That Will Have a Notable Effect on Pittsburg's Iron Trade.

THE END OF THE COKE STRIKE

Is Expected to Reflect Injuriously on Demand and Prices.

DULL SUMMER SEASON LOOKED FOR

The most important changes occurring for some time in the conditions coverning the industrial situation have very recently taken place, and the results in the one case seem to be overwhelmingly against labor, very favorable to individual firms and private corporations and, many assert, very beneficial to those trades directly and indirectly interested; and, in the other case, while no actual results have so far been reached it seems safe to warrant the prediction that even though labor in this instance prove successful in carrying its point, the attendant and consequent issues will cause considerable loss, both to capital and labor, and seriously entangle general trade in the affected districts.

The changes referred to are, first, the anproach of the end of the prevailing Connelsville coke strike, in which some 16,000 workmen are involved. During the past week there has been a slow, but nevertheless steady, resumption of work throughout the entire region, the number of men returning to work is daily increasing, the labor leaders are reluctantly forced to admit the loss of the strike, and the general orunion among those in a position to know bered among the things that were.

## Seven Per Cent Less Wages.

The strike was inaugurated on February 10, and an almost suspension of operations has existed since that time. The sliding scale of wages, on which basis the men are returning to work, is based on the market price of coke, and at the present price of \$1.90 per net ton the rate of wages is about 7 per cent less than the agreed price

The second change referred to as having on important bearing upon the industrial situation of this vicinity is the failure of the officials of the United Mine Workers' Association of America and the railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg and Ohio districts to agree upon a scale to rule for the coming season, and the concession of other important points, and which failure to agree will undoubtedly cause a total suspension of work in nearly all the mines in the affected districts. At the miners' annual convention, held in the city of Columbus in February, the miners declared for eight hours for a day's work, and also prepared a scale calling for the weighing of all coal in many districts at prices in excess of the present scale, which is based at 70 cents in the Ohio and 79 cents in the Pittsburg

istricts, for mining.
The conference between the operators and delegates in this city, during the past week, ended rather abruptly, and no doubt the question of the enforcement of the eighthour day was the stumbling block by which the opnosing sides separated. At this writing it seems a question of endurance on the hey can stand a long siege, and as for the miners, the fact is apparent that no more money is to be sent into the Connelisville regions, but all the funds are to be reserved supporting the miners in this next great conflict, in which fully 500,000 people are dieetly or indirectly affected.

### Effect on Local Iron Trade.

The latter question will probably have but no indirect effect upon the local iron and steel trades, but the settlement of the Connelleville strike and the consequent return of the manufacture of coke will undoubtedly affect the market for these products to a considerable degree, and whether a good or bad mices in the present abnormally depressed condition of the trade, but on the contrary the effect, it is thought, will be quite the op-

The local production of iron as well as that of those districts from which this market draws its supplies, is at present far in excess of the consumption, notwithstanding the fact that three stacks of the Edgar Thou son plant are out of blast, the two stacks of donoughbein furnice, the two stacks of the Isabella Furnace Company, the Edith Furnace and the Clinton Furnace, causing a restriction in the local production amount-

ing to 40,000 tons a month.

Every biast furnace in the State of West Virginia is out of blast, restricting production 3,000 tons per week. Fifteen out of a total of 17 furnaces in the Shenango Valley, Pennsylvania, having a weekly capacity of over 11,000 tous, are idle; also 11 stacks out of a total of 15 in the Mahoning Valley. Ohio, with a weekly capacity of nearly 10,000 tons.

## All Waiting for Coke.

It is asserted that more than half of these furnaces are out of blust as a result of the scarcity of fuel, and that when a full supply of coke is assured fully that many will again resume making iron. The result will sevitably be an enormous overproduction of iron that will reflect itself on demand and prices. About the only grain of consolution that can be had out of this discouraging state of affairs is the fact that pig prices are at present scraping botton and cannot possibly admit of further reduc-

The general opinion among those engaged in the iron and steel trade, which is conred the barometer of all business, is that the unusual duliness now settled over the trade will continue during the summer

months. There still continue to be important changes made in the fuel at many of the local mills. The only mills which continue to run with a fall supply of gas after the ceneral return to the use of coal in the puddling furnaces some few months ago, are now compelled to fall back on other fuel, as the supply of gas is not sufficient to allow stendy work. At Brown & Co.'s Wayne Iron and Steel Works the firm contemplates many alterations and improvements during the coming summer, among them being the extending of a large supply main around

#### the works. Losing Much Time.

At Shoenlarger & Co.'s, the supply of gas is so weak that the men are unable to make full time and are losing considerable in consequence. At A. M. Byers & Co.'s mill preparation had been made for encountering a short supply of gas and in the puddling department a portion of each furnace has been remodeled for coal, permitting the use of coal and gas together. The only remaining mill running all departments entirely on gas is that of Jones & Laughlins, which firm is enabled to do so, owing to their having their own private wells and

The Pittsburg Reduction Company cast 13,166 pounds of aluminum during the month of March, which beats all their previous records. They are at present closed down to make repairs, and will probably use coal as fuel when work is resumed. The Edith furcace, which was recently sold to the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, was recently put out of blast after 214 years' run. easting during that time about 100,000 tons. The stuck is to be relined and other improvements made about the plant, and when these are finished, work will be resumed, and the product sent to the nev firm's different mills.

Quite a Remarkable Record. The No. 2 Isabella stuck has just been blown out, after a remarkable record. The stack has been in blast since May, 1886, casting in that time over 297,000 tons of iron, No. I stack is also out of blast, as a result also of the lack of coke. These two stacks The Spang Steel and Iron Company has

IMPORTANT CHANGES Government work. The machinery to be used in all departments is much similar to that which will be used in the armor plate department of the Homestead Stee department of the Homestead Steel Works.
The rolls, housings, engines and all accessories will have an aggregate weight of 1,000 tons and the plant will occupy two acres.
This firm has also commenced work on the foundations for six open-hearth Bessemer melting furnaces and three large heating furnaces will soon be started, which will take more than a year to complete. The take more than a year to complete. The total cost will probably exceed \$250,000, and when finished, the whole works will occupy

over 12 acres of ground. Other Improvements Under Way.
The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company intend extending their works during the summer shut-down. At the Pitts-burg Forge and Iron Company a new furnace is to be added to the puddling department, making a total of 41 furnaces. At Park Bro. & Co.'s Black Diamond Steel Works extensive preparations are being made for the introduction of fuel gas into their works. At Carnegie's Twenty-hinth street mill the firm intends supplying the ten heating furnaces in the finishing department with manufactured gas, Moorehead Bros. & Co.'s mill two double puddling furnaces are being dismounted. They were erected at a cost of \$9,000 two coal in such furnaces, they were rendered

The A. Garrison Foundry Company is engaged in making the machinery for the Willman Iron and Steel Company at Thurin the making of Government work. National Tube Works Company has finished an order of 24-inch pipe for a city in South America. The Oil Well Supply Company has recently received several orders for drilling machinery, and all ac-cessories, from North Russia and South American countries.

