## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG SUNDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1891

### A QUARREL BREWING

Over the Old Burning Question of Local Government for Ireland.

TROUBLE FOR THE TORIES.

Broken Pledges Sure to Make Liberal Unionists Revolt.

AWFUL SCENES DURING STORMS.

The Difficulty of Aiding the Famine-Stricken of Russia.

TERRIBLE TALES NOT YET HALF TOLD owing to the home rule split. The Sun, which forecasted the South Molton triumph,

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

Lendon, Nov. 14.-A pretty quarrel seems to be brewing in the Tory party, arising out of the old burning question of government for Ireland. The Tories are pledged to the chin to bring in an Irish local government bill next session, and if the pledge should be broken many Liberal Unionists would in all probability revolt against the Government. On the other

hand, there is loud talk of mutiny in the

Tory rank should the bill be brought in.

and for the moment, at any rate, the Goverdment is between satan and the deep sea. Members of the Irish Tory party led by the swash-buckling Colonel Saunderson have never disguised their antipathy to the proposed legislation, and most of them spenly declare they would rather have home rule and take chances in a Dublin Parlia ment than be in the min mity in the numer ous county councils which will be established if the new system of local Government in England 'e applied to Ireland.

Acts of Gross Oppression Too Easy.

This feeling is perfectly understandable. In a home rule Parliament the Tories and Protestants generally would be represented by a compact body of members who would exercise great if not paramount influence, because it is assumed the Nationalists would be split into several parties or factions on most questions save the supreme one of conserving legislative independence, and there would be the additional great advantage to the minority of the inevitable publicity of Parliamentary proceedings. But in ninetenths of the county councils the Protest-tans, it is argued, would be at the mercy of their local hereditary opponents, who could and would perpetrate acts of gross oppression without fear of attracting more than local attention, and undeterred by the

Colonel Saunderson and his men will therefore fight the local government bill, and, in view of this determination, it is im-Bible Society. The proposal is grossly stupid. The agents of the Bible Society portant to note that it is approved by a body of British Tories powerful enough to command the support of the Standard, the most influential of conservative newspapers.

English Tired of the Irish Question.

Yesterday the Standard gave the place of honor to an editorial calling on the Government of the country on sufferance. Their protestations of philanthropy would not be believed for a moment. All

honor to an editorial calling on the Goverament to abandon the idea of introducing a local Government bill for Ireland, not so much out of regard for the interests of the Prote-tant minority, but on account of the dissatisfaction which would be caused among British electors by the spectacle of another session given up to Irish affairs while there are so many English grievances wanting to be redressed

The Standard does not worry its editorial conscience about such things as broken pledges. "Surely," it says, "the declaration that a certair course was contemplated in the fifth year of a Parliament cannot be construed as a pledge which binds the Cabinet to fulfill it without the alightest regard to other circumstances in the following session, which must be the last. There is nothing in the condition of Ireland to make the extension of local self-government urgent, but there is much to make its introduction inoppor

The Light to se Turned On Soon. Read between the lines the Standard's editorial amounts to an appeal to the Government to devote the last session of this Parliament to labor legislation designed to catch votes, and the whole action of this semi-official army organ proves either that the menaced mutiny is more formidable than has been supposed, or that it has been

inspired to ascertain how the country, and particularly Liberal Unionists, would be likely to treat a Government which deliberately broke promises repeatedly, publicly and solemnly made.

Light may be thrown upon the matter next Wednesday when Mr. Chamberlain will deliver his address to his constituents at Birmingham. If the Government has dared to contemplate taking any step without previously consulting that astute gentleman, the country is likely to be deprived of a touching spectacle arranged by the party managers for the 24th inst. at Birmingham, when Lord Salisbury is to lunch with the Liberal Unionists and have his health proposed by Joseph Chamberlain. Upon the same interesting occasion Mrs. Chamberlain, who has developed since leaving Washington into quite the grande dame, will have the felicity of hobnobbing with the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Gwendelin Cecil and Lady Windsor at a

meeting of "Unionist ladies."

Churchill and His Possible Future. Lord Randolph Churchill will be back in Lendon from the wilds of Africa about the middle of December. He will find Mr. Balfour, his former friend and colleague and subsequent rival, promoted to the leadership of the House of Commons, and it will not take him long to ascertain that the fantastic twaddle which he has contributed to the Graphic in his new character of "special correspondent" has done him an immense amount of harm. His newspaper correspondence has revealed Churchill as a man of narrow mind and shallow character, full of petty jealousies and unreasonable prejudices, and esten up with personal vanity and selfishness. He has become a public laughing stock, and the Tories say they no longer fear him. It is not surprising to hear rumors of Chucrbill's Intended retirement from political life. Salisbury's hatred of him is as strong as ever, and Churchill will never obtain office in any Government controlled by that noble Mar-

quis or his nephew, Mr. Balfour. The prospects of the Conservative party are not cheering, so that Churchill will lose follow the death or permanent retirement of WILL CAGE HIMSELF.

