the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and was therefore within my observation.

A MASTER OF CLERICAL DETAIL. It was the criticism of some of the old elerks, some of whom had seen service as far back as Quincy Adams, and could enact the Weisster reply to Hayne as they saw it, that since Quincy Adams no Executive papers came from the White House in better shape. The credit of this must revert to Mr. Nicolay, as in the honors given to Mr. Lincoln, I have seen none that would award The credit of this must revert to him prominence as a master of clerical de-

John Hay, the associate of Nicolay, whose face I used to think looked like that of Byron, when he flashed upon London drawing rooms as the author of "Childe Harold " came to the White House from a Rhode Island university. He was exceed-ingly handsome—a slight, graceful, boyish figure—"girl in boy's clothes," as I heard in a sniff from some angry politician who had, perhaps, been compelled to lower his feet from an executive table: brilliant, with the promise which has since ripened into splendid fulfillment; chivalrous, independent, with opinions on most questions, and expressing them; a good deal in society; writing verses, which it was my sacred privilege at times to hear in the silence of remote White House chambers; a poetic nature—thoughts one time of being an orange planter, because of the poetry in the oranges; proud of army associations, with a sionate love for the memory of the fated sworth, in whom he saw Napoleonic abilities: reserved likewise, with just a shade of pride that did not make acquaint-anceship spontaneous; honest as sunshine, as strong and brave as the seas. This young thinker, who combined the genius for romance and politics as no one in my time since Disraeli, was suited for his place in the President's family. With such a President as Lincoln—with such a man at such a time—no men were more appropriately placed than Nicolay and Hay.

THEIR DIPLOMATIC ASPIRATIONS. I write this with reserve, as one is always cov in writing about those who are living. Even the thongs that should be said, that you wish to say, are held back out of consideration for the fine: sentiments. But Nicolay and Hay were so much a part of Nicolay and Hay were so much a part of the Lincoln administration, and are now so much in its history, that their true relation to it and their quality should be known. Nor should the fact that at the time of the death of Mr. Lincoln they were about to leave the Executive for the diplomatic service be construed, as I have seen it, into the cruel intimation that they were no longer needed. I knew the circumstances of the Lincoln days was unnatural. It is hard for those of us who are accustomed to of the transfer at the time, Mr. Nicolay had served during the war. He was poor, White House duties had destroyed pro-fessional opportunities. He was as he had en, in indifferent health. The onsulate to Paris, one of the most remunerative of the foreign places, was given to him, that he might restore his health and save some money. Hay was younger than Nicolay, did not need money, but with high purposes in the way of knowledge. The which he had done with so much grace and entered the diplomatic service, was under gelow in France, Motley in Austria and When he returned it was with a satisfied ambition. One of the most brilliant in the natural qualities of his inellect, he had made himself one of the most cholarly and accomplished Americans of it is a matter of reproach to Mr. Nicolay

and Mr. Hay, as I observe in the McClure controversy, that they were never invited to the "political conference," which took up so much of the President's time. Those dreadful "conferences." "A most exciting Cabinet meeting to-day," as I remember ending in a humorous journal. "Question, he pestoffice at Manayunk. Robson claims because he carried a lantern in the pro-sions; Jobson, because he furnished the il: Dobson, because he carried the bucket of water at the tail of the procession. Tre-mendous excitement! Cameron for Dobson, Seward for Johson, the President inclined to Robson. Will decide in a week." NO WONDER THEY STAYED AWAY.

From these conferences-and this satire was not an altogether unjust epitome of the wretched wrangles forced upon the President-I can well conceive a private secreary shrinking, and it is quite intelligible hi in esteem, would be debarred. There are times when the young folks are sent from the table and bidden look up the fairy stories in the library. They were not in-structive, I am afraid—could only be met y the strong, healthy mind of Lincoln. iere was a worn, over-driven, kindly President, his mind upon the war, held at bay by the mendacity, ambition, chicanery, sentiment, hope, treachery, devotion of the hour. What dreary, barren days, with a tone of business about it all, that one cannot recall without pain.

