

A QUEER AFRICAN CITY.

DIFFICULTY OF ENTERING TANGIER'S AND WHAT ONE MAY SEE.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, Visits an African Town Where the Life is That of the Old Testament and the Arabian Nights.

What is there to see in Tangier, and why do American tourists, after "the run through Spain," think it quite essential to visit the Barbary coast? I can answer for one party. A sagacious friend who recently went from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Bosphorus said to us before we left home: "You will see nothing more purely oriental than Tangier in all your proposed journey." Certainly we have found the place so completely foreign to all our ideas that only the old-fashioned word "outlandish" seems adequate to describe it.

Here is the most western of all the seaports of northern Africa lying within sight of the coast of Spain and the Rock of Gibraltar, a place of 16,000 inhabitants, upon whose ways of life and thought European Christian civilization has scarcely made an impression. Yet more than 200 years ago this city for a short period belonged to the English crown. It is now the residence of those foreign ministers who are accredited to the sultan of Morocco. It is in almost daily communication with France, Spain and Gibraltar, both England and Spain maintaining postoffices, with separate bureaus, stamps and mail bags. There are newspapers published here in English and Spanish. The Hotel Continental is so good that there is a current mot to the effect that the best hotel in Europe may be found in Africa.

HARD TO LAND.

The English come "for sport," the particular attraction being the chase of wild boar, for which a manual of "hog sticking" has been elaborately set forth. Yet, notwithstanding all this the Moors and the Jews go on in their old-fashioned ways as if they were living in the fifteenth century. Indeed, it is easy to believe that we see in Tangier much of the same sort of life which prevailed in southern Spain 400 years ago—before the conquest of Granada—with one important qualification: Tangier has nothing which suggests the learning, the science, the arts, or even the sacredness of the great cities of Andalusia when Moorish sway was dominant. The Arabic or Mohammedan dominion, without the Arabic enlightenment, loses all the charm which is suggested by what is even now to be seen in Cordova, Granada and Seville.

The transit to Tangier is easily made in eight hours from Cadiz, in four hours from Gibraltar, in twelve hours from Malaga, and the traveler may have his choice among many competing steamers of different sizes and different disadvantages. The transit over, a landing must be made. The beach slopes so gradually that large vessels cannot come near the shore, and people, cattle, baggage and goods must all be transferred to lighters and rowboats and thus brought to land. In rough weather the steamer will sometimes lie for hours without being able to disembark its cargo, and one company of travelers whom we met returned to Spain without putting foot upon the shore of Africa.

When it is rough, but not so rough, passengers are carried ashore in the arms of stalwart Moors, or perhaps ride papeose fashion. Fortunately, these descendants of the pirates who used to infest the Morocco coasts are capital boatmen with strong arms and legs, so that they may be safely trusted.

Now perplexities arise when the shores are reached. In all Tangiers I do not think there is a wheeled vehicle—not a gig, a dray or even a wheelbarrow. So a gang of porters seizes a traveler's trunks, handbags, shawl straps and umbrellas, and transports them up the narrow and sinuous lanes which lead to the hotel. As I looked from the rowboat to the top of the landing stairs I noticed in the crowd, which was dressed in all the colors of the rainbow and in all the varieties of eastern fabrics, a tall, dark faced Moor, with a capacious turban, a broad, blue flowing robe and a stout staff, ending in a pastoral crook. "I am Mohammed," he called out, pointing to his heart to confirm his identity or his veracity, I cannot say which. "The man I am looking for," was my answer. From that hour until our departure Mohammed took charge of us. We did not engage him, but he engaged us. His tread was as dignified and steady as that of Salvini when he personates Othello. His shoulders were broad enough for a Samson. His voice was deep, rich and musical, like that of Carl Formes. When he was mounted on his favorite mule, leading our cavalcade through the market place, or halting before the snake charmer, or climbing "the mountain," where foreigners have their houses, he was quite magnificent.

SIGHTS IN THE CITY.

The architecture of Tangier is much more impressive when seen in mass than when seen in detail. Looking toward the city from the steamer in the early dawn the view was beautiful. Terrace above terrace rise white, flat roofed houses, over which tower the minarets of two or three mosques. The city is divided into two parts, through which runs the principal street, leading from the "water gate" to the "market gate." Upon the western or highest acclivity is the karbat or citadel—a combination of residence, fortress, court of justice and prison—a forlorn and unattractive Alhambra. The shops, the bazars, the dwelling houses are interesting because so completely different from those to which Europeans are wonted. So is the boys' school that was "kept" just opposite the door of the Hotel Continental. Twenty bright eyed little fellows, seated on the ground, were taught by an old man in turban and spectacles to repeat over and over again verses from the Koran in a sing-song tone, while cards with the words in Arabic were held in their hands.

