The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, OCT 28, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60¾f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 88.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130.

THE Republican press of Clarion and Forest counties unite in the general demand for the restoration of the spring elections.

IT is the impression of the British Legation, at Washington, that their Colonial authorities, at Nassau, will follow the American example, by detaining and condemning the Cuban privateer Lillian which entered that port.

THE *Dispatch* yesterday emerged from the quarto shape into the folio, and with a bran new dress from head to foot, came out as bright, smiling and fresh as a May morning. We are glad to note this new evidence of the continued prosperity of our cotemporary.

A CHICAGO journal is convinced that the issue in Pennsylvania lately was a mere "bagatelle, compared with the vast interests of this great, free and prosperous Illinois, that are imperilled by a Republican defeat in Cook county." We tremble for the result!

THE press and the country are deeply interested in the issue of the litigation, upon the wood-paper patents, which is, next week, to be finally closed in the Supreme Court. If the monopoly be broken up by the expected decision of that Court, it will be of advantage to a popularized press.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives to the late Attorney General credit for "the breaking up of the gigantic Gettysburg Lottery scheme; the abolishing of the remission of sentences by the criminal courts; the collection of the railroad tonnage taxes, and of other important claims."

CURRENT RUMORS hint at the probability of an early consolidation of the united railway companies of New Jersey with the Pennsylvania Central. The direct results of such a movement may be readily appreciated by the public; collaterally, the effects might be more beneficial to Baltimore than to Philadelphia, especially in the matter of a regular steam communication with Europe.

A GRAND JURY in one of the local Courts of New York has undertaken the investigation of the extraordinary statements of certain notorious and unprincipled speculators in gold, impeaching the integrity of the President and of citizens of New York, with whom his collusion has been insinuated. The issue of their inquiries cannot fail to show the impudent but artful falsehood of these accusations.

THE public apprehensions, of serious political disturbances in Paris on the 28th, have not been justified by the event. The city was very quiet, and the reaction of public feeling cannot fail to be marked, in the support of the Imperial authority. The Liberal leaders perceived that the Government was too strong, and wisely forbore to press an issue which would, for the present, have resulted in great damage to their cause.

THE first clear half year of GRANT'S Administration shows an aggregate of increase in the revenues, and of decrease in the expenditures, of $36,461,157.56, as compared with the same period of '68. That increase was over $19,000,000, and the decrease was over $38,000,000, the latter being mainly in the army expenses, which have been reduced from $61,000,000, down to $29,000,000. Adding other savings, is that of 15½ per cent. in the cost of collection of the Internal Revenue. The facts which substantiate these figures are a splendid vindication of the justice of Republican expectations.

EX-SENATOR WADE, of Ohio, is reported at Washington, where he has enlisted under the Cuban filibustering junta. The ex-Senator seems to have exchanged his regular autumnal deer hunt, for a campaign against the bloody Spaniards. He should go at once to the front, under "General" JORDAN, without losing any more time in our Federal Capua, capering nimbly in its salons, to the lascivious pleasings of a lute. If he really espouses the Cuban cause as vigorously as reported, he is as much out of place, at home in our peaceful Capital, as when he crossed the Continent on the rear platform of a train, inspecting a railway from that extraordinary stand-point.

WITH but few exceptions, the press generally regards the decision in the Yerger case as not touching the merits of the question whether the Act of March 27, 1867, providing for the trial of civil offences by military tribunals in the unreconstructed States, is constitutionally valid. Nor is there anything whatever in the text of the Court's interlocutory opinion, to support an inference as to the opinions of Judges upon these merits, unless it be the sharp fling of the Chief Justice at the Congressional intervention in the McArdle case, and his covert intimation that the Court should then have disregarded it.

It has been suggested that the effect of this decision is to declare virtually that the civil power has been at all times supreme in these States. This does not follow. The Court, at the utmost, could only hold this to be true of the Federal authority, for there was legally no civil government of local origin, in those States. It may be decided that, with the close of the war, the Federal civil law resumed its supremacy, but nothing more.

