Culture Within the Reach of Every Farmer and His Children.

NOT A DIPLOMA FROM A COLLEGE

Intelligent, Practical Farming as One of the Professions.

THE TILLER CAN ASSERT HIS POWER

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

FRANKLIN, Feb. 13 .- At the Venango County Farmers' Institute and General Farmers' Convention, held here on Thursday and Friday of this week, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, the following paper on "What Should Constitute a Farmer's Education?" was read by Mrs. Andrew Crawford, of Cooperstown:

By farmer we mean a tiller of the soil; but all tillers of the soil are not necessarily farmers. Our observations will hardly apply to the numerous so-called farmers who work out" for a few dollars per month; for this unfortunate class of persons, properly designated laborers, do not enjoy many of the advantages of the typical American farmer, traditionally famed for his "independent way of getting a living." A farmer who is not lord of all the land he tills is one of the least independent persons imaginable.

Neither are our remarks intended to apply to the few possessors of vast portions of the soil who are practically "lords of all they survey;" nor to those who keep up country places, that they may have con-venient resorts when it is desirable to escape from city life—the whirl of society, or the

Who Is the Real Farmer?

By farmer we mean one whose business is farming-who toils, individually, for profit. That there is little profit in farming by proxy is allowed by most persons in this country who have tried it.

In some parts of this country farmers are known as planters, and in Europe they are called peasants. The tenant in Great Britain, who tills the soil for another, bears practically the same relation to his landlard hat the slave formerly bore to our Southern planter; in either case we see the oppressor and the oppressed. To-day, however, no class of working people have more reason to rejoice in that they are Americans than the American farmer; for with due regard for all the disadvantages under which he labors, it is impossible to overlook the fact that these are few and of small import as com-pared with the lot of the farmer in most countries. Seven of the best years of the life of every German are wrong from him to support his Government. Large standing armies are supported by most countries, where the best men of all classes are compelled to be maintained in idleness the best part of their lives, the burden of their support falling, in the main, upon the farmer. Education According to Other Gifts.

This singl, circumstance, perhaps, more than compensates the American larmer for all that he has not which the farmer in other

lands enjoys.
You will note that the degree of education men have usually corresponds with the quality of other good things which, as a class, they possess. Where farmers make most money, enjoy fullest freedom, have the best food, clothes and health, you will find them, as a class, to be most highly educated as compared with other farmers. However, it is not our purpose to speak of what farmers have not but of what they should have: and as this embraces so much, I will confine my remarks to a discussion of only what they should have and could have if they would; moreover we will further limit our observations to a consideration of but one topic—education. And to keep within these prescribed limits our subject becomes, What should constitute the education farmer should and could have?

Finished and Completed Educations

The most desirable thing a farmer, or any The assertion that every farmer—aye, every intelligent person—could have a good education if he would, may appear startling to the boarding school young lady who has just "finished" hers, or to the collegian who has just "completed" his. The practical value of the average collegiate education is well expressed by the following lines, the solilo-

"It is really most distressing
That, although my needs are pressing,
I cannot make the money that inferior fellows

In this Philistinish nation, Congenial to a college-bred and cultivated man. My talents—they are many— Do not bring me in a penny,

up their gains; I can do so much they can't.

Are reserved, as I discover, for the men of But those who are really the men

'vacant brains" are those who do not think. A Diploma Is Not the End.

The collegian who lives in an ideal world is educated; his education is not practical. and he is likely to mistake the practically educated man for an ignoramus.

Let us try to agree as to what is meant by an education. If it were merely a diploma to be hung up to decorate the wall of a sludy; that is, if it were something money alone could buy, it would be foolish indeed to assert that every intelligent person could have a good education if he would. Educa-tion is an evolution. No education was ever completed, no two educations were ever el exactly the same quality. To what extent a mind becomes educated depends upon many things, of which we would mention its social environment—the education of those with whom it comes in contact—the circumstances nment-the education of those with which determine its habitual employmentand mainly, perhaps, the quality of the mind

itself, which so largely determines the state of bodily vigor and the desire to progress. Progressive Men Think for Themselves.

The educated man is a progressive man; he observes, reasons, thinks, theorizes for himself, and profits by the observations, reasoning, thoughts, theories of others; he i not necessarily a sage or a man of much booklore; he need not have attended college. The typical "college education" is not al-ways the education that fits a farmer, or any-

one else, to live a successful life.

A person who can do anything at all cannot be said to be totally devoid of education; everything we do gives us some sort of discipline, proves that we possess some degree of ability. Education is ability. Knowledge alone does not constitute education. "Knowledge is power," and education enables us to utilize and direct this "power" by which we mean any of our forcesmental, moral, or physical. When one is able to accomplish some mission in life we say he is well educated. We can educate our fingers, our hands, our heads; but we may be so educated as to be unfitted for the duties of life; we may become well educated in wickedness.

Wrong Education Worse Than None.

What the farmer and everyone else should have is a good education. Whether an education be good or bad is more important than whether it be extensive or limited. To be liberally educated in some wrong direc-tion-may be worse than to be as nearly as

possible devoid of education entirely.

Dr. Holmes says a man's education begins
200 years before he is born. But, supposing
it to begin at birth, for a time it must depend upon others; upon circumstances over which he has no control, conditions he could not have been instrumental in bring-ing about or capable of averting. In their zeal to impress children with the magnitude of the obligations due their progenitors, parents too often oversook the duties the owe their offspring. All parents are reowe their offspring. All parents are responsible for the foundation of the education of their children, from the time they are born—or even before, if science be not at fault—until they have reached a state of

A RIGHT EDUCATION, discipline and development that will en-

Parents' Obligations to Their Children.

A child is not bound to feel under obligation to parents for the mere fact that he owes his existence to them. It is proper that his gratitude be in ratio to the desirability of his existence; and whether existence in this world be desirable or not depends largely upon whether early education—physical, mental and moral—was attended to or neglected. So much applies to all people, in whatever station, of whatever rank, condition, degree, art, craft, or trade. But at a certain age—I shall not presume to say at what age—every one should begin to a cquire an education peculiar to himself that will adapt itself to his individual needs, and enable him to cope with the difficulties Parents' Obligations to Their Children. and enable him to cope with the difficulties to be encountered in his particular walk of life. His success in life will depend, for the most part, upon the extent and quality of this early education.

