Speeches to Large Audiences.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constitution.

One day ought to sell them-a few 46

Your Picture Free

And handsomely framed given away this week by Hendricks & Co., popular photog-raphers, No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny,

Prices reduced—men's summer shirts and ests. Jos. Horne & Co.

Everett Club News.

The pianos delivered this week on the \$1 weekly payment plan are Club A, No. 19, Edward Stewart, 49 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg; Club B, No. 249, J. W. Megahan, 142 Juniata street, Allegheny.

July Clearance Sales.

Prices reduced in ladies' gloves.

Jos. Horne & Co.

As a summer drink Iron City Bees stands first. Telephone, 1186.

July Clearance Sales,

JOS. HORNE & CO.

with every dozen. Cabinets \$1 00. July Clearance Sales.

THE LAMP OIL TRADE.

An Interesting Review of the Rise of the Petroleum Industry.

A Glance at America's Output and Russia's Rich Fields.

ENGLISH WANT NEW PETROLEUM LAWS

The introduction by the Home Secretary

of a bill entitled: "The Inflammable Liquids Bill," dealing with the storage, transit and sale of lamp oils, has brought into prominence the extraordinary development of the trade in petroleum, paraffine, naphtha and other hydrocarbons, says a writer in Chambers' Journal. When Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his last visit to Midlothian, inspected the works of the Pumpherson Oil Company, near Uphall, and was shown the method of extracting pure white oil from . flinty rock, and of utilizing by-products formerly considered waste and unprofitable, he said that in the political world it was common to speak of revolutionary movements, but that when he learned what was being done in industrial centers, he felt the phrase would be much more apposite if applied to the changes continually going on in trade and ommerce. The remark is a true one. The growth of national movements, which someimes culminate in revolutions and the fall of dynasties, undoubtedly attracts more attention than the discovery of a natural law, or the application to the service of of substances of which round world is composed; but in the long run, it is by those who "soorn delights and live laborious days" that the est lasting benefits are achieved. It is not ecessary to depreciate the labors of others when we claim the laurel wreath for those who in solitary places, or amid the din of ndustrial life, have worked out great proband others are the real revolutionaries; and the works they planned have done more to affect the lives of the people than all the acts of statesmen from Magna Charia to the

Petroleum an Ancient Product

We speak of mineral oil as if it were a new discovery. This is only partially accurate. It is certain that its properties were known in the days of Miltindes (490 B. C.); and it is conjectured that it was largely sed in times much more remote. In Persia it was employed in the temples of the fire-worshipers and the palaces of the wealthy. arre quantities were sent to distant and an export tax imposed, from which the Government derived a consierable revenue. The legend of the fire which came down from heaven and lit the ulturs of the Zoroastrians probably had its origin in the discovery of a naphtha spring. But it is only during the last 40 years that the development of the trade in petroleum or rock oil has taken place. In 1847 the late Dr. Young (Paraffine Young he was outliarly called) had his attention drawn o a curious liquid exading from the ground Alfreton, Derbyshire. He distilled a rtion, and obtained an oil suitable for ourning in lamps. The supply was soon admissed, but the experiment he had made ed him to believe that a similar product sould be obtained from the distillation of A few years later he experimented with a rich gas coal found near Bathgate. He was successful. It was afterward proved that other chemists had preceded him; but he was undoubtedly the first to construct apparatus for the manufacture of oil on a commercial scale. In course of time, shale, which had been often met with, but was ooked upon as a mineral of no value, was tanks

In 1859 petroleum was discovered in.

America and Canada. It was obtained liquid form by boring. Some of the wells were extraordinarily prolific, the oil rushing into the air in a stream so powerful as to dety the control of those engaged in searching for it. One illustration may be given. While drillers were at work an unected strong rush of oil occurred. In ain they endeavored to stem the torrent, which shot into the air in a solid column 40 feet high. Every light was promptly extinguished save one, 400 feet distant, from which no danger was apprehended; but the spirit or benzine, which is always present in crude petroleum, was ignited, and immediately converted the column into a roar-ing pillar of fire. An appalling catastrophe was the result. Everyone within a certain radius was literally burned up. The owner of the well was by the explosion thrown istance of 20 feet. He was with difficulty rescued, but only lived a few hours.

The experience of 30 years in the oil districts has taught drillers how to deal with

requent in the early days of the trade are now scarcely known. In the process of re-fining, the light inflammable spirit is removed and lamp oil thereby rendered comparatively safe. By set of Parliament all aported perroleum must not flash—that is, give off inflammable vapor—under 730
Fahrenheit close tost, which is equivalent
to 1000 Fahrenheit open test. As
the temperature of oil in this country could not under normal conditions reach 1000 Fahrenheit, the risk of explosion is not great. There is, however, stanger to be apprehended from the storage of large quantities in populous centers, such as the banks of the Thames and the Mersey. In the event of fire breaking out in one of the warehouses adjoining a petroleum de-pot, the consequences might be terrible, articularly as the ordinary means of exoil has to be dealt with.

Pennsylvania's Golden Grease.