Many Large Contracts In. received the contract for treating the iron work used in the construction of the bookcases in the Congressional Library building at Washington. The Stirling Company's Pittsburg office has made sales recently of boilers to the Etna Iron and Steel Company, of Bridgeport, O., and the Wilkinsburg Electric Light Company. The Pittsburg Casting Company is working on the 44-inch cogging mill for Homestead, being built by Robinson, Rea & Co. The National Pipe Foundry were awarded the contract by the city to furnish 1,250 tons of water pipe from

4 to 10-inch and all special eastings.

The local office of the Babcock and Wilcox Company has recently made sales of boilers to Carnegie, Phipp & Co. for their Lucy Furnaces; the Boston Iron and Steel Company, of the National Tube Works Company; Oliver and Roberts Wire Company; Bartlett, Hayward & Co.; Oliver Iron and Steel Company, and Washburn and Moen, for their new Waukegan mill. C. J. K.

## QUEER THINGS IN COFFINS.

Eccentricities That Make Even the Grim Undertakers Laugh.

"What is the last curious thing you have met in your lugubrious business?" asked a New York Tribune reporter of an undertaker the other day. The undertaker opened the lid of a coffin

near his elbow, and replied: "Do you see that satin lining?" "Yes. What's odd about that?" "Yellow. They're generally white. But this coffin was made for a woman whose part of the strikers. The operators state main ambition in life was to look well, and her last dying request was that her coffin be lined with old gold satin, as that color best set off her complexion, which was rather sallow and dark. 'Promise me,' she said. 'I don't want all those women to come in and see me in my coffin looking like a fright.' So they promised, and she died

costented. "I once buried an old chap, a saloonkeeper, whose income while he lived was unevenly divided between the support of his family and the decoration of his person. The family got the smaller half. He wore the most expensive clothes at all times, and the glitter of A-1 diamonds from his shirtresult will sollow, the general opinion is that it will not benefit either demand or holder. Well, when his time came, he had very little property but his jewels to leave behind him, but he made a will bequeathing the little he had to his wife, on condition that she dressed his body in his best suit of clothes, decked it with all his diamonds and buried them, everyone, with him. Otherwise his whole estate, including

the diamonds, was to go to charity. "The poor woman declared she would obey his every wish, but it was with a heavy heart that she brought out the suit I was to dress the corpse in. It was of the loudest, biggest, most glaring plaid you ever saw enough to frighten Old Nick himself away. The shirt was all covered over with a pat-tern composed of purple ballet dancers and scarlet bulldogs, and these, with his big diamonds glittering all over him, made a startling sight for the mourners who looked into his coffin. Many were the lamentations that the poor widow should be obliged to bury all those diamonds, and much admiration was expressed for the wifely devotion which kept her from murmuring. "But the widow was no tool. She buried

"But the widow was no tool. She buried the jewels sure enough, but hardly was the grave filled up before she ordered the sexton to empty it again. The coffin was opened and the widow took the diamonds from the old curmudgeon's shirt front with her own hand. Then they buried him a second time. "I heard of another strange case," con-tinued the undertaker, "which, though it did not come under my own observation, yet I believe to be true. It was that of a man who always had a horror of being buried alive. He left a provision in his will that a ig bottle of chloroform was to be put in the coffin with him. It was to be laid by his side, and a tack hammer was to be put in his hand, so that if he came to life under and fill the coffin with fumes that would kill

#### him instantly and paintessly." BY BALLOON TO THE POLES.

## Bold French Aeronauts Get Only Discour

agement, but Persist. The bold young Frenchmen, Bissanc and Hermite, who propose to start in 1892 in a monster balloon for the North pole, are receiving such discouragement that it is doubtful if they attempt the trip, says Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine, They looked for encouragement from the Paris Aeronautic Society, but at a recent meeting of that body the President declared there was not one chance in a thousand that such an enterprise could be carried out, and he advised the young men to poses, a sentiment which was loudly ap-plauded.

They now say they will go to Spitzbergen next spring to study the winds, and it their observations favor the belief that a fairly reliable air current drifts toward the N orth pole they will undertake the journey.

## FREDDY GEBHARD'S LATEST.

Why He Objects to Pretty Girls Throwing Kisses at Him.

New York Morning Journal.] Fred Gebhard astonished a few friends some days ago by saying: "If there is one thing I hate to see a girl do it is to throw

"Come, Gebhard, we don't believe that," said a listener, "unless you can give us a pretty good reason."
"It is because the average girl is such a miserably poor shot," sadly remarked the

PERUSING Dr. Jayne's Almanac one day, I found the different medicines men-tioned, and their specific uses. At the same time, I was under the oppression of a severe cold and cough, which rendered my voice and feelings such as to make it a hard task to perform my practical duties. By using Dr. Javne's Expectorant and Sanative Pitls I could talk freely and sing to the top of my volce. Such is the result of your medicine, The Spang Steel and Iron Company has received plans and specifications for a new mill, in which they tuted embarking in W. Edwards, Smithtown, L. I., December the manufacture of armor plate and heavy | 27, 1890.

THE HARRISON TRAIN Revives Gossip Concerning the Payment of Presidental Tours.

IT WILL COST A YEAR'S SALARY

To Equare Accounts With the Railroad After the Present Trip.

A GOOD ONE ON EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20 .- No royal potentate ever traveled from one part of his dominious to another in carriages so magnificently appointed as those of the train which is now bearing President Harrison and his "suite" in his triumphal progress throughout a score of the States of the Union. All former tours by Presidents of the United States are utterly eclipsed by the elegance and luxury of the cars of this years ago, but, owing to the failure to use special train. Washington correspondents are quite familiar with the liberality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the matter of special parlor, bondoir and dining cass, to and from national conventions and low, Ill., which latter firm intends engaging on other occasions, but they never before The saw anything approaching this train in devices for sybaritic enjoyment, and they, with others, wonder who is to foot the bills. Of course they are perfectly informed as to the payment of the bills for their own similar transportation. The railroad does it and gets its pay in the unavoidable advertisement that comes The Pittsburg Rustless Iron Company has of such affairs. It could well afford, as a business transaction, to do the same with President Harrison, but it is not to be supposed that a President of the United States would allow himself to be conveyed on a journey for his private pleasure and in the interest of his renomination to succeed himself, by a railroad which asks more favors from Congress than almost any other in the country, on account of its vital interests in Washington, bills affecting which come before almost every Congress, and, after Congress, to him for his signature. The cases of the newspaper men and the President are wholly different. A Year's Salary at Stake.