Opposition journals are for the most part shrewd enough to forbear such premature felicitations, upon the vindicated supremacy of the Constitution, as are indulged in by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. That enterprising newspaper welcomes the opinion of the Court as "a healthy indication of a return to the forms of constitutional government, long since strayed from, and by many supposed to be forever lost in this country." And, considering that Mr. CHASE is supposed to be in training for the next Democratic Presidential nomination, it is not surprising that the *Enquirer* expresses its appreciation of his "high character as a statesman and jurist," and its confidence that, in deciding the points yet to arise in the case, the Chief Justice will "rise above partizan clamor, asserting the dignity of the law and the supremacy of the Constitution." Certainly, The Chicago *Journal* pointedly remarks:

It is now too late for the conservatism of the Supreme Bench to be harmful. There was a time when a period of provisional government was contemplated, and an adverse decision then might have been misefficvous in its effects; but that time, happily, has now passed. The great work of reconstruction has so nearly reached its culminating point that no judicial interference can hinder or disperse it.

LICENSES—WHO SHALL GRANT THEM.

The granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks is properly devolved by the general system of Pennsylvania upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions. In particular counties this discretionary power has been lodged elsewhere, as, in Allegheny county, with the Commissioners. In no county, so far as we have knowledge, have special arrangements of this sort operated satisfactorily to the majority of the inhabitants. From the nature of the case, they cannot.

The granting of licenses is a judicial proceeding. Application is to be made, evidence is to be heard, the facts to be duly considered, and a decision arrived at. The whole business belongs to the Court, and that body ought not to be relieved from the responsibility of attending to it.

Another consideration has weight. So long as the licenses shall be granted by the Commissioners a suspicion is liable to prevail that political calculations enter into the determination of cases. If this business shall be sent back to the Court, from which it was unwisely taken, there will be no stronger presumption of political bias in granting or withholding licenses than in determining any other matters within the competency of the tribunal.

It has been alleged, and perhaps with reason, that to send this business back to the Court will create a necessity for an additional Judge. If so, the answer is obvious. There should be Judges enough in any Court properly to hear and dispose of all matters depending. In cases of this sort, it is a wise economy to have so many magistrates that haste and delay shall be avoided, and each application receive so careful a sifting as to ensure the public welfare.

The Commissioners, it is fair to presume, will be glad to be relieved of this duty, and the Judges cannot object to any labor or responsibility that properly devolves upon them. We trust, therefore, that the Legislature, at its coming session, will relieve this county from the special legislation, on this head, with which it is afflicted, by lodging the authority to grant licenses to sell intoxicating beverages exclusively with the Court, where it belongs under the general system. To this proposition there can be no valid objection stated, by either the advocates of abstinence or indulgence. Even the submission of the question of granting or withholding licenses to a popular vote in the various wards or townships would not affect this lodgment of authority, for as the question should be popularly decided the Court would act or refrain from acting.

Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, a gentleman whose opinions are always entitled to respectful consideration, submits to the people of this Commonwealth a scheme for an Excise Court, which is as follows:

I propose, therefore, that a law be asked for at the next session of our Legislature, amending the present system, by taking from the County Commissioners the power to grant licenses, and placing it in the hands of a court, to be called the Excise Court, to be constituted as follows:

1. In each county in the State the Judges of the several county courts shall nominate to the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, one Excise Judge for each county, *who alone shall have the power of granting licences*, to continue in office for five years, with a salary sufficient to justify the acceptance of the office by a first-rate man.

2. Each ward, borough and township shall elect one person each year at the October election, to act as Commissioner of Licenses, who shall sit with the Excise Judge, as advisory counsel, in all applications from *his own district*, with no power to control the granting of licenses, receiving as compensation for his services the sum of five dollars per day, *while thus officiating*.

