

McKINLEY IS SEATED. Ohio's New Governor Takes the Oath With Pomp and Ceremony SUCH AS IS SELDOM SEEN.

An Inaugural Address Covering a Number of Vital Topics.

CANALS AND ROADS TOUCHED UP. A Fair Redistricting of the State Strongly Recommended.

FINE DISPLAY OF STATE MILITARY

COLUMBUS, Jan. 11.—William McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated Governor of Ohio today, with an eclat and imposing pageantry and numbers unexampled in the State's history.

Notwithstanding the severity of the winter weather the city was crowded with people from all parts of Ohio and large delegations from neighboring States.

Hours before the gubernatorial chair passed from the occupancy of one great political chieftain to his successful antagonist the streets were crowded and general business largely suspended.

At noon, after a happy introductory speech by Governor Campbell, Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to Major McKinley, who thereupon assumed the functions of the Governorship.

Governor McKinley began his address thus: "I approach the administration of the office with which I have been clothed by the people, deeply sensible of its responsibilities, and resolved to discharge its duties to the best of my ability."

During this decade the population of the State increased nearly 40 per cent, while that of municipalities, including cities and towns of 4,000 inhabitants and upward, increased 43 per cent.

In 1880 the per capita of the State debt per capita was \$3.12; in 1890 it was only \$1.94. Seventy cities and towns of Ohio of 4,000 inhabitants and over, with an aggregate population of 1,387,884 (or 38 per cent of the total population of the State), have reduced their municipal indebtedness until it is only \$3.31 per capita.

The fish industry of the lake shores has increased greatly during the decade. The number of persons actually employed in taking fish on the Ohio lakes have increased from 925 in 1880 to 1,207 in 1890, or a little over 30 per cent.

There has been an increase in the mileage of railroads within the limits of the State of from 8,555 miles in 1880 to 7,642 in 1890, on their main tracks—an increase of 35 per cent. The cost and value of railroads and equipment have increased from \$312,459,197 to \$810,588,747.

On the subject of taxation, suggesting that "it might be well for the Legislature to create a board to be called the State Tax Revision Commission," that will take into consideration the whole subject of State taxation and the powers of the Legislature thereon under the Constitution, and make report to the General Assembly at its adjourned session.

On the important subject of country roads the Governor says: "The State is greatly benefited in many sections of Ohio by good country roads. This is a subject of importance not only to agriculturists, but affects every material interest in the State, and is receiving very general attention throughout

other States in the Union. I invite the attention of the Legislature to it with the object that some plan be devised, which, with the concurrence of the people, will lead to the improvement of our public highways, so that they will be serviceable in winter as well as summer.

The Governor next touches upon canals, thus: "What shall be done with the canals? Shall they be abandoned, or shall they be maintained and improved? Every year the question becomes more pressing. Each annual controversy over appropriations develops a stronger opposition than the preceding one.

"The question does not involve appropriations alone, but the modernization of public waterways. Not only experts, but the most progressive nations of the world—particularly where commercial competition is the keenest. Of this France and Germany afford conspicuous examples.

"This need of interest in canals is true also as to a number of our sister States. Some States that have abandoned their canals now regret that action, and several are endeavoring to recover the franchise which had been disposed of to private interests.

"In this connection attention is called to a demand of the value of the improvement of waterways, viz: the Muskingum river, navigation on which will be resumed in the coming spring. It should ever be kept in mind that the canal system of Ohio represents franchises and rights of way and privileges of enormous value.

"The canal system of Ohio is a rich heritage to the State, which has been largely squandered. It is time to call a halt to the policy of disposing of the people's property without adequate compensation. It is for the people to say what they will do with their own, but they should have full information before they forever dispose themselves of two such valuable franchises as those pertaining to the Miami and Erie Canal and the Ohio Canal.

"It is a matter of general interest to every section of the State, and is not limited to the territory through which the canals pass. Before the people or the Legislature can act upon this important question with intelligence and with due regard to interests of the State, it is manifest that they should be in possession of more information than is now at hand.

"It is therefore recommended that, in addition to making the usual appropriation for the canals, the Legislature create a body, with engineering, legal and business qualifications, to make a complete report as to the canals of Ohio—giving their origin, the rights of the State as to title, their value as franchises for railroad or other purposes, as nearly as can be estimated, and particularly as to the possibility and advisability of improving them and increasing their value to the people.