It has been estimated that the cost of the trip will be anywhere from \$40,000 to \$50,000. This is practically a whole year's salary of the President. Mr. Harrison is not a rich man. He is, moreover, an exceedingly economical man. Halting in Indianapolis on their way to the St. Louis Convention, in 1888, the Washington correspondents, as they were being driven past the modest dwelling of the now President, were told by a responsible citizen that Mr. Harrison's wealth all told would not amount to more than \$25,000. He gave almost nothing to the fund for the campaign in 1888, because of his pecuniary inability to be liberal. There is no suggestion of inxury or liberality in the conduct of the White House. Quite the reverse. One very efficient steward of the administration assured newspaper correspondents even while he was yet in office that he was forced to go out to a restaurant to get a palatable bite to eat. He was compelled to eater for the family as though they were still in their Hoosier home. That was commendable. I like the old-fashioned granger cooking myself, simply because it is far more toothsome, as well as wholesome, than the French artificial mixtures in which all the real nutrition is concealed by the most damnable sauces and sessonings. Possibly the homely fare of the White House is not therefore for the sake of economy, but in one way or another Mr. Harriso: has gained a reputation for being "a little near," almost would have thanked him, but he just smashed me to a jelly with his ironical

Will Benjamin Foot the Bill? Now, the query is among gossips here, Will Mr. Harrison pay the \$40,000 or \$50,-000 of expenses of this remarkable tour out of his private bank account? If so, the act will probably leak out from the bank, or it will be given to the public by the railroad company, as, I believe, was done in a similar case when Mr. Cleveland was President. The "Stuffed Prophet of William Street," as dear brother Dana delights to eall Mr. Cleveland, was accused of baving accepted the luxury of a special train "free gratis for nothing," and he was so greatly worried over it that he had the check exhibited to responsible friends. Some authorities were ungenerous enough to assert that the money was returned while the check was kept for exhibition, but I have no such lack of confidence in one who could be chosen for husband by so charming a as Mrs. Cieveland. But this Mr. Harrison's is quite another matter. It is many times as large as that of President Cleveland, and Mr. Harrison has a more exalted and serious ap-preciation of the value of money than the late President had .- However the matter may turn out, it is certain to be much gossiped about when the tour is ended. Aside rom this really momentous question, it may be remarked that Mr. Harrison's speech are decidedly good, being neither plagis-risms, nor from the remarks in the common school geographies in regard to population, and so forth, of provincial towns,

A Peep Into Official History. Speaking of free carriages, calls to mind the growth of the custom of furnishing rehicles of one kind or another for the high officials of the Government. There was a ime when even the President paid for all of the carriages used by him, but now most of the high officials of the Government who can give an excuse for the employment of a vehicle, for "official purposes," of course, has his carriages at the expense of the scople. I have tried to trace this custom to its beginning, and believe I have suc-

It was long years ago, in the forties, when John Y. Mason was Secretary of the Navy. Lindsay Muse, the oldest employe in the service, who died not long ago, was his confidential messenger, and under him was a messenger named Mickham, Mr. Mickham had a horse for his own use, he living some listance from his work. He would ride horse to the Navy Department, and bitch it to a post in front of the entrance. Decasionally a messenger would ask him for the loan of it to carry a message for which haste was required, and little by little Mickham's old horse came to be in almost constant use. Some of the officials of the department, and the confidential nessenger, Muse, as well, suggested that it would be only tair to give Mickham some remuneration for the use of his horse, and thereupon a quart of oats a day, or the equivalent of it, was allowed out of the contingent fund, and this was included in the estimates for the appropriation for the de-partment. The opposition in Congress took he matter up, and Secretary Mason was errifically abused for allowing a quart of oats out of the contingent fund for Mickam's old horse, an animal owned and used by a private individual.

A Little and a Big Scandal. Mason was terribly worried about it, but

the result of the "scandal" was that the horse was purchased, and also a wagon, appropriation being made for that purpose, for the use of the department. Mickham still drove and rode the animal, and would occasionally give the Secretary or some of the high officials "a lift," and in the course of time Mickham's old horse was transformed into a team and carriage ostensibly for official use, but otherwise for the enjoyment of the highest officials of the depart-

The example was soon adonted by other departments, and the "official carriages" came to be numberless, until the explosion of the scandal about "Landaulet Williams" who had a magnificent carriage at the expense of the Government, solely for his private use. This checked the abuse for awhile, but there is yet no computing the foot, a flea, a croton water bug, a bed bug, a number of horses and carriages that are strand of raw silk, and the wing of a fly.

used largely for the pleasure of high officials, and which are owned and maintained by the Government, By sheer ac cident I one day discovered in a stable, the rent of which was paid by the Government, three horses, a pony and two cows, the provender for which was paid for out of the funds of the National Treasury. They were the property of a high military official then engaged in the performance of a semi-civil duty, and who rightly enough was furnished a team and carriage by the Government. The team rendered a stable necessary, and a stable was rented of sufficient capacity for the horses and cows used solely for the benefit of the official's family. It was in an obscure alley, and the extent of the official's exploit in quartering his stock on the Government was only discovered by an accident after his sudden death.

Edmunds and the Correspondent. O'Brien Moore, the aggressive Milesian correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, tells a good story on himself in connection with the retirement from the Senate of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont. Some of the New York Republican papers had been broadly hinting, during the closing days of Congress, that certain distinguished Democratic Senators were not in good condition to atclose a companionship with the cut glass decanter and the demijohn. This fired the intense Democratic heart of O'Brien Moore, and he sent to his paper a serial story de-scribing the potations of Senator Edmunds, the Republican leader, exhausting his vo-cabulary of adjectives upon the picturesque appearance of the Senator's nose, which, to tell the truth, is of a tint that would delight an artist affecting exceedingly warm color.
One day while the case of the Louisiana Judge, Boarman, was under discussion, an impeachment was talked of, Moore met Edmunds in the Senate elevator, and ventured to inquire of him his opinion of the legal aspects of the case, knowing that the Sena tor was unacquainted with his name and as sociations. Mr. Edmunds was in talkative mood, and invited Mr. Moore into his committee room. After talking awhile the Senator said: "Do you ever take a drink?".

