NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Administrative Changes Numerous as Well as Sensational.

ALL SORTS OF RULERS AND FORMS

From a Crown Down to a Vigilance Committee Have Been Tried.

NOW A REPUBLIC ONLY IN NAME

The apparently precarious condition of the French Republic on account of the revelations made by the Panama Canal investigation is unquestionably causing no little uneasiness to the friends of popular government, lest some of the many aspirants to sovereign power should take advantage of the situation to attempt a coup d'etat and thus overthrow the constitution. While such a result may not be probable, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, it is far from impossible. Popular government to stiffe Liberalism and to establish his far from impossible. Popular government exists in name and form. The present Republican form is as truly a despotism as

that of the Czar of Russia. The traditions and usages of France are all those of a despotism. A habeas corpus exists, but may be easily set aside and is so frequently ignored that it may be practically nullified whenever the Government chooses; the courts of justice are those of the Middle Ages, the presiding Judge acting the part of public prosecutor; every year a merciless conscription draws the best youth of the country into the ranks, and the most rigid despotism could do no more. The people are fully aware of the fact that a change would be in name only, and this knowledge has perhaps contributed to the facility of change. Ever since the terrible outbreak of 1789 the national life of France has been one long agony, a nightmare lasting 103 years, a constant effort at change, in the hope of finding something better than what has been already at-

France's First Baptism of Blood.

From the year A. D. 418, when the Franks settled in Flanders and began to make inroads into Gaul, until 1789, a period of 1,371 years, the people of France lived under an absolute despotism. For a gener-ation before the Revolution all France was smouldering fire; the American Revolution came, fanned the fire into a turious blaze, and the year which on this side of the Atlantic witnessed the establishment of a stable Government to succeed the lightly regarded Articles of Confederation also witnessed in France the most stupendous social upheaval of history. It is called the Revolution; it was that and more. It was a social and political earthquake, in which the lowest strata were exposed and the up-per were torn and rent in a thousand direc-tions. It was the downfall of the system of hereditary succession, for never since has a King felt safe on his own throne nor certain that his son would peacefully succeed to his crown.

From 1789 to 1799 the French people resemble nothing so much as a man lost in the dark, unable to detect a single familiar feature of his surroundings, feeling his way to and fro in the hope of touching some-thing that might enable him to regain his bearings. At first moderate counsels pre-vailed. In the confederation of the Champs de Mars, July 14, 1790, a limited monarchy was proclaimed, and the King swore to maintain the Constitution. Aware that he was virtually a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, he attempted flight, was captured, brought back, and on September 15, of the same year, again swore fealty to the document of national liberty. Unable to trust him, the National Convention, on September 22, 1792, deposed him and declared a Republic. On January 21, 1793, a despotism, the most frightful ever known, was established, under the name of the Committee of Public Safety, a despotsm the more abhorrent in that it was wholly irresponsible and sent hundreds to the guillotine for any crime, for no crime, or suspicion, or accusation often unsustained, or charges not proven, or secret informa-tion often prepared. The King put to death and out of the way, free license was given to the constitution makers, and constitution followed constitution so rapidly that it was the saying of the Parisian book-seller, when asked for a copy of the constitution, "Monsieur, we keep no periodicals."

Establishment of the Empire. But little by little order gradually came out of the dreadful chaos, the need of a stable administration was felt, the legisla-tive power was placed in the hands of a Council of 500 and the ancients, while the executive power was lodged with a Directory of five members, chosen on November 1,1795. But the Revolution had already found its master, and the "whiff of grapeshot" that ended the insurrection of the sections on October 5, 1795, put an end to uncertainty of the situation and disclosed