The Needs of Muscular Training.

Some farmers (I hope there are but few of them left!) regard muscular training as about the only kind of education consistent with their work. They seem to think that education is the boon companion of idleness. They are led into this error because of the conduct of young men of "completed" edu-cation and abundant leisure. The truly educated man has never a moment to spare. This is true alike of farmer, physician, me-chanic, laborer, philosopher, poet, merchant and monarch. Muscular training, thenphysical culture—should constitute a part of everybody's education, whether his work be manual or mental; for the health of body and mind depend each upon the other. A farmer has no more need of bodily vigor than has a physician or student. The farmer's moral and physical education should not differ radically from the moral and physical culture of others.

Farming as a Profession.

We will not attempt to ssy here what should constitute moral or physical education, it being the object of this essay to show wherein the education of a farmer should differ from the education of those of other pursuits, insomuch as a true farmer is a specialist in his way. A man in the nineteenth century must be a specialist to succeed in any calling; and there are fewer specialists, perhaps, among farmers, as a class, than are to be found in most other professions.

Farming a prefession? Why not? Farming is both a science and an art; and, first of all, it is important that the farmer be educated to see and feel this. Carlyle says, "There is a persunial nobleness in work." The foundation of the farmer's special culture should be a full realization of this truth. He should feel the dignity of his sprofession; he should know his real worth as a farmer, and feel an honest pride in his work. We will not attempt to say here what

In his work.

We might fight our own quarrels—or what would be better still, we might dispense with quarreling—without the assistance of the legal traternity. We might trust to the observance of The Farmer Indispensible to Others. We might make our peace with God without the prayers or interposition of ministers. We might enjoy life, in a measure, without the

We may live without friends;

We may live without books; But civilized man cannot live without cooks. And he might have gone a step further and noted that unless we have something to cook, not even cooks can save us. The farmer is the not even cooks can save us. The farmer is the only professional man whose services the world could not dispense with in any emergency. Every educated farmer feels this, and as soon as farmers generally shall have become sufficiently enlightened to realize that they are the only class who can depend upon their own resources entirely if necessary, their independence will have become less of a tradition and more of a reality. If farmers knew their power: that is, if farmers as a class were not deficient in the primary principles of what should constitute a farmer's education, they would dictate terms to the capitalist; they would organize and say to the world, give us our due or starve!

Population increases but land does not increase. Every year it becomes more necessary that the farmer be specially educated in his profession.

The question of over-population is not yet an issue of the day in this country, but it is in some countries; and if the farmer of those countries can produce as much from ten acres of land as the American farmer can grow on a hundred, every farmer should know it. He should know how and why; and it should constitute a part of his special education to put such knowledge into practice, and to experiment for himself, if he has ideas of his own, The farmer's education should be largely practical. If Horace Greeley had ever farmed—

practical. If Horace Greeley had ever farmed-by which we mean had he made a business of, and earned his living by farming—he would probably never have written "What I Know About Farming." In every branch of art and science it has been seen that plausible sounding theories do not always stand the test of prac-tice. When a town-bred mag talks of farming, the subject, in all probability, will be skillfully and poetically handled. He may even acquire a farm among farmers themselves, who will wonder unceasingly that such a paragon of tomtoolery should exhibit such logical and rhe-torical ability. cal. If Horace Gre

The City Man as a Farmer.

But suppose the town-bred man tries farming; he is at once surprised to find phosphate so much more pleasant to contemplate in fancy than in fact; astonished to learn that there is a bug for the potato, a worm for corn, a fly for wheat, and sometimes a grasshopper for the grass; hollow-horn for the cow, foot-rot for the sheep—in short, a blight for everything. After a single season has passed over his devoted head, if he still survives, he begins to set up Gradgrind's cryfor "facta," and as these fail to materialize in semblance of apples, potatoes and other "vanities," he is likely to feel that, in his case, life is only "exation of spirit," and to agree with Bishop Berkeley in doubting the existence of matter, and later to don the sack-cloth and ashes of his experience and betake himself townward, a poorer but wiser man. This has been the experience of thousands; for which, in almost every instance, the reason has been want of that practical experience which should form a part of every farmer's education. The educated farmer enjoys his work. To do any kind of work well a man must love that work. bug for the potato, a worm for corn, a fly for

It is only the uneducated man-the man who does not think-who, like the horse, works because he feels that he must, without regard to improved methods, or indeed to any method. It is a fact well known to contractors that an intelligent man will do more of any kind of labor than the man who can neither read nor write. Three men, with only a few ropes, pul-leys and mathematical and mechanical prin-ciples to aid them, will raise a barn with less time than 25 uneducated farmers whose motive

time than 25 uneducated farmers whose motive power is main strength, awkwardness and a barrel of hard cider.

The farmer in this age who hurts his back lifting deserves no pity. It is more than 2,000 years since Archimedes raused the world without sustaining any injury. Go ye, who know not how he did it, and raise yourselves. Take hold of the straps of your boots. Give your backs another twinge, and if you do not raise yourselves learn more of Archimedes. Depend upon it, the research will raise you miles higher in the atmosphere of mental development.

A Recapitulation of Points.

A Recapitulation of Points.

So much for the special education of the farmer. I have briefly attempted to show that farming is a profession; that the farmer must be specially and practically educated in the science of agriculture and the various arts pertaining thereto; that all mankind is dependent upon the farmer, and that, therefore, the occupation of farming is the most honorable—or at
least one of the most honorable—or at
least one of the most honorable—of all professions; that muscular force, to accompisin good
results, must be intelligently directed; that
true education is discipline, rather than that
quality of knewledge which units men and
women for doing the duties and bearing the
burdens of life; that the American farmer, as
a class, is more enlightened and less imposed
upon than the farmer in other lands; and that
when the farmer is educated to see his position, to realize his value, to know his power
(which is "knowledge," or the legacy of knowledge), he will assert his rights, dictatorily and
absolutely. This, in a general way, has been
the object of this essay.

