# THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1892

# THE SHIBBOLETH OF DEMOCRACY

the Changes on Tariff Reform As

THE KEYNOTE OF '92.

His Party Will Not Wander Off to had become infected with the unwhole-Silver Doubt and Danger.

ONE SUBJECT AT A TIME ENOUGH.

Reciprocity Lamely Limps in the Direction He Thinks Right.

If Hypocrisy Is the Homage Vice Pays to Virtue, Reciprocity Is the Homage Prohibitory Protection Pays to Tariff Reform-His Talk on Corruption and Bribery-Tells How Brave He Was in Issuing His Free Trade Message-Declared Principles on Which the Democratic Platform Rests-Prejudices in e Campaign-The Ex-President's First Speech in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.-The following is the address of ex-President Cleveland delivered here this evening in the interest of the Democratic ticket of Rhode Island:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS-I have found it impossible to decline the invitation you sent me to meet here vo-day the Democracy of Rhode Island. I have come to look in the faces of the men who have been given the place of honor in the advance of the vast army which moves toward the decisive battle field of next November. I have not come to point the way to consolation in case of your defeat, but I have come to share the enthusiasm which presages victory. I have not come to condole with you upon the difficulties which confront you, but to suggest that they will only add to the glory of your triumph. I have come to remind you that the intrenchments of spoils and patronage cannot avail against the valor and determination of right; that

Corruption and Bribery eannot smother and destroy the aroused conscience of our countrymen, and that splendid achievements await those who bravely, honestly and stubbornly fight in the people's cause. Let us not for a moment miss the inspiration of those words, The People's Cause." They signify the defense of every man, rich or poor, in every corner of our land, who by virtue of simple American manhood lays claim to the promises of our free Government, and they mean the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the humblest American citizen who confidingly invokes the protection just and equal laws.

The covenant of our democratic falth, as I understand it, exacts constant effort in this cause, and its betrayal I conceive to be a crime against the creed of true democracy. The struggle in which you are engaged arrests the attention of your party brethren in every State, and they pause in their preparation for the general engagement near at hand, in which all will be in the field and look toward Rhode Island with hope and trust. They rend the legends on your banners and they hear your rallying cries, and know that your fight is in the people's cause. If you should be defeated there will be no discouragement in this vast waiting army; but you will earn their plaudits and cover yourselves with glory by winning

The Shibboleth of True Democracy. Large and bright upon your banners are blazoned the words "tariff reform"-the shibboleth of true Democracy, and the test of loyalty to the people's cause. Those who oppose tariff reform delude themse lves if they suppose it rests wholly upon appeals to selfish considerations and the promise of advantage, right or wrong, or that our only hope of winning depends upon arousing animosity between different interests among our people. While we do not propose that those whose welfare we champion shall be blind to the advantages accruing to them from our plan of tariff reform, and while we are determined that these advantages shall not be surrendered to the blandishments of greed and avarice we will claim nothing that has not underlying it moral sentiment and considerations of equity and good con-

Recause our case rests upon such foundations, sordidness and selfishness cannot destroy it. The fight for justice and right is a clean and comforting one, and because the American people love justice and right, ours must be a winning fight.

"The Government of the Union is a Government of the people; it emanates from them; its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit."

Violating the Governmental Compact. This is not the language of a political platform. It is a declaration of the highest court in the land, whose mandates all must obey, and whose definitions all partisans must accept. In the light of this exposition of the duty the Government owes the people, the Democratic party claims that when, through federal taxation, burdens are laid upon the daily life of the people not necessary for the Government's economical administration, and intended, whatever be the pretext, to enrich a few at the expense of the many, the Governmental compact is vi-

A distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court, with no Democratic affiliations, but loved and respected, when living, by every American, and since his death universally lamented, has characterized such a proceed ing as "none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called

taxation." Let us then appreciate the fact that we not only stand upon sure and safe ground when we appeal to honesty and morality in our championship of the interests of the masses of our people, as they are related to tariff taxation, but that our mission is invested with the highest patriotism when we attempt to preserve from perversion, distortion and decay the justice, equality and moral integrity which are the constituent

elements of our scheme of popular govern-

Sincerity of His Free Trade Message. Those who believe in tariff reform for the substantial good it will bring to the multitude, who are neglected when selfish greed is in the ascendancy; those who believe that the legitimate motive of our Government is to do equal and exact justice to all our peo-Grover Cleveland Rings ple and grant especial privileges to none; those who believe that a nation boasting that its foundation is in honesty and con-science cannot afford to discard moral sentiment, and those who would save our institu-

ment, and those who would save our institu-tions from the undermining decay of sordid-ness and selfishness, can hardly excuse them-selves if they fail to join us in the crusade we have undertaken.

Certainly our sincerity cannot be ques-tioned. In the beginning of the struggle we were not only bitterly opposed by a great party of avowed enemies, but were embarrased by those in our own ranks who some atmosphere our enemies had created. We hesitated not a moment boldly to encounter both. We unified our party, not by any surrender to the half-hearted among our members, but by an honest appeal to Democratic sentiment and conscient have never lowered our standard.

Neither Policy Nor Expediency. It surely was not the policy nor the expe-diency that induced us defiantly to carry the banner of tariff reform as we went forth to meet a well-organized and desperately determined army in the disastrous field of 1888. A time-serving or expediency-hunt-ing party would hardly have been found the day after such a crushing defeat, undis-mayed, defiant and determined, still shoutmayed, defiant and determined, still shouting the old warcry, and anxious to encounter again, in the people's cause, our exultant enemy. We had not long to wait. At
the Waterloo of 1890 tariff reform had its
vindication, and principle and steadtast devotion to American fairness and good faith
gloriously triumphed over plausible shifti-

ness and attempted popular deception.

The Democratic party still champions the cause which defeat could not induce it to surrender, which no success short of complete accomplishment can tempt it to neg-lect. Its position has been from the first frankly and fairly stated, and no one can honestly be misled concerning it. We inwite the strictest scrutiny of our conduct in dealing with this subject, and we insist that our cause has been open, fair and consist-ent. I believe this is not now soberly denied in any quarter.

The Record of the Opposition

Our opponents, too, have a record on this nestion. Those who still adhere to the question. Those who still adhere to the doctrine that an important function of the Government is especially to aid them in their business, those who only see in the consumers of our land forced contributors to artificial benefits permitted by Governmental favoritism, those who see in our working-men only the tools with which their shops and manufactories are to be supplied at the cheapest possible cost, and those who believe there is no moral question involved in the tariff taxation of the people, are probably familiar with this record, and abundantly estisfied with it.

It may, however, be profitably reviewed by those who believe that integrity and good faith have to do with Governmental operations and who honestly confess that present tariff burdens are not justly and fairly distributed. Such a review may also be of interest to those who believe that our onsumers are entitled to be treated justly and honestly by the Government and that the workingman should be allowed to teel in his humble home, as he supplies his family's daily needs, that his earnings are not unjustly extorted from him for the ben-efit of the favored beneficiaries of unfair

Methods of the Republican Party.

This, then, is the record: When we began the contest for tariff reform it was said by our Republican opponents, in the face of our avowals and acts, that we were deter-mined on free trade. A long advance was made in their insincerity and impudence when they accused us of acting in the in-terests of foreigners, and when they more than hinted that we had been bought with British gold. Those who trusted the effectiveness of these senseless appeals insulted the intelligence of our people by claiming that an increase in the cost of articles to the consumer caused by the tariff was not a tax paid by him, but that it was paid by foreigners who sent their goods to our markets. Sectional prejudice was invoked in the most outrageous manner, and the people of the North were asked to condemn the measure of tariff reform proposed by we have measure of tariff reform proposed by us be-cause members of Congress from the South had supported it.

