

A GOVERNMENT ZOO.

The Actual Reality Not What Has Been Glowingly Painted by the Managers.

ANIMALS KNEE DEEP IN MUD.

Public Funds Appropriated for a Park on a Grand Scale Put to Private Use by the Officials.

BROKEN PROMISES TO CONGRESS.

Prof. Langley, Formerly of Allegheny, Charged With Frittering Away the Money.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the House asking the regents of the Smithsonian Institution to furnish a detailed statement of expenditures for the construction of the new zoological park. This excited a good deal of curiosity, on account of the eminent gentleman, one of whom is Prof. Samuel P. Langley, the secretary, late of the Allegheny Observatory, who has charge of the expenditures of the appropriation. A gentleman who has had ample opportunity to know of what he is talking about, says that while Prof. Langley may know a lot about the sun, he knows nothing about zoological gardens, and that a big appropriation has been almost frittered away and almost nothing accomplished.

In Need of Shelter. He declares that the building and fences have been constructed out of the appropriation, which were entirely unauthorized; that it was promised the new grounds should be ready for the animals before this winter, and not a pen has been built. The animals are now kept under the eaves of the Smithsonian building in pens, which are knee deep with mud, and some rare animals, among them a Rocky Mountain sheep, have died on account of the condition in which they were kept.

In concluding a long story of the management of the project up to the present time, the gentleman concluded by saying: "Instead of devoting the 158 acres of the zoological park to the uses for which it was intended, and carrying out the professions and promises made to Congress and the public, they have set aside 165 acres of the park to be occupied by animals and the public. The rest is reserved, 10 acres for an "astro-physical observatory," 14 acres or more for the private grounds of the park administration. "The land thus sequestered cost \$54,000 of the people's money, half of which was paid by the District of Columbia. Positive proof has been made to show the buffaloes, elk, deer, etc., to be quartered on a hill property, the finest piece in the park for them."

Poor Accommodations for Buffaloes.

Instead, the buffaloes and other mammals are to be located on the opposite ridge, on a clay soil, where there are no large shade trees and no trees save miserable "lob-lolly" or wild field pine, which give no shade whatever. This is the poorest place in the park for the buffaloes. "I have been in charge of the animals and the public were informed that would have, the finest zoo in the world, where all the animals would have from four to six acres of space each, with some of the zoological grounds of the park administration, and the rest of the land is reserved for private grounds, from which both the public and other animals are to be excluded, and yet they demand eight acres more of land for the park. With a 168-acre park provided by Congress, the animals are to be restricted to 35 acres in the poorest part of it, and the accommodations provided for them by law are to be taken for an anatomist."

SOME NOTABLE PAINTINGS.

Art Treasures That Were Saved From the Fire in Blaine's House.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Thousands of persons, who have within the last few days had a great treat in a view of a number of rare pictures at the Corcoran gallery, were not aware that their pleasure was the result of the disastrous fire in the Blaine mansion on New Year's Day, as the presence of the pictures at the gallery has not been mentioned in the papers. The small but highly interesting collection was saved from the fire which burned much of the belongings of the latter family, and with no damage but slight abrasion of some of the frames.

There are portraits of Mrs. and Miss Lettler by Alexander Cabanel, which created quite a furore in the Paris salon; a portrait of Mr. Lettler by Bonnat; a bit of gorgeous color in a Bedouin by Bonnat, "The Knitting Lesson," by the great Millet, and on a canvas of unusually large size for that artist a very mellow and pleasing landscape by Dore, a picture in Oriental figure pieces by Cabanel, a viaduct on a back in winter by Detaille, and beautiful landscapes by Rousseau, Dupre, Jettler, the Dutch artist, and George Inness, the American, and a figure in a dress by Bonnat, the collection is small, its loss by fire would have been a matter for universal regret.

REITER DENIES THE CENSORURE.