"Ob, yes, very often," said the truthful The Senator reached into the sideboard, took out a bottle and poured out a large drink of his favorite brandy, and shoved the bottle over to Moore, who did ditto, and the conversation was renewed. Presently there was another shaking up of the decanter, and as the Senator grew friendlier he said:
"By the way, for what paper do you

"Hem! Hem! F-f-for th-th-e S-S-St. L-L-L-L-ou-i-i-s R-R-Re-p-p-p-public," stut-tered Moore, feeling that his time had "Ah? A very good paper-a very good

The Senator Kept a Scrapbook "You've seen it, then, sometimes, have you?" said Moore, faintly, hoping that he had never seen a copy of it in his life. "Ob, yes, I've seen it oiten. I read its Washington correspondence quite regularly. It is very good, indeed—very spicy." Another turn at the decanter.

"The fact is," continued the Senator, "I have been entertained so much by the correspondence that I have clipped and pre-served many of the 'specials' for future ref-

"Oh Lord!" grouned Moore internally. "The fact is," Edmunds went on, "I be-lieve I have a number of the letters here in my desk. Yes, here they are. They are very good-excellent."
"Well, Senator," said Moore with tremb-

ling tones, "I am much obliged to you for your talk on the Boarman case, and for your hospitality, but I shall have to be going." "Oh, have another drink, have another

And they took it.

One of the pretty expressions Moore had used about Edmunds was that he was the only man living who could not be mellowed, but grew meaner and uglier the more he

It must be said in justice to both Edmunds and Moore that the Senator's indulgence, which he never attempted to conceal, is due to an affection of the lungs which has clung to him since he was a boy, and which makes the liberal use of stimulants' necessary to He would not last six months were he to abandon his brandy bottle. Moore knew nothing of this when he wrote of the Senator's weakness. E. W. L.

### PIRATES ON THE MAINE COAST They Make a Descent on a Light House and

Rob Its Keeper. EASTPORT, ME., April 20 .- Away down off this far-away corner of the American coast is the almost uninhabited island of Grand Manan, tamous as a resort for fishermen when fleeing from the wrath of Her Majesty's patrol boats, and even more cele-brated as a rendezvous for the smugglers who infest this region, and many of whom grow rich from the profits of their traffic. On a wild and lonely point which makes out from the northern part of the island salled North Head there is a Government ighthouse known as Swallow Tail light.

ohn Kent is the keeper. Two nights since he was sitting alone in his lighthouse when suddenly the door was udely thrown open. Six stalwart men, their faces weather beaten and their clothes howing signs of long service, strode into the room. He arose to greet them, when the leader demanded his money, saying that they knew he had plenty of it, and they

were bound to have it.

Then Kent was frightened, but putting on a bold face he said that he had no considerable amount there, but refused to tell them where was kept. The visitors wasted them where nore words, but three of them dashed a him, knocked him down and commenced beating him, while the others commenced their search for secret wealth, but they only found \$73. The generally accepted belief is that the pirates belonged somewhere on the main land in New Brunswick; that they came over to Grand Manan in their sloop, and departed as suddenly as they came, with their ill-gotten gains.

## PARTED WITH HIS MUSTACHE.

t Gave Its Actor Owner Trouble With a Detective's Enemies. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20 .- "Bob" Hilliard, the actor, no longer wears the Invariant mustache which adorned his lip when here last year in the "Mr. Barnes o New York" Company. When he appeared last week in "All the Comforts of Home" his many friends in this city wondered why he had sacrificed that which was his pride last year, and to a number of inquirers he told the story of the "fall of the mustache. Hilliard was taking a quiet evening walk during his last visit here, and when passing a dark alley was surprised by a pistol shot which was so close that the ball whistler near his head. He lost no time investi gating, but ran to his hotel and related his story, which was printed in the papers next morning, the attempted assassination being attributed to the footpads which were infesting the city at the time. During the day, however, "Bob" received a note which stated that the writer had been misled by the actor's mustache and had taken him for a man who and been giving the writer's friends much trouble, and who was in the way. apologized for the mistake. Hilliard said that if his mustache made him look so much like a man who was condemned to death he would sacrifice it rather than run any nore risks.

A Peep at Nature for a Cent. New York Times.]

There is a new member of the now numerons slot machine family. When the penny is dropped into the slot it removes a slide volving a dial inside the machine on which are placed seven of the so-called "wonders of nature." The "wonders" are changed of nature." once week. One set is a human hair, a sec-tion of a hard corn taken from somebody's THE COUNTY FARMER Cheered by the Seed-Time Signs After

Weeks of Weary Waiting.

THE FRUIT OUTLOOK CHEERFUL. An English Lady Sees Money for Working Women in the Soil.

PEMALE GARDENING SCHEME PLANNED

The few men in Allegheny county who still consider themselves farmers were as sick waiting for spring as were the applicants to sell liquor for license until the change which set in last week. But few of them raised any oats or corn worth speaking of last year, and nearly all are out of feed, some even buying hay. The majority of these alleged grangers persist in farming 50 or 100 acres when they can only lertilize four or five, and they rarely plow more than four inches deep, so that only lichens can find root sufficient to protect them from the heat of summer or to hold them in place in winter, and the situation gets worse year by

Some people have lately, however, been trying to make the local situation worse than it really is by reporting from time to time that the fruit has been destroyed. If anyone who knows anything about fruit culture will take a few moments thought he will see at once the absurdity of such a statement. In the first place there was no very cold weather in this latitude last winter, the mercury in the thermometer never falling below zero, so of course the embryo buds were not injured. Secondly, there was at no time since the leaves fell, sufficient duration of warmth to bring the buds forward, even the lilac bushes only now beginning to respond freely to spring's balmy breath.

Fruit Crop Omens Favorable. The peach bloom is not fully out yet nor the early pear, though it was reported two weeks ago that they were destroyed. Several peach buds examined on Sunday showed that within a tew days, if the temperature is mantained, there will be a good bloom, and the only thing that threatens is late frost. Of course we may get that, but there is no use crossing the stream before one reaches it. It goes without saying that if peaches are still safe, apples are safer. Present indicafruit crop this year and even though it will not bear expense of carriage to market it will be worth a great deal to the producers anyhow, and if they had enough get up in them to follow Gladstone's advice, and make the surplus into jelly, be honest about it and establish brands that would knock out the sham jellies made of turnips, chemicals and the Lord knows what else, they in time

would find the business profitable. Notwithstanding the cheapness of fruit, ordinarily, consumers pay famine prices for jellies and apple butter. Since the duty has been taken off sugar there is no excuse for these high prices, and one would think that, with apples at 25 cents a bushel, as they frequently are in plentiful seasons, a manufacturer would be honest from policy, if from no higher motive, and put in real