4. All applicants for licenses shall pay to the proper officer of the Excise Court the sum of five dollars on filing their applications, which sum shall be paid into the county treasury as a fund to pay the expenses of said court; the balance, if any, to remain in the hands of the Treasurer for county purposes.

If it was proposed to apply this plan to a very few of the more populous counties, relief might be found in it, for some present evils. But applying to the whole State is decidedly objectionable, as we are constrained to judge. It would create a swarm of new offices where none are needed; for in most of the counties the Courts of Quarter Sessions have jurisdiction in the matter of licenses, and are performing the duty to general satisfaction. Why create a new Court, at much expense, to do that which is already well done, and without extra cost?

To confine this scheme to a few of the densest populated counties, is one form of special legislation we would sooner see discontinued altogether, than diversified and enlarged. Besides, it seems to us that the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for this county, are just as competent to deal with this matter of licenses as in other counties. If an additional Judge would be required to this end, as some affirm, let him be provided. That is cheaper and simpler than to create a new tribunal.

We are glad Mr. LITTLE has thrown out his scheme. Let other gentlemen contribute such suggestions as may occur to them as meritorious. Let all be sifted. We are by no means tenacious, and if we were our tenacity would avail nothing unless the popular judgment should happen to coincide with us. But we are confident that the creation of new tribunals, involving large additional expense, and apparently so simple a cure, will not meet with general approval. Comfortable places for office seekers are common now. There really seems to be insuperable objections to devising more.

THANKSGIVING DAY is peculiarly an institution of Massachusetts origin. And now, they are "going back" upon it in the old Puritan State, where a number of clergymen have petitioned the Governor not to proclaim the festival for 1869, unless he can also ensure that it shall be better observed "as a season of fasting, humiliation and prayer." It is evident that the Massachusetts divines have mixed things badly, confounding the April Fast with the November Feast.

FOR so cheap an edifice the Boston Coliseum has made a noise in the world. From first to last this stupendous shanty has existed in a storm of excitement. It had the jubilee, the huge organ, the big drum, and the tornado which wrecked it. It was drawn in a great lottery and ceased to be upon the day when a mighty earthquake stirred up the feelings of the surprised New Englanders. There is a good deal of quiet satisfaction to be derived from the reflection that it is all over at last, and that when the Coliseum is spoken of hereafter it must be with a delicate allusion to the lumber yard which receives its remains.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, probably the most popular public reader who has ever appeared before Pittsburgh audiences, has, it is announced, yielded to the temptation of a very brilliant offer made to him by an enterprising eastern manager, and consented to return to the stage which he once adorned, and so long ago abandoned. In his readings Mr. Vandenhoff shows a dramatic genius and power often inducing his hearers to regret his desertion of an art which he was evidently calculated, both by nature and education to serve so well. That he fully appreciated the way in which he is received in Pittsburgh is evinced by his frequent returns to our city. We hope that he may give us yet another opportunity to see for ourselves how well he sustains himself in his, to us, new character.

A RUMOR states that gold has been discovered in Alaska. It was just such a rumor, afterwards verified, which peopled California, threw open all that country west of the Rocky Mountains, and built up a great occidental empire, of which San Francisco is the metropolis. In the same way the great continent of Australia and several of the smaller islands of Australasia came to be peopled, prosperous, growing, civilized colonies. Gold is itself the philosopher's stone whose very touch is the great cause of some of the most marvelous and astounding mutations. If the present rumor be true, we shall, before the present decade of years has passed by, have a populous State in that far distant and recently acquired territory, which then would no longer be known as "Seward's Folly."