In conclusion, I will note briefly the opportunities of the farmer for attaining that degree
of culture and education peculiar to broadminded men and women of every profession
and calling.

Farmers Have Time for Improvement. upon the farmer, and that, therefore, the occu

Farmers Have Time for Improvement.

It is supposed by many that the drudgery en-tailed by the primal curse has barred the gates of liberal refinement against the farmer in parhis lot is more than is conducive to physical comfort, and more than will permit of mental development. But these fail to consider that a larger number of great and useful men have been farmers, or farmers, sons, than have been evolved by any other class, which could not happen were all the conditions unfavorable to their development.

tuitously on. Is he sick for a day? His employers—the people—do not complain; he does not lose his job. To feed his mind restores his body; and a day spent in study or in some intellectual pursuit is more needful rest than pure innocuous desnetude. The man who has nothing to do and does it, is the most perniciously over-worked mortal in existence.

The Farmer Blessed by Nature.

The Farmer Blessed by Nature.

That which the farmer may conceive to be his greatest disadvantago may be the most powerful factor which has tended to influence and develop many of our best minds.

The farmer receives directly at the hand of the Almighty, as it were, those things upon which the life, health and strength of mankind depend. He is the Creator's commissary. He is in direct and daily communication with Mother Nature, whom he loves and trusts. If for once she withholds or limits some crop, it is only that she requires time to recuperate her strength, that she may yield the more bountifully another year. Her Bible is forever unclasped before him. Happy is the farmer who can assert his indiginous right to say with the great poet:

"And this our life, exempt from public haunt,

"And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running
brooks.
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.
I would not change it."

All our most useful knowledge of art and science has been gained by the study of

The Almanac-Educated Farmer Who than the farmer has freer access to her labratory? Who has better opportunities of amounting to something—of benefiting him-self and others than the farmer? The means are at his hand on every side, dispensed with a lavishness that is almost prodigal. He has his full share of pure air, of food, happiness, strength and health. Does any man require more?

The uneducated farmer, if he had been born a prince, would die an unequested monarch—as

The uneducated farmer, if he had been born a prince, would die an uneducated mouarch—as monarchs often do die. The class "who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not," has by no means become extinct. Even in the nineteenth century there are many farmors who are satisfied to limit their mental research to an occasional look into the almanac. In youth they learn the signs of the Zodiac, and in journeying through life they become, intellectually, mere masters of moon-signs. Until the farmer ceases to make hay in the moon, and to limit his erudition to scandals of the local newspapers, the Farmers' Alliance will be opposed, to some extent, by the farmer, who after all, is its deadliest enemy.

COMING TO AMERICA.

. H. Richards Thinks That Is All That Is Left for English Manufacturers—The Mc-Kinley Bill a Fatal Blow—His Views on

America. Mr. J. H. Richards, of Birmingham, Eng land, was one of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute who visited the United States last summer. After the institute held their session here, Mr. Richards visited all the famous points in Virginia, Alabama and other Southern States. He also extended his journey to the Michigan Peninsula and the chain of Northern lakes. He is a man of culture and a thorough Englishman and his observations are worthy

Englishman and his observations are worthy of consideration. In speaking of the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute, he said to a friend before leaving:

Our party had their eyes opened when they came over here, and they returned to England with the impression that America is truly a great country. When we came we were inclined to doubt the stories of your newspapers of the United States. We could not believe that the statements of the papers devoted to the iron and steel industry, and which told of the immense mines in this country, were true and not exaggerated. We return with the impression that the papers have not told half of the immense mines in this country, were true and not exaggerated. We return with the impression that the papers have not told half of the immense mines in this country. friend before leaving:

Our party had their eyes opened when they came over here, and they returned to England with the impression that America is truly a great country. When we came we were inclined to doubt the stories of your newspapers of the United States. We could not believe that the statements of the papers devoted to the iron and steel industry, and which told of the immense mines in this country, were true and not exaggerated. We return with the impression that the papers have not told half of the truth. Such big mines as we have seen, and such stupendous furnaces, were never so much as dreamed of. The institute visited the great ore fields of the South. We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw some of the mines. At Birmingham, Ala. we visited the Ennesly furnace. It is larger than any we have in England—much larger in fact, it was a wonder to us.

England—much larger in fact, It was a wonder to us.

Then all through that section of the country, the ore crops out of the ground, showing the immensity of the supply. In England our mines are nearly exhausted. We will have to soon call on America or Spain. There is one thing we cannot help noticing. While, of course, immense fortunes are made out of the iron industry in America, Englishmen would make another fortune out of what Americans waste. The reason for the loss of so much material in America is easily explained. The supply is so great that the American does not see the necessity for saving. In England we have learned that the supply will soon be exhausted and it has taught us economy.

But the greatness of American iron mines and works is not all we have learned during our visit. We have been shown many social attentions, and we feel that we shall always be indebted to our American friends. Of course I will never be able to return all the favors I have received on this side of the water, but I

I will never be able to return all the favors I have received on this side of the water, but I will certainly do all in my power to entertain any American centleman whom I may meet at my home. Everywhere we have gone the best people have welcomed us to their cities and their homes. We have been banqueted and shown more attention than we had any reason to expect, and in a manuer that has taught us that the American is a whole-souled, hospitable gentleman. I, for one, can never have any other feelings toward Americans than most kindly ones.

Upon being asked about the tariff bill, he

Upon being asked about the tariff bill, he said:

"The McKinley bill was one of the reasons of the party for visiting this country, and the outcome of the tour would be the establishment of large manufacturing institutions in this country by English capital. I consider Birmingham, Ala., the safest place to invest money, insuring the largest returns, and I predict that that town will be the metropolis of the State. I visited Carnegie's Iron and Steel Works in Pittsburg, and we were the most surprised lot of Englishmen you ever have seen. Why, in England if a furnace turned out 200 or 300 tons of iron a week it would be the talk of the town, but in Pittsburg they think nothing of turning out 2000 or 8,000 a week. The mines of your upper Peninsula are wonderful, and English capital is going to have a finger in that ple. The McKinley bill is the most infamous hill ever aimed at a friendly country."

