QUEER BEDFELLOWS.

Some Odd Companionships Made by the Present Political Crisis.

BLAINE'S NEW BACKERS

Include a Great Many Who Used to Be His Bitter Enemies.

PATRONAGE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Lots of It Being Used to Grease the President's Pathway.

GATH'S SIZE-UP OF THE SITUATION

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—The contest is close, resembling a hastily organized but powerful revolution against a successful government. There has been nothing to do at Washington for a year but to make ready for this convention, whereas the Blaine movement is hardly two weeks old.

Every man working for the President has in view a rebate in the one year Harrison has still in office. As the Republicans have no timidity, feeling rather flies to Harrison, and conservatism gives it strength to the claims of the President. Yet the contest will be close. The Harrison men figure up about 400 votes for Blaine and the remainder for Harrison, but changes have since been made, driving Blaine's vote up to near 450, and if no other persons be voted for than these two, the first ballot may decide the issue.

Blaine's Bound a Surprising One.

That Blaine should have so promptly sprung to an equality with Harrison is surprising, in view of the unequal basis of his candidacy. He announced some time ago that his name would not be presented, and no qualification has been made of this, except his resignation Saturday last.

It is manifest that the black delegations have control of this convention, for in the former free States and in the new States of the West Blaine has a clear majority of all the votes. You see Arkansas credited with 16 votes for Harrison, Delaware with six, Georgia with 20, Kentucky with 20, Maryland with 12, Missouri with 20, North Carolina with 22, Tennessee with 20, Texas with 22 and West Virginia with 9. Those Southern States where a division is credited are about half of Alabama, of which the Blaine half was for Alger, half of South Carolina, half of Virginia, half of Louisiana and half of Mississippi. The proportion of those left are, to say the least, debateable.

Those old slave States might settle the Presidental question, but Blaine has nothing to give for any change of vote. The Governors of most of the Northern States are now Democratic, and the State patronage is not within Blaine's control. He is just as strong at home as Harrison is. He has Maine solidly behind him, as always, without the least rebellion. He also has New England behind him, as the President has all the West contiguous to Indiana.

How the Ex-Secretary Could Win.

If Blaine were now sustained by a strong public sentiment, which would reach the convention by telegraph and the mails, he might beat Harrison, with the work which is being done for him on the spot. It is useless to deny that the patronage is here in great force. Every department in Washington is represented. The postmasters are to be found at every lamp-post, and the Senators in general are doing their best for Harrison.

The argument used with that small proportion of the delegates who are open to conviction is that Blaine can retain the Northwest and carry New York and hold New England, whereas Harrison, it is predicted, will lose California, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and New York. The influence of the patronage excels the influence and reach of money, as you can see by casting up the average salary of $2,000 and multiplying it by 50. Here is $100,000 for sustenance and the additional importance and security which a public commission gives. I doubt if the influences on the spot could raise $100,000. The especial cowardice of administration money is in that it is paid out of the people's treasury, and is a due bill on a public trust.

If the convention can resent the morals of the moment and pass the resolution Mr. Washburn proposes to offer, to extend the Presidental term to six years and make the President ineligible for re-election, this gathering may become a landmark in our affairs, but what do Presidents care for conventions if they do not care for public appearance and the nice scruples of honor?

Great Growth of Blaine's Power.

There are some who think Mr. Blaine has strictly declined in compass of influence, but the situation here shows the contrary. Not many years ago he offended the provincialism of Massachusetts by a speech he made showing her illiberality to Maine, and the same has since become a literal admission in Massachusetts. Following that speech was the outbreak against Blaine by the old abolition element. Yet Mr. Blaine appears on the spot without the least effort, with 15 out of the 25 votes of Massachusetts, and, but for the appearance here of some well-to-do shoemakers and other manufacturers who know little about affairs and feel the divinity that hedges about Mr. Harrison, Blaine would have the solid Massachusetts delegation, as he probably will have three-fourths of the Connecticut delegation.

The expectant influence, combined with the Senators from New Hampshire, Cheney and Chandler, have taken from him that State, but Rhode Island is for him, and he has divided Mr. Edmund's State. He has the great majority of New York, the most influential and determined State in the entire column, and the great majority of Pennsylvania, the banner Republican State of the East, and his native home. Mr. Harrison, on his mother's side, is a Pennsylvanian. He came from Morrisburg, where James Buchanan was born.

