either to lock up these unfortunates for the term of their lives without any possibility of escape or else to take their lives In that latter case every notion of humanity demands that the execution should be per-formed in a manner that will give as formed in a manner that will give as little suffering to the subject as possible, since it is not vengeance or torture we should seek to inflict, but merely the putting away of something which is dangerous. As for the doing of this deadly work by electricity, I think that in the present condition of our knowledge, and in view of the facts elicited by its application, the possibility of its being used in England is very remote, and it becomes a question whether the law should not be put in abeyance in New York until electrical executions can New York until electrical executions can be made very quickly and simply, and the current be certain to act with the rapidity of a lightning flash."

FRANCE EXCITED, TOO. In Paris the Kemmler execution has made as much of a stir as it has in London. The Galignani Messenger, the leading English-speaking journal on the Continent, and Le Maten, came out with a cable dispatch all over their front page on Thursday morning, and then France took an immedi-ate interest in the event. The Frenchmen think that with all the horrible details Kemmler went out of the world in a much more agreeable way than the average crimi-nul is dispatched in France. Your correapondent saw M. Harry Allis, reducteur of the Journal Des Debatt, whose paper had a

"I should be glad to see electrocution in-troduced into France," he said. "Anything is better than the herrors of the guillotine.

Everything about the guillotine is repulsive, even to the absolute certainty that for a second or so after the head of the victim drops into the basket, the brain is still active and conscious of its surroundings. Hanging is simply brutal and would never suit a Frenchman. In electrocution, however, you appeal to the scientific side of our nature, and while there were blunders at the Kemmler execution, we have sense enough to know over here that the electricity itself had no hand in them."

"Then you do not think it impossible that

"Then you do not think it impossible that France may some day tollow the example in

A POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY.

"It is not at all improbable, and I, for one, should lend the movement the aid of such influence as I possess."

At No. 224 Rue de Rivoli, Premier Etage is the editorial office of Galignani's Messenger. There, in a charming room, was found Mr. Leopold Grahame, the directeur generale of the paper. Mr. Grahame is a gentleman who goes through life on Persian carpets. He is of a highly sensitive organization. It is not surprising that when your correspondent delicately mentioned Kemmler Mr. Grahame became agitated.

"The affair has been a nightmare to me," he said, "ever since I read it. I have no opinion to give as to how criminals should be killed in America. The Americans are the best judges of that themselves. The only lault I find in the Kemmler case was the haste and carelessness with which the

the haste and carelessness with which the whole affair was managed. I have no doubt that had the current been properly applied in the first instance Kemmler would have died a quiet and peaceful death. The de-tails of the second shock are horrible and I think will interfere for some years to come with the possible introduction of electrical

THE SULTAN AND CZAR SEEM TO BE VYING WITH EACH OTHER IN CRUELTY.

The [Atrochies in Armenia Are Exciting Great Indignation in England-Reports of the Persecution of the Hebrew Race in Russia More Than Confirmed. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.]

LONDON, August 9 .- Mr. Gladstone, on the advice of his wife and medical friends, abandoned the idea of waiting for the Foreign Office estimates for the purpose of re-ne wing his attack on the Government for its coquetting with the Vatican, and went to his country seat early in the week. In his absence the foreign estimates were utilized to obtain some information from the Government respecting alleged Turkish atrocities in Armenia. The attempt was atrocities in Armenia. The attempt was not very successful, as the Government professed to know little or nothing, although it has agents throughout the affected province. But chief among them is Mr. Clifford Lloyd, formerly the most unscrupulous and tyrannical of coercion magistrates in Ireland, and now British Consul in Erzeroum. If the other agents be of Lloyd's stamp it is not probable that they will side with the suffering people, and the Foreign Office, as it has done before, will have to rely on the newspapers for trustworthy information. The daily News has sent special correspondents to Armenia, and their reports leave no doubt that for some their reports leave no doubt that for some reason or other the Turkish Government has resolved to make the lives of Armenians un-

There is a well-founded suspicion that the Sultan is deluding himself with the idea that by supplanting Christian Armen-ians by Mohammedan Kurds he can raise up a formidable barrier to Russian conquest of the Province. The namediate result of his asinine policy is to make the Armen-ians look to the Czar as their only powerful yer, who stands in London upon the same footing as your amiable Abe Hummel does in New York, was found in his office at Eli Piace. Mr. Lewis expressed himself as unable to give any opinion upon the suject. He said the details were very dreadful, but that he must decline to be interviewed upon the subject. He did not, however, think that electric execution would be likely to be introduced into England just yet.