The sturdy Liberals of the South Molton division of Devoushire have amply justified the confidence reposed in them by electing their candidate, Mr. Bulwer, in place of

of 1,212. Nor will they derive any comfort

by comparing the total polling at the two elections, because the Liberals have polled

1,870 more than in 1886 and the Tories 1,031

The result will have a cheering effect on

the Liberals in East Dorset, where an

election contest is now in progress for a seat

which, like South Molton, was held by a

Liberal in 1885, and won by a Tory in 1886,

may predict, with a reasonable amount of

AID FOR THE STARVING.

PAMINE-STRICKEN RUSSIANS IN MOST

TERRIBLE STRAITS.

ost Impossible to Reach Them With

Assistance-The Worst of the Accounts

Not Yet Told-Prince Krapotkin's

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.-Terrible accounts of

famine in Russia continue to reach the

English newspapers through indirect chan-

nels, but there is reason to believe that the

worst has not been and never will be toid.

Prince Krapotkin, who, as the leading

Nihilist resident in London, claims to re-

ceive trustworthy news from every part of

Russia, declares that "the Russian nation

is now passing through a period of calamity which has had no precedent in history, not even in medieval times."

That there is much which the Russian

Government desires to withhold from the knowledge of the civilized world, is beyond

doubt. News telegrams are not allowed to

be dispatched from the stricken regions, and

at every turn.
Outside offers of help in money and kind

have so far been curtly declined or referred to, and pigeon-holed by, bureaucrats at St.

to, and pigeon-holed by, bureaucrats at St.
Petersburg. There is reason to believe that
such was the fate even of an offer of the
Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion
House fund. At any rate, it is a fact that
Lord Mayor Savory, who has just retired
from office, had actually prepared an appeal
to the newspapers, and was getting the
Mansion House machinery in order early in
October. These preliminary preparations

October. These preliminary preparations were suddenly dropped without explana-tion, and nothing more has been heard of

through the agency of the British Foreign

their movements would be watched and

If no better plan than this can be de-vised, very little English money will find

WORST OF ALL STORMS.

Heartrending Spectacles Witnessed on the

Coast of Great Britain.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

Europe this week has had even more wide-spread effects than the hurricane of last

month. Even now the full extents, so far

as the continent goes, cannot be ascertained,

the telegraph wires having in places been

wrecked for many miles. Floods and

wreckage are, however, general. In Great

LONDON, Nov. 14.-The storm over

their schemes frustrated.

rending spectacle.

Latest Information.

confidence, a victory in East Dorset.

the Tory Unionist who was recently LITTLE FORTRESS OF IRON fittingly promoted to the House of Lords. The Tories will not be able to explain away this striking Liberal victory, for columns of editorial verbiage will not serve to hide the glorious fact that, although their

Will Be Set Up in Africa's Forests Where He Can Talk to Apes.

Fame, Will Visit the Gorillas.

candidate was a strong local man, he has not only been thoroughly beaten, but the Tory PHONOGRAPHS IN . THE EQUIPMENT and Unionist majority of 1,689 in 1886 has been turned into a Liberal majority to-day

PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE MAPATOR.1 WASHINGTON, Nov. 14-Prof. R. L. Garner, who has achieved a recent celebrity in connection with the study of monkey language, is in Washington consulting with scientific men respecting an expedition to Africa which he proposes to make. For some years past he has devoted attention to the analysis of simian speech, his purpose being to produce a lexicon thereof. Once having established an understanding of a few of the simpler words used by these arboreal cousins of mankind, he believes that it will be easy enough to communicate with them intelligently. Thus they may be educated in a limited degree, and may be taught to be of some service to the world.

Prof. Garner's present intention is to learn something of the speech of gorillas. These great spes represent an elevated type among the anthropoids; they are rapidly diminishing in numbers, and it is desired to secure a few last words from them, at all events, before their kind becomes extinct. Accordingly, he proposes to sail a few weeks hence for the west coast of Africa, whence he will make his way into the Gaboon country, where are vast forests, which afford a home to the greatest numbers of gorillas to-day.