Blaineism in the Keystone State.

Though rival influences have worked against Blaine in Pennsylvania, respectability and patronage in the vicinity of Philadelphia and factions and selfishness in the Western part of the State, the party managers there have found that the resources of Blaine are perennial, and that his doctrine that protection is a policy and not a principle is better sense than McKinleyism.

The triumph of Blaine in New York over the disturbed ghost of Conkling is most surprising. The associate of Mr. Conkling, who resigned from the Senate rather than accept Robertson, is one of the principal spirits to nominate Blaine. The Collector of the Port of New York, about whose appointment all that mutiny and tragedy revolved, is on the spot, in doubt what to do, his old impulses for Blaine strained by Mr. Depew's new affiliation with Harrison, which, it is the public opinion, overlies Mr. Depew's ambition to be Secretary of State in place of Mr. Blaine. This is probably not the truth, for it would be an extraordinary performance for a man to come back from the convention and take the State Department for his services to the President there, and against his old friend who had just resigned the State Department.

The Influence of Bad Examples.

If rich and great men do not respect appearances, why should the poor and the dishonest scruple about methods? Mr. Depew was the son of a river captain in the town of Peekskill, in the Highlands of New York, where Benedict Arnold and others did so many things. In that town lives James Husted, long Republican Speaker of the New York Assembly, who is here as a delegate, with his friend Robertson. Five or six years ago he told me if Mr. Blaine could not get the Presidency for himself, his next choice for it was Chauncey M. Depew. At that time Husted and Robertson were both Depew men, if Depew had a chance.

The situation is now changed, perhaps, to Depew having a chance to be Secretary of State. Husted is a bird of passage, but Robertson is a domestic person, and no doubt if he could nominate Blaine to-day and fail to do so, it would be a sore point with him in after years. I wrote an interview with him just as he was leaving the Custom House in New York, at the commencement of Cleveland's administration, when his successor was already in the chair. Said I to Robertson: "How came you to be such a friend of Blaine?"

Why Robertson Loves Blaine.

"I met him in Congress," said Robertson, "when we were both private members there. I was charmed with his intelligence, freedom and fidelity. The longer I have known him the more I have liked him, and," said the Collector, who is not a too positive man, using slow emphasis, "these men who propose to be better than Blaine, and who have habitually persecuted him, are not worthy—no, not one of them—to tie his shoe-strings."

The present occasion is not like those where Robertson has made his fame. It was he who organized mainly the revolt against the 306 in 1880. I was at the convention in New York State, where the unit rule was put through by Conkling, and came down that night on the private car of Sheridan Shook, in which was Judge Robertson. Said Shook to me that night: "This collar they have put on us we will not wear. We are free delegates to that convention and you will find it out before we get through."

Conkling came in person with all his host to see that the unity was observed. Robertson watched the proceedings all through, saw Conkling defeated and Garfield nominated, and when Arthur was presented on behalf of New York he arose in his place to protest. He perhaps saw then the sequel of that "bloody combination." The convention was in no mood to listen even to its friends, and the friends of Garfield whooped through the nomination of Arthur, in whose interests Guiteau appeared in time. The two men are still living who entered their protests at that time—Robertson and Archibald Campbell, of West Virginia.

The Judge Not Feeling Well.

Said I to Sheridan Shook yesterday: "Is it true that Robertson must now abandon Blaine?"

"Well," said Shook, "the old Judge feels mighty bad. I think he may come out all right yet. He is fond of Depew."

Husted, who went to Yale College at the same time with Depew, has been taken very ill here with a spasm of the heart—a disease one might think would be more current, in view of the violent changes of men's conditions, which a little patronage has brought about.

If you would see the power of the Presidental office for but a few months, come here and look for these old manufacturers and moneymakers whose wives behind them press for a single summer's recognition in a Senatorship, a Cabinet place, or a foreign mission. You almost hear Sir Gilles Overreach saying to Lord Lovatt: "You do not know what it is to make my daughter right honorable." The smaller the State the bigger the ambition; the smaller the goose the bigger the liver for the pate.

