lster was instructed to welcome him. Could anything be more awkward? I sought to modify Taylor's distress, not without apchension that Grant, who had a memory like steel, might have his own views as to

would not lack in courtesy.

So we arranged to go down the road to
Stendahl, some 67 miles from Berlin, and
meet Grant. As the time approached for the train Taylor grew braver and braver, was in possession of his full courage, and would do his duty in welcoming Grant, as he had done his duty in opposing him for the Presidency, and as for the consequences—well!—no reproach should rest upon him. This the Minister's avowed, resolute mood as the train came in, and there sure enough the serene face of Grant looking out over the German plains. I presented Taylor. Grant was polite in his calm way and invited the Minister into the car, where Mrs. Grant was in a corner. "This is Minister Taylor." "Yes," and a pause.

A Moment of Awful Suspense

Bayard also looking out toward the German plains, the prose and poems of the Greeley campaign and the arousing of the country against military despotism evi-dently coming back to his troubled mind. Minister Taylor.

"Yes," and a pause. "Don't you remember," said the General to his wife, "the winter we were married that among the books I read you of an evening was one about two young men traveling sfoot over Europe'

"Why, yes, and how charming."
"This is Mr. Taylor, who wrote the book."

"How delighted I am to see you."
And what a food of sunshine rolled in upon the heavy laden heart of Taylor, Greeley campaign and other clouds in instant ignominious dissolution, as the comnt Taylor in royal mood and leading the way, as so well he could.

It is due to the memory of two noble characters to say that Grant left Berlin with deep regard for the Miuister. Taylor him-self sold me that he could never be too grateful that he had been permitted to know Grant, and to have for him that sentiment of affection which it was the fortune of that illustrious man to inspire among those who came within the dominion of his

Doing Berlin Bohemian Fashion.

Among other things the Berlin Conference was in session, and so no one would have time to bother him. This was General Grant's cherished thought. So when the morning came, and breakfast was out of the way, it occurred to the General to look at The courtesies would come in time -come soon enough to a traveler sated with eeremony. So we saw the town from the top of street cars, went one way and snother, nd then viewed the outside of the Hohennollera paisces, strolled about suburbs, and hand, comprehensive, Bohemian fashion; no town more thoroughly seen and at more great general I bring up my reserves. In reasonable rates; fares on Berlin street cars reasonable, and beer garden tariffs not very especially in the way of drink—no buffet at

eral was expressing his satisfaction at having had so useful a morning, quite ready to continue his journey having a well appointed—everything selected to meet the tastes of my noble and princely friends.

Well, when the talk verges on the black of the continue his journey, having seen everything, he looked at the table strewn with eards. "Furst Von Bismarck, Reichskanzler," three cards. Cards from Beaconsfield, ballsbury, Goriehakoff, Waddington, Andrews, Cortis—cards even from a major of I would like to take a drink. And why not drassy, Cortis—cards even from a major of the guards below "in attendance," who had let us all have a drink? That means a been sent by the Crown Prince to "wait on the General"—all the town in fact had left cards. Grant stood in wonder. How did any one know he was in town?

Dismarck, Reichskanzler," three cards.
"Yes, but Bismarck is a busy man," he "and why should I have him call upon me, when it is my duty to call upon

How Young Came to Meet Bismarck. that in the morning, with the town to see and pleasant summer weather and such by this simplicity that causes are gained and battles won. comfortable street cars-and everything so cheap. It never occurred to Grant that all Berlin was waiting for him, and illustrious as were so many of the guests within the city gates, that none was more illustrious a thousand years without having such a thought, there was nothing but to accept not confined to his lifetime. No royal mane of the oversight. And at once

rev his regrets, and ask what time the Prince would receive him, So with this errand I found myself on to a German palace under any circumstances n those days of Kniser-shoot-It took time. Explanations to officers of various grades, cross-examinations, steady scrutiny, minute clucidations had to undergone before I reached Count smarck. The Count, handsome and ruddy, explained that his father was ing over the Berlin Conference, but hat he would convey the message of Gen-So the message was conveyed and audience appointed for 4 o'clock next day. I saw Prince Bismarck at this time, was privileged to see him again on three or four his personality, to have later messages of combrance that were grateful.

Two Great Men Together.

He was then in his 62d year. I recall his sad, amusing mean over Grant's youthfuled with his own worn lines, and how much better he deemed life in the an imposing personality, a martial air, siton the edge of his chair, spreadme himself over the floor, caressing the bound that cronched between his legs and looked suspiciously out upon Grant cho, resting in an easy chair, talked in that quiet, calm, unchanging tone of voice. Such a contrast in the temperaments of the two meal Ningara seething over the

massive, restiess strength, penetration in those shaggy brows, inspiration in that sovereign dome-like head, eyes swift, gleaming the other, well, we all know Grant. As it was in the beginning so it shall be unto the end-that calm, sure set face; the earnest eye, quick all the same to see and flich of the Chancellor's tur-There comes the fancy, when you see a

noted tigure to seek for a standard of comamong noted figures at home. dying Bismarck from this point of view, e laoked like a cross between General R.
Butler and General Sickles. His profile recalled Butler, and the physical methods and economies of the man reminded you of still had \$100 after leaving the hospital, the famous commander of New Orleans. manner of talk, his expressions, his to pick out just the word he wanted, the slight smack of the lips when the word came, with its just a little susreicion of pedantry, was so much like Sickles he to pass for an imitation. It might have been Sickles trying to talk English with a

Blamarck's Mastery of English.

The hesitancy of the Prince, however, was manifestly that of a man thinking in one language and scanslating into another. He spoke English with a good, and, at then pausing over some word with many His using the word "human" for instance. and then a second reaching out and catching on to the word "humane," which was the word he desired-this comes back to me as allowing his sure grip on the niceties of

our incongruous tongue.

Bismarck seemed ever a vast and wayward personality. To master, colleague or servant, unless you went with him, he must have been ill to get on with. In talking with him you felt the natural man. Nothing histrionic; all free, spontaneous, sincere. His greeting of Grant, his tall figure towerthe over that of the President and holding the one hand in both of his own; the swift, still had the money. cordial inquiries about Sheridan; the affec-tion with which he spoke of the old Emseror, then an invalid because of the recent attempt to kill His Majesty; the vehemence of his denenciation of socialism, his avowal of himself as a typical democrat, the Emperor and himself being, he said, the two

most prominent democrats in Germany; his impatience over the free and easy government of Alsace and Lorraine; his acceptan of war as a necessary condition of modern civilization; his maxim that the most power the Minister. However, so it was, and the best must be done, and Taylor at least, the aniable, high-minded, generous fellow, would not lack in courtesy.