"I saw so and so go on down stairs."
"Yes," said Lincoln, "I have just made his son a general." "A general!" "Yes," was the wenty answer, "You know I must have time to do something else." Indubitably true, as told me by one who was present. Strifes from the camp-over-rank, pay, pro-motion, allowances-no end to that sad busething that one does not like to recall on Decoration days, but a part of the time-a part of the work appointed to this man, and to be considered, even with renorse and shame when we study his character and the conditions in which it flour-They call him a humorous man. So I often found him. A flippant man. This I beard, never saw. Would read Artemus Ward at Cabinet meetings. This I was told by Secretary Chase. As I see it now, I can ell feel that but for this humor he would have died. That rare, unspeakable blessing was given him, by the gods to save him from a daily assassination.

GETELEY'S DISTRUST OF LINCOLN. The estimate of Lincoln by Horace Greeley, printed in a recent number of The Century, I read with deep interest, more especially as between the lines you see Greeley's distruct of the President. This, I remember, was the impression made upon me when I rend it at the time it was written by Gree-key. "Lincoln," as I have heard him say, was half a statesman and half a horse ockey." Greeley was recalling Mr. Lincoin's sudden disavowal of him in the Nagara Falls negotiations. He felt as if, in the Biblical phrase, the pit had been digged for him, and that he had fallen through the contriving of the digger. The Niagara Falls business was undoubtedly seized upon by Lincoln for the emasculation est powerful and persistent critic. And at Lincoln was entirely human, where the humanities came into play, he could not avoid the fact that his critic was at his , under moral bonds to keep the peace. Whether this was the President's intent or not, it was the result. With Greeley, how-ever, the Ningara Falls disagreement was not the cause, but a culmination of many causes. To Greeley more than any other Republican Lincoln owed his nomination. He especially could defeat Seward, and although in doing so, so far as New York was concerned, Greeley committed political, hari-karl, the profit went to Seward. For the rival he had slain, recognition; for himself, isolation. Something not to be endured by as brave a leader. Lincoln saw, how-ever, that he had simply profited by an act of revenge, that he was never in any sense a selection of Greeley, who wished Bates, and never, I think, cared for him. He therefore bound New York to the car of his administration by giving confidence and au-thority to Seward.

This Mr. Greeley never forgave. As the war clouds went down, and political policies supervened, he would have became as severe "Yes," said a critic of Lincoln as later of Grant. A proud rival with a memory like steel, from a race which never forgives and never forgets, the Ningara Falls business would have been fought out by Greeley, had time served, under conditions which would have cost the President many a sore and anxious hour.

GRANT MIGHT HAVE SAVED LINCOLN. The estimate which Grant formed of Lincoln was personal. I printed it during the General's life and may recall it "The greatest," said Grant, "I have ever known, and the day of his death the darkest of my life." the day of his death the darkest of my life." armies have been we know what trails after fore them. I recall no invective of Sherman street.

ing hours were spent in his society. Those rides around the lines, and the President's fine horsemanship, assuredly not to escape eyes ever keen in that regard. "The great-est I have ever known." Grant's words to me again and again. Mouraful on one occasion because he did not go to the theater on the fatal night, as he had appointed. "Might have reached other conclusions." Perhaps! I have sometimes tried to fancy what might have been, had not fate swayed Grant from this engagement. An infuriated young actor, maddened with brandy, with the blind rage of a frenzy worse than insanity, in the presence of a young soldier of 43, fresh from the army, in the fullness of alertness and strength, famous for his per-sonal courage in an army of brave men. Grant believed that Rooth could never have nulatched the door of the stage box, latched it and drawn his pistol without hearing him, it and drawn his pistor without nearing min, an impression more than probable, remem-bering Grant's phenomenal acuteness of hearing and observation. "Might have reached other conclusions." Undoubtedly,

but why dwell upon it now. Lincoln always seemed very much of a man. I have never read a description of him that recalls him quite as I knew him. Something always beyond and beyond. Nor has fame been kind to him, in the sense that fame is never kind unless it is just. There is little justice in much that is written of Lincoln. There comes the dismal fear that he is to live in an apotheosis, to be treated as Washington by Marshall. His sad fate may invite this. Assassination is ever a coaseeration, for thus do the gods appoint their compensations. We see it in Casar, Henry IV., William of Orange, Garfield. The fig-ure vanishes into mists, incense vapors; a vision, not a man. For of such is human sympathy and human love.