Our local fruit growers have another consolutory hope this year, and that is that they may get a good price for apples. They were abundant in some sections last year, and those localities may be barren this

How the Seasons Have Changed. The recent rains were a set-back to the plowman. After its two years' saturation the earth was about dry enough for sod plowing, but the rains rendered it again too wet and some sighed as they thought it possible they might not get oats sown before May this year. The pleasant weather of the past week has cheered them up, however. Forty years ago farmers hereabouts thought it scarce worth while to sow oats if they did them from filling, but now the granger thinks himself fortunate if he can sow in April. But though the rain stopped the plow it gave the grass a great impetus, being warm. It was the first thunder shower

The plowman in Allegheny county is no longer cheered by the song of the blackbird and thrusb, and he must do the whistling all himself, save such assistance as he can get from the few robins that still wage an unequal combat with the pernicious sparrows. The robin makes a better fight against intruder than any other song or sectiverous bird whose habitat is the same as that of the sparrow. But the sparrow is not the only enemy of the useful songster that once made the groves vocal. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people in this county who, being unable to kill game birds, shoot every feathered thing they see and call it sport. They will fill a sack with robins, yellowhammers, etc., and call it sport, when they could not get half a dozen quail on the wing if their lives depended upon it. It this class could be induced to make war on the sparrows, their number would be greatly diminished, and they are preferable birds for pies, as they are grain eaters and not insectiverous, unless under pressure of hun-

Lady Gardeners in England.

Apropos of garden farming the writer has before him the last number of the Strand Magazine, of London, which contains a paper by Miss Grace Harriman on "A New Industry for Ladies," in which she says: The object of this New Industry is to open up a new, profitable, and, I hope, pleasant way out of the present congested state of the Lady Labor Market. The Ladies' Fruit and Salad Gardens have been established at Grange Gardens, Sawley, near Derby, to provide pleasant homes and remunera-tive employment for gentlewomen who have a taste for gardening work and wish to add to their incomes or to earn a living. It seems to have been seven or eight years since the idea first came to me that ladies with a taste for gardening might possibly earn a living by it; but so such needed thinking out, and detail after detail fitting in, that it is only five years since I myself became a practical gardener. The more I inquired into the matter the more plainly I saw that market gardeners, as a rule, made a good thing of it.

After trying two rented gardens that only proved quicksands, as far as money spending on them went, the soil being worn out, and the fruit trees that were in them most incertain. I determined to take new ground n hand, i. e., break up old pasture and plant a garden after my own idea of obtaining the greatest amount of produce with the least amount of labor. I advocate planting lwarf hardy fruit trees in the open; and fo this reason, that during nine months of the rear they need no labor expending on them after they are once well planted and securely fenced from rabbits, their winter depreda-tors, and with reason we may look for a good crop of fruit five years out of seven.

How Work Can Be Divided. My own experimental garden was planted March, 1889. That year we had enormous crops of vegetables of splendid flavor, and a very fair amount of fruit. Last year our erop of fruit, in addition to the vegetables, was very considerable. Had the product of this garden been for sale it must have realized a very handsome sum. To my mind it would be unwise for a woman single-handed to expect to make a sure, comfortable living out of one isolated garden, but by well-directed co-operation, thereby being able to grow a great variety of truits and vegetables and salads to meet the wants of a private trade, the chance of the possibility of failure

is reduced to a minimum.

It is not desirable for more than six owners of gardens to live in one house. When fruit, salads and vegetables are grown by the acre and sold by the dozen, the bunch of the pound, the bookkeeping necessary must be very considerable. These six ladies can well look after the three-acre garden, or, rather, fruit plantation. Each lady has her own portion of half an acre solely under her care, and she keeps a strict account of every-thing sold off her portion; and, after all necessary expenses are paid, the profits are divided exclusively among the lady culti-vators in proportion as each may, by dili-gence and constant attention, have produced abundant crops or otherwise.

Work That Women Can Do. Our cultivation of flowers is mainly directed to late autumn, winter and early spring ones, those for Christmas and Easter decorations paying as well as any. The ladies gladly undertake table and other decorations at any time, as we do not entirely confine ourselves to autumn, winter and

spring flowers.

Well directed co-operation being so much more powerful than single-handed efforts, as soon as the sufficient number of ladies have definitely signified their intention of joining, and showed us they have the necessary £100 capital (for my five years of active, practical gardening work have plainly showed me that a little capital is absolutely necessary for a woman to start successful market gardening), a private limited lia-bility company will be formed—of course, composed entirely of lady gardeners. The first year they must not expect to make more than covers expenses, including board of each bousehold. The work is such as any lady is well able to perform; the produce grown, all kinds of hardy and dessert fruit under glass and in the open. Especial attention is given to delicate vegetables and salads, mushrooms, etc., with flowers and poultry as an adjunct. The market of the produce grown has

from the beginning stood out plainly before me as the vital point of success. Fortunately by starting in a thickly populated consuming neighborhood there seems every proba-bility of the greater portion, if not the whole, of the produce being taken by people kind enough to open up deposit accounts with the lady gardeners.

During the busiest months of the year

April, May and June, most of the day will be taken up with one kind or other of light gardening work. The long holidays must be taken in the winter. Those left at home can send off with ease the stored crops as ordered, attend to the plants under glass, and feed the poultry.

#### ABOUT CHEWING GUM.

London Agitation That Is Not Indorsed Here-Opinions of Home Doctors on the Habit-Jaw Workers Get Some Pointers. London is excited over the alleged adulteration of chewing gum, and the controversy has enlisted as high medical authority as the Lancet, which, after summing up the quibbles of lawyers employed to de end arrested dealers, resolves the matter thus: "But what is 'chewing gum?' The fol-

lowing definition might be suggested: A substance of very variable composition, ig-norantly employed by children, which, when containing paraffine wax, may lead to

refused to talk because he said he had never investigated the matter. Dr. C. C. Wiley said he hadn't given the matter any thought, but as paraffine was not soluble in gastric juice, he did not suppose the chewing of it would be injurious further than the unnecessary chewing of any other substance. He, however, opined that the excitation of the salivary glands to the extent common with

gum-chewers might work injury.

