IT IS NOT SECTIONA

DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Transferring the Settlement of a Great Public Question From the Shotgun to the Courts,

MR. PUGH'S PREDICTIONS PERVERTED.

The Clock Strikes 12 and Abruptly Postpones the Debate.

WASHINGTON, August 20. - Senator Hoar came to the front to-day with his amendment to Quay's resolution limiting debate on the tariff. Mr. Hoar made a fervid speech himself and called forth more or less impassioned utterances from Messrs. Pugh, Frye and Edmunds.

Mr. Hoar first presented as a substitute to Mr. Quay's resolution a proposition making It in order "when any bill shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time," for any Senator to demand that debate be closed. He then moved to amend Mr. Quay's resolution by adding to it a provision to include in the business to be taken up the Federal election bill, and to have the vote on it taken on the 4th of September.

Mr. Quay gave notice that at the proper fime he would demand a division of the question, meaning that he would ask separate votes on his own resolution and on Mr. Hoar's amendment.

MISUNDERSTOOD THE MEASURE. Senator Hoar, in referring to the election bill, said: "There never was a measure so much misrepresented or so much misunderstood as that which has been sent to us by the House of Representatives. It has been carefully considered by a committee of the Senate and has been demanded by certainly a very large and respectable proportion of our fellow citizens. I think that nothing has been heard of it here except a threat, from one highly honored Senator, of bloodshed if its provisions should be adopted and should be at-tempted to be put in force. I think it proper, therefore, to call the attention of the Senate for a few moments to a proposition which is nothing more nor less than a proposition to remove force and fraud from the election of officers of our great representative chamber, and substitute for the election processes with which we are all unhappily too familiar, the peaceful command of the courts of the United States."

Mr. Pugh-I desire to inquire of the Sen-ator if he alluded to what I said at the time he reported the bill from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to the effect of an attempt to execute it?

Mr. Hoar—I did.

### MERELY A PREDICTION.

Mr. Pugh-I desire to say that I made no threat. What I said was a mere pre-diction. It is an utter perversion, I am bound to say, a wilful perversion of the language I used at the time that this bill was reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to say that I made any threat that should be or would be the consequence of the execution of the law.

Mr. Hoar-I will read from the Record what the Senator did say; and on that we

good order of this country. Its passage will be resisted by every parliamentary method, and every method allowed by the Constrution of the United States. The Senator from Alabama (Mr. Hoar supposed), way to conduct the investigation would be would not question the accuracy of the report. The country would determine whether that was a threat.

DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION. Proceeding to a discussion of the Federal Election bill, Mr. Hoar said that it undertook to defend the Constitution of the United States against an attempt to overthrow it by depriving the majority of the people of their right, honestly and freely to elect Representatives in the other House of Congress and by substituting for such elec-tion, processes of fraud, intimidation and bribery. The House had sent to the Senate a measure which it deemed essential to its bill were the result of a most satisfactory experience in the United States in England. There was nothing in it that was new. It was simply blending the provisions of a law which had been in operation in England for 22 years, with general public satisfaction, with the provisions of a law that had been in operation in the United States for 19 years with equal satisfaction. It struck at evil in all parts of the country alike. It only applied to the whole country, with special pre cautions and sateguards, what the North had applied to itself for nearly 20 years. The Federal election bill struck at the North quite as much as at the South. He did not think that bribery was generally be-

of the Harvard College.

lieved to be a Southern offense. Unless

well-informed men were much mistaken

there had been at least one election where it

rained shekels, even under the very shadows

SOME IDLE TALK. How idle it was to speak of the pending bill as a sectional measure or as threatening bloodshed. How idle it was to tell its friends that they were reopening the issues of the war. Was cheating at elections "an issue of the war?" Had Jackson died; had Lee gone through that struggle, more bitter than death, in his allegiance to his country and his love for his State in order that ballot boxes might be stuffed; that naturalization papers might be forged; that returns might be altered, and that votes might be falsely counted? It was a foul wrong upon the authors of the bill wrong upon the authors of the bill to say that it reopened the issues of the war. It was a fouler calumny of the mighty shades of the Confederate dead. A majority of the people of the United States believed firmly to-day that for 14 years the House of Representatives had been a usurpation and that for four years's usurper had sat in the executive chair of the nation; and yet when it was sently to transfer the secretainment of was sought to transier the ascertainment of the will of the people from such processes to the courts, the friends of the bill were met by the cry that they were raising a race

seue, and that this was a force bill. A SENSELESS UTTERANCE.

There had never been a more senseless utterance than to call that a force bill which transferred the settlement of a great public question from the shotgun to the court, unless it was to call it a bill to create negro domination or to create a race issue. The bill only touched elections for Congress. The negro was in a large minority in every State in the Union but four.
What tendency had the bill to put any State under the domination of the African? The bill could not possibly create any friction between the States. The Republican party was pledged to the policy of the bill by everything that could bind a party. Coming down to the Quay resolution, Mr.
Hoar said that nobody doubted that its purpose was to deleat the Federal election bill for this Congress. The next session would last but 18 weeks, from which the Christmas holidays would have to be deducted.

HEAPS OF BUSINESS AHEAD. There would be 13 great appropriation bills to be passed, beside the apportionment bill and the other business which pressed upon the attention of Congress. That consideration should be enough to defeat the Try it.