So we arranged to go down the road to Stendahl, some 67 miles from Berlin, and meet Grant. As the time approached for in Paris; his repeated expression of his courtest distribution. conviction during the Civil War that the South never could succeed; his outlook upon the American Fatherland-America in time, as he laughingly said, to be the first of German, as she was the first of English, and would be the first of Scandinavian nations; his interest in our negr roblem, and whether we would ever solv it; his proud remembrance of the fact that German friendship for the United States came to the royal house as a legacy from Frederick the Great; his shadowing the theory that America had her grave problems still to solve, and that the suppression of the Rebellion was useful as showing the reserved strength to deal with what in time might try government and society even more than rebellion-from point to point the conversation of the Chancellor went flowing on and on like some Amazonian river broadening into the sea.

His Personality Was Overpowering. Imagination and consciousnes of stupendous glory may have prepared me for the impression formed of Bismarck. I do not think so. Much journalism had made this writer at least cynical about greatness in men. Here, plainly however, as clearly apparent as the glaciers at Chamounix, was

pparent as the glaciers at Chamounix, was gigantic original intellectual force. Rather more in the American, Lincoln spirit, was his story of how he kept peace at

the Berlin Conference.
"Oh, yes," he said, "we have differences and delicate questions. What else could be expected with such minds and such interests? The Frenchman sits near me, and we are good friends, and I do what I can to amuse him. Then there are Gortchakoff and Bea-consfield, and there is the duel-Gortchakoff all spirit, Beaconsfield all self-pos-session. The talk will sometimes run high, and sharp words are spoken. As the room is large, the members rarely talk loud enough to be heard with comfort. So it is so easy when a delegate makes an angry speech to ask him to raise his voice and make it over again, so that we may have the privilege of hearing it. That is an immense gain toward peaceful deliberation so much are goes out of a speech when you have to say it all over again. There are a few of us who speak in temper without subsequent vexation. So to repeat a speech gives the speaker time to be sorry.

Sometimes They Took a Drink.

Sometimes, however, that will not do. The speaker, and generally the Englishman or the Russian, is so angry that the more he thinks of his wrongs the angrier he grows, into beer gardens, where revelers were danc-ing, and altogether absorbed Berlin in off-first, and everything will be on the blaze. especially in the way of drink-no buffet at the Prussian railway stations half so well question of an hour at my famous buffet. and we resume our seats in better humor." There was something so American in this description—such humor, good sense, per-ception of human nature—that I never reall it except as an illustration of the sim plicity of Bismarck's genius, the simplicity inseparable, perhaps, from true genius; the going at a thing in a plain, direct way. Bismarck knew that men were men, and that there comes a time in men's lives when Sure enough, but he had not thought of the buffet has unspeakable power. It is

Rismarck's Place in History. Even as statesmen go in a nation where an emperor lived and ruled and a field marrates, that none was more illustrious shal held his baton when they were over 90, houself. But as he might have lived Bismarck is ne longer a young man. As to s as they were and in some way undo the date can make or unmake the statesman, because even the decrees of a Hohenzollern do not run into history. Events made Bis-marck, and he directed them to the glory of his country and his King. I can elieve the repeated asseverations of his faith in Providence that he trusted in God as much as Cromwell and Wash-ington-profoundly believed in God as the One who doeth all things well. It was only due respect to the Supreme Being to see that the guns did not moulder in the battlements. There was practical Christianity in that proud, sad, worn face-hu-mility, devotion, but discipline and drill.

Generations must come and go before we see the measure of his greatness, the compass and volume of his work. The crown that spurns him was his gift to the Hozengollerns; the nation that is called upon to disown him owes its unity to his genius. There is justice and generosity in time. Who is the sovereign whom Richelien served? Who was the master of Mazarin? What Emperor discovered Metternich, and who remembers whether the Dukedom of Wellington came from George the Third or George the Fourth? Surely there is justice and generosity in time. Bismarck is one of the names of the century, a name to live with Lincoln and Napoleon. No royal command can eliminate it. Even now history, which is so often pitiless, sees in Bis-marck the central sun of German splendor, and the Emperors whom he served as so many happy, obedient stars who have a con-

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. HE WAS TOO CONFIDING.

tented glory in his splendor.

James Manion Seeks Aid in Apprehending Joseph Garber, Who, He Alleges, Swindled Him - Story of a Man's Sufferings.

James Manion, a Pole, who is sick and in very destitute circumstances, called at the Humane Society office yesterday and wanted aid in apprehending Joseph Garber, who, he claims, swin dled him out of every cent he possessed. Manion says he was at one of the hospitals for over seven months suffering from typhoid fever. About five weeks ago he left the hospital and went to and, being unable to work, he asked Gar-ber's advice as to the best means to obtain a livelihood with little exertion.

When Garber learned that Manion had \$100 he advised him to buy a horse and wagon and peddle tinware. Manion agreed to do this, bought the outfit, and started out with Garber to sell his goods. He says they had been out three days and disposed of most of the goods. A short distance from Mansfield Garber, it is said, took all the paining tinware and told Manion to watch the horse and wagon until he visited a number of houses in the neighborhood, Manion waited till dark and Garber did

not return. He arranged a bed in his wagon, stayed there all night and still nothing was heard from Garber. After waiting for four days without having anything to eat Manion concluded to start for Mansfield. When he reached Hay's crossing his horses dropped dead from starvation and he was forced to walk to Mansfield. When he reached the waik to Mansheid. When he reached the town he succeeded in making some people understand that he was almost starved and after getting something to eat, he started for Wilmerding, where he had a cousin, Frank Walewskie. Walewskie interested a Wilmerding real estate agent, who sent Manion to the Humane Society yesterday. Manion says that over \$58 worth of tinware had been

atill had the money.

Agent Berryman, of the Humane Society,
advised Manion to go before Alderman for Masters and enter suit against Garber for

COX AND HIS HUMOR.

The Sobriquet of Sunshine More Appropriate Than Sunset.