WOULD STAND ON THE RECORD. I can think of no one who would care to be known as he was so much as Lincoln; to have posterity remember that he had muscle and brawn, and not become a fantasy like this we call Washington going on his knees from elm tree to elm tree in a state of moral indecision and despair, painted to us as if there was but one honest, clean-headed soldier in his day. And as the inceuse mists float and form into clouds and the real Lin-coln vanishes into a kind of pantomime di-vertissement, one might hear him say: "Save me, save me, friends, from this slush

hard for those of us who are accustomed to ways of peace to understand the Washing-ton of the war times. Mr. Lincoln did not impress the capital as a welcome personal force. Living in an element of detraction, he was not a popular man. It would be hard to recall his friends or favorites. I presume Forney was as near to Lincoln as any one of those in politics or journalism. He edited the leading Republican newspaper in the capital, as well as in Philadelphia was a brilliant writer, an eloquent speaker, and an earnest, intrepid friend. Yet I can never recall in my observation of Forney, any other feeling but that of doubt as to what the President might or might not do. This was the tone which pervaded many of the political circles which surrounded For-ney. It was not a coterie of the opposition, but, on the contrary, very much a coterie of the President's friends. Simon Cameron was there every day, and yet when Mr. Cameron resigned the War Office and Mr. Stanton was nominated there was no one more surprised than Forney. The

President did it alone. FORNEY AND SLAVERY.

Nor can I write the name of Forney without pausing a moment to linger on his name. A distinguished man in those days, a tremendous force in the war. To Forney the Republicans owe the Anti-Lecompton con-troversy with Buchanon, which was the battle of Lexingtan in their war against. battle of Lexingtan in their war against slavery, the first flank movement that made success possible. Others came in—Broderick, Douglas, Walker, Haskin, Hickman, Dougherty—but Forney led the way. For years he had a lonely, disheartening campnign, only to see, when he had broken the pro-slavery lines, others who were never in the range of danger rush in to the honors and apportionings. I was a witness of the earnestness with which he had made this Anti-Lecompton empaign, of his over- Well, I have news from Charleston, December 20th. that Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Hay, or in fact any secretary whose young minds the President mastering, absorbing enthusiasm. It was ever in his mind, the refrain to every move-ment and harmony of his life.

Give me an idea."

"Yes," said Forney, looking out upon Washington Square; "Yes, I would take occasion to dwell upon the fine, self-denying heroism of these firemen's devoted lives; of their protection of our homes, and I would adjure them to remember Douglas

and follow Walker, and never cease to war upon the infamies of Lecompton.' Said with the utmost sincerity! It was the one thought in his mind. And having

that desperate courage which makes one a majority, Forney in his contests never had but one thought—to win. Thus he served the Republican party, and with what recompense I shall not say. FIRST IMPRESSION OF LINCOLN.

Lincoln had no more strenuous friend than Forney. The admiration of Forney for Lincoln came with experience. The first impression Lincoln made upon him was akin to that upon Stanton, as I read in the letters of the Secretary. "And what of the new President?" I asked Forney, as he came into his editorial rooms from a Washington visit about the time of the inaugura-

