SHERMAN ON SAMOA.

Ohio's Senior Senator Speaks on the Situation.

HE SAYS WAR IS NEEDLESS.

A Peaceful Settlement of the Difficulty Preferable.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT $500,000.

The President Should Have Full Power to Conduct Negotiations.

STAR CHAMBER SESSIONS KNOCKED OUT

Senator Sherman addressed the Senate yesterday, on the Samoan question, after that body agreed to consider the matter with open doors. He gave a detailed description of the position of the three powers interested, and wound up with the declaration that there is no need of war, and the President should have at least a half million at his disposal to conduct negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—In the Senate to-day, when the amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill in relation to Samoa were reached, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, Mr. Sherman said he would like to state publicly the position which he took in regard to the Samoan question, so that it might appear in the *Record*. After describing the location, population, etc., of the Samoan Islands, Mr. Sherman said the attention of the United States had been early called to those islands, and a special agent was sent there, who afterward became Minister to the King of Samoa, and who made a treaty between the United States and Samoa; that the treaty was made in 1878, and was signed by Mr. Evarts and the King. Its second article gave to the United States the privilege of entering and using the harbor of Pago-Pago and establishing there a coaling and naval supply station, and its fifth section provided that, in case of differences with other nations, the Government of the United States would employ its good offices in adjusting such differences.

THE BASIS OF OUR RIGHTS.

This, Mr. Sherman said, was the basis of the right of the United States to occupy and hold and to establish in the harbor of Pago-Pago a station for coal and other naval supplies. Within a year or two afterward somewhat similar treaties had been made with Germany and with Great Britain by which those Governments obtained like privileges in other portions of the islands, so that, Mr. Sherman said, each of these three great commercial nations secured by the treaties (following each other rapidly) privileges somewhat similar in character, but in different localities—each securing a coaling station and harbor.

Mr. Sherman went on to speak of a further arrangement made shortly afterward, and which was, he said, very important. It had been entered into between Great Britain and the Government of Samoa (but the German and American Governments were also included in it), by which the town and district of Apia were constituted into a municipality, and were declared to be neutral territory, where each of the three nations might establish their storehouses, their workshops, and all other buildings necessary for carrying on their traffic in these islands.

FOR PURELY BUSINESS PURPOSES.

This territory of Apia was now known as the capital of the Samoan Islands, and was set aside for commercial purposes, the Government of Samoa being practically excluded from it. The Municipal Board consisted of the German, English and American Consuls. This treaty or agreement had not been submitted to the Senate, but had been signed by the English Consul and by the Captain of the American ship-of-war Lackawanna. It had been acted upon by all three nations as in the nature of an agreement for the possession and occupancy of that neutral territory.

Mr Sherman next referred to the treaty of the 6th of April, 1886, between Germany and Great Britain, by which a sort of delimination was established for the jurisdiction of each Government in the Polynesian group, with a disclaimer that this portion should apply to the Samoan Islands. That, he said, was the legal status to-day; for no other arrangement or agreement had ever been made in a formal way that affected, in any degree, the rights of the several parties.

ALWAYS A SORT OF WAR.

He did not intend to go into a detailed history of events in Samoa. It was enough to say that there was always a sort of quasi war existing there between several branches of the people. It was a strange Government, controlled largely by family ties, somewhat aristocratic, with contentions always existing between the various chiefs. He would not dwell upon the painful features of that civil war; but it seemed to be the general opinion of all the American consular agents who had been sent there to examine into the nature of their Government that the people were totally unfit to conduct a regular formal government. But that civil war had continued until finally, in 1883, by the aid of the Consuls, it was settled by an agreement that Malietoa should be King and Tamasese Vice King. Soon after that settlement other difficulties had arisen, and a movement had been made to annex the Samoan Islands to New Zealand, Malietoa sending an humble appeal to Queen Victoria, asking for such annexation. The German Government, however, had remonstrated in the most vigorous manner against it, insisting that it would be a violation of the treaty.