Asked if the bill did not have a tendency to build up manufacturing in this country, he replied: "Yes—but it hurts us. I find a country here that is far beyond what the people of England imagine it to be. I find away out on the tar Western plaius a city called Chicago that outrivals the dreams of a monarch, and close to that city is a town called Pullman, which, I am told, sprang up as by magic and was builded on a swamp. I drove through its shaded stracts and under its innumerable lights and arches and felt myself in a strange world among strange people. I gazed with wonder upon its massive engines, and came away murmuring to myself, this country is indeed more than it was represented to be. I visited Washington, and was surprised to be received with so much courtesy by the people I had regarded as my enemies. I shook hands with the President; and let me remark that it was the same hand that signed the McKinley bill that grasped my own, but I did not realize as I looked into his cyes that he was the man who struck a fittal blow to England's manufactures. But it is done, and now all that is left for us to do is to move

terviewed for THE DISPATCH by Car-penter. He talks of the Presidental contest of '92 and other interesting subjects, Sec to-morrow's issue.

GOTHAM'S COMING SOCIAL EVENT.

The Arrangements Being Made for the Astor-Willing Wedding. [RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-The arrangements for the marriage of Miss Ava Willing, of Phila-delphia, to John Jacob Astor, which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents Tuesplace at the home of the bride's parents Tuesday next, are gradually being perfected. The ceremony will occur at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be witnessed by more than 150 persons. It will be followed by an elaborate wedding breasfast, and at 3 o'clock a general reception will be held, to which Mrs. Astor's and Mrs. Willing's friends have been invited. Two special trains will convey the New Yorkers asked to witness the ceremony and attend the reception.

reception.

Mr. Astor will give his farewell bachelor dinner to his best man, the ushers and a few of his intimate friends Saturday night at the Knickerbocker Club. The men selected by Mr. Astor as ushers are Barton Willing, H. Le Grand Cannon, Woodbury Kane, Thomas H. Howard, Center Hitchcock, James L. Kernochan, Hamilton Fish Webszer and Eilsha Dyer, Jr. Mr. Lespenard Stewart will attend Mr. Astor as best man.

THE ordinary liniments are all alike; Salvation Oil resembles none; it is unique | Elviro, Ky., December 5, 1890.

Our 75c sailor hats, all sizes, trimmed, black and cardinal, all in stock again to-day. Be sure to call at Rosenbaum & Co's.

ALL OF THEM GUILTY Verdict of the Jury in the Case of the Granite State Agents.

VICE PRESIDENT UNDER ARREST.

Many Defendants in the Criminal Court Pleading Guilty.

YESTERDAY IN THE COUNTY COURTS

The jury in the case of Henry Kimberly Robert Snyder, C. M. Eggleston and William Carey, the representatives of the Granite State Provident Association, returned a verdict yesterday, finding the defendants guilty of conspiracy, as indicted, and recommended Snyder to the extreme mercy of the court. After the verdict had been returned the counsel for the defense held a short consultation, and then entered pleas of guilty to the other two indictments yet pending against the prisoners. A large number of witnesses was heard. They related how they had paid from \$48 to \$348 into the association, and the only thing they got in return was a bank book and a certificate

of membership in the association: Thomas Marshall, leading counsel for the de-

Thomas Marshall, leading counsel for the defense, was very much surprised at the verdict, and characterized it as an outrage. Mr. Marshall said the case would be taken to the Supreme Court. One of the specifications of error will be the refusal of the Court to permit the defense to show that the Granite State Provident Association is a legitimate affair and perfectly solvent.

After the verdict of the jury had been announced, one of Magistrate Gripp's constables approached Percival Stewart and notified him that he was under arrest. Mr. Stewart was one of the principal witnessee for the defense, and testified that he belonged in New York and was Vice President offthe association. It was on this admission that an information was brought by Detective Shore, who worked up the cases against the other defendants. Detective Shore went before Magistrate Gripp and lodged an information against Stewart for conspiracy, and it was on this charge that he was arrested. Stewart gave bail for a hearing Tuesday afternoon at lo'clock.

HELPING THE PROSECUTION.

People Who Plead Guilty and Save Time and Trouble.

William Johnston, indicted with John Volk, John Croft and Michael Kane for the murder of Robert Dalzell, appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday and pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter. The killing of Dalzell occurred November 16, 1890, in front of Carline's salcon, on Forty-third street, Dalzell and Johnston had some words, when Johnston struck Dalzell, knocking him down and fracturing a bone

The jury is out in the case of Albert E. Jones, charged with misdemeanor in allowing liquor to be drunk on his premises at Duquesne. Jones is a wholesale dealer.

Criminal Trials for Next Week. The following is the list of persons to be tried Frank Winchammer, Henry Meyers, Elizabeth Burns, Patrick Coyen, Louis Bender, Charles Hartz, M. W. Meredith, Margaret Hanlon, Margaret Fiaberty, Robert Oliver, S. Marvin et al, L. C. Haughey (2), Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike Company.

To-Day's Trial Lists.

Criminal Court—Surety and desertion cases— Domenic Neckles, William Souley, R. C. Mc-Adams, Edward Ellis.

A Lot of Little Legal Briefs. A VERDICT of \$130 91 was given for the plain-tiff yesterday, in the suit of S. Fuller against Weinheimer & Nicklaus, an action to recover

JAMES RODNEY yesterday received a verdict for \$500 in his suit against Allegheny City for lamages for the death of a horse which fell into in excavation in a street.

In the suit of John M. McInerny, against the Pittsburg Traction Company, for damages A VERDICT of \$627 52 for the plaintiff was

given yesterday in the suit of C. G. Woods against A. E. McCandless, an action to recover on a note indorsed by the defendant. In the suit of J. C. Fisher against the Pittsburg. Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway for damages for having been ejected from a car, a verdict was given yesterday for \$135 for the plaintiff.