The campaign in Italy made Bonsparte Emperor. The Directory had shown so signal a degree of incapacity in the control of affairs that when the victorious General determined to assume supreme control he found little difficulty in doing so, and on November 10, 1799, he drove the members of the Council out of their chamber at the point of a bayonet and established the Con-sulate, with himself as the head of the new administration. The great victory at Marengo made him Consul for life, the for-mal declaration of this change being on August 2, 1802, and all understood by that act that France had merely made a change of masters, the absolute but ir-responsible despotism of the Com-mittee of Public Safety being suc-ceeded by the not less absolute but responsible rule of a military tyrant. From the consulate to the empire was an easy and natural change, which came on May 18, 1804, and the coronation of Napoleon on December 2 of the same year ratified the new order of things. Founded by the army, the supreme power intrusted to the head of the army, the imperial throne was safe so long as the army was victorious, and Austerlitz and Jena, Eylau and Vienna served but to establish more firmly the galling yoke of absolute force. But with the re-verses in Russia the throne began to totter, and the news of the annihilation of the greatest army that had ever taken the field since the millions of Huns and Scythians poured from the North and East to the conmest of the Roman Empire so disturbed Paris that a formidable insurrection broke out, and the Emperor, deserting his army, hurried back to save his throne. The Fall of Napoleon.

A tremendous struggle followed, Napoleon and France against the rest of Europe, and after one of the most heroic campaigns on record, Napoleon failed, the allied army entered Paris, and on April 5, 1814, came the next change, in the abdica-tion of the Emperor. The Bourbons were restored, Louis XVIII. entering Paris amid the ill-omened silence of the people, and a Constitutional charter was decreed on June 4. The new order of things lasted until March 1, 1815, when, to the horror of Louis and the swarm of Bourbons who had Louis and the swarm of Bourbens who had come back with him to Paris, Napoleon landed at Cannes and began the famous Hundred Days Empire. Out went the Bourbons, fleeing from Paris like a flock of blackbirds scattered by a hawk, and on March 20 Napoleon arrived at Fontaine-bleau to receive the homage of Paris and France. The Hundred Days ended on Lang 18 at Waterloo Napoleon arkingted June 18 at Waterloo, Napoleon abdicated June 22, and on July 3 Louis XVIII. and

escorted by the bayonets of the For some inscrutable purpose, Providence permitted Louis XVIII to finish his days in such comparative peace as the times aftorded, and, though various attempts were made on his life, he died as natural a death as his drunken and gluttonous habits permitted, and in 1824 was succeeded by his brother, the Count d'Arton, under the title of Charles X. Charles was born in 1757,

his panie-stricken friends came back to

and at the time of his accession was, therefore, 67 years of age. He was a true Bourbon. He had learned nothing, and was strongly of the opinion that he held the throne by divine right, and that the sole duty of his subjects was unquestioning obedience. The Chambers he regarded much as Louis XIV. had regarded the Parliaments of Paris—useful for recording the royal decrees, and, with some limitations, to be entrusted with the minor and disagreeable functions of government. greeable functions of government.

A Reply From the Barricades.

Significant hints that the people were not disposed to take the royal view of the matter were given in the election riots of 1827, but as these were suppressed, the King, for the moment startled, resumed courage and determined to be a king in fact as well as in form. He began by appointing three of the most unpopular men in France to offices in his -Cabinet.—Polignac, a living expression of the Clerical party, Bourdonnaye, a violent Royalist, and Bourmont, best known to the people and the army as a deserter from the French camp at Waterloo.

The Assembly resented the appointments; the King dissolved the Assembly, and in the new elections, almost to a man, the A Reply From the Barricades.

Government on an exclusively religious and monarchical basis. Even the most deand monarchical basis. Even the most de-voted of his Ministers saw the danger and warned him of it, but with a fatuity that seems absolutely incredible, he refused to listen, and on July 26,1830, decrees were published by the official paper, which sup-pressed the liberty of the press, annulled the recent elections and arbitrarily estab-lished on entirely new electoral system. lished an entirely new electoral system.
The answer came next day from the barricades; and by the night of the 28th all
Paris was in the hands of the Revolutionists, and the King was besieged in his palace. Too late he discovered his mistake and wished to annul the obnoxious decress, but too much blood had been shed; the King, fearing the fate of Louis XVI fled to Versailles, then from France, and provisional Government was at once estab

Reign of the Two Louis.

Although raised to the throne by what was practically a popular vote, the son of Philippe Egalite could no more than his predecessor forget that he was a king in the old sense of the word, and not a servant of the people. Designated as the "Citizen King," he was, nevertheless, extremely King," he was, nevertheless, extremely unpopular after 1840, and at various times no less than seven different attempts were made on his life by individual would-be assassins. His throne was always un-steady; but had be shown the prudence that might have been expected from a man who had before him the example of a father who had before him the example of a father who perished on the guillotine at the hands of an infuriated people, he might have retained power as long as he lived. The strange obliquity of mental vision, however, sometimes seen in men of lofty position, made him insensible to all signs of coming trouble.

The mutterings of the impending storm were heard in 1847. There were scandals were heard in 1847. There were scandals involving the members of the Government. Several men, prominent in political circles, were accused of bribery; some were convicted and sentenced; others escaped. The general spirit of unrest observed throughout Europe at that time was active also in France. The people began to clamor for reform. A strong body in the National Legislature favored compliance with the popular will. The Citizen King stood forth as the opponent of change. The spark that lighted the fire was the prohibition of a grand reform banquet proposed for Feba grand reform banquet proposed for February 21, 1848. Revolutionary disorders broke out, barricades were thrown up, the Tuilieries ransacked, the prisons opened

and frightful disorders resulted.
On February 24, three days after the arbitrary prohibition of the banquet, the King abdicated in favor of his infant grandson. The people rejused to accept the infant and a long regency; the King and his advisers escaped to England, and on February 26, less than a week after the pro-posed banquet, a Republic was proclaimed from the steps of the Hotel de Ville. The Republic was not at once established. provisional Government was formed, which meant a dozen real despots instead of a would-be arbitrary King, but the National Assembly was called together, a constitution patched up, and, on December 20, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was pro-claimed President of the Republic of France. This, the second Republic, over whose destinies Louis was elected to preside, lasted until 1852, when, by what Victor Hugo calls a "great crime," the empire

was again proclaimed. The Present French Republic.

The third Republic, the one now apparently tottering to its sali, like the first and second, grew out of the corruptions of the So long as Louis Napoleon was suc-in his enterprises at home and abroad his Government was measurably popular, but the failure of the scheme to set up a dependent empire in Mexico cast the first cloud over his fortunes. His people became restless, and, aware that a crisis was at hand, he sought to avert it by the war with Prussia. No sooner was this begun than, to the astonishment of the world, the whole military system of the French collapsed in the most helpless manner possible.

The shameful events of the war of 1870-71. the manner in which the French armies were separated in the field and beaten in detail, the shutting up of Bazaine with his great host within the fertifications of Metz, the defeat and capture of the Emperor at Sedan, the gallant but ineffectual defense of Paris against the German armies, are all matters of recent history. Stung by the disgrace attending the conduct of the war. the people of Paris demanded the deposi-tion of the Imperial dynasty. The Republi-can members of the National Assembly passed the decree of deposition on March 1, 1871, and, as usual in French history, a provisional Government was formed to preprovisional Government was formed to pre-pare for another Republic. This was at once confronted by the Commune with its ideas of anarchy, and the German armies on the outskirts of Paris witnessed the civil strile going on between the troops of the line and the soldiers of the Commune. The insurrection against a revolution was finally not down with a terrible outlaw of blood put down with a terrible outlay of blood-shed and the third Republic established on what was supposed to be a firm and perma-

nent basis. The first President, Thiers, elected August 31, 1871, for the term of seven years, held his office until May 24, 1873, then reheld his office notif May 24, 1873, then resigned. His successor, Marshal Mac-Mahon, was elected on the day of Thiers' retirement, and he, too, resigned before the close of his term, quitting office in 1879, to be succeeded by Grevy, who was forced out by the Legion of Honor scandals and made room for Carnot, the present incumbent. The existing form of government bent. The existing form of government has outlived any of its predecessors since 1789, but how much longer it will endure is a question of much concern to its friends,

TRIAL OF THE VESUVIUS

To Be a Thorough and Practical Test of

All Its Powers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Not quite appropriate to the season of "Peace and good will," the Navy Department gives out a statement that it has mapped out a most exhaustive programme for the trial of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and her guns. It is the desire of the department to determine once for all just what may be expected of this craft in time of need. Shots will be fired at moving and stationary targets, and with the vessel herself moving at various

degrees of speed.

The most interesting feature of the trial The most interesting feature of the trial will be the six shots, each loaded with 500 pounds of explosives, fired at a moving target, consisting of a condemned hulk. This, it is supposed, will give a practical illustration of the ability of the Vesuvins to carry out the purpose for which it was built, namely, to sink the ship of an enemy at the distance of a mile. Eighty-four shots in all will be fired, 66 blanks and 18 loaded with ammentic and wire cotten.