"The new President," said Forney, throwing up his hands, as if I had made inquiry about one of Du Chaillu's gorillas, "the new President—unspeakable! That with what one has seen in the White House, to see what he must see.' Yet, as with Stanton, when Forney came to know Lincoln, to study him with his own

eyes, he became his profound, undaunted and uncompromising friend. What I confess, and, as reflecting the feelings of the elders around me, was a distrust of Lincoln. It comes back as an evidence of the strength of the man. I take it that great genius is always solitary—that we attain the Alpine altitude whenever we ascend. Lincoln measured the men about him at their value. He knew their worth, their fidelity, and in no sense mistrusted them. But it was everyone to his duty. To have descended among them would have brought his administration to the level of that of Andrew Johnson-where every puny whipster of a political adventurer or parasite could flout and jeer and strike him on the cheek. With the Union ever before him, and its salvation the one duty. One also can see excuses for what on the part of Mr. Lincoln seemed an abuse of patronage. He was racing for his life with the wolves

afoot, and the wolves must be fed. MYSTERY OF HIS APPOINTMENTS. Only upon the theory that all interests however despicable must be considered and conciliated can we understand many of the military and some of the Southern judicial appointments of Mr Lincoln. The wolves were afoot, and the wolves must be fed! For the very life of the Union they must be fed! Throw out a judgeship, a brigadier commission—they must be fed!

There was a humorous story of the Presi-

dent in vogue in those days which seems to indicate that his clear mind was not insensible to these hard conditions. "A brigadier general has been surprised

"Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "but what became of the horse?" "We don't know. The general has been taken to Richmond. "Oh, don't trouble me about the general! It is about the horse that I am worried. I

can make a brigadier any day, but a horse costs money to the Treasury."

It was not a wholesome outlook, as one sees it now, however, it may have fallen upon the wondering eyes of young men who found themselves in Washington and face to face with generals and ambassadors. Washington was the rear of the army. Since

more amusing than his description of the rear of the army at Shiloh; of the mules, contrabands, the teamsters, huddled up, trembling at the roar of the guns they trembling at the roar of the guns they could not see, intoxicated, frightened, going from worse to worse. "No wonder," said the General, "that so-and-so (naming a well known correspondent), fell into a panie when he saw the sight, and began telegraphing our defeat all over the Union. Why, it was like a fellow down in one of Dante's first-class divisions of hades telegraphing to his newspapers the condition of affairs above."

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. This rough illustration will give a relative idea of Washington during the war. In tive idea of Washington during the war. In a sense we lived among the mules, contrabands, teamsters, the impedimenta of the army. No, it was not a wholesome outlook! The air was suffused with hatred, distrust and fear. There was no love for the Union among the Washington people. "Oh, you vile Yankee!" as a comely maiden hissed at me one Sunday morning on her way to church, as she saw me come out of the quarters of the Third Infantry, on Lafayette square. The maiden could not help it. She was modest, fair and pious, but the animus was there! It pervaded Washington. She could no more help it Washington. She could no more help it than the lark could help its singing.

It was not the heroic side of the contest that those of us saw who remained much in Washington. In this somber trade of war the heroic is only seen in the flash of the guns. Washington was the rear of the army, much as what Sheridan described the rear of Shiloh. It was a city of disipation. The gambling houses were in bloom. Among the heart-breaking experiences in my young process of becoming acquainted with the public men was the sight of several heroes of former political dreams hovering over a faro table or submerged under the fascination of roulette. As general Sickles said to me at a later day when recalling the impressions and experiences of war:

THE INFLUENCE OF WHISKY. "It was a whisky rebellion. Whisky everywhere—in the committee rooms, private houses, at a hundred saloons. There never was a State that seceded that did not secede on whisky. The debates recked with whisky. The solemn resolves of statesmen-ship were taken by men whose brains were feverish from whisky. If one-tenth of the whisky drank in Washington in one day in those war times, and especially when seces sion was in development and culmination were to be drank by the French Assembly there would be war with Germany in a day Yes," continued Sickles, "we have had two whisky rebellions in American history, but the second was the greater."

As we recall it now there could have been

no atmosphere more unwholesome, and amid these fetid surroundings how could we, even with eyes of trust and hope, see the true greatness of Lincoln. He stood in the true greatness of Lincoln. He stood in the mists. He was nebulous, uncertain, trying to the eyes. When the mists lifted we saw him as he was—and that what were apparent clouds, black and trembling, was Mont Blanc in its mighty splendor, the eternal sunshine resting on its head.