HIS THRUSTS NEVER HURT MUCH.

A Falling Out With an Alabama Judge Settled Over Peach Brandy.

SPECIMENS OF HIS STYLE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) A remarkable man in many wave was Samuel S. Cox, "Sunset Cox," as he was familiarly known; though the sobriquet of "Suushine" would more nearly express the character of the man, whose genial wit scattered sunshine so often through the pre-

vailing mistiness of the House. Cox was always brilliant. He was pos sessed by nature of a rare sense of the humorous, and seemed to take life in all its phases as a joke rather than a serious matter. He was the laughing philosopher of the House, but nevertheless was possessed of an underlying stratum of solid sense which the gleams of his wit never failed to reveal. His speeches, while enlivened with humor, contained an amount of solid matter. which showed that he was an omnivorous reader and possessed of a prodigious

memory. His political career was exceptional in American history I think. Born in Ohio, he was elected to Congress for two successive terms from that State, and then, moving to New York City in 1865, was not long resident there till he was again elected to Congress for six terms in succession, with but a single break.

Could Be Elected Anywhere He seemed, like some of the English statesmen, to be able to stand successful for any borough. This is an unusual mark of public appreciation when there are so many patriotic citizens ready to immolate them-selves on their country's altar through Congressional service. The wonder is that he was not sent back from Turkey, while our Minister there, as its representative to the United States, as Burlingame from China,

and is only to be accounted for on the sup-position that the Turk has not the same appreciation of a jok that the Chinaman has. He was undoubtedly kept in Congress so long, and from two separate States, because there was a place for him to fill there that no other man could so fitly occupy. His mental kedak caught and retained every-thing humorous within its reach, and reproduced it in vivid lineaments. Every-thing ludicrous was grist to his intellectual mill to be ground into the fine sifted flour of unadulterated wit, with no ingredient of sarcasm in it, such as characterized Stevens

or Butler. He was The Most Genial and Lovable of all the public men of my acquaintance. He reveled in humor more for the enjoyment it afforded him than for the discomfiture of his adversary. He has well, though doubtless unconsciously to himself, portrayed his own character, when he says in his book, "Why We Laugh," that "Humor has no sting. It is not poisonous like the Stygian waters, which no other than a mule's hoof could hold. The humorous man is, from his very sensibility, likely a he are the latest than a mule was the says that the says that the says th o be gentle and pathetic, but not malignant. He can rain tears as well as bring smiles.'

Nothing can better illustrate his char-acter than an incident related by Judge Pelham, who was a native Alabamiaa elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican. Cox had unwittingly said some-thing in debate that so offended Pelham that he was determined to pay him back. Shortly afterward Cox volunteered one day to take the place of reading clerk at the desk to relieve one who had become hoarse. This was occasionally permitted, but required unanimous consent. Pelham objected. His friends tried to prevail on him to withdraw the objection, but he persisted, and Cox was shut off.

It I have offended you it was unintentional and I beg your pardon, as I freely extend you mine. Let us go over to the Conus go over to the Congressional Hotel and bury the hatchet with appropriate ceremonies."

The Judge assented. When they reached there Cox asked him what it would be. The

Judge said he proposed to take peach brandy and honey "That's new to me," said Cox. "I will try the same. He professed to like it so well that they emphasized the burial of the hatchet in a couple of more glasses, and their broken

friendship was firmly cemented. After that Cox always addressed Pelham as "My sweet peach," and Pelham called him "Honey." His wit was never studied like that of the English humorists of the last century, who, it is said, forged it in private and kept it ready to fire off when opportunity should offer, and, if the opportunity did not offer, led the conversation up to the point where it would be apropos, and then "let her loose" with all the appearance of being im-Cox's Wit Always Spontaneous.

This method never would have suited Cox. As he has again said in the book from which I have before quoted, "The best humor is that which springs out of the sur-roundings. No jest, depending merely on memory, strikes kindly, strikes home, or strikes hard. Besides, studied invective implies malice aforethought, and no ma-licious man was ever yet great either in wit

Cox's wit was as spontaneous as Stevens' sarcasm, flashing like lightning from the clouds, because so surcharged with it that it must find vent, and he was indifferent as to whom it struck, knowing perhaps that its victim, though he might be blinded by it, would not be killed. And it was in the ex-citement of debate, when mind clashed with and like flint and steel, that the sparks flowhed brightest. His mind was no rom which the waters must be pumped, but forth; every drop sparkling with light, and tinted with rainbow hues. He was the very incarnation of the spirit of fun, yet with-al, no mere buffoon; no jumping jack with cap and bells; no mere trifler playing his

part for the amusement of the gallery gods, How Ben Butler Took Him Down. He was always in the advance of the skirmish line, opposing heavy guns with rifle shots or light artillery. His wit was never cruel or brutal; his cuts were keen and sharp as those made by a Damascus blade, and were given in such perfect good humor that his victim never harbored any resentment. His great forte was in extemporaneous debate, in which the readiness of his wit and quickness in repartee gave him the greatest advantage; and he was never non-plussed, as the phrase is, except by Butler, whom Cox was bade ith questions and interruptions until But ler turned on him, and, with a contemptuou wave of his hand, said "shoo fly, don bother me." He was self-possessed without conceit, and confident in his powers without

arrogance. As might be inferred from what I have said, and from what he himself has said he was not so happy in a sustained effort of humor as in its fitful flashes; and fell far short of Proctor Knott in this particular. As good an illustration of his style in this speech on a resolution to admit members of the Cabinet to the floor of the House to answer questions and explain measures per-taining to their respective departments.

A Specimen of Cox's Wit. He pictured them as all present, sketching their peculiarities with a few rapid strokes of his wit, and then said: "My colleague (General Schenck) is the first to rise and inquire of the War Minister, what? Whether the blowing out of the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal by Butler has seriously affected the backbone of the Rebellion? If aye, how many vertebra were demol-ished? and, after conference with the Naval Committee, whether the canal, in case of tempestuous sea, is navigable for double-enders, and whether they cannot go either way therein without turning round?