THE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

Finally Mr. Sherman brought this history of events to the conference at Washington, between Mr. Bayard and the British and German Ministers, and to the sending by each of them of an agent to the islands to obtain further information. He said that it was manifest that the rebellion of Tamasese had been organized by the German Consul and by a German named Weber, who was at the head of a large commercial house. He mentioned the arrival of a German fleet at the islands, some time in May, 1886, and spoke of an insulting letter from the Vice Admiral to Malietoa, in which he addressed him not as King, but as head chief.

It was after these insults to the King that United States Consul Greenbaum raised the United States flag, at the request of Milietoa, over the public buildings in Apia. For a time, he said, the practical effect of that action, unauthorized as it was, was to check the action of the German local authorities. After the German fleet had sailed away the German and American Consuls had again joined in a declaration that Tamasese never had never been recognized by either of them as king, and that Malietoa was king. This act had been wholly without authority and Mr. Greenbaum's part in it had very properly been disavowed by the American Government. He had no more right to assert a protectorate there than the German or English Consul had.

WORST OF ALL FEATURES.

It was while the agents of the three countries (Mr. Bayard and the English and German Ministers) were engaged in obtaining information, that the German Government deposed Malietoa and set up Tamasese. This was the worst feature of the case, because at this very time the negotiations were going on on a sound, just and honest basis, for the restoration of the statu quo. There were indications, he thought, that the English Government was coinciding with the German policy. He was not stating the facts for the purpose of saying who was wrong or who was right, or whether Germany was justified in the course which she pursued. He could not say, however, that he found in the papers any justification for Germany. Prince Bismarck, whose strong and imperial will was shown in all of his communications, asserts the equal rights of each of these Governments, but insisted, as a matter of policy, that it would be better to place the custody of the islands under the control of one of the powers, and, as Germany had the largest property interests there, that it would be best to place it under German control and power.

NOTHING TO DO FOR KLEIN.

As to the newspaper correspondent Klein, who had been playing knight-errant there, the Government of the United States was in no way responsible for him. The statement of the man himself, although somewhat vainglorious in style, shows that he had nothing to do with the attack on the German sailors. He sympathized with those who were in rebellion against Tamasese, with whom Klein went as a newspaper man, and possibly took a hand in it, but the United States Government was in no sense responsible for him. He (Mr. Sherman) did not know whether he was a native born or a naturalized citizen.

Summing up his long speech, Mr. Sherman said that the first thing to be done was for the United States to assert its power in the occupancy and possession of the Bay of Pago-Pogo. That ought to be done immediately. It did not need war to protect a nation's rights. The mere assertion of those rights, the due regard for them, the expenditure of money there, the storing of coal there, the calling of vessels there—all of these things were assertions of power far more influential than the protocols and diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. George—The amendments do not menace war, do they?

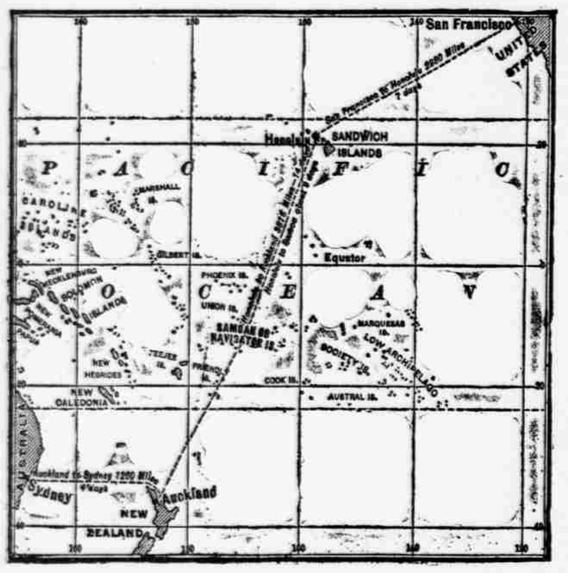
NOTHING TO JUSTIFY WAR.