"The new ballot law," says the Governor, "is a step in the right direction, and should not be touched except when it can be improved. It should be made to better serve its purpose by amendments which experience has already suggested. At the recent State election thousands of electors voted for the candidates for Governor, and their respective parties, in ignorance of the fact, believing that they were voting the entire party ticket. This occurred as to all the party tickets. The true intent of the elector was therefore not registered by the judges, and a great number of votes were lost only for the candidate before whose name a cross was placed.

"Would it not be advisable to provide that there should be but one method of marking the ballot—namely, by requiring the elector to place a cross-mark in front of the name of every candidate for whom he desires to vote? The duties of county and city boards of election should be more clearly defined.

"On the subject of redistricting the State Governor McKinley says: "You will be required under the new census to redistrict the State for Representatives in Congress. This will afford you an opportunity to arrange the districts in the most equitable manner. Make the districts so fair in their relation to the political divisions of our people that they will stand until a new census shall be taken. Make them so impartial that no party or Legislature will be able to obtain until a new census and a new Congressional apportionment will make a change imperative.

"You must have observed from the returns of the late election, that the party which carried the State by a plurality of more than 21,000 and which received a plurality in 51 counties out of 88 in Ohio, carried but 7 Congressional districts of the 21—the minority party controlling the majority of the congressional districts and the majority party only one-third. It will be your duty to re-franchise the citizens of Ohio who were disfranchised by the last legislative 'gerrymander,' and to restore to the people their rightful voice in the national House of Representatives. Free suffrage is of little service to the citizen if its force can be defeated by legislative machinations in the form of a 'gerrymander.' The districts should be made so as to give the party majority in the State a majority of Representatives, and so arranged that the party majority shall change the representative majority shall also change."

Upon the conclusion of Governor McKinley's inaugural he and his staff and party proceeded to the grand stand to review the parade. Mrs. McKinley and her lady friends witnessed it from Henry T. Chittenden's residence.

The procession was divided into three divisions, under the command of ex-Adjutant General H. A. Axline. The whole brigade of the first division was preceded by Lieutenant's band, with 65 pieces, followed by the Lincoln Club of that city, 227 in number, followed by 11 Republican clubs and four bands and the Bucyrus Guards. The second brigade was preceded by Bellstedt's Cincinnati band of 60 pieces, followed by the Blaine Club of that city, 190 in number, followed by 14 Republican clubs and three bands.

The Lincoln and Blaine Clubs, of Cincinnati; Garfield Club, of Dayton, and Lincoln Club, of this city, from their large numbers, imposing appearances and elegant uniforms were the recipients of tumultuous cheers all along the line. The second division was preceded by the G. A. R. Band, of Canton, Governor McKinley's home, and

the Cleveland Grays, which acted as the Governor's escort of honor. It was followed by a long array of organizations of Knights of Pythias, Congregational Club, of Toledo, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Patriotic Sons of America, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Republican clubs, a large number of societies and organizations, city, county and State officials.

Nine Thousand Men in Line. The Third division consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry, the Ninth Battalion and First Regiment of Artillery. It was 2 o'clock before the procession moved, and the streets were densely packed all along the line, which embraced the very heart of the city. The parade had over 9,000 men in line. Ex-President B. Hayes was present at the inauguration.

No accidents occurred to mar the day's ceremonies, and all political feeling is hushed on this memorable occasion. This evening from 10:30 to 11 o'clock Governor McKinley gave a grand reception to the public at the Chittenden Hotel. Governor McKinley bravely stood the fatigue incident to his inauguration, although he had only a few days before arisen from the coldest, rawest days of the winter, and run the gauntlet of tens of thousands assembled eager to grasp him by the hand.

MEETINGS OF BRANCH ROADS.

The P., C. & Y. Reorganized as a Branch of the Pennsylvania Company. A number of annual meetings of local railroads were held yesterday. The Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogeny road formally passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Company, who purchased it about two months ago. The new organization consists of James McCrea, President; R. T. Hill, Secretary; Treasurer, T. H. P. McKnight; Directors, J. T. Brooks, J. E. Davidson, C. J. Brooks, E. B. Taylor, J. W. Renner and J. J. Turner. The road will now be operated as a branch of the Pennsylvania Company. It is a valuable acquisition, and the Lake Erie road loses considerable coal business to the lakes through the sale.

The old boards of directors and officers of three branches of the Baltimore and Ohio road were re-elected yesterday as follows: M. Plessant and Bradford road; President, J. B. Washington; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Black; Directors, Robert Garrett, Charles F. Mayer, Alex. Shaw, J. B. Meeds, J. B. Jackson, John Bissell, R. C. Magee, S. L. Schoonmaker, C. L. Fitzhugh, O. J. Shupe, A. R. Banning and John D. Frisbee.

Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore road; Directors, Charles F. Mayer, John McLaughlin, John D. Frisbee, W. L. Washington, Secretary; Directors, E. K. Lord, T. D. Messler, John McCreave, E. B. Taylor, J. J. Pierce and J. R. Caven. As these branches are operated by the Baltimore and Ohio road, the meetings were held at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio road, at the office of Jones & Laughlin, on Try street. The officers and directors were re-elected. A flattering annual report was read.

RENT YOUR ROOMS BY ADVERTISING IN THE DISPATCH'S CENT-A-WORD COLUMNS.

MINNESOTA FARMERS' SPIRIT.

An Alliance Party and a People's Party in That State This Fall. ST. PAUL, Jan. 11.—The recent convention of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance was a surprise to the conservative members of the order. The radical element joined hands with Donnelly and the convention fell into the hands of the element headed by Dr. Fish, editor of the Great West. The design of Fish was to make it impossible for conservative men like S. M. Owen, General J. H. Baker and others to be able to remain in the party, and the plan appears to have been carried. The position of Fish was clearly revealed when he was asked in a room filled with Alliance men whether he thought Mr. Owen would be nominated for Governor this year.

"Owen" answered Fish. "Certainly not. He is not an Alliance man and never has been, and besides, he is against the sub-treasury bill and against the money." The result of the convention was the formation of a party of 1822 will place a ticket in the field against the People's party. Under this banner all the men who can't endorse Fish and Donnelly and yet believe in the Alliance will carry the ticket. The Alliance of the State ticket of this party will be placed S. M. Owen and his indorsement asked of the Democratic State Committee.

AN IMPORTANT TARIFF DECISION.

Common Goals Hair Declared to Be Exempt From Import Duty. BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Judge Colt, of the United States Court, handed down an important decision to-day, involving millions of dollars. The Court reverses the decision of the Board of General Appraisers which assessed a duty of 12 cents a pound on common goat hair, and declares that it is entitled to enter free of duty. The Court bases its decision in determining the intention of Congress upon the practice of the Treasury Department heretofore.

It holds that the intention of Congress, not the literal meaning of the words of the act, should determine the decision, and declares that the Legislature intended the makers intended to place the prohibitory duty of 12 cents a pound upon goat hair only for combing. This hair is short and useful only when mixed with wools in making carpets and robes, and the duty assessed thereon would be returned to importers unless the Government carries the case to the Supreme Court.

Lady Macdonald Vindicating Herself.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 11.—Lady Macdonald has instructed her lawyer to demand from the Toronto Globe an immediate retraction of the slander in connecting her name with a Northwest land scandal.

PRIETUSY pains, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

On Thursday, January 14. Round trip tickets \$9, and ticket good for ten days. Trains leave R. O. station at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Parlor cars on the morning train and sleeping cars on the night train. Secure your parlor and sleeping car accommodations early.

Ladies Going South. In need of light-weight dresses in challis and India silk or traveling costumes will find some very nice things greatly reduced in price, preparatory to stock taking at Parrels & Jones, 29 Fifth avenue. TRS

Short Time Only. Your picture free and handsomely framed given away with every dozen. Cabinets \$1 by Hendrick & Co., No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Those who are worn out, rheumatic and feeble should use Dr. Fonic's Tonic. Parker's Hair Balsam will save your hair. CRAIG'S, \$5.50; best cabinets, \$1 per dozen. Aufrecht's Gallery, 77 Fifth avenue. M.T.W.S.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for children teething. 5c.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE To Councils Concerning the Appropriations for the Year.

PUBLIC WORKS WANT TOO MUCH According to His Honor, but the Other Two Suit Him Well.

ADVANCES IN THE PAST TWELVEMOETH

Mayor Gourley's message to Councils, referred to in another column, is as follows: PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—In harmony with the requirements of the City Charter, I beg to lay before you herewith a statement of the various departments, setting forth in detail the expenditures of the past year, and presenting estimates of the money deemed necessary to meet the expenses of the ensuing year.

I embrace the opportunity here presented to congratulate you and the people of our city in general on the prosperity which characterized the year that has passed away. In the magnificent buildings which have been erected and are being erected, in the system of electric and cable roads which has been put into operation, in the building up of our streets, in the active and steady employment of our working people, in a thousand ways we witness the unmistakable evidence of our prosperity and substantial growth.