TTSU

UNEQUALED for refreshment is Wainspight's beer. All good saloons keep it.

Try it.

resolution. Everybody who voted for it committed himself forever to the principle that the Senate had the right at its discre-tion to cut off debate and to order the ques-

tion to cut off debate and to order the question to be taken.

Those gentlemen (if there were any) who had once thought that they could not conscientiously vote to limit debate in the Senate, and that every State had the constitutional right to be heard there at its own discretion, were now invited to say that they would, 10 or 12 days beforehand, make a despotic order that debate should close, although they could not then know what amendments might be pending, or what shape the bill might have assumed five minutes before the vote. What consideration, snape the bill might have assumed five min-utes before the vote. What consideration, he asked, did the resolution hold out to these gentlemen for that wonderful change of polley or of opinion? It was this—and this only—that the national election bill, to which the administration, Republican repre-sentatives and the Republican party in national, State and local conventions had been solemnly pledged would be defeated.

THE PRICE OF DISHONOR. No man, he thought, would challenge the sincerity of his devotion to the protection system. But he should take little satisfacwas to be the price of the dishonor of his country or of the broken pledges of his party. The protective tariff was a measure party. The protective tariff was a measure to increase the wages of American labor, so that thereby American citizenship and American manhood might be exalted. It should be brought to pass that the American workman should have his equal share in the government of his country and should everywhere through the whole land cast his vote in freedom and in honor. Whatever else of its handiwork the United States might show or fail to show in the great com-

might show or fail to show in the great com-petitive exposition of the world, it should at lesst give an example of the Republican power to "cause the arrogance of the proud to cease, and to lay low the haughtiness of the terrible, to make a man more precious than fine gold, even a man than the golden

wedge of Ophir."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech,
Mr. Spooner moved to refer the Quay resolution to the Committee on Rules.

FRYE'S STRONG SPEECH.

Mr. Frye made an impassioned address to the Republican Senators against that mo-tion and in favor of an amendment to the rules, providing for the adoption of the pre-vious question. He said that if 43 Republican Senators would sit from 10 till 6 every day, and all night if necessary, the rules could be changed in three days; the tariff bill passed in ten days afterward, and the election bill in ten days after that. But cowardice had never won a battle and never retained a friend.

Mr. Hiscock took the same view, and op-posed the reference of the Quay resolution

as leading to delay.

Mr. Edmunds replied to Mr. Frye's remarks, and declared his opposition to the muzzling process, though he tavored the consideration of the election bill and thought it more important than the tariff bill. If it is evil, he said, defeat it; if it is good pass it.
While Mr. Edmunds was speaking the clock struck 12, and the tariff bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. Mr. Aldrich was asked to let the tariff bill be laid aside temporarily, but he declined doing so; and so the Senate proceeded with its consideration.

INVESTIGATING GREEN B. RAUM. He is Charged With Selling Stock in a

Worthless Refrigerator, WASHINGTON, August 20 .- The special committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by Representative Cooper against the Commissioner of Pensions, Green B. Raum, met to-day to begin its work. The committee consists of Messra. Morrill, Sawyer, Smyser, Goodnight and Lewis.

Commissioner Raum and Representative Cooper were present at the meeting. The what the Senstor did say; and on that we will both stand.

Mr. Hoar read from the record of 25th of April, the following report of what Mr. Pugh said: "If this bill becomes a law, its execution will secure the shedding of blood, and the destruction of the peace and thousand pension claims at the instance of the peace and the destruction of the peace and thousand pension claims at the instance of Charges Lemon. a pension claim agent,

to examine every point made in the charges and this course was decided upon. Each side then submitted lists of witnesses to be called on. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

## HELPING THE AMERICAN HOG.

The Senate Ment Inspection Bill Passed by

the House. WASHINGTON, August 20 .- The House to-day passed the Senate meat inspection bill. Amendments bringing lard within the provisions of this bill and providing that Texas tever shall not be considered as a contagious or infectious disease were lost.

Mr. Funson, of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, said that it the purpose must have fixed, permanent and ascertainable boundaries established by statute ascertainable boundaries established by statute was proposed by this measure to open foreign ports to American meats. By opening those ports millions and millions of foreign gold would be brought into the country and would relieve the embarrassed condition of all classes of industry.

### ALLEGHENY'S COUNT OF NOSES.

Revised Census Returns Give the Northside a Population of 104,967.

IFROM A STAFF COPRRESPONDENT. 1 WASHINGTON, August 20 .- The actual count of the city of Allegheny was completed to-day and shows an increase of nearly 2,000 over the estimate given in these dispatches some time ago.

The revised figures are as follows: Population now, 104,967; in 1880 78,682, so that the increase has been 26,285, or 33,41 per cent—a pretty good figure for so large a

ASKING FOR A CONFERENCE.

Senate Amendments to the River and Har-

ber Bill Strike a Sung. WASHINGTON, August 20.-The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day had under consideration the Senate amend-ments to the river and harbor bill. The committee decided to recommend non-concurrence in all the amendments, and will ask House to appoint a conference committee. This will probably be done

Rendy for the President's Signature. WASHINGTON, August 20 .- The House amendments to the Agricultural College bill and to the meat inspection bill were laid before the Senate and concurred in. These bills now go to the President for his

No Chance for Foreign Investors. WASHINGTON, August 20 .- A bill to exempt mining lands from the alien land law was laid on the table by a vote of 50 to 27.

