Will Be Solved by Fuel Gas, According to Some Authorities.

WHAT BOSTON PEOPLE ARE DOING

The Necessary Coal Much Cheaper in the Pittsburg District.

RESULTS OF SOME THOROUGH TESTS

To abate three-fourths of the smoke nuisance in this city would be a work of comparative case, according to excellent authority. That Boston should lead Pittsburg in the manufacture and sale of fuel gas is, perhaps, not surprising, seeing that necessity is the mother of invention and taking into consideration that coal is cheap in this city, always has been and that the people have inherited prodigality in the use of fuel. There is a fuel company in the Hub that gives fuel gas at 50 cents per thousand cubic feet to those who use it in a small way, at 40 cents to those who use half a million feet per month and at 30 cents to those who use a million feet per month.

The intter price is but 50 per cent more than small consumers here pay for the natural article flowing from the ground, and has set some people to wondering why a company is not formed for the manufacture of fuel gas in this city. It is true there are practical men who say the enterprise would not pay, while other practical men say it will and propose to make the gas for their own use, but no effort so far seems to be making to supply the public at large.

Practicability of Smoke Consumption, Some people still persist that smoke consumption is impracticable, but they have not succeeded in proving that it is so and some practical people say from actual experience that they have found it practicable so that there is hope this city may not be hopelessly thrown back to the filthy con-dition of ten years ago. It is claimed that owing to the cheapness of the best gas coal in the world lying at our doors, fuel gas can be made in this city at 5 cents a thousand, but should it cost three times that, 'twould still be economy to use it both in private houses and in factories, for in the latter the cost of amoving coal states. removing coal ashes is an important matter to be considered, while at 15 cents per 1,000 an ordinary room can be heated by means of improved appliances at a cost of half a cent an hour, and this is less than the cost of extra servant help and destruction of furniture when raw bituminous coal is

Coal for making gas can be had here for \$1 a ton, and it is the best in the world for the purpose. The producer furnaces make it out of slack, but the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company find it cheaper to use the run of the mine. Gas coal costs 33/2 time as much in Boston as in this city, and as the cost of coal is a very important item in this connection, it requires no argument to prove that fuel gas can be made here very cheaply. Now as to the facts.

There are comparatively few men who know as much about gas making, theoretically and practically, as Superintendent Robert Young, of the Allegheny Gas Works. It is in the line of his business to know, and he has spent the greater part of know, and he has spent the greater part of his life in the study of gas making, and has learned all that is known on both sides of the Atlantic having studied the methods in vogue in Europe

The Transportation Feature. Now, Mr. Young states that the cost of producer gas plants is not great, and that the only drawback to the manufacture of fuel gas is that it is not commercially profitable to transport it considerable distances, owing to the necessity of laying very large pipes. For instance, he says, there is noth-ing to prevent natural gas from being trans-ported from Western Pennsylvania to New York City, but it would not pay, and, as manufactured fuel gas has less heating power than the natural article, the greater volume required needs correspondingly

larger pipes for transportation.

It has been said that Pittsburg can be made a smokeless city, but that when the object is accomplished it will no longer be object is accomplished it will no longer be a manufacturing city. On this same subject Mr. Josiah Bounderby says: "First of all you see our smoke. That's meat and drink to us. It's the healthiest thing in the world in all respects, and particularly for the lungs. If you are one of those who wish to consume it, I differ from you. We are not going to wear the bottoms of our boilers out any faster than we were 'long out pay for all any faster than we wear 'em out now for all the humbugging sentiment in the country."

Most people appear to think that manufactured fuel gas making is a new thing, and few, comparatively, know that the project was taken out of the realm of speculation by the proprietors of the Pitts-burg Forge and Iron Company some nine years ago. Having satisfied themselves that the manufacture was a success so far as glass melting was concerned, the proprietors of these works decided to erect a producer plant, and their success is certainly encouraging. The secretary of the company, F. E. Richardson, states that they were getting along very well until the use of natural gas was introduced.

Why Operations Were Postponed. This, at the time of its introduction, they This, at the time of its introduction, they found cheaper than that they could make and their plant lay idle until the price of the natural article was run up, when it was again put into operation, and they now make their own gas for all the finishing departments of the work, but use coal in the puddling furnaces. It has been stated that producer gas can be made for 2 cents per thousand cubic feet. Mr. Richardson refused to subscribe to this statement, and did not seem to wish to give the exact price of not seem to wish to give the exact price of the product further than to state that it was cheaper than natural gas, at present price, and cheaper than raw coal. He seemed to think, however, with-out being very explicit on the subject, that coal was cheaper for puddling than fuel gas, as so large a volume of the latter was

Mr. Richardson said that while this gas could be made out of slack alone they found it preferable to use the run of the mine. Admitting that a large volume of gas is necessary for puddling, Mr. Young thought the objection not insurmountable, as Smith & Co. found producer gas profitable fuel for the melting of steel and this also requires a

Experiments in Behalf of Carnegle. It has been announced that the Carnegie combination will try the manufacture of fuel gas and the educated men who have been making experiments in its behalf are sanguine that the gas can be produced at less cost than raw coal and at less than half what natural gas now costs. In view of all this the question accounts the control of the control o of all this the question naturally suggests itself, why cannot this gas be made for consumption in thickly settled districts for household use? It is said that each large manufacturing plant must have its own gas producer plant, but why could not one plant be made to supply several squares in thickly built sections for democratic concernation? domestic consumption? There is very lit-tle smoke emitted in the process of making, so little that it would not give offense. There is no coke produced, as nothing is

left but an ash. It is stated by a man connected with the natural gas interests that under the new management there is a cheering prospect that the Philadelphia Gas Company will soon again be able to supply its customers at reasonable rates, and this, he says, is one of the causes why the stock has lately adversed in the market Hausen the vanced in the market. He says the com-pany has about secured all the available gas territory in Moon township and is arranging for the boring of six wells. He says that under the present management the company no longer covers whole sections of country with its leases as a great blanket, but chooses available localities and is going about its work systematically. He also states that there is even hope that next

THE SMOKE PROBLEM summer it will again be able to supply the mills with fuel.

mills with fuel.

In Dakota, where fuel is scarce, a sort of metallic cartridge, charged with petroleum, is used, and the cost of charging it is a cent, and it can be recharged as often as the user sees fit. All the heat generated is so nearly expended on the cooking that what escapes into the room is inappreciable.

# THE DELAY IS PAINFUL.

Collector Miller's Friends Anxious About His Confirmation - Some Importan Precedents Cited in Several New York Cases.

The delay in the confirmation by the United States Senate of Internal Revenue Collector George W. Miller has created an unusual amount of anxiety on the part of many of Mr. Miller's most intimate political friends, and a committee of his supporters have gone to Washington to inquire into the delay. The fact that Senator Quay was not consulted by the President in the ap-pointment of Mr. Miller, it is thought will not induce Mr. Quay to op-pose Miller's confirmation, and those best posted on such matters are confident that the appointment will certainly be con-

firmed, even though Mr. Quay should oppose it. The delay in the confirmation, it is argued, has been due to the absence from the Senate of both the Pennsylvania. Senators, and if the appointment is not taken up until their return as a matter of courtesy, the same courtesy would not be extended far enough to prevent the con-Many of Mr. Miller's friends are fearful

that Senatorial courtesy will go far enough to prevent Miller's confirmation, but a case exactly similar arose during the administra-tion of President Hayes when Chester A. Arthur was removed from the Collector of the Port of New York and Col. Merritt was appointed as successor. Senator Conkling opposed the confirmation of Merritt, but to no avail, and the appointment was con-firmed. President Garfield had a similar experience in New York when ilar experience in New York when Collector Robertson was appointed to succeed Colonel Merritt. Both New York's Senators, Conkling and Platt, and Vice President Arthur opposed Robertson's confirmation on personal grounds, but the Senator refused to extend courtesy to the New York Senators, and the nomination was confirmed and both the New York Senators resigned Senators resigned.

Collector Miller cannot assume the duties of his office until he has been confirmed. but if any fight is made against him the appointment can be withheld until Congress adjourns, probably in July, when he can be

reappointed and take charge of the office.

Word was received in Pittsburg yesterday that Senator Sherman will be conspicuous in the fight to secure Mr. Miller's con-

# LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-Dr. Scudder, the Chicago murderer, has

—The United States steamer Mohican is on her way to Bering sea. -Steamboat men will fight the new Cincinnati bridge project. General passenger and ticket agents are in session at Del Monte, Cal.

—Macomb, Ill., is excited over a supposed silver discovery near there. —Irish societies at Atlanta will give a re-ception to General Sickles to-day.

—Krupp, the German gunmaker, has prom sed to exhibit at the World's Fair. —The Sisseton reservation in Minnesots will be open for settlement on April 15. A German colony will settle on lands they have purchased near Condo, N. D. —The Perrien conspiracy and abduction cases in Detroit have been nolle prossed. —Some opposition has developed in Cube of the reciprocity treaty with the United

-The block and bituminous miners of In-diana have failed to agree on a scale of

—The Diamond Match Company, slarmed over the anti-trust movement, is cancelling its Louisiana contracts.

—The Argentine Government is investi-gating alleged discoveries of guano deposits on the Patagonian coast.

—The Glasgow cattle market has reopened, after being closed on account of the foot and month disease in Scotland. —A public meeting at Paris, Ont., resolved by a large majority in favor of political union with the United States.

—A "norther" with a heavy rain has just swept over Texas. The fruit trees, which are all in full bloom, are in danger. —The Diamond Match Company has be-come alarmed over the anti-trust law and is sanceling its contracts in Louisiana.

—A beautiful combination of sun dogs, halos, rainbows and cross bars was wit-nessed at Bloomington. Ill., Tuesday. —A strike of journeymen horseshoers at Cincinnati is imminent. The grievance is a supposed purpose of the bosses to break down the union.

—Ex-Mayor Wickham, of New York, who lives in a brown stone bouse on Lexington avenue, has been sued by his barber for \$20 borrowed money and \$100 for shaves.

—The Executive Committee of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has recommended its members to support the National Union Company for one year, at least, as an experiment.

-William Winegar, a would-be Mormon, eloped from Lincoln, Neb., yesterday with three girls at once, bound for Utab. The boy and his harem were overtaken and brought back.

-Miss Ida M. Ely, 16 years old, the oldest daughter of Charles M. Ely, of Long Branch, N. Y., is supposed to have eloped with John W. McIlvain, whom she met at the Hotel Brighton last summer.

-Negotiations are pending for the con-solidation of two of the largest carpet manu-factories of Philadelphia. Capitalization will be over \$1.000,000, the annual output run to nearly \$3,000,000 in value, and 1,000 hands given employment.

—Dr. W. Warren Perry was arrested at Elizabeth, Ill., Monday night, five minutes before he was to start for church to be mar-ried. Tuesday in a maristrate's office he married instead Miss Minnie Borga, who had caused his arrest.

- Yesterday at Chattanooga suits were ordered in the Chancery courts by the attorneys of the Catholic Knights of America against the bondsmen of Major M. J. O'Brien, the defaulting treasurer of the order, whose stealings aggregate \$5,000.

—Planters near Jackson, Miss., are up in arms against a gang of White Caps who the other night took a negro named Williams from his house, tied him to a stump, gave him 300 lashes and ordered him to leave town. The planters fear the effect on the rest of the colored population.

Thomas F. Ingoldsky, father in leave.

Thomas F. Ingoldsby, father-in-law of Congressman O'Neill, of Massachusetts, committed suicide at his home in Boston, by slashing his wrist and his jugular vein with a razor. Temporary insanity, resulting from grip, is assigned as the cause. He was 69 years old, and was in the clothing business. He leaves three sons and one daughter.

daughter.

—A small safe in Sarah Atthea Terry's house at Fresno, Cal., was blown open Tuesday by her triends, and papers and letters secured which bear on the Sharon case and the alleged conspiracy to murder Judge Terry. One of the letters stated that the writer was formerly Sheriff of one of the counties of the State, and that two months before Terry was killed he was oftered \$25,600 by certain parties, whose names he could not then reveal, to kill Judge Terry.

"THE Natural Gas Company" desire to thank the "Paul Kauvar," "Ivy Leaf" and "Rose Hill" Companies for the beautiful floral offerings at the funeral of Pete Mack. Mrs. Lawrence wishes to thank the proprie-tors of the Sixth Avenue Hotel for their kindness during his late sickness and the time of his funeral. time of his funeral.

Thorp, the Man Dressmaker, Has opened dressmaking rooms at 913 Penn avenue, near Ninth street.

TEN per cent off for cash, Cain Bros. shoe sale. Liberty and Sixth streets. TT Aliquippa.

BISQUE OF BEEF, Herbs and Aromatics the best and purest of appetizers. 50c and \$1. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for chil-dren teething produces natural, quiet sleep.

More Rumors That the Refineries Will Soon Be Consolidated.

SOME DIRECT STATEMENTS MADE.

The Presence of Treasurer Searles in Philadelphia Is Significant.

SPRECKELS WAS SEEN, BUT IS SILENT

PHILADELPHIA, March 16 .- "I will not be surprised if within a month there is a general consolidation of the sugar refining interests under the management of the 'Sugar Trust,' " said a prominent sugar refiner last night, whose big establishment as vet has not been brought under the control of the great corporation which seeks to bring every refinery in the country under its charge.

The visit of Mr. J. E. Searles, of New York, Treasurer of the Sugar Trust, to Philadelphia yesterday, has been the cause of reviving all the talk about the absorption of Philadelphia sugar refineries by the trust. Mr. Searles left Philadelphia last night, and it is understood that he has the assurance of at least one large refiner that it is possible to include Philadelphia's great sugar producing industries in the list of the trust's refineries. A well informed person said last night that in one instance the deal

was practically concluded.

The three great Philadelphia sugar refineries—Spreckels', Knight's and the Franklin—have been thorns in the side of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, for years. This corporation, whose capital prior to January of this year was \$50,000,000, increased the capitalization to \$75,000,000, and, with this addition to its money power, has redoubled its efforts to bring within its control all outstanding refineries. There were, it is understood, 3,000 individual holders of the trust stock before the increase in capitalization. The certificates paid 7 per cent interest on preferred and 8 per cent on common stock. A profit of three-eighths of a cent per pound on sugar means \$15,000,000 a year to the Sugar Trust.

Will Be Combined Within a Month.

Continuing in his remarks, the refiner who gave the information regarding the Sugar Trust and its plans, said:

"The arrangement will be effected, I believe, within a month, if it is done at all, and it will be a grand combination of all the sugar refining capital. It is undoubtedly to the best interests of all concerned that this combination be effected. The planters have reaped the great reward which the removal of the tariff on sugar has brought. The refiners have not. The public would not suffer by the combination, and the refiners would make a fair profit, which they do not do at present. Refined sugar that is sold to the consumer at 4 cents a pound means a loss to the refiner of 1/2 of a cent on each pound. There are more sugar houses now than are required to supply the demand. If the interests of all refiners are consolidated it would greatly reduce the vast expense attached to the constitution of the attached to the operating of the refineries, and the refiners could be more liberal with their employes. I say that it looks strongly as if the consolidation would be effected; but, even if it is not, there will be harmony among the refiners, both in and out of the American Sugar Refining Company in Jan-uary was for the express purposes of con-solidation.

Output of Philadelphia Refineries. "Philadelphia's refineries are, by all odds, the greatest in the country. We have un-excelled fresh water facilities which neither New York no Baltimore has, and the rail-road tracks run into our refineries, which they do not do at New York or Boston. Fresh water is one of the most valuable of all commodities connected with the manufacture of sugar. Philadelphia refineries, at their average capacity, turn out about 13,000 barreles of sugar dilly. The Frankling 13,000 barrels of sugar daily. The Franklin refinery makes nearly 6,000 barrels; the Spreckels, 5,000, and the Knight about 2,000. Before the tariff was taken off sugar there were 1,450,000 tons of raw sugar boiled up, in the United States. Last year the increase was remarkable, 1,800,000 tons being used by refineries, and this year, if the fruit crop is as good as it is expected it will be, there will be consumed at the refineries 2,000,000 tons of raw sugar. Four years ago the price of refined

sugar. Four years ago the price of refined sugar was 9 cents a pound, now it is 4. Americans use about 70 pounds of refined sugar yearly per capita, and the increase each year is supposed to keep pace with the increase in population, about 5 per cent."

A member of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co said lest night that Co. said last night that no officer or repre-sentative had been in their office or refinery sentative had been in their office or refinery within the past few days. Mr. Searles, the trust treasurer, did not see them. Within the past 30 days, however, they have been approached and asked upon what terms they would allow their refinery to pass into control of the trust. This gentleman would not say whether they would sell or not.

Spreckels Is Not Talking. Charles C. Harrison, President of the Charles C. Harrison, President of the Franklin Refinery, refused to say whether or not the trust had secured control of the plant, but it is understood that when Mr. Searles left the Lafayette Hotel last night for New York he had reason to feel much encouraged at the condition of affairs between himself and the Franklin officials.

tween himself and the Franklin officials.

The same gentleman who vouchsafed the information regarding the consolidation was reasonably sure that the Spreckels interests were included in the deal. The trust and Spreckels are on very good terms in San Francisco, he said, and quite recently its representatives were investigating the Spreckels refinery in this city, being conducted by one of the firm through the plant. It is understood that Claus Spreckels will shortly return to look after his interests on the Pacific coast, leaving the control of his Eastern business to his son Adolph, who arrived in Philadelphia from the West on Sunday, and who is now daily at the executive offices of the Spreckels interests in this city.

No positive information was obtainable regarding the present attitude of the Messra. Spreckels toward the representatives of the trust, who are said to have visited them yesterday.

Spreckels' Cooper Shop Burned. W. G. Pennypacker's barrel factory Swanson and Reed streets, in the rear of Spreckels' big sugar refinery, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames originated in a kiln used for drying barrel staves. While the fire was at its height it was reported that Fireway Consequents. While the fire was at its height it was reported that Fireman George Solley, of Engine Company 10, was inside the burning building. In an instant Robert Solley, his brother, a member of the same company, sprang forward to go to his rescue, but at the threshold he was knocked senseless by a big slab of red hot stone that fell from the roof. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where it is said his chances of recovery are slight. It was afterwards learned that George Solley was not in the building at all, but was only a few feet from the scene of the accident to his brother. The flames burned fiercely for five hours. The barrel factory was crected by Claus Spreckels at the time he built his refinery and was leased to Mr. Pennypacker. The loss on building, machinery and stock is \$150,000, partly covered by insurance.

SALVATION OIL is above all competitors. Price only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Save your money by purchasing your table linens, damasks, doylies, napkins, spreads, towels, lace curtains, blankets and sheeting at H. J. LYNCH'S, TT 438-440 Market street.

ATTEND Cain Bros.' discount sale of fine



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c. and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be cheap at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st. 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia. 307 WOOD ST.

# DUSKY

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc

Removes and Prevents Dandruff. AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP. Best for General Household Use.





W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread
to hurt the feet; made of the best fine call, stylish
and easy, and because we make more shoes of this
struck than any other manufacturer, it equals handsewed shoes coating from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

\$5 shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals French
imported shoes which cost from \$4.00 to \$12.00.

\$4 shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals French
imported shoes which cost from \$4.00 to \$12.00.

\$4 shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as outtom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$12.00.

\$4 shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as outtom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$12.00.

\$3 se Folice Shoe; Farmers, Raitroad Men
\$4 shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as outtom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$1.00.

\$2 25 and \$2.60 werking-man's shoes
who want a shoe for comfort and service.

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who want a shoe for comfort and service.

\$2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# NEW STYLES. BUT THE SAME

Is still the prevailing cry with our elegant selection of Men's Fashionable Merchant Tailor-Made Garments. Our agents are kept busy buying and shipping only the very best of garments that first-class merchant tailors

BE ON GUARD AND PROTECT YOUR PURSE. WE ARE OFFERING NOW very stylish suitings at \$10, \$13, \$15 and \$20 originally made up to order for twice the amount

In Overcoats the palm must certainly be warded to us as for price, quality, style and it; \$10 to \$18 WILL BUY YOUR CHOICE made up for double the amount quoted.

600 pairs of Fashionable Trousers that were made up to order for \$6, and that up to \$8, will now be sold for the nominal price of \$3 50. A perfect fit guaranteed.



OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

# FOR THIS MONTH

All GOODS STORED for future delivery. All bills to date FROM delivery of ery. All bills to date FROM delivery of goods. Special prices and terms for this month. A 20 per cent discount on all cash purchases. A 10 per cent discount on 60-day settlements. Six months' time given on all bills under \$50. One year's time given on all bills from \$50 to \$100. All bills to date from delivery of goods. CASH OR CREDIT in every department. every department.

The largest and best selected assortment of PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNI-TURE in the city. We don't allow any house to undersell us. Our stock of CARPETS is complete in

every sense—Axminsters, Moquettes, Body and Tapestry Brussels, all and part wool extra super Ingrains. The choicest line of goods ever offered to the buying public. Every variety of Rugs known. Portieres, Chenille and Lace Curtains.

A special drive this week will be about 20 extra super CARPETS, from 20 to 24 yards each, that will be offered at 1/4 their egular price. A big bargain, and don't you Our Baby Coaches, Refrigerators and Ice

Chests are open for spring inspection.

Bear us in mind if you want a bargain. HOPPER BROS. & CO., PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES,

# EACH AND EVERY ONE of our customers have an equal chance to obtain bargains and save money, as the present bargain sale is AND EVERY ONE of our customers have an equal chance to OLD PRICES! no small affair, and the goods must be sold freely and unreservedly-

# BARGAINS

ALL WEEK!

# Laird's Special Shoe Sale

Positive Reductions! Absolute Value! Nearly Half Price!

Men's Finest Patent Leather Shoes Reduced from \$5 and \$6 to

Mens' Finest Calf Custom Shoes

Men's Genuine Kangaroo Shoes Men's English Grain Shoes

Men's Puritan Calf Shoes Reduced from \$4 and \$5 to

**Gents' Fine Calf Shoes** Reduced from \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 to Gents' Fine Dress Shoes Reduced from \$2.50 and \$3 to

\$2.90 & \$3.90 \$2.90 & \$3.90 \$2.90 & \$3.90

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**NEARLY 1.000 PAIRS OF** \_ADIES' FINE SHOES

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE. EVERY STYLE. EVERY SIZE. EVERY WIDTH.

LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH DONGOLA, patent vamps or patent tips, cloth tops or kid tops, Common Sense, Opera, Picadilla, Philadelphia or New York lasts, regular \$4, \$5 and \$6 shoes, reduced to \$2.90 and \$3.90

FINEST DONGOLA, STRAIGHT GOAT AND PEBBLE GOAT at \$1.39, \$1.48, \$1.69 and \$1.98,

# W. M. LAIRD,

433 AND 435 | WHOLESALE | 406-408-410 AND RETAIL MARKET ST. WOOD ST. Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

# **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 W. L. DOUCLAS 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.