Thirty-two years ago oil was "struck" in Pennsylvania. The output was 2,000 bar-rels. In the following year the quantity had increased to 500,000 barrels; and a year later to over 2,000,000 barrels. In 1862 Canada became a producing country, with a contribution of nearly 12,000 barrels. Until about 1870, drilling operations in the States were confined to New York and Pennsylvania, and the output from the wells was West Virginia, Ohio and California then entered the lists; but there is not any reliable information as to output. The combined production from these sources was probably from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels yearly. Down to 1882 there was a steady increase in the supply of oil. That year the output from the Pennsylvania and New York wells reached the gigantic total of 30,000,000 barrels, or a daily average of 82,203. It was the culminating point in the history of the trade. The decline was rapid; and in 1888 production had fallen to To many it seemed that the days of American supremacy oil-producing country was at i. Meanwhile, mineral oil had found its way into every Euro-pean country, and by its superior illuminat-ing power had driven off the field the more costly animal and vegetable oils which, outside large towns, had been in universal use. It had even become a formidable rival to gas, which owes it survival to the ease with which it can be lit. The trouble connected with the filling of lamps and the trimming of wicks is the only reason which has pre-vented mineral oil from supplanting gas It had even become a formidable rival to

In order to meet the increasing demand of the world for lamp oil, targe quantities of Alexander Anderson, brothers, went on a petroleum had to be taken from the accumus spree Friday night, both becoming intoxiated stocks held by the pipe lines. In January, 1883, these amounted to 35,000,000 barrels. At the close of 1880 they were 11,500,000 barrels, or less than one-third. In 1890 there was a change in the position. The Alexander's back, killing him instantly.

drilling area was enlarged and important additions made to output. The average daily production, which in 1888 had declined to 46,700 barrels, rapidly increased until it touched 80,000 barrels. This largely arrested the continuous drain upon stocks, although down to the close of st year the daily supply was never quit

equal to the demand.

The immediate effect of the discovery of petroleum was to check the progress of the paraffining oil trade in Scotland. To drill a MINERAL OILS USED LONG AGO. well for petroleum was much easier than to sink a pit for shale. The American producer had also the advantage of obtaining his oil distilled; while his Scottish rival was required to erect costly retorts and do in an imperfect manner what nature in America and already done in her secret lab In the early days of the trade, high prices were obtained for lamp oil. In 1865 crude petroleum realized \$8 per barrel. In De-cember, 1886, the market value had fallen to a little over \$2; and in 1889 it was under As American quotations controlled price all over the world, Scottish

manufacturers found it necessary to reduce the cost of production or retire from the contest. It has been a long and sometimes apparently hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds. In parts of Midlothian and Linlithgowshire the landis covered with mounds of rubbish on which scant patches of grass and weeds are trying to find a home. They are the ruins of what were once brilliant hopes and the memen-toes of wasted effort. But still the trade survives; and while the conflict is not yet over, the future is fuller of hope than at

The Russian Oil Industry

Second only in importance to the American oil wells are those of Rus-American on wens are those of Rus-sia. Long before the rich deposits of Pennsylvania were discovered, the naphtha springs of Baku were known and worked. Marco Polo, who visited Armenia about the end of the thirteenth century, tells of a fountain "whence rises oil in such abundance that a hundred ships might be at once loaded with it. It is not good for eating, but very fit for fuel, for anointing the camels in mal-adies of the skin, and for other purposes; for which reason people came from a great distance for it, and nothing else is burned in all this country." At first the oil was put in goatskins and carried on the backs of camels to the villages in the interior. At a later date barrels were used, and in them thems, or devised means for increasing the common weal, and hail them as heroes and benefactors. Caxton, Stevenson, Arkwright and others are the real revolutionaries; and oil fields had the effect of infusing some life into the primitive workers on the peninsula of Apsheron, and of mildly ag-itating the phlegmatic rulers of Russia. It was not until 1878 that, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Nobel, energetic measures were taken to utilize the enormous deposits known to exist in the country. In 1880 the output was 3,250,000 barrels; and two years later it, was 5,000,000 barrels. From that time progress has been great, and during recent years production has nearly equaled that of America. Some of the wells have yielded supplies far in excess of the richest"gushers" ever drilled in Pennsylvania. From one of them it is estimated the flow was 50,000 barrels in 24 hours. But this was not long maintained, and ultimately it ceased altogether. From Baku to Ba-toum, on the Black Sea, a railway has been constructed across the Caucasus a distance of about 600 miles-and by means of it the refined oil is conveyed for shipment to Europe on the one hand, and to the distant East on the other. A pipe line has been recently laid a portion of the way, and on its completion the cost of transit will be

England Wants Safeguards.

The greater part of the petroleum ex-orted from America and Russia is carried in tank steamers. This method was only adopted a few years ago, and is found to be much easier and cheaper than the barrel system. The ocean steamers exclusively engaged in the trade number 70; and 150 additional are employed in the Caspian Sea. The larger vessels carry from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. When a steamer arrives in port, the oil is pumped into tanks on shore. The

Council and other public bodies have peti-Council and other public boards attable pro-tioned the Government to frame suitable provisions for dealing with the industry. The response of the Home Secretary is the in-flammable liquids bill, and he is desirous of having it referred to a select committee, who would be empowered to take evidence, and to remove provisions which were shown to be unnecessary, or which would press with undue severity on any section of the trade.

The Lamp Oil Industry. As illustrating the extent of the business in lamp oils, the following figures, which deal exclusively with the United Kingdom, may be interesting. The importations of petroleum and petroleum spirit or naphtha during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 were:

1888. | 1889. | 1890.