confirme

ily wear away the teeth, but thought that on this head dentists would be the proper persons to consult. Dr. W. W. Whitter glanced over the Lancet article and suggested that the furore was started by some news gatherer, who had nothing of moment on his hands for the time being, but felt it incumbent on him to fill his space. In conclusion, he remarked that he didn't think there was anything in it. Dr. Barr, of Chartiers, P. & L. E. Railway, smiled when the subject was mentioned. and replied that there would have been a great mortality among the young ladies of his district had there been anything very deleterious in chewing gum. Dr. Barr doe not like the practice, and suggests that soap shots with a kodak, catching the girls with laws under full headway, would be most effective to stop it. He thinks if they could realize how they look when masticating the knowledge would be more deterrent than

either sarcasm or advice, and doubtless the doctor is about right. So much for physicians. The practice may be comparatively harmless and is doubtless preferable to chewing tobacco or snuff-rubbing, but it is inelegant, no matter how exclusive and recherche some of its votaries may be. It is difficult to tell what may be in chewing gum, but there are so many substances that may be utilized that there seems to be no pressing necessity to use deleterious ones. Some apologists for the disgusting American habit of chew ing tobacco contend that the mechanical action of the weed on th teeth is to cleanse them, but tolerably competent authorities contend that a brush and soap and water will do the work much bet ter without exciting the salivary glands and saturating the system with nicotine. Northern Ohio youth were formerly partial to tamarack oum. 'Its taste was not partien. larly pleasant, but as a tooth cleaner it was as good as any other gum, and there w. certainly nothing deleterious except the

chewing. The practice doubtless tends toward filthiness of habit. For instance, it is common when two girls as sweet as June roses are getting their lessons together and one has forgotten her gum for the other to oblige her friend by lending her wad a part of the time, they chewing the same piece alternately until recess allowed them to repro rision. Now, a fellow can stand considerable from a nice girl, but this practice is no calculated to make her appear more angelic in his eyes. However, an angel 18 scarce a proper synonym for a girl, as all angels we have ever heard of were represented as or he masculine gender.

## CHANGED HIS MIND.

John Dodd Saed for Breach of Promise b His Sister-in-Law,

APPLETON, WIS., April 20.-Papers have been served on John Dodd, a wealthy merchant of this city, in a suit for breach of promise brought by Mrs. Margaret Moore, a young widow. Some time ago Mr. Dodd's first wife died. She was a sister of Mrs. Moore, and soon after the death of his spouse Mr. Dodd began making advances to his sister in-law. Last June the pair became engaged He prevailed upon her to give up tie home and take possession of his hand-some dwelling. The date for the wedding was set, when it was discovered that because of relationship their marriage was forbidden both Mn Dodd and Mrs. Moore are mem

A letter was sent to Rome, asking that the Pope give a special dispensation for the marriage. A delay in waiting for this has caused the trouble. During the interim Mr. Dodd wooed and won Miss Jessie Batley, of Appleton. They were morried in Oshkosh a few weeks ago. List week Dodd brought suit against Mrs. Margaret Moore to recover possession of his home. The charge was unlawful detention, A defense was made and a writ of restitution was issued and served. She obeyed the injunction, bu forgot to leave the turniture behind. Dodd therefore, had a writ of repleyin issued and served. Now Mrs. Moore serves notice of the breach of promise suit.

## THE OLD WORLD DO MOV2.

Startling Innovations Quickly Made in Historic Places.

trip abroad, which was by no means her first class fare to Chicago, \$10 50. Fullman Bullet sleeping 50. Pullman Bullet sleeping Said a woman recently returned from a

"I have discovered that the historic monot ony of even European life can change. When I first saw Ghent, ten or a dozen years ago, it was a picturesque walled city; now I find that much of its wall has gone into its

fine quays. "So with Bruges, which all guide books used to delight to remind you had not had a house built within its limits for an extraordinary length of time-150 years at least. was there recently to discover some market changes; some almost modern houses and others altered in a manner which has done awap with a degree of their delicious antiq-

# LIFE'S PERILS,

Universal Disease and Inevitable Death Mankind's Portion.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

Disease and death attend human existence with unerring certainty. There is no spot upon the face of the earth where the grave does not claim its victims. Every member of the human family is born but to suffer and die. Cararth is the most frequent disease with which the human family is afflicted and its re-sults most serious. Therefore, knowing these existing conditions it is necessary to use some existing conditions, it is necessary to use some remedial agent which has shown itself able to re heve human suffering, caused by catarrh, rein-vigorate the weakened energies and check the



Mr. Bernard McCue, Port Perry, Pa. substance of very variable composition, ignorantly employed by children, which, when containing paraffine wax, may lead to very grave dangers, and the sale of which should be prohibited."

The legal definition is what the Lancet has reference to.

There are gum-chewers in Pittsburg as well as in London, but doctors here, as in New York, do not generally seem to attach much importance to the London agitation. Doctors in Pittsburg are not always on tap these days of grip and pneumonia, and it is difficult to find them. Some treated the matter with indifference and seemed to think it not worth thought, and Dr. Edsall retused to talk because he said he had never

## INDORSEMENTS

Of Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment for Catarrh.
The following are the names of a few of the many grateful patients who have been cured by Dr. Copeiand's Home Treatment, and have kindly requested their names be used as refer-

Mr. Thomas C. Hooper, Braddock, Pa.
Mr. Jacob Altmeyer, Risher, Pa.
Mr. John Wright, Chicago Junctign, Pa.
Miss Lottle J. Forker, No. 299 Arch street,
Meadville, Pa.
Mr. W. C. Wilson, Canons Pa.
Mr. Williams Hickman, Pa. Mr. Williams, Hickman, Pa. Mr. Harry Phillips, Hulton, Pa. Mr. Henry Rose, Eckhart's Mines, Md.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY MAIL. Mr. G. C. Bellis, corner Main and Cunning-ham streets. Butler, Pa., says: "I had all ag-grayated symptoms of catarrit; suffered con-stantly; nothing relieved me until I began Dr. Constantly; there Treatment To days Law. well man."

Mr. W. T. Henshaw, of Prospect, Pa., says:
"For years I suffered from catarrh without being able to find relief. Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment cured me."

Mr. Henry Rose, of Eckhart's Mines, Md., says: "I suffered constactly from chronic catarrh: could get no relief. Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment cured me entirely."

DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR have established a DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR have established a permanent office at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., where all curable cases will be successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included). Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, thronic diseases. Consultation, \$1. Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to DR. W. H. COPELAND, 65 Sixth avenue. Pittsburg. Ph. anily-russin Address all mail to DR. W. H. apily-russu

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ABSOLUTELY CURES. OINTMENT AESOLUTELY CORES.
The simple application of "SWAYNE'S UNITHENT" without any internal medicine, will care any case of Tetter, Sait Rheum, Ring worm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Erysipelas, etc., no matter how obstinate or long standing. Sold by drugists, or sent by mail for 5c ets.; 3 boxes \$1 \( \tilde{\text{L}} \) Address DR, SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphis, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.