An Invaluable Traveling Companion.

No person should travel without a box of Hamburg Figs in his satchel, for they will be found when change of food and water has brought on an attack of constipation, indigestion of torpicity of the liver. E cents. Dose one fig. At all druggists. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

THIS week, a first look at new fall dress goods, English suitings, plaids, cheviots, etc. TISSU HUGUS & HACKE.

KID GLOVES at \$1—reduced from \$2.

Jos. Honne & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Stores.

AMERICAN challis—12% a yard, 36 in. wide—the last good assortment that will be offered this season. Hugus & Hacke,

REFORM IN RECORDS. Methods Suggested of Making Real

MISTAKES GUARDED AGAINST

Estate Transfers Safe.

By a New Plan of Indexing to be Adopted in New York.

DEFECTS IN LAND LAWS SHOWN

SARATOGA, August 20 .- The American Bar Association began its annual meeting here to-day. After the reading of the ad-dress of President Henry Hitoheoek, routine business was transacted. In the evening Henry C. Tompkins, of Alabams, deivered an address on "The Necessity for Uniformity in the Law governing Commercial Paper." A paper by Dwight H. Olm-stead, of New York, on "Land Transfer Reform," with an explanation of New York

block indexing, was next read. The paper commences by stating the object of land transfer reform to be to make the transfer of land as convenient and safe as the transfer of registered railroad or United States bonds, with the result of greatly enhancing the value of land. One of the neans to accomplish this object is the assimilation of the lines relating to real and

personal estates.

The tendency of modern times is more an more to individual, separate and unrestricted buildings, and that this tendency may be ob-served in the legislation which is being advo-cated, both in England and in this country, to apply to real estate, so far as practicable, the same rules of transfer and transmission which have been found so safe and convenient in dealing with personal estate.

INDEFEASIBLE TITLES. The paper then proceeds to give a short history of the reform in Europe and in this country, and treats of the subjects of registration, indefeasible and guaranteed titles and indexing, giving an explanation of the correct principles of indexing and of the block indexing act which goes into opera-tion in the City of New York on January 1,

The registration of indefeasible titles as The registration of indefeasible titles as proposed by the bill recently introduced into the British House of Lords by Lord Halsbury, the present Lord Chancellor of England, Mr. Olmstead considers impracticable in this country. The reasons assigned being that where land has been for a considerable time held and conveyed under the siderable time held and conveyed under the methods of the common law, titles indefeasi-ble in themselves cannot be placed upon the register, and if State guarantee or an assur-ance fund is to be relied on, preliminary ex-aminations of the titles will be required, which it would be impossible to undertake, especially in our large cities; and that there is no method left of reaching indeleasible titles except to follow the plan proposed by the late Euglish writers, to place them on the public land register and allow them to mature by lapse of time.

TO REMEDY OVERGROWN INDEXES. The paper then takes up the subject The paper then takes up the subject of indexing, defining the term "Area of Search," and claiming that safe indexing is possible only under statutory areas of search with definite boundaries, established by law as areas of search. What is the remedy for an overgrown index of the records in a public land office? This question Mr. Olmstead answers as follows:

stead answers as follows:

The remedy, and the sole and only remedy, consists in reducing by statute, the existing areas of search to lessor areas of search, and to provide that recording and indexing under each of such new lesser areas shall be of the same legal force and effect as was the recording and indexing under the large area. Thus, the Legislature may enact to substitute for the county area of search, the area of several towns in the country. And as the area of each town is less than the entire county area, so an index of instruments recorded in the town would be proportionately smaller than an index of all the instruments recorded in the county. In short, a small index is easily examined, while a large index is not, and by reducing the size of the area of search we reduce the size of the index. And this reduction may proceed to the area of search we reduce the size of the index. And this reduction may proceed to such an extent that the index is the least of the difficulties connected with recording. But in respect of the index, this condition must be observed, without which such reduction of areas of search would be futile if it is desired to give notice by the index, viz. The area of search must be fixed by law with reference to the legal rule of notice made applicable to such areas. It follows that such areas must possess definite and permanent bountaries capable of being ascertained by survey.

DEFECTS IN THE LOT METHOD.

After setting forth the principles upon which indexing of land records should be conducted, Mr. Olmstead considers the plan of lot indexing proposed by his four co-commissioners of land transfer, one being that

In order to give notice of land dealings by a public record, the areas of fearch used for the purpose must have fixed, permanent and ascertainable boundaries established by statute in connection with the rule that instruments in order to be fully notified to the public, must be indexed under the several areas of search which they affect. This was the same principle upon which recording and indexing had always been conducted in this State, and it seemed clear that it could not be changed. The conclusion necessarily was that safe indexing required the use of definite statutory areas of search, and the retention of the present system as against the plan of indexing by areas of ownerships, whether fixed by judicial decree, as under the Torrens system, or by the use of notices designating the areas of search for which the four Commissioners had provided by their bill.

