AFTER THE READING.

Attorney General Hensel Files His Bill in Equity and Says

THE LAW HAS BEEN VIOLATED.

He Asks for an Annulment of the Leaser Made by McLeod.

THE AGREEMENT GIVEN IN DETAIL

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, March 15 .- The bill in equity against the Reading deal was filed by Attorney General Hensel to-day. It is signed by W. U. Hensel, his deputy, James A. Stranahan and George Nauman, Esq. It names as defendants the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Port Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

It specifies the incorporation and describes the lines and holdings of these various companies, gives the region embraced in the anthracite coal belt, and sets forth the following details of the contract entered into between the various corpora-

tions:

16. That by a certain indenture, agreement, lease or contract, made on February 11, 1892, between The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of the first part, and The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of the second part, it was agreed that the railroad of the said Lehigh Valley Railroad Company should be leased to The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and should be run, used and operated by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for a period of 939 years, together with all the railroads, canals, works and property, of whatever kind, leased or controled by the said Lehigh Valley Railroad Company or subsidiary to it; and by a certain other agreement, made February 12, 1892, between The Contral Railroad Company of New Jersey, and the Port Reading Railroad Company, the railroad, canals, collieries, coal lands, and all other property and works of the said Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, together with The Lehigh and Susquenanna Railroad, and all branches and extensions of them, together with all the railroads, property and

Works Leased or Controlled by or subsidiary to the said The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad in Pennsylvania, or wherever situate, were leased to The Port Reading Railroad Company for a period of 993 years; and by a certain other agreement made the 11th day of February, 1892, by and between The Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, it was agreed that the entire product of the lands and collieries operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, should be sold and delivered to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and should be taken, received and paid for by the said Philadelphia and Reading Coal should be taken, received and paid for by the said Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, for and during the period of 9:9 years; and by a certain other agreement, made on the 12th day of February, 18:2, by and botween The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of the first part, The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of the second part, and The Port Reading Railroad Company of the third part, the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of the third part, the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of New Jersey the performance and fulfillment by The Port Reading Railroad Company of all the convenants, stipulations and agreements contained in the said lease, contract or agreement entered into between the said The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and The Port Reading Railroad Company hereinbefore referred to; and by virtue force and operation of these said leases and agreements the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company hereinbefore referred to; and is new operating all the property, railroads, canals, mines, collieries, rolling stock, works, rights and franchises in the State of Pennsylvania, heretofore owned, leased or controlled by and subsidiary to the said The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the said The Lehigh Valley Coal Company of New Jersey, the said The Lehigh and Susquehauna Railroad and the said The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and

and Susquehanna Bailroad and the said The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and in part the works, railroads, mines and col-lieries of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation The Lines Are Parallel.

17. That the lines of railroad of the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and of the said The Lehigh and Susquenanna Railroad are parallel for the entire, or substantially the entire, length of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, a distance of and Susquehanna Railroad, a distance of about 105 miles, all in the State of Pennsylvania, and the lines of railroads of the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the said The Philadeiphia and Reading Railroad Company are parallel between Tamanend Junction and Mount Carmel, both in the State of Pennsylvania, for a distance of about 25 miles, and between other points and for other distances in the State of Pennsylvania; and that at all points along their respective lines, where the said The Lehigh Palley Railroad Company and the said The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad have parallel lines, and at other points in the State of Pennsylvania, the said corporations have heretofore competed generally for freight and passenger traffic, and were, at the time of the execution of said contracts, parallel and competing lines; and that, at all points along their lines where the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have parallel lines and at other points, and generally throughout the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, the said corporations have heretofore competed generally for freight and merchaudise and bussenger traffic, and at the time of the execution of said contracts, were parallel and competing lines; and the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the said The Lehigh Coal Company, and the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, have heretofore competed, and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, have heretofore competed, and were, at the time of the execution of the said appropriation of the said The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the said The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and The Lehigh Val about 105 miles, all in the State of Pennsylvania, and the lines of railroads of the said

Have Heretofore Competed, and were, at the time of the execution or said agreements, competing, in the mining and production of anthracite coal, and the transportation of the same to, and the sale of the same at, many points on their respective lines in the State of Pennsylvania, and especially at what is known as Tidewater, in the harbor of New York, or the waters immediately tributary to said harbor and the said The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, have heretofore competed, and were, at the time of the execution of said agreements, competing generally in the mining and sale of anthracite coal in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and with their railroads and canals, owned, leased, controlled or operated by them were competing in the transportation thereof.