These are fair samples of the arguments submitted to the American people in the Presidental campaign of 1888. It will be observed that the purpose of these amazing deliverances was to defeat

entirely any reform in the tariff-though it had been enacted at a time when the expense of a tremendous war justified the ex-action of tribute from the people which in time of peace became a grievous burden, though it had

Congested the Federal Treasury

with a worse than useless surplus, inviting reckless public waste and extravagance, and reckless public waste and extravagance, and though in many of its features the only purpose of its continuation was the bargaining it permitted for party support. There were those, however, in the ranks of our opponents who recognized the fact that we had so aroused popular attention to the evils and injustice of such a tariff that it might not be safe to rely for success upon a bald opposition to its reform. There were the grave and sedate Republican statesmen who declared that they never, never, could consent to subserve the interests of England at the expense of their own country, as the subserve the interests of England at the expense of their own country, as the wicked Democrats proposed to do, and that they felt constrained to insist upon a tariff, protective to the point of prohibition, because they devotedly loved our workingmen and were determined that their employment should be constant and that their wages should never sink to the disgusting level of the pauper labor of Europe, but that, in view of the fact that the war in which the tariff then existing originated that, in view of the fact that the war in which the tariff then existing originated, had been closed for more than 20 years, and in view of the further fact that the public treasury was over-burdened, they were willing to readjust the tariff, if it could only be done by its friends instead of "Rebel Brigadiers."

Why the Country Went Democratic. I will not refer to all the means by which our opponents succeeded in that contest. Suffice it to say they gained complete posession of the Government in every branch and the tariff was reformed by its alleged friends. All must admit, however, that either this was not done by the people's friends or that the efforts in their behalf were sadly miscarried or ungratefully re-membered; for a few weeks thereafter a

membered; for a few weeks thereafter a relegation to private life among those occupying seats in Congress who had been active in reforming the tariff occurred which amounted to a political revolution.

These victims claimed that our voters failed to indorse their reform of the tariff because they did not understand it. It is quite 'probable, however, that if they did not understand it they felt it, and that, because it made them uncomfortable, they emphatically said such a reform was not what they wanted.

what they wanted. At any rate, the consumer has found life harder since this refogn than before, and if there is a workingman anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation he has not yet made himself known. Plenty of mills and factories have been closed thousands of men thus lost on been closed, thousands of men thus lost em-ployment, and we daily hear of reduced wages; but the benefits promised from this reform, and its advantage to people who really need relief are not apparent.

Reciprocity Limps in the Right Direction The provision it contains permitting reciprocity of trade in certain cases, dependreciprocity of trade in certain cases, depending on the action of the President, is an adTWIXT HAY AND CORN

mission, as far as it goes, against the theory upon which this reform is predicated, and it lamely limps in the direction of freer commercial exchanges. If "hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue," reciprocity may be called the homage prohibitory protection pays to genuine tariff reform.

MORLEY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

tory protection pays to genuine tariff refarm.

The demand in your platform for
free raw, materials ought, it seems to
me, to be warmly seconded by the
citizens of your State. The advantages
to the people of Rhode Island of such a
policy do not seem to be questionable, and
I am not here to discuss them in detail; but
all I have said touching the conduct and
record of the Democratic party and its
opponents in regard to tariff legislation is
in support of the proposition that all who
desire the special relief referred to in your
platform, or any other improvement in our

desire the special relief referred to in your platform, or any other improvement in our tariff laws in the general interest of the people must look to the Democratic party for it. The manufacturer who sees in free raw materials a reduced cost of his products resulting in an increased consumption and an extension of his markets, and a constant activity and return for his invested capital, can hardly trust the party which first resisted any reform in the tariff, then juggled with it, and at last flatly refused him the relief he still needs.

The Manufacturer and the Laborer.