When we, in addition, consider the healthful condition of the city, its freedom from disasters of all kinds, the peace and good order which have prevailed throughout the year, we are enabled to withhold the conclusion that this community has enjoyed its full measure of happiness during the year so recently closed.

Rapid Decrease of Debt. In the gradual reduction of our bonded debt there is still further evidence of the city's prosperity and improved financial condition. Five or six years ago this indebtedness was estimated at \$1,400,000. We are informed by the Controller that to-day the net indebtedness does not exceed \$950,000.

It must be admitted that extensive public improvements are required, and that the expenditures of money and oftentimes the incurring of debt. It seems proper and judicious to provide for the payment of permanent improvements should be shared, at least in part, by those who shall enjoy their benefits in the future.

There are times, therefore, when the issue of bonds and the creating of debt become imperative, thus relieving the taxpayers of the present by placing a portion of the city's liability upon the taxpayers of the future. The great danger, however, is in the creation of debt to meet the needs of the present, thus defeating the very object sought.

If the history of municipalities demonstrates the fact that the tendency of municipal governments is toward the extravagant expenditure of money, it is the duty of the city government to meet these expenditures and to provide for the interest on a portion of the bonded debt or to increase the tax rate. The property valuations are frequently advanced and tax rates increased until taxation becomes oppressive. The expenses of our city government have materially increased year by year during the past six years will become apparent from the following statement of appropriations covering the period named.

In 1888 the city valuation of property for taxable purposes was \$10,000,000. The tax rate was 14 mills. The amount raised by property tax was \$200,000, while the total expenses of the city government will amount to \$4,405,000. In a word, the expenditures for the year 1891 will exceed the expenditures of 1888 by \$1,865,000, thus showing an increase of 75 per cent in the amount of the city government within the brief period of six years.

In 1888 the city valuation was \$10,000,000 and the tax rate 14 mills. The amount raised by property tax was \$200,000, while the total expenses of the city government will amount to \$4,405,000. In a word, the expenditures for the year 1891 will exceed the expenditures of 1888 by \$1,865,000, thus showing an increase of 75 per cent in the amount of the city government within the brief period of six years.

Money Has Been Well Spent. No one will deny that much of this money was necessary in the better equipment of the Bureau of Fire and Police by the Department of Public Safety, and in the repair of streets, but the money was well spent for water supply, purchase and improvement of park property by the Department of Public Works.

In this comparison, not in the spirit of criticism, but in order to show that during the past year, large sums of money have been spent upon improvements by the departments to which I refer. The Department of Public Works have been largely increased each successive year for the past four years. In 1888 the total of the Department of Public Works was \$860,532; in 1889, \$945,722; in 1890, \$1,263,900; in 1891, \$1,725,384; and the amount for the coming year will be \$2,221,200. These large sums of money were not only expended, but carefully expended. It is regretted that the \$21,325 that was asked for by the department could be advantageously used in 1892, freely admit. Probably the most advantage would be derived from repaving alone, though no such sum is asked for that purpose. But can the city afford to make all the improvements which may be deemed necessary each succeeding year? To what extent should appropriations be made for the coming year? These are questions which merit serious consideration.

Large Increase in Valuation. If the information which I have been able to obtain from the Assessors' office is correct, it leads to the conclusion that, by the triennial assessment now being made, the city valuation of taxable property will not be less than \$20,000,000. Even though the natural increase in the valuation is not so great, it is safe to assume that in making the usual reductions for exemptions, rural and agricultural properties, etc., the tax levy will be made on a valuation of \$20,000,000. Upon this valuation a 15-mill tax will produce \$3,000,000, an advance of \$2,000,000 estimated upon a 15-mill tax on the valuation of last year.

Under a recent act of the Legislature, the city will receive this year \$500,000 out of each liquor license fee instead of \$300,000 heretofore. Should as many licenses be granted as usual, this would result in an increase of \$200,000 from this source this year. For additional purposes the city will receive this year from the State \$100,000, as against \$75,000 last year. Allowing for the \$100,000 from the State, the total amount required by the Central Board of Education the city will still have an increased revenue of about \$800,000.

The facts here presented show, on the assumption, of course, that the revenues from other sources remain the same as last year, that with a 15-mill tax on the valuation given, the estimated receipts of the city for the year 1892 will be \$3,000,000 in excess of the receipts of 1891. With a 14-mill tax this excess would be a little more than \$500,000, and with a 13-mill tax it would be in amount \$725,000. But what are the specified wants of the

various departments for the ensuing year? In answer I would state first that the Department of Charities asks for \$50,000. The amount is the same as the appropriation for the year 1891.