The battle's o'er, the victory's won, again the conqueror's laurels are proudly perched upon our banners. Well, after the battle comes the burying of the dead and caring for the disabled. We'll do no burying, or, in other words, we'll pack no Holiday Goods away, but we will care for the disabled. That is, everything left over in the way of Holiday Goods, without reserve or distinction, will be sold between now and New Year's subject to a discount on all sales of One Dollar up of 33 1-3 per cent. No matter whether it's one dollar or fifty dollars' worth, 33 1-3 per cent discount. No time for marking down-we never practice in make believes, anyhow-but will give a solid, fair and square, all 'round 33 1-3 per cent discount off every purchase made from Holiday Goods of One Dollar or more. We must rid ourselves of all Holiday Goods to make room for, soon to arrive, Spring Merchandise. So, to make things lively and interesting, have concluded to give you a New Year's benefit by giving this great, big, rousing 33 1-3 per cent discount from our plain figure prices off all Holiday Goods bought betwixt now and New Year's Day.

per cent off all our Bric-a-Brac. per cent off all our rich Cut Glass. per cent off all our Bronzes and Onyx

per cent off all our Books, Games and

per cent off all our Toys, and, in fact, per cent off everything pertaining to Holiday Goods.

per cent off all our Manicure and Toilet Cases, Writing Desks, Albums, etc.

Money-Saving Stores for the Masses.

SIXTH ST.

AN AGED MINISTER MISSING.

He's Been Gone Four Weeks and No Trace of Him Can Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-For nearly four weeks now Rev. Joshua Thompson, an aged Methodist minister, has been away from his home and his friends in this city. He left here about December 1, telling his wife he was going to Baltimore. She has not seen or heard from him since. He has a son and a daughter living near Rochester, N. Y.

a daughter living near Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Thompson has written to them informing them of her husband's absence, and has received replies that they have not seen the missing man. It is proposed now to take some steps to clear up the mystery which surrounds his whereabouts.

Rev. Mr. Thompson is about 67 years of age, and has not been actively in the ministry for a number of years past. He is, however, still a member of the Genesee Conference, New York. He had with him when he disappeared between \$200 and \$300.

DR. M'GLYNN'S FUTURE.

Two Fields of Labor Offered, but He Is Undecided.

New York, Dec. 26.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who was last week restored to his priestly functions through the instrumentality of Mgr. Satolli, will in all probability be under the jurisdiction of either Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore diocese, or Bishop Ireland. of the St. Paul diocese. There is little likelihood that the restored priest will ever be stationed again in this di-ocese, and according to a prominent eccle-siastical friend of Dr. McGlynn, he has the choice of the above dloceses under consideration. Dr. McGlynn to-day absolutely declined to discuss the prospective field in which he expects to resume his priestly la-

VALUES UNHARNESSED

At Solomon & Ruben's. Note this unexampled offer: Each and every ulster in the house which has been selling at \$30, \$38, \$26, \$24 or \$20 marked down to the uniform price of \$15. This is the deepest out ever made on seasonable garments. Come quick; this snap will not last s. Come quick; this snap will not last Read our big ad. for particulars.

SMALL in size, great in results; De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation best for sick headache and sour stomach.

DE WITT'S Little Early Risers. Best pill for billousness, sick headache, malaria.



A Delicious Table Beverage: Purchasers are warned against imposi-tion and disappointment. Insist upon the "Gemuine," which must have the signature of "IOHANN HOFF" on the neck label.

Oculist Prescriptions Made at Shortest Notice.



. DIAMOND. Artificial Eyes Inserted

ESTABLISHED 1870.

BLACK GIN KIDNEYS,

Is a relief and sure cure to the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder.

The Swiss Stomach Bitters
TRADE MARK. are a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and everys pecies of indirection

digestion.
Wild Cherry Tonic, the most popular preparation for cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and lung troubles.
Either of the above \$1 per bottle, or 6 for \$5. If your druggist does not handle these goods write to WM. F. ZOELLER, sole M'ir., Pittsburg, Pa. ja2-57-rrs

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We've heard more than one hundred say within the past few days that

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### WHISKEY

For family, medicinal or social use sold in the city of Pittsburg.