18. That the markets at what is known as transportation of the same to, and the sale

by them were competing in the transportation thereof.

18. That the markets at what is known as
Tidewater, at the city of Philadelphia,
and what is known as Tidewater,
at the harbor of New York, or
the waters immediately tributary to
the said harbor, are the principal two markets and distributing points for anthracite
coal in the United States.

19. That the said The Central Railroad
Company of New Jersey, with the said The
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and
the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and
the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company,
and the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad
Company, with the said The Lehigh Valley
Coal Company, and the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company with
the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and
Iron Company, and the other railroads and railroad companies min-

ing companies and other corporations controlled by, leased or subsidiary to them, mine and earry to the various markets for anthracite coal more than 60 percented of all the anthracite coal mined and carried to the various markets in the United States.

The Constitution Vielated.

20. Your orator avers and charges that the leases and agreements above set forth, whereby the said The Philadelphia and Reading Radiroad Company has, whether directly or indirectly, leased and acquired possession and control of the lines of radiroads and canals, mines and mining lands, collieries property, rolling stock and works of the said The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Radiroad, the Central Radiroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Radiroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the other corporations, leased or controlled by or subsidiary to the foregoing corporations, are in violation of the constitution of this Commonwealth, injurious to the public interest, against public policy, illegal and void.

Wherefore your orator prays aguitable year. The Constitution Violated.

wherefore, your orator prays equitable relief as follows:

First—That the said defendants, and every of them be required to make full discovery of all the leases, contracts and agreements made and executed on the lith and 12th days of February, 1832, between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Central Railroad Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey; between the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company: and between the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; and the Port Reading Railroad Company, 1822, and also of all agreements or leases made between the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Lehigh and complained of.

Second—That a decree be entered declaring null and void all the said agreements or leases so made on the 11th and 12th days of February, 1892, or any other agreements or leases collateral with or in any way related thereto, and so as above set forth in this bill.

A Perpetual Irjunction Wanted. Wherefore, your orator prays equitable re-

A Perpetual Injunction Wanted. Third-That the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and every other railroad company or corporation of what ever kind, which is owned by, leased or con trolled by the said The Philadelphia and trolled by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railread Company, be restrained by a perpetual injunction from, in any manner, operating, using or controlling the railreads, canals, works, mines, mining lands or colieries, rolling stock or other property in the State of Pennsylvania of the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, or any other of them, or of any other corporation owned by or leased to or controlled by the said corporations, or any or either of them.

ation owned by or leased to or controlled by the said corporations, or any or either of them.

Fourth—That a decree be entered that the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company shall deliver over and surrender to the said The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the owners or former lessees of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, all the railroads, canais, works, mines, mining lands, collieries, rolling stock or other property in the State of Pennsylvania, of them the said the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad company, or of any other corporations owned by or leased to or controlled by the said corporations or any or either of them, the possession of which has been taken, directly or indirectly, by the said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and in pursuance of the said leases or agreements so made on the 11th and 12th days of February, 1892, or under or in pursuance of any other leases, contracts or agreements, collateral with or in any way related thereto, as set forth in this bill.

Fifth—That such other and further relief may be had in the premises as the nature of the case shall require, and as to Your Honors may seem meet.

