BLAINE AS SPEAKER,

Ex-Chief Clerk Lloyd Describes the Plumed Knight as He Came Upon the Political Arena.

REMARKABLE EQUIPMENT.

The Bean Ideal of a Presiding Officer and a Power That Friend and Foe Alike Respected.

HIS ATTACK ON ROSCOE CONKLING.

Exhaustless Store of Anecdote That He Often Made to Serve Him on the Floor.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

There is no more remarkable living statesman to-day in this or any other country than James G. Blaine, and no American since the days of Henry Clay who has had so devoted a following. He came to Congress at the same time that I took service in the House of Representatives. He impressed me, on my first acquaintance with him, as a man of exceptional ability.

Although then but 33 years of age, he seemed to be fully equipped in every respect for the political career upon which he was entering. He possessed a mint of intellectual wealth, ready coined for circula-tion at will, and which, like the widow's cruse of oil, was kept so continually replenished that it never seemed to suffer diminution by any drafts that were made upon it. His knowledge of political facts and the readiness with which he could recall them have never been excelled.

As Well Equipped Then as Now.

Indeed so complete was this mental equipment that it seemed impossible to add any thing to it in all the subsequent years of political service, and he appears to me to be the same man now that he was then. This is exceptional in my experience and observation of men. No occasion ever found him wanting or at fault-no attack upon him, however sudden, found him unprepared to meet it as fully as if he had been anticipating it. occasion of Colfax's election to

the Vice Presidency, and consequent transfer to the Senate, Blaine was elected Speaker of the House. His accession to the chair, which had been filled for the six preceding years by so accomplished a Speaker as Colfax, was a severe test, but he roved, as always, equal to the occasion. Vith a rapid, but very clear and distinct utterance, extraordinary quickness of ap-prehension, excellent power of discrimination, great promptness of decision, an un-surpassed magnetism of manner, constantly felt and impossible to resist, a prodigious memory, great readdiness of wit, and withal a superb physique, he was certainly the

Beau Ideal of a Presiding Officer

over a popular assembly. Born in Washington county, Pa., a descendant of that most remarkable class of people known as Scotch-Irish, whose sterling qualities have left their impress for good on many of our institutions, he, in early life, wended his way "down East," contrary to the usual course of empire, under an influence stronger than the tides of emigration, and which I leave to Mrs. Blaine to more fully explain, and so he became "Blaine of Maine."

Previously to his elevation to the

Speaker's chair I was a frequent witness of s encounters with his fellow gladiators on the floor, in which, though then apparently but a mere stripling, he proved himself the peer of any of them in masterful ability. His attack on Conkling, the most skilful debater in the House, savored of rashness. but he bore himself in such a manner as to make his adversary beware of him, and inflicted wounds upon him that never ceased the followed by an impromptu ovation, in which the multitude pressed around him for a final handshake, and prominent there was a spontanent, there was a spontanent was contained to the property of the final adjournment, there was a spontanent was contained to the property of the final adjournment, there was a spontanent was a spontanent was contained to the property of the final adjournment, there was a spontanent was contained to the property of the final adjournment was a spontanent was contained to the property of the final adjournment was a spontaneous outburst of cheers from the thouse was a spontaneous outburst of the property of the final adjournment, there was a spontaneous outburst of the final adjournment was a spontaneous outburst of the final adjournment, there was a spontaneous outburst of the final adjournment was a spontaneous outbu flicted wounds upon him that never ceased to rankle. He showed in this encounter a Copyright, 1891. marvellous facility in finding the weak joints in his opponent's armor, and his lance struck where it would most effectually tell.

Knew Where to Strike Conkling. It is impossible to conceive of a speech

more thoroughly calculated to produce the effect intended than this. He had measured Conkling accurately and knew just where to strike. And yet he has probably lived to regret it. The statement is fully warranted that, but for that speech, Blaine would have been elected President, and it is another instance showing upon what apparently trival circumstances turns human destiny, On another occasion that I particularly recall, he completely floored Raymond, of

the Times, no mean antagonist either, by his knowledge and recollection of political facts. He was the only man whom I ever knew to make Butler wince. Coming down from the chair for the purpose, he charged upon him with an impetuosity that for the nonce completely put him to rout. He was fond of anecdote, of which he possessed a seemingly exhaustless fund. His answer to someone who asked him about a political defeat of the party in Maine on one occasion was characteristic of the man, "Oh, they have only stepped back to spit on their hands and take a fresh hold."