Few indeed are here working for the administration against Blaine of whom the statesman could say: "Why does he abuse me; I never did him a favor," and perhaps there is no favor which presses harder upon the intelligent's man's conscience than the friendship of his great superior, which Blaine has so often given unstintedly and raised to mental affluence some would-be scullion who, forthwith, from the ugly duckling turns out to be a swan on his own account, and is heard to say that he doubts whether Mr. Blaine is entirely reliable on great occasions.

Warner Miller's Eternal Enterprise.

Here is Warner Miller, an interesting study, and at the moment President of our only external enterprise, the Nicaraguan Canal. He is a grave, thoughtful, perhaps ambitious man in type, a combination of the old Mohawk and the New Englander. In early life a school teacher, and subsequently a paper manufacturer. He went to Congress, had a good standing, and obtained Mr. Platt's seat, while Lapham got Conkling's. Lapham had bad habits and came to nothing, but Miller gathered to himself the young men of Western and middle New York, and stood almost in the situation of Harrison at present for a re-election, but Mr. Platt and his friends were under obligations to Levi P. Morton, who had helped them financially in many a campaign. There was no place to reward Morton like the seat of Miller.

Miller, however, was on the point of going through triumphantly when Belden, of Syracuse, came on the spot—some say with a full trunk, as it was the winter season—and the extraordinary scene was witnessed of military evolutions in politics. The order went out of "Change front, by the left face, march," and every vote which had been for Morton respected to the handful of men for Hiscock, and Hiscock got Miller's seat.

This was enough to make anybody mad. Now, Hiscock had been all his life a Blaine man, serving under Blaine in Congress, and yet to-day he's for Harrison, while Platt and perhaps Belden are for Blaine, and Miller is for Blaine also.

Where Harrison Has Made Mistakes.

Mr. Harrison has surely not managed his affairs with skill. He has in his favor the non-politicians, like Depew and Horace Porter, but having stripped Miller to supply Platt, both Miller and Platt are against him. Hiscock has probably got the Republican patronage from the President for New York, and stands by his new maker. It is currently believed that the Miller vote in New York State has been held back for several years and beaten the Republican ticket on account of the trading off to get Miller's seat. If such should be the case, there should be no man in this convention more significant than Miller. His attitude for Blaine is hardly that of ambition. He might still settle his scores with the President. Now that Mr. Platt has come out for Blaine, Miller could get almost anything in the next nine months. His friends say he has been for Blaine because he believes Blaine can carry New York and the North, and that Harrison can't.

In point of fact the Republican party, under Blaine as President, would undergo many changes, whereas, under Harrison, no change is probable to be. Mr. Harrison is a pupil of the Republican party, Mr. Blaine a founder of it. Within the past few years Blaine has adopted the English view of protection, namely that it is to serve a useful passing purpose, and not to be a standing Bourbon policy. It is perfectly true that Blaine went before the House Ways and Means Committee and endeavored to have them understand, in McKinley's time, that protection was a policy, and must be adapted to the passing wants of the people and their investments, and not to be an ever-hightening Chinese wall. They laughed him to scorn.

Blaine's Prediction as to Tariff.

One day Blaine lost his temper in another committee room, and said: "Go on in this way, gentlemen, and the time will be when you can count your voters in a few hours."

When Mr. Edmunds got maple sugar put on the tariff list, Blaine observed "two cents a pound on maple sugar is about the height and depth of his statesmanship."

Quick to see makeweights in party policy, Blaine called South America into the balance as Richelieu invaded Sweden in his struggle with the German Empire. Mr. McKinley had never heard of South America. His interpretation of Harrison's election was to put on more taxes, particularly on steel and iron, and to have the tariff revolve like a solar system, around the interests of Ohio. The earth was made of iron; iron stood on wool, and wool stood on the tariff. That Mr. Blaine should learn anything about the tariff prejudicial to its absolute sway looked like apostacy to Mr. McKinley. But at the next election Mr. McKinley was sitting on the wool sack outside of Congress, and most of the other ultra-protectionists were distributed over the prairies, and Blaine, still in the State Department, saw such an immense Democratic majority walk into Congress that it distressed him to see the White House perfectly impassive, and now McKinley, of course, is here against Blaine and for Harrison. Yet it was Blaine who threw the tariff in the Presidental issue four years ago, and won with it.