Solomon's precepts respecting the util-

ity of the rod were not forgotten by the turbaned pedagogue. He plied the stick gently but firmly on the backs of the inattentive scholars, precisely as in southern Spain the sellers of Christmas turkeys drive their bipeds from door to door in search of a purchaser.

If the buildings of Tangier are not pleasing, the landscape is most rewarding. The beautiful curve of the bay, the wide view of the ocean, the near hills of gentle acclivity intersected by pleasant valleys, the foliage green in winter, and including such sub-tropical plants as palms, cactus, aloes, eucalyptus, pepper trees, oranges and lemons—all this was charming. In the distance on the European coast we could see Trafalgar, where Nelson fought and died; Tarifa, a name associated with most unpleasant "duties," and Gibraltar, with its commanding fortress. Here run the straits which unite the sea to the ocean, and here are the pillars of Hercules, which always have been and always will be landmarks to the traveler and the merchant.—D. C. Gilman in Baltimore Sun.

Why Does the Earth Quake?

The earthquake theory which seems most probable, and the one which has the most adherents, is the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak part of the surrounding earth crust. How thick the earth's crust is would be a hard matter to find out for a certainty. The German government is now at work upon a shaft (if it has not been recently abandoned), near Schladebach, with the object especially of obtaining trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase in the earth's temperature as it nears the interior. The last statement the writer read concerning this shaft said that it was at that time 1,392 meters in depth. The temperature was about 48 degrees centigrade, equal to about 120 Fahrenheit. If it increases uniformly as the depth increases, as it has heretofore, the boiling point of water will be reached at about 3,000 meters (providing the shaft could be sunk to that depth), which is equal to about two miles.

At this rate of increase the point at which platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of forty-five miles.

According to these figures the earth's crust cannot be more than one-ninetieth of its radius.

Professor Newcomb, connected with the naval observatory at Washington, said at the time of the August earthquake in 1884: "The only common sense explanation of an earthquake, to my mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth, say from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface, there is fluid matter, boiling at a white heat, which as it gradually becomes cooled, contracts, leaving a space between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the vacant space causes the earth to sink, then you have your earthquake."—St. Louis Republic.

A Monkey's Weakness for Sweets.

One of the attractions at a church fair recently held in this city was a lottery conducted on a small scale. Ten persons contributed ten cents each. Each subscriber drew a slip of paper from a hat. The slips were numbered from one to ten. The papers were then placed in another hat, and a monkey was allowed to pick one out. The person who at the first drawing had obtained the slip selected by the monkey was entitled to ninety cents, ten cents going to the fair fund. After each drawing by the monkey the slips were destroyed. One night a young man won over \$90 at this little game of chance. Nearly every time the monkey drew the slip this young man was selected at the first drawing. Those present marveled at the young man's luck, and but for an accident they never would have ascribed his winnings to any cause but good fortune. Every slip of paper the young man drew he rubbed with a piece of lump sugar. Of course the monkey's weakness for sweets led him to pick out the sugared slip. The young man dropped the piece of sugar while he was rubbing it on a slip, and then his smart little game was discovered.—New York Press.

The Shah as Sovereign.

As a ruler the shah possesses many excellent qualities. Firm, fairly just and diligent, he is in his own person the sole arbiter of Persia's fortunes. All policy emanates from him. He supervises every department with a curiosity that requires to be allayed by periodical gratuities, and his attention to affairs of state is constant and unremitting. There is a consensus of opinion in Persia that he is the ablest man in the country and the best ruler that it could produce. Nor will any one deny him the possession of patriotism and of a genuine interest in the welfare of the nation. He is, however, placed in a most unfortunate situation by the rivalry of Great Britain and Russia, while he is further impeded by the intrigues that swarm about the court and person of the monarch, by a tendency natural to humanity and particularly to a man who has passed the middle of life, to let things abide in his time, and by a sense of powerlessness against the petrifed ideas and prejudices of an oriental people.—Chicago Herald.

Hypnotism.