Up in the second-floor office of a semicircular building at Temple Bar, with windows looking clear down Fleet street to Blackfriars' bridge, sat Michael Davitt, He is recovering from a serious illness and is is recovering from a serious illness and is have been issued. That is true in a sense. figuring out the intricate problem of how What has been actually done is to revive and enforce edicts which have lain dormant since 1882. According to one of the richest and most respected and philanthropic He-brews in Europe, Benjamin Louis Cohen, Chairman of the Hebrew Board of Guard-ians of London, the Russian authorities have already issued secret instructions depriving members of his race of all educational advantages and forbidding them to take part in mining industries or in the legal profes-

Mr. Cohen has trusted agents all over Russia, and is entitled to speak with author-ity in this matter. He declares that the immediate effect will be to turn adrift hun-dreds of thousands of innocent and lawabiding citizens, many of whom must in-evitably enter already crowded labor mar-kets in Europe and America, and that ultimately the lives of 4,000,000 human beings will be affected. Mr. Cohen is con-vinced that nothing can save his unhappy herebyen except the "nowerful and outroobrethren except the "powerful and outspo-ken remonstrance of the givilized Governments of Europe, backed up and it need be urged on, by the public opinion of the respective nations." He hopes also that "the Government of the United States, always friendly to our race, will take up our cause." Public opinion in this country is already moving. Indignation meetings have been held in Edinburgh and other cities, and arrangements are in progress for a great demonstration of the citizens of London.

YOUNG BISMARCK'S BRIDE.

Regarded as Cortain Tent He Will Marry Lady Edith Ward.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, August 9,-Atter all the rumors of the engagement between Count Herbert Bismarck and Lady Edith Ward, the daugter of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, have been current, the special visit of the Emperor of Germany to Lady Dudley and her charming daughter was, no doubt, made in order to show that he favored the matri-monial intentions of his former friend and

When Count Herbert was here a few months ago these rumors were circulated far and wide, and it was even said that Prince Bismarck's proposed visit to England would be deferred until the date of the marriage was definitely fixed.

PURELY PRIVATE BUSINESS

Calling Joseph Chamberlain to America

the Present Time. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY] LONDON, August 9 .- Just before leaving on the Teutonic Mr. Joseph Chamberlain contradicted the reports that have appeared in the American papers that he is intrusted with any diplomatic functions in connection with the Newfoundland and Behring Straits' fisheries disputes, and affirmed that his visit, which will last till Parliament reopens in November, is of a purely private

AMERICANS IN SWITZERLAND.

They Are Crowding Tourists of Other Nations Into the Background. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, August 9 .- Switzerland is more overrun than ever this year by Americans, so that the English and members of other nationalities are quite in the background. The new railway from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen Grundwald, which has just been opened, affords the greatest accilities for visiting these places, and full advantage is taken of it by the innumerable

Imitating an American Idea.
[BY DUNLAR'S CABLE COMPANT.]
- LONDON, August 8.—Several ladies prominent in London society have started a consumer's league on lines similar to those of the New York league, the object of which is to deal only with those stores the proprietors of which treat their employes with liberality and consideration in the matter of hours of work, wages, etc.

THE DECENCY LINE.

Judge Tyner is the Man Who Drew it on Count Tolstoi's Book.

HIS NOSE FOR IMPROPRIETIES. American Housewives Threatened With a

Troublesome New Bug.

A FARM TO SUPPLY INSECT POWDER.

PEPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, August 9. - Ancient Rome had her Censor; so also has the United States Government. What Cato was to the future Empire of the Cesare Assistant Attorney General Typer is to the great American Republic. It was he who rendered the decision against Tolstoi's book, "The Kreutger Sonata" the other day, declaring that it was indecent in character and for that reason not "mailable." Whatever Judge Tyner, Chief of the Law Division of the Postoffice Department, says is final in

questions of this sort. Whenever a postmaster in any city is doubtful regarding the morality of a publication that is sought to be mailed, he forwards a copy of the suspected work to the Third Assistant Postmaster General here, by whom it is referred to Judge Tyner. Very likely the Judge may be too busy to investigate the case personally; in such an event he turns it over to one of his assistants, who does the perusal and marks any passages in the book or pamphlet that be may consider of an indecent tendency. This was done in the case of tendency. This was done in the case of Tolstoi's work, and the Law Lord had simply to pick out the tidbits of impropriety and pass upon them. Some people feel quite envious of the Judge's prerogative. The Assistant Attorney General is supposed to have developed by cultivation a nose for indelicacies unequalled for keenness in this country. this country.