Lendon	892, 376 449, 284 363, 704 104, 222	927, 365 501, 108 142, 683 118, 862	945, 420 563, 97; 167, 161 100, 620 6, 00e 35, 971 2, 104
Totals	-	1,690,108	-
7 7	Petroleun	Spiritin	Barrels
	1888.	1889.	1890.
London Liverpool Bristol Hull Clyde and Leith, Dublin, Southampton	27,902 23,284	1889. 45, 260 25, 316 21, 221	1890, 43,492 30,645 17,416 8,045

equivalent in barrels. The production of Scotland may be taken at 500,000 barrels of oil and spirit combined; and as comparatively little is exported, the gross consumption last year from all sources was nearly nguishing flames are useless when burning 2,500,000 barrels, or 100,000,000 gallons.

There are few industries which in the space of 40 years can show a progress so marvel-ous, or have added more to the material well-being of the nation.

THE NEW DESERT LAKE.

The Water Is Still Rising Slowly and Is Getting Fresher. LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 5 .- The following dispatch was received last night from C. W. Durbrow, Superintendent of the salt works at Salton: "The Indian I sent out from Volcano Springs has returned. His statement settles the question of the water coming from the New river country. The water is coming into the sink at Salton The water is coming into the sink at Salton through Carresco creek. I made a lagram of his trip as he told me. His story was compared with the map, and I found him truthful in every particular. The course of the water can be traced by land from Fig Springs. The water empties into Salton Sink 25 miles south of Salton. The water is rising slowly, but moving to the west fast."

There are no new features shout Salton.

There are no new features about Salton Lake. A dispatch from the railroad agent says the water has raised one and a half inches in the past 24 hours and is much fresher. Since the source of the water has been definitely solved as coming from the Colorado river by way of New river and the fact that the railroad track is in no danger, interest has subsided and all that can be done is to await developments.

HE KILLED HIS . BROTHER.

A Fatal Quarrel During Recovery From

Protracted Spree. SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 .- Herman and Alexander Anderson, brothers, went on a cated. They went to bed together and

OVER A CENTURY OLD

The Remarkably Long Lease of Life Accorded an Ohio Woman.

SHE HAS NOW LIVED 107 YEARS. Bright and Intelligent Still, With a Fund

of Information IN REGARD TO OHIO'S EARLY HISTORY

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] MARIETTA, O., July 5 .- In this county. about a dozen miles above this city on the banks of the beautiful Muskingum river, resides a woman who is unquestionably the oldest and in many respects the most remarkable person in this State. This person is Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost, who is nearly 107 years old and is in possession of all her

Nancy Allison was born in Favette county, Pa., October 22, 1784, and when 5 years of age came with her father to Marietta in the fall of 1789, about one year after the first settlement of Ohio at this point. Two years after the arrival of the family the terrible Indian war of 1791-95 broke out and the ensuing our years the family lived in the Campt Martius fort, the site and foundations of which are within the present corporate limits of this city. Here she attended the first school taught in the Northwest Territory, being a Sunday school conducted by a Mrs. Lake, an Englishwoman, in her rooms in the garrison, where she taught her 15 or 20 little charges to read and taught them, also, the Westminster catechism, the Aposles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer.

In One House for 91 Years. After the close of the Indian war in 1795, the family removed to a farm on the Mus-kingum river above Marietta, where it has resided continuously ever since, the home-stead being handed down from one generation to another. In the year 1800, at the age of 16, the subject of this sketch was married to Stephen Frost, who lived upon a farm adjoining her father's, and this has been her home ever since.

In the course of nature it would seem as though Mrs. Frost's course must be nearly run; but her activity, both physical and mental, is really remarkable. Enjoying her second sight, she both sews and reads with ease, and, barring a partial deafness, she is in full possession of her senses and enters readily and willingly into conversation. It was the pleasure of the writer to visit Mrs. Frost at her home, near Lowell, in this county, a few days ago, where she resides with her grandson and his family, and enjoy a long talk with her. The venerable wor a long talk with her. The venerable woman appears younger than many women of 75 years, and although averse to notoriety of any kind, she received her visitors courteously and readily accorded them the privilege of an interview, lasting for nearly an hour. In consequence of her deafness, in conversation she holds the band of the person with whom she is talk hand of the person with whom she is talk-ing, declaring that she is thus enabled to understand better what is said.

Mrs. Frost's Interesting Talk.

At the outset of the conversation the talk naturally reverted to scenes and incidents of her early life, which was coincident with that of the State, and her reminiscences were most interesting, many of them pos-sessing much historic value. She speaks familiarly of General Ru-fus Putnam and Major Anselm Tupper, the leaders of the 48 pioneers who landed at what is now Marietta on April 7, 1788, and made the great State of Ohio a possibility, for she saw them every Ohio a possibility, for she saw them every day during those four long and memorable years of incarceration in the fort during the continuance of the Indian war. She re-members well General Arthur St. Clair, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, and his beautiful daughter, Louisa, the

looked upon as a mineral of no value, was used in place of coal. Since then, the industry has increased by leaps and bounds, and has now become one of the most important in the country.

America Eclipses Previous Records.