His Joke on Gail Hamilton. On being told that it was reported that certain articles written by Gail Hamilton, who was a connection of the family and an immate of his house, had been inspired by him, he said: "That reminds me of an incident that occurred in Western Pennsylvania. A married woman came with her husand to a Justice of the Peace to acknowledge a deed, and was asked the usual ques-tion, whether she had executed it of her own free will and accord, and without any coercion or compulsion by her husband. Placing her hands on her hips, and looking

the magistrate in the eye, she replied, 'Why, Jedge, I guess you don't know the His wonderful readiness on all occasions, his great wealth of anecdote, and facility of illustration, combined with unfailing good humor, made him the delight of the circle, and one of the most agreeable and entertaining of men the only drawback being that he seemed at times to get absorbed in some apparent process of mental introversion that mad has appear indifferent to what was being said by others; a peculiar-ity that I have observed in a number of

other distinguished men.

Lincoln Didn't Like Starchiness I shall never forget the glee with which he told of an interview with President Lincoln. He had been appointed a member of the joint committee of the two Houses to wait upon the President and inform him that they had assembled, etc. The Chairman of the committee was Senator Foot of Vermont, a very courtly gentleman. On being admitted Mr. Foot struck an attitude and said: "Mr. President, we have been appointed a committee on the part of the two Houses of Congress to wait upon you and advise you that they have met and organsed and are ready to receive any communication which you may be pleased to make

Mr. Lincoln walked up to him, and, slap-ping him on the shoulder, said: "Now, look here, Foot; if it is a matter of life or death to you I can send in my message to day, but if it isn't I would like to keep it

Blaine's greatest qualities were never more conspicuously displayed than on the occasion of the deadlock over the attempt to pass the civil rights bill in the House and which held the House in continuous session for 45 hours. Hour after hour, through the long and dragging days and nights, he sat

Apparently Insensible to Fatigue, ruling points of order with a facility and sheer moral power. In the language of Lamar, of Mississippi, who, though a political opponent, was cast in that mold of

knightly courtesy which is ever ready to accord the full meed of praise to a worthy antagonist, "the man absolutely corrus-cated."

cated."

The most remarkable exhibition of this power was displayed during the second night of the protracted struggle, in a parliamentary encounter with Butler. The tactics of the opposition were of course directed to the preventing of a vote being taken on the main question and, when all other means failed, resort would be had to the making of dilatory motions, and calling for the ayes and noes in secondance with a practice that had prevailed, and continued until Reed's accession to the Speakership, and when this method would not longer suffice, then the opposition members would sit silent when their names were called, in order to break a quorum. There is, as is order to break a quorum. There is, as is well known, a rule which requires every member to vote when his name is called, but it had been uniformly held that the obligation of this rule rested entirely in the

Moral Power of the Man. Butler, however, backed by a number of the strongest and most radical members of the party, determined to test the right of the House to enforce obedience to this rule, and offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Randall, who was leading the opposition, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer as for contempt in refusing obedience to the rule. Blaine flatly refused to entertain the

Butler cried out in his stentorian tones: "What! does the Speaker of this House as-sume the autocratic power to refuse to put a motion made in good faith by a member of the House?"

Blaine, towering to his full height, replied in thunder tones: "Yes, I take that responsibility. My duty is to preserve order, and preserve the organization of the House, and such a resolution is disorganiz-ing, and, if allowed, would turn the House into a mob. I will put no such motion." The effect was tremendous, and his man-ner so overwhelming that no member dared to take an appeal. I never saw a more splendid instance of the moral power of one man, and it was the more remarkable in that it was set off against the moral power of a large number of the ablest men of his own political party, and their acquiescence in it was an unconscious tribute of their admiration for the courage of a man who

dares to do right in a trying emergency. One of His Peculiar Rulings. As an instance of the clearness of his perception and admirable method in ruling a point, I may cite an instance in which a member got into an altercation with him in regard to a report made by General Albright, chairman of a special committee on Southern outrages. There was, as was usual in such cases, a good deal of wrangling about coming to a final vote, when the member referred to arose and gave notice that he would call for a vote at a certain hour. Blaine promptly declared, "The gentleman have no such right"

"Why not?" inquired the member.
"Because;" replied Blaine, "you have not charge of the report. The father of the child is entitled to its custody, and the Chair will not recognize the right of anyone else to meddle with it."

As an illustration of his remarkable personal magnetism, I recall an incident that occurred at the close of the last Congress over which he presided. During the last night of the session, Eldridge came up to the desk and complained that he Had Not Understood a Motion

that had just been put and carried in the midst of much confusion. Blaine, who had become unusually wearied, replied, rather snappishly for him: "I can't help that; you might have understood it if you had given proper attention." "I don't want any of your impudence."

said Eldridge. "Nor I any of yours," was the quick re-

This was pretty rough on both sides.

The next day, when the hammer fell, after a short, ringing speech by Blaine, announcing the final adjournment, there was a spon-CLINTON LLOYD,

THE BLIND CAN SEE.

An Intuition That Enables Them to Know What Things Look Like.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1 It seems paradoxical to talk of a blind man seeing, but as a fact, a blind man who has lost his sight after attaining maturity. sees a good deal more than is commonly supposed. Not that he gains any impression of light, but before losing his eyesight, he had become accustomed to associate voices with various phenomena of appearance, and so forms a pretty fair idea of how a man looks from hearing the tone and

words of his conversation.