In the suit of B. McCracken & Son Philip Hamburger, surviving partner of George W. Jones, deceased, to recover on a note given by Jones, a verdict was given yesterday for \$996 65 for the plaintiffs. DAUB BROTHERS yesterday received a ver-dict for \$849 16 in their suit against C. A. Balph and the Citizens' Traction Company, an action for damages for injury to their property caused by the eraction of the power house on Penn avenue, at Cecil aliey.

"THE BOTTLE IMP" is one of Robert Louis Stevenson's most unique stories. The style of the famous author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is in every line. Second chapter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

He Prevents a Collision by Stopping the Engine of the Other Train.

WEST POINT, MISS., Feb. 13.-The presence of mind of a passenger engineer on the Georgia Pacific this afternoon prevented a disastrous collision near this station. The telegraph collision near this station. The telegraph operator neglected to hold a freight train as directed, and it was pulling out of the station when a passenger train was discovered rounding a curve at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

The engineer of the freight jumped, making no effort to stop his eugine. The engineer of the passenger train, however, brought his train to an abrupt stand still. Leaping from the cab he jumped on the freight engine and stopped the train, just about two feet from his own. The operator has resigned.

"THE WITCH OF PRAGUE" by F. Marion Crawford, is the best story now running THE DISPATCH publishes a synopsis, so ach issue is complete in itself.

AN ANGRY LAWYER.

A Halt Is Called in the \$8,000,000 Montant Contested Will Case. HELENA, MONT., Feb. 18.—A halt was called to-day in the sensational fight over the \$8,000,-000 estate left by the late Judge Davis. Judge McHatton, under the Supreme Court descision just rendered, has adjourned court for 40 days in order that a jury panel of 300 may be drawn. in order that a jury panel of 300 may be drawn. Meanwhile all the experts who were on hand to testify to the character of the will and the witnesses from Iowa have returned East.

The consideration for which Thomas Jefferson Davis, of Iowa, sold out his claim to the dead millionaire's brother is said to be \$100,000. Lawyer Stapleton is indignant over the sale, and says it is a breach of the contract entered into last spring.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 - William H. Sistare, of the Wall street banking firm of Sistare Bros., was locked up at police headquarters to-day, charged with defrauding August Hecksher out of \$89,000.

I SHALL always feel indebted to you. My father says Dr. Jayne's Expectorant saved my life when I was a baby, and I regard your Expectorant as the best remedy in the world for all diseases of the throat and lungs. When I sell a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant I feel that I have done a good deed. — Mr. A. T. Bowling, Merchant,

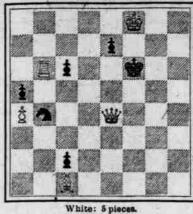
CHESS.

All communications should be addressed to the All communications and the addressed to the Chess Editor, P. O. Box 463.

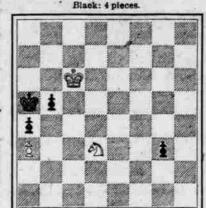
The Pittsburg Chess Club meets at the Pittsburg Library, Penn avenue.

The Allegheny Chess Club meets at Dr. Miller's Hall, North avenue, every Monday evening.

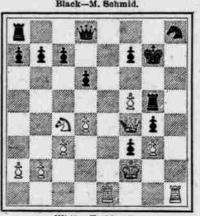
> PROBLEM NO. 31. [From Brownson's Chess Journal.] BY W. J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT. Black : 6 pieces.



White mates in three moves. END GAME NO. 20.

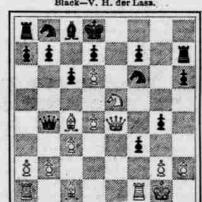


White: 3 pieces. White mates in three moves. GAME ENDING NO. 7. [Selected by B. H. Lutton.1 Black-M. Schmid.



White-Techigorin. White to play and win.

GAME ENDING NO. 8. (From Staunton's Handbook, page 253.) The following study is intended for our young readers. White takes the rook, and if knight takes the queen, mate follows in six moves: Black-V. H. der Lasa.



White-Dr. Bledlow. White to play and win.

SOLUTION. The key to problem No. 26 is K to R 5.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS EDITOR, Montreal Gazette-The Foxette is received regularly.

8. M. JOSEPH, Nashville, Tenn,—Problems

received.
F. W. M., Lexington, Va., and M. O. D.,
Kansas-Solutions correct,
W. A. O.—Solutions correct, except of prob-W. A. O.—Solutions correct, except of problems 24 and 25.
W. H. T., Big Run, Pa.—To those who wish to play a good social game we recommend the following books: 1. Staunton's Handbook and Chess Fraxis. 2. Chess Openings, by Freeborough and Ranken, 1886. 3. Morphy's Games, Lowenthal edition. 4. "Chess Exemplified in 132 Games of the Most Celebrated Players." 5. The British Chess Magazine. 6. On Problems, James Rayner's Small Treatise, and Brownson's Chess Journal. Any of these books may be obtained of Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky., except the last, for which address O. A. Brownson, Rockdale, Dubuque county, Ia.
DR. E. W. KEENEY, Newport, Ky.—Solution of problem No. 30 correct.

THE GUNSBERG-STEINITZ MATCH. NINETEENTH GAME. XXXVI.-Queen's Pawn Opening.



NOTES BY W. STEINITZ. (a) In the early part of the match Steinitz usually played B Q 3, but he has come to the conclusion that it is of no use directing the B against the K side, and that this piece could be

conclusion that it is of no use directing the B against the K side, and that this piece could be better employed in most variations at K B 3, after removing the Kt.

(b) Hardly a good move. It could have had no other sensible object than to advance P Q Kt 4, and, as will be seen, this would have greatly weakened his Q side.

(c) Objiousty, if 12 P Q Kt 4: 18 KtxP, PxKt; 14 BxKt P, and recovers the pieces with at least one Paws aboad, even if Black gets the Q R P.

(d) Black threatened either BxP or KtxK P, which would have given him an R and two Pawns for two minor pieces, which is rather more than equivalant in the majority of cases, (e) If 20...BxKt; 21 RxB, RxR ch.; 22 BxR, R Q Sq; 23 B K 2 best, R Q 7; 24 B Kt 3, followed either by exchanging the Kt, or, if the Kt removes, by BxR P.