THE personal attacks made upon Gen. Grant and all the members of his Cabinet as well as upon the leading politicians and statesmen of the Republican party, might have some effect upon the popular mind, if they were not so sweeping, but as they do not leave a single man of eminence, unslurred, and as they come constantly without intermission, they have become what the humorist Twain would call monotonous, and the public wearies of that same old strain. If a single man were left unattacked, some faith might be put in these charges against others, but as it is, the slanderers over-reach themselves, as slanderers often do. The public faith is probably the stronger to-day in an Administration and a party which have done so much for the common weal, while surrounded by a whirlwind of jealous reproach and malice. In time, these calumnies must cease, for the day when they could do harm, has passed away.

THERE will probably be knaves in society as long as there are fools to attract them there. One of the favorite subjects of wit and sarcasm in the early American literature was the sham nobleman whom society bowed down to and worshipped for a while, only to find at last that he was only a fraud of the very commonest clay. Numerous authors of more or less note have had their say upon this now thread-bare subject. We have all laughed at the stupidity of the duped in the books, who were so easily taken in by the sharpers. We now hear of a young English Lord who dresses with exquisite taste, after the English style, boasts of his intimacy with Prince Arthur, flashes like a gem of the purest water upon the crowded Saratoga and *recherche* Newport, fills with envy all of young New York snobdom, by the gorgeousness of his dinners, marries a beautiful heiress and departs only to be proclaimed at last as a gambler and a rascal, son of an ancient London jockey and valet to a Frenchman of distinction. This affair may be fun for us, but it is a very sad jest for the poor deluded girl who is his victim.

IT WILL require, according to reports made on the subject, $1,500,000 to place the city of Chicago beyond any contingency, so far as her water supply is concerned, for many years to come, and the question is now being considered whether the financial condition of the city will permit the outlay. The income from water rents, now $420,000, it is thought can be doubled by the time the contemplated improvements are made. Those comprise the extension of the present lake tunnel to a point on the west side of the city, the construction of a second tunnel, and additional pumping works, with enlargement of pipes. The subject has been brought to particular attention by the occurrence of an accident recently, whereby the water main which supplies the larger portion of the West Division of the city was broken, and in consequence of which one hundred thousand people, or more, were deprived of water for one day. The West Division covers nearly double the territory of the two other divisions of the city combined.

Pennsylvania's New Attorney General.

The Hon. F. Carroll Brewster has been selected by Governor Geary to fill the important post of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. B. H. Brewster, who retires. Judge Brewster has promptly accepted the proffered position and the bench of this city will lose one of its most valued members. During his brief career as Judge, Mr. Brewster has won "golden opinions" from all sorts of people, bringing to the bench a mind trained in the intricate mazes of the law from early boyhood, and enriched by many years of experience at the bar, a spirit of indefatigable industry, and a sense of all the requirements of the important position that soon endeared him to the entire community.

Learned in the law, strictly impartial, courteous and diligent, Frederick Carroll Brewster, in the short space of three years, has earned for himself the reputation of a model Judge, and that, too, in a city the legal acumen and integrity of whose judiciary has become justly proverbial.

While Philadelphia loses an excellent Judge, the State gains an excellent Attorney General. As to Mr. Brewster, personally, the change will prove an advantageous one, his field of usefulness will be wider, he will occupy a more prominent position, and he will be placed more directly in the way of the still further advancements that his merits deserve and will in time receive.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Facts in the Yerger Case.

An ex-officer of the United States army, named Crane, being Mayor of Jackson, Miss., had, in the pursuance of his official duty, caused an attachment to issue against a piano in Yerger's residence, to liquidate certain overdue city taxes. This occurred while the latter was in attendance as a delegate at the Memphis Commercial Convention. On Yerger's return, he took the levy as a personal and intentional insult, and attempted to call Crane to account, according to the miscalled code of honor. This course was blandly ignored by the Mayor, who, soon after the reception of Yerger's note, appeared on the streets in the discharge of an official duty. There he was met by Yerger, who brutally murdered him in open day, in the sight of many witnesses without demanding one word of explanation. He was arrested, arraigned before a military commission, and believed to have been found guilty from the fact that the accused has been held in confinement ever since the adjournment of the tribunal. While the military court was in session, an application on writ of *habeas corpus* was made before the United States Judge whose district included Mississippi, but it was refused on the plea of want of jurisdiction. A further application was made to Chief Justice Chase, as an individual member of the supreme judicature of the Union, who took the plea under consideration, but deferred action until the cause could be heard before a full court. The present decision has been the result.