A loud voice, for instance, is always in-A loud voice, for instance, is always invariably associated with a robust physique, and horse talk with a plug hat and a suit of plaid clothes. But aside from the power of association, blind people often acquire a sort of brain sensitiveness which enables them intuitively to perceive much of their surroundings. A blind man can often perceive the available of a wall for examples and the proximity of a wall, for example, and can tell whether it is of stone or brick, and even when standing in shadow, can perceive the passage of a cloud over the sun

We all know him, and the more intimate the knowledge the deeper the pain attend-

He is the individual who has delayed send ing in his advertisement until the last moment, and appears at a quarter past the eleventh hour with the imperious demand that the matter be "rushed right through, so as to get in to-morrow's edition."

You probably receive these instructions with a pleasant and winning smile, and assure him in the blandest of tones that his will is mighty and shall be done; but the chances are that, after the patent door spring has clicked after his exit, the recording angel has to work overtime that evening in order to jot down the Anglo-Saxon in which you have expressed yourself regarding your customer's business methods.

For some unexplained reason there seems to exist a regular system of procrastination with some men in regard to their adver-

tising.

Your friend alluded to above, is probably Your friend alluded to above is probably in other matters the most exact and methodical of beings. His orders for goods are all given well in advance of needs; not a want or a possible want but has been foreseen and provided for; but when his advertising is in question, behold the difference! For a week past he has known perfectly that in certain issues of certain publications an announcement must appear. The matter for that announcement has for that week been pricess. nouncement has for that week been pigeon-holed in his desk; but not until the last possible momen; has the copy and order been given to his agents, and then only by super-human efforts and the lowering of the moral

tone of the entire staff is it possible to get that advertisement inserted.

The fact that when copy and list of papers is delivered the real work has just commenced does not seem to dawn upon an advertiser of this class, for if it did it is scarcely possible that he would be so blind to his own interests as to cause his business to be railroaded through at an express speed, which leaves no time for the best re-sults as to display and position to be secured, but sacrifices every minor detail to the one great necessity of getting insertion anyhow, anywhere, in the issues ordered, often under that nondescript heading, "Too Late for Classification."—From Printers' Ink.

I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and every successive question presented, and controlling the mob on the floor by dint of the stomach and received almost instant relief. I believe it to be all you recommend it.

WILLIAM C. KOONTZ. Shady Grove, Franklin county, Pa.

SERMONS OF How He Stood Forth Fearlessly in

Condemnation of Evils. HIS WAS A MESSAGE OF ANGER.

Ministers Now Seek to Prevent Rather Than Punish Wrong.

TWO PASSAGES THAT ARE IMPORTANT

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] The prophet Micah, 100 years after he was dend, saved a man's life. Nobody knows how many men he led to change their lives in his own day by his plain preaching, nor how much good he has done since in the world by the record of his helpful words. But this, at least, we are sure of: That 100

years after he was dead he saved a man's

It happened in this way: Jehoikim was King of Judah, and everything was going hadly. And the Prophet Jeremiah was moved in spirit to stand up one day—proba-bly at a great festival and in the hearing of a multitude-to stand and speak by the gate of the Temple at Jerusalem, and tell the people exactly what he thought about the whole bad business. He declared that if things went on after that fashion the city would be made a curse to all the nations of would be made a curse to all the nations of the world. And he said that, and much more like it, in good, plain, emphatic He-brew which everybody could understand; and the result was a riot. The priests and the people laid hold on the fearless preacher, and dragged him before the princes, crying out that he must

At Once Be Put to Death. The wonder is that they did not tear him in pieces. When they got him into the presence of the princes and gave him a chance to speak for himself, he immediately proceeded to repeat his sermon with numer-ous emphatic additions. He had no thought ous emphatic additions. He had no thought of compromise, nothing to take back; instead of that, more and worse to speak. What could they do with him? The princes and the elders considered the matter.

At last one said: "Don't you remember, about Micah, how he preached in Hezekiah's day, and preached just this same sort of stern sermon? Don't you know how he had been dealers and the large and the same as a series of the same and th

he declared that Jerusalem should be as a plowed field, and that the Temple hill should become as a tangled forest? And did they put him to death? No; they lis-tened to him, and amended their lives. Let us do that, too,"

And that was what they did. At least, they spared the life of Jeremiah. The prophet Micah, six or seven hundred years after he was dead, guided a company of men on a most interesting and important ourney. They had come from a far country, a party of astronomers, and had lost their way. And they had arrived at a great city, and asked direction in the streets, but nobody could tell them, People looked curiously at their strange dress, but could give no answer. At last

They Asked the King Himself, and the King called his men together, and they got down this old book which we are studying to-day, and there they found the answer. Where is he that is born King of the Jews? the men from the East had asked. In Bethlehem, they said; and read the answer out of the book of Micah.