He Denounces It as Unjust and Demands a Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Commander Reiter, U. S. N., who was severely censured by the Secretary for his conduct in the Barrandina affair:

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8. Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's letter of December 31, 1900. The letter was mailed in Washington on the 6th day of January and was received by me on the 8th. It was forwarded to me by the press of the United States on January 7, 1901, and an extract from it containing the most severe censure of the Department, appears in the press of the country to-day. The letter thus became to the general public unfamiliar with the facts of the case, a severe "public reprimand" to me, a punishment which can only be legally inflicted by a sentence of a naval court-martial.

I was detached from the command of the Ranger by the Department order of the 26th of September, 1900, and the letter is the first written statement of the Department's grounds of action, extracted from it having been given to the press for publication before I could reply to it. I now content myself by simply stating that which is contained in my letter to the Department on the occasion in question, in that no way culpable, but discharged my whole duty; that I had no desire, nor did I endeavor to escape responsibility attaching to my position, and I do not fear the most searching inquiry in regard to my action.

If I regard your letter as unjust, undeserved and unwarranted, I have to especially demand what is clearly my right, namely, a trial before a Naval Court. Respectfully, GEORGE C. REITER, Commander, U. S. A.

JUSTICE STANLEY'S MEMORY.

It is Beautifully Commemorated by His Widow in Washington.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—This afternoon the members of the Supreme Court and their families and a few personal friends assembled at the Church of the Covenant, upon the invitation of Mrs. Stanley Matthews, to have the first view of the stained glass window which she has just erected in the memory of the late Associate Justice. Mrs.

MATTHEWS CHOSE THE LARGE WEST WINDOW ON CONNEMORE AVENUE, WHICH AFFORDS A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ARTIST IN GLASS.

The design and workmanship are worthy of the space, the church and the eminent man commemorated.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ASKED TO BE THE SPONSOR OF.

Favorable Report on the Nicaragua Canal Scheme by the Committee on the Project Pinned at \$100,000,000—It Will Take Six Years to Complete It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Nicaragua Canal bill, presented by Mr. Sherman this morning, recites the importance of the canal project; treats in detail of the history of past negotiations on the subject, and maintains that the proceeding of Great Britain at Belize, on the Mosquito coast, discharged the United States from its engagement with Great Britain in 1850 to refrain from exercising control over any part of Central America. The report says that the work of the private corporation on the canal has advanced with great rapidity; that the total cost of the project will be not one-third more than the Welland canal, and that it will be completed within six years. The full cost of the work is set down at \$100,000,000.

The committee feels that to secure this amount of money the company will be obliged to sell bonds at a large discount. Consequently, it will be necessary to impose heavy tolls on the canal line. This burden would be largely borne by the American people; therefore the committee believes that it would be the part of economy, aside from the considerations of national policy, for the United States to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of \$100,000,000, so that they may be sold at par.

In its present form the bill meets the objections raised by President Cleveland to the treaty negotiated in 1850, as it does not commit the United States to the defense of the territorial integrity of the Central American States. In conclusion the report, which is unanimous, says: "It is believed by your committee that the United States will not be called upon to pay any portion of the principle or interest on the bonds, but that the work itself will simply repay all its cost and yield its benefits, not only to the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but to the civilized world. If it appears at any time that the interests of the United States are in jeopardy from any cause it can purchase the majority of the stock and become the controlling owner of the canal by paying a few millions in an equal amount, and the property toll, income and profits of the canal will be an ample security against the obligations it assumes."

FAVORING FREE COINAGE.

Senator Morgan Quotes the Late Senator Beck in Support of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the finance bill, or the "anti-contract bill," as Mr. Sherman termed it, and Mr. Morgan continued the speech begun by him yesterday in support of the free coinage amendment. He referred, with a high encomium, to a speech made by the late Senator Beck in support of a bill introduced by him on March 18, 1888, the second section of which provided that all future issues of Treasury certificates, coin certificates should be substituted for gold certificates, and for silver certificates.