In 1859 petroleum was discovered in though it were but yesterday instead of nearly 100 years ago that she lived and played in Campus Martius. Contrary to what a visitor would expect,

Mrs. Frost takes a lively interest in current events, both in this country and abroad, and asked the writer particularly concerning European politics. She is a constant reader of the newspapers and her sympa-thies are manifestly with the republican movements in Great Britain, France and Germany. She takes an equally lively in-terest, too, in all that is going on about her. She Is Prepared for Death.

She declares her readiness and anxiety to die, stating that she hopes no one else will live to be so old and a burden to themselves and their friends; and yet she is happy, and to all appearances may live for many years yet. Her grandfather, Allison, she says, lived to the age of 104 years, and longevity is hereditary in her family. Great interest attaches to Mrs. Frost, not only on account of her extreme age, but bealthough her house is the Mecca toward which many visitors to this section of the

State turn their steps, she does not receive many strangers, and it is considered a great

privilege to secure an interview with her as

she especially deprecates notoriety.

July Clearance Sales-Prices Reduced. Portieres—\$6 50 to \$4 50; \$10 to \$7; \$15 to \$10; \$18 to \$12. Jos. Horne & Co.

My Liver

Has for a year caused me a great deal of trouble. Had soreness in the back, little appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth and a

Bad Feeling All Over, That I could not locate. Having been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past three months with great benefit, I feel better, the bad taste in the mouth is gone and my general health is again quite good. No longer have

That Tired Feeling ne over me as I formerly did. Hood's Sarsaparilla is certainly a most excellent medicine." Mrs I. B. Chase, Fail River, Mass.

N. B. When you ask for HOOD'S . Sarsaparilla

Don't be induced to buy any other. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla—100 Doses One Dol-

"FAMILIAR IN MILLIONS OF MOUTHS AS ANY HOUSEHOLD WORD."
The Times, London.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." " The Apollinaris Spring yields enough water not only for present requirements, but also for those of a

future which is still remote." "The existing supply is adequate for filling forty million quart bottles

" The volume of gas is so great that it is dangerous to approach the spring on a windless day. THE TIMES, LONDON, 20th Sept. 1890.

A BIG PRONIBITION PARK ANIMALS IN WATER. Laid Out in Building Lots and Opened With

Where the Millions of Creatures in Drink-[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ing Water Come From and How They Should Be Disposed Of. NEW YORK, July 5.-The Nationa School of Methods for Reforms was opened I cannot understand the can yesterday at Prohibition Park at Port Rich

ple." This remark was made by a lead-

mond. About 4,000 persons visited the place during the day. The park contains 120 acres. There is a big auditorium and a hotel. The land has been ing New York chemist who was just making an analysis fon the Board of Health. "Take the subject of drinking water for instance. What sensible man or woman who ever held a glass of water up to the laid out into 600 building lots. The Nationlight felt that it was pure! Even a near-sighted person can see that it is full of vege-table and animal matter. In the city, where al Prohibition Camp Ground Association has al Prohibition Camp Ground Association has the place in hand. At 11 o'clock the audi-torium was dedicated. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, President of the National Pro-hibition Park, presided. Bishop Hurst, of Washington, and Axel Gustavesen, of Sweden, made addresses. At the suggestion of Mr. Gustavesen, a cable message of sym-pathy was sent to the Swedish Prohibition water is allowed to accumulate in tanks on the top of the roofs, naturally the bottom of the tank becomes covered with black mud.

from the surface water outhouses, ofte from barns and stables. Is it any wonder from barns and stables. Is it any wonder it is impure? Is it any wonder people get sick from drinking it? Some people boil the water, and while this may kill the live germs, Convention then in session.

In the afternoon Prof. Samuel Dickie,
Chairman of the National Committee of the it does not remove them nor remove the veg etable matter which may be in the water Chairman of the National Committee of the Prohibition party, spoke in the auditorium, and in the evening Dr. Deems and Mr. Gustavesen made addresses. Large audiences attended every exercise in the auditorium. The place was brilliant with flags and bunting. A lot of people are living at the hotel on the grounds. They pay from 50 to 75 cents a day. Nearly half of the building lots have been sold. Quite a number were disposed of to-day. The buyers are to erect houses on them not to cost less than \$1,000. etable matter which may be in the water and which is often poisonous. The safest way for any one to do is to mix a little pure whiskey with the water and thus wholly counteract all evil effects which may be in any water, however inpure. Doctors advise this and science confirms fit. But, only the purest whiskey should be used and Duffy's Pure Malt is admitted both by doctors and scientists to be the purest of all modern whiskies. Besides fortifying the system against disease, it also tones up, makes the sluggish blood circulate and replaces weakness by strength."

THE DUQUESNE RYE

- A N D -

BARLEY MALT WHISKY

Is sold by nearly all legitimate dealers. Each bottle has a sworn certificate from the distiller certifying to its absolute purity. It is sold by dealers at \$1 25 per full quart. inch colored grenadines—9-yard patterns— neat, stylish and good, \$3 and \$3 50 a yard—go to-day at \$1 50. See display ad., this paper. Boggs & Buhl. ed only when the fac simile of my signature appears on every bottle.

MAX KLEIN 89 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY. Send for complete catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors. jell-mwy

The only real pure vegetable blood purifier known which cures skin diseases, eczema, tetter, salt rheum, bolls, king's evil, rheumatism, gout, abseesses, neuralgia and all diseases from impure blood, often from scrofulous, tuberculous or specific blood taint, hereditary or acquired. No mineral, no failures, no relapses.