Mr. Sherman—I do not think it necessary to menace anyone. I believe that a straightforward, manly negotiation should be entered into between these three great powers. It would be a shame and a disgrace to our civilization and Christianity if we could not agree upon some mode of government for those islands. Whatever the newspapers may say, there is nothing in the situation that would justify war on the part of either nation, or a breach of the peace until every effort is exhausted to bring about a quiet and peaceful settlement of the controversy. First, we want to assert and maintain our rights to a station at Pago-Pago, and nobody will call that right in question. Next, we ought to do what we promised to do—employ our good offices to settle the difficulties of this people. Therefore, I am willing to vote any sum of money to enable the President to conduct negotiations, to make surveys of the harbors, and to get better information in relation to those islands. I am willing to vote the sum named in the amendment ($500,000), and place it at the disposition of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison; and I have no doubt that the power thus given, to send agents there and to send ships there, will bring about a prompt solution of this small controversy.

Mr. Dolph obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

OPPOSED TO THE STAR CHAMBER.

The secret legislative session of the Senate was wholly occupied in discussing and voting upon a motion made by Mr. Sherman to consider the Samoan amendments with open doors. It was supported in speeches by Messrs. Sherman, Evarts and Voorhees, and opposed by Messrs. Edmunds and Morgan. The vote upon the motion was, yeas 26 to nays 24. The merits of the amendments were not discussed, and the division was wholly outside of party lines, about an equal number of Republicans and Democrats being recorded on each side of the question of opening the doors.



STEAMSHIP ROUTE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO AUSTRALIA, SHOWING THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE SAMOAN OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The Engineer of a Colliding Train is Lodged in Jail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LANCASTER, January 29.—William R. Rogers was the engineer of the train which on Tuesday last ran into another on the Pennsylvania Railroad. John C. Ryan, conductor of the front train, was fatally injured. The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that Rogers and his fireman, H. G. McNally, were both asleep. The District Attorney has had Rogers arrested for manslaughter, and he was placed in jail here to-day.

McNally will also be complained against. Both are popular railroad men. When the accident occurred they had been on duty 16 hours, and they say the heat of the boiler caused them to sleep.

THE FESTIVE WHITE CAPS.

They Are Making Themselves Obnoxious in the Vicinity of Akron.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AKRON, January 29.—In Tallmadge, this county, Amos Wolf, a farmer, found a notice written in red ink on his stable door, telling him to stay at home nights or White Caps would take care of him. Mr. Wolf to-day gave public notice to the White Caps that he would be ready to take care of them whenever they called.

In Macedonia two White Cap notices have been posted lately, and in one case the person notified left home and has not been heard from.

DISEASED BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 scrofulous ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. The soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED

And Contagious humors, with loss of hair and eruptions of the skin are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, when all other medicines fail.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

UTERINE PAINS

And weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster. 25 cents. ws

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute, at No. 22 Ninth street, give special attention to the treatment of female diseases, or those diseases so common to women, including all chronic disorders and weakness. The medicines are positively curative, and are so prepared as to allow the patient to use the treatment herself and thus avoid the unpleasant and humiliating treatment which most women generally have to undergo. A lady connected with the institute is always present for consultation.

They treat catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, bronchitis, asthma, ulcers, seminal weakness, salt rheum, kidney, blood, liver and female diseases.

Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Treatment by correspondence. jal1-35-MWF

Halford Table Sauce. FOR MEATS, FISH, SOUPS, GRAVIES Etc.

ja13-71-MWF

ANCHOR REMEDY COMP'NY,
329 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURG, PA.

ABOUT CATARRH.

J. M. Jewell, Asst. Supt. Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, O., says: I have no hesitation in recommending your catarrh remedy. It is by far superior to any other preparation I have ever used. Its curative effect is marvelous.

MRS. M. J. Hatton, 72 Forty-third street, says: The Anchor Catarrh Remedy cured me of an aggravated case of catarrh of long standing, which I considered hopeless, as I had used many other preparations without relief.