He (Mr. Morgan) considered that proposition a perfect solvent of the difficulty of keeping gold and silver coin in perfect balance in the United States, and had always desired very much to see the day when it would be adopted by Congress, and he expected to offer a like amendment to the pending bill.

CHAIRMAN CANDLER'S REPORT.

He Recommends Rigid Economy in Conducting the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The sub-committee of the House World's Fair Committee held a meeting this morning and Mr. Candler laid before it the propositions he intended to embrace in the report of the committee to the House. There was a general discussion of these propositions and the committee came practically to an understanding, which will be presented to the full committee Tuesday.

The report will recommend in part that no high salaries be paid to World's Fair employees, and that the number of employees be curtailed as far as possible. It has been understood, dwell upon the advisability of leaving the management of the fair in the hands of the local committee with as little interference as possible from the National Commission, and will state that in this respect there has been of late a general improvement in the situation.

WESTERN RAILROAD COMBINE.

A Resolution in the House Calling for Light on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the House to-day Representative Anderson, of Kansas, presented for printing in the Record a resolution calling on the inter-State Commerce Commission for information as to whether the commission has reason to believe that several railroad companies operating west of Chicago, or of the Mississippi river, are seeking to enter into any form of combination which will enable them to combine or its agents to control the combination made to the public by any of the companies for the transportation of inter-State passengers or freight, and naming the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago and North-western, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Wabash, Iowa Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

CHICAGO'S PUBLIC BUILDING.

Urging the Necessity of Replacing It With a New One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds granted a hearing to the Chicago Representatives in the House on the bill introduced by Mr. Tager, of Illinois, appropriating \$4,000,000 for the erection of a new public building on the site of the present Government building.

Ladies' Hair.

It is really marvelous how an ordinary head of hair may be beautified by a skillful artist hair dresser. First and foremost the common every day shades are changed into a rich light or dark Auburn, then the hair on the sides is waved, next the long curls are fluffed out like the feather and the back coilure which consists of gracefully intertwined coils finishes the whole, and all this is done in less than no time. Pittsburg can now boast of the finest and most elegant ladies' hair dressing establishment where the most skillful artists from Paris and New York manipulate the hair. The shampooing is the most luxurious affair and can be enjoyed at a trifling expense. Ladies would do well to inspect this magnificent establishment at Nos. 84, 86, 88 Sixth street, under the management of Goldberg's.

AN ESCAPED CONVERT.

The Horrors of Mormonism Exposed by a Deluded Victim.

FORCED INTO VIRTUAL SLAVERY.

A Refusal to Enter Polygamy Leads to Many Persecutions.

FLYING FROM AN AWFUL BONDAGE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—Frank Landers and his family, consisting of a wife and two daughters, returned to their old home in Clay county, Ala., a few days ago, after a three years' residence in Utah and Arizona. They went there as a Mormon convert, but returned about as completely reformed as it is possible for them to be.

Seven years ago Mormon elders first appeared in Clay county, and since then they have made hundreds of converts in that locality, most of whom have been sent to Utah and Arizona. Three years ago a party of 100 converts, in charge of five elders, came there for Ogden, Utah. Landers and his family were in this party. All these converts were poor and ignorant country people who were compelled to sell everything they possessed in order to raise money enough to pay their way to the land of the Mormons. Most of them had only a few dollars left after buying their tickets, but the Mormons took care to see that, as the "church" would take care of them as soon as they reached their destination.

Fair Promises by the Elders.

Temporal, rather than spiritual arguments, had induced most of these people to become converts to Mormonism. The elders had told them wonderful stories of the fertile soil of the far West and how they could make abundant crops with less than half the labor required in the East. The elders made them believe that they could earn a comfortable living among their native hills.

They were told that polygamy was no longer practiced, and believing the seductive tales about a land flowing with milk and honey, they became easy converts, and a time started on the long journey to the far West.