Sold by Jos. Fleming & Son, Druggists, 413 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa. my19

McNAUGHER & CO. Contractors for
Paving Sidewalks With Cement, Brick and
Fire Brick, Concreting Cellars.
110 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.
Curbstons furnished and set. 167-58-p

SILK-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

37%c Surah Silk, all colors, now 29c a yard. 75c India Silks, artistic printings, only 50c, \$1 25 India Silks, choicest printings.now 68c, \$1 25 Silk Regence, all colors, now 75c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

One lot Imported Dress Goods, Stripes, Checks and Plaids, imported to sell at 75c, 85c and \$1 a yard; your choice 50c a yard.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

25c Ladies' Stripe Balbriggan Hose, now 15c a pair, full regular made and French toe. \$1 Ladies' French Lisie Thread Hose now 48c a pair. In the latest colorings fast black boots, stripes and checks.

25c Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests only 12% of the coloring for the coloring for

GREATEST CLEARING SALE

MODERN TIMES, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 6.

The most stupendous sale in our history of new and desirable goods. Having bought heavily from the importers and jobbers specially for this great sale, in most cases at less than 50 cents on the dollar, it will amaze you at the great and seemingly impossible values in this great offering. Note carefully the following, only a few of the many bargains we have space

WASH DRESS GOODS.

5c very superior Challies for 3c a yard, 10c Challie Du Monds, just half price, 5c a ard. Hundreds of pieces handsome de yard. Hundreds of pieces handsome de signs. 12½°c Fine Quality Challies, yard wide, now

80 to best Indigo Biue Prints only 4 c. 8c best Indigo Biue Prints only 4 c. 10c, a new fabric, Zephrine, yard wide, for 73 c. In handsome stripes and plaids, fast colors.
1240, 32-in, L'ama Cloths, Cashmere finish, now 9c. In beautiful designs and colorings.
1240, 32-inch best American Satines, only 540. Novelties in designs and newest col-

48-inch fine all-wool French Henrietta Cloth, never before offered less than \$1 a yard, now 78c a yard. 46-inch superb all-wool French Henrietta Cloth, considered a bargain at \$1 25 a yard, 6%c. Novelties in designs and newest col-orings. 25c French Satines, superb collection, for 1334c. 25c Organdie Lawns, lovely printings, now

183cc. Sc. Stylish Dress Ginghams only 5c. Sc. Stylish Dress Ginghams only 5c. 123cc Toile du Nord Ginghams now 9c. A superior collection selected styles.

Our entire stock of Anderson's Famous Scotch Ginghams, worth from 40c to 60c a yard, now 22 1-20 a yard.

UMBRELLAS. 1,000 Ladies' 25-inch Silk Gloria Umbrellas, choice Silver Handles, now \$1 38 each, well worth \$2.

LACE CURTAINS.

Thousands of Curtain Ends at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each, worth double.

FOUR VERY REMARKABLE LOTS.

\$2 spiece.
\$2 50 apiece Lace Curtains, full size, now \$1 68 apiece.
\$2 50 apiece Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, now \$1 88 apiece.
\$3 apiece Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, now \$1 88 apiece.
\$5 apiece Lace Curtains, extra fine, now \$2 apiece Lace Curtains, extra fine, now \$2 apiece Lace Curtains, extra fine, now \$2 apiece.
\$3 apiece Lace Curtains, extra fine, now \$2 apiece Lace Curtains, extra fine, now \$2 apiece.
\$3 apiece Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, Laundered, 13½, 14, 14½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inch, now \$2 apiece.

Great Reductions in Ladies' Wraps, Reefers, Blazers, Capes, Embroid ered Fichus, Wrappers and Suits. Ladies' Wash Waists in great variety, suitable for the season, from

DOUGLAS & MACKIE

151, 153 AND 155 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Before you buy anything ask two questions: Bol really Can I dowant it? Answithout it?

Hones questions may make you rich but they will never prevent you from

buying SAPOLIO Its uses are many and so are its friends; for where it is once used it is always used. To the work twice as fast and twice as well.

Remnants of Velvet, Body Brus-

sels, Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain

Carpets at half price, and some at

less than half price. Also, a lot of

Oil Cloth, slightly damaged, at 15c

a yard, and 1,000 Window Shades,

all the new colors, full length, with

Also, Lace Curtains, Curtain

Poles, all at special prices. Don't

miss this sale, as it is money to

136 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY,

OIL WELL SUPPLIES.

FORGE AND MACHINE SHOP

Oil and Artesian Well Drilling

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AJAX ENGINES

The best Oil Well Machinery in the

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Also all sizes Stationary Engines and Boil-

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JAMES M. LAMBING.

SOLE AGENT, CORRY, PA.

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Standard Oil Co., Wheeling, W. Va., Standard Oil Co., Cumberland, Md., Standard Oil Co., Altoons, Pa., Capital City Oil Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

We manufacture for home trade the finess grades of lubricating and filuminating oils. Our facilities are such that our statement that we furnish all oils standard for quality everywhere cannot be disputed.