Praises Chief Elliot's Economy. If there is any truth in statistics, the management of the Charity Department of this city is deserving of commendation. It is a well established fact that the number of those who must be cared for at public expense increases proportionately with the population. Yet, in face of the fact that the population of this city has increased almost 50,000 in the past ten years, the number of those supported at an expense to the public very little in excess of the amount received under the supervision of the Board of Poor Directors ten years ago.

The amount deemed necessary by the Department of Public Safety is \$500,000. This is an increase of about \$60,000 over the appropriation granted for 1891. Of this amount \$50,000 will be required to carry out the provisions of an ordinance passed some time ago, authorizing the employment of 50 additional men for the first year; also the purchase of one water tower, four additional fire engines and two hose carriages.

As the city will be required to discharge on April 1 the building on Diamond street at present used as a Central police station, the remaining \$450,000 will be needed to provide a Central police station in some other locality. These additions to the Fire Bureau are not only required under the provisions of the ordinance being erected in the business portions of the city, but by the best interests of the city. The fire in the lower part of the city demands the services of the engines from the East end, and the increased number of fire engines of the city unprotected.

A Remedy Needed at Once. Not only that, but the wear and tear of apparatus, and the absolute cruelty to horses, resulting from long and rapid drives, should be provided against at the earliest possible moment. I cannot see how it is possible to make any material reduction in the sum total of the estimates of the department.

As has already been stated, the Department of Public Works asks for an appropriation of \$2,221,200. This is an apparent increase of \$221,200 over the year past; but when we consider that items \$30 and \$0.10 in the appropriation ordinance of last year for the completion of streets will be carried over, interrupted by the decision of the Supreme Court, aggregating \$150,000, will not appear this year, the real increase is only \$70,000. The amount demanded by the Department of Public Works exceeds the expenditures ever made for the increased revenue from licenses, from the State and from a 15-mill tax on the largely increased valuations of property, by \$1,000,000. The Department of Public Works asks for an appropriation of \$2,221,200. This is an apparent increase of \$221,200 over the year past; but when we consider that items \$30 and \$0.10 in the appropriation ordinance of last year for the completion of streets will be carried over, interrupted by the decision of the Supreme Court, aggregating \$150,000, will not appear this year, the real increase is only \$70,000.

Last year there was appropriated for park purposes, \$27,000 in round numbers. Of this amount about \$18,000 would be used in the purchase of real estate and \$20,000 in the construction of a bridge at Schenley Park, thus leaving about \$2,000 for park improvements. With this money, noticeable improvements were made in Schenley and Highland Parks. And why should it be necessary to appropriate three or four times this amount for projected improvements the coming year? The improvement of parks is the work of years, and while they are an admitted blessing to the people, there is no pressing necessity for the expenditure of enormous sums of money on their improvement in any one year.

Nature Requires No Money. Without this the grass will grow, the trees will flourish, the birds will sing and the people will, in the beautiful days of summer, continue to visit the parks for recreation and rest.

While I cheerfully commend the earnestness, activity and zeal displayed by the Chief of the Department of Public Works in providing beautiful grounds for the enjoyment of the people, I at the same time, believe that the appropriation of \$407,000 estimated for park purposes should be reduced to \$150,000.

Among the items in the estimate for the Bureau of Highways is the sum of \$8,000 for feed. This seems a high estimate for feed for 35 horses—the number which I am informed are used in the Bureau. There is also an item of \$10,000 for additional horses, wagons, carts, etc., for this year, which is not necessary to what extent it is wise for the city to make investments of this character. I mention these items as being in the estimate for this year, and believe that it may be possible to cut down the estimate for this Bureau \$20,000.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the city is entitled annually to about \$12,000 worth of illuminating gas free of charge. I have suggested that the Bureau of Public Safety should be authorized to purchase the material for the item of \$8,000 for that purpose in the estimate for the Bureau of Public Lighting.

For the Bureau of Water Supply and Distribution there is asked the large sum of \$12,000 for which the principal items are \$100,000 for ground for a new reservoir, \$58,000 for a new rising main at Brilliant, \$25,000 for a new rising main at Brilliant, \$60,000 for pipe extension and \$10,000 for fuel.