Of the infinite patience of Lincoln, and that exquisite politeness which an extreme occasion alone can show. I recall one exper-

occasion alone can show, I recall one experience. During the after midnight hours on the Washington Chronicle, there came a newspaper from a correspondent at the front, taken from a Southern picket. It had news of the fall of Charleston. We had not heard of it in the North. News then came over the grape-vine, and if this were true it would be the news of the generation-'Charleston fallen.'

AN EARLY MORNING VISIT. So after deliberation, accompanied by Mr. Hart, the chief of the journal, I went to the White House, 2 in the morning, perhaps later. But it was such news as would irradiate even a President's dreams. The faithful keeper, a well-known North of Ireland personage, with the soft Scotch brogue, finally announced our errand. Mr. Lincoln, who was in hed come down to the magnificent city," "Town given over to rapine," "Southern valor exhausted," and so on, Mr.

ber 22, and then the bombardment was go-ing on zealously."
We felt as if we had committed lese-"What shall I say to this fire company?" said Danie! Dougherty one day, as he bounded into Forney's room. "I must present the foreman with a silver trumpet."

The manney of the dreadful crime, this dragging a President from his slumbers at 2 in the morning to hear news that he knew to be untrue. But so gentle over our regrets, so courteous, so much obliged for our coming—for did we not see it might have been news—and then what hopes and happy dreams, all so gently, softly bestowed, that we came from his presence as if we had been dowered, and not as unseemly visitors who had robbed him of his peace.

LINCOLN AS I FOUND HIM. Why should one write all this? I knew him and yet seem never to have known him When we approach Lincoln, it is as if we were on enchanted ground, into an atmosphere of incense and repose. Memories of him, more than of any of the famous men of the day, crowd upon me. At Independence Hall, raising the flag; at the famous review of Munson's Hill; in almost daily sight at Washington; in beleaguered roadways through the camps; in lonely striding walks to the old war office; at midnight disturbed from his slumbers; in that window recess of from his sumbers; in that window recess of the Cabinet room which I never see with-out a hush as if he were there; at Gettys-burg; in his coffin when the lilacs were in bloom and the great star hung in the even-

ing sky.

Memories, all sacred to me now-but
than silence? In Memories, all sacred to me now—but what better recognition than silence? In silence, yes, but with gratitude, humble, devout, it hat even these eyes were permitted to see and know him. In that spirit, as somewhat incumbent upon me, and let this be my excuse, I have sought to recall Lincoln as I found him, and in doing so, with reverence, with a sentiment akin to worship, once again to pay tribute to his pure, undying fame.

John Russell Found.

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M'KINLEY IN ARMS.

Continued From Ninth Page. that are free of duty, and their number amounts to many hundreds.

There was much said by Governor Campbell in his speech at Cleveland about the low price of wool. He stated incorrectly, and I have no doubt by inadvertence, that the farmer of Ohio was only getting 20 cents a pound for his wool. At the time he made this statement the farmer was receiving for his choice clips 29 and 29 cents. The inference from his speech would be that the increased duty on wool is the cause of depressed prices. pressed prices.

AN ARGUMENT TURNED ON CAMPBELL If this be so, then the tariff is not a tax This was not the Democratic doctrine in Ohio in 1883 and 1884. They then believed that the tariff did help the wool grower, and that a great outrage had been committed upon him when the duty was reduced 11 per cent by the tarif law of 1883. They so declared, in a document, issued by the Democratic State Committee of that year, and demanded of the wool growers of the State, that the party that committed that great outrage should be defeated at the polls. And, I may say, in passing, that they were defeated. Their statement was that the Ohio wool growers had been fleeced, of \$6,000,000 by the reduction of 11 per cent of the duty. The Governor was one of those who believed it then. In 1884, when the Democratic party had the Legislature in Ohio, a leading Democrat, Mr. Bohl, introduced the following resolution: cent by the tarif law of 1883. They so deollowing resolution:

"H. J. R. No. 1: WHEREAS, The Fortyseventh Congress reduced the tariff on imported wool, against the protest of every wool-grower of the State of Ohio and the United States, and
"Whereas, The said reduction of tariff on

imported wool discriminates against the wool-growers of the West in favor of the manufacturers of the East, thereby compelling the wool-growers of the West to compete with cheap wool of foreign countries to their

with cheap wool of foreign countries to their very great injury; and
"Whereas, That tariff was reasonable and not too high, before the reduction, and stands now at a rate so low as to injuriously affect that large and respectable class of people who have devoted themselves to wool-growing; and
"Whereas, An Ohio Congressman has already introduced a bill in the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress, to restore the tariff on wool as it stood prior to the recent reduction which should be passed at the earliest time possible; therefore be it "Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be, and are hereby-instructed, and our Representatives requested to use all honorable means and vote for the bill to restore the tariff on wool as it stood prior to the recent tariff on wool as it stood prior to the recent reduction, and that the Governor be re-quested to send a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives at Washington."

EVERY DEMOCRAT VOTED FOR IT. The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted-yeas 84, nays 1. This resolution received the support of every Democrat in the Legislature. 1883 was righted at the very first moment isss was righted at the very first moment that the Republican party secured control of Congress, and was not righted in all the years the Democrats were in control. The new law gives the wool grower better protection than he ever had before. The wool of the world has fallen in price. American tariffs do not fix the price of foreign wool, but they do stand as a wall of defense to the American wool grower arginst the wool pro-American wool grower against the wool pro-duced on cheaper lands and by cheaper labor in other countries.

EFFECT OF THE NEW LAW.

Facts and Figures That Destroy Free Trade Arguments-What the Prophets Prophesied-The Reductions and the Increases -Two Admitted Facts.

The new tariff law went into effect October 6, 1890. It had been in operation, therefore, a few days short of nine months on the 30th of June last. The last official report we have of the statement of foreign ommerce, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, shows the total value of imported merchandise during those nine months was \$530,206,000. During the corresponding period of 1800, the total value of imports of merchandise was \$588,769,305. There were, therefore, imported during the nine months of 1891, under the new tariff law, \$31,436,100 more than in the corresponding period of 1890. ls91, under the new tariff law, \$31,435,100 more than in the corresponding period of 1890 under the operation of the old law. As showing the effect of the operation of the new law, it is important to know what proportion of these imports were free, and what proportion were dutiable, both under the old and the new laws. During the nine months ending June 30, 1891, the foreign goods admitted free of duty, were valued at \$295,993,605. During the nine months ending June :0, 1800, the value of free imports was \$208,983,873—an increase of free importations,

AN UNPRECEDENTED FREE LIST. The foreign goods which were dutiable under the new law, in that period, were \$334,242,340 in value and, for the nine months, under the old law, ending June 30, 1890, the foreign goods dutiable were \$369,786,632, being a decrease in the value of merchandise paying duty under the new law in the sum of \$55,543,692. Forty-six and nine-tenths per paying duty under the new law in the sum of \$55,543,692. Forty-six and nine-tenths per cent under the new law of all our imports, in value, were admitted free of duty, and for the same period under the old law, 34 and \$9.10 per cent were admitted free of duty. That is to say, that under the new law, which our opponents assert is prohibitory, and, a great increase of duties over the old law, 46 and 8-10 per cent in value of all our imports were free and 35 and 1-10 per cent paid a duty, while under the old law for that same period, 34 and 9-10 per cent of our imports were free, and 65 and 1-10 per cent paid a duty. Such a showing of free imports cannot be found in any tariff law since the beginning of the government.