Landers says: "On our way West we were joined at Memphis by a second party of converts, and at Kansas City by a third party. A number of elders accompanied each party and looked after their transport. Many of the converts being ignorant of their ultimate destination, Arrived at Ogden, our party, which then numbered several hundred people, was divided into small parties, numbering only a few families each, and we separated, each going to Arizona, Idaho, or Utah, and still others being sent to various parts of Utah Territory."

His Troubles Begin in Earnest.

"I was furnished transportation by wagon to a Mormon settlement two days' journey from Ogden, and then my troubles began in earnest. I was located in a cabin, hard by fit for a cow house, on the farm of a Mormon elder, and told that I would be furnished supplies and enabled to make a crop the first year, and that after that I could secure a homestead on Government land and go to work for myself.

"I was explained to me that the man on whose farm I had been located would furnish me everything I might need and I would cultivate a portion of his land. I was also informed that my crop, when made, would be divided into five parts. One-fifth was to be given to the church, three-fifths to the elder who owned the land, while I would receive the other fifth for my labor. I was told that this was considered by the church as a very liberal arrangement for my kind of course, and I accepted it. I could do nothing else, as I had no money. I carried with me some cooking utensils and bedding, and for several months we had no other furniture in our miserable abode."

A Miserable Existence.

"My appeals to my landlord for furniture were ignored. The food furnished us was of poor quality and often insufficient in quantity. What work I could do outside of preparing for my crop went to pay for food, and I was given no opportunity to earn any money.

"I had not been long in Utah before I learned that I had been deceived about polygamy. The elders soon made me understand that I would be expected to take another wife. At first they advised me, but it was not long until I was given to understand that I would be made to suffer for it in various ways if I persisted in my refusal. The elders even went so far as to talk to my wife about the matter when I was not present.

"Finally one of the elders arranged a meeting with a newly arrived convert, a woman from Wales, repulsive in appearance, and I was plainly told that I would be expected to make this woman my wife. Then, as it was impossible to longer dodge the issue, I positively refused to obey, and I was plainly told that I would be expected to convert to their church, it was with a positive understanding that polygamy was not now practiced.

His Daughter Sealed to an Elder.

"They did not resort to force to make me obey their order, as I expected they would, but I cannot describe the many little indignities and annoyances I suffered after that.

"One day an elder came to me and informed me that my two daughters, then aged 9 and 11 years, had been sealed by the church to the elder on whose farm I was then living, and would become wives No. 7 and 8 to him, as soon as they were old enough. By this time I was getting sick of Mormonism, and I resolved to save my children from a fate worse than death, at any cost.

"When my first crop was gathered and divided, I took all of my fifth interest in it to pay my landlord and elder for the meager supplies he had advanced me during the year, and I was again denied, with no prospect of ever improving my condition, while I remained in Mormonism. When I first told the elders I was going to move they said I should not leave, but when they saw that I was determined to go they allowed me to depart without molestation.

His Lot Slightly Alleviated.

"In Arizona I fared a little better, owing to the influence of a relative there, who had married a second wife, and thereby risen to a position of some influence in the settlement. Before I left there he had taken a third wife and had been made an elder. I remained there two years, and by living almost like brutes we managed to save money enough to pay our way back to Alabama, and renouncing Mormonism forever, we left the Territory.

"The elders were determined we should not leave, and it was only by keeping the name of our intended departure secret that we were able to get safely out of the country. Soon after moving to Arizona, I learned that the elder to whom my two girls had been sealed by the church had not lost sight of us and had no idea of giving up his intended victims without an effort. He had an agent follow us and resort to all the elders in the vicinity of our new home that the girls belonged to him."

Mormon Promises Never Fulfilled.