It is true we are to-day pumping at least one-half the water used by the city 150 feet higher than necessary. That is to say, one-half the water used is pumped to what is supplied from an elevation 150 feet lower than the Highland reservoirs. This, however, has been true for 15 years, and whether it is necessary this coming year to purchase ground for a new reservoir at a lower level than that of your honorable body to seriously consider.

Permit me just paid to respectfully but earnestly urge the propriety of devising some means of procuring cheaper fuel for the Bureau of Public Safety. The fuel now used for that purpose at Brilliant station is costing the city not less than \$12,000 a month, or at the rate of \$150,000 a year. It is an admitted fact that the present cost of fuel is more than half this expense. It does seem, therefore, that almost \$7,000 should be saved in this one item of expenditure. Regarding repaving, I cannot speak intelligently, for the reason that, while the streets to be repaved are enumerated, the amount proposed to be expended on each one is not given. The total estimate is \$450,000, which has been increased to \$500,000, or an increase of \$128,000 over that of last year.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, in view of the general increase in property valuations, and for other reasons, I earnestly believe that the tax rate for the ensuing year should not exceed 15 mills.

There are other matters of public interest to which I had intended to refer, but, inasmuch as this communication has extended beyond the limits contemplated, they must be deferred to some future occasion. It is my belief that the year just recently closed may bring to you and to all the people of our city prosperity and happiness, I am, very respectfully, H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor.

EMBROIDERERS B. & B. INTERESTING PRICES! OUR 1892 IMPORTATIONS EMBROIDERIES.

The choice from 12 of the best manufacturers in the world, comprising the largest and choicest collection we have ever shown. It's the ladies who appreciate nice Embroideries, and it's their opinion we ask. Whether our Embroideries have been well selected. Have we procured suitable widths in the various qualities? Have they been made on good materials? All of these are very important points. We have been close students of the Embroidery business for 33 years, and have much to learn about it yet—but we do claim to show a collection superior to what is generally offered. As to PRICES, we are willing to sell at less than is usually done. And this January sale of medium and finest EMBROIDERIES we are determined shall be very interesting—appealing favorably both to your taste and your pocketbook. These Embroideries are made on

TORCHON LACES. Batiste, India Linon, French Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric.

In all the various widths, with All-overs and Insertings to match. Specially interesting is a very large lot of REGULAR HAMBURGS, REVERE HAMBURGS and SOLID CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES, over 50 patterns, all at

5 CENTS A YARD. Five large lines dainty, fine Nainsook Cambric and Solid Work Embroideries at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and 25c, that are phenomenal values, and will demonstrate that we want your patronage and propose to get it on the merits of the case.

Rosenbaum & Co., 510-518 MARKET ST. NEW NOVELTIES IN ECRU BATISTE EMBROIDERIES AND SKIRTINGS in Honiton Guipure Effects.

An unusually large and select line of entirely new designs in Colored Embroideries (1 to 4 inches) for trimming Gingham and Oxford Cheviots. GREATLY UNDER VALUE PURCHASES that will command attention, viz., 112 pieces "ALL-OVER" style imported WHITE INDIA LINON SKIRTINGS, with Hemstitched and Revere Beading, 42 inches wide,

35 CENTS A YARD. A large lot imported Hemstitched and Corded Cambric Flouncings for Children's Dresses, 24 inches wide, 15 CENTS A YARD.

OUR CARPETS AND CURTAINS. We are doing noble work in the department, making and laying all Carpets, hanging all Curtains and Window Shades when purchased with other goods FREE OF CHARGE. We are offering some special bargains in Curtains. We would like you to see them. A special bargain, Davis High-Arm Sewing Machine; \$25 saved on each purchase, and a 5-year guarantee given with the goods.

HOPPER BROS. & CO., 307 WOOD ST. Danners Essence of Health. A pure family medicine for curing all the troubles of the system. One of the greatest remedies known to the world. Unexcelled for the cure of Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Catarrh of the Throat, Sickness, Tiredness of the Heart, Cramps, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Scrofula and diseases arising from imperfect and depraved state of the blood, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. If properly taken we guarantee a cure. For sale by druggists, and

TO BE SOLD AT \$1.25. Why? Because of our great under-value purchase from this Swiss manufacturer at a time when he wanted to sell. All the above Embroideries are new—have a new look to them—and all our last season's Embroideries. Boxes absolutely emptied and out on the counters at PRICES that will do effective work, and do it at once. A lot of desirable Silk Mousselines and Grenadines—evenings goods—reduced to

50 CENTS. Special values in Chiffons in all widths and colors and Chiffon Embroideries. BGG & BUHL, ALLEGHENY, PA.