Our foreign commerce for the year ending June 30, 1891, was greater than it has ever been before. The total value of the products bought abroad and sold abroad, from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891, was \$1,729,330,-893, and an excess over that of 1889 of \$251,-797,867. The value of our imports for the flacal year 1891 was the greatest in our history, and exceeded those of 1890 in the spin of \$55,395,082. This increase is made up largely of the following articles: Coffee, tin plates, hides and skins, chemicals, drigs, dyes and medicines, fruiss, raw wool, india rubber, gutta percha, sugar and molasse, vegetables, which for the most part we do not produce in the United States.

THE PROPHETS CALLED DOWN. And yet with this unprecedented importaion our exports exceeded our imports in the sum of \$89,579,914. So that a law which our opponents declare is in restraint of trade, is in fact an encouragement of trade, with the basance fortunately in our favor, as it should always be. The predictions made by the enemies of the new law, nine months ago, have not been verified, but on the contrary have been shown to be mere assumptions utterly without foundation. They served a political purpose, and worked a positive injury to the merchant and the manufacturer and the merchant and the manufacturer and the State of Ohio who have not suffered from the exaggeration of the importer and the false prophet, whose dire prophecies of the effect of the new law caused them to increase their purchases and prices, which prices have since fallen; and in some instances the goods which the merchant has on hand can be replaced at from 10 to 20 per cent less than he paid for them. Prices today in staple goods are less than they were during the months of October, November and December of last year, and there is scarcely a manufactured article which goes into the family and which is classed as a necessity that has not fallen in price and is less than it has been for many years. as it should always be. The predictions

cessity that has not fallen in price and is less than it has been for many years.

I have heard of hundreds of men who, relying upon what Democratic ortions and Democratic newspapers and their importing allies were saying touching the great advance which was to take place, embarrassed themselves to lay in a stock before the prices advanced, can now buy the same article at retail at much less than they then paid. The people were beguiled once and are not likely to be beguiled again. They will surely not follow the business advice of this class of political alarmists in the future.

TWO ADMITTED FACTS. One thing is certain, that the price of manfactured articles have not advanced, but as a rule diminished in price. Another thing is equally certain, that existing industries have been stimulated to greater activity, and there is a wider demand for labor than there has been for many years, while new enterprises are springing up all over the land; and this, too, in spite of the conspiracy of the Democratic leaders to destroy confidence and prevent investments.

There are 842 articles in the new tariff law. Of these the duties on 190 were reduced. Eighty of these articles the duties were changed from ad valorem to specific, because experience has shown that ad valorem duties invite fraud upon the revenue and operate unfairly to the honest merchant and importer. There are 243 articles in the new law on which duties are identical with those under the previous tries have been stimulated to greater activi-

law. Upon what articles were the duties increased? Forty-eight were upon agricultural products, 3 upon wool and its products, 24 upon flax and its products. Forty percent of the increases was for the better protection of farm products. Twenty-eight of the increases were upon champagne, wine and spirits, five on tobacco, one on opium. three on silk. Duties were increased upon liquors, champagne, tobacco, silk, embroideries, laces, fine hosiery, broadcloth, fine linens, opium for smoking, fine cut glass, French and German china, firearms, playing cards, pearl buttons, jewelry, planos, scal fur and tin plate. One hundred and eighty-five duties under the new law are the same as under the Mills bill.

THE REDUCTIONS ON NECESSITIES. The reductions were on sugar, molasses leather, boots and shoes, lumber, rice starch, trace chains, hammers, spikes, tacks andnails, wires, screws, nuts and washers, files, rasps, ropes, binder's twine, log chains, iron piping, stove plates, horse shoes, sew-ing needles, copper and products of, lead and products of, nickel and products of, structural iron, bar iron, hoop iron, sheet iron, steel rails, wire rope and wire netting, books for the blind, varnishes, turpentine, camphor, chloroform, glycerine, medicinal preparations. preparations.
This plain statement of facts, taken from

This plain statement of facts, taken from the new law, should be and is conclusive refutation of the statements of free traders, and ought to set right those who have blindly accepted the misrepresentation of our adversaries. There are no probabitive duties in the law. Yes, there are. We prohibit the importation of obseene literature. We prohibit the importation of foreign goods bearing an American name or trade mark, and insist that the foreign goods shall be marketed upon their own merits under their own trade mark. We prohibit the United States from importing anything which is dutiable, except upon payment of duties. Heretofore the United States could buy its supplies abroad free of duty and did it altogether too frequently. They must hereafter obey the law which they require their citizens to observe. We prohibit the importation of goods or products produced by the convict labor of other lands. We protect our free labor at home against the convict labor at home. But never before against the convict labor abroad.