The manufacturers at this convention are quite passive. Manufacturers have no gratitude and short memories. Four-fifths of our manufacturers are imposed on by other forms of protection than legislation. Said Mr. Pillsbury, the great miller here, to me:

A Revolution in Manufacturing.

"I was over in France recently, and saw them working there the identical machines we first put in our mills when we took out our burr stones. Not one improvement had the French made in their own invention, while we had made a hundred. It was the same case with the Austrian rollers that were brought out in Hungary, where they were invented; they have made no change and we have been constantly increasing their efficiency, so that though we have twice changed our milling system, in each case we have gone 50 years beyond our European teachers."

This man has just sold his mills for $8,000,000, and they pay 8 per cent. They are owned in Europe, to a large extent, but the labor is all employed here, and this is but one instance of the transfer of European capital to the United States to meet our manufacturing system half way. We probably could sell all our profitable mills in Europe, thereby releasing our own capital invested in them for other employments, and insuring the retention of the business in our country. This may be why the manufacturers are not in great force at this convention, and Blaine is 20 years beyond McKinley and Cooke in his journalistic statesmanship, for he was a newspaper man before he was a statesman, and recognized the news. Yet the manufacturers in general are her for Harrison, most of them having been a dullish sort of mechanics, looking out for present patronage, and quite indifferent about great customers who had gone into bankruptcy.

Men Who Bade Blaine Goodby.

The opponents of reciprocity and advocates of immovable protection said adieu to Blaine two years ago. Here are McComas, of Maryland, who is generally for Blaine, and General Geary, the wealthy Baltimore manufacturer, supporting Harrison. McComas said to me a good while ago that he was opposed to reciprocity, especially annexing Canada. When these ultra-protectionists threw sugar into the free list it never occurred to them to ask for anything in return, whereas the Spanish, as I was told, only five weeks ago, in Spain, by Mr. Dwight Reed, our former Secretary of Legation there, would have paid anything in compensation for this free sugar. And Harrison, Foster and McKinley insisted on presenting it to them. Blaine again cut in, and had something given for so much received, which proves him to be a very bad protectionist.

I have been coming to these conventions for 20 years, and unless the present platform is drawn up by good reporters, on events of the day, it will be, like platform literature in general, worth about $4 a column. In the hands of a man like Alexander Hamilton no spot could inspire such a platform as Minneapolis. Here is the last great stand of the Celto-Germanic races, to make a metropolis. Minneapolis has foreign relations of as much account as the Atlantic sea coast. Mr. Pillsbury, the miller who came here from New Hampshire and is one of a half dozen powerful townsmen here, said to me yesterday: "Our territorial boundary is drawn as far north as we want it. It is a mistake to suppose that all that country to the far north will be of benefit to us. It is a mistake to suppose that the wheat arrows there will be of benefit to us. It is too cold, even for wheat. The splendid belt of spring wheat which makes our flour known all over the earth, and commences in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., gets its splendor in Minnesota, the Dakotas and in some other States of the West.

An Attempt That Is a Failure.

"The attempt to make a British Empire of Winnipeg is a failure; they have not as much population in all that country between Lake Superior and the Pacific as we have here in the city of Minneapolis, and every five emigrants who go to that region from their passion to be under the British flag they lose four of them, who must perforce come here and die under the American flag. To these I may add that the transfer of the manufacturers from the East to the West, the development of new mineral regions, the construction of new manufactures and the high protective distance between this Western district and the Atlantic, modify every platform. It is not free trade nor high protection which is the rostrum for the present situation. Just as a pair of horses must be driven with tight rein and the whip applied until they are thoroughly broken in, until, after some years, they can obey the voice and frighten at nothing, so we have been driving the manufacturers West, and in these new regions they are finding the protection of distance, the relief of transportation and competition, and the encouragement of a versatile agriculture and mines."

Said I to Mr. Pillsbury: "You raise flax up here?"

"Yes, our region is the greatest flax region in America, and the crop is constantly increasing until we are compelled to do something more with it than make oil cake."

"Why don't you make linen?"

"Why, we have just started a linen mill, right here in Minneapolis, to use American flax and knock out the Irish and Scotch."

"Do you find the climate as good for linen as the damp climate of Ireland and Scotland?"

Nothing Wrong With the Climate.

"They say it is just as good. Commonly speaking, a country which produces a certain straw or grade is adapted to make it up into manufacturing product."