And now, to-day, the old prophet being in his grave some five and twenty centuries, he may still, perhaps, be of some help, example, guidance, even to us.

Micah lived in the days and in the land of King Hezekiah; that is, away off in Syria, beside the Mediterranean Sea, possibly in sight of it, centuries and centuries ago. What sort of a time was that? and what

kind of a man was Micah? It was an evil time. We can be pretty sure of that beforehand, just because we have this book of sermons. Somehow, the only sermons which remain out of those old days are the sermons of men who were carrying on a great fight against the devil. We know not how much preaching was done in those distant ages, but only this much seems to have lasted. The preachers, like the generals, seem to have come to the front only in times of trouble.

Messages of Indignation The message of these old preachers, in almost every case, was a message of the in-dignation of God. Sin had come to be so strong that there must at last be a battle against it along the whole line. Of course,

there was always mention, also, of God's merey. But the burden was one of denun-ciation. We ought to have improved on that, after these more than two-score centuries; and I am sure we have. We are learning that the best way to deal with evil learning that the best way to deal with evil is not by reformation but by prevention; not by abusing people who have fallen into sin, but by helping them so that they may not fall into sin; not so much by providing ambulances, as somebody says, for people who fall over a steep cliff, as by building fences along the top to keep them from fall-ing over.

ing over. We have not learned the lesson, as Christ taught it, even yet very perfectly. But we are learning it. We are coming to realize that the chief mission of the preacher is to preach "conversion," which means turning back; but to lead, guide, educate people so that they may ple so that they may

Not Need to Be Converted. We are learning that the laws of health are better laws to know than the laws of medicine, and that the best thing which the doctor can do—whether his title be M. D. or D. D.—is not to cure people who are sick, but keep them from getting sick. Still, there is no lack of sickness, and no chance yet of safely throwing physic to the dogs. We still need curing and converting. In the days of Micah there was more need for conversion than there was for anything

There were two kinds of people in Micah's day—as there are in our own—upon whom the welfare of the nation very considerably depended; those who had to do with the

people's pocket-books, and with the peo-ple's prayer books. And both these kind of leaders had gone astray.

The rich oppressed the poor, laying house to house, and field to field. The widow and the fatherless were wronged. The pursuit of wealth robbed life of all remembrance of rotherliness. The strong trampled on the weak There was cruelty, tyranny, all man-ner of injustice; there were foul tenements and ivory palaces. There was wide-spread commercial dishonesty. Men were even more ready then than now

To Tell Lies for Dollars. There were false weights and deceitful balances. And in the face of all this social and industrial wrong, what were the priests doing? They were conducting beautiful and elaborate services. They were receiving large salaries from the capitalists who were grinding the faces of the poor. And they they were preaching peace, saying that everything was right and best, preaching providence, teaching men to be content with that state of life to which, they said, God had called them, and to obey and rev

erence their betters.

This is what Micah saw and heard. Micah was a plain countryman, living in a little obscure village in the Philistine provinces, named Moresheth. He had no official station, no social position, no money that we know of; we have no information as to his occupation-a common man, walking the grass-grown streets of Moresheth. But several times every year, he was in the habit of going up to the city, the city of Jerusalem, perhaps to sell the produce of his trade, perhaps to say his prayers, Very much as a farmer from Menallen, down by Uniontown, might visit Pittsburg. And when he was in the city this countryman of Moresheth saw a great deal. Probably he saw more than the people who lived in the city. There is an evident shortsightedness which grows out of familiarity. Strangers see more than citizens—more of good and Strangers

more of evil. We get used to things. Evil

itself is like bad air; those who live in its

atmosphere do not realize how bad it is. HAVING BLIND FAITH What Makes the Agitation.

Micah came in from outside and he realized what things meant. And between his visits to the great city he kept up a vigorous thinking and praying; probably talked much to the wonder of his neighbors. Strange it is, how the same sight affects different people differently! At last it gets through some man's eyes into his heart, and the seconds we are activator, a reformer a erestands up an agitator, a reformer, They called Micah all manner of hard

names—no doubt of it. He walked along the streets of Moresheth, with head down and hands clenched, thinking wild thoughts. And people pointed at him, and talked about him at the dinner table. Out he came at last from Moresheth and took up his residence in Jerusalem, and became a street dence in Jerusalem, and became a street preacher. Every day he got a crowd about him somewhere and preached to them with the curbstone for a pulpit. Every day the crowds got bigger. Attention was universally attracted. Who is this? they began to ask. A radical, a revolutionist, a wild anarchist, a man who is denouncing the aristocracy and the Church. Day after day, in the Hyde Park of Jerusalem, Micah spoke hard words, as Christ did afterward, against the rich and the vitdid afterward, against the rich and the rit-

Effect of Revolutionary Sermons And what did they do? They listened.
They listened and heeded for a little while,
and tried to do better. There was a dim
recognition that this voice out of Moresheth was somehow a voice out of heaven.
There was a national reformation. The
preaching had effect, but things went back
again, it seems, even in the preacher's day,
and were as bad as before, perhaps worse.
Yet some good was done, anyhow.