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face that troubled me for years,—MISS Liz-ZIE ROBERTS, Sandy Hook, Ct. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

no:5-58-TTR

2

BOTTLES

JOS. FLEMING & SON. mh19-82-D RAILROADS.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY Trains (Ct'l Stan dtime); Leave, Arrive. Mail. Butler, Clarion, Kane. 5:50 a m 4:35 p m
Day Ex., Akron, Toledo. 5:30 a m 7:30 p m
Intler Accommodation. 9:50 a m 11:30 a m
Greenville and Butler Ex. 1:30 p m 3:33 p m
Chicago Express (daily). 2:15 p m 11:00 a m
Zeitenople Accom. 4:25 p m 5:30 a m
Butler Accom. 5:30 p m 7:20 a m
First class fare to Chicago 80 50. Second class.

RAILROADS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. ON AND APTER DECEMBER 29th, 1890.
Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg, as follows (Eastern Standard Time):—
MAIN LINE EASTWARD. MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

New York & Chicago Limited of Pullman Vestibile cars daily at 1.15 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1.55 F. M., Philadeiphia 4.45 F. M., New York 7.00 F. M., Baltimore 4.40 F. M., Washington-5.55 F. M., Baltimore 4.40 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 10.30 A. M., Philadeiphia 1.25 F. M., New York 4.04 F. M., Baltimore 1.15 F. M., Washington 2.25 F. M., Baltimore 1.15 F. M., Washington 2.25 F. M., Baltimore 1.55 F. M., Afriving at Harrisburg 7.00 F. M., Philadelphia 10.55 F. M., Haltimore 18.40 F. M. Sunday Mail 5.40 A. M.

riving at Harrisburg 7.00 P. M. Philadelphis 18.55 P. M. Baltimore 18.40 P. M. Sunday Mail 8.40 A. M.

Bay Express daily at 5.00 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg 3.20 P. M. Philadelphia 5.50 P. M. New York 9.55 P. M. Baltimore 7.00 P. M. Washinge n. 8.15 P. M. Baltimore 7.00 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg 10.5 P. M. connecting at Harrisburg with Philadelphia Express.

Philadelphia Express daily at 4.30 P. M. arriving at Harrisburg with Philadelphia Express.

Philadelphia Express daily at 4.30 P. M. arriving at Harrisburg 1.00 A. M. Philadelphia 4.12 A. M. and New York 5.10 A. M. Philadelphia 5.25 A. M. and New York 5.00 A. M. Baltimore 6.30 A. M. Washington 7.30 A. M. Baltimore 6.30 A. M. Washington 7.30 A. M. Philadelphia 5.25 A. M. and New York 8.00 A. M. Philadelphia 6.30 A. M. Washington 7.30 A. M. Baltimore 6.30 A. M. Balt

For Monouganeia City. West Brownsyille and Uniontown 19.49 A. M. For Monouganeia City and West Brownsyille 7.55 and 10.49 A. M., and 4.50 P. M. On Sunday, 8.55 A. M. and 1.01 P. M. For Monouganeia City only, 1.01 and 3.30 P. M. week days. Dravosburg Accom. 6.00 A. M. and 3.20 P. M. week days. West Elizabeth Accom. 8.35 A. M., 4.15, 6.30 and 11.35 P. M. Sunday, 9.46 P. M. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

City:-Mail train, for Blairsville, .... 6,55 A. M Express for Blairsville, connecting for 

From Pittsbarg Union Station. ennsylvania Lines.

OUTHW DET SYSTEM—PANHANDLE ROUTE, Leave for Cincinnial and St. Louis, d 1:15 a. m., d 7:19 a. m., d side and d 11:15 p. m. Dennison, 7:45 p. m. Cincago, d 1:15 a. m. and 12:05 p. m. Wheelng, 7:19 a. m., Lioō, 6:10 p. m. Steuben-ville, 5:55 a. m., 1:25, d 1:15 a. m., b 1:25 p. m. Burgetts-town, S 11:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Mansdeld, 7:15, 2:20, 4:35, 4:35 p. m., 5:25 p. m. Mansdeld, 7:15, 5:20 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 6:30, d 8:35. Fridgeville, 10:10 p. m. McDunalda, d 4:25, 10:45 p. m., S 10:00 p. m. p. m. Trains Amerys from the West, d 2:10, d 6:00 t. m., 3:05, d 5:55 p. m. Dennison, 9:20 a. m. Stenbenville, 5:06 p. m. Whening, 7:10, 8:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:55 p. m. Surgetistown, 7:15 a. m., 3 9:35 a. m. Washington, 6:55, 7:20, 5:45, 7:07, 5:13, a. m., 3 9:35 a. m., 11:45, 3:55, 10:00 and 5 6:20 p. m. Bulger, 1:20 p. m. McDonalds, d 6:25 p. m., Bulger, 1:20 p. m. McDonalds, d 6:25 a. m., d 9:20 p. m.