"During my three years' residence among the Mormons I learned that the promises made by the elders who go forth to make converts are never fulfilled. I know that many people are induced to join their church by the stories of the good homes awaiting them in the West, and those stories are false in every particular. All unmarried women among the converts must enter into polygamous marriages, or be subjected to all sorts of insults and indignities. Men who refuse to take more than one wife soon find themselves in a condition little better than slavery. And the horror of all this, that their persecutions are carried on so secretly."

THE WITON OF PEARCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



A MODERN MASTERPIECE.

When you hear anybody alluding to the fine arts you are not to be blamed if you jump at the conclusion that he is referring to painting or sculpture, but the fine arts are not now limited to marble or canvas. The making of a perfect suit of clothes calls for the exercise of as high an order of talent as the accomplished artist displays. A muscily touch will spoil the whole effect. Like all luxuries, fine paintings come high, but good clothes are a necessity, and the necessities of life are not expensive. We claim to be able to surprise you with our terms. For \$10 to \$15 we can give you a suit which will appeal to the eye of any artist, and which not long ago would have cost you double the money. For \$10 and \$15 we can give you one of our Home-made Overcoats. These coats were never made to be sold at this price. The material and labor in them cost more money, the season is at the end, and JACKSONS don't intend to carry them over if price will move them. So come and take your pick at \$10, \$12 and \$15 of the grandest line you ever saw.

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Advertisement for J. Diamond, Optician, 22 Sixth St. Prominent Physicians and Oculists pronounce our method of adjusting Glasses and Frames as simply perfect. KORNBLUM, Optician, 923, 925 AND 927 PENN AVENUE, NEAR NINTH STREET. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

The most complete line of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR for Ladies, Misses and Children ever shown in Pittsburg is now displayed at Rosenbaum's. Come and see it. We know you'll be agreeably surprised, for no other house in the city has yet spread before its patrons such a tempting array of these goods. We mean exactly what we say—such a handsome exhibit of Underwear has not been brought together before in one store.

An immense variety to select from—the latest styles—the very best values. These are three points that can't be emphasized too strongly. Our stock contains full lines of Night Gowns, sizes 13 to 17; Chemises, 36 to 44; Drawers, sizes 23 to 29; Skirts, sizes 36 to 42; Underskirts, Corset Covers, sizes 32 to 44; Skirt Chemises in all this season's patterns.

Our line of Ladies' Fast Black Lawn Night Gowns, Drawers and Chemises, trimmed with black silk lace, will be appreciated by all who examine them. They are finely made, and worth more money than we ask for them. Then in Ladies' Colored and Black Silk Gowns, Drawers and Chemises, the newest and neatest designs are to be seen. All are well finished and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer. Ladies contemplating purchases in this line are respectfully requested to inspect our stock and compare prices before buying. Bear in mind, though, we have been speaking of Fine Underwear—not the kind that goes to pieces before one gets well acquainted with it. A book might be filled with the beauties of our stock of Muslin Underwear and the really rare bargains offered, but a tour of this department will reveal more than could be told in volumes. Visitors are always cordially welcomed. We're gaining new customers in all departments every day and are proud of it.

IN MILLINERY we are showing all the desirable shapes in Black Fur Felts and Frames. Never during the height of a spring season was our assortment of Flowers for Dress and Bonnet Trimming and Evening Wear larger or more select than now.

Rosenbaum & Co. 510-514 MARKET STREET. 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 INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT. In correspondence, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing it was discovered that the hair had been completely removed. I purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all poisonous substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the result. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard on hair on nose and ears, or on the upper lip, will require several applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SURVEILLED ELECTROLYTICALLY.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in MODENE, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming should use MODENE to destroy its growth. MODENE sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION FOUR CORNETS AND THIS PAPER. LOCAL AND MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. GET THE QUOTED GENERAL AGENTS' "MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS. AS IT MAY NOT BE WANTED, WE OFFER IT AT A DISCOUNT. REFUSE TO PURCHASE ANY OTHER. We offer \$1.00 FOR FAILURE OF THE SLIGHTEST INSTANT. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. my-37

WE MUST HAVE IT! ROOM! ROOM! ROOM! ROOM! ROOM! ROOM! LOTS OF IT, AND QUICKLY.