These are the sermons which compose the book of Micah. Here are the speeches made 2,500 years ago in the streets of a great city by a man of the people against the avarice of the wealthy and the formalism of the religious. You would not expect to find them very elaborate or exhaustive treatises, these street-corner speeches, these revolutionary sermona. And they are not. Indeed, we seem to have here a collection of fragments, paragraphs out of various speeches set together. This, perhaps, is the best we can do toward finding some logical order in the book: At the head of chapter one we may write, "Prologue of Denunciation." The preacher is emphasizing the anger of God. Put together the second and third chapter and entitle that section, "The Punishment of God—Why?" The prophet tells why plainly enough. Then make another section out of the next two chapters and call that "The Punishment of God—But." You will always find that blessed disjunctive conjunction "but"

Behind Every Declaration of the punishment of God. If it isn't written out in plain letters, it is always meant to be understood. It is always there. Jonah learned that when he went to Ninevah and preached a sermon about fire from heaven, and left that saving conjunction out. "Yet 40 days and Ninevah shall be destroyed!"—no "but" there. But the people repented, and the fortieth day passed into the forty-first, and no fire fell at all. That little word had grown into a great shield and covered the whole city over.

That is the divine conjunction.

God never promises punishment without an accompanying promise of release from punishment if the criminal wins release. We can be perfectly sure that God is never going to punish anybody one second longer than he deserves or needs it. "These shall than he deserves or needs it. "These shall go away into death everlasting." That is a long word—"everlasting." But this little sharp word "but," this edge of the sword of God, can cut that long word in two, anytime. You know what Dante saw written over the gate of hell, about the abandonment of hope. That is a good inscription for the outside door. But I believe that inside, all over the walls and the ceiling and the over the walls, and the ceiling and the floor, is printed this word "but," meaning that the very instant one soul in that place of torment turns to God, God turns to him

Hell Is No More Hell.

Finally, take the last two chapters and entitle them the "Epilogue of Disappointment." After all, the sermon is forgotten. The reformation has run its course.
All things seem to have gone back to the
old way. That is not an unusual experience. After almost every effort to set the cause of righteousness forward the reformer may well write an epilogue of disappoint-ment. But God sees clearer than the re-

Micah which are especially notable. Here is one of them: "But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, which art little to be among the thousands of Judah, out of thee shall one some forth unto me that is to be ruler in come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth are from of old, from everlasting." Anybody who reads the prophets, looking for minute prediction, "making prophecy a sort of history before the time," as Prof. Briggs says, "and looking anxiously for the fulfillment of the details of Biblical prediction," is going to be disappointed. The prophets were preachers. They were

Emphatically Men of the Present,

Emphatically Men of the Present.

They looked forward, as all good men who believe in God must do, to a final victory of righteousness. But they were not soothsayers. And yet here are these strange words, the words which guided the Chaldean astronomers to Bethlehem, marvelously fulfilled: worth thinking about.

The other passage is this: "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves of a vear old? will the Lord be pleased with of a year old? will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul? He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" "I will have mercy and not sac-rince," God said, first brotherliness, and rifice," God said, first brotherliness, and only after that ceremonial; first Godliness and then religion. George Hodges.

Troy Hill Excitement Over Many of the Troy Hill patients who were disappointed have now taken up treatment at the Electrical and Medical Institute, 442 Penn avenue, and report very favorably of the methods employed in treating splendid results accomplished.

Seven Dollars and Ninety Cents Come along everyone. Keep this well in mind that Monday we place on sale a very fine assortment of men's light and dark suits at \$7 90 each. All we ask is a look at them. Anybody, no matter how inex-perienced, will see at a glance that they are great bargains. Such excellent materials, such elegant patterns, such finely made suits never before were offered for \$7 90. Other houses ask \$12 and \$14 for the same quality garments. This is truth. We include men's fine sack and cutaway suits, made from all-wool cassimere, \$7 90; men's plain black Hawthorne cheviot suits at \$7 90; men's bound or stitched diagonal suits, \$7 90; men's Bannockburn tweed suits, \$7 90. Come to-morrow. Our great sale will attract thousands, and if you want to get the best it's better to call in the morning—the most stylish goods sell first.

P. C. C. C., Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company, corner Grant and Diamond

IRON CITY BEER tones you up from the depression of heat, and is at the same time a pleasant light stimulant. Ask for it at all first-class bars.

WILL call on you with samples of furni-ture covering and furnish estimates on work. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

ITALIAN awnings at Brown & Co.'s, cor-HANOVER awnings at Mamaux & Son's,

LOCHINVAR awnings at Mamaux & Son's,

It Is Commendable in a Patient but Ignorance Is Culpable.

NEED TO KNOW ALL WE CAN. Shirley Dare Comes to the Defense of Phy-

HOT SHOT FOR HIGH-PRICED DOCTORS

sicians Who Write.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.] Whose falls out of the hands of God, says the Talmud, shall fall into the hands of the physicians. Having occasion lately to realize this proverb, being in the hands of six doctors in as many weeks, others are welcome to profit by my experience. I am no foe to doctors or medicine. Sharply as our genial Autocrat has spoken against drugs, I doubt if his theory that they had better be thrown into the sea would keep him from taking soda mint or Carlsbad salts after an alumni dinner or opium to allay the pains of incomplete digestion. Drugs are our vicarious redemption from suffering, and whether to fall into the hands of doctors is the first step from grace or the last depends wholly on the

It never recommends a neighborhood to be very far from medical aid, but a family paper of high repute lately expresses itself "It is not too much to say that more than half the physical ills which people are be-lieved to suffer are the result of an over vivid imagination. Nothing is more absurd than to read of symptoms of disease in medical books and brood over them. It is a wise and safe rule to leave medical matters to medical men, being sure to employ a man in whom one can have thorough trust, and then rely implicitly upon his judgment." The Theory of the Majority.

You have all heard it before, and very likely quoted it in exhortation to some weaker brother or sister. The belief of hundreds of people counting themselves intelligent is: First, most diseases—other folks' diseases—are sheer imagination; second, you don't want to learn or read anything about them so as to know whether they are imaginary or not; and lastly if anything about them so as to know whether they are imaginary or not; and, lastly, if you are sick put yourself in the hands of a doctor and leave health, life and death to him. That is the theory of hygiene by which most people live and more die. Popular ideas of medicine, law and drain

Popular ideas of medicine, law and drain laying trot on the same level. You are to leave your life and your property, which makes life worth living, and your drains, which concern both health and property, to some professor of the arts concerning them, and you are supposed to be as incapable of knowing anything about the first two as you are about taking levels through walls, banks and angles. That is to say, you are born into the world a dummy or a fool, unequal to protecting your dearest interests, and on your peril you seek to disnterests, and on your peril you seek to disinterests, and on your peril you seek to dissipate your native ignorance. I have just been through the trial of having drains laid, and if there is anything of which I considered myself hopelessly and incurably ignorant it was the science of drain digging. The rich and ancient borough of Dedham is in the hands of local officers who devote their energies to laying a town tax much higher than that of London or New York, and in consequence are unequal to laying of town drains. Yearly as the tax rate rises the water rises in the cellars, and, as there is no prospect of taxes lowering, the possiis no prospect of taxes lowering, the possi-bilities of floating off in some spring thaw

Shirley Dare's Experience in Drains. So I sent for a man of drains, well rec-ommended, and placed affairs in his hands with that childliks confidence which medical men find exemplary in their patients. The first discovery was that the tile drain, supposed to keep the cellar dry, sloped three inches up to the town gutter, and to the old celebrity of Taunton water, which was too weak to run down hill, must be added that of Delham down hill, must be added to the control of Delham down hill, must be added to th be added that of Dedham water, which was expected to be able to run up hill. My unassisted reason proved equal to grasping the situation without tottering on its

Step by step the interest grew in side drains, dry wells, surface water and hardpan. Unaided I discovered the difference between a day's work in fact and a day's work so-called, and between a few pointed words and some well disposed workmen I have the pleasure of seeing work finished. have the pleasure of seeing work finished this afternoon which this morning I was assured would take two days.

At dawn there was before my window a five-foot drain, filled part of its length with rubble stone to a foot of the surface, that being the fashion of contract drain filling for
people who don't know better. But from
reading up about drain building and a word or two from better-informed people, the heaped rubble was disposed 15 inches deep over the bottom of the 50-foot drain and the rest filled with gravel, sods and sand, as it should be, saving some days' work with men and teams and some dollars to my

It was rather funny to see a small woman and a Manx kitten superintend that drain digging, I suppose, but it is done for a gen-eration to come, and what I want to make apparent is that the average disorders of our systems can no more surpass our under standings than the laying of cellar drains If it were impossible or inadvisable for men and women to comprehend the needs of their own bodies and lives it would be a reflection against the wisdom of Him who made us.

Safety Lies in Intelligence

It is true that we cannot without more time and study than most of us can devote learn the intricacies of chronic disease and the skill of surgery. But we can under-stand quite enough to prevent the horrors of cancer, tumor, abscess, tubercle and their train. We can learn the pulse, the heartbeat, the sympathy between digestion, nerves and muscular exhaustion; between colds and inflammations and the prompt treat-

ment of their initial disorders.

Is knowledge of our joints, nerves and organs to lead us to sick fancies about them or the reverse?

Is the ability to determinate the freaks of gas in the stomach fron the presence of a live animal there injuri the presence of a live animal there injurious to a nervous, dyspeptic woman? When, day after day and hour after hour, the crawling sensation repeats itself on the shoulder so that one would swear a worm was creeping there, is it or is it not quieting for a sensitive person to know it is a disorder of circulation, which physicians know as the aura, only disturbing as it points to disorder of the nerves.

to disorder of the nerves.

Is it best or not for a woman to be able to detect the beginnings of tumor in time, when it can be dispersed by diet and massage, or should she ignorantly wait till it spoils her figure and takes a year's treatment and vivi-section to relieve her of it? More. Is it not comfortable for a woman to read medi-cine enough to learn that she has no myelitis or any other hopeless form of spinal disease, and to know that with equable pulse, good sleep and ability for protracted effort there cannot be anything serious the matter with her vital organs, though impaired digestion may counterfeit heart trouble, lung disease and half the ailments flesh is heir to?

Good Doctors Are Not Mysterious.

Good Doctors Are Not Mysterious.

If it is dangerous for people to read medicine let the study of physiology be banished from our public schools with the rules of witchcraft and the black art, or perhaps our intelligent adviser would allow us to learn to tell our humerus from our tunnybone, but not how to take care of either. The best dectors will not forbid their patients learning anything that is of use to them. Rather, they will find in an intelligent patient who knows the exact situation and meaning of symptoms the assurance of success in cure. In such a case the difficulty of diagnosis is done away with. diagnosis is done away with.

The doctor cannot see into a patient's

ody; he must guess at the state of interna organs by appearances of the outward ones but the patient is clairvoyant to himself

He knows just where the pain is and how keen it is, and how his heart jumps and pulse loses beats, and when he can tell these symptoms in plain language one great difficulty in healing is done away with. Unintelligent persons are as hard to treat as babies, because not being used to observe or distinguish their sensations, they cannot tell what ails them.

Incomes and Intelligence.

I have heard physicians distinguish each other as writing doctors and practising doctors. Now, if the profession are afraid their practice will lose if people learn how to take care of themselves, let me remind them of the popularity attending men who write on subjects of health, not to mention more than Drs. Ward Richardson, Weir Mitchell, Felix Oswald and Hammond. These men have never been afraid to let These men have never been afraid to let people know how to take care of themselves, nor have they los tmedical prestige by so doing. It is probable that with growing intelligence the doctors' work will glide into teaching people how not to be sick, and it will be a far less laborious and more profitable routing they their present one. profitable routine than their present one. The winter's lectures on hygiene will be as largely attended as any star course devised.

Gentlemen of the profession, the people are trading close upon your heels in the matter of interest to medical subjects which concern their households and their lives. As little humbug as possible will serve you best. But you people cultivate humbug in your doctors and ministers, bow down to it and pay it high fees. Town people are specially unfortunate on this point. They pass the modest, conscientious doctors who would gladly attend for the regular fee of \$2 a visit, and give their best thought and latest reading to cross the palm of a fash-ionable doctor, who keeps page and liver-ied coachman and has his receptions quoted in terms which we have all heard too often: in the society papers, and pays for these "It is not too much to say that more than things out of your \$10 a visit."

Fashion and Duty for Doctors. Don't grudge a man who has worked his way up in hospital and battlefield, in epidemic and through the slums his \$10 or \$100 a visit, but when doctors begin by keeping up appearances, leave them to society and its fancied ailments. Will your \$10 a visit doctor allow himself to be called up in the night to some patient writhing in sudden agonies? It will interfere with his bril-liance at his afternoon receptions, and a man who has \$10 for every 15 minutes of working time doesn't need to break his downy slumbers for anybody.

Let me tell you one more point. Don't call a doctor a second time who keeps a patient waiting in pain while he makes an elaborate toilet in the middle of the night. elaborate toilet in the middle of the night. I shall never forget the appearance of one doctor only sent for when I found myself going lightheaded with pain, who kept the kindly messenger cooling his heels on the sidewalk for the better part of an hour, and appeared at my bedside in toilet fit for a bail at 3 in the morning. Sick as I was, the immaculate elegance of his cuffs and studs and the miraculous parting of his hair made an indelible impression upon me.

an indelible impression upon me.

Do doctors keep ready made partings for instant use? for if not that straight mooninstant use? for if not that straight moon-beam must have cost a good five minutes' agony for his waiting patient. I got just such treatment as was to be expected from such an Adonis—morphine disguised in bromide of potassium, when I protested against morphine, whose reaction brought the pain worse another night, and an anx-ious, pressing invitation to end my woes by a neat little surgical operation which would have broken my strength for weeks and cost have broken my strength for weeks and cost at least \$100.

Why Doctors Prefer Surgery.

You do not wonder that superfine doctors are fond of surgery when they can charge five times as much for a half hour's operafive times as much for a half hohr's opera-tion as for an ordinary visit, with a steady run of attendance till you get well after it. Beware of the doctor who wants to flesh his knife in you. I was awfully polite to this one, and pressed his double fee upon him before he left, for I never meant to see his face again. Number two came next night, a little rough in appearance, but prompt, and knowing how to relieve, but he, too, pressed the surgical treatment, and never pressed the surgical treatment, and never was sent for after. I learned from him, however, the value of his fee, which was only half that of the man with the seraph panacea for internal pain—kept scalding hot and applied for at least half an hour. Numbers three and four said unhesitat-

ingly there was no need of surgery, and made their words good by ending the trou-ble in three weeks without it. They were good doctors, skilful ones, but I parted with them for what reason? Nothing in themselves, but they had the drawbacks with which too many physicians weight themselves nowadays. These are the trained nurse, the other is the sanitarium. A lot of gush is written about trained nurses, which is only to be accepted on the ground that patients and their friends are all fools unfit for the slightest care or control of themselves. In severe cases, in critical surgery and maternity cases and in hospitals the trained nurse is indispensable, but I have heard most well-to-do and intelligent folk who had tried them say that they never would have one in the house again.

All Depends on the Kind of Nurse.

The choice of nurses is like that of wives. The right sort is invaluable, but there are a hundred women you would not have to one you want. I leave your next neighbor to tell you the reasons, for there isn't room in this paper. But it is the custom for town doctors to retain their own special nurses, whom it is for their interest to keep in em ployment, and the nurse is apt to be pressed upon you whether exactly needed or not.
So with the sanitarium, which physicians keep as other men do yachts, and if it is absolutely impossible for patients to obtain tolerable care and diet at home it may be worth while to pay the price of a fas hotel for very ordinary surroundings and baked apples to eat. But no penitentiary is more absolute than your sanitarium.

Once in you cannot get out, except to the convenience of all concerned, on penalty of a fuss with the doctor and the matron's tongue. The doctor may be candid and mean well and his system be admirable, but the matron can undo all the good obtainable from it, and this matter also I leave to the amplication of those who have had more experience of sanitariums than L. For one thing, it is cheaper to put one's own house in sanitary condition and make it pleasant for an invalid's wants than to spend any length of time at a sanitarium, and saves you the gossip. The trained nurse will want the whole earth and your house made over for her benefit anyhow.

No, my dear "brethren and sistern," let us be wise in our own interests and learn all we can about physiology, hygiene and med-cine. You will learn that the best doctors are of the school of Asclepiades, the be-loved Greek physician, who held that cures should be by speedy, safe and pleasant means, on which the highest faculty are coming to agree. They are wise enough to find that the surgery of women, as practiced for 25 years, is barbarous and unneces-sary for diseases which can be cured by diet and electricity. SHIRLEY DARE

Patents have been granted this week to Pennsylvanians as follows, reported by Pennsylvanians as follows, reported by Higdon & Higdon, 127 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg: George Chaddick, Allegheny, pianoforte; M. Folk, Pittsburg, trousers; C. M. Hine, Pittsburg, feeding mechanism for sewing machines; Samuel Hough, Allegheny, frame for stretching fabrics; J. J. Miller, Pittsburg (three patents), underground electric system for traction roads.

Invention.

Hot weather is coming, and the experience of Rev. John Hertzler, of Bethel ence of Rev. John Hertzler, of Bethel, Berks county, Pa., will be of general inter-est. It is as follows: Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint accom-panied by a wonderful diarrhoea. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us, was taken in the same way. We used almost everything vithout benefit. Then I saids let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. which we did, and that Diarrhoea Remedy, which we did, and that cured us right away. I think much of it as it did for me what it was recommended to.

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The only article which has yet been discovered that will do this harmlessly is Mme. A. Ruppert's Face Bleach. This article has such wonderful merit that its sale has reached proportious larger than all other preparations for the skin combined. Nothing but legitimate merit has achieved this. Thousands who may read this have made up their minds to investigate what Face Bleach is, but when downtown, from time to time, have neglected to do so. It will cost you nothing to call, and let me say to you that a visit to the parlors of Mme. Ruppert will well repay you. The new book, "How to Be Beautiful," recently published by Mme. Ruppert, will be presented to you free of cost, and the ideas advanced in this little volume are invaluable to every woman who appreciates perfection of the face and figure.

The next time you are on Fifth avenue call on this specialist, or, if you live at a distance, write to her and inclose 6 cents postage, and you will receive promptly her book, also all information. The price of Mme. A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is not high, when its merit is considered. One bottle costs \$2, which will show improvement, and in some cases a cure, or three bottles (usually required to clear the complexion), \$5. Call or address pores.

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BYERS' PLUCKY PERSEVERANCE.

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