FACTS IN THE CASE.

Tolstoi, as everybody knows who has read him, is a maniac. His hobby is that the domestic relations are essentially immoral; his own mind is so infested by and polluted with the habit of nasty thinking that the whole arrangement of life which constitutes the home appears to him a concrete indecency. The work in question, enti-tled, "The Kreutzer Sonata," is little more than an essay, the object of which is to prove the proposition stated above; there is nothing in it immoral in the sense of being calculated to lead anyone astray; the impressions stated in it are beyond measure gross and repulsive, nothing more. The decision against the book served as a big advertisement, and there is a rush for it in conse-quence. The officials of the postoffice say that they know this; but they were obliged to perform their duty in the matter. Fortunately for the publishers they have no difficulty in circulating the objectionable volume as widely as they choose by the simple device of sending it letter postage. Law loes not permit the department to open

parcels on suspicion.

In the case of the Tolstoi book attention was called to its objectionableness, first of all by the fact that its sale had been already interdicted in Germany and Austria, on the ground of its alleged immorality. When it appeared in this country, newspapers commented unfavorably upon it, and investigation was thus invited.

NOT A PROSECUTOR.

The Postoffice Department is not in the criminal line; it does not make a practice of prosecuting people who attempt to send indecent matter through the mails. But it indecent matter through the mails. But it does very often call upon district attorneys, through postmasters, to prosecute in such cases. Postmasters, too, are instructed to notify district attorneys whenever improper matter is offered them for mailing, in order that the responsible parties may be prosecuted. Whenever matter that is grossly and unquestionably indecent, such as photographs and the like, is caught in the mails—and much of such stuff drifts in through hesitation on the part of recipients to call for it—it is sent to the Dead Letter office, and after examination burned in the furnace.

Washington is a great town for bugs. Upholsterers say that there is no city in the Upholsterers say that there is no city in the United States where moths are so bad, fleas appear in occasional plagues, and a destroyer new to this country has recently appeared here, promising misery to housewives all over the continent. This last has been newly designated as the "carpet beetle" by the Department of Agriculture. Before saying anything more about this interesting creature, however, it will be as well to refer parenthetically to a business to which the Department of Agriculture has given some encouragement in California.

A GUARDED SECRET.

For some centuries past a mysterious farming industry has been carried on in Persia and Dalmatia which has supplied the world with powder for the destruction of insects. For hundreds of years the nature of this powder remained unknown, the ure of this powder remained unknown, the secret being handed down from father to son. All that anyone understood was that the stuff produced was of a vegetable nature, and that it was simply deadly to insects of every kind. In 1828 an Armenian merchant named Juntikoff succeeded in getting hold of the insect powder secret and began manufacturing the product in Trans-Caucasia. But, not lacking appreciation of the value of his knowledge, he made no communication on the subject, and travelers and counsuls tried in vain for years after to obtain the precious information.

Seeds of the the plant were repeatedly brought and planted in European soil, but they would not grow, for the simple reason—as was subsequently discovered—that they had all been carefully baked by the ingenious Persians and Dalmatians before exporting them. Naturally this interfered with the result but feel.

porting them. Naturally this interfered with the result, but finally a United States Consul did secure a few unbaked seeds of the plant in 1880, and during the next year the Department of Agriculture circulated them widely. Strangely enough, however, only one farm established for the preservation of the plant exists at present in this country.

A BUG POWDER FARM. It is located near Stockton, Cal., is 300 acres in area, and produces a very large part acres in area, and produces a very large part of the insect powder at present used in the United States. The insect powder plant is so much like the common field daisy that you would hardly know the difference. In Persia it has red petals, but in Dalmatia white petals; the Dalmatian variety is the sort cultivated in California. It is planted in the spring, and the plants are transplanted into rows before the winter rains begin. From the second year on they bear profitably. It is ignorantly supposed that the powder employed is merely the pollen; but the fact is that it is obtained by grinding up the entire flower, petals and all.