SAVE THIS AND WAIT

Until Wednesday, March 23, at 9 A. M. In consequence of the late fire of the large wholesale clothing house that recently burned, over \$500,000 worth of men's and boys' fine clothing, hats and other goods have been saved and removed to the large building known as 49 Sixth, between Lib-erty and Penn avenue, one door east from Hotel Anderson. This building has been closed for one week to arrange for this great fire insurance sale, and this great fire insurance sale will commence on Wednesinsurance sale will commence on Wednesday, March 23, at 9 A. M. Everything will be sold at retail 50 per cent less than the actual cost of manufacture. As the stock must be sold in ten days, everything will go rapidly. The appraiser for the insurance company, after carefully examining the stock of clothing, concluded it was not so badly damaged as claimed by the assured manufacturers, and, failing to agree as to the actual loss, they were forced to take the same and turn it into money. Consequently the goods must be sold at once in order to make a final settlement.

Below we quote a few of the extraordinary bargains that will be offered, and bear in mind that there are over 30,000 different articles we cannot mention here.

mind that there are over 30,000 different articles we cannot mention here.

Men's ribbed diagonal suits, \$2 75, positively worth \$12 50. You may keep this suit home during the sale, and if it is not worth \$12 50 return the same, no matter what the cause may be, and we hereby agree to return the \$2.75. Men's fine suits in cheviot and Scotch plaids, \$5.85, positively worth \$18, or your money returned any time dur-

Men's "Royal" kerseys silk and satin lined overcoats in tan and dark blue, \$7 99, positively worth \$28. You may keep this coat home five days, and if not worth \$28, return the same and your money will be refunded, no matter what the cause may be. Men's fine spring overcoats in several different shades, latest style, well made, \$4 89, and well worth \$18 50 or money re-

Men's suits in fine, fancy and plain worsteds in several different shades, \$7 89, worth \$22. Men's English cutaway suits, \$7 98, valued at \$26. You have the same privilege on these suits as on the above men-tioned garments.

Men's cassimere pants, worth \$3, for 98c Men's all wool cheviot pants, 25 styles, light and dark colors, \$1 49, worth \$5. Boys' pants, 5,000 pairs in all, at 19c a

Boys' suits, \$1 08, worth \$4 50; good socks, 6c per pair, worth 40c; fine embroidered suspenders, 9c, worth 60c; fine flannel underwear, 37c per suit, worth \$2 50; men's hats, 99c, worth \$1 50, and 30,000 different articles we cannot mention here.

It will pay you to come 100 miles to visit this great sale. If you value money don't miss it. Everything sold as advertised. Now is your chance to get clothing for almost nothing. We advise you to cut this out and bring it with you, so you get exactly the goods mentioned here. This sale will positively commence Wednesday, March 23, at 9 A. M., at 49 Sixth, between Liberty and Penn avenues, first door east of Hotel An-Penn avenues, first door east of Hotel An-derson, Pittsburg, Pa. Wsu

AN UNDERWEAR SPECIAL

That Drives Other Bargain Offerings Out of Existence-P. C. C. C., Clothiers.

This big bargain line of underwear was bought at auction, and that's the simple reason we sell it so cheap. Men's fine underwear, brown mixed, gray mixed, striped and plain colors, worth \$1 25 and \$1 50, at 36c and 44c. See samples in our show windows. P. C. C. C., Corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Talented New York Artists Say The photos made by Mr. Aufrecht personally cannot be excelled for attitude and perfect likeness.

THE Pittsburg Merchant Tailors' Exchange at its last meeting resolved to have their annual sale of judgments on or about April

YOU'RE looking well. I'm taking Bisque of Beef, Herbs and Aromatics. 50c and \$1.

TIRED OF TARIFFTALK

Members of the House Taking Less Interest in the Discussions.

SOME FUN AT THE EXPENSE OF ONE.