"Do you know," said Mr. Pillsbury, "that we have more iron in Minnesota than they have in Pennsylvania? Yes, our iron makes steel right off. It is not like the Southern, which will make pig iron but not steel."

"But what do you do for coal?"

"We have the Illinois coal, and some coal from further west, but we have transportation as cheap as the Atlantic ocean, from Ohio to the lakes, and we can either send our ore down there or bring their coal up here." GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Our Great Reduced-Price Sale of Dress Goods

Now going on means more fine dress goods at lower prices than were ever seen in this end of the State. JOS. HORNE & CO., 609-621 Penn avenue.

Marion Harland,

Author of "Common Sense in the Household," writes, February 5, 1892: "After long and careful trial of others, I prefer

Cleveland's

Baking Powder. Cleveland's is a pure cream of tartar and soda mixture, not containing alum or ammonia or any other substance deleterious to the human stomach."

Marion Harland

SHE SINGS.

The hundred thousand trained voices of America—the half million sweet voices of fireside evenings—all know that voice is not the dress, yet dress affects the voice. No prima donna ever sang with uncomfortable corset—the quality of voice is influenced by ease of chest dressing—the **Equipoise Waist** is the graceful necessity of style and vocalism. Made by George Frost Co., Boston.

Sold exclusive ly in Pittsburg by JOS HORNE & CO. je7-TTS

Safe and Reliable.

The Peoples Savings Bank of No. 81 Fourth avenue is a safe and reliable institution and affords an excellent opportunity for workingmen and others who desire to save money. Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed. 778

Extension Tables.

All styles and lengths, ranging in price from $3 up. HENRY BERGER, Liberty street, near Sixth avenue.

BUGINE kills roaches, bedbugs and all insects instanter. 25 cents.

Marriage Licenses Issued Yesterday.

Name.	Residence.
Inire Nagy	Scott Haven
Susanna Takacs	Scott Haven
John Gualrororoski	Allegheny
Michaline Radzremeriski	Allegheny
John Valansky	Braddock
Anna Demko	Braddock
George Beokoben	Turtle Creek
Maria Raesch	Allegheny
Frank Meyers	Allegheny
Dina Horstmann	Allegheny
Nicholas Honborn	Pittsburg
Clara Seedle	Allegheny
Nell Carrick	Chartiers township
Martha Smith	Chartiers township
William Carr	Buena Vista
Mary Johnston	Buena Vista
Charles Thoma	Pittsburg
Lizzie McBride	Pittsburg
Michael Schmidt	Cleveland, O.
Maria Sproch	Cleveland, O.
Schemen G. Levin	Pittsburg
Anna Osgood	Pittsburg
William Burkhardt	Allegheny
Anna Lorenz	Allegheny
John Steno	Allegheny
Louisa Ludwig	Pittsburg
Michael Augustin	Lower St. Clair township
Maria Stanter	Lower St. Clair township
Anthony Dunn	Allegheny
Ida McCorkle	Allegheny
John McM. Porter	Allegheny
Fannie L. Wilson	Allegheny
John Haser	Shaler township
Tillie Kleber	Shaler township
Charles Croup	Allegheny
Maggie Nightingale	Allegheny
Charles Hobbins	Pittsburg
Agnes Rodgers	Pittsburg
Victor Audrowiewiez	Pittsburg
Mary Femovicz	Pittsburg
James H. Milligan	Pittsburg
Rosa E. Gties	Wilmerding
Mathew Corrigan	Pittsburg
Bridget Costello	Pittsburg
George Haenel	Allegheny
Rose Wagner	Allegheny
Benjamin Foster	Allegheny
Annie M. Weber	Allegheny
James Crummine	Allegheny
Fannie J. Cummings	Allegheny
Nicholas Merter	Allegheny
Ida R. Adler	Allegheny
Robert Ramey	Pittsburg
Amrie Gannon	Pittsburg
Jacob Schneider	Pittsburg
Anna Sperber	Pittsburg
John Kleppner	Pittsburg
Hattie Slagle	Pittsburg
Victor Schmett	Esplen borough
Theresa Fath	Allegheny

DIED.

CRAINE—At Washington, D. C., June 6, 1892. THERESA G., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Craine, of Sharpsburg, Pa., aged 5 months and 11 days.