Hypnotism literally means a condition resembling sleep, artificially produced; that is, not by drugs, but by the magnetic(?) effect of one mind upon another. That condition of mind, however, to which you doubtless refer as "hypnotism" is a different condition entirely. It is not connected with sleep at all, but could be defined to be that condition of mind in one person (called the subject) set up by the attractive or impulsive power of one or more minds, and in which the subject, by the power of "suggestion," is made to obey the behests or commands of his operator or operators. This power can be exerted at a distance, and the operator need not be known to the subject. The operator is not legally responsible for the acts of his subject, not being personally concerned.—Answers in Herald of Health.

HOW HEADS ARE CUT OFF.

One of the Conjuror's Most Startling Tricks Easily Explained.

For a number of years the masterpiece of some conjurers has been the cutting off of heads. The most common one, perhaps, is that where a countryman with "a sorter buzzing" in his head has it cured by cutting off the offending member. The subject takes a seat in a high back, upholstered chair. The long back of the chair is thickly padded and has two silk cords running crosswise on it, one from the inner edge of either arm up to the top corner of the opposite side, thus making a broad X.

The subject being seated in a chair, a large helmet or "receiver" is placed on his head. This helmet is made of any bright metal, has a vizer in front, and is open at the back. After it is placed over his head the vizer is lifted to show that the head is there, but in reality a dummy head is seen, made up to represent the subject. As the performer closes the vizer he tilts the helmet forward a little, while the subject at the same moment draws his head out of it and presses it against the back of the chair, which gives way under the pressure and a triangular space opens, the two sides of which are formed by the lower portion of the X in the padding, the base being on a line with the chair arm, where this swinging portion of the back is hinged on. On this flap, the opening of which is concealed by the receiver and a towel placed in front of it to hide the blood (?), rests the head of the subject.

The receiver is now removed and placed on a small cabinet, the towel being left at the neck of the subject in the chair. In a moment the receiver is taken from the top of the cabinet, and the head is seen resting there; it moves and speaks and is the head of another person made up to represent the first one, and who sits behind the mirror in the cabinet and pops his head up through a hole in the top of it as soon as the receiver is placed there. This cabinet is shaped like a safe, and contains several apparently deep shelves. In reality the shelves are shallow, a mirror of proper size being placed in it in such a position as to leave about four-fifths of the cabinet vacant.

The very latest decapitation is one now used by Herrmann. The stage is peculiarly set, the interior, from the first to the third groove, being completely hung in black velvet or felt, back, top and sides. In place of the ordinary footlights a row of gas jets is usually placed across the stage just on a line with the inside of the boxes, and another row carried around but outside of the arched entrance to the black chamber.

The effect of this arrangement of light and shadow throws the stage into impenetrable gloom. Herrmann appears suddenly clothed in white. Then Mephistopheles appears so suddenly that it seems as if he had jumped out of space, but really coming through an opening in the black cloth. Then comes a light cloak and a pretty woman in evening dress. This latter first wraps herself in a black domino of the same material as the stage hangings, leaving her arms and head free. Over this she now slips a framework of light wire, covered with a fine evening dress. This framework has no back, and she can slip out from it behind, leaving the shell with dress.

For the lady to sit on, two pedestals suddenly appear. These are white, and appear by having a cover of black pulled from them quickly. One of these is about two feet high and the other about five feet high. The lady sits on the smaller one, and Mephistopheles Herrmann to cut her head off.

After some demurring he finally seizes a carving knife, places a light cloak over the lady's shoulders and cuts off her head. Taking it with one hand under the chin and the other holding her hair, he carries it across the stage and places it on the other pedestal, she walking along with him, having slipped out behind the framework, leaving it upright on the small pedestal. She walks across the stage in her black domino or behind a black screen shoulder high, only her head showing, and finally stopping with her head on the pedestal that is about five feet high. To replace, the same gliding back is again employed, and she again resumes her dress case and the trick is over.—New York News.

A Bridge Over the Bosphorus.

The most recent proposal for a huge bridge is for one across the Bosphorus, a project for which has been made out by a French engineering company. The historic and picturesque channel between the shores of Europe and Asia, which connects the sea of Marmora with the Euxine, is 872 yards broad, and it is proposed that the bridge to span it should be of one arch only. In these days of huge bridges this should not offer serious difficulties from an engineering point of view, if the financial ones can be got over. Various projects have been put forward to the same effect during the past twenty years, but it was not considered that the bridge would be useful enough to justify the enormous expense which it would entail. Railways have, however, developed very much during recent years, and it is now thought that, if constructed, it would act as a link in the local railway system, and eventually pay a fair return on the money invested in it.—Toronto Globe.