It was also objected, that the mechanical difficulty of indexing under variable areas of search would be insuperable. Full explanation is given by the paper of the New York block index act, which is to go into operation next January.

operation next January.

It is founded on the principle of small statutory areas in lieu of the county area, and a jump has been made at once from the entire county area to the lesser area of city blocks bounded by streets and avenues. Possessing fixed and permanent boundaries, and being of small and fairly uniform size, they serve the purpose admirably of areas of search.

THE CORRECT PRINCIPLE upon which such reductions of areas of search may be made is clear. This, however, is the first time in history that an attempt has ever been made to index public land records under so small areas as city blocks, apart from the faulty method of the Torrens and other guarso small areas as city blocks, apart from the faulty method of the Torrens and other guarantee systems of indexing by the areas of individual ownerships. The new act, beside reducing the legal areas of search to blocks, provides for two principal mechanical appliances in order to put the system into operation; one of which is the making of a complete map of the city on which are to be laid down all the city blocks, each block having its appropriate and permanent block number. This map is again to be subdivided into sections, and there will be 18 sections for the present city. All the books relating to land in any section will be indorsed with their section number, and should be kept together in separate alcoves, so that whatever may be the aftergrowth of the city, the separate sections will constitute independent registry districts and independent offices may be established if desired.

The other mechanical process directed by the act is the preparation of index books, the form of which is prescribed by the act and is novel. In order to avoid mistakes of indexing, it is directed that at the head of each index of a block shall be placed the diagram of the block showing its section number, its block number, and the names of the block showing its section number, the bounding streets. Under the block diagram will be entered references to the liber and page of the recorded instruments. There will be separate indexes for deeds and mortgages. After these indexes are put into use next January, a person wishing to learn what deeds or mortgages have been recorded affecting any particular lot, will only need to look at the index book under the diagram of the block in which the property is situated, where he will find at a glance a reference to all papers which have been recorded affecting that block.

The act requires a person filing an instru-ment for record to indicate either in the body or by indersement under what section and block it is to be indexed, and it is to be indexed

ing will be continued until they shall hav been re-indexed on the block plan, which it contemplated will be done at an early day. The paper recommends certain reforms, to be superadded to the block indexing, as fol-

First—Small statutory areas of search, with definite boundaries.

Second—Local indexes in the general form of the New York act.

Third—Permanent retention in the Register's office of official searches.

Fourth—Transfer of title to be only made on the public land register, the deed to serve as mere power of attorney.

Fifth—Short forms of deeds, mortgages and leases.

Birth—Biort forms of deces, in Age of the leases.

Sixth—The simplification of judicial proceedings relating to land.

Seventh—The abolition of general liens.

Eighth—A reduction in the number and duration of specific statutory liens.

Ninth—The abolition of curtesy and dower.

IMPORTANT REFORMS. Tenth-The assimilation of the law relating to real estate to that relating to personal es tate.

Eleventh—The devolution of land on the death of an owner on his personal representa-tive in the first instance for the purpose of dis-

tribution.
Twelfth—The descent of real and personal estate to be alike.

Thirteenth—A modification of the statute of Thirteenth—A modification of the statute of uses and trusts, so that there shall always be some definite person to convey.

Fourteenth—A short statute of limitations as to real actions.

Fifteenth—Defects of form alone, not to invalidate a registered instrument of conveyance where an intent to convey appears, and a consideration was in fact paid.

Sixteenth—Official supervision over transfers either by the Register or a court especially established for the purpose.

The paper concludes as follows:

We have thus endeavored to explain some of the important measures connected with land transfer reform. Should they be carried out in this country, as is probable sooner or later will be the case, the effects will be far-reaching. To capitalize land, to turn its value into the channels of trade, is to enrich this country beyond the dreams even of Henry George himself. It means enormous wealth of commercial cities, and prosperity to the cultivators of the soil. Take the city of New York for instance. Make it possible for the owners of real estate in that city to convert it into money with the same facility and freedom from expense as personal assets are converted, and to borrow money on it at the bank or elsewhere as readily as it can be borrowed on the security of railroad bonds, and the market value of I and in that city would be enhanced enormously. That great and powerful influences will come in conflict with this reform cannot be doubted. Since, to make land more desirable for investment, is to render personal securities less so. But, in an agricultural country like this, whose chief wealth comes from land, the interest of the latter will ultimately prevail. We have thus endeavored to explain some of

Took Their Oaths of Office.

N. S. Williams and W. J. McDonald yesterday took their oaths of office as Assistant United States District Attorneys. Their appointments take effect September 1. Mr. McDonald before taking the oath had to be admitted to practice in the United States Courts, never having been a member of that

A STOR—THE ASTOR HOUSE, NEW York has a wide reputation for the excellence of its cooking. The chief steward, Mr Thos. L. Allen, takes a particular pride in the pastry which is served under his supervision. The personal interest taken in the matter, is shown by the following:

"The lightest, sweetest and most palatable bread and cakes that I have ever had, were made with "Thepure Baking Powder. It is superior to anything in the market that I know of. It can't be beaten."



**ERY** Housewife ERY Counting Room EVERY Carriage Owner

EVERY Carnage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush
BEOULD USE

TIME I THE TRANSPORT.