CUMMINGS—On Monday, June 6, 1892, at 7:50 P. M., THOMAS CUMMINGS, Sr., in his 83d year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 18 Tunnel street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's Cathedral at 10 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FIFE—Monday evening, June 6, at 4:30 o'clock, J. ROWLAND FIFE, M. D., at his residence, No. 4010 Butler street, Pittsburg, aged 42.

Funeral services TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Interment WEDNESDAY MORNING at Bethel. 2

FRYER—On Monday, June 6, 1892, at 4:50 P. M., WILHELMINA, wife of A. Fryer, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence corner Hazel and Scott street, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOB—On Monday, June 6, 1892, at 7:15 A. M., at his residence, 1115 Penn avenue, PHILIP JACOB, aged 69 years 2 months 22 days.

Funeral WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

JEFFERIS—Suddenly, at the parents' residence, 343 Lake street, East End, on Saturday, June 4, 1892, at 10:15 P. M., CHARLES C., eldest son of S. W. and Nettie Jefferis, in his 21st year.

Funeral services on TUESDAY, June 7, 1892, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

LAING—On Monday, June 6, 1892, at 9 o'clock A. M., JOHN LAING, aged 42 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 247 Forty-second street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LENIGAN—On Sabbath morning, June 5, 1892, at 5 o'clock, THOMAS H. LENIGAN, in the 24th year of his age.

MILLER—Suddenly, June 6, 1892, at 5 P. M., THOMAS J. MILLER, at his residence, Bridgeville, Pa.

Funeral services at 4:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY, June 8, at Bridgeville, Pa. Interment to be made at Steubenville, O., on arrival of 10 o'clock A. M. train THURSDAY, June 9, 1892. [Steubenville, O., and McKeesport, Pa., papers please copy.] 2

McINTOSH—At East Liverpool, O., on Monday, June 6, 1892, at 4 A. M., JOHN MCINTOSH, at the residence of Harry Porter, his son-in-law.

Funeral will arrive at Union depot, Pittsburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, June 7, 1892, at 2:30 P. M. Friends who desire to attend the funeral will please call at Semmelrock Bros., funeral directors', office, No. 1720 Carson street, Southside, city, on TUESDAY at 1:15 P. M., where carriages will be in readiness. Interment at Southside Cemetery.

O'NEIL—On Monday, June 6, 1892, at 8:15 A. M., MAY, daughter of John and Sarah O'Neil, in her 19th year.

Funeral from her parents' residence, Sixth avenue and Grant street, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1892, at 8:30 A. M. 2

RUFFING—On Sunday, June 5, 1892, at 9:50 A. M., LOUIS, son of Elizabeth and the late Jacob Ruffing, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Funeral from his late residence, River avenue, Negley's Run, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1892, at 9:30 A. M. Services at SS. Peter and Paul R. C. Church, Larimer avenue, at 10 A. M. 2

VANDIVENDER—On Monday, June 6, 1892, at 11 A. M., MRS. MARIA, widow of the late Abraham Vandivender, aged 83 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Verner station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WATKINS—On Saturday, June 4, 1892, at 9:20 P. M., MAY WATKINS, daughter of Harry and the late Kitty Watkins, aged 16 years and 10 months.

WILLIAM H. WOOD.

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Rooms, 3806 Forbes st., Oakland; residence, 212 Oakland av. Telephone 4024.
de13-220-TTSU

A torpid liver is the source of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, piles, bilious fever, chills and jaundice.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have a specific effect on the liver, restoring it to healthy action. 25cts.

REPRESENTED IN PITTSBURG IN 1801.
INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.
Assets, $9,278,220 00.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth av.
ja19-52-D

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURG.
Assets.....$448,501 87
No 411 Wood st.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
JOHN B. JACKSON, Vice President.
fe18-60-TTS WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary

Weak and sickly children should take
LACTOL.
It will make them strong and fleshy. It has the same effect on anyone. It cures all diseases of the throat and lungs.
Price per bottle, 75 cents. Prepared by
A. F. SAWHILL,
my2-1-D 187 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

HAIR HEALTH is warranted to Renew youthful color and life to GRAY Hair. Use only PR. HAYS' HAIR HEALTH. Most satisfactory Hair grower. 50c. London Supply Co., 853 B'dway, N. Y. Hair book free. HAY'S KILL-CORNS. Best CURE for Corns, Bunions, Moles, &c. Sold by JOS. FLEMING & SONS and druggists. je1-59

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. McClintock & Co.