Gas for Air Purification.

Gas jets may be made important auxiliaries to ventilation. Inserted in the bottom of air shafts, they establish active currents which withdraw the vitiated air. A cubic foot of illuminating gas can be utilized so as to cause the discharge of 1,000 cubic feet of air, and a common gas burner will consume nearly three feet of gas an hour, so that the quantity of contaminated air that would be extracted from an apartment during that time would be 3,000 feet. By suitable contrivances gas lights, the effects of which are but too often pernicious, may not only become self ventilating, but may be also made to contribute materially to the purification of the air of inhabited apartments.—New York Telegram.

WILLS OF MILLIONAIRES.

ONLY A FEW OF THEM HAVE ESCAPED BEING CONTESTED.

Relatives Are Almost Invariably Dissatisfied and Try to Get a Bigger Share of the Money of the Dead—Some Cases Taken from New York Records.

Within the last dozen years very few wills made by wealthy people dying in New York city have been left uncontested. There are, however, two shining examples where the bequests of the dead millionaires have been carried out. One was the case of William H. Vanderbilt and the other that of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe. Vanderbilt had the experience which he had gathered years before in the great fight which was made over his own father's will, and which brought the Vanderbilt family and its early history so conspicuously into public notice. Miss Wolfe was happy in the fact that the wealth already enjoyed by her legal heirs made the alienation of her millions a matter of comparatively small moment. She, however, like Mr. Vanderbilt, spared no pains to make the terms of her testamentary instrument so brass bound and iron clad that a contest before the surrogate would prove unremunerative.

When Surrogate Rollins retired from office the statement of the business done during his incumbency showed that nearly 400 wills had been the subjects of contest before him, many of which had entailed long and expensive litigation, and had in some instances almost beggared the estate. One of the great and controlling causes which tend toward the contesting of wills is the provision in the laws of this state which assures to the lawyers in the case large fees and allowances and pay them out of the property whether they win or lose.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S GREAT BEQUEST. It is a fact that very few persons of large wealth succeed in disposing of their property by will in a manner that meets the requirements of the laws, or that will stand the keen scrutiny of the legal advisers of dissatisfied relatives. It is true that most of the contests made, especially by the heirs of wealthy men and women, are based upon the flimsiest pretences, and solely with the hope that grabbing for the whole or the greater part they may secure for themselves a few thousands by compromise. That the causes for contest are usually of a character which unfits them for close judicial consideration is made evident from the fact that of the 400 contests begun before Surrogate Rollins scarcely 50 were sustained.

Enterprising lawyers laugh at men and women who sit down and, in words devoid of legal technicalities, write their own wills in their own way. Yet the records show that this sort of will is the very hardest to break. The lawyers themselves are not infallible in will making—not even the greatest of them. In his long and successful career as a business lawyer, Samuel J. Tilden drew the wills of scores of his clients, and it is not on record that any of them ever was upset. When he was to make his own he called to his assistance a counselor no less eminent than himself—Mr. James C. Carter. Together they prepared the document, which, besides other provisions, was to provide \$4,000,000 absolutely for the endowment of a great free library. Well, the case will in all probability furnish the most conspicuous example of failure to carry out one's intentions.

OTHER FAMOUS RECENT TESTS. When James Stokes died a few years ago he left an estate estimated to be worth at least \$10,000,000. He was scarcely in his grave when the fight over the property began, and it went on with wearisome details for months. By and by there was an adjournment, and the matter was substantially settled out of court. The lawyers must have had a good million amongst them after the battle was ended. Jesse Hoyt had gathered a big fortune before he himself was gathered to his fathers. He died worth about \$12,000,000, and the monument that was to mark his resting place was unbuilt for years, as the heirs were too busy contesting the provisions of his will, and trying, each of them, to get a bigger share of the money than the dead man had decided they should have.

Louis Hammersley's \$3,500,000 and the way in which he left it by will was another fruitful source for litigation. The legal twists and tumbles that characterize the case made it one of the most interesting on record, and the end is not yet. Every now and then his widow, at present the Duchess of Marlborough, applies to the courts for more money out of the estate, and though she sometimes receives what she asks, she is occasionally refused.