(f) Kt B 4, though it looks strong, would have been answered by B Kt 4, and White could not get any advantage out of the position. could not get the country of the cou

SUMMARY OF THE MATCH. Score-Steinitz, 6; Gunsberg, 4; drawn, 9. Games. Opening.

1—Q P Gambit declined.

2—Rny Lopez.

3—Q P Gambit declined.

4—Gineco Piano.

5—Q P Gambit.

6—Q P Gambit.

8—Q P Gambit.

8—Q P Gambit. Won by Drawn Steinitz 8-crimoco Piano. 8-Zakertort's ... 0-reinono Piano 11-Zukertort's . 12-Evans Gamb

(a) This move brings the game into what is known as "The Doctor Refused." 7—14 would have made it a regular "Black Doctor."

(b) We draw the attention of our Critic to CHESS IN FRANKLIN, PA.

XXXVII.—Evan's Gambit.

Played December, 10, 1889, between Prof. H.

Mason (white) and J. W. De Arman (black). GAME NO. 45-"SOUTER." BY ME. J. FERGUSON, MURTHLY.

XXXVIII.-Evans Gambit. Played December 17, 1889, between J. W. De Arman (white) and Prof. H. T. Mason (black). The first seven moves are the same as in the preceding game:

White. Black.

8. RtxP Ktxkt

19. Pxkt KtxP 15. B K Kt5 Q B 4

10. Q Q 5 BxP 16. Q B 4 P Q 4

11. KtxB Ktxkt

12. Q B 3 Kt R 5

13. Q K Kt 3 Q K 2 CHESS NEWS.

In the Steinitz-Tschigorin match the following moves have been made: Evans Gambit, 18 BR 3, PQ B4: 19 QR Q1: Two Knights Defence, 19 x x, B Kt 2; 20 PK B5.

The New York State Chess Association will hold its next annual meeting in New York, February 26.

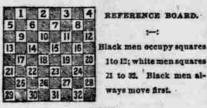
Mr. W. H. Ripley, Secretary of the U. S. C. A., won the State championship at the twelfth semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Association.

semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Association.

Mr. Gunsberg played 31 simultaneous games in Baltimore on the 2d last, winning 23, losing 1 and drawing 7. On the 4th he played against a team of 30 players, the pick of the club, winning 23, losing 1 and drawing 6. From Baltimore he goes to Philadelphia, where he will play a series of games with Mr. W. P. Shipley. The winners in the handicap tourney of the St. Louis club were Messra. Fick, Lyons, Tilden and Robbins.

Prof. A. F. Wurm and J. E. Orchard, of Atlanta, Ga., began a match, February 2, of seven games, draws not to count. From latest accounts the score stood \$ to 2 in Mr. Orchard's favor.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS. CONDUCTED BY J. B. FERGUSON.



Checker Headquarters—Home Hotel, Duquesne way, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and at Samuel Seeds', 96 Seventh avenue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Positions, Problems, Games, and Checker News vill at all times be welcome. All communications

P. O. Box 35, East End, Pittsburg, Pa. P. O. Box 35, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

R. R. Reynolds—Accept thanks and will be glad to have the problems you speak of. We will use them. But we set our face against plagiarism and desire in all we publish that credit be given to the proper parties, (and we trust all of the readers of The Disparch will help us in this work, and if anything appears, we want to hear of it.) Your neat problem comes up in a variation of the one we publish this week by J. L. Rae. It is very instructive, and we will use it, under the title, Author Unknown.

J. L. RAE—I think you have succeeded at last, and to prove it, I have offered the prize for a second draw. Accept thanks.

J. W. EDGERLY—We were pleased to hear of your success in Buffale so far though our namesake got a set back, these old worthies seem afraid to risk their well earned reputation, on us younger bloods, let them rest; they have everything to lose by an encounter, we nothing. Come often.

L. Armstrong—I hope you have not let up that source rane. We explicit our eriticient.

everything to lose by an encounter, we nothing. Come often.

L. ARMSTRONG—I hope you have not let up on that souter game. We publish your criticism on the "Northern Leader" games.

W. H. CRAIG, Grove City, Pa—Yours to hand. Accept thanks for game and position. Please send me postal card and I will meet you at Home Hotel at the time specified.

PETER CUNNINGHAM, JR., Dinsmore, Pa—Sent you copy of weekly; thanks for position. Come often with games, etc.

W. WAKE, Duquerane, Pa—See solution in Saturday's issue of DISPATCH. When in the city call at the Home Hotel, or 96 Saventh avenue and you will get all the playing you want.

J. H. J.—Accept thanks for games, which we will use. Come again.

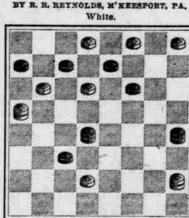
W. S. NESRIT—Yours to hand; solutions correct. At your team matches would like a record of some of the games.

J. K. ORR—See solutions in Saturday's DISPATCH. The game you speak of will be very acceptable, owing to the strength of the two parties.

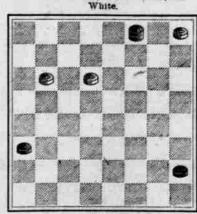
Draughts Editor, Aberdeen Free Press—

Draughts Editor, Aberdeen Free Press— Yours to hand, Ours will be sent regularly to

PROBLEM NO. 31.



Black. Black to move and win, PROBLEM NO. 32.



Black.

Black to move and win. The above problem will be recognized, as appearing in Chronicle Telegraph, by John Mulholland. Black to move and white to draw. Mr. Rae corrects the above conditions and shows in his play a forced win for blacks. We will give as a prize a copy of "International match games," England versus Scotland, to the party sending the best solution, showing a forced draw for whites. Now as the end game was between Maize and Mulholland that the problem came up in, and the veterans Lindsay and Seeds have drawn the position against all comers, across the board. The prize is open to the above gentlemen, and all analysts. It will stand open for two weels: then we will publish Mr. Rae's solution.

GAME NO. 43-SINGLE CORNER. Played in Buffalo, N. Y., between R. M. Ferguson and J. W. Edgerly, Notes by Mr. Edgerly, Ferguson's move. (a) 11-17 is also good: so is 5-9. (b) 23-19, 11-16, 19-15, 16-19, 15-10 is, perhaps, white's better play.
(c) 19-15, 20-24, H, wins, 19-16, 11-15, 30-25, 15-19, 26-21, 19-28, 25-15, 7-11, B, wins, (d) 19-16 draws.
(e) 19-15 draws.
(e) 19-15, 13-9, 15-19, 32-25, 11-15, 9-6, 7-10, 28-22, 19-26, 6-2-Draws.
(f) 13-3, 8-11, 9-6, 5-9-Drawn.

GAME NO. 44-DOCTOR REPUSED. Played at Home Hotel between R. W. Paterson and J. Maize: Patterson's move. | 11-15 | 15-19 | 11-15 | 9-27 | 14-17 | 11-15 |
21-15	21-15	22-25	31-24	6-9	22-24
3-11	11-25	15-25	31-24	6-9	22-24
3-11	11-25	15-24	5-9	17-21	23-22
21-17	23-22	23-24	21-25	23-24	
4-8	1-6	3-8	3-14	21-25	22-25
25-22	23-24	31-25	13-14	13-14	
3-13	6-10	8-11	14-15	7-10	23-32
17-14	22-17	27-24	9-6	18-27	14-2
10-17	13-22	2-6	18-23	25-30	23-34
10-17	13-22	2-6	18-23	25-30	23-34
10-17	13-22	3-6	23-30	23-30	
11-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-14	34-19	34-30	2-6	32-25	47-378
21-15	21-25	21-25	21-25	47-378	
21-16	21-25	21-25	21-25	47-378	
21-17	21-27	21-27	21-27	21-27	
21-27	21-27	21-27	21-27		
21-27	21-27	21-27	21-27		
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27	21-27			
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27	21-27				
21-27					

VARIATION 1. VARIATION 2.

VARIATION 2.

VARIATION 2.

GAME NO. 46. "SINGLE CORNER."

BY MR. C. BROWN, CAMBUSLANG.

VABIATION 3. 18-15 | 3-8 | 27-20 | 2-27 | 22-17 | 8-11 11-18 | 28-22 | 7-11 | 31-24 | 3-13 | Black 22-15 | 20-24 | 16-7 | 6-10 | 25-22 | Wins. -Glasgow Herald. CRITICISM. If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it; A chiel's amang you takin' notes, And, faith, he'll prent it!

Checker Editor Dispatch:
In game No. 972 im Northern Leader, England, the game was given up as drawn by Strudwick, of London. We have the following Oslinon:
Black-2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 20, King-30,
White-6, 11, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28,
I submit the following play to win for black:

VARIATION 1. 22-17 | 14-10 | 3-8 | 10-8 | 1-5 | 14-17 | 9-13 | 9-14 | 29-22 | 22-27 | 5-9 | 22-14 | 17-14 | 8-2 | 25-18 | 6-1 | 9-14 | 20-24 | 6-9 | 3-9 | 14-32 | 27-22 | 5-9 | 18 wins Also in game No. 975, at 68 move the position

1-28 | 28-17 | 9-18 | 18-22 | 2-7 | Black 8-3-1 | 21-14 | 3-8 | 25-18 | wins.

Also in games and stands:
Black—3-4-12. Kings—17-27,
White—5, 10, 11, 18, 20. King—6.
Mr. Burnham goes 27-23 and white wins, instead go 3-8, 18-15, 17-14, 11-7, 14-18, and Black draws, and sustains Mr. Tonar's exercises as correct.

L. Armstrong, Solution to Problem No. 29. BY W. H. H. STUART. Black—2, 5, 7, 16, 23. Kings—20, 21. White—15, 18, 30. Kings—1, 11, 14, 17, Black to move and win.

23-26 | 5-9 | 21-14 | 7-10 | 16-19 | 2-7 30-23 | 14-5 | 18-9 | 15-6 | 23-15 | 11-2 BOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 30. BY W. H. H. STUART.

Black to move and win, 24-27 | 17-22 | 5-9 | 21-14 | 16-19 | 3-7 22-22 | 26-17 | 14-5 | 18-9 | 23-18 | 11-2 TO BEGINNERS.

Black-3, 5, 16, 17, 24. Kings-20, 21. White-6, 18, 26, 32. Kings-1, 11, 14.

At draughts to play a useless move, Of hurtful consequence will prove; A skilful player without design Moves not a soldier from his line, With heedful eye your men survey,
And with slow hand point out the way,
Your head suggests a scheme; look round,
Perhaps a better may be found.
N. E. C. P.



The above is the silver medal, in The Disparch's hauds, to be given to the victor in the first contest for the city championahip by a gentleman withholding his name. We give a cut of the medal to show that The Disparch and the donator of the medal desire to see a trial of strength between the giants; and not this sparing in the distance. To us it is immaterial who is champion, but we will only recognize the one we consider the best player, and that is Thomas Boyle. Ever since we entered the checker world he has always been looked upon as Pittaburg's best player, outside of Champion Reed, and a contest alone with Boyle will change our opinion, whatever may be said to the contrary.

CHECKER GOSSIP. CHECKER GOSSIP.

Mr. Binhardt, a promising young player, was at headquarters Saturday evening, and met a number of the players. He made a good impression, and his playing was spoken of highly by the lookers-on, and the comments were: If he keeps on improving, he will be heard from yet, considering that he is still in his teens.

The veteran Lindsay visited the East End last week and called on Mr. Patterson, and a very pleasant time was spent, which can better be described in two lines taken from "Tam O'Shanter."

The Souter (Lindsay) tauld his queerest The Souter (Lindsay) tauld his queerest

stories. The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. The landlord's laugh was ready chorus.

W. H. H. Stuart, our stroke problemist, and Mr. Smith, leading players of Washington. Pa., were at headquarters on Tuesday afternoon and evening, and spent an agreeable time with the players, both making creditable scores. Mr. Smith plays Bristol and White Dyke, and does so very strongly. Mr. Stuart takes more to the general opening—11-15, etc. It has taken a great deal of labor for the whip (to use an English Parliamentary phrase) to show by a vote that A. J. Dunlap, in his note to J. Hill, January 30, in the Turf, was wrong. What record can your whip show, Brother Dunlap?