Deodorized Naptha for varnish makers, painters and printers.

burners. Fluid, 74 gravity, for street lamps, burn-

ers and torches. Gasoline, 86, 88 and 90 gravity for gas ma-

Includes the finest brands of Cylinder, Engine, and Machinery Oils. Spindle, Dynamo, 300 Mineral Seal, Neutral Oils, Miners' Oils, Wool Stocks. Paraffine Oil, Paraffine Wax. Summer and Cold Test Black Oils.

Signal and Car Oils.

Mica Axle Grease, Railroad and Mill Grease and Arctic Cup Grease.

Where it is more convenient, you may order from our Branch Offices, from which points deliveries will be made.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

RAILROADS

s Napthas for gas companies. odorized Stove Fluid for vapor stove

Pittaburg office telephone No. 296.

ers. Write for prices.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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OUR NAPTHA LIST:

Water White, 150.
Prime White, 150.
Standard White, 150.
Ohio Legal Test.
Ohio Water White Legal Test.
Carnadine (red), 150 Test.
Olite, 150 Test.

OUR LUBRICATING OIL LIST

best spring fixtures, 25c apiece.

REMNANT SALE **KAUFMANNS**

TO-DAY. Crowning Offer

This Week,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Pause and Ponder! Read and Reflect! Think and Study!

Here at Kaufmanns', where but last week thousands of suits were marked at and could not have been sold for less than \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$27 and \$30, you can step in to-day and take you choice for FIFTEEN DOLLARS. This is just what this sale means. Every word is gospel truth. There is no room or reason for skepticism. Every man can find out for himself. Every man is at perfect liberty to step right among our \$18, \$25, \$27 or \$30 suit tables and select himself any suit he pleases. Nothing is concealed! Nothing is reserved! Nothing is excepted! Everything is open and above board, and every suit, no matter how fine or how high its former price may have been, \$15 buys it now.

Our reasons for this money-losing sale? Well, we hardly think they concern the public. However, since this is a bona fide affair, we don't object to telling:

Although the season just passed has been generally prosperous, the strikes and lockouts, it must be confessed, have been a great drawback on the sale of fine dress suits. Everybody economized, or had to economize to make both ends meet. Thus, a man, accustomed to paying \$18 for a suit, would limit himself to one of our \$10 suits, while he who ordinarily paid \$25 or \$30, did not find it convenient to go higher than \$12 or \$15. Thus, while the medium and low-priced suits found ready sale, the fine and expensive ones stuck. But they won't stick much longer. \$15 is the wonderful motive power that'll make them go. We repeat, the finest suit of them all goes for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and you yourself can, if you wish, go from pile to pile, from counter to counter, and take any suit, whether it be worth \$20, \$25 or \$30, for only \$15. Can anything be fairer-squarer-plainer?

Remember, this sale commences this morning, and will continue until next Saturday night. The earliest comers will, of course, catch the best bargains. Don't delay.

KAUFMANNS'

FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Schedule in effect 12:01 p. m., June 7, 1891.

Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg,
As follows (Eastern Standard Time);

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

New York and Chicago Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:35 p. m., Philadelphia 4:45 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m., Baitimore 4:40 p. m., Washington 5:55 p. m.

Keystone Express daily at 1:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10:20 a. m., Philadelphia 1:25 a. m., New York 2:00 p. m.

Keystone Express daily at 1:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10:20 a. m., Philadelphia 1:25 p. m.

New York 2:00 p. m., Baitimore 1:15 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10:20 a. m., Philadelphia 1:25 p. m.

Mail train daily, except Sunday, 5:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 10:56 p. m., Baitimore 10:40 p. m. Sunday Mail 5:40 a. m.

Day Express daily at 8:00 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:20 p. m., Baitimore 6:45 p. m., Washington 5:35 p. m.

Mail Express daily at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:00 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Philadelphia Express.

Philadelphia Express daily at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:25 a m., and New York 7:10 a. m.

Eastern Express at 7:15 p. m. daily, arriving Harrisburg 1:25 a. m., Baitimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:25 a. m., and New York 7:00 a. m.

Past Line daily, at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m., Baitimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baitimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Baitimore 6:20 a. Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth Street, myl9-D PITTSBURG. PA BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 10, 1891. Eastern time.

For Washington, D. C.,
Baltimore, Philadelphia,
and New York, "8:15 a. m.
and "9:20 p. m.

For Cumberland, "8:15 a.
m., 11:10, "9:20 p. m.
For Connelleville, 15:40,
"8:15 a. m., 11:10, 24:15 and
"9:20 p. m.

For Uniontown, 15:40,
"8:15 a. m., 11:10 and 24:15 p.
m.

May Connelleville, 25:40,
"8:15 a. m., 11:10 and 24:15 p.
m. ton 7.30 a. m

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

Johnstown Accom., except Sanday, 3:40 p. m. Greensburg Accom., 11:15 p. m., week-days. 10:30 p. m. Sundays. Greensburg Express 5:10 p. m., except Sunday. Derry Express 11:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Wall's Accom. 8:00, 7:30, 2:50, 10:30 a. m., 12:25. For Connellsville and

Jniontown, 8:35 a. m., Sunday only. For Mt. Pleasant, #6:40 a. m. and #5:15 s. m. and 1:10 and \$5:15 p. m. For Washington, Pa., 7:20, \$5:30, \$5:30 a. m., \$100, \$5:20, and 7:35 p. m. For Wheeling, \$7:20, \$5:30, \$5:30 a. m., \$4:00, 7:45 except Sunday. Derry Express 11:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Wall's Accom. 6:06, 7:30, 9:90, 10:30 a. m., 12:25, 2:00, 3:20, 4:55, 5:40, 6:25, 7:40, 9:49 p. m. and 12:10 s. m. (except Monday). Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 12:36, 2:30, 5:30, 7:20 and 9:40 p. m. and 12:10 s. m., (except Monday). Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 12:01, 4:50, 4:35, 5:20, 3:30, 5:50, 6:10, 16:10 and 11:40 p. m. Sunday, 1:30 and 9:15 p. m.