Men collect the flowers by cutting them off from the plants in bunches with stems, using a sharp knife for the purpose. The picker takes the flowers to a sort of iron comb, with teeth just big enough to accommodate the stems; he introduces the blossoms to the comb, gives a jerk, and the flower-parts roll off into a basket, while the stems are thrown aside. Thus gathered, the flower-heads are sent in sacks to a mill at Stock-

heads are sent in sacks to a mill at Stock-ton, where they are ground by millstones and passed through fine seives, so that only the finest powder falls through to be put up in cans for market.

REDUCED THE PRICES. When the factory was first started, in 1876, the price of its product was \$16 a pound; now it is sold at retail for 40 cents a pound. Scientific men think it very curlous that human beings should not be effected ous that human beings should not be effected by a powder so destructive to insect life. Undoubtedly the "pyrethrum" as the plant is called, contains a volatile oil, the fumes from which, when it evaporates, kill the insects by asphyxia. It is most deadly to bees, ants, wasps and other high-grade insects; but bugs of all kinds success to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS its effects, the "carpet beetle" among the

its effects, the "carpet beetle" among the rest.

This carpet beetle, which has chosen Washington as the first place to make its appearance in as a domestic destroyer, is destined soon to spread through all American cities; at all events, the division of entomology in the Department of Agriculture so declares. It hides in cracks and eats canals through the carpets, much as does the buffalo bug, which it resembles somewhat. The new carpet beetle is not a novelty as a pest; it has been known for a long time past, but only as a "museum destroyer," addicted to attacking anything edible to be found in collections, such as dried spiders, stuffed birds and skeletons out of which the grease has not been thoroughly dried. This bug has seriously damaged the million-dollar royal cloak of feathers, brough thither from the Bandwich Islands and now on exhibition in the National Museum.

DRIVE OUT THE NATIVES.

DRIVE OUT THE NATIVES. It is a melancholy thing to record the fact that bugs imported from abroad almost in-variably drive out the native American invariably drive out the native American in-sects of like species by the operation of the law which determines the survival of the fittest. This has been the case with the domestic cockroach. Notwithstanding pop-ular prejudice to the contrary, the cock-roach is an insect of very cleanly habits; roach is an insect of very cleanly habits; it takes the greatest care of its person and is constantly engaged in washing itself as a eat does, drawing its antennæ through its jaws to moisten them. The cockroach is declared to be the oldest of air-breathing animals; fossils of the insects found in the coal mals; beds are so vastly numerous that the carbon-iferous epoch is sometimes referred to as the Age of Cockroaches.

Spiders, for some reason, are as scarce in Washington as moths and fleas are plentiful. The greatest enemy of the spider is the wasp; but monkeys eat spiders, as do also snakes, turties, birds and some mice.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-The wheat crop of Minnesota and the Da-kotas is estimated at 91,000,000 bushels. -Jeptha H, Wade, the wealthiest citizen of Cleveland, died after a few days' illness.

The Czar has ordered the application of the anti-Hebrew laws to be postponed for a year.

The cholera scare at Cairo is subsiding, as it is believed the disease will not reach that

—Several of the crew of the Russian man-of-war Tehesma have been killed by the bursting of a steam pipe aboard the vessel. —A labor leader at London declared in a speech that the crown jewels ought to be sold for the benefit of the poor, and was loudly applianced.

—The police of Switzerland having received information that Nihilists were holding meetings in a house situated at the foot of Mont Blanc made a raid on the place and arrested 20 Nihilists. —In the course of the negotiations with France with reference to Zanzibar, Lord Salisbury apologized to France for his overlooking the axistence of the treaty of 1862 in concluding the Anglo-German agreement.

A FORTUNATE WOMAN.

Left Her Diamonds in a Railway Station and Recovers Them.

BUFFALO, August 9 .- The Superintendent of Police yesterday received a dispatch from the Mexican Consul General in New York stating that a wealthy Mexican lady had been robbed of a satchel containing \$6,000 worth of diamonds while passing through Buffalo Thursday night.

The police found a satchel answering the description in the baggage room of the Central depot, where it had been evidently mislaid. It was opened to-day and found to contain the missing diamonds.