PROTECTING THE FARMERS.

Importations That Decrease Agricultural Profits-The Reciprocity Clause-Free Pig Tin and Free Tin Plate-Democrati

Inconsistency on the Sugar Question. It is over and over again asserted that the farmer cannot possibly be benefited by a tariff on farm products. That he has a surplus and therefore must seek a foreign market to dispose of it. There seem to be a general impression that no products come into the United States in competition with American farm products. An examination of the imports of 1890 most effectually disposes of this assumption.

Cattle, horses and sheen Meat and dairy products... inseed, flaxseed and other seeds. 17, 605, 192 4, 455, 374 15, 294, 083

Total. 15,062,076 dozen eggs imported in '90. It will be seen that in 1899 we imported \$79,812,162 worth of farm products, much of which it is believed will be produced here under the protection given by the new tariff

under the protection given by the new tariff law.

The Democratic party is now claiming that free sigar is in the direct line of their economic theory and principle. They would have the country believe that they have always advocated free sugar, and that this is one of the items of the bill which they thoroughly approve. Such is most remote from the truth, as the history and record of the party will show. First and foremost every tariff bill which the Democratic party has formulated and passed has placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. Every tariff bill which they have proposed to pass placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. Every tariff bill which they have proposed to pass placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. Every tariff bill which they have proposed to pass placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. Every tariff bill which they have proposed to pass placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. Every tariff bill which they have proposed to pass placed a duty upon sugar, raw and refined. It was dutiable under the first bill which the Democratic party offered after the war, known as the "Wood Tariff Bill." It was made dutiable under the two Morrison bills and the Mills bill.

A DEMOCRATIC REVENUE POLICY.

A DEMOCRATIC REVENUE POLICY. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, in his report to Congress, recom-mended in distinct terms, the retention of the duty on sugar because it was a revenue duty, and was a subject from which a large revenue could be derived. Every Democrat in the House voted against the clause of the new law making sugar free, and voted for new law making sugar free, and voted for the retention of the duty of 2½ cents a pound. In the Senate a united Democratic vote opposed the free sugar clause, and justi-fied their opposition because it was a reve-nue duty and in strict accord with the economic principle advocated by the Demo-cratic party. So that we have free sugar under a protective tariff which has been im-possible under free trade or a revenue tariff. under a protective tariff which has been impossible under free trade or a revenue tariff, and we have it free under a protective tariff, because under the principle of protection we do not tax those foreign products which experience and a thorough trial have demonstrated we cannot produce in quantities sufficient for our own consumption. By this one section of the law \$55,000,0000 of taxes are removed from the shoulders of the

are removed from the shoulders of the people.

But it is said that free sugar is accompanied with a bounty provision which is even more burdensome than the tax itself. This is not true. We did provide for a bounty to the sugar producers of the United States. The Republican party was unwilling to do anything which would destroy this industry and make valueless the millions of dollars invested therein. And so they provided—naving removed the tariff—that the sugar producers of this country should receive a bounty equal to the tariff. This will encourage and stimulate the production of sugar, if anything can, and it will cost the government this year less than \$11,000,000, an annual saving of \$44,000,000 for the duties amounted to \$55,000,000.

THE PROVISION FOR RECIPROCITY. There is contained in the new law a reci-procity provision by which the administraration has already made valuable treaties

procity provision by which the administratration has aiready made valuable treaties with Brazil, San Domingo and Spain. It is a provision which in no way encroaches upon the protective principle, nor cân in any way destroy or undermine our defensive or protective tariffs.

Reciprocity is based upon our free list and