We would be glad to have you give our catarrh remedy a trial. You will never regret it. ja8-MWF

YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS.
Use "Peerless Brand"
BALTIMORE
FRESH RAW OYSTERS.
Selected and packed with cleanliness and care by
C. H. PEARSON & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
They are the Best. Ask your Grocer for them.
ja8-74-D

FRESH BUTTER
RECEIVED DAILY
BY GEO. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
GROCERIES AND TABLE DELICACIES,
SIXTH AVENUE. ja6-69-MWF

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA—BAKER'S, Maillard's, Fry's, Whitman's, Epps' and Wilber's table chocolate, cocoa and confections in every variety, for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Liberty and Ninth sts.
ja26-ws

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. oc5-m46-MWFSu

AN ALARMING SHOWING.

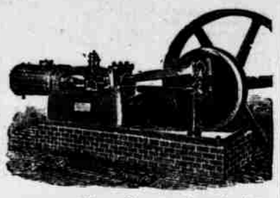
The Greatest Danger Now Threatening the Community and What the Leading Papers Have to Say on the Subject.

The leading question of the day among scientific men, and in the leading papers, is the alarming increase of pneumonia, the death rate showing an increase of over *five hundred per cent* within the last few years. Doctor Gouverneur M. Smith, in an article in the *Medical Record*, says that while medical art has advanced of recent years in many directions, "so far as pneumonia is concerned science has shriveled." The New York *Sun*, writing on this subject, says: "The great increase in the fatality of pneumonia is very alarming, especially as the disease carries off so many in the fullness of life and health." The New York *Herald* says: "Considering the impending weather changes, it is to be feared this dread disease will open its campaign very vigorously." Surgeon General Moore, of the army, in his annual report, says: "The principal cause of death in the army is pneumonia."

There is one thing that every doctor, every surgeon and every nurse does upon the first appearance of pneumonia, and that is to stimulate the system. The life is weakened, and must be stimulated to throw off this terrible disease. Pure spirits do this; impure spirits do not. The amount of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey used by the doctors and nurses in the land, in cases of pneumonia, is enormous. One doctor states that he cured himself of pneumonia three different times by the use of this Great Remedy. Prudent heads of families have found the benefit of keeping this pure preparation in their homes, to be used in cases of emergency. Temperance men and women, Doctors of Divinity, and the most advanced thinkers unhesitatingly indorse it. It is used not as a beverage, but as the most scientific remedy of the day, and it can show more cures than any other known discovery. Great care should be exercised in securing the genuine, and great promptness in taking it on the approach of the first symptoms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERE IS THE
RICE AUTOMATIC ENGINE



Guaranteed to pull a saw through a log without slackening speed.
Guaranteed to do more work, with less fuel, than any engine built.
HANDSOME, DURABLE, HIGH-CLASS
The J. T. NOYE MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
ja2-58-MWF

A complete assortment of Optical Goods. The best stock of Artificial Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses in gold, silver, steel, shell and aluminum frames. Glasses and frames perfectly adjusted at
KORNBLUM'S Optician Store,
ja13-MTWTFSuwk No. 37 Fifth ave.

GRAND EXPOSITION. LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
PRICES MOST ATTRACTIVE.

DOUGLAS & MACKIE

Cordially and confidently invite the ladies of the two cities, surrounding counties and neighboring States to inspect one of the finest stocks of domestic muslin and fine cambric muslin underwear to be found anywhere west of New York.

The ladies' night dresses, chemises, drawers, skirts, corset covers, etc., etc., are all fashioned after the most approved designs. In fact, they are really models of progressive art, while the prices, ranging from 22c up to finest, are attainable by and within the reach of all. In truth, it won't pay to buy the material when you can procure such elegant good goods for so little money.

New goods opening daily in every department, all marked at prices calculated to be beneficial to our customers and to keep our stores as busy as they have been all year.

INTERESTINGLY SPECIAL.