Braddock Accom. 5:50, 6:35, 7:45, 8:10, 9:50, 11:15 a. m., 12:30, 1:25, 2:50, 4:10, 6:00, 6:35, 7:30, 9:35, 9:30 and 10:45 p. m. week days. Sunday, 5:35 a. m. For Cincinnati and St. Louis, 7:20 a, m. 7:45 p.

For Chelinan and St. Louis, 7:20 a. m. 7:35 p. m.

For Columbus, 7:20 a. m. 7:35 p. m.

For Newark, 7:20 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

For Chicago, 7:20 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

For Chicago, 7:20 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Bailimore and Washington, 8:20 a. m., 7:35 p. m.

From Columbus, Chielmant and Chicago, 8:23 a. m., 7:35 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 8:25, 10:45 a. m., 4:40, 7:50 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 8:25, 10:45 a. m., 4:40, 7:50 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25, 10:45 a. m., 25:40 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25, 10:45 a. m., 25:40 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25, 10:45 a. m., 25:40 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25, 10:45 a. m., 25:40 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25 p. m., 25:40 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25 p. m.

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Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From Wheeling, 7:25 p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. From New York, p. m.

Paily, 152 p. m. J. T. ODELL, CHAS, O. SCULL, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

General Manager.

Gen. Pass. Agent.

A L L E G H E N Y VALLEY RAILROAD—
time): East Brady Ac., 6:55 s. m; Niagara Ex.,
daily, 8:20 a. m. (arriving at Buffalo at 5:55 p. m.);
Kittanning Ac., 9:55 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 10:15
a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 12:36 p. m.; Oil City and
DuBols Express, 1:20 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 2:25
p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 8:55 p. m.; Braeburn Ex.,
4:55 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 8:50 p. m.; Braeburn Ex.,
4:55 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 8:00 p. m.; Braeburn
Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 8:00 p. m.; Buffalo
Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m. (arriving at Buffalo 7:20 a.
m.); Hulton Ac., 9:30 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac.,
H:30 p. m. Church trains—Emlenton, 9:50 p. m.;
Kittanning, 12:40 p. m.; Braeburn, 9:50 p. m.;
Pullmau Farlor Cars on day trains and Steeping
Cars on night trains between Pittsburg, Lake
Chautanqua and Buffalo, JAS. P. ANDERSON,
G. T. Agt.; DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Supt. PITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R.—
Summer Time Table. On and after June 7,
180, until further notice, trains will run as follows on every day, except Sunday. Eastern
standard time: Leaving Pittsburg-6:55 a m, 7:15 a
m, 8:00 a m, 9:35 a m, 11:30 a m, 1:35 p m, 7:15 a
m, 8:00 a m, 9:35 a m, 11:30 a m, 1:35 p m, 3:35 p m,
5:10 p m, 5:55 p m, 6:30 p m, 9:30 p m, 11:30 p m,
7:10 a m, 8:00 a m, 8:30 a m, 7:10 a m, 8:00 a m,
10:25 a m, 1:00 p m, 2:40 p m, 4:20 p m, 5:00 p m,
10:25 a m, 1:00 p m, 2:40 p m, 4:20 p m, 5:00 p m,
10:25 a m, 1:00 p m, 2:40 p m, 4:20 p m, 5:00 p m,
10:20 p m, Arlington-9:10 a m, 11:30 p m, 1:50 p m,
4:20 p m, 6:30 p m.

O. A. BOGERS, Supt.

From Pittsburgh Union Station ennsylvania Lines. Trains Run by Central Time. Southwest System-Pan-Handle Rout

Depart for Cotumbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, points intermediate and beyond: *1, 15 a.m., *7.00 a.m., *8.46 p.m., *11.15 p.m. Arrive from same points: *2,10 a.m., *6.00 a.m., *5.55 p.m.

Depart for Columbus, Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: *1.15 a.m., †12.06 p.m. Arrive from same points: *2.10 a.m., †3.05 p.m. Northwest System-Fort Wayne Route

The Philadelphia and Arrives from Chicage eparts for Chicago *8.65 p.m. Arrives from Chicago *1.00 a.m. *

Depart for Toledo, points intermediate and beyond: *7.10 a.m., *12.29 p.m., *1.00 p.m., 111.20 p.m., Arrive from same points: *112.40 a.m., *6.50 p.m., *6.50 p.m. for Cleveland, points intermediate and beyond: *16.10 a.m., *7.10 a.m., *112.45 p.m., *11.06 p.m., Arrive from same points: *5.50 a.m., *12.15 p.m., *6.00 p.m., *17.00 p.m., *17 Pullman Sleeping Care and Pullman Diving Ours run through, East and West, on principal trains of both Systems.