"The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wash-burne) would call up the head of the Treas-ury Department and ask whether it would be best to tax the whisky drunk in the last century with a view to assist Legislatures of States to a patriotic choice of Senators? and, if so, what amount should be levied on the spirits of '76? The Chairman of Ways and Means (Stevens) would inquire, with the gravity of Pluto's countenance, whether it would not be wise to enact a law punishing with death all who might sell peanuts and putty on any other than a gold basis. A chorus of voices would be heard to inquire whether the Treasury Department could not so interpret the 5 per cent income tax as to relieve members recently defeated from all tax upon their mileage in the next Congress.

Information on the Navy.

"Then the Secretary of the Navy would be put to the catechism. A member from Massachusetts would inquire what effect the payment of codfish bounties, as a nursery for our seamen, would have upon the navigation of the iron-clads? I might be tempted myself to ask whether the Abyssinians were used by Cleopatra in her naval service, if so, were they at the battle of the Nile and were they there all the of the Nile, and were they there all the while? And, if so, what Pompey thought about it?

"But the gentleman from Vermont (Morrill), ever alive to the interests of New England, would inquire triumplantly of Mr. Fessenden, whether the tariff could not be so amended as to increase the duty on dye-stuffs and paper so that on a future issue of seventeen billions of greenbacks the tariff would be prohibitory, the prices raised, and a satisfactory deficiency produced in the revenues, or whether by raising the price of dye-stuffs and paper, the value of greenbacks in the market might not be made equal to the cost of their manufacture ?

And finally he represents his pastoral friend (Grinnell, of Iowa), as inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy "Whether the Argonautic expedition of Admiral Jason would have had any effect, in case the golden fleece had been captured in Australia, either on the gold market or the price of He never failed to incorporate into his remarks anything that would tend to ridicule

a proposition to which he was opposed. Fun at Judge Kelly's Expense. In the course of a speecn on the agricul-tural appropriation bill he read an article

from a Philadelphia paper, thanking Judge Kelly for a copy of the Patent Office report, as follows: "We owe thanks to Judge Kelly for a copy of the latest Patent Office report. We already have 1,600 of these interesting volumes in our little library, but they have been read and re-resd so many times that we know every one of them by heart. This new volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmas morning, and that night fully on Christmas morning, and that night we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. The affecting tale entitled, Improvement in Monkey Wrenches,' seemed to touch every heart, and when we came to the climax of the little story about 'Reversable Pie Boards.'

there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. "During the reading of the piteous narra-tive entitled "Gum Washers for Carriage Axles," the whole family gave way to bois-terous emotion, and the hired girl was so much excited that she lost her presence of mind and went round to her mother, innd-vertently with six pounds of super, and vertently with six pounds of sugar and a butter kettle full of flour, and came home at midnight intoxicated. We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelly for the innocent enjoyment thus afforded us. The memory of that happy evening will linger with us longer than that hired girl ever lingers when she lights on a lot of substance that she thinks will suit the constitution of CLINTON LLOYD. her aged parent. Copyright 1891, by the author.

A VERY INTERESTING PET.

and said: "Judge, life is too short for you and I to spend it in personal animosities. considerable amusement, and particularly been crowding the Allegheny Carnegie so this summer. It is a dry land terrapin. It, was caught by an ex-Councilman Baltimore several years ago while enjoying an outing at Swan Creek, creation. and as it seemed to have a record somewhat remarkable, it was brought to the city, where it became the pet of the family, and particularly of the gentleman's father, who takes a great interest in it, and has is cut in large figures, very legible, 1845. Just over this date is also cut Jack A. O. "Jack" seems to have been set at liberty then by his first master and enjoyed free-dom until 1871, when this date was cut

Here it has lived and grown fat during the past eight summers, its winters having been spent in a box of cotton batting and sand arranged for it in the gentleman's cellar. During the summers it has been fed on soft snails and fishing worms placed near it, and it is so tame that it is fed thus from the hand. During the winter, course, it remains dormant in the cellar until the warm sun shines out, and it is brought up for its summer outing. The gentleman thinks it something of a weather prophet, and has watched its habits very closely. When "Jack" thinks it is going to rain it is very active, hustling about in the yard, and never missed a chance of crawling through the grass during the shower, but when a very dry spell is about to set in it buries itself in a corner under the shadows of the climatis vines. This summer "Jack" has been acting rather singularly for one alone in its little garden. For some time past little mounds of loose dirt in a flower bed have occupied its attention and watchful care. The gentleman opened hem the other day and found sev-eral pretty eggs.

TEA THAT INTOXICATES

How the Wily Kansas Guzzler Dodges th Prohibitory Law.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., July 18 .- "Hop tea" venders are having a hot time of it in this city just now. In the Police Court this morning the case of the city versus C. C. Patterson, charged with selling intoxicating liquors, was called. A bottle of hop tea was produced, and Mr. Patterson admitted to having sold it. Dr. Barnett, Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, was then called as a witness, and he was "loaded for bear" with a brand new miniature distillery, complete in every detail, and made after the exact pattern of a Government distillery, which he produced and exhibited in the presence of the Court

and a large audience. and a large audience.

He took a quantity of the tea, evaporated it through the machine, separating the alcohol and water from the other ingredients, and found to his own great astonishment that the liquor in the bottle contained ex-actly 1314 per cent of alcohol. This was a complete surprise to all present, most of whom disbelieved the merits of the analysis until the doctor repeated the test and con-clusively proved its correctness. The best beer contains only 3% per cent of alcohol, but the doctors say that the quality of a beverage is not due to the amount of alco ted, however, owing to some technicality which could not be overlooked. Other bottles of the ten were tested, and no alcohol a

Daughters, Wives and Mothers

Physicians heartily endorse the use of Speer's celebrated port wine for debilitated females. It is not an intoxicant and is absolutely pure, being made from grapes at Speer's Vineyards, N. J. The claret is an excellent table wine.

Crotchets and Quavers.

from Rudolph Aronson the American rights

in Planquette's "Captain Therese," which

was originally written for her and produced by her in London with fair success. She will use it in her tour through this country next

A correspondent in Italy writes that

Verdi looks remarkably young and vigorous for a man of 76 years. His eyes are bright, his conversation fluent and clear, and he gives the impression of one who has many years of life before him. We may hear "Falstaff" yet.

THE management of Walter Damrosch and

WALTER DAMBOSCH is reported as saying to

highly cultivated than the average German.'

the death of Koennemann. It seems tha of the composer of two symphonies.