Our cloak salons were again besieged all last week by eager and well-pleased buyers. The manager of this department says there's no use advertising cloaks; they sell themselves. Well, we'll give him his own way, and simply advise you, if you want a genuine good bargain in cloak or wrap for self or wee ones,

COME AT ONCE TO

151 and 153 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ja25-MWF

SUMMARY STATEMENT

—OF THE—

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

FOR THE YEAR 1888,

Published in Accordance with the Provisions of an Act of Assembly Approved May 1st, 1861.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

To balance in fund January 1st, 1888	$129,654 39	
To interest on daily balances	8,864 20	
To fees and other revenues from the several appropriations	154,088 53	
To election fees refunded	11 00	
To fees, Coroner's office, refunded	5 00	
To cash from official advertising	9,215 15	
To cash from sale of old furniture	1,665 99	
To cash for boarding United States prisoners	289 00	
To fines and costs collected	9,984 68	
To verdict fees collected, Court of Common Pleas No. 1	1,049 00	
To verdict fees collected, Court of Common Pleas No. 2	496 00	
To cash from sale of old plank	2 00	
To cash for maintenance of insane at Dixmont	6,598 17	
To fines collected and paid by Aldermen, etc	27 26	
To gas companies, for salary and expenses of Gas Inspector	3,718 37	
To liquor licenses granted under "Brooks bill"	66,740 00	
To temporary loans	250,000 00	
To conscience money, etc., etc	314 80	
To new Court House bonds, issued	306,000 00	
To county and State taxes of 1888 and former years, collected	954,032 49	
To registered and countersigned warrants of 1888, unpaid	102 00	
		$1,902,838 03

CR.
EXPENDITURES.

By interest paid on compromise, riot and Court House bonds	$198,134 65	
By salaries of county officers, clerks and employes	234,474 01	
By writing county duplicates, register lists, etc	11,328 53	
By salaries of assessors of property and registers of voters	40,851 97	
By salaries of election officers, rent and repairs to polling places	21,681 42	
By fees of Magistrates and officers for commitments	6,177 13	
By fees of Coroner and Magistrates holding inquests, burials, jurors' fees, etc	18,282 60	
By new dockets, rebinding dockets, printing blanks and stationery for county offices	50,820 38	
By repairs, furniture, etc., "Old County Buildings"	8,128 49	
By maintenance of prisoners, county jail	12,378 22	
By fitting boilers for natural gas, Court House and jail, and for gas furnished	1,517 36	
By officers', Magistrates' and witness' fees, jurors' pay, Court of Quarter Sessions, etc	92,879 57	
By jurors' pay and drawing jurors, C. C. P. No. 1	19,462 12	
By jurors' pay and drawing jurors, C. C. P. No. 2	16,181 25	
By salaries of crier and tipstaves and expenses of Supreme Court, Western district of Pennsylvania	1,566 26	
By Auditor's fees, for auditing State tax account and for tax on loans paid to the State	3,454 82	
By transfer and annual appropriation to sinking fund	49,550 65	
By building and repairing county bridges	68,309 95	
By road damages paid and Viewers' fees	5,178 66	
By maintenance of inmates at Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, and commitment fees	23,077 68	
By maintenance of inmates, Western Penitentiary	15,288 30	
By maintenance of inmates, Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane	7,942 91	
By salaries of librarian and janitrix, books purchased, repairs, etc., Law Library	4,075 05	
By Magistrates and officers' fees in discharged criminal cases	21,661 97	
By salary and expenses of Gas Inspector	3,718 37	
By sundry contingent expenses, including temporary loan of $250,000	258,401 12	
By payments on account of new Court House	564,260 72	
By burial of indigent soldiers	3,550 00	
By cash in treasury January 1, 1889	140,506 47	
		$1,902,838 03

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

DR.

To balance in fund January 1, 1888		$361,256 53

CR.

By R. S. P. McCall, for services rendered	$900 50	
By George T. Beach, for services rendered	50 00	
By balance in fund January 1, 1889	360,306 03	
		$361,256 53

SINKING FUND.

DR.

To balance in fund January 1, 1888	$19,907 36	
To transfer from Allegheny county general account	24,550 65	
To annual appropriation	25,000 00	
		$69,458 01

CR.

By compromise bonds purchased and cancelled by Sinking Fund Commission	$44,458 01	
By balance in fund January 1, 1889	25,000 00	
		$69,458 01

POOR FUND.

DR.