The Salt Discovery in Canada.

We hear of the positive discovery of an enormous bed of rock-salt on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron. The Canadian deposit is one of the most extensive in the world. It is already known to reach at least forty miles in a direction nearly from north to south, while nothing is known of its breadth from east to west. It undoubtedly is to be found far beyond the extreme points of the present discoveries. Its area is far greater than that of the famous salt mines near Cracow, which are known to have been worked ever since the beginning of the twelfth century, and extend over a space of about one mile and seven furlongs in length by six and a half furlongs in breadth.

Practically the Canadian deposit is inexhaustible. The brine from it is always near the point of salination, it improves in proportion to the increase of its use; and the salt made from it is one of the whitest and best yet known in commerce. The ease with which the manufacture can be carried on and the facilities of shipment to the ports of the upper great lakes indicate that it can be sold in Chicago for about $1 a barrel in specie.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

Governor Geary has issued his official proclamation for the observance of this annual festival. Reciting the Proclamation of the President, which appoints the 18th day of November for a day of National Thanksgiving, the Governor proceeds:

"The President of the United States having issued the foregoing proclamation, I do most earnestly advise that the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the reasons therein given, strictly observe its recommendations.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A TRIP TO KANSAS.

The Best Route—Cheap Lands—Inducements for Settlers—Both Sides of the Question—Homes for the Industrious—Dickenson County—The Buckeye Colony.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Having recently examined portions of KANSAS, with a view to the settlement of a colony, by your permission I will give a brief account of my trip for the benefit of those who may desire to make their future homes in that growing State.

THE BEST ROUTE.

The best route from central and northern Ohio, all things considered, is by way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, from Cleveland to Chicago, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, from Chicago to Quincy, the Hannibal and St. Joseph from Quincy to Kansas City, and thence into Kansas by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which is in fine condition and doing a large business. Those who travel by the above route will find a smooth track, first class cars, no vexatious detentions, and clever conductors, willing to answer all reasonable inquiries. The fare by this favorite route from Cleveland to Kansas is lower, than by any other route, and time as quick. Colonists and excursion parties can always obtain good terms for through passage and freight.

KANSAS—THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Kansas is destined to be one of the foremost agricultural and fruit-growing States of the Union. I was told by old farmers, who have resided in the State for fifteen years, that the wheat crop has never been known to fail in Kansas. Major Barry, of Junction City, who has been farming near that place for thirteen years, told me that in 1860 there was no rain from February 1860, until April 1861, and yet his wheat crop averaged fifteen bushels to the acre—part bottom and part upland; and he said that the upland or rolling prairie, though sandy, stood the drouth better and yielded a much larger crop than the bottom land. I saw as fine a crop of corn in Kansas as I have ever seen in the Tuscarawas or Scioto Valleys in Ohio. I brought home with me some samples of "wod corn," grown near Abilene, in Dickenson county, which cannot be excelled by corn grown on our best bottom lands in Tuscarawas. At the Salina Fair, held in Saline county during the time I was in that vicinity, sweet potatoes, weighing six pounds each, were on exhibition, and there were cabbages on the ground which weighed 25 pounds to the head. The exhibition of cereals and stock would have done credit to any one of the richest counties in the older States. Such was the testimony of competent judges. In traveling through the older settled portions of the State I saw as fine fruit, partticularly apples, as I have ever seen in Ohio. The varieties mostly in bearing, as far as my observation extended, seemed to be the Belle Fleur and the Wine Sap, and with these the trees were literally loaded down. I also saw wild grapes in abundance, along the streams, and of superior quality. Kansas will certainly be one of the largest fruit-growing States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The climate of Kansas, I think, is better than that of Ohio. It is my opinion that a person with weak lungs, who should make his home on the high rolling prairies of central western Kansas might live ten to fifteen years longer than in the Eastern States.