There was Mrs. Sarah Burr, who, when she departed from earthly realms, was obliged to leave all of her \$5,000,000 behind her. She doubtless thought she had fixed everything in her will so that no contest could arise, yet the grass was not green on her grave before a crowd of her friends and relatives were fighting over her property. In this case, as in nearly all the others, the testimony developed stories about the inner family life of the dead that the world would never have heard and never have laughed over but for the fight over the millions.—New York News.

To Prepare Liquid Glue.

Liquid glue possessing great resisting power, and particularly recommended for wood and iron, is prepared, according to Hesz, as follows: Clear gelatine, 100 parts; cabinet maker's glue, 100 parts; alcohol, 25 parts; alum, 2 parts, the whole mixed with 200 parts of 20 per cent. acetic acid and heated on a water bath for six hours. An ordinary liquid glue, also well adapted for wood and iron, is made by boiling together for several hours 100 parts of glue, 200 parts of water and sixteen parts of nitric acid.—Philadelphia Record.

Where the Nickel Comes From.

In the Copper Cliff mine, near Sudbury, Canada, it is said more nickel is being produced than the entire market of the world calls for at current prices. A little branch off the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, four miles in length, leads out to the mine, which opens into the face of a crag of the brown, oxidized Laurentian rock, characteristic of this region. The miners are now at work at a depth of about 300 feet below the surface. As fast as the nickel and copper bearing rock is hoisted out, it is broken up and piled upon long beds, or ricks, of pine wood, to be calcined or roasted, for the purpose of driving out the sulphur which it contains. The roasting process is of the nature of lime kilning or charcoal burning. Each great bed of ore requires from one to two months to roast. When roasted the rock goes to the principal smelter, a powerful blast furnace "jacketed"—in mining phrase—with running water, to enable it to sustain the great heat requisite to reduce the crude, obdurate mineral to fluidity.

The dross of the molten mass is first allowed to flow off, and afterward the nearly pure nickel and copper, blended together in an alloy called the "mat," or matte, is drawn off at the base of the furnace into the barrow pots and wheeled away, still liquid and fiery hot, to cool in the yard of the smelter. The mat contains about 70 per cent. of nickel, the remaining 30 per cent. being mainly copper. When cold, the conical pot loaves of mat can easily be cracked in pieces by means of heavy hammers. The fragments are then packed in barrels and shipped to Swansea, in Wales, and to Germany, where the two constituent metals are separated and refined by secret processes, which are very jealously guarded by the manufacturers.

So jealously is the secret kept that no one in America has yet been able to learn the process, although one young metallurgist spent three years in Swansea as a common laborer in the factories in order to obtain it. At present there are produced daily at the Copper Cliff mine about ninety pot loaves of mat, each weighing near 450 pounds, an output which yields an aggregate of more than 4,000 tons of nickel a year.—Manufacturing Jeweler.

Rainfall on the Plains.

Professor Frank H. Snow, of the Kansas State university, said several years ago: "But the fact that thousands of new comers, from ignorance of the climate, have attempted to introduce ordinary agricultural operations upon the so-called plains, and have disastrously failed in the attempt, has placed an undesired stigma upon the good name of Kansas in many far distant communities, and has undoubtedly somewhat retarded immigration during the past few years. It is time for the general recognition of the fact that, except in exceedingly limited areas where irrigation is possible, the western third of Kansas is beyond the limit of successful agriculture."

The severe seasons of drought which have occurred since the above conservative statement was written show the whole truth of the matter to be that the westward advancing line of settlement is by no means an isohyetal one, but that it is merely a line representing in a way the overflow of the population of our eastern states. It needs but a slight acquaintance among the old settlers in central Kansas to know that their few nowadays excessively dry weather as much as they did twenty-five years ago. The people who live farther west are losing faith in the idea of an increased rainfall, as is evidenced by the fact that over two hundred linear miles of main canals have lately been constructed for irrigation purposes nearly as far east as Kinsley, in the Arkansas valley of Western Kansas. In the Platte valley, in Nebraska, large irrigating systems are at present being projected.—Stuart O. Henry in Popular Science Monthly.

A Prescription for Fat.

Dr. Mendelson furnished the following dietary table, which is warranted to reduce flesh:

Breakfast.—One cup (6 ounces) tea or coffee, with milk and sugar. Bread, 2½ ounces (2 to 3 slices). Butter, ½ ounce. One egg or 1½ ounces meat.