MISS CHRISTINE NIELSON'S name bothered

the local newspapers on her visit here, many items spelling it "Nilsson," making it identi-

cal with that of the world-famous sonrano

now retired, and who was one time heard bere in the same church edifice. One good woman, thinking the connection closer still, was heard to remark at the concert, "Why, she looks a good deal like her mother did, only westier"

MR. ISIDORE DE LARA'S cantata, "The Light

of Asia," a musical setting of Sir Edwin Ar-nold's fine poem, was announced to be pro-

duced, with scenic accessories, at Convent

Garden Theater, London, during the second week of July. This is practically its first performance in London, as, so far, only portions of it have been heard in the concert room. The principal roles were to be sustained by Miss Fames and M. Maurel.

AFTER the current month of "The Grand

Duchess" at the New York Casino, ending

August 14, Lillian Russell's engagement as

Rudolph Aronson's prima donna will expire

oy limitation. Deprived of her services, the Casino will avail itself of the assistance of Pauline L'Allemand, who will be heard in a version of "La Reine Indigo." October 15 Marie Tempest will take her place at the head of the Casino forces, and about that time Miss Lillian Russell will be seen at the Garden Theater as the star of "La Cigale."

THE centennial of Mozarts death was to be

celebrated at Salzburg, his birthplace, by a

notable musical festival during three days of

the past week. Many of the foremost Ger-

man artists gladly consented to take part in

the Fest, which opened with the Requiem, closed with "Figaro" and included such

memory of the most universal musical ge-the world has known.

Tur Chavaller Scovel is negotiating with

securing the sole rights of its production in

West End theater in the autumn, when

a west and theater in the autumn, when the Chevalier's engagement with Mr. Sedger terminates. The opera, which is in one act, has proved a great successon the Continent, having, since its production a little over a year ago, been played in more than one hundred and fifty theaters in Italy, Ger-many, Austria and Holland.—London Society News

MR. HOMER MOORE, the well-known bari-

tone, is in the city, and will be heard at Cal-vary Church in both of to-day's services.

Mr. Moore, who was a principal member of the lamented American Opera Company

during the hey-day of its first season, has lately been in Munich preparing for the Wagner opera stage. He is here on a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Rowe, and is en route to Chautauqua to deliver a series of lectures upon the Nibelungen music dramas, which he illustrates by extracts from the accres and also by stereouties nigners of the

MR. Louis C. Etson in a Musical Herald

editorial on the old Flemish school of com-position, says: "Much of the old music is

intrinsically valuable and beautiful. The

madrigals of the sixteenth century have a

charm that should not be allowed to be un-

appreciated; the works of Des Pres and Di

when heard in juxtaposition with modern

when heard in juxtaposition with modern masterpieces, and even though the seventi chords, which form such a feature of modern music, (Wagner might be called the apostle of the secondary seventh chord) are absent It would be well if teachers, particularly vocal teachers, would turn occasionally to these old works and cause their pupils to study them. It may be a fact worth telling

of Carlotta Patti who has attained any im-

portant position in this country. She made her first appearance in England at the con-

cert which inaugurated the Danish Exhibi-

tion three years ago, and although she has

made her home in this country, she went to

Paris last year to fulfill an important en-

res, and also by stere

An Objection to the Site of the Carnegie Music Hall Obliterated.

CAPACITY OF THE NEW BUILDING.

vary Episcopal Church. GOSSIP OF THE BARS AND SPACES

Haydn's Imperial Mass as Rendered at Cal-

The first of the open-air band concerts at Schenley Park, given last Monday evening, drew thither fully 5,000 people from all classes of society. The traction lines were literally crowded with people coming from the various parts of the city to that brass band concert at Schenley Park.

This fact, close upon the heels of the Fourth, when fully 100,000 people went to the park, conclusively proves that even with the present means of transportation the people can and will get to their new pleasure ground. That 5,000 people go there now for a simple band concert finally disposes of the allegation that the park entrance will be an inaccessible site for the Carnegie buildings, and especially for the Music Hall.

Another deduction may be made. If the rough band pavillion and an every-day local band can command a patronage o 5,000, how large a patronage will be read; for the fine music hall, with its own bril liant attractions, with the aid of the man other departments of that suite of build ings and with the popular habit of going to the park strengthened by the passing of the years and the increased means of communi cation sure to come?

Capacity of the New Music Hall.

This question is vitally important just now, when the Carnegie Commission is inviting competitive plans for the buildings. The capacity and the design of that music hall should by all means be such as to accommodate properly the patronage that will be ready for it. It ought to hold out its higher musical opportunities to as many as possible of those 5,000 people, who showed themselves ready to go to Schenley Park for a pleasant musical evening.

The minimum capacity of 2,000 suggested

by the commission is much too small, unless it should be necessary thus to keep within the funds provided. Three thousand five hundred to 4,000 would be more like the proper capacity for the average patronage that ought to be and can be had, while such an audience would be still well within the limits beyond which music ceases to be heard to advantage.

"But," someone says, "Pittsburg does not contain even 2,000 regular patrons of con-certs of the grade likely to be given in a music hall." That is unfortunately true, and it is all too likely to remain true, un less the new hall shall, as it readily can present the necessary conditions to develop our rightful proportion of regular concert

Distinctly Popular Concerts,

Those necessary conditions may be roughly stated thus: The hall should have total capacity in the neighborhood of 4,000 and should be built with one or two tiers of boxes, a balcony and a gallery, all rising above the parquet. About half the seats above the parquet. About half the seats should be in the balcony and gallery. Such a scheme will permit a scale of prices graded to suit every purse and yielding enough receipts for any attraction. At first the hall will be filled only on rare occasions, but even if the two upper sections be antivally any vive the yearst eater will be out entirely empty, the vacant seats will be out of sight and will affect neither the appearance nor the enjoyment of those occupying the rest of the auditorium.

Every time that hall is used there could be, by this plan, hundreds of scats to be had at 25 and 50 cents. Every time, mind you. It would be a constant thing; everybody to withdraw the objection, but he persisted, and Cox was shut off.

Bettled With Peach Brandy.