To cash in fund January 1, 1888	$58,012 96	
To taxes of 1887 and former years collected	9,242 36	
		$67,255 32

CR.

By warrants drawn upon the fund by the Directors of Allegheny County Home and paid in 1888	$46,772 28	
By balance in fund January 1, 1889	20,483 04	
		$67,255 32

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES.

Balance in General Fund	$140,506 47	
Balance in Liquor License Fund	360,306 03	
Balance in Sinking Fund	25,000 00	
Balance in Poor Fund	20,483 04	
		$546,295 54

TREASURER'S TAX ACCOUNT.

Alex. Æ. McCandless, Ex-Treasurer.

DR.

To uncollected taxes, January 1, 1888		$397,547 20

CR.

By taxes paid to Wm. Hill, Treasurer, during 1888	$128,278 25	
By exonerations granted by County Commissioners	76,306 91	
By balance uncollected January 1, 1889	192,962 04	
		$397,547 20

William Hill, County Treasurer.

DR.

To amount of county and State tax levied for the year 1888		$1,150,325 64

CR.

By county and State tax collected	$832,805 88	
By 5 per cent discount allowed on taxes paid prior to August 1, 1888	42,195 24	
By balance uncollected January 1, 1889	275,324 52	
		$1,150,325 64

RECAPITULATION OF TAX BALANCES.

Alex. Æ. McCandless, Ex-Treasurer for 1886 and 1887	$192,962 04	
William Hill, Treasurer for 1888	275,324 52	
		$468,286 56

JOSIAH SPEER,
COUNTY CONTROLLER.

ja26-ws

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALLER & CO.

Great Slaughter!
Continued.

Any Overcoat marked $11, $12, $13 or $14,
Any Suit marked $11, $12, $13 or $14,
TAKE YOUR PICK FOR $10.

Any Overcoat marked $15, $16, $17 or $18,
Any Suit marked $15, $16, $17 or $18,
TAKE YOUR PICK FOR $12.

All our Hats, Furnishings, Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps, Boys' Overcoats and Suits Slaughtered at half former price.

SALLER & CO.,
Corner Diamond and Smithfield Streets.
ja27-MWFSu

SPECIAL
Clearance Sale!
Regardless of Former Prices.
They Must Go.

Men's buff sewed tip and plain toe shoes at $1 50, equal to any $2 00 shoe for fine fitting and workmanship. Boys' $1 50 button shoes at $1 25. Children's peb. goat and kid spring heels, worked button-holes, nice brilliant finish, at $1 00, cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $1 25. Misses' fine soft bright peb. goat button at $1 25, cannot be equaled.

BARGAINS FOR LADIES.

Nice, fine, soft glove kid Congress at $1 00. Nice fine dongola kid button, opera and common sense toes, at only $1 50 per pair. Wool-lined overshoes, small sizes, at 50 cents.

SPECIAL—A lot of men's wool-lined $1 00 overshoes at 65 cents. Also, a lot of gents' R. R. Edge shoes at $1 75, sold a few weeks ago for $2 50 and $3 00.

G. D. SIMEN,
78 OHIO STREET,
Cor. of Sandusky st., near Market House, Allegheny.
ja28-MW

THINK OF IT.

It's astonishing. Hundreds of pairs sold, of the $8 Made-to-measure Trousers, within the last few weeks, and at a time wardrobes are not being replenished. There is a reason for it. The magnificent quality and the wonderfully low price. We've been for weeks speaking of their great value. We're not done with the subject till we get every wearer of Trousers interested. Nobby styles for young men.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Sixth street and Penn avenue.
ja30-D

FOR THE DEAF

Who have urged me to visit Pittsburg that they may examine my Invisible Device to aid the Hearing, I have arranged to be at the St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday, January 30, until 5 P. M., and should be pleased to meet any who are in search of a relief from deafness.
ja27-59 H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

Morris
PHOTOGRAPHER, 16 SIXTH STREET.
A fine, large crayon portrait $3 50; see them before ordering elsewhere. Cabinets, $2 and $2 50 per dozen. PROMPT DELIVERY.
oc9-p70-MWFSu

D. R. SPEER & CO.,
FRAME SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,
THIRD STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY
mh8-d81

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—Schedule in effect November 29, 1888. For Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia, *11:30 a. m. and *10:20 p. m. For Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, †7:00 a. m. For Cumberland, †7:00, *11:30 a. m., and *10:20 p. m. For Connellsville, †7:00 and *11:30 a. m., †1:00, †4:00 and *10:20 p. m. For Uniontown, †7:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00 and *4:00 p. m. For Mt. Pleasant, †7:00 and *11:30 a. m., †1:00 and †4:00 p. m. For Washington, Pa., *7:30, *9:30 a. m., *3:35, *5:30 and *8:30 p. m. For Wheeling, *7:30, *9:30 a. m., *3:35, *5:30 p. m. For Cincinnati and St. Louis, *7:30 a. m., *8:30 p. m. For Columbus, *7:30 a. m., *8:30 p. m. For Newark, *7:30, *9:30 a. m., *3:35, *8:30 p. m. For Chicago, *7:30, *9:30 a. m., *3:35 and *8:30 p. m. Trains arrive from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, *7:10 a. m. and *6:50 p. m. From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, *7:45 a. m. and *9:10 p. m. From Wheeling, *7:45, *10:50 a. m., *6:05, *9:10 p. m. Through sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington and Cincinnati.

For Wheeling, Columbus and Cincinnati, 11:55 p m (Saturday only). Connellsville ac. at 5:30 a m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

The Pittsburg Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at B. & O. Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

W. M. CLEMENTS, General Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R. Co. Winter Time Table. On and after October 14, 1888, until further notice, trains will run as follows on every day except Sunday. Eastern standard time: Leaving Pittsburg—6:15 a. m., 7:15 a.m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 5:10 p. m. 6:20 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Arlington—8:45 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 10:30 p. m. Sunday trains, leaving Pittsburg—10 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:10 p.m., 9:20 p. m. Arlington—9:10 a. m., 12 m., 1:50 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 6:30 p. m.

JOHN JAHN, Supt.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY Trains (Cet'l Stan'dtime)	Leave.	Arrive.
Butler Accommodation	6:00 a m	7:10 a m
Day Ex. Ak'n, Tol., Ch'n, Kane	7:20 a m	7:23 p m
Butler Accommodation	9:20 a m	4:00 p m
Chicago Express (daily)	12:30 p m	11:05 a m
New Castle and Greenville Ex	1:50 p m	9:30 a m
Zelienople and Foxburg Ac.	4:40 p m	5:30 a m
Butler Accommodation	5:40 p m	2:10 p m

Through coach and sleeper to Chicago daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER BOMB SHELL

—WILL BE EXPLODED BY—

KAUFMANNS'

To-Day and To-Morrow,

WHEN THEY WILL CLOSE OUT THREE LOTS OF MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS,

Worth $10, $12 and $15, For $4 90.

Why this sacrifice? It is as plain as truth itself. The motive is not a philanthropic one. We're not desirous of giving the goods away, but our usual winter has been altogether too mild and balmy to suit the merchant who has had heavy goods to sell. Hence, the charming (not for us) weather has left us with "several" more Overcoats than we want or have room for.

Remember, too, that, though the Overcoat season may be nearly over for us—'tis not for you. Last year it was March that brought us "winter's icy blasts," and this year all indications point to the same result. An Overcoat, therefore, still is the boss investment, especially if bought at this great special

$4 90 Sale TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

During these two days we will offer 250 Men's first-class blue Chinchilla Overcoats, 175 Men's elegant Diagonal Cassimere Overcoats and about 50 Men's blue Chinchilla long Ulsters with high storm collars—all at the uniformly low price of $4 90. Some of these Overcoats were previously considered good bargains at $10, while others are regular $12 and $15 garments. We have put them all together on one counter, and to-day or to-morrow any man will be welcome to take his choice for only $4 90. But, bear in mind, Cash only buys a garment at this price. Don't ask for credit, as we will not charge anything to anybody.

DURING THE ABOVE SALE, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, we will also offer 100 dozen Men's fine French Seal Caps, worth $2, for 69c; and 60 dozen Boys' good Astrachan and Plush Caps, flannel lined and ear-lugs, worth 50c, for only 13 cents.

KAUFMANNS,

Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S LINES—December 24, 1888, Central Standard Time.
TRAINS DEPART
As follows from Union Station: For Chicago, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:00, 7:45, 11:20 p. m.: Toledo, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:00 and 11:20 p. m.: Crestline, 5:45 a.m.: Cleveland, 6:10, 7:25 a. m., 12:50 and 11:05 p. m.: New Castle and Youngstown, 7:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:45 p. m.: Meadville, Erie and Ashtabula, 7:05 a. m., 12:20 p. m.: Niles and Jamestown, 3:45 p. m.; Massillon, 4:10 p. m.: Wheeling and Bellaire, 6:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30 p. m.: Beaver Falls, 4:00, 5:05 p. m.: Leetsdale, 5:30 a. m.
ALLEGHENY—Rochester, 6:30 a. m.: Beaver Falls, 8:15, 11:00 a. m.: Enon, 3:00 p. m.: Leetsdale, 10:00, 11:45 a. m., 2:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 7:05, 9:00 p. m.: Conway, 10:30 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAINS—From Pittsburg—For Chicago, 7:25 a. m., 12:20, 1:00, 7:45, 11:20 p. m.: Cleveland, 11:05 p. m.: Toledo, 12:20, 1:00 and 11:20 p. m.: Youngstown, 12:20 p. m.: Beaver Falls, 8:20 a. m. From Allegheny for Fair Oaks, 11:40 a. m.: Leetsdale, 8:30 p. m.
TRAINS ARRIVE Union station from Chicago, 1:50, 6:00, 6:35 a. m., 7:35 p. m.: Toledo, 1:50, 6:35 a. m.: Youngstown, 12:25 p. m.: Meadville, 10:00 a. m.: Niles and Jamestown, 9:10 a. m.: Beaver Falls, 7:30 a. m., 1:10 p. m.: Leetsdale, 10:40 p. m.
ARRIVE ALLEGHENY—From Enon, 8:00 a. m.: Conway, 8:50: Rochester, 9:40 a. m.: Beaver Falls, 7:10 a. m., 6:40 p. m.: Leetsdale, 5:30, 6:15, 7:45 a. m., 12:00, 1:45, 4:30, 6:30, 9:00 p. m.
SUNDAY TRAINS arrive Union station from Chicago, 1:50, 6:00, 6:35 a. m., 7:35 p. m.: Toledo, 1:50, 6:35 a. m.: Youngstown, 7:35 p. m.: Cleveland, 5:50 a. m.: Beaver Falls, 8:25 p. m.: Arrive Allegheny from Fair Oaks, 8:55 a. m.: Leetsdale, 6:05 p. m.
E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. E. TAYLOR, Gen'l Supt. JAMES MCREA, Gen'l Manager, Pittsburg, Pa. no17

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Schedule in effect January 13, 1889, Central time.
P. & L. E. R. R.—DEPART—For Cleveland, 5:25, *7:40 A. M., *1:20, 4:15, *9:30 P. M. For Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 5:25 A. M., *1:20, *9:30 P. M. For Buffalo, 10:20 A. M., 4:15 *9:30 P. M. For Salamanca, *7:40 A. M., *1:20, *9:30 P. M. For Beaver Falls, 5:25, *7:40, 10:20 A. M., *1:20, 3:30, 4:15, 5:20, *9:30 P. M. For Charliers, 5:25, *8:35, 6:50, *7:50, 7:15, 8:40, *9:05, 9:25, 10:20 A. M., 12:05, 12:45, *1:25, 1:45, 3:30, 4:45, *5:10, 5:20, *8:20, 10:20 P. M.
ARRIVE—From Cleveland, 5:20 A. M., *1:00, 5:40, *8:00 P. M. From Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, *1:00, *8:00 P. M. From Buffalo, 5