Dinner.—Meat or fish, 7 ounces. Green vegetables, 2 ounces (spinach, cabbage, string beans, asparagus, tomatoes, beet tops, etc.). Farinaceous dishes, 3½ ounces (potatoes, rice, hominy, macaroni, etc.), or these may be omitted and a corresponding amount of green vegetables substituted. Salad, with plain dressing, 1 ounce. Fruit, 3½ ounces. Water, sparingly.

Supper or Lunch.—Two eggs, or lean meat, 3 ounces. Salad (radishes, pickles, etc.), ½ ounce. Bread, ½ ounce (1 slice). Fruit, 3½ ounces. Or fruit may be omitted and bread (2 ounces) substituted. Fluids (tea, coffee, etc.), 8 ounces.

No beer, ale, cider, champagne, sweet wines or spirits. Claret and hock in great moderation. Milk, except as an addition to tea or coffee, only occasionally. Eat no rich gravies, and nothing fried.—New York Times.

A Merchant with Tact.

How much the imagination works upon people who are apparently endowed with common sense! While in the store of a leading optician recently, a lady entered with a thermometer she had purchased two days before.

"I want this changed," she said with considerable asperity.

"What is the trouble?" asked the urbane head of the concern.

"It is incorrect. I hung it on the wall near the window, and watched it all day, and this morning I compared it with the accounts published in the papers and it did not agree with them."

The proprietor, with a tact that was great, answered:

"I'm very sorry, madam, for the mistake. Here is one which you must hang outside of the window on this brass hook—brass is a superior conductor—and I'm sure you will find it all right." She thanked him and went away pleased.—New York Star.

B. & B.

The New Spring Assortment are Now on hand.

It is a great pleasure to us to offer this season's productions, because they are the most elegant and satisfactory for the prices we have ever seen.

Our Mail Order Department will cheerfully submit samples by mail, and your order will be filled at the lowest prices and as satisfactorily as though you were here to do your shopping in person. Have you tried it?

Special mention is made of a few items only.

A very large assortment of All Wool Imported Suitings, 38 to 40 inches in width in large assortment of stripes, plaids and mixtures, at 50 cents. This is the most comprehensive offering of 50 cent Dress Goods ever made by any mercantile house.

100 pieces 40 inch Imported Plaids, 40 cents.

Also, at 50 cents, large assortment of All Wool, 50 inch Scotch Cheviots.

New and stylish Cloth Bonnettes, 38 inches wide, at 50 cents.

A 75 cent offering—the most for the money ever offered—Imported Tailor Suitings, in large variety of stylish stripes, 38 inches wide, elegant quality.

At 33 cents, 36 inch Wool Suitings, new stripes and plaids.

500 pieces extra fine Satines, 15 cents, 25 cent quality.

New Zephyr Gingham, 15c, 20c, 25c. Anderson's Gingham, 40c, 45c.

Challis—largest variety in all qualities up to the Imported All Wool Goods at 50 cents.

Our Large Spring and Summer Fashion Journal and Catalogue will be ready April 1. It costs nothing but your name on a postal card to get it.

BOGGS & BUHL,

119, 121 Federal St.,

115, 117 ALLEGHENY, PA.

SILKS.

If you want a handsome, wearable Silk Dress for Spring and Summer, buy the material of us. Samples cheerfully furnished upon request.

SURAES.

COLORED:
19 inch at 50c a yard.
19 inch at 65c a yard.
20 inch at 75c a yard.
24 inch Standard at \$1.00.
24 inch at \$1.20.
BLACK:
19 inch at 50 cents.
21 inch at 75 cents.
26 inch at 75 cents.
25 inch at 85 cents.
23 inch at \$1.00.
25 inch at \$1.00.
24 inch at \$1.20.

These are leaders—selected from dozens of grades of Suraes, also Gros Grains, Failles, Armaures, etc., colored and black, the best values we ever offered.

Dress Goods.

Our complete new Spring stock is now complete. This means the grandest array of beautiful goods shown in this country. Goods and prices are all on the buyer's side of the bargain.

Send for samples.

CURTAINS.

Complete new Spring stock. Write for Curtain Circular.

Our 1890 Spring Catalogue will be ready in March. Send your name and you will receive it.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical appliances, inventions, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences Appeals, Suits for Infringement, and all cases arising under the **PATENT LAWS**, promptly attended to.

REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a sketch of your device; we make examinations free of charge, and advise as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Conrad Baker, deceased.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Conrad Baker, late of Johnstown borough, county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to
CATHARINE BAKER,
Administrator.
Hornet street, City.