Pretty soon he came to Pelham's seat

Pretty soon he came to Pelham's seat

The searing Evidences of a

Bemarkable History.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—A gentleman in

the neighborhood of Harlem Square has a

given at small prices for the whole house; Hall. The people—the same classes that now throng the free concerts out doors and in-could and would be got into the habit of looking to music for regular, normal re-

This is no idle dream. Other cities hav proven its entire reasonableness. If the proposed Music Hall be large enough and rightly planned, Pittsburg, too, can enter upon this musical missionary work, and that without interfering with the availkept it for eight years. On the lower shell | ability of the hall for the smaller audience that may be expected until the popular movement shall have taken effect.

The Devotional Value of Art. The giving of Haydn's Imperial Mass. complete, at Calvary Episcopal Church last Sunday evening reflects credit upon both ends of that church.

It shows the waning of the ancient Pro estant prejudice against even the music of the Romish Church. The prejudice is chief-ly against the words, of course, but even this feeling has no real right to exist, es pecially in the heart of an Episcopalian other representative works as the D minor pinnoforte concerto, the G minor and "Jupi-ter" symphonies and the D minor string quartette. It was a fitting tribute to the whose own book of common prayer contains the best English translation of the words of the mass extant. Nevertheless it is full of significance that any Protestant church should give an entire service written and composed for the Church of Rome. From a musical standpoint it is gratify of the successful opera, "Cavalleria Rusti-

ing to see any such a recognition of the devotional value of the art, as is implied in devoting almost the whole of a Sunday vening to it. This is not infrequently done in other cities, but in Pittsburg Mr L. C. Webster and his choir at St. Andrew' Episcopal Church have for some time been alone in this species of activity. All the churches might make music a much more efficient hand maid to religion than she can possibly be so long as they give her a place in public worship merely on sufferance—as a kind of sop to the world-flesh-and-devil

Music of the proper sort has just as good s right to occupy a prominent part of church service as a sermon has. Calvary i to be congratulated on possessing in Mr. Hodges a rector broad enough to recognize the truth of this doctrine, and in Mr. Retter an organist and choir master who is both able and willing to put it into practice,

Musical Gossip From London. A personal letter from a former wellknown Pittsburger, Mr. William D. Holmes contains the following London musica gossip, under date of June 22:

I have just returned from what I consider the evenest performance of "Lohengrin" I have ever heard. Here is the cast: Elsa Mme. Melba; Ortrud, Giulia Ravogli; Lohen grin, Jean de Reszke; The King, Edward de Reszke; Telrammd, Maurel; Herald, Abramoff. Such a tremendous cast does not often fall to one's lot to hear. Add to this a superb orchestra under Marcinelli and a remarkable chorus, and I think I shall remarkable chorus, and I think I shall not hear as good a performance very soon again. In the farewell scene of the third act Jean de Reszke was perfectly superb and received an ovation. Melba improves every month and is an ideal Elsa. She is so pretty now. Maurel, even if he is getting a bit old and his voice a shade passe, is incomparable as an artist Lassille tha incomparable as an artist. Lasalle, the aritone who was near me, became so exited and enthusiastic that he rushed off t cited and enthusiastic that he rushed on to congratulate the singers.

Next Saturday night "Otello" is to be given for the first time with Jean de Reszke as Otello, Maurel as logo and Albani as Desdemond. There is considerable speculation as to what De Reszke will make of it. Certainly comething artistic.

as to what De Reszke will make of it. Certainly something artistic.

That reminds me that I heard Tamagno and Maurel in the same thing at Nice last winter. The first night the house was jammed—and Maurel got the applause. The second, the prices were reduced and the house half full. The third was worse yet, from all accounts. I wonder who likes to hear Tamagno. I can't find many, especially in Italy. tear Tamagno. I can't find many, especially gagement at the Theatre Lyrique. Her concert promises to be exceptionally interesting, because it will afford English amateurs

now, notably Holman Black, who has been very successful in concerts. He has a very beautiful and well trained baritone voice.

Everyone may not know that Hayden Coffin, the baritone who made such a success in 'Dorothy,' is a down-east Yankee from Maine. His father was one of the best known American dentists in London. Two of his brothers succeed their father. They have lived over here a great many years. Coffin is now singing in "La Cigale," an uninteresting comic opera by Audran, where he has a part that he can't display his really fine voice in. Ivan Caryll, the husband of Geraldine Ulmar, has taken Audran's orchestral score and re-written in to suit himself. The result is a hideous gap between the double basses and the first violins. I don't see why he couldn't leave Audran's original scoring alone. However, I suppose there are people who would tinker with Wagner's orchestration if they could find anyone to play it. As for the libretto the less one says the more one compliments it.

I wanted to swear when I read in a late number of The Disparch the criticisms cabled from Lendon on Miss Sanderson, attributing her failure to Madam Marchesi's methods. She never was madam's pupil except for two months last spring (1930). What on earth could Madam do in that time? She only went to try and improve her middle register before taking the engagement in Brussels, and she did improve it—somewhat. She never was Madam's pupil before or since. That is authoritative, I could give you dozens of examples of girls who have taken a few lessons from Madam Marchesi and then gone away and announced themselves as her pupils. I know some in America now, and that is the variety of bird that brings a disrepute upon her that she can't help. I am not saying that Miss Sanderson announces herself as Marchesi's pupil—I don't think she does. But the strictures upon Marchesi, on her account, are none the less undeserved. I suppose every noted teacher has had just the same experience. an opportunity of becoming acquainted with other Danish composers than Niels Gade, who, educated under the immediate influence of Mendelssohn at Leipzig, can scarcely be considered a typical representa-tive of the music of his country. Mdlle. Brony promises to introduce selections from the works of, among others, Emil Hartmann, P. Heise, Axel Grandjean, Otto Malling and Enna.—Pall Mall Budget.

COLD AIR BY CONDUITS.

Kansas City's Plan for Overcoming th

Heat of Dog Days. KANSAS CITY, July 18 .- Several of the richest men in this city have organized for the purpose of supplying cold air throughout the city through conduits. Last night at a meeting of both houses of the Comm n

the proposed enterprise, the first of the kind ever attempted in this country.

The projectors of the scheme are confident of its success, and will sell fresh air to any part of the city, and remove the impure atmosphere. atmosphere at a very low cost per square foot. The work of laying the mains will begin at once, and probably by next sum-mer the company will be ready to supply the fresh air. In the winter hot air will be sent through the pipes.

SALOONISTS know that Iron City Beer always pleases their patrons.

FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH.