Good lands can yet be had on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at prices ranging from $1 to $7 per acre, according to quality and nearness to the road. Persons who wish to purchase any of these lands, would do well to address, or call upon Hon. John P. Devereux, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas. I found Judge Devereux an honorable gentleman with whom to deal, and I advise all who visit Kansas, with a view of purchasing land, to call upon the Judge at the Railroad Land Office as above, and thus avoid falling into the hands of land-sharks.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Every picture has two sides, and as a faithful chronicler of facts, I must present both to the reader. As a general fact, timber is scarce in Kansas, after leaving the tier of counties bordering on the Missouri River. Its scarcity, however, is not seriously felt by those who settle near the line of a railroad, where lumber can be procured at a small advance upon Chicago prices. Nearly every man who now locates in Kansas will have to buy all his lumber and fuel. Wood along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is worth from $4 to $6 per cord, and stone coal from 30c to 50c per bushel. Mines are now being operated at Silson Creek, west of Ellsworth.

It requires time, patience, labor and a few hundred dollars in money to make a comfortable home in Kansas. But this is true of all new countries. There is one fact which I would impress upon the minds of all who propose to settle upon the prairies of the West. You will find it necessary to change your habits and modes of living; everything will be new and entirely different from that to which you have been accustomed, and you will probably become "home-sick," and for a year or two you will wish you had never seen Kansas. But those who have the energy and pluck to improve their lands by building houses and barns, and planting orchards, hedges and timber groves, can in a few years make for themselves beautiful and attractive homes, and then they would not on any account exchange them for their old locations in the Eastern States. But to reach this enviable round up the ladder of material prosperity, requires privation and self-denial for a few years, and those who are not prepared for this ordeal had better remain where they are.

There is considerable fever and ague along the streams and bottoms, but on the high prairies it is unknown. The winds are sometimes severe, but coming from the mountains instead of the lakes they are much dryer and less chilling than in Wisconsin, in Northern Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. Taking it all in all, I think Kansas presents more advantages and fewer disadvantages, to those seeking homes in a new country, than any other Western State. Emigrants are now flocking in by thousands, and in a few years Kansas will be thickly settled by an active and intelligent people.

THE BUCKEYE COLONY.

In looking over the country I could find no other place presenting as many inducements for the location of a thrifty colony, as Dickinson county, Kansas. Railroad lands can be had within a distance of from three to eight miles from Abilene, the county seat. There are also large quantities of Government lands, subject to homestead and pre-emption only. There is homestead land, within three miles of Abilene, as good as can be found in the State. A number of citizens, formerly of Bolivar, Ohio, have purchased lands near Abilene, and probably not less than twenty families will leave Bolivar and vicinity, for Dickinson county, next April, at which time the majority of the "Buckeye Colony" will settle in that beautiful country. Dickinson will be one of the richest counties in Kansas when it is once settled and its rich, rolling prairies brought into cultivation.

But this letter is longer than I proposed, and I must close, promising your readers further particulars of Dickinson county, in a future article.

V. P. WILSON.

New Philadelphia, O.

JOHNSON ON HIS RETURN TRIP.—Andy Johnson, once at least, perhaps twice, casually remarked, in a quiet way to a confidential friend, that he had gone the rounds of office holding from the village alderman of the President of the United States, and that his ambition was satisfied. This remark leaked out, somehow, when Johnson swung round the circle, and the people came to believe that he really made that remark.