Congressman Relieved of His Watch Just When He Needed It.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, March 15. - The tariff discussion is beginning to tire the House, and there was a lack of interest in the pro ings to-day until Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, who has a very strong personality and expresses his views in a radical fashion. took the floor. A number of Democrats stirred him up with a continuous cross-fire of questions. During his speech he alluded to the decline in the price of watches, and drew out his own timepiece for the purpose of making an illustration, and laid it on his desk until the time should arrive for him to make his point, but some fun-loving member appropriated it, and when Mr. Walker desired to refer to it it was missing, and he was greeted with the suggestion that he was fortunate enough to retain his chain. On motion of Mr. Durburow, of Illinois,

izing the Librarian of Congress to exhibit certain documents at the World's Fair. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill to repeal the mail subsidy act. It was placed upon the calendar and the minority was granted leave to file a minor-

Senate joint resolution was passed author-

ity report. The Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, presented the con ference report on the urgent deficiency bill,

ference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. As finally passed the bill appropriates \$479,641, being \$41,228 more than was carried by the bill as it passed the House, and \$23,344 less than it carried as passed by the Senate.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair, on the free wool bill. Mr. Coombs, of New York, concluded his speech in favor of the bill. The time had passed, he said, when there was need for extravagant tariffs. He favored a tariff policy by which the financial condition of this Government could be so arranged that we should not be forever collecting more than we spent—col-lecting for one purpose and expending for another. It was for the interest of all deanother. It was for the interest of all de-partments of manufacture and business that the tariff question should be taken out of politics. They would be relieved of the strain consequent on the uncertainty in-volved in political contests. With a re-duction or abolition of the tariff on raw material, an ability to compete with foreign manufacturers on better terms would exist. No matter how this Congress cut down ex-No matter how this Congress cut down ex-penditures, it would not relieve the taxpayers of this burden so long as the present high taxation remained.

Unable to Make Prints Enough. In response to questions put by Mr. Dingley, Mr. Coombs said that the cotton manufacturers of this country had so much to do to meet our ever-increasing trade that they had not paid proper attention to the foreign demand. Mr. Blaine, while a member of President Garfield's Cabinet, said that the cost of labor in cotton goods was as cheap in the United States as in England. The reason why we did not export more prints was son why we did not export more prints was because we could not supply them to the consumers when they wanted them. Mr. Walker, of Massachussetts, said that

the great body of statements made by Demo-oratic orators on the subject of a protective tariff was not even technically true. The manufacturers of this country had not the slightest interest, directly, in a tariff. It was not of the slightest interest to the man-ufacturers whether we had free trade or protection. They were satisfied with one or the other. If the tariff was not in the interest of farmers and wage workers, then he would vote to repeal it and adopt free

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asked whether the gentleman meant to say that manufac turers would be as prosperous under free trade as under protection.

Mr. Walker replied in the affirmative. Mr. Dockery—Then, under the theory o rotection the manufacturers merely be oome disturbing agents.

Mr. Walker—That is mere fiction.

Mr. Dockery—It seems to be the logic of

Not Legislating for Manufacturers, Mr. Walker replied that the manu-facturers of the country (what was left of them) would be more prosperous under free trade than under protection, but Congress was not legislating for the manufacturers. It was legislating for the farmers and wageworkers. The United States was the lowest taxed country on the face of the earth.

taxed country on the face of the earth.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, asserted that in Canada the taxation was 25 per cent less than it was in the United States.

Mr. Walker replied that Canada was a country which had failed to collect its taxes for its expenditures and was burdened with debts. We had collected our taxes and paid our debts. Mr. Walker was proceeding to cite authorities in support of his position, when he was advised by Mr. Harter to consult Mr. Blaine.

to consult Mr. Blaine.
Mr. Walker—You may consult Mr. Blaine as much as you like; I choose the men I wish to consult. [Laughter.] On business questions I consult business men, not

Mr. Walker then entered into a general defense of the McKinley bill, declaring that under it in one year our foreign trade had increased \$406,000,000, or 27 per cent

The Sugar Bounty Attacked.

Mr. Scott, of Illinois, attacked the McKinley law. He held up its injustice and

Mr. Scott, of lines, attacked the Mc.
Kinley law. He held up its injustice and
inequalities as bearing on the consumer,
and laid special stress on the unconstitutionality of the sugar bounty provision.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, criticised the
recent speech of ex-Speaker Reed, and said
that notwithstanding the decision of the
Supreme Court, he was still of opinion that
the counting of a quorum under the rules
of the Fifty-first Congress was an unconstitutional act. Turning his attention to the
tariff, he denounced the system of protection as being a paternal system which built
up the few at the expense of the many.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, followed. He
said the McKinley bill only increased the
burdens of the farmer, and the Blaine
reciprocity scheme would prove fallacious.
It proposed that the natural laws of trade
should be disregarded, and that commerce
should be regulated by correspondence between State Departments.