Full Quarts \$1, or Six for \$5. SOLD ONLY BY

### JOS. FLEMING & SON.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 412 Market Street, Cor. Diamond.



Musing and dreaming the time away— Awake, fair maiden, 'tis Christmas Day. Better a merry than a musing mood on Christmas Day.

By the way, if you have overlooked any-thing in the way of optical goods—Opera and Eye Glasses, Etc.—come to us for it. Cheap as we always sell, we will sell cheaper this week. Want to dispose of all holiday goods.

CHESSMAN OPTICAL CO., 42 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. THE CHRISTMAS RUSH IS OVER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# STOCK TAKING

down prices on goods in every department. The last week of '92 will be made memorable by some of the grandest bargains ever offered in these popular stores. We can mention only a few in this limited space.

MUFFS.

All our fine 75c and \$1 Muffs go at 50c. TIPPETS.

Fur Collarettes, with heads in Mink, Fox, Marten and Seal, at half the regular prices. Caildren's Fur sets, \$1 to \$5, one-third be-low regular prices.

FUR CAPES.

\$6.48-French Seal Capes, reduced from \$11.88-Real Astrakhan Capes, 20 inches long, reduced from \$20. \$12.85—Russian Hare Military Capes, reduced from \$20. \$21—Real Monkey Capes, seal collars, reduced from \$30.

CORSETS.

50 doz. Genuine Sonnette Corsets, regular price \$1, will go during this remarkable sale at only 48c a pair.

GLOVES.

80 doz Tan Biarritz Gloves, large sizes, regular 95c goods, our price this week, 48c. 80 doz Ladies' 5-hook \$1 Gloves to go at 75c.

JACKETS.

\$3.45-Cheviot Reefers, fur-trimmed, formerly \$6.75. \$4.75—Real Astrakhan-trimmed Cheviot \$4.70—Real Astrakhan-frimmed Onevior Reefers, 4 ornaments, formerly \$8.50. \$6.75—For Tan, Gray or Black Reefers, full shawi, astrakhan fur, formerly \$12. \$9.75—Real Fur-lined Black Reefers, formerly \$18. \$11.75-Real Fur-lined Black Reefers.

formerly \$20. Misses' \$5 Tan Military Cape Newmarkets, formerly \$9.75. Ladies' \$6.75 Black Military Cape Newmarkets, formerly \$12.
Ladies' \$7.75 Navy Military Cape New-markets, formerly \$13.50.
All finer goods reduced proportionately.
Full lines of new Silk and Fiannel



510, 512, 514, 516, 518 Market St.

SHOES.



Ladies' and Gents'

\$3.00 Shoes at \$2.18. \$3.50 Shoes at \$2.50. \$4.00 Shoes at \$2.90. \$5.00 Shoes at \$3.90.

Leading Shoe Dealer,

406, 408 and 410 | 433 and 435 MARKET ST. WOOD STREET.

Installment House We occupy the entire building 7 Sixth Street, MENS' AND BOY'S

TERMS: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the balance in small weekly or meathly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Samrdays until 13 P. M.

Clothing on Credit LADIES' CLOAKS & JACKETS, Watches & Jewelry, Cash Prices -- Without Security.

KAUFMANN'S

A lot of Remnants which have accumulated during the holiday season will be closed out forthwith at astonishingly low prices. These remnants aggregate over 20,000 yards of fine Dress Goods, some big enough for a lady's dress; others long enough to make a girl's dress or a wrap.

Sale of These Remnants Begins This Morning.

#### **HEAD RESTS AND DOWN PILLOWS.**

NOTE THESE REDUCTIONS:

One lot Head Rests, formerly 29c; now 15c each. One lot Head Rests, formerly 35c; now 19c each.

One lot Head Rests, formerly 75c; now 49c each.

One lot Pillows, formerly 98c; now 69c each.

One lot Pillows, formerly \$1.25; now 75c each. One lot Pillows, formerly \$2.00; now \$1.09 each.

### =SPECIAL LINEN SALE!=

Odds and ends in the Linen stock are to be closed out. commencing THIS MORNING.