O. P. CAYLOR, the well-known ba writer, contributes a breezy letter for to-morrow's big DISPATCH. DIRECTOR GENERAL'S PO WER SHORN.

All Is Not Lovely Yet With the Chicago World's Fair People. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A report sent from here last night that there was fresh trouble among the World's Fair people, and that Director General Davis has been seen in interview with the Executive Committee, has no other foun-

the Executive Committee, has no other foundation than a proposition on the part of the Executive Committee to appoint committees which shall have direct supervision over the departments to be organized by Colonel Davis. It is intended that the committees shall exercise a supervisory power over the departments, thus curtailing the Director General's authority. Colonel Davis was saked this evening what he said about the proposed interference, and he said he was not prepared to say anything at present. city of Cuzes. See to-morrow's DISPATCH for details of the trip.

Of References and Testimonials From People of Standing.

HOME TREATMENT.

Nearly everyone is this part of the con Nearly everyone is this part of the country is more or less acquainted with the great National Tube Works, or, as it is often called, the New Butt Mill. It is probably the heaviest industry in this section, employing from four to five thousand man. It is from among this multitude of workers that the subject of the following sketch is taken—Mr. Peter Elder, a tester. It a recent interview with Mr. Elder, among othes things he spoke very enthusiastically of his recent successful treatment with Drs. Copeland and Blair for an aggravated catarrhal troubles.



In concluding, Mr. Elder said: "My trouble had existed in bad form for about four years ever since I recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. My head and nose were stopped ever since I recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. My head and nose were stopped up. I had very severe headaches over the eyes and through the temples. There was a constant buzzing and roaring in my ears. An aggravating cough bothered me. The matter would drop back into my throat, causing me to hawk and raise to clear it. My worst trouble, though, was in my stomach. My appetite was anything but regular. After eating I would suffer horribly, and especially at night when I would, its down, with a miserable distress at my stomach as if a hand were inside gripping and drawing me all up in a knot, then letting go again, when I would feel faint and dizzy. This misery kept me awake nights, and I would get up in the morning all worn out.

"Under the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Blair I improved rapidly, my symptoms leaving me, until to-day I am like a different man entirely, and I shall be glad to recommend Drs. Copeland and Blair to all afflicted as I was."

INDORSEMENTS Of Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment for

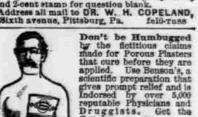
The following are the names of a few of the many grateful patients who have been cured by Dra. Copeland's Home Treatment, and have kindly requested their names be used as referkindly requested their names be used as reference:

Mr. Thomas C. Hooper, Braddock, Pa.
Mr. Jacob Aitmeyer, Risher, Pa.
Mr. John Wright, Chicago Junction, Pa.
Miss Lottle J. Forker, No. 229 Arch street,
Msadville, Pa.
Mr. W. C. Wilson, Canonsburg, Pa.
Mr. Williams, Hickman, Pa.
Mr. Henry Phillips, Hulton, Pa.
Mr. Henry Rose, Eckhart's Mines, Md.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY MAIL. Mr. G. C. Bellis, corner Main and Cunning-ham streets, Butler, Pa., says: "I had all aggras-vated symptoms of catarrh's suffered constantly nothing relieves me until I began Dr. Cope-land's Home Treatment. To-day I am a well

land's Home Treatment Trought and a says:
"Mr. W. T. Henahaw, of Prospect, Pa., says:
"For years I suffered from catarrh without being able to find relief. Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment cured me."

Mr. Henry Rose, of Eckhart's Mines, Md., says: "I suffered constantly from chronic catarrh; could get no relief. Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment cured me entirely." DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR treat with success DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR treat with success all curable cases at 68 Sixth avenue, Pittaburg. Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 F. M. (Sundays included). Specialties—Catarris and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation, \$1. Many cases treated successfully by mail, Send 2-cent stamp for question blank, Address all mail to DR. W. H. COPELAND, 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. fell-Tuss



Indorsed by over 5,000 reputable Physicians and Druggists. Get the - Legal Better than Tex and Coffee for the Nerve VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA



CONTINUED TESTIMONY. WELL-KNOWN ALLEGHENY LADY TESTS FIES TO THE GREAT BENEFIT DERIVED FROM DE, BYERS' METHOD OF TREATMENT, Among her many associates in Allegheny and Pittsburg no one is more favorably known or better liked than Miss Annie Lazarus. Naturally of a bright and bappy disposition, she dispenses happiness and sunshine wherever she goes. Her friends all delight in welcoming ner, especially when suffering with a fit of the 'blues' for as soon as she comes in the door, the 'blues' for as soon as she comes in the door, in conversation lately with a friend, Miss Lazarus confided the fact that a great deal of her vivacity during the past few years had been assumed or forced, however, as she had been suffering with catarrhal and dyspepturoubles, with all their attending train of distressing symptoms, such as pain over the eyes, ringing in the cars, dryness of the throat, which keep up a constant tickling and desire to clear it, distress after eating and a teeling of general lassitude and incapacity for work. Among her many associates in Allegheny and



Now, happily however, thanks to the skilful treatment of Dr. Byers, whom she will never forget, all these distressing symptoms have been relieved, and she is once more her old self. She advises all her friends similarly afflicted to seek the services of Dr. Byers, as his terms are moderate and treatment efficacious. A tailk with the crowds of patients who daily and nightly throng his offices will convince anyone of the great work he is doing and the kindly feeling in which he is held by them.

TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH. Dr. Byers treats all cases at the uniform for 85 a month, medicine included. He has dissent an instrument by which patients being a distance can use his "Antiseptic Spray Treament" at home, though he advises week visits to his office for personal treatment whe at all possible Office 21 Penn av. Pensished 1885. Specialties, catarrh, all nerven blood and skin diseases, all chronic disease Hours, 9 till 4, 7 till 5. Sundays and all he days, forenoon only.