TRY IT. WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE Farnish will STAIN GLASS AND ONINAWARE at the

will Stain Glass and Oninawane at the will Stain Tinware will Stain Your Old Baskets time.
Will Stain above Coach and WOLFF & BANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drig, Paint and House Furnishing Storm.

MAIL.

Exaggerated claims of excellence in many advertisements have made people tired. We claim nothing. Our Tea

### speaks for itself. **HE-NO TEA**

We are the importers who supply the retail trade. We will send, free by mail, to any one in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, during August, enough He-No Tea to last a week. A postal card with your address brings the tea. MARTIN GILLET & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER." Walter Becant.

Apollinaris FTHE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Extracts from the Report on the Pollution of Water Supplies. "Typhoid fever in our cities is in a great part due to the sewage in the water supply." "We cannot shut our eyes to the relation which exists between sawage in our streams and typhoid faver in the cities that are supplied by them."

"Thirty thousand people die of typhoid fever annually in the United States of America." "The purity of Apollinaris Water offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."—MEDICAL RECORD.

APOLLINARIS.—"The annual con-sumption of this favorite beverage affords a striking proof of the widespread demand which exists for table water of absolute parity."—MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTIOE. - The well-known Yellow Labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, are protected by Perpetual Injunctions of the Supreme Court. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THURSDAY, AUGUST



FIGS OF CALIFORNIA.

Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY When one is Bilious or Constipated

PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS CALIEORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



## DR. J. A. BURGOON. THE SPECIALIST,

Defies the world to neat his record of cures of

Tape Worm, Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Eczema,

Rheumatism, Male and Female Weakness, and all Blood Troubles.

Get DR. BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENO-VATOR at all drug stores. It has saved hundreds of lives and cured thousands of people is which other remedies failed.

\$1 Per Bottle, or 6 for \$5.

Sent by express to all remitting price from 47 OHIO STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

Send Stamp for Circular. KNOW ME BY MY WORKS.

Dr. J. A. BURGOON



544 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURG, PA. STEAMERS AND EXCURSIONS. AMERICAN LINE.

Sailing every Wednesday from Philadelphia and Liverpool. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Tickets sold to and from Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General agents, 305 Walnut st. Philadelphia.

General agents, 305 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Full information can be had of J. J. McCOR-MICK, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. LOUIS MOESER, 616 Smithfield street. WHITESTAR LINE-

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Royal and United States Mail Steamers.

Germanic, Aug. 33.49 pm Germanic, Sept 10, 2:25 pm

"Feutonic, Aug. 35.25 am

Britannic, Aug. 37, 2:35 am

Britannic, Aug. 37, 2:35 am

Britannic, Sept 13, 2:35 am

From White Star dock, 100t of West Tenth st,

"Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon fates,

20 and upward. Second cabin, 455 and upward,
according to steamer and location of berth. Ex
cursion tickets on favorable terrus. Steerage, 20,

White Star drafts payable on demand in all the

principal banks throughout Great Britain. Ap
ply to JCHN J. MCUCHMICK, 539 and 401 Smith
Beld st., Pittsburg, or J. BRUCE ISMAY, Gen
aral Agent, 41 Broadway, New York.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Liverpool and London. OCITY, LIVETPOOI AND LONGOIN,
FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY,
Cabin passage \$3 to \$50, according to location
of state-coun. Excursion \$65 to \$55.
Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates,
"State of California" building.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
53 Broadway, New York.

J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
639 and 401 Smithfield St., Pittaburg, Pa.
mbl2-50-p

mhil-30.0

CUNARD LINE—NEW YORK AND LIV.

PERPOOL. VIA QUEENSTOWN—From
Pier 40 North river: Fast express mail service.

Aurania, Aug. 23, 10a m Gallia, Sept. 10, 2 p m
Bothnia, Aug. 27, 2 p m Etruria, Sept. 13, 5 a m
Umbria, Aug. 30, 530 am Aurania, Sept. 20, 9, a m
Bervia, Sept. 6, 11 a m Bothnia, Sept. 24, 1 p m
Cabin passage—\$60 and upward, according to
location: intermediate, \$55 and \$40. Steerage
tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very
low rates. For freight and passage apply to the
company's office, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

Vernon H. Brown & Co.

J. J. McCorkMick, 639 and 401 Smithfield
street, Pittsburg.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
The only direct line
From GLASGOW,
LONDONDERRY
AND GALWAY To PHILADELPHIA.

Passenger accommodations unexcelled.
Prepaid Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$19.
Passengers by this route are saved the expense and inconvenience attending transfer to Liverpool or from New York, J. J. McCoR-MICK, 401 and 639 Smithfield st., A. D. SCORER 480N, 415 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, mh8-89-TTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# CATARRH AND LUNG TROUBLE

MR. W. H. WISE Cestifies to his Permanent Cure by the Catarrh Specialists at 323 Penn Avenue.

At No. 815 Brownsville avenue, Southside resides Mr. W. H. Wise.

When he called on the catarrh specialists at their Medical Institute, 323 Penn avenue, he

when he called on the catarrh specialists at their Medical Institute, 323 Penn avenue, he stated that his catarrh which had troubled him so long had become so severe that it times he was unable to follow his usual business.

The tough tenacious muous that dropped from his head caused a soreness in his throat. Although he was almost constantly trying to clear his throat, the disease extended to his lungs. His breath became short, and he felt pain in his cheet.

There was scarcely a day he cid not feel great pain over his eyes. He took cold easily, and every cold would cause such a stuffed-up condition in his nose he could scarcely breathe through it. His appetite was poor, and he had belohing of gas from the stomach.

Night sweats weakened him terribly and he lost flesh. In this condition he began treatment with the catarrh specialists on the 9th day of last December; on May 28 he gave the following statement:

"This is to certify that I have been entirely cured. It is now five months since I became cured. I feel splendid, and no symptoms of the disease has since appeared. W. H. Wisk."



who live at 73 Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

Miss Ehrhardt had for years been a great
sufferer from catarrh. She was almost constantly hawking and spitting, had sore throat,
and there was scarcely a day that she was not

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 chest. She coughed badly, and as her disease further advanced she felt very weak and tired all the time. She could get but little sleep and felt tired and worn out in the morning.

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

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. After becoming cured by the catarrh specialists, at 323 Penn ave., they add:

"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 LEHRHARDT."

"EMMA EHRHARDT."

Please remember these catarrh specialists are permanently located at 323 Penn avenue and

"EMMA EHRHARDT."
Please remember these catarrh specialists are permanently located at 323 Penn avenue and nowhere else in this city.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4P. 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.



Optical Establishment, NO. 50 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburg.





PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD - ON AND Station, Pittaburg, as follows, Eastern Standard Time: Station, Pittsburg, as follows, Eastern Standard Time:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

New York and Chicago Limited of Pullman Vestibule daily at 7:15 a. m.

Atlantic Express daily for the £ast, 3:20 a. m. Sunday, mail, 8:40 a. m.

Day express daily at 8:00 a. m.

Mail express daily at 1:00 p. m.

Eastern express daily at 4:00 p. m.

Eastern express daily at 7:15 p. m.

Frast Line daily at 8:10 p. m.

Greenaburg express 5:10 p. m., week days.

Derry express 1:00 a. m. week days.

All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for Brooklyn, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through N. Y. (lty.

Cresson and Ebensburg special, 2:35 p. m., Saturdays only.

Trains arrive at Union Station as follows:

Cresson and Ebensburg special, 2:55 p. m., Saturdays only.
Trains arrive at Union Station as follows:
St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati Express,
daily. 2:00 a. m
Mail Train, daily. 2:00 a. m
Mail Train, daily. 7:45 a. m.
Pacide Express, daily. 2:45 p. m.
Chicago Limited Express, daily. 2:35 p. m.
Fast Line, daily. 11:55 p. m.
SOUTHWEST PENN MALL WAI.

For Uniontown, 0:30 and 8:35 a. m. and 4:25 p.
m., without change of cars: 12:50 p. m., connecting at Greensburg. Week days, trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:45 a. m., 11:25, 5:25 and 8:10 p. m., 0.

ing at Greensburg. Week days, trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:45 a m., 12:20, 5:26 and 8:10 b. m. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From FEDERAL ST. STATION. Altegneny City. Mail train, connecting for Hairsville. 6:55 a. m. Express, for Blairsville. coonecting for Buttler. 6:25 a. m. 2:25 and 5:45 p. m. Buttler Accom. 6:20 a. m. 2:25 and 6:45 p. m. Springdale Accom9:00, 11:50 a. m. 3:30 and 6:20 p. m. Freeport Accom. 6:145, 7:50 and 11:40 p. m. On Sunday. 12:35 and 9:35 p. m. North Apollo Accom. 11:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Allegheny Junction Accommodation. 8:20 a m. Blairsville Accommodation. 8:20 a m. Trains arrive at FEDERAL STREEFSTATIO N. Express, connecting from Butler. 12:35 p. m. Butler Express. 12:35 p. m. Hall Train connecting from Butler. 12:35 p. m. Butler Accom. 12:40 a. m. 123. 7:50 p. m. Freeport Accom. 7:40 a. m. 123. 7:25 and 11:40 p. m. On Sunday. 10:16 s. m. and 6:55 p. m. Springdale Accom. 5:30 a. m. 124. 7:25 and 11:40 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:30 a. m. 3:40, 6:45 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:55 p. m. Springdale Accom. 6:37, 19:58 a. m. 3:40, 6:45 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. Freeport Accom. 10:10 a. m. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. Freeport Accom. 10:10 a. m. 3:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. North Apolio Accom. 3:40 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. Accom. 10:40 a. m. and

Trains leave Union station, Pittsburg, as tolows:
For Monongaheia City, West Brownsville and
Uniontown, 10:40 a.m. For Monongahela City and
West Brownsville, 7:15 and 10:40 a. m. and 4:50 p.
m. On Sunday 8:55 a m and 1:01 p. m. For
Monongabela City, 1:01 and 5:50 p. m., week days.
Dravosburg Ac., week days, 6 a m and 3:20 p. m.
West Elizabeth Accommodation, 8:35 a. m., 4:15
6:30 and 11:35 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 p. m.
Ticket offices—837 Emithfield st., 1:0 Fifth ave.,
and Union station.
CHAS, E. PUGH,
General Managor,
Gen't Pass's Agent.

A L L E G H E N Y VALLEY RAILROAD—
A Trains leave Union station (Eastern Standard time): Foxburg Ac., 6:35 a. m.: Niagara Ex., daily, 8:30 a. m.: Kittanning Ac., 9:30 a. m.: Hulton Ac., 9:30 a. m.: Valley Camp Ac., E:36 p. m.: Oil City and DuBois Express, 1:45 p. m.: Hulton Ac., 2:30 p. m.: Rittanning Ac., 5:35 p. m.: Valley Camp Ex., 4:35 p. m.: Stittanning Ac., 5:35 p. m.: Valley Camp Ex., 4:35 p. m.: Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.: Beabara Ac., 6:30 p. m.: Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.: Bufalo Ex., 6:30 p. m.: Hulton Ac., 9:45 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 6:40 p. m. Canron trains—Braeburn Ac., 11:40 p. m. Canron trains—Braeburn Car on day trains, and Pullman Sleeping Car on night trains between Pittsburg, Lake Chautauqua and Buffalo. JAS. P. Anderson, G. E. Agt.: DAVID MCCAEGO, Gen. Sups.

DITTSBUEG AND CASTLE SHANNON E. S.

Summer Time Table. On and after March 30, 1880, until further notice, trains will run as follows on every day, except Sunday. Eastern standard time: Leaving Pittsburg—6:20 a. m., 7:10 p. m., 6:20 p. m., 6:20 a. m., 7:10 p. m., 6:20 p. m., 8:20 p. m., 8:10 p.

A WONDERFUL SALE

# TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and SATURDAY KAUFMANNS'

Everybody will remember our Recent Great Clearance Sale of Shoes. It was a great success, to be sure. There was one drawback, however. The rush of patrons that besieged our Shoe Department during every day and hour of that sale left in its trail hundreds upon hundreds of odd

pairs and broken sizes of footwear. These goods will now be led to the slaughter. Every pair must be sold during this week. The work will be done in a manner so systematized as to greatly facilitate buying for you-selling for us. All the goods have been placed on special bargain tables-making choosing



On this table we have placed odds and ends and broken sizes of Ladies' Finest Bright Dongola, Royal, French, Curacoa Kid and Straight Goat Shoes, regular prices \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50, from which we will offer choice for



argain Table NO. 2 On this table we placed our broken sizes of Ladies' Tampico Goat, TanOxfords, regular prices \$1 75, \$2 and \$2 25, and will CLOSE THEM OUT AT 97 CENTS.

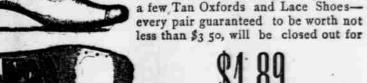


Shoes, the most durable and reliable makes in the market, all styles, all kinds-but not all sizes. If we had them all, these Shoes could not be bought below \$2 50. Under the circumstances, we'll let them go for

some Lace, others Congress style; also

While reading, don't lose sight of the fact that thi





ONE FAVOR, PLEASE: KEEP TO THE RIGHT when coming into our Shoe Department-KEEP TO THE RIGHT when leaving it. The

# better order we preserve-the easier and quicker you'll be through. KAUFMANN

Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

From Pittsburg Union Station. ennsylvania Lines. Trains Run by Central Time.

BOUTHWEST SYSTEM—PANHANDLE ROUTE.
Leave for Cincinnati and St. Louis, d. 1:15a. m.,
d. 7:10 a. m., d. 3:55 and d. 1:15 p. m. Dennison, 2:45
p. m. Chicago, d. 1:15 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.
Wheeling, 7:10 a. m., 12:95, 6:10 p. m. Steubenville, 5:55 a. m. Washington, 6:15, 6:25 a. m., 1:35,
3:25, 4:45, 4:25 p. m. Bulger, 10:10 a. m. Burgettstown, S. 11:35 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Manafeid, 7:15,
9:20 11:50 a. m., 1:25, 6:20 d. 8:25, Eridgeville,
10:11 p. m. McDonaida, d. 4:15, 10:45 p. m. S. 10:30
p. m.

p. m. Trains Arrive from the West, d 2:10, d'6:00 a, m., 3:05, d 5:55 p. m. Dennison, 9:30 a, m. Steubenville, 5:95 p. m. Wheeling, 2:10, 8:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:55 p. m. Burgettstown, 7:15 a. m., 8 9:05 a, m. Washington, 6:55, 7:30, 8:40, 10:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:25 p. m. Mansfeld, 5:30, 5:53, 8:30, 11:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 10:100 and 8 6:20 p. m. Bulger, 1:40 p. m. McDonalds, d 6:35 a. m., d 9:30 p. m. m., 12-50, 2:55, 10:00 and S 6:20 p. m. Bulger, 1:40 p. m. McDonalds, 6:55 a. m., d 9:00 p. m.