READ THESE SPECIMENS:

A lot of Lunch Cloths, REDUCED from \$3.50 to \$2.29. A lot of 21/2 yards Cardinal Cloths,

REDUCED from \$2.00 to \$1.69. A lot of 21/2 yards Turkey Red Cloths,

REDUCED from \$1.89 to \$1.49. A lot of Fancy Towels, REDUCED from 35c to 18c.

A lot of Fancy Towels, REDUCED from 85c to 50c.

A lot of Bridal Quilts REDUCED from \$6 to \$4.19.

A lot of French Sateen Comfortables, REDUCED from \$5.00 to \$3.50.

A lot of French Sateen Comfortables, REDUCED from \$3.50 to \$2.69.

#### ALL HOLIDAY GOODS AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

All Bric-a-Brac at half price.

All Fancy Lamps at half price.

All Clocks and Bronzes at half price.

All Pictures and Paintings at half price.

All Silver Cases and Boxes at half price. All Plush Cases and Boxes at half price. All Toys and Dolls at half price. All Smoking Jackets at half price.

## KUIIEMANN'S MICH AVENIA

FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! GOLD SPECTACLES,



Eye Glasses and Chains. Lorgnettes, zylonite, shell and silver from Eup OPERA GLASSES, FIELD GLASSES, Telescopes, Microscopes-and numerous other arti, de22-rrs

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514 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.
As old residents know and back files of
Pittsburg papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the lished and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special stention to all chronic diseases. NO FEE UNTIL CURED From reFrom reSponsible NERVOUS and mental disporsons be the total composition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self distrust, bashfulness, disziness, sleeplessness, pimples, eruptions, impovershed blood, falling powers, organic weakness, dvspepsia, constinution, consumption, unfitting the person for business, society and marriage, permanently, safely and privately cured. BLOOD AND SKIN stares, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bones, pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of the tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from URINARY, kidney and the system.

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Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience insures scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles, Consultation free, Patients at a distances carefully treated as if here. Office hours, i.e., & to P. M. Sunday, Jo. M. to I. P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 314 Poun avenue, Pittsburg, Patience DR. E. C. WESTS'

DR. E. C. WESTS'

**NERVE & BRAIN** Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions. Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Heatache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alrohol or tobacco, Wakettiness. Mental Depression, Softening of the fir in resulting in insanity, decay and death, Promaure Old Age, Loss of Power in either sex, involuntary Losses and spermatorrhoss caused by over-exertion of the hrain, self-abuse or over-indul ence. Each box contains one mouth's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six for \$5.00, by mail.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. Withbesch order received for six boxes we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does of cure. Guarantees issued only by EMIL & STUCKY, Druggist, Soie Agent, Nos. 2401 and I'ul Penn avenue, corner Wylle avenue and Fulton street, Pittsburg, Pa. Use stucky's Diarrhess and Cramp Cure. 25 and 50 cts.

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED SPANISR NERVINE, The great Spanish liemedy, is
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to cure all nerv-

SPECIALISTS in all cases re quiring scientific and could dential treatment. Dr. S. K. Lake, M. R. C. P. S., is the old cialise in the city. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Office hours 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 r. M. Sundays, 3 to 4 r. M. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Office hours 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 r. M. Sundays, 3 to 4 r. M. Consultation personally, or write Doctors Lake, cor. Penn av. and Fourth st. Pittsburg, Pa. jelf-32-pwk

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE, The Great English Remedy.



ime worthless medicine in piace of this, we will ishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will end by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will piace; six will cure. Pamphlet in stain sealed envelope, "stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., In Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Pittsburg by 10S. FLEMING & SON, 412 Market street,

Manhood Restored! the wonderful remedy, is sold with a wotten guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loas of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Loss Manhood, Night-

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BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

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OF of the Generative organs in either sex caused by
over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of
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Infirmity, Consumption and insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. SI per package by
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OR. SANDEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT With Electro-Magnetic Suspensory



Latest Palents! Rest Improve Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-taxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as exhaustion, nervous delilit sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liva, and bladder complaints, lame back, limbago, sci-atica, general ill-health, etc. This Electric Belt atica, general in-decaire, etc. Into Assortic Bail contains wonderful improvements over all others and gives a current that is instantly felt by wearer or we forfait \$5.000, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other State.

Our Powerful MPROVED ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men.
FREE with ALL SELTS. Health and vigorous
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