Will Shut Himself in a Cage. He will take with him a large fron cage, constructed in sections so as to be readily transported. This cage is not intended to catch gorillas in. On the contrary, it is meant to keep them out. Prof. Garner proposes to occupy it himself, having set it up in the midst of the forest. It will be big enough to provide him with room to sleep and to study. The sections will be conveyed by earriers into the howling wilderness, journalists, especially foreigners, are ex-cluded altogether or kept to beaten tracks selected by men in authority and hampered where they will be put together. Neces-sarily, the cage will have to be massively built, in order to defeat any efforts that may be made by aggressive gorillas to pull it

apart.

In that region the forests at night are kept in an uproar by the howls of gorillas. There are the bachelors of the species, which are naturally disposed to postpone going to bed until morning, while the males that have families keep an unrestful guard at the foot of the trees where their wives repose among the branches, in the intervals of the squalling of the youngsters for lack of ipeens and soothing syrup. Here Prof. Garner will establish his roost and try to catch by ear a few suggestions of the language employed by these wild creatures in shouting to one another. He anticipates that the study he has already made of monkey talk will be a help.

Now an appeal is made by private philan-thropists, who propose, of all things in the world, to distribute the money subscribed Will Flirt With the Females After acquiring by guess the meaning of a few words, he will make use of them by taking part in the howls himself. By day as well as by night he will make responses to the yells and cries of gorillas that he hears in the woods, and he thinks that in this way he will be able to attract certain individuals, especially females, about him. Presumably they will be favorably prepossessed with so agreeable an anthropoid as the professor, and intimacies may result.

which will afford most profitable opportunities for conversation. He will not venture out of his cage, however.

Prof. Garner will carry along with him eight phonographs and a gross of blank cylinders. The phonographs will be placed around the inside of the cage, with large tin trumpets fixed on their diaphragms and pointing outward. If any gorillas approach the barred inclosure and have any remarks to make of a hostile or amatory nature, the electric batteries controlling the phonographs can be turned on at a moment's notice, and the words uttered will be indelibly recorded for the future edification of civilized lecture audiences. Electric lights will illuminate the cage. Prof. Garner, of Monkey Language will illuminate the cage.

TALMAGE ON KEELEY.

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE RECENT CRIES OF HUMBUG.

The Bi-Chloride of Gold Treatment Entitled to Credit-If It Is Not the Thing Doctors Should Discover Something Else-Considers Drunkenness a Disc NEW YORK, Nov. 14 .- [Special.]-Rev. Dr. Talmage said these things during his Friday evening talk at the Tabernacle Chapel: A faint light on the drunkards' sky had made him think that morning was coming. Dr. Keeley, it was said, had com-pounded a medicine that would cure alco-holism; over 800 inebriates had been saved,

and less than 1 per cent of those who had graduated from this treatment had fallen. If an antidote to this poison of body, mind and soul has really been made, it is more important than Pasteur's cure of hydrophobia, than Koch's cure of consumption. At the time when the world had begun to shout that at last the fiery thirst for strong drink might be extirpated by medical prescription, one of the chief advocates of the new mode of disenthralment dies of alcoholism on Black-well's Island. As a result multitudes are crying: "Humbug. Nothing on all the shelves of pharmacopeia can conquer this

Now, I am not in sympathy with this outery. If a new discovery would take 800 cases in hand and lose 500 of them, the remaining 300 saved are a victory gained, enough to fill earth and heaven with celebration. People have died of smallpox after vaccination, but that is nothing against vaccination. People have died of against vaccination. People have died of sin after joining the church, but that is nothing against religion. Give the discoverer a chance. He proposes nothing but good, and let him go ahead with his work. Of this one thing I am certain. If Dr. Keeley's bi-chloride of gold does not achieve the thing proposed, some other medicine will.

It is high time that the whole medical

medicine will.

It is high time that the whole medical profession of Christendom rose up in their might and put down this appetite which has taken so large a part of the human race by the throat. It is a disgrace to men of genius in this latter part of the nineteenth century that so little has been accomplished for the crippling of this monster of alecholism, to say nothing of its extirpation. Medical science ought to be able to provide something beside three men holding down a patient in paroxysms of delirium tremens. patient in paroxysms of delirium tremens. For the sake of agonized humanity cheer on For the sake of agonized humanity cheer on the doctors rather than fill the air with shouts of 'humbug," because here and there may be a conspicuous failure. The doctor who shall demonstrate that this hot panther of disease thirst can be slain, ought to have a monument as high as Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. And that doctor will yet be born; perhaps, he is already born; perhaps he hears or reads this lecture.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS To Be Held This Week, at Washing-

ton, Continuing Four Days.

THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Interesting Religious Questions to Be the Subject of Debate.