NORTHWEST SYSTEM—FT. WAYNE BOUTE.—
Leave for Chicago. d 7:10 a. m., d 12:21, d 1:01, d 2:40, except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Toledo, 7:10 a. m., d 12:21, d 1:01, d 2:40, except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Toledo, 7:10 a. m., d 12:20, d 1:00, and except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Crestline, 5:65 a. m., Cleveland, 6:10 a. m., 12:25 d 11:05 p. m., and 7:10 a. m., via P. Ft. W. & Cl. Ry.; New Castle and Xoungstown, 7:20 a. m., 12:23, 3:35 p. m.; Head-ville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:20 p. m.; Miesad-ville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:20 p. m.; Niles and Jamestown, 2:35 p. m.; Alliance, 4:10 p. m.; Head-ville, S:20 a. m.; Lectsdale, 5:20 a. m., 12:45, p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:15, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m.; Eno., 3:00 p. m.; Lectsdale, 5:03 a. m.; Heaver Falls, 8:15, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m.; Eno., 3:00 p. m.; Lectsdale, 5:03, 5:03, p. 00 p. m.; Econyal, 10:30 p. m.; Pair Oaks S 11:40 a. m., 18-eaver Falls, 8:40 p. m.; Lectsdale, 8:50 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:50 p. m.; Conway, 10:30 p. m.; Fall Oaks S 11:40 a. m., 18-eaver Falls, 8:50 p. m.; Conway, 10:30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 8:50 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:50 p. m.; Crestline, 12:20 p. m.; Youngstown and New Castle, 9:10 a. m., 1:25, 6:50 p. m.; Cleveland, d 6:50 a. m., 1:20, 7:00 p. m.; Wheeling and Rellaire, 9:00 a. m., 1:20, 7:00 p. m.; Evers and Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m., 1:20 p. m.; Cleveland, d 6:50 a. m., 1:20, 7:00 p. m.; Erea and Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m., 1:20 p. m.; Cleveland, d 6:50 a. m., 1:20, 7:00 p. m.; Erea and Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Erea and Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Erea and Ashtabula, 1:25, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Erea and Ashtabula, 1:2

Schedule in effect May it, 1860e

For Washington, D. C.
Baltimore, Fh it a delphia
and New York, 7400 a. m.
and New York, 7400 a. m.
and New York, 7400 a. m.
For Cumberland, 7800 a. m.
For Cumberland, 7800 a. m.
For Cumberland, 7800 a. m.
For Uniontown, 1840, 7800 and 9:25 p. m.
For Uniontown, 1840, 1840, 1840 p. m.
For Washington, Ba., 7 05and 18:20, 19:35 a. m.,
For Wheeling, 7505, 58:30, 79:35 a. m.,
For Wheeling, 7505, 58:30, 79:35 a. m.,
For Washington, Ra, 7 05and 18:20, 79:35 a. m.,
For Wheeling, 7505, 58:30, 79:35 a. m.,
For Wheeling, 7505, 58:30, 79:35 a. m.,
For Washington, D. C.
Baltimore, Find It add phila
For Washington, D. C.
Baltimore, Find It add phila
For Washington, Phila
For W For Cincinnati and St. Louis, 7:65 s. m., 7:65 For Cincinnati and St. Louis, 7:65 a. m., 7:45 p. m.
For Columbus, 7:05 a. m., 7:45 p. m.
For Newark, 7:05, a. m., 7:45 p. m.
For Chicago, 7:05 a. m., 7:45 p. m.
For Chicago, 7:05 a. m. and 7:55 p. m.
Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 7:00 a. m., 7:35 p. m.
From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, 8:25 a. m., 7:09 p. m. From Wheeling, 8:25, 70:50 a. m., 5:50, 70:00, 10:15 p. m.
Through parlor and sleeping cars to Baltimora, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago, Theily 2 Daily except Sunday, Sunday only, The Phisburg Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from notes and residence and check baggage from notes and residence and one orders left at R. & O, ticket office, corner lifth ave, and Wood st., or 60 and 629 Smithheld street.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Schedule in effect May 11, 1800

J. T. O'DELL. CHAS. O. SCULL, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent. General Manager.

Gen. Fass. Agent.

DITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILHOAD

COMFANY. Schedule in effect May R.
1000. Central time. Derakt-For Cleveland,
4:55, 9:50 a. m., 9:35, 4:20, 9:45 p. m. For Clinclimati, Chicago and St. Louis, 7:33, 9:35 p. m.

For Budalo, 8:50 a. m., 4:20, 9:45 p. m. For
Salamanca, 7:50 a. m., 4:20, 7:45 p. m. For
Salamanca, 7:50 a. m., 4:20, 7:45 p. m. For
Youngstown and New Castle, 4:35, 7:50, 10:15 a.
10., 7:35, 4:20, 9:45 p. m. For Beaver Falls,
4:55, 7:30, 7:50, 5:05, 7:50, 10:15, 11:35, a. m., 17:35,
10:35, 7:30, 7:50, 5:05, 7:00, 10:15, 11:35, a. m., 17:30,
10:15 p. m.

ARRIVE-From Cleveland, 9:38 a. m., 11:30,
10:15 p. m.

ARRIVE-From Cleveland, 9:38 a. m., 11:30,
10:45, 71:45, 21:30, 7:45 p. m. From Budalo, 9:28
a. m., 11:20, 9:30 p. m. From Salamanca, 71:30,
7:35 p. m. From Congression and New Castle,
12:35, 7:45 n.m., 71:20, 5:43, 71:45, 9:30 p. m. From
Beaver Falls, 5:25, 7:25, 7:27, 27:35 a. m., 11:30,
1:30, 5:43, 7:45, 9:30 p. m.

P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,
P. C. V. Trains for Manageld, 4:55, 7:50 a. m.,