The Manufacturer and the Laborer, The workingman who has been deceived by the promise of higher wages and better employment, and who now constantly fears the closing of manufacturies and the loss of work, ought certainly to be no longer cajoled work, ought certainly to be no longer cajoled by a party whose performance has so clearly given the lie to its profession. The con-sumer, who has trusted to a reformation of the tariff by its friends, now that he feels the increased burden of taxation in his home, ought to look in another direction for relief.

If the Democratic party does not give to the state of Rhode Island during the present session of Congress the free raw materials she needs, it will be because a Republican she needs, it will be because a Republican Senate or Executive thwarts its designs. At any rate nothing shall divert us from our purpose to reform the tariff in this regard, as well as many others, be the time of its accomplishment near or remote. It doubtless would please our adversaries if we could be allured from our watch and guard over the cause of tariff reform to certain other objects. Thus togethers the records and the could be allured from our watch and guard over the cause of tariff reform to certain other objects. other objects, thus forfesting the people's trust and confidence. The National Democracy will hardly gratify this wish and turn its back upon the people's cause to wander after false and unsteady lights in the wilderness of doubt and danger.

The Silver Question Isn't in It, Our opponents must, in the coming national canvass, settle accounts with us on the issue of tariff reform. It will not do for them to say to us that it is an old and determined contention. The ten commandments are thousands of years old, but they and the doctrine of tariff reform will be taught and preached until mankind and the Republican party shall heed the injunction,

Republican party shall heed the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal."

As I leave you, let me say to you that your cause deserves success, and let me express the hope that the close of your canvass will bring you no regrets on account of activity relaxed or opportunities lost. Demonstrate to your people the merits of your cause, and trust them. Above all things, banish every personal feeling of discontent, and let every personal consideration be merged in a determination, pervading your ranks everywhere, to win a victory. With a cause so just, and with activity, vigilance, harmony and determination on the part of Rhode Island's stanch Democracy, I believe you will not fail.

### LADY GYMNASTICS.

Friends-A Clever Muscular Matinee-They Fly Through the Air With the Greatest of Ense and Are Perfectly Able to Do as They Please,

NEW YORK, April 2.-[Special.]-The Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club at their their friends with their exhibition of mus cular prowess. The pupils wore gymna sium suits which consisted of a dark blue blouse braided, military fashion, with gold braid, very full Turkisk trousers, reaching just below the knee, with the same material and color as the blouse. Black hose, and low black, rubber-soled shoes com-pleted the costume.

It was quite a lesson in metamorphosis to recognize a swell girl whom you had seen on the avenue an hour before now hanging head downward from the horisontol bar; or

head downward from the horisontol bar; or to see the daughter of a leading divine taking a little excursion up and down the room on the "traveling rings;" or another meek-tongued maiden transformed into the woman with the iron jaw.

Two young ladies whirled round and round the horizontal bar with a rapidity that would make you dizzy, while the others were performing on trapeze rings in a way to substantiste the Darwinian theory. The high jumping was excellent.

Mme. Beserer, with three of her pupils, gave a brief exhibition of a fencing lesson. Last in order were the fancy steps. The girls formed in two platoons. At each successive descent of the hall was added an extra hop, or kick, or pirouette until there

cessive descent of the hall was added an extra hop, or kick, or pirouette until there was scarcely a motion left untried. There were 72 pupils, the youngest under 7 years, and not a few gray haired. The figures were well developed, and they were by no means like the inmates of Mrs. Squeers' school, where "the general run of limbs was crooked."

# MAY GET SUNDAY BEER.

Jersey Millionaire Has a Scheme-How He Proposes to Plant on His Soil a German Idea-Powerful Enough to Change the Laws to Suit Himself, NEW YORK, April 2 .- [ Special. ]-Gott-

fried Krueger, the millionaire brewer of Newark, has views in connection with the improvement of the Newark and South Orange Railroad, which he and other capitalists have just purchased, and his views are extremely broad. He owns the shooting park just outside of calgarden to excel all others in this country. cal garden to excel all others in this country, the city line on South Orange avenue, and hitherto it has been a most unprofitable venture. With the electric equipments of the street railway, Mr. Krueger will make great changes in the park, and chief among these will be the establishment of a zoological to the country of the street railway. these will be the establishment of a zoologiIt is Mr. Krueger's intention to buy
\$200,000 worth of animals, and spend a
liberal sum in providing quarters for them.
It will not be a free garden, but the admission fee will be as low as it can be made
consistent with the expenses. Of course, it
is intended to make it a Sunday garden,
with music the feature and unlimited beer,
but the present laws will have the beautiful. but the present laws will have to be changed to make this possible.

Mr. Krueger is a shrewd business man, a Democrat, and a party leader, as well as a lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. His great wealth gives him great power and influence, and it is not impossible that within a year public gardens may be allowed to keep process. allowed to keep open on Sunday after-

# BOYS' STYLISH STITS

That Will Take the Easter Prizes-P. C. C. C. 

price.

At \$2 40 a special line of boys' silk mixtures and checked suits, pleated or plain; regular \$4 50 goods, we sell for . \$2 4 A big line of boys' confirmation suits and Sunday suits; plain cloths and the newest that's out, at \$2 75 and \$3 7 Come and see us Monday. P. C. C. C., Cloth lers, corner Grant and Dismond streats.

Is About the Time That the Tories Would Like the Election.

Durham Miners Begin to See That They Can't Win Their Strike. SACKVILLE WEST IN HOT WATER AGAIN

LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—Yesterday Mr. Labouchere made another attempt

to extract from the Government some definite declaration as to the date of the general election, and Mr. Balfour made a very careful reply, which seemed to afford little information, but it evidently conveyed something satisfactory to Mr. Gladstone, for that wily old strategist spoke honeyed words to Mr. Balfour and advised Mr. Labouchere not to press the Government further for the present. It has since become known that

Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that Mr. Balfour's statement contained a virtual romise to dissolve Parliament before August, probably early in the summer.

Mr. Gladstone's belief may be due to information which reached him from the Tory camp, quite as much as to the substance of Mr. Balfour's guarded statement in Parliament

A large number of Tory members have recently caused to be conveyed to the Ministers, through the party whips, their deep concern at learning that there are members of the Cabinet who desire to postpone the general election until autumn. The memorialists point out that such a course would despite them of their contemporary heliday. deprive them of their customary holiday after an exhausting session, and would con-stitute such a strain that many of them would be compelled to refrain from seeking A Campaign Between the Harvests

They suggest that the dissolution should not be delayed beyond the beginning of July, and that the best time for the elections, if they caunot take place immediately after Easter, would be between "the hay and the corn harvests"—that is to say, at the end of July. The probabilities at pres-ent are that an authoritative announcement will be made by Mr. Balfour on the 25th of May, when he will address, in St. James! Hall, the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

The Government continues to muddle business and waste time in the House of Commons and accuse the Liberals of ob-struction, while diligently assisting the

atter in the work of clogging the legislative wheels. The Easter recess is to be un-usually long, probably from the 12th to the 25th inst., which affords fresh proof that the Government is in no hurry to push forward the Irish local government bill, the rock upon which the ministry will break up.

Merely an Unconsidered Trifle.

John Morley, in a speech at Manchester on Thursday, put this matter very clearly. That bill, he said, contains 78 clauses and 4 rather elaborate schedules, and occupied nearly 60 pages of print. He doubted very much whether the ministers would be able to find it convenient to bring their men all through the long summer afternoons and nights to discuss a bill "which its own author, by the way in which he introduced it to the House of Commons, showed that he regarded it as a mere unconsidered trifle of legislation." of legislation.

of legislation."

Next week John Redmond, in the House of Commons, will ask Home Secretary Matthews another question with regard to expected by the Superintendent James Black, of Birmingham, who is now known to have long practiced blackmail, and whose whereabouts are unknown. Redmond will bring before Parliament the information about Black that was obtained by THE DISPATCH reporter in Birmingham, and published in last Tuesday's DISPATCH, and it will be impossible for the Home Secretary to refuse an investigation into the career of the fuse an investigation into the career of the ex-detective, upon whose testimony Daly and Egan were convicted of treason and felony, and are now undergoing life sen-tence in Portland prison. That such an in-vestigation will result in the liberation of the two men there is little doubt.

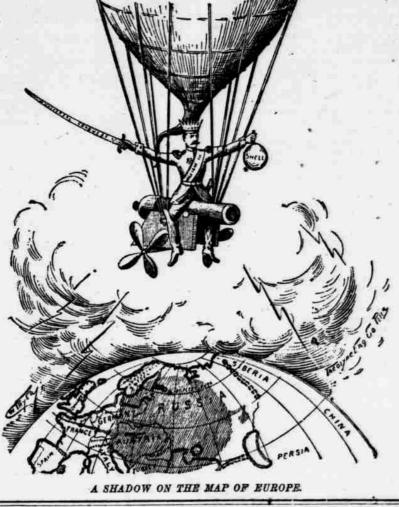
### CHRAPER RIDES IN FRANCE.

The Railroads All Reduce Their Rates 10 to 30 Per Cent.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.-Americans who pro oose traveling in France will be glad to know that the reduction of railway fares to the rates charged before the Government tax in consequence of the Franco-Prus sian war was put upon the companies came into effect yesterday. The reductions made in the fares for passengers on all the French railways are 30 per cent on the previous third-class fares, 20 per cent. on second-class fares and 10 per cent on first-class fares. The knowledge that these class fares. The knowledge that these reduced fares were to be applied on the 1st of April had the effect of reducing the number of passengers very considerably during the last few days, but from an early hour yesterday morning every train which left Paris was besieged by passengers who had postponed their journeys in order to profit by the reduction. The arriving trains also steamed into the stations vesterday and to-day with almost

stations, yesterday and to-day, with almost every seat occupied.

The loss entailed by these large reductions is of course very great, but the rail-



way companies look forward to a great and rapid growth of passenger traffic, and are already making preparations for it. The Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is building over 500 new carriages and 100 new enginea The Northern, Eastern, Western and Crleans railways are also largely increasing their rolling stock.

## NOBLE FAMILIES QUARRELS,

A Couple of Them Interesting the Bri

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—The Marquis of Stafford having gained a partial victory over his father, the Duke of Sutherland, in the matter of cutting down timber at Trentham, recently referred to in THE DISPATCH, is

now opposing the Duke's proposal to disentail a considerable portion of his Suther-

Members of another noble family are quarreling about money matters. Lady Jane Lindsay is accusing her sister, Lady Theodore, of coercing her aged mother, the late Marchioness of Westminster, into making a will in her favor. The old lady, who died in February, was left nearly a million sterling by her husband 23 years ago.

Carpet Sale! Carpet Sale! This week: 25c ingrain carpet at 19c; heavy two-ply 40c carpet at 29c; 60c brussels at 42c; \$1 brussels at 80c; 25c oilcloth at 17c; 35c oilcloth, 25c; best 8c and 10c stair oilcloth at 5%c. Cut this item out.

J. H. Kunket & Bao., 1347-1349 Penn avenue, corner Fourteenth

A BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE DISPOSES OF HIS TOWN HOUSE.

He Thereby Rakes in a Cool Three-Quaters of a Million-The John Burns Wages Committee's Treasury Almost Bankrupt-A Striking Contrast.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. J LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire has decided to sell his town house in Piccadilly with the land around it, nearly four acres in extent. The purchase money is \$750,000, with which the Duke will be able to buy another first-rate house and then put \$500,-000 in bank. It is expected that the purchasers will cover the ground with a big hotel and aristocratic flats, which is the only method by which they can hope to make a large profit.

Cheek by jowl with the announcement of this big deal by which the Duke pockets \$750,000 solely because he is the son of his \$750,000 solely because he is the son of his father, the maralist may read an appeal from the John Burns Wages Committee for funds to help pay the famous labor leader the modest salary of £2 a week. When Burns was elected three years ago to a seat in the London County Council he was earning £2 a week at his bench as a fitter. He stipulated that as he would have to give np all his time to municipal affairs the workingmen of London should enable him to live by raising that sum per week by voluntary subscription. Consequently, the John Burns Wages Committee was formed, and Burns has since received his modest stipend as a member of London's municipal parliament.

ment.

He has rendered incalculable service to the cause of labor, but labor has not shown much gratitude to its champion. The com-mittee has raised the necessary money from week to week with great difficulty, and sevweek to week with great dimedity, and several times, as at the present moment, the treasury has been almost empty. The fact is that the older and richer trade unions object to Burns because he is a Socialist, and only the Dockers' Union, which he established, has contributed to the fund.

# OPENED A BOMB WITH AN AX.

Texas Boy's Successful Experiment With a Bayou Find.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 2.—[Special.]—During the war a large amount of bombs and other ammunition was thrown into Buffalo bayou to avoid capture. To-day a boy, Charile Harris, got one of the bombs out of the bayou, took it home and proceeded to open it with an ax.

He succeeded. One foot was blown off; he has a slug in his groin, and another in his head. The stable where he was experimenting was blown to atoms.

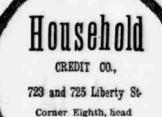
menting was blown to atoms.



# WE ARE STRICTLY IN IT!

AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF OUR FRIENDS WE ARE STAYING AT THE TOP OF THE BUNCH.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST! -: TERMS ALWAYS THE EASIEST!



Don't Wonder at This!

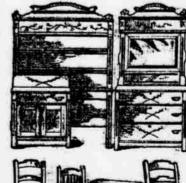
Our price is

EVERY ONE A WORLD-BEATER AT PRICES THAT ARE NEVER TOUCHED. STEP IN AND SEE THEM. THEY WILL PLEASE YOUR POCKETBOOK.

Seven Pieces.

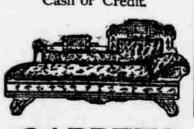
**\$20 \$20 \$**20 Cash or Credit.

Terms easy, as you like them.





We start our **BED LOUNGES** With this one at \$10 Cash or Credit.



CARPETS. ANY STYLE.

Look Here, Friend!

Buy it and credit yourself with a \$10 note.



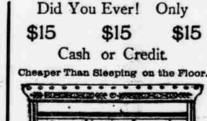
Have you a few spare moments? If so, drop in. 127 styles parlor suits. This one goes at

\$30



ANY PRICE.

\$30





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\$18 \$18 \$18 \$6-Down-\$6



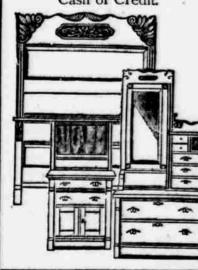
to eat a hearty meal. \$10 \$10 \$10

Cash or Credit,



CARPETS. ANY QUALITY.

This Cheval Suit 3-Pieces-3 Just as you see them. \$25 Cash or Credit.



Do you feel tired when you come from work? If so, buy this couch.

\$9 \$9 \$9 Cash or Credit.



CARPETS. ANY QUANTITY.

Remember, we can make and lay them the same day purchased at prices always the lowest, terms always the easiest,

PITTSBURG'S -:- LEADING -:- AND -:- MOST -:- ACCOMMODATING -:- CASH -:- OR -:- CREDIT -:- HOUSE