FOR a good fitting suit go to Pitcairn's,



SUPERFLUOUS On the Female Face

On the upper lip chin, checks, throat nose, ears, hands, arms and breast, hair between the eyebrows, on men's cheeks above the beard line, also hair growing in tufts from scars, moles and birthmarks, destroyed forever without pain, shock, scar or injury Operation by Dr. J Van Dyck, Electro Surgeon, Philadelphia

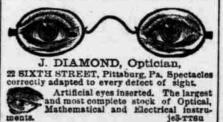
and our Fonn avenue,
Pittsburg.
This superfluous
growth of facial hair
is surprisingly prevalent. We see it in the
drawing room, street and wherever ladies congregata. Every lady with hair on her face
knows that the use of depliatories, the tweezers, scissors and razors all make these hairs
grow coarser, stiffer, darker and more numerous. There is only one method in the world by
which this obnoxious growth of hair can be destroyed forever and that is by the

ELECTRIC NEEDLE OPERATION

MADAME A. RUPPERT



Mme. A. Ruppert's world-renowned face bleach is the only face tonic in the world which positively removes freckles, moth patches, blackheads, pimples, birthmarks, eczema and all blemishes of the skin, and when applied cannot be observed by anyone. Thousands o ladies and gentlemen are using it daily in Pittsfurg, and in all parts of the world, with pleasing results, Call at my office and see testimonials from ladies of Pittsburg and vicinity who do not wish their names published. The face bleach can only be had at my branch office, No, 38 Fifth avenue, Hamilton building, rooms 203 and 204, Pittsburg, or sent to any address on receipt of price. Sold at \$2 per bottle, or three bottles, usually required to clear the complexion, \$5. Send 4 cents postage for full particulars. jyl6-101-8u MME. A. RUPPERT.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BROTHER AND SISTER THE DANGEROUS CONDITION OF MR.

AND MISS EHRHARDT. How They Were Rescued by the Catarrh Specialists at 323 Penn Avenue. Specialists at J23 Feen Avenus.

Miss Emma Ehrhardt, a well-known young lady who lives at 78 Sedgwick street, Allegheny, has for years been a great sufferer from catarrh.

Her throat seemed to be always filled with phlegm and she was almost constantly hawking and spitting. Her throat became very sore and



there was scarcely a day that she was not hoarse.

As some of this catarrhal poison extended to the bronchial tubes of her lungs she felt a tightness and weight in her cheet. She coughed badly, and as her disease further advanced she feit very weak and tired all the time. She could get but little sleep and felt tired an worn out in the morning.

In her weak condition every change of weather would give her a could. Her appetite failed, and she had belohing of gas and a nauseous, sick feeling at her stomach after eating, and she had a bad taste in her mouth every morning.

Her brother, Mr. Henry L Ehrhardt, also suffered from catarrh. While he had many of the above symptoms, the disease so affected his head that he became quite deaf. He had a dropping of catarrhal mucus from his head into his throat, where it became very tenacious and hard to expectorate. As they were personally acquainted with Mrs. Bratt, whose portrait appeared in this paper a few weeks since, and knew of her permanent cure by the physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute, at \$23 Penn avenue, they decided to take a course of treatment, and after becoming cured, for the benefit of others who suffer from catarrh, they add:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"We gladly testify that the above history of our cases is true, and that we have been cured as stated. In proof we hereby sign our names.

"HENRY L EHRHARDT."

"EMMA EHRHARDT."

Remember the place, 323 Penn avenue.

Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

"EMMA EHRHARDT."

Remember the place, 323 Penn avenue.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.
Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M.
Consultation free to all. Patients treated successfully at home by correspondence. Send two 2-cent stamps for question blank and address all letters to the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute, 323 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.



Latest improved Spectacles and Eye-Glasses; will fit any nose with case and comfort. The largest and best stock of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes. d Artificial Eyes. KORNBLUM, Theoretical and Practical Optician.
No 50 Fifth avenue, near Wood street.
Telephone No. 1688. de28-8

THE DISPATCH BUS!NESS OFFICE

Has been removed to the corner of Smithfield and Dia-

mond streets.

WE ARE THE LOSERS!

By the time the Exposition opens (which will be very shortly now) re expect to have our shelves and counters loaded with new Fall Goods. We rather lost sight of this when making our last purchases of summer goods, and as a consequence, will be compelled to close many of the latter out at a sacrifice, although it is but a few weeks since we received them. Room is needed; and room we must have.

REDUCTIONS ALL 'ROUND.

All our SUMMER WRAPS at less than half price.