Although our establishment is by big odds the most spacious and extensive of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, our new spring stock will be on a scale equally great. And as the harbingers of this immense aggregation of merchandise is on the eve of arriving, plenty of room will be required for their proper display. This means that

SCORES OF PARLOR AND LIBRARY SUITES! SCORES OF CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM SUITES!

Must be Moved at Once

To give us the room needed for the new goods. The wise will see in this an excellent opportunity for a big saving, as prices have been marked away down.

CARPETS HAVE SUFFERED, TOO!

INGRAINS! BODY BRUSSELS! MOQUETTES! TAPESTRY BRUSSELS! VELVETS! LINOLEUMS!

All have been greatly reduced, and, if you are shrewd, you will make your selections now. All sewing and laying of carpets carefully done by experts.

QUEENWARE! CROCKERY! GLASSWARE!

Together with our entire assortment of Tin and Woodware, have been marked down lower than at any previous season.

LADIES' CLOAKS! MEN'S CLOTHING!

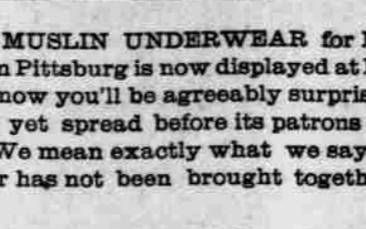
Here, too, our bargains are more than worth coming for. A big saving is guaranteed on every garment.

CASH OR CREDIT.

KEECH'S, 923, 925 AND 927 PENN AVENUE, NEAR NINTH STREET. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT IN IT.



who fell out of the balloon WASN'T IN IT. In this respect he is on par with the clothiers who tried to compete with Kaufmanns last week. By every possible means they endeavored to catch a portion of the breeze of trade that was blowing in the direction of the great \$15 sale, but, like the aforesaid man, they WERE NOT IN IT. Kaufmanns' store was the daily Mecca for hundreds of Suit and Overcoat buyers, while the other houses, hard as they pleaded for custom were comparatively deserted.

UNTIL NEXT SATURDAY KAUFMANNS

Will continue this wonderful sale, i. e., offer ANY SUIT OR OVERCOAT IN THEIR ENTIRE STOCK FOR \$15!

Just think for a moment! Any Man's Suit or Overcoat in Kaufmanns' fine and fashionable, elegant and extensive stock of Men's Dress Suits and Overcoats for \$15. In this stock, mind you, there is table after table of tailor-made, imported garments marked from \$25 to \$30. Any one now for \$15. In spite of last week's heavy sales some of the very best bargains are still here, and will be sold this week. An actual count—just taken—gave the following result:

- 238 Men's Suits at \$30. 124 Men's Overcoats at \$30. 97 Men's Suits at \$29. 145 Men's Suits at \$28. 292 Men's Suits at \$27. 45 Men's Suits at \$26. 324 Men's Suits at \$25. 310 Men's Overcoats at \$29. 87 Men's Overcoats at \$28. 470 Men's Overcoats at \$27. 138 Men's Overcoats at \$26. 507 Men's Overcoats at \$25.

YOUR CHOICE FROM THE ABOVE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For \$15 Now.

Yes, and you can take YOUR CHOICE in all the word implies. Walk right through the stock, stop at any counter you wish, examine and try on any garment you please, and, no matter whether its price is \$25 or \$30, FIFTEEN DOLLARS WILL BUY IT NOW! But don't lose sight of this most important fact: This exceptional and most extraordinary offering will positively terminate next Saturday. It should have ended last night, but so many and urgent were the requests on the part of our customers for a brief extension of time, that we consented to continue it during the next six days.

Of course, all Suits and Overcoats marked less than \$15 are NOT included in the above offering.

Boys' Clothing Department.