WINDOW SHADES
—AND—
Window Awnings

Comfort as well as fashion demands AWNINGS for windows during hot weather, where formerly shades were thought sufficient.

We offer a large assortment of patterns of awning stuffs and the best workmanship at lowest prices.

SLIP COVERS
made to order,

Without taking the furniture away from the house.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVE.
je2-TTS

WHAT A WOMAN KNOWS.

"TYROLEAN."

A woman knows that a stylish hat makes all the world of difference in her age and general attractiveness.

The prettiest, jauntiest woman's hat which has appeared this season is the Knox "Tyrolean." It is to be the fashionable hat of the summer for ladies' street wear. Come and see it at our store.

Bring your furs and we will take care of them for you during the summer. The cost is trifling—nothing at all if you wish them altered into next season's styles. We can show you these today. And it will save you a good many dollars to have the alterations made now instead of waiting until fall.

Bring the children. We have summer hats for them at 50c.

PAULSON BROS., 441 Wood St.
je7-TTS

SUNSTROKE!

Don't You Want a
PARASOL
OR A
SUN UMBRELLA?

Parasols and Umbrellas in all grades and styles.
$3 each—Plain Colored India Silk, ruffled, all colors; special at this price.
$3 50—Plain Colored Coaching, changeable, the best ever shown AT THIS PRICE.
$4 50—Changeable, with woven dot, new and neat, all shades.
$5—Plain, Colored and Changeable, the newest styles of handles ever shown in Parasols.
$1 to $7—Plain Black Silk Parasols, with black handles, lined and unlined.
Black Lace Parasols, all styles and in prices from $5 to $25 each.
Children's Parasols in all the newest styles of ruffled and plain, from 40c to $2 50.
$3 50 each—24-inch, good for rain or sun, all shades, and the best values ever shown at this price. 26-inch, same as above, $4.
$5—26-inch all colors and black pure Spitalfield Silk and the very latest English natural wood sticks.
Umbrellas re-covered while you wait with any grade of cover from $1 25 to $3 75 each.

SUMMER STAMPING.

For the benefit of customers who are preparing to go to the country we wish to state that during the MONTH OF JUNE we will do all STAMPING FOR EMBROIDERY AT HALF REGULAR PRICE. A beautiful line of patterns in newest designs.
We have a full line of Embroidering Linens in 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27 and 36 inches; Bargarren Cloth 72 inches wide; also all the most desirable shades in Embroidery Silks, Filo Floss, Roman Floss, Twisted Silk, Ecclesiastical silk and Etching Silk.

HORNE & WARD
41 Fifth Avenue.

COOL,
COMFORTABLE,
PRETTY
and
CHEAP
CHINA MATTING.
Just the floor for summer, and summer is coming fast.
From a very nice fancy, $5 for 40 yards.
To the best Jointless Damask, $17 50 for 40 yards.

GINNIFF & STEINERT,
Limited.
WOOD STREET CARPET HOUSE,
305 WOOD ST.
my17-TTS

Merchant Tailors' Latest Styles
IN SPRING SUITINGS, $25 and upward TROUSERS, $5 up. GIVE US A TRIAL. CAVANAUGH & GAVIN, No. 107 FIFTH AVE Cleaning and repairing a specialty my6-D

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. & B.

GRENADINES.

All honor to the manufacturer of this light, airy fabric—the material par excellence for dressy costumes during the heated season.

NEW PURCHASE.

Plain BLACK TWISTED SILK GRENADINES—24 inches wide—equal to any we've sold this season at 75 cents. These new Pure Silk Grenadines speak their own worth at

50 Cents Per Yard.

BLACK SILK GRENADINES, twisted silk mesh, 24 inches wide,

75c and $1.00.

25c per yard less than like qualities can be sold unless bought at like advantageous prices—75c and $1.