All our SUMMER HOSIERY below cost. SUMMER JACKETS, always cheap here, now less than former prices. SUMMER MILLINERY-This season's Hats and Bonnets, 10c,

All our SUMMER UNDERWEAR marked away down. All our VASSAR SHIRTS now 75c. All our SILK WAISTS reduced from \$6 75 to \$3 98.

50c takes your choice of Misses' Jersey Waists; former price \$1 75. All Leather Satchels and Portemonnaies at your own price. All our Fancy Handkerchiefs reduced to very low prices.

Prices on our GENTS' UNDERWEAR have been reduced from as

New Goods Just Opened. Leather and Velvet Belts.

White Lawn Waists. Cloth and Plush Capes. Blazers and Jackets.

New Hats and Bonnets.

New Wings and Birds.

Rosenbaum&@ 510 to 514 Market St.

We Close at 5 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) till September 1.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJUST OR
DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST BELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.



MATCHLESS

THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Bright Dongola, Patent Leather Tipped Shoes, at \$1 25.

Ladies' Extra Quality Pebble Goat Shoes at \$1.

Ladies' Fine Curacoa Kid Shoes,

flexible soles, at \$1 50. 1,900 pairs Ladies' Royal Kid, Bright Dongola and Curacoa Kid Shoes, regular prices \$2, \$2 50 and \$2 75, slightly broken sizes, will be

closed out at \$1 39. Ladies' Fine French Kid, Handmade Shoes, reduced from \$4 50 to

Ladies' Hand-made Waukenphast Shoes, patent leather tipped, reduced from \$4 98 to \$2 50.

hand-made, Straight Goat Vamp Kid and Bright Dongola, worth from \$5 to \$6, will go at this sale tor \$3 25.

Child's Tan Shoes, sizes 2 to 4 reduced from 75c to 37c.

Infants' Kid Button Shoes, sizes

to 5, only 19c.

Child's Tan and Bright Dongola Spring Heel Shoes, reduced from

sizes II to 2, reduced to \$1 23.

Lace Shoes, solid throughout, reduced from \$2 50 to \$1 50. A VERY PALPABLE HIT!"

Our Great Shoe Sale is the sensation of the hour. It has been an instantaneous, continuous and glorious success. The wonderful activity that prevailed all week reached its climax yesterday. Every approach and aisle of our spacious Shoe Department was thronged \$6 49 to \$4 65. 225 pairs of the Celebrated Dr. Koehler's Ladies' Shoes, warranted with purchasers morning, noon and night, and its tremendous seating capacity (the largest and Dull Dongola top, also French in any Pittsburg shoe house) was taxed to its utmost limits.

Even the above sketch of our Ladies' Shoe Parlor (by our artist) can convey but a faint idea of these stirring and exciting scenes.

For this earnest, even enthusiastic support in our efforts to please them, we hereby tender our sincere thanks to our customers (the people), coupled with the assurance that during this, .

THE SECOND WEEK,

Of our great Shoe Sale, we will offer even greater bargains than those which proved so Misses' Tan Spring Heel Shoes, great an attraction during the week just past.

For further particulars read the adjoining columns.

BARGAINS

THIS WEEK.

Men's Napoleon (long leg) Grain Boots, worn principally by brewery men, reduced from \$4 25 to \$2 50.

counters, reduced from \$3 to \$1 98. Men's Hand-made, Chicago Kip

Men's N. K., Long Leg, Tap Sole

Boots, solid leather insoles and

Men's A Calf, Seamless Dress Shoes, in Lace and Congress, re-

luced from \$2 to \$1 25.

Men's Fine Calf Dress Shoes, flint oak sole, reduced from \$3 to

Hanan's Celebrated and Superior French Calf, Hand-made Shoes, equal in fit and durability to the best custom shoes, reduced from

Men's Lawn Tennis Shoes, rubber soles, reduced from \$1 to 42c.

Men's Tan Tampico Lace Shoes, as solid and substantial as rock, only 210 pairs left—all will go at \$1 75—they're worth treble.

500 pairs Men's Tan and Calf Oxfords and Strap Ties, regular price \$4, reduced to \$1 87.

Youths' N. K. Button Shoes, sizes II to 2, reduced from \$1 75 to

Boys' First-class, Solid Calf Shoes, sizes 21/2 to 51/2, reduced to

KAUFMANNS, SHITHFIELD ST. KAUFMANNS