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE KIND

Another religious convention, similar in its purpose to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington last month, is to meet in the same city next week. It is the fourteenth congress of the Protestant Epicopal Church in the United States, and it will bring together churchmen from all over the country to discuss the live topics

The first of these congresses was held 17 years ago. While the congress has no legislative power, its discussions will be inter-esting, as showing the trend of thought in the Episcopal Church on several secular and religious subjects. No delegates are elected to the congress, all churchmen who desire to attend being welcome. The management of the Church Congress

has been in the hands of an executive committee whose members fill all vacancies occurring in their ranks. This committee, which is thus a close corporation, makes all the selections of essayists and speakers at the session of the congress.

Four Days of Religious Discussi The congress will be in session four days, beginning on Tuesday. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds will preside, assisted Bishop T. U. Dudley, of Kentucky, and General J. R. Anderson. The first service is to be at 10:30 o'clock at the Church is to be at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Epiphany, when Holy Communion is to be administered. Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Massachusets, will make the address. The first s asion will be opened immediately after this service by ex-Senator Edmunds, the President. The regular sessions are to be held in "National Rifles" Hall, and the first topic is to be "Theism and Evolution." The writers on this subject are Rev. Dr. Edwin Hanover, of New Haven, and Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of Philadelphia. The speakers will be Rev. Dr. Henry L. Ziegeniuss, of Poughkeepsie, and Prof. Edward Worcester, of Lehigh University.

"Socialism" will be the topic for Wednesday morning, and it will be treated by Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop, of Brooklyn; Rev. Pascal Harrower, of Staten Island, and Rev. A. M. Bartlett, of Delaware. Rev. Dr. James Mulcahey, of New York, and Rev. H. L. Myrick will deliver addresses on the "Relations of the Clergy to Politica."

Topics for the Rest of the Session,
"New and Old Parochial Methods," and
"Catholic and Protestant Tendencies in the
Life of the Church" will be the two topics

Life of the Church" will be the two topics for Thursday. On the first Rev. Dr. George W. Shinn, Rev. Langdon Stewartson, Rev. Henry A. Adams and others will speak, and on the second Prof. Charles E. Grammer, of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and Rev, Dra. Arthur Brooks and J. O. B. Huntington, of this city.

"The True Policy of Diocesan Missions" is one of Friday's topics. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop E. R. Atwell, of West Missouri, Rev. George A. Carstensen, of New York, and othera. The last session of the congress will be held Friday afternoon, when "Personal Religion" will be discussed by Bishop O. W. Whitaker, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Coxe, of Western New York. Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and Rev. Henry Mothell will also speak.

During the congress, officials and ap-During the congress, officials and ap-



HIS RENOMINATION FIREWORKS DO NOT WORK.

A Day for Deeds of Charity. HARRISBURG, Nov. 14 .- Governor Pattion to-day issued the following proclama-

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

Devout gratitude to the Almighty Being whose bleasings have been so conspicuously dispensed in the past, and whose guardian-

whose bleasings have ocen so conspicuously dispensed in the past, and whose guardianship and guidance we earnestly implore for the future, make it fitting and proper that a people so favored should pause amid the enjoyment of prosperity to gratefully acknowledge and return thanks to the Divine Author of their blessings.

Now, therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend Thursday, the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1891, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all secular business be suspended, and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude for His goodness and His wonderful works and for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed; for our marvelous exemption from calamity; for our security against the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday;" for that health which to an unusual extent has prevailed within our borders; for the bountiful harvests which have rewarded the labors of the husbandman and contributed to the substantial wealth of the State; for the content which follows plenty, and for the signs of prosperity which are manifest on every hand.

And let there be also, on this day thus set

pointees are to be the guests of the local committee of hospitality in Washington.

PATTISON'S PROCLAMATION.

PATTISON'S PROCLAMATION.

PIRST GOVERNOR TO FOLLOW THE PRESIDENT'S LEAD.

PRESIDENT'S LEAD.

Devont Gratitude Due for the Many Great Blessings of the Year—A Reunion of Families and Friends Recommended—

West, F. Harriert, Secretary of the Commonwealth one hundred and sixteenth.

Ww. F. Harriert, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

VITZGERALD MUST HANG.

Only the Intervention of the Gov Save the Murderer.

Youngstown, Nov. 14.-The Circuit Court this morning passed upon the applica-tion for a new trial for William E. Fitzgerald, convicted of the murder of Officer Tweed and sentenced to be hanged at Columbus next Thursday. Judge Laubie rendered the opinion of the Court, occupying two hours, and refusing to grant a new trial, holding that there was no error in the Court

holding that there was no error in the Court below, that the verdict was fully sustained by the evidence, and affirming the judgment of the lower court.