The summer is the best time for the treat-A CONCERT will be given by Guenther's Orchestra at Park Place Hotel, Sewickley, on ment and cure of catarrhal troubles. The climatic conditions are then most favorable, liability of catching fresh cold being then reduced to the minimum, and the even tem-MISS LEGRORA STORES has carried off three perature and the condition of the atmos-phere favoring the progress of the patient. Drs. Copeland & Hall have decided to treat She was formerly a pupil of Joseph Kasper, of Washington. Drs. Copeland & Hall have decided to treat all patients, old and new, applying to them for treatment during July and August at the merely nominal rate of \$5 a month, furnishing all medicines. This applies to patients by mail as well as patients in the city. It is to all patients, old as well as new, and for all diseases. All patients taking treatment from Drs. Copeland & Hall during July and August will be treated until cured at the rate of \$5 a month. Mr. George Fox's new five-act opera, "Nydia," founded on Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," will be produced at the Crystal Palace, London, on July 30. RUBINSTEIN is said to criticise Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz very severely in the book which he is now engaged in writing. He is reported as contending that those composers have retarded the progress of the art of Miss Agnes Hunringron has bought back

WAS IT CONSUMPTION?

Mr. Charles Elsasser's Marvelous Recovery From Troubles of Years Standing.

"My trouble first began about three years ago. The approach was so gradual that I took no notice of it until it became so bad that the pain was insufferable." The speaker was Mr. Charles Elsasser, living on Lincoln avenue, in the suburbs of this city. Mr. Elsasser owns a dairy on Coleman Hill, and personally supplies his own customers. 'Con-tinuing he said:



Mr. Charles Elsasser, Lincoln Ave., Pittsburg. "I had severe headaches. There were black spots before my eyes and I became very dizzy at times. My nose was constantvery dizzy at times. My nose was constantly stopped up. The mucus dropped back
into my throat, which made it very sore. I
coughed up yellow mucus in quantities. I
had pain in the chest and under the shoulder blades. I thought that I had consumption. My appetite was very poor. I had
palpitation of the heart and at times it
would have so that I could not also. would burn so that I could not sleep.

lar cases to mine had been cured by Drs. Copeland and Hall so I took treatment. My troubles have now ceased and I feel better than ever before. I am glad of the oppor-tunity to make this statement and freely recommend Drs. Copeland and Hall to those who suffer as I did."

HIS VOICE NEARLY GONE.

"I have lived in Pittsburg for 24 years, and have been on the police force for over seven years. I lived in the Eighth and Eleventh wards ever since being in the city." The speaker was Mr. W. T. Banks, policeman living at 284 Webster avenue, this city. Then

ontinuing, he said:
"My troubles first prominently appeared after I suffered from 'La Grippe' a year ago. I was affected before, but the grip aggravated my troubles. Had dull pains in the head. My nose was stopped up and the mucus dropped into my throat. The buyzing in my cars prevented my hearing dis-tinctly when using the telephone in the natrol boxes. I had a slight cough and paint in the chest under the left arm, which would shoot to the right shoulder, then back again I could hardly speak above a whisper. Had a bloated and full feeling in the stomach all the time. I could not sleep from being so short of breath. Now, under the careful and udicious treatment of Drs. Copeland & Hall. I have improved in every way. My trouble have ceased. I willingly recommend these gentlemen. They did more for me than anyone else could do.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

How Long Does It Take? The Best Time of the Year for Treatment? Are All

Cases Cured? I would like to know if it is true, as I have heard, that you cure all cases of catarrh, and that you have never made a failure yet! Also, how long does it take? A lady writing to Dr. Copeland for treat nent closes her letter with these questions

No, it is not true. Drs. Copeland and Hall do not cure all cases. In some instances the catarrh has extended so far, reaching the lungs and developing into consumption, that a cure is difficult and

We have no hesitation in answering to the

first very decidedly.

probably impossible. Where consumption in its advanced stages has appeared as the result of neglected catarrhal trouble Drs. Copeland and Hall do not profess to be able to effect a curs. In other and more frequent cases patients have applied for treatment; these failed to take their treatment and their medicines

result. In such cases Drs. Copeland and Hall can not accomplish a cure. In both the cases mentioned above the neglect, lack of patience or common sense,

regularly, or discontinued their treatment.

before it had time to accomplish the desired

or both, of the patient are at fault. With the exception of these two classes Drs. Copeland and Hall do cure all cases of catarrh. If the disease has not extended to an incurable stage, if the patient follows the treatment regularly and faithfully for the necessary and prescribed course of time a complete and permanent cure is the re-

in this connection that the singer who is now making such a success in Paris and Loadon —Miss Emma Eames—ascribes much of her musical ability to the thorough training which Proc. John K. Paine used to give her in the old works of Dufay and the Flemish school of the fifteenth century." sult. In the average case of catarrh troubles when not complicated with other diseases, MOLLE, OTTA BRONY, who is here to give a from two to four months of regular method is a native of Copenhagen, and a great fa-vorite of the Danish Court, but this is not ical treatment is required to effect a cure
"What is the best time to treat catarrh!" her only claim upon the consideration of oncert-goers. She is one of the few pupils

is another question frequently asked.

The summer, because the weather is less variable, there is less liability to catching cold, and the climatic conditions are in every way more favorable, and yet the sum ner is the time when patients are the most liable to neglect their catarrh. It is partly for this reason that Drs. Copeland and Hall have fixed a uniform rate of \$5 a month for medicines and treatment during the sum-

There is no word in the English language hat has been subjected to more flagrant abuse than the word "specialist." The developments of the last century have made the field of scientific medicine and surgery so broad as to render the adoption of spe-cialties by thoroughly scientific men absolutely necessary. This condition has also given rise to a small army of men who, without any particular study or experience, in fact, without very much general studexperience, have represented themselves to the public as specialists.

ABUSING A WORD.

That the Term Specialist Is Often Made to

Cover-A Fair Platform.

Now, just as much for the sake of protecting the public against this kind of imposture as for their own credit and interest, Drs. Copeland and Hall, who have devoted Council the company was granted a fran-chise to build mains and works to carry out ture as for their own credit and interest. Drs. Copeland and Hall, who have devoted their lives to the study and practice of certain specialties, propose to state some very plain facts.

No man is in any true sense a specialist who is not in the first place a regular trained, regularly educated physician.

No man can be a successful specialist who has not laid the groundwork for his success first in general practice among all kinds of disease

disease.