But Johnson having deceived everybody else, and having no more humans to conquer, finally fooled himself. He finds out that his ambition is not satisfied, and he proposed to take the back track of office-holding, and step down the ladder from President to village constable. But the first round of the ladder gives way under his weight, and he is precipitated to the foot, bruised and mangled and effectually used up.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE *Lutheran Observer* tells how the German Reformed Church at Fifteenth and Green streets, New York, was saved from being sold to pay a debt of $33,000. It was offered by private sale by the consistory, and an offer of, $00,000 being received the congregation met to consider it. During the discussion a member rose and said: "Brethren, I am opposed to the sale of the church. Providence has put it into my power to relieve you of this indebtedness, and I feel it my duty to do so. It would, however, neither be just to me, nor best for you, that I should pay the debt alone. Do what you can toward reducing it, and I will assume the balance. These words fell like an electric shock upon the audience, and tears of joy burst from many eyes. The congregation raised about $10,000, and the rich brother pays the balance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
TO-DAY IN DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLES,
No. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY
AT 25 CENTS,
Double Width Alexander Poplins.
IN CHOICE COLORS.
AT 50 CENTS,
Double Width American Poplins,
IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS—SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED GOODS.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
AT 87 1-2 CENTS,
DOUBLE WIDTH
CHANGEABLE POPLINS.
FULL YARD WIDE.
AT $1.50
Changeable Dress Silks,
AT 87 1-2 CENTS,
WATERPROOF CLOTH.
AT $1,00,
Waterproof Cloth.
BARGAINS IN
Heavy Country Flannels,
Shirting Flannels.
Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Heavy Bed Quilts,
Beaver Cloth,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY

THIS WEEK!
62 1-2c. Heavy Corded Brown Poplin, cheap at $1.
62 1-2c 4-4 Silk Finish Black Alpacas; great bargains; worth 87 1-2c.
87 1-2c. Mixed Poplins, worth 62 1-2c.
Black Silks cheap.
Empress Cloth cheap.
Black Poplins cheap.

ONE HUNDRED
NEW ARAB SHAWLS.
25c. Heavy Plaid Flannels.
25c. Heavy White Flannels.
25c. Heavy Red Flannels.
31c. Extra Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sacques, Wraps, Walking Coats,
BROADWAY JACKETS.
All new Styles at very Low Prices.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.
WHITE BLANKETS 11-4 ALL WOOL,
$3.50 TO $8.00, A BARGAIN.
12½c. GOOD TICKING.
33c. YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.
E. R. GARDNER,
No. 69 Market Street,
West Corner Market and Fourth.

THIRD ARRIVAL
OF
WINTER GOODS.
GRAY & LOGAN,
89 Fifth Avenue, 47 Sixth Street.
Men and Boys Clothing in the Greatest Variety,
OVERCOATS ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
The lowest prices in the city for good substantial goods.
The up-town public are cordially invited to call in at our new store and examine stock.
GRAY & LOGAN,
89 Fifth Avenue,
47 Sixth Street.

RAMALEY'S
HAT PARLOR,
No. 22 Fifth Avenue.
A FULL STOCK
Of All the New Styles
OF
HATS AND CAPS
OF THE SEASON.

WATCH REPAIRING
In All Its Branches.
The most complex and delicate as well as more ordinary watches
CAREFULLY REPAIRED
By the
Most Experienced and Skillful Workman
in the city, Mr. WM. SCHAEFER, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 139 Liberty street, who may now be found with
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
82 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

CARR, McCLANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 96 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAPLE SUGAR.—10 barrels on consignment at WATTS, LARG & CO'S 114 and 116 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
TO-DAY AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY
Striped Woolen Shawls,
Arab Shawls,
Paisley Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hats,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Sash Ribbons and Ties,
Embroideries,
Ladies' and Childrens' Furs,
Stockings and Gloves.
Ladies' Underwear,
Cloth and Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts and Corsets,
Handkerchiefs,
and Collars,
Hair Switches,
Set Jewelry, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
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