NORTHWEST SYSTEM—PT. WAYNE ROUTE.
Leave for Chicago. d. 7:40 a. m., d. 12:20. d. 1:30. d.
1:50. except Saturday 11:29 p. m.; Totelo, 7:39 a.
m., d. 12:20. d. 1:30. and except Saturday 11:29 p. m.;
Crestline, 5:45a. m., Cleveland, 6:102 m. 12:45-d. 11:05
p. m., and 7:10 a. m., via F., Ft. W. 4. C. Ry.; New
Castle and Youngstown, 7:10 a. m., 12:45-d. 11:05
p. m.; Youngstown and Niles, d. 12:20 p. m.; Meadville, Erie and Ashtabula, 7:29 a. m., 12:20 p. m.;
Niles and Jamestown 2:35 p. m.; Alliance, 4:19
p. m.; Wheeling and Beilaire, 6:10 a. m., 12:45,
j.:45 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 4:00 p. m.; Beaver Falls,
Se20 a. m.; Lectadaie, 5:20 a. m.
DEPART PRON ALL SOHENT—Rochester, 6:10 t.
m.; Beaver Falls, Sia 11:50 a. m., 5:50 p. m.; S. 120
p. m.; Enon, 5:30 p. m.; Lectadaie, 5:30, 9:00,
p. 10:45 a. m.; 1:15. 2:30, 4:30, 4:35, 5:30, 6:15,
1:30, 3:30 and 8:35 p. m.; Conway, 10:38 p. m.;
TRAINS ARRIVE U non statuon from Chicago, except Monday, 1:37, d. 6:30, 4:35, 4:35, 1:36, 6:35,
m., 4:55 and 6:36 p. m.; Crestline, 12:30 p. m.;
Youngstown and New Casile, 9:10a. m., 1:25, 6:36,
10:10 p. m.; Niles and Youngstown, 6:30 p. m.;
Goveland, 4:5:50 s. m., 2:20, 7:30 p. m.; Wheeling
and Bediaire, 9:00 a. m., 2:20, 7:30 p. m.; Erie and
Ashtabula, 1:23, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 16:30 p. m.;
Cleveland, 4:5:50 s. m., 2:20, 7:30 p. m.; Erie and
Ashtabula, 1:23, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 16:30 p. m.;
Cleveland, 4:5:50 s. m., 2:20, 7:30 p. m.; Erie and
Ashtabula, 1:23, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 16:30 p. m.;
Cleveland, 4:5:50 s. m., 2:20, 7:30 p. m.; Erie and
Ashtabula, 1:23, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 16:30 p. m.;
Cleveland, 4:5:50 s. m., 2:20, 7:30 p. m.; Erie and
Ashtabula, 1:23, 19:15 p. m.; Alliance, 16:30 p. m.; NORTHWEST SYSTEM-PT, WAYNE ROUTE. and Bethaire, 9400 a. m., 2.25, 7.36 p. m.; Erie and Asintabula, 1-25, 1915 p. m.; Alliance, 1905 th. 1915 p. m.; Alliance, 1905 th. 1915 p. m.; Lectadale, 19-640 p. m.; Lectadale, 19-640 p. m. ABBIYE ALLEGHENT, from Enon, 8.09 a. m.; Conway 6. 40a m; Rocensster, 2.0a, m.; Beaver Falls, 7.10a, m.; S.12:31, 1904, L.0 and S.216 pf m.; Lectadale, 4.05, 5.20, 6.15, 6.90, 7.6 a. m.; E.05, 12.46, 1.45, 2.27, 4.39, 6.33, 9.07 and S.556 p. m.; Fall Unks, S. 8.56 a. m.
d. daily; S. Sunday only; other trains, except Sunday.

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For Washington D. C. Baitimore, Pulla despite and New York, 71.5 a. m. and New York, 71.5 a. m. and New York, 71.5 a. m. for Cumberland, 71.5 b. m. for Connellsville, 20. and 72.0 p. m. For Uniontown, 25.3 for Connellsville and For Connellsville and

p. m. For Connellsville and m. Sanday only. Uniontown, 5:33 a. m., Sunday only.
For Mt. Pleasant, 55:30 a. m. and 5:25 a. m. and 10 a nd 45:30 p. m.
For Wasnington, Pa., 5:05, 25:30 a. m., 3:31, 5:30 and 7:45 and 31:55 p. m.
For Wiccilleg, 5:05, 25:55 a. m., 7:35, 7:46 and 11:55 p. m. For Wheeling, "5:00, 19:30 a. m., "5:35, 7:44 and fill:55 p. m., For Cincinnati and St. Louis, "5:50 a. m., 5:55

For Cincinnati and St. Louis, "8:38 a. m., 17:48 p. m.
For Cincinnati, FH:35 p. m.
For Columbus, "8:38 a. m., "7:48 and HI:35 p. m.
For Newark, "8:38 a. m., "7:48 and HI:35 p. m.
For Newark, "8:38 a. m., "7:48 and HI:35 p. m.
For Chicago, "8:38 and "7:45 p. m.
Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Baitimore and Washington, "8:48 p. m., "7:39 p.
m. From Columbus, Chacinnati and Chicago, "8:28 a. m., "8:39 p. m. From Wheeling, "8:28 p.
"9:38 a. m., "8:39 p. m. From Wheeling, "8:28 p.
"9:38 a. m., "8:39, 9:00 p. m.
Parior and siceping ears to Baitimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago,
"Daily, Thuily except Sunday, Sunday only,
Saurday only, 'Shalle arcept Sunday, Sunday only,
Saurday only, 'Shalle arcept Sunday, will call for and check baggaage from notels and residences upon orders lettat 5, 2 0, ticket office, corner Fifth ave, and Wood St., or folland Ste Smithaeld
Street. J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

DITTSBURG AND LAKE FRIE RAILROAD COMPANY. Schedule in effect December 14, 1850. Central time. P. & L. F. R. R. Darast-For Cleveland, 4:20, 300 a.m., "135, 4:20, 3:40 m. For Cleveland, 4:20, 3:00 a.m., "135, 4:20, 3:40 m. For Cleveland, 4:20, 3:00 a.m., "135, 4:20, 3:40 m. For Cleveland, 4:20, 3:40 a.m., "135, p.m. For Salamance, 3:00 a.m., "135, p.m. For Salamance, 3:00 a.m., "135, 3:20, 3:30 a.m., 5:31, 3:30 a.m., "135, 3:20, 3:30 a.m., 5:31, 3:30 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 7:30 p. m. From Cleveland, "5:30 a.m., 12:30, 12:30 a.m., 1 ARRIVE-FOR New Haven, 1990 a. m., 113, p. m., From West Newton, 6:15, 7900 a. m., 12:10 p. m., From McKeesport, Elizabeth, Monongahela City and Belle Vernon, 6:15, 77:20, 11:20 a. m., 12:02, 12:50 p. m., 12:03, 12:04, 12:10, 1

LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD-A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—
A Trains leave Union station (Eastern Standard time): East Straly Ac., 625 a. m.; Niagraf Ex., (201); Si5 a. m. (Arriving at Eufaio at 5:45 r. M.); Kittanning Ac., 1:00 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 1:00 p. m.; Mittanning Ac., 1:00 p. m.; Mittanning Ac., 1:00 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 2:00 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 1:00 p. m.; Builaio Ex., 6:25 p. m.; Hitanning Ac., 5:00 p. m.; Builaio Ex., 6:31 y. s.; Si p. m. (Arriving at Eufaio 7:20 A. M.); Hulton Ac., 5:00 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 8:00 p. m.; Builaio Ex., 6:31 y. s.; Si p. m. (Arriving at Eufaio 7:20 A. M.); Hulton Ac., 5:40 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 1:30 p. m. Churen trains—Embenton, 9 p. m.; Kittanning, 12:30 p. m.; Eracourn, 6:40 p. m. Pullman Parlor Cars on day trrins and Steeping Cars on night trains between Pittsourg and Enfaio. JAS. P. Andreitson, G. T. Agest

PITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R. Winter Time Table. On and after March 30, 1890, until further notice, trains will ruu as follows on every day, except Sunday. Eastern standard time: Leaving Pittsburg—6:39 a. m., 7:19-a. ard time: Leaving Pittisburg-6:29 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 5:60 p. m., 2:60 p. m., 1:60 p. m.,