No man is likely to be a successful specialist who has not had and availed himself of opportunities for special study and special work in hospitals or infirmaries.

No was an lay daim to being a successful No man can lay claim to being a successful specialist until he has had an extensive practice and experience in the specialties he claims. laims. Under these conditions Drs. Copeland and

with the famous Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York heading the list, the College of New York heading the list, the record of their experience and practice, in reluding the treatment of over 10,000 patients annually, the printed statements of representative and wall-known men and women whom they have cured, these afford a position which welcomes investigation and challenges contradiction.

In the treatment of catarrh and diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, Drs. Copeiand and Hall are notably, if not wonderfully, successful. Their charges, which include medicines and necessary local treatment, as a month, are not greater than the medicines alone would cost the patient. In placing within the reach of people of moderate direumstances, incontestible medical skill and successful treatment, Drs. Copeland and Hall are doing good in the community, are practically serving the public.

Hall appear as skillful specialists in the genuine sense of the term. Their credentials,

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of its kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges in Pennsylvania. Dr. Hall'a credentals are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formally indorsed by the secretaries of various county and State medical societies. Both gentlemen, after thorough hospital experience and practice, have devoted their lives to the practice of their specialities, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

In addition to the high medical authorities quoted above, may be mentioned a Pittsburg medical authority, which is by no means to be depreciated. The diplomas of both gentlemen bear the formal written indorsement of the Western Pennsylvania Medical College of Pittsburg.

FROM REPRESENTATIVE BESIDENTS Well-Known Men and Women in Pittaburg Make Remarkable Statements.

MR. J. G. FRAZIER, Architect, 5710 Kirk-wood street, Pittsburg:
"I am pleased to give my hearty indorse-ment to Drs. Copeland & Hall. Their treat-ment of catarrhal troubles is advanced and scientific, the results obtained simply won-MR. GEORGE KEPHART, residing at 7

MR. GEORGE KEPHART, residing at 7 Grantham street, Pittsburg:

"I suffered for years from catarrhal complaints. My condition became worse and worse. I was advised to go and see Drs. Copeland & Hall. I am another man to-day. You can't put it too strongly. I know by experience that Drs. Copeland & Hall are wonderfully sk liful and successful."

MR. J. O. MOORE, Restaurateur, 1109 Carson street, S. S., Pittsburg:

"What do I think of Drs. Copeland & Hall? Why, I think they are the most satisfactory physicians in the city and that the good they are doing the people of this city and vicinity cannot be estimated."

MR. W. GOLDIE, salesman for Dilworth, Porter & Co., and stopping when in the city at the Seventh Avenue Hote!

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh for a great many years and state that six weeks ago I began treatment with Drs. Copeland and Hall and have received great benefit from their treatment. B can cheerfully recommend these gentlemen as courteous and skillful physicians."

MR. BENJ. KOEGL, proprietor of the shaving parlors at 33 Chestnut street, Allagency.

shaving parlors at 33 Chestnut street, Alle gheny:
"Drs. Copeland and Hall are in person gentlemanly and courteous; in practice, ad vanced and scientific; in results obtained, simply wonderful."
MR. F. HENNEMAN, 126 Madison avenue,

MR. F. HEANLE A.A., and MR. F. HEANLE A.A., and MR. F. HEANLE A.A., and Professionaliand and Hall, personally and professionality. Their word is their bond and their power over disease trenches upon the limit of human science. Indeed, some of their wonderful cures have almost suggested the miraculous."

miraculous."

"I have found Drs. Copeland and Hall to be the most conscientious and courteous of gentlemen, as well as the most skillful practitioners in Pittsburg." said Mr. Michael Smith, 322 Harkins street, S. S. "A patient of theirs has the satisfaction of being told honestly as to his condition and the possibility of come being affected." bility of a cure being effected."

MR. JOHN STAIB, 195 Manhattan street, Allegheny:
"Drs. Copeland and Hall are pre-eminently

the most successful physicians in Pittsburg to-day. Further, I have found them always orday. Further, to descript the form of the first that the first t "I must say that Drs. Copeland and Hall's reatments are the most successful I have ver been acquainted with. To me they are the only physicians." he only physicians."
MR. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 68 Stephenson st., Pittsburg:
"I indorse Drs. Copeland and Hall as the

most successful physicians and courteous gentlemen it has ever been my pleasure to MR. THOS. MAYBURY, 218 Thirty-ninth MR. THOS. MAYBURY, 218 Thirty-ninth st., Pitrsburg:

"Drs. Copeland and Hall are gentlemen and physicians worthy of anyone's patronage. I speak from personal experience. I have taken great pleasure in recommending a number of my friends to them, and they have cured them. This is certainly the best of all testimony. If I myself ever need a physician again I shall most certainly consult them."

Testimony of Ladies.

MRS. ANNA MANGOLD, Butler, Pa.:
"I suffered for years. I grow so bad that I had lost all hopes of ever regaining my health. I treated with Drs. Copeland and Hall and my rapid recovery was astonishing. I grow perfectly well under their judicious treatment, and heartily recommend MISS NORA FITZGERALD, 835 Highland avenue, E. E., Pittsburg:

"I cannot speak too highly of Drs. Copeland & Hall's treatment. I consider the results accomplished in my case remarkable, As physicians they stand at the head of their profession."

MISS TILLIE SATTER, 64 Ninetcenth street, S. S.:
"Drs. Copeland and Hall successfully treated me for my trouble, and I consider them skillful physicians, worthy of the highest praise. I can recommend them to all persons who are afflicted with any of those diseases of which they make a specialty."

specialty."
MISS ANNIE SMITH, 338 Ella street, E. E.:
"I consider Drs. Copeland and Hall thorough gentleman and accomplished physi-MISS MAGGIE DEVINE, 4566 Friendship

evenue, E. E.:
"Drs. Copeland and Hall relieved me suc-cessfully of all my troubles. I consider them as standing at the head of their pro-DRS. COPRLAND AND HALL treat successfully

Dis. Coppulation 3. District are under the cases at 68 Sixth a wenue, Pittisburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, threat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation 31 onsultation, \$1.

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PARROTS, \$5.

A large lot of young parrets, which we guarantee to talk, sell at the above low figure, also young mockers, \$3, at ESPICH'S BIRD STORE.

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