Time Tables of Through and Local Accomm Time 2400es of Inrough and Local Accommodation Trains of either system, not mentioned above, and be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station, Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday, IEx. Saterday, TEx. Monday, JOSEPH WOOD, E. A. FORD,

PETTSBURGH, PENN'A.

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAH.ROAD
COMPANY-Schedule in effect June 14, 1891,
central time-P. & L. E. R. R.—Depart-For
Cleveland, 4:20, *8:00 a. m., *1:50, 4:20, *9:45 p. m.
For Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4:30 a. m.,
11:50, *9:55 p. m. For Buffalo, 8:00 a. m., 4:20, *9:45
p. m. For Salamanca, *8:00 a. m., *1:50, *9:45 p. m.
For Youngstown and New Castle, 4:30, *5:00, 9:55
a. m., *1:50, *4:20, *9:45 p. m. For Beaver Falls,
4:20, 7:00, *9:50, 9:55 a. m., *1:30, 5:20, *9:57
2:35, 7:50, \$*00, 9:55 a. m., *1:30, 5:20, *9:57
2:35, 7:50, \$*00, 9:55 a. m., *1:30, 5:30, *9:30, 5:20,
12:45, 1:20, 1:55, 3:30, 4:25, 4:20, 4:35, 5:20, *5:30,
15:25, *8:09, *9:48, 10:20 p. m.
Antive-From Cleveland, *8:60 a. m., *1:20,
15:60, *7:50 p. m. From Clinimati, Chicago and
8t, Louis, *6:40 a. m., *1:20, 10:50 p. m. From
Buffalo, *6:40 a. m., *1:20, 10:50 p. m. From
Buffalo, *6:40 a. m., *1:20, 10:50 p. m. From
Buffalo, *6:40 a. m., *1:20, 10:50 p. m. From
Sistemanica, *10:00 p. m. From Beaver Falls, *25,
15:40, *7:20, 10:50 a. m., *1:20, 1:20, 5:40, 7:20, 10:50 p.
p. C. & Y. trains for Mansfield, 7:35 a. m., 12:10
P. C. & Y. trains for Mansfield, 7:35 a. m., 12:10

D. III.

23 The Excelsior Raggage Express Company
all call for and check baggage from hotels and
esidences. Time cards and full information can
esobtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 119 Fifth
venue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and
Inion station.

CHAS, E. PUGH,
Gen'il Pass'r Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH,
General Manager.

Mail, Butler, Clairon, Kane... 6:30 a m 1:20 a m
Akron, Toledo and Greenville... 7:30 a m 7:30 p m
Akron, Toledo and Greenville... 7:30 a m 7:30 p m
Greenville, New (astie, Clairon) 1:40 p m 9:15 a m
Chicago Express (daily) 12:45 p m 12:10 p m
Zellenople and Butler... 4:25 p m 9:130 a m
Butler Accommodation... 5:30 p m 7:30 a m
First class fare to Chicago, 430 for 5:30 a m
First class fare to Chicago daily

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.
For Uniontown 5:30 and 8:35 a. m., 1:45 and 4:25
p. in. week days
MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.
ON AND AFFER MAY 25, 189.
For Monongahela City, West Brownsville and Uniontown, 16:40 a. m. For Monongahela City and West Brownsville, 7:36 and 16:40 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:50 p. m. For Monongahela City only, 1:01 and 5:50 p. m. week days. Drawoburg Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 2:20 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth Accom., 8:58 a. m., 4:15, 6:30 and 11:35 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 p. m. P., C. & Y. trains for Mansfield, 7:35 a. m., 12:10
4:35 p. m. For Esplen and Beechmont, 7:35 a. m.,
4:35 p. m. From Esplen and Beechmont, 7:35 a. m.,
4:35 p. m. From Beechmont, 7:36, 11:39 a. m.
P. C. & Y. trains from Mansfield, 7:36, 11:39 a. m.
P. McK. & Y. 22. R. Depart—For New Haven,
5:20, 10:10 a. m., 7:300 p. m. For West Newton,
5:20, 10:10 a. m., 7:300 p. m. For West Newton,
5:20, 10:10 a. m., 7:300 p. m.
ARRIVE—From New Haven, 9:300 a. m., 5:20
p. m. From West Newton, 6:15, 79:30 a. m., 5:20
p. m.
From McKeesport, Elizabeth, Monongahela City
and Belle Vernon, 7:35, 11:36 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
From Belle Vernon, Monongahela City, Elizabeth
and McKeesport, 6:20, 7:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:36 p. m.
*Daily. (Sandayy only.
City ticket office, 620 Smithfield street. City:
For Springdale, week days, 5:20, 5:25, 5:50, 10:40,
11:25 a. m., 2:25, 4:19, 5:00, 6:05, 6:20, 8:10, 10:30 and
11:50 p. m. Sundays, 12:35 and 9:20 p. m.
For Buller, week days, 6:55, 5:50, 10:40 a. m., 2:15
and 6:30 p. m.
For Freeport, week days, 6:55, 8:50, 10:40 a. m., 2:15
a:13, 4:16, 5:500, 8:10, 10:30, and 11:40 p. m. Sundays, 12:25 and 9:20 p. m.
For Apollo, week days, 10:40 a. m., and 5:00 p. m.
For Apollo, week days, 10:40 a. m., and 5:00 p. m.
For Blairsville, week days, 6:55 a. m., 3:15 and 10:30 p. m. PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY-