The Management of the New Carnegie · Free Library Considered.

MR. BRASHEAR GIVES HIS VIEWS

On a Subject of Importance to a Great Institution's Future.

HOW SUCCESS COULD BE ATTAINED

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I have taken very great interest in the discussion and various communications appearing in our city papers regarding the management of the Carnegie Free Library, as well as the action taken by the Property Committee of Allegher, Councils, and as my interest is prompted by an enruest desire for the success of the library, I hope I may be permitted a word upon the subject. I hope, too, that what I have to say may be taken in the kindly spirit in which it is

I notice they have sent to Representative Bayne for a copy of that valuable work "Public Libraries of the United States; Their History, Condition and Management," and it is to be hoped that before the final de-cision is made in Councils this work will be perused by the committee, especially that most excellent chapter on the organization and management of public libraries by William F. Poole, whose knowledge and experience is of the utmost value in deciding upon questions of so great public interest.

In deciding upon every great question, recedent, wherever available, should always be taken into consideration, even if only to guard against errors that others have fallen into. It would be an unwise action upon the part of any man to under-take a new business without knowing before-hand all be could know of what has been done in the past, so as to commence where others in the same line have left off, i. e., to take advantage of all that is good, to shun all that gives evidence of error, and this applies to this particular case, if it were ever applicable to any.

NOT A SINECURE. The government of a public library, such as we hope the Allegheny library to be in the future, is no sinecure. It will rethe future, is no sinecure. It will require tact, excellent judgment and a practical knowledge of the value of such an institution, in order to make it a thorough success. It hould be removed from every bias, particularly that important one of politics which, alse, has been too great a factor in anstitutions of a similar character, and I say it in all candor, that no matter how hymorable a Councilman may be, he has so many constituents with axes to grind that when he would do what his conscience that when he would do what his conscience demands of him he is hampered in his honest purposes by those who are ever after his favors, and he has duties enough without assuming greater responsibilities than the law demands.

Looking over the first annual report of he Park Commission, of Alleghany, I find that the act for the government of the park,

It shall be the duty of the Select and Common Councils, of said city, to appoint three members of Councils and three other citizens, not members of Councils, who, with the Mayor of the city, shall constitute a commission, to be known as the Park Commission, etc.

CITIZENS GIVEN A SHOW. This was giving citizens outside of Counthis was giving officens outside of Councils a very fair representation, although in this case I think no complaint could have been made if none had been appointed. I do not say that Councils should not be represented on the Library Commission, nor that they should be shorn of any of their legitimate power, which evidently should will be retained over the foresterned. still be retained over the finances, and they would and should have the right to vote upon the selection of citizen representatives, if such were appointed by the Mayor. The serious objection, however, that Mr. Poole points out in his excellent paper on the management of public libraries to Councilmen or other public officers being upon the Board of Managers, is that such officers were elected for other duties, "and have not the time or inclination. the time or inclination to make themselves familiar with the details of library management. They are required to vote upon subjects on which they have little or no practical knowledge."

Perhaps this is a little too broad, because there may be just as good men in our City
Property Committee as could be selected,
but as they cannot, as a body, give their
time and attention to the thorough success
of the library, aside from their other duties, it certainly would appear that they would be acting a wise part to call to their help the counsel of some of the good men of our city who could give a share of their time and talent to the good of the library.

AN IELINOIS LAW QUOTED. The law of the State of Illinois, enacted on the 7th of March, 1873, covers the ground so well that I may be pardoned for making a quotation from it. It reads thus:

In cities the libraries are to be managed by a board of pine directors, appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Councils, one-third to hold office one year, one-third two years, and one-third three years; the directors are to be chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their filmens for such office. (The Italies are mine.) And not more than one member of Councils shall be at any one time a member of the board.

Now, this very law was spoken of as an Now, this very law was spoken of as an insult to the Property Committee, by one of its members, but I certainly think that if he had looked at it in a calm, unbiased manner, he would have seen that it was meant, first, to relieve them of a responsibility that they were not asked to assume when elected; and, second, it seems to me it should need to a responsibility that they were not asked to assume when elected; no argument to prove that a board "chosen with special reference to their fitness for such office" would use every effort to 'do their duty, untrammeled by the leeches that are the bane of every honest, upright Connoil-

THE MONEY QUESTION. It was also intimated, in connection with It was also intimated, in connection with this, that it was not necessary to appoint a board composed of men "who could write six or seven figures to their names, to show the size of their bank account." (The Press, January 3.) Surely this is unworthy of the excellent man who is charged with saying it, and I can scarcely think he is rightly quoted. I am sure Mr. Carnegie would not make dollars and cents his guide, if he had the appointment of a board, unless with the dollars and cents there were brains, and brains such as would direct his favorite enterprise to a successful issue, i.e., the education of the masses and the intellectual development of the community.

That eminent adviser, Mr. Poole, speaking on

of the masses and the intellectual development of the community.

That eminest adviser, Mr. Poole, speaking on this very subject, says: "It is hardly necessary to remark that a board of directors should be rejected from the most intelligent, cultivated and suffacential citizens of the community." Dollars and centra are not mentiosed, but surely thus can be no objection, if the other good qualities go with them. Surely the same logic could be carried farther, and say, refuse to accept the gift of Mr. Carnegie, because he can write so many figures after his name. No, these arguments are unworthy the notice that has been given them, and I can only think they were used under under excitement.

Mr. Carnegie, in his excellent article in the December number of the North American Review, speaks in the highest praise of the Knable & Shuaren, 35 Fi'th ave.

The Iron City Brewing Co,'s ale and porter are the most popular sensonable drinks. Phune 1180.

The Iron City Brewing Co,'s ale and porter are the most popular sensonable drinks. Phune 1180.

Ladies' fine natural weel vests 6236c, of Mr. Pratt: "Now, in the bope of God's blessing. I hand over the library, Rosenbaum & Co.'s. A GOOD ONE TO GO BY.

expecting you will foster, protect and increase it, that its beneficial influences may be for the present and all future generations as long as our beloved Baltimore shall arise." Now, here was a noble sentiment from a great-hearted man. What was his desire about the board that should guide this noble lastitution that is now doing so much, good? Judge Brown, in a speech following that of Mr. Pratt. said that Mr. Pratt required that the articles of incorporation were to contain a provision that "no trustee or officer, should be appointed or removed on religious or political grounds," thus showing his desire that the library should be for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Let me quote a little further from a most excellent article on "Public Libraries and the Young." by William I. Fletcher: "The natural division of associate onterprises into executive and advisory departments is as necessary in a successful library as in an insurance company, a bank or a government." Is our Property Committee willing to take such responsibility?

A REPRESENTATIVE BOARD. In looking over a work on the Boston Public Library, I find in the first Board of Trustees the names of Edward Everett, George Ticknor, John P. Bigelow, N. B. Shurtleff, William W. Greenup, Cliver Frost, Frederick L. Wash-burn—a citizens' committee of whom the Bostonians were thoroughly proud, and well they might be, for to-day Boston can boast of her library, and it is the pleasure of the writer to say that some of the best informed young men of that city to-day, whose limited means shut them off from a college education, tell me they owe their knowledge largely to this noble institution.

them off from a college education, tell me they obtained to the kindly spirit in which it is given, as I have no desire to set up my opinion for the sake of controversy, especially that which would be detrimental to the success of so grand an enterprise.

It is to be regretted that some of the best literature that has been written upon the management of public libraries has not been available to the Public Property Committee of Allegheny Councils, else I think they would have weighed their action of Monday evening last with much greater care, because I believe them to be gentlemen of honor and having the interests of the good city of Allegheny at heart.

A WORK TO BE READ.

I notice they have sent to Representative Bayne for a copy of that valuable work "Public Libraries of the United States; Their History, Condition and Management."

I house their and college education, tell me they stitution.

Will not, then, our Connellmen, who are thinking men, lay aside their bias, lay aside all thought that the desire for a board of trustees who shall be fitted for the responsible position is purposely gotten up to usurp their rights and privileges? The beautiful building given us should be made a place for the education of all classes of our people, else it fails of its purpose. Education in this grand free country of our is not a question of dollars and centa, but of willingness, perseverance, patience, brains; and these elements, I am foroul to say, are found right here in Pittsburk and Allegheny—in our rolling mills, our glass factories, our stress, our carpener shope, our mechanics and there is pittsburk and a hundred other work shops. I could noint out to-day a half-hundred of these noble fellows—little known except to their fellow workmen—who have struggled hard to save a few dollars to stock their little house elements. The provided the save a country with books on their special hobby; but now we shall have a chance as we have never had to help the second fellows, as well as thousands of others who will come after

ADVICE TO ACT UPON. Gentlemen, look at your responsibility and act wisely. Keep an houset hand and directing care in the finances. We trust you, but call to your aid men who will give our library a name among those of Boston Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, and others of which we may wall be ore, and others of which we may well be

With our public parks, our splendid conservatories, our new university, our world-famed observatory, our high school, and our new library, we will surely make our mark in the records of future generations, and it is our sincere hope that we shall all work for a oneness of purpose—namely, the good of our common humanity.

I have said nothing of the splendid accessories connected with the library, namely, music and art, but it needs no argument from me to prove the value of these as educational factors in this scheme. Has our city property committee in its ranks men who are especially fitted to direct and carry to a successful issue these two important adjuncts to the library? Let them answer this question to their own consciences, and we will abide by the decision. As I stood in the beautiful music hall, to-day, with its noble organ, then surveyed the symmetrical architecture of the art gallery, I saw how they could be made a power for good in our community, and I believe they wil, if directed to the purposes designed by the projector of the enterprise, but for success, we must have men specially fitted to direct these accessories of the library. The Corcoran Gallery has a board of nine trustees, and is all the art galleries and music halls in this country or Europe, that I have had the pleasure of visiting—and I have visited a great many—I have yet to find any of them directed by a committee of a Municipal Council. With our public parks, our splendid conserva

AS TO THE LIBRARIAN There is one more matter, of perhaps paracount importance, that I have not mention and that is the librarian. Doubt has been expressed whether we have a man fitted for the responsible position in our city. When Cincinnati was ready for their librarian it was deemed necessary to send to Boston for a competent man. The same was the case in Chicago. It has been argued that the man who can conduct

man. The same was the case in Chicago. It has been argued that the man who can conduct a small library can also conduct a large one successfully, or, in other words, the captain of a tugboat can aswell direct the creat passenger steamers that cross the Atlantic. The argument is not a good one in every case, but there may be exceptions, and I would not willingly say a single disparaging word of the present librarian of the old library. My own opinion is that he should be given an honorable place in the new one—at the head, if competent to fill the responsible position—but if not, the success of the enterprise depends in so large a degree upon the librarian that the mest scrupulous care should be used in the selection of a man competent to fill the responsible office.

In 1883 Columbia College opened a school of library economy. In the President's address, delivared at the time, I find these words: "In the past few years the work of the librarian has come to be regarded as a distinct profession offering opportunities of usefulness in the educational field inferior to no other, and requiring superior abilities to discharge its duties well. The librarian is ceasing to be a mere jailor of the books, and is becoming an aggressive force in his community. There is a growing oall for trained librarians, animated by the modern library spirit. A rapidly ingressing number of competent men and women are taking up the librarian's occupation as a life work. Thoughtful observers say that public opinion and individual metives and actions are influenced now, not so much by what is nutered from the rostrum or pulpit as by what is read; that this reading can be shaped and influenced chiefly and cheaply through the library, and therefore that the librarian who is master of his profession is a most potent factor for good."

A MONUMENT WORTH HAVING.

A MONUMENT WORTH HAVING. The good man who spoke thus was Dr. Barn-ard. He has gone to his rest, but his works will ever follow him, and nowhere can it be seen better than in the splendid library of

Columbia College.

Mr. Fletcher, the eminent librarian, in an ar Mr. Fletcher, the eminent librarian, in an article on "Libraries in Manufacturing Districts," says: "The character of the librarians and their bearing toward the patrons of the library deserve close attention. To the knowledge and good breeding which would make them accoptable to the literary and cultivated people, they should add that attability, kindness and sympathy to even the poorest attemnts at culture, and he further urges that the librarian and his assistants should become interested in the poorest and humblest of the library's patrons, directing them by kindly words what is best to road, and thus lead them to usefulness and knowledge.

read, and thus lead them to usefulness and knowledge.

Yes, gentlemen, the importance of this office should not be lost-sight of, if you propose to do your duty. With a thoroughly competent librarian and assistants, with a beard of directors who have the interest of the library at heart, with the finances well directed by the Council or its proper committee, we should bring up the status of the Carnegie Free Library until it shall equal any in this fair land, and make it a power for good in our dity. A citizens' committee, headed by one of their best men, has brought the beautiful building through its successive stages to completion. Can we not trust such men to direct its future for the good of the whole community?

ALLEGHENY, January 9, 1890.

Syrup of Figs. Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Decided at Last. After very careful consideration we have decided to close out our entire drygoods de-partment to make room for wall paper and carpets. Cost is utterly ignored. Come

ARTHUR, SCHONDELMYER & Co., 68 and 70 Ohio st., Allegheny.

500 yards fancy velvets 50c a yard. 250 yards black antin stripe velvet 50c. Reduced from \$1 50-will go to-day.

Jos. HORNE & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Stores.

100 dozen ladies' 25-cent white embroid-cred handkerchiefs will be seld to-day at 15 cents. Ask quick to see them if you wish any. Boggs & Burl. Half-Price Remnant Sale,

Saturday, January 11. Dress goods, white goods, calicoes, sateens and sliks.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

JUDGE KELLEY DEAD

Continued from First Page ey ascribed his intellectual awakening. It was then that he laid the foundation of a copious recabulary and a marvelously facile use of lan-

AT HIS FATHER'S TRADE. Before his thirteenth birthday William apprenticed himself, with his mother's consent, to Bickards & Dubosq, jewelers. The apprenticeship was to expire April 12, 1834, his twenticeship was to expire April 12, 1834, his twentieth birthday. The apprentice was then free and a journeyman jeweler. The bitter war between President Jackson and the United States Bank disturbed the country, so that business was suffering mysers, and extreme depression. was suffering universal and extreme depression, and there was no work for jewelers.

was suffering universal and extreme depression, and there was no work for jewelers.

In 1835 there came such a revival of trade as enabled him to get employment in Boston, where a former shopmate had found work and opened a way for him. His stay in Boston had marked effect upon the broader career which ability, industry and perseverance were to open to him. It, was his good fortune to come into contact with men of high attainments, whose influence and example fired his ambition and directed it into profitable preparatory channels. A suggestion came from the late Colonel James, Page, long known as one of the most active of Philadelphians. "Why don't you study lawy" "Why don't I go to Congress, sir" replied Kelley, the one thing seeming to him as practicable as the other. "Perhaps you may some day, but first come and read law with me." March 9, 1839 Colonel Page registered William D. Kelley, who had now returned to Philadelphia, as a student at law in his office, and April I7, 1841, on Colonel Page's motion, the jeweler became a full-fledged limb of the law. In 1845 he was made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Philadelphia, to which place he was twice appointed. The acceptance of this effice devolved upon the young lawyer the prosecution of all persons arraigned for participation in the bloody riots of 1844, and afforded rare opportunities for Kelley to display his independence of character and forensic ability.

HIS CAREER AS A JUDGE.

HIS CAREER AS A JUDGE. He continued to perform the duties of prose cutor until he was nominated by Governor Shunk to a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas, Oyer Terminer and Quarter Sessions. Judge Kelley's commission bore date March 13, 1847, eight years, less one day, from the date of his registration as a law student, and about a month before he had reached his 33d year. By constitutional amendment, ratified in 1850, the judicial office was made elective. The change was to take effect in March, 1851, when but half of Judge Kelley's term would have ex-

change was to take effect in March, 1801, when but half of Judge Kelley's term would have expired. Meanwhile there occurred an election for District Attorney. The late Horn E. Kneass was the Democratic candidate, and the late William B. Reed stood for the Whigs. The return was granted to Mr. Kneass, but Mr. Reed and his friends came to the front with a prompt and vigorous attack on its validity, making distinct allegations of fraud.

After the most protracted investigation of an election case that had ever occurred in Philadelphia, Judge King, supported by Parsons and Kelley, delivered an exhaustive opinion, which gave the office to the Whig contastant. Judge Kelley was known to be largely responsible for this opinion, and the vituperation now heaped upon him served the better to emphasize the public service he had rendered.

Though a Democrat, Judge Kelley had always been hostile to slavery. In deference to judicial propriety he avoided open political demonstrations, but in social intercourse and correspondence he devoted much time to the discussion of this grave question. He was thus committed in advance of the Republican party, and while he did not appear at the Convention of 1854, which was held in this city, he consorted freely with such of the leaders from the interior of this and other States as were known personally to him. known personally to him.

HIS FIRST NOMINATION. In August of 1856 Samuel V. Merrick, General Hector Tyndale, Judge Kelley and other gentlemen interested in the long dormant Sun-bury and Eric Railroad enterprise, set out to locate a route. There were not even stage lines through the wild region, and it was necessary to hire wagons at Lock Haven. When the party reached Williamsport on the way back, they found the first Philadelphia newspapers that had been seen for several days, and from these Judge Kelley learned that the Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District had placed him in nomination. He had not been consulted by anybody about making such use of his name. In determining to had not been consulted by anybody about maring such use of his name. In determining to accept the nomination, he also determined to throw himself actively into the campaign against elavery and then to leave the bench. Of course Judge Kelley was defeated in the race for Congress, and of course he resigned his seat on the bench, having held it for ten years, and made an honorable record as a learned, fearless and impartial judge.

Judge Kelley was now thoroughly identified with the Republican party. He was a delegate in the Chicago Convention of 1899, and when Lincoln was chosen to be President Kelley was elected to represent the Fourth district of Pennsylvania in the famous Thirty-seventh Congress. Judge Kelley has held this seat without intermission since then.

It is not necessary to follow the details of Judge Kelley's career in Congress. They are knit in with the history of the Republican party, and are better known than the story of his early struggle and the record of his early achievements, which it is thought well to give, not only as a key to a public character, but as a stimulus and an encouragement to American lade of small opportunities and honorable ambition.

HE STOOD WITH THE FOREMOST. It is enough to say of Judge Kelley's record in the House that he at once took rank beside the most earnest and able of the defenders of the Union; that he favored the most vigorous conduct of the war, and interested himself personally for the comfort of the soldiers; that he was in favor of emancipation and manhood suffrage, and so early as 1862 advocated the arming of the negro; that he took an advanced Republican position on the question of recontion; that he advocated the Morrill tariff

Republican position on the question of reconstruction; that he advocated the Morrill tariff of 1861, and has since stood valiantly by the protective principle, and has defended the greenback as a good and lawful money, no less serviceable in peace than in war. Judge Kelley was always busy, though not always in the best of health, and understood better than most men how to economize time. He conducted an immense correspondence, to which he was able to attend promptly with the and of an accomplished shorthand; secretary, whom he kept busy at his dictation.

Mawhile Fernando Wood's Ways and Means Committee was in the agony of bringing forth that grotesque monstrenty known as the Wood tariff bill, and while it was being knocked about in the House, to the Judge's private rooms in Washington came everybedy who visited washington on business in any way connected with the protective side of the tariff question. Forty gentlemen, representing more than half as many interests, gathered there at one time, and a bushel of letters not telegrams was waiting to be looked into, the Judge giving audience and going over his mail as he lay upon his back suffering from a serious fall. A gentleman who came to instruct the tariff champion on the drug list had his audience, and was passing out when he met a tuplate man, to whom he said:

"I came to tell Judge Kelley about our business and how the Wood bill will affect it, but he knows more about it than I do."

"Is that so? Well, I've just found that I can't tell him asything about tuplate, and he has given me some good suggestions which had never occurred to me."

NOT ALONE REGARDING PIG IRON. It was one of the secrets of Judge Kelley's strength on the sarisf question that he had ex-plored it to the bottom and through all its ramifications. He never forgot. This readi-ness he never exhibited to better advantage ness he never exhibited to better advantage than in his speech against the Wood bill, which old stagers declared to be the greatest speech on the tariff question ever delivered in the American Congress.

On a certain occasion, when the Judge was on the flour and rolling out his tones to the best advantage, one of those fellow-citizens who post themselves in the gallery because it is a nice warm place for a comfortable nap on a cold day, suddeely awaking from his slumber, shouted in a voice almost as sould as the Judge's: "Oh, horroralla fellow can't sleep when Kelley's talkin'!"

Oh, norroras tellow can't sleep when Kelley's talkin'?

In a volume of his speeches, letters and addresses, published by Henry Carey Baird in 1872, and which he dedicated to his life-long friend and revered teacher, the late Henry C. Carey, Judge Kelley teld the story of his conversion from the decirine of fractrade to the principle of protection to American modustrica. He had been charmed by the taking phrases and abstract theories of the free-traders; he had loosed with confidence on the Walker revenue tariff of 1846; but the commercial panic and industrial ruin that followed started a new line of thought, and that led to close investigation, and that to conversion. The story is told at length in the book, and is worth reading as a tariff primer, which completely puts the case in tanguage that everybody can understand. UTTERLY PEARLESS IN THE SIXTIES.

Notwithstanding the public demands upon him Judge Kelley twice visited Europe and found time to make a thorough acquaintance with his own country. In 1867 he made an extended tour of the South, delivering speeches in the chief cities and towns. At Mobile, while he was addressing a large audience, a murderous assault was made upon him: shotguns, muskets and pistols were used freely, the meeting was broken up, and several persons were killed and wounded. Judge Kelley deded the rioters, but his friends took possession of him and hurred him off te his hotel. During the excitement of reconstruction times, one Judge

Field, a Louisiana fire-eater, attacked Judge Keller with a knife in Wiliard's Hotel and severely wounded him in the band, which he threw up to protect his body. The Judgewas often threatened for opinion's sake, but that kind of argument did not medify his opinions. It was Judge Kelley's boast that he had never held an office which he had not resigned. When in Congress, he had more than once declined to be a candidate for re-decition, finally yielding his personal desire to the wish of his constituents. In 1879 he wanted to retire from Congress, and consented to a re-decition with the provise that he was not to be expected to act as an office broker for place hunters—a very practical kind of a civil service reform platform.

A Complete Stock at Ladies' Kid Gloves, Including black suede mousquetaries. A new lot of the popular biarritz at 50 cents. Also our great \$1 kid glove, all sizes in stock.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

Additional Saleswamen in Muslin Underweat Department To-Day. Customers' will be promptly waited on. New goods in profusion to-day. Jos. HORNE & Co.'s

research in To-Morrow's (Saturday's) Dis PATCH. Every citizen is interested in this vita

topic and should read to-morrow's usue.	
	Marriage Licenses Granted Yesterday
ì	Name. Besidence
	{ Joseph Knapp
	defferson B. Naco
	Thoms Fitzsimmons Alleghe Katio Belliy Pittsbi
	Sarah M. Morris Duque
	6 Richard Hall Pittsbi
	Annie M. Saliade West Deer towns
	William H. Pusey
	Carl Uthe Alleghe
	John Moorcraft. Pittabi Elma J. Fox Pittabi
	Stanislaw Labujawski,
	G. Franz Nucchter
	John E. O'Connor
	Michael Kelly Pittabu Mary Faherty Pittabu
9	John A. Lewis Alleghe Bessie E. Hagan Alleghe
	Charles S. Cox
	Joseph Lawis
	William J. McCutcheon

DIED. ARRIS-On Thursday, January 2 at 6:30 A. M., NORMAN L., son of John S. and Laura J. Arris, aged 2 months. Funeral SATUEDAY, January 11, 1890, at 2:30 P. M., from parents' residence, 355 River avenue, Allegheny. Interment private.

Funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, John P. Anderson, 3009 Penn avenue, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family

street, Allegheny, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. DONOVAN—On Thursday, January 2, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, Mrs. MARY ANN DONOVAN, aged 30 years.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle,

Jeremiah O'Leary, No. II Chatham street, city, on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

disappointment as to the GALLAGHER—At his residence, No. 221 Fourth avenue, McKeesport, Pa., on Wednesday, Jaouary 8, 1890, at 5:25 p. m., John Gallagher, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Me-Keesport, on Saturday, January 11, at 9 a. M. to the bargains apparent in HASZELBART—On Sunday, January 5, at 19:30 P. M., LUBLLA M. HASELBART, youngest daughter of Lewis and Mary Hasselbart, sged I year and I month.

HOLLIS—On Thursday, January 9, at 6:45 p. M., at his mother's residence, Sycamore street, Mt. Washington, Thomas M. Hollis, aged 38 Funeral SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

HUBUCK-On Wednesday, January 8, 1890, at 11 o'clock P. M., CATHERINE HUBUCK, aged Funeral services on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at her late residence, 4111 Foster street, at 20'clock. Interment at Steubenville, O., SUNDAY, Janu-

Funeral and interment private.

McGUIRE—On Thursday, January 8, 1890, at 5 A. M., John Bigham, son of Hugh and Annie E. McQuire, aged 19 years 10 mouths and 28 days.

Funeral from the family residence, Oak Hill.

fully invited to attend. PARE—On Tuesday evening, January 7, 1890, at 5:85 o'olook, at the residence of her parents, corner Kearsarge and Virginia streets, ELIXABETH J. PAIK, daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret Pare, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, corner Kearsarge and Virginia streets, on Philaday Monning, January 10, at 10 o'clock. Intercent private. erment private.

of the family are respectfully invited to attend

Funeral services at her late residence, Monterey Terrace, corner Monterey and Robert streets, Allegheny City, on Friday Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

SWINDELL—On Wednesday, January 8, 1890, at 8,90 A. M., Jan Fineral from his late residence, 37 Roberts street, at 2 P. M. FRIDAY, January 10, 1890. Friends of the family are respectfully invited

ANTHONY MEYER Successor to Meyer, Arnold & Co., Lim..) UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

JAMES M. FULLERTON, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

FLORAL EMBLEMS. CHIDS AND ROSES OF BARE BEAUT A. M. & J. B. MURDOCH. 510 SMITHFIELD ST.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S JEWELRY STORE,

Penn Avenue Stores.

Penn Avenue Stores. OUR HEALTH will be the subject exportors

ì	Marriage Licenses G	ranted Yesterday.
ì	Name.	Besidence.
ı	Soseph Knapp	Pittabu
ı	Elis L. McGrew	Pittsbu
ı	Thoms Fitzsimmons	Allegher
1	Sarah M. Morris	Duques
l	Bichard Hall	Pltssbu
l	Anthony W. Collier	West Deer townsh
l	William H. Pasey	Pittsbu
I	Carl Uthe	Allegher
I	John Moorcraft	Pittabu
ı	(Stanislaw Labujewski Mary Clesiotka	Pittabu
ı	G. Franz Nucchter	Pittabu
l	John E. O'Connor	Jog A
ı	Michael Kelly	Pittabui
I	John A. Lewis	Alleghen
I	Charles S. Cox	
I	(Joseph Lewis	Homestes
l	William J. McCutcheon	

Reinhard Falkwein.

ANDERSON-On Wednesday, January 8, 1880, at 6 P. M., JENNIE WRAVER, wife of Thurston E. Anderson, in the 28th year of her

DALLAS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, January 6, 1899, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., DUNCAN DALLAS, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, R. W. Hare, 76 Fremont

Funeral on WEDNESDAY, January 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence on Barkhammer street, Mt. Oliver. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Interment private,

MOORHEAD—On Thursday evening, January 9, 1890, at the family residence, Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, at 7 o'clock of diphtheria, Goudon, son of John Moorhead, Jr., and Anne C. Moorhead, in his 6th year.

New Brighton, on SATURDAY, January II, at 10 A. M. Friends of the family are respect-

ROBINSON—On Wednesday morning, January 8, 1880, at 420 o'clock, Hannah Hodgson, wite of Claudius Rebinson, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at the family residence, No. 203 Stouben street, West End, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, at 20 clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

STUART-On Wednesday morning, January 8, 1890, Mrs. A. A. STUART, aged 66 years.

VANDERGRIFT—At Hot Springs, Ark., on January 2, 1890, at 3P. M., HENJAMIN WALLACE VANDERGRIFT, eldest son of J. J. Vandergrift, of Pittsburg, in the 5th year of his age. Notice of interment at a later date.

Notice of interment at a later date.

WHITESIDES — On Thursday, January 9, 1890, at her home, No. 125 Washington street, at 12:40 A. M., JESSIE BUCHANAN, wife of T. E. Whitesides, in the 24th year of her age.

Puneral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Ninth street, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private [Staubenville papers please copy.]

Office and residence, 1134 Penn avenue. Tele-

NO. 6 SEVENTH STREET

NEW ADVEITMEMENTS. HALL CLOCKS

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Heavy Wraps,

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Best values ever known in this line.

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At 25c, 50c and 75c to-day,

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THE 60c INDIAS, Seal Plush Coats 27 inch, extra quality and choice styles.

Prices "that sell 'em quick."

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Fine Black Dress Silks and Paris Novelties all down and away down. CLOAK SALE,

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Cabin passage 36 to 50, according to location at statemoon. Excursion 65 to 60, seconding to location statemoon. Excursion 65 to 60, according to and from Europe at Lowest Rates.

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Best route to Algient and court of Horocco. NEW YORK TO GERALTAR AND NAPLES S. S. BOLIVIA. TUESDAY, FERRUARY II. S. S. CALLIFORNIA, SATURDAY, FER. II. Asorea, 250 to 100; Naples, 200 to 200; Venice, 1200 Drafts on Gross Strinton, Ireland on Italy, and letters of gradie at favousole rades, Apply to HERDERSON BASSTREEM, N. Y. of J. I. MCCOMBICS, 630 and 40; Bailthand at 1.4, 13 ECOMBICS, 630 and 40; Bailthand at 1.4, 13 ECOMBICS, 630 and 40; Bailthand at 1.4, 13

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Don't forget that E. Butterick & Co.'s Pat-

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All-wool Newmarkets, Ulsters, etc., \$5, \$6 and \$9 Revere front

Newmarkets, \$8, \$11 and \$12 Bargains. Imported Revere front Newmarkets,

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val, marked at one-third their Leave everything else go by the board and come AT ONCE; every day sees a

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Trouser Bargains.

225 styles of the finest Trouserings used in merchant tailoring, very much reduced in price. The Trouserings of favorite makers-home and foreign-whose names are guarantees of quality, color,

The finest, \$8 per pair. Almost a:9 fine, \$7 50. Others, \$7, \$6 50, \$6. The most modest tailor in the city would ask you a third of a quarter more. Are you fastidious? We're sure of pleasing you.

pattern.

\$5 Trousers to measure.
No matter what we charged you we couldn't give you better wearing goods.

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This is what our sale means in allowing

20 Fer Cent Cash Discount From regular prices of ALL OVERCOATS

We are determined to dispose of them, and therefore offer this exrdineary inducement: \$30 Overcoats now \$24

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Children's Winter Hosiery. HILDREN'S French Black All-Wool Bibbed os 6, 654, 7 and 734, reduced from 75c to 50c, es 8 and 534, reduced from 88c to 68c, es 9 and 534, reduced from \$1 to 75c. CHILDREN'S Extra Quality French Black

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Size 7, reduced from 80c to 60c.
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Mail orders receive prompt attention. Write for Circular of "Forget-Me-Net" Fleishman & Co.,

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Hanging Lamps, Hall Lights and Chandeliers. Tes, Dinner and Chamber Sets, Chins, Glass and Queensware, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes and Clocks, Bric-a-Brac, Pincques, Scouces, Pedestals, Easels, Mexican Onyx

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