Application was made by the counsel for Fitzgerald to suspend sentence until a petition in error could be filed in the Supreme Court, but the Court refused to grant it and stated that the case had now passed beyond their jurisdiction. An application for a respite will be made to Governor Campbell.

BOONE, IA., Nov. 14.-Snow comme falling about midnight, and the ground is now covered about two inches deep. It is still snowing.

#### LINCOLN AND HAMLIN

Col. McClure Tells Why the Martyr President Nominated Johnson.

IT WAS PURE POLITICS

Feared He Would Need the Votes of Several Southern States.

A BID FOR FOREIGN CONFIDENCE

Letter of the Maine Statesman Admitting Lincoln Beat Him.

VICTORIES OF SHERMAN AND SHERIDAY

The fact that Abraham Lincoln conceived and executed the scheme to nominate Au-

President in 1864 has been feebly disputed, but is now accepted as the truth of history. It was not an arbitrary exercise of political power on the part of Lincoln. He had no prejudice against Hannibal Hamlin to inspire him to compass

Hamlin's defeat. He

Hannibal Hamlin. had no special love for Andrew Johnson to lead him to overthrow his old associate of 1860, and make the military Governor of an insurgent State his fellow candidate for '64.

Hamlin was not in close sympathy with Lincoln; on the contrary he was known as one who passively rather than actively strengthened a powerful cabal of Republi-can leaders in their aggressive hostility to Lincoln and his general policy, but Lincoln was incapable of vielding to prejudice, however strong, in planing his great cam-paign for re-election in 1864. Had Hamlin been ten times more offensive than he was to Lincoln it would not have halted Lincoln for a moment in favoring Hamlin's renominstion if he believed it good politics to do so. He rejected Hamlin not because he hated him; he accepted Johnson not because he loved him. He was guided in what he did, or what he did not, in planning the great campaign of his life that he believed involved the destiny of the country itself, by the single purpose of making success as nearly certain as possible. Hamlin the Logical Candidate in '60.

Hamlin was nominated for the Vice Pres-idency in 1860 simply because he was a rep-resentative Republican fresh from the Demo-cratic party. Another consideration that favored his selection was the fact that his State had been carried into the Republican State had been carried into the Republican party under his leadership, and that its State election in September would be the fingerboard of success or defeat in the national contest. His postion as Representative, Senator and Governor, and his admitted ability and high character, fully justified his nomination as the candidate for Vice President; but when elected there was the usual steadily widening chasm between him and the Executive, and like nearly or quite all Vice Presidents, he drifted into

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Britain the effects of the storm were most severely felt on the southern coasts, and futile attempts to launch lifeboats off a sandy beech in the teeth of the hurricane, Household Credit Co. while shipwrecked sailors were being washed one by one from the rigging in sight of thousands of spectators, was a heart-

The wrecks on the British coasts alone on this one day numbered 38 vessels, and the number of lives lost, so far as at present known, amounts to 87. France, Spain, Germany, Belgium and Holland have all suffered severely from the visitation.

BRIGANDS RAID A TOWN.

They Were After Banker's Bullion, but Attacked the Wrong House.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14 .- A party of brigands recently made a raid upon Samsouf, a village of Trebizonde, and plundered the house of Arnaud, a director of the Tobacco Regie. M. Arnaud and his wife and son were brutally treated by the robbers, who secured a small amount of booty and departed into the country, leaving no clew by which they might be traced.

The object of the bandits was to secure considerable amount of bullion which had been sent to Samsouf to establish a branch of the Ottoman Bank. This treasure was consigned to an agent of the bank, whose name also was Arnaud, and the gang mistook the house of the director of the Regie for the one occupied by the agent of the bank. The raid of the thieves created a panic in the town, which was placed in a state of semi-siege.

A GOOD CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Large Numbers of Dissatisfied Germa Coming Here From Bussia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14 .- A large number of German colonists who located in the country along the Volga river have become discontented with the condition prevailing in Russis, and many of them have

determined to give up their holdings and leave the country.

Already a large number, attracted by accounts from the United States, are leaving for that country. Others have departed for South Africa. The emigrants are thrifty and industrious, and a majority of them are fairly well-to-do.

The Promoters of Peace.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The sessions of the International Prison Congress, which is holding its convention in this city, were continued to-day. Among the subjects discussed was a proposition looking to the in-troduction of reforms in the various sys-tems of education by means of which chil-dren would be imbued with the love of peace. The congress adopted a proposal that the universities of Europe and Amer-ica should take measures to foster away He may get another chance during the temporary confusion of parties which will

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