The committee then rose and the House

The committee then rose and the House

The Military Academy Bill Passed. The Senate Chaplain, in his opening prayer to-day, alluded in a feeling manner to the dangerous illness of Senator Morrill.

Mr. Perry introduced a bill for the adjustment of the rights of the Indians in the Indian Territory, with a view of having that Territory admitted as a State. Referred.

ferred.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to increase the facilities of the Postoffice Department for obtaining the use of buildings for postoffice purposes and explained its provisions. It proposed, he said, to interest private capital and private enterprise in the construction of postoffice buildings on long terms of lease and to have fixed a maximum rate of rental, the buildings to be in all respects according to the plans and specifications to be approved by the Postmaster General. It was referred to the Poatoffice Committee.

Committee.

Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and after some discussion, during which Mr. Sherman said that any department which sent to the Senate estimates which had not been sent to the House ought to be held to an explanation for so doing, it was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consid-

eration of the Military Academy appropriation bill, which was passed.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee, to regulate the value of certain coins and pieces of money and to give to all sorts of current money the legal tender quality, and to prohibit and prevent discrimination in favor of gold coin or bullion as money.

Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was

on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Useful in all forms of dyspepsia.

Spring Opening Of Ladies' costumes, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15 and 16. PARCELS & JONES, 29 Fifth avenue.

WE pack, haul, ship, alter, repair, re-finish and reupholster furniture. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water st.



New Strength, New Life,

New Health

To the whole system. It posi tively cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

What is It?

A substitute for lard? Upsetting the customs, habits, and prejudices of centuries? Yes, all this and more. Cottolene is a new cooking product-it is better than lard or butter for cooking, so say such noted housekeepers as

Marion Harland. Catharine Owen,
Christine Terhune Herrick,
E.n. a P. Ewing,
Mrs. S. T. Rorer,
Mrs. F. A. Benson,
Amy Barnes,
Margaret Wister,

and many others; it is healthier -so says every thoughtful physician; and it is cheaper as every housekeeper knows when she finds that one-half the quantity answers every purpose.

is the purest clarified cottonseed oil mixed with pure beef fat. It is the best ing material ever devised for frying anything and everything-easily digested and highly nutritious.

Beware of imitations, Ask your procer for the genuine Cottolene.

MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO, and 138 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.



Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.



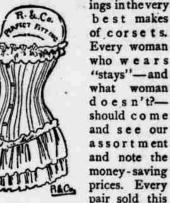


LANE'S MEDIGINE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMFORT GIVING CORSETS!

THIS week we make special offer ings in the very



should come and see our assort ment and note the money-saving prices. Every pair sold this week will be the best kind of an advertisement for this department. In fact a great part of our business comes

in this way. One lady who secures good value for her money tells another, and so it goes. Recollect, we don't handle the inferior makes of corsets. No matter what kind you buy, satisfaction is guaranteed. ALWAYS POPULAR-Her Majesty's Corsets, Thomson's Glove-Fit-ting, Balls', Kabo, Sateen and High

Bust, Dr. Warner's Health and Coraline Abdominal and Nursing Corsets, Madame Warren's Dress Form Cor-Madame Warren's Dress Form Corsets, white, drab and black; R. & G. best 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 corsets; C. B. and P. D. French Corsets, Common Sense French Woven Corsets, Ferris' Waists for ladies, misses, children and babies, Featherbone Corsets and Waists. Our assortment of 50c, 75c and \$1 Corsets is undoubtedly the best in the city. These popular-priced Corsets come in white, drab and black. They are worthy the attention of every economical woman. Special bargains in large size woven and sewed Corsets at 38c and 50c. The best Children's 25c Waists to be found in either city. Full lines of Dress Forms and Safety Belts.

ART ATTRACTIONS—Come and see our Art Department. Be sure to make inquiry for some of the following articles. You don't need to buy, but we want you to get an idea what the word "bargains" really means with us:
36-inch Tinted Cauvas Squares, 95c; reduced from \$1.75. from \$1.75. 22-inch Canvas Squares, 45c; reduced from

95c. 20-inch Hemstitched Table Squares, 35c; reduced from 50c. 82-inch Hemstitched Table Squares, 62c; re-June Hemstitched Table Squares, 82c; reduced from 85c.

Hemstitched Tray Covers from 25c up.
35 inch Hemstitched Table Squares, 85c; reduced from \$1.25.
55 inch Hemstitched Scarfs, 72c; reduced from \$1. 72-inch Hemstitched Scarfs, 95c; reduced



510-518 Market St.

KEECH.

As a Magnet Attracts Steel,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

So Do OUR MARCH TERMS Attract Customers!

On a bill of \$10, \$1 down and 50c a week.

On a bill of \$25, \$5 down and \$1 a week. On a bill of \$50, \$8 down and \$2 a week.

On a bill of \$75, \$10 down and \$2.50 a week.

On a bill of \$100, \$10 down and \$3.50 a week.

AND BESIDES THIS WE GIVE

With each bill amounting to \$50 a solid Oak Chair, in all styles of finish,

With each lot of goods amounting to \$25 a Costumer, or Hat Tree, in Oak or Mahogany, worth \$4.

with silk plush upholstered seat. With each bill amounting to \$75 a pair of Lace Curtains worth \$5. With each bill amounting to \$100 a \$10 Center Table.

KEECH.

923, 925 AND 927 PENN AVENUE.

DURABILITY!

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED SATISFACTORY. 438 and 485 Wholesale 406-408-410 Wood St. and Retail. Market St.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

A Spring Overcoat exhibition extraordinary. Please accept a special invitation to inspect a quantity of handsome Overcoats-ready to put on. The perfection

attained in production of Overcoats, ready made, is to sell a high degree—that you no longer need to have it made to your measure. Several hundred now on exhibition at our Clothing

Parlors. The best silk-lined, finest imported Kerseys and Venetians, \$20—the kind always sold at \$30. Elegant Black Kerseys, \$12. The lowest \$10.

It is worth your while to see this beautiful display.

39 SIXTH STREET, Hotel Anderson Block.

IS AS WELL REPRESENTED TO-DAY IN FINE WALL PAPER

As it is in oil paintings. Heretofore we have made most mention of the wonderful low prices at which we sell our wall paper and picture moldings. Now, since proving that, we further claim to having more talent engaged as salesman than any store in Pittsburg. In addition to our regular force, March 1 we engaged MR. SAMUEL LOCKE, of Philadelphia, (late with the Chapman Decorative Co., of Philadelphia and New York,) who will deem it a great pleasure in helping those wishing perfect effects to select papers, matching their drapings, carpets or colors of woodwork; he will also direct the paper hangers.

Some people can't understand how it is possible fine, high art, full length, durable, standard wall paper can be made to sell for 7 cents a bolt, but it can, and we are selling quite a lot of it. This is the grade for landlords to buy. We filled an order for a real estate firm for 4 rooms of paper and border. The bill was only \$2.15. The tenants made their own selections (without inquiring prices) and were delighted, though they were privileged to buy to an amount not exceeding \$4. This is getting the business down fine, but when we

are satisfied what need you care? Send for samples of these papers; sent free to any address.

For the benefit of those desirous of seeing wall papers by gas . light, we will keep our store open till 9 P. M. every evening.

Call and see the elegant collection of green papers in our windows on St. Patrick's Day, ranging in price from 7c to \$1 per bolt.

G. G. O'BRIEN'S

(Established 1860)

PAINT AND WALL PAPER STORE, FIFTH AVENUE.

THREE SQUARES FROM COURT HOUSE.