Assorted lot BLACK SILK GRENADINES. Three new designs: Hair lines forming broken stripe alternating with stripes of twisted silk; alternating Silk Gauze and Faille Stripes; and plain twisted silk mesh ground with an all-over sprinkling of Polka Spots. Any one of these three beautiful designs, 24 inches wide,

75 Cents Per Yard.

SATIN STRIPED BLACK SILK GRENADINES—broken and solid stripes—24 inches wide,

85 Cents Per Yard.

Elegant Hemstitched Satin Striped BLACK SILK GRENADINES—five different designs; $1.50 value at

$1.00 Per Yard.

Handsome Surah Striped BLACK SILK GRENADINES, new and stylish,

75 CENTS.

NARROW SATIN STRIPES alternating with TWISTED SILK MESH—dashes of color in embroidered conventional and floral designs,

$1 PER YARD.

If more complete assortments of GRENADINES can be found, we'd like to be directed to them and we'll still add to our stock. From 24-inch

Pure Twisted Silk Mesh

To elegant Striped, Moire and Brocaded Novelties, 48 inches wide,

AT $1.50 TO $3.50,

Every piece of extra value and tells its worth at sight.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.
je6

Ladies' Blazer Suits.

The demand for our Tailor-made Blazer Suits is great.

NO SUITS LIKE THEM.
THEY FIT PERFECTLY.
PRICE:
$10 to $25.

N. B.—Ladies having Seal Garments to repair or make over should send them to us now—NOT LATER.

J. G. BENNETT & CO.
Cor. Wood St. and Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURG. je5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seaside and Mountain Travelers

Will find at Gusky's every requisite for their journey and at a less price than they anticipate it will cost them.

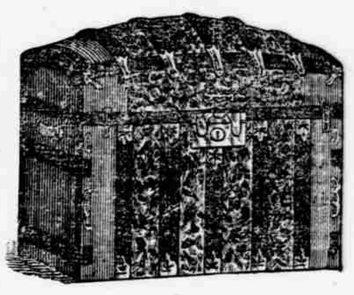
SATCHELS AND HAND BAGS.

Every style of Bag in every grade of material is here. Our prices cannot fail to please you.

Canvas Club Bags 83c up.
Genuine grain leather, leather lining, $1.24 up.
Genuine Alligator, leatherette lining, $2.49 up.
Gladstone Bags, in canvas or leather, $1.49 up. We keep these in the finer grades as high as $15.
Telescopes in all grades of material from 44c to $5 each.
Gentlemen's Toilet Dressing Sets in leather covers at all prices from 63c to $7.50.

TRUNKS.

Zinc-covered Crystal Trunks, well-made throughout, iron bottom and extra heavy fittings, $1.75.



Duck-covered Trunks, full Saratoga finish, in flat or round-tops, extra good quality of fittings and best locks, $4.
Steamer Trunks, in canvas, duck or leather, every grade represented, at prices from $2.24 to $25.
Complete line of fine sole leather, bass wood, duck, canvas-covered trunks, at prices ranging from $7.50 to $35.

HAMMOCKS: Thousands to choose from at prices that cannot be duplicated. Genuine Mexican Hammocks, 69c. Genuine Mexican Hammocks, extra long, 83c. Fancy color Mexican Hammocks, braid edge 69c. Children's Hammocks, 49c. Children's Hammocks, with pillow, 74c. Full size Hammocks, with pillows, in all grades and styles, from $1.49 to $4.50.

HORSE CLOTHING: Horse Sheets in great variety 49c to $1.49.
Mommie Dusters, plain colors, fringed, 39c to $1.69.

GUSKY'S
300 TO 400 MARKET ST.
je6

HOUSEHOLD CREDIT CO.,
IN OUR NEW QUARTERS,
414 WOOD STREET. 414

Continuation
Of the GREATEST SALE of
PARLOR SUITS
EVER HELD IN THE CITY.

$50 Parlor Suits go at $28.75.
$60 Parlor Suits go at $30.00.
$75 Parlor Suits go at $35.00.
$80 Parlor Suits go at $40.00.
$100 Parlor Suits go at $50.00.
$125 Rug Suits go at $60.00.

Baby Coaches!

Of which we carry the most complete line in the city, at Your Own Prices and Terms.

Don't Fail to Look This Week!

If you are shrewd and economical you can put more money in the bank this week by purchasing this week than you can earn in two.

HOUSEHOLD CREDIT CO.,
414 WOOD ST. 414
Pittsburg's Leading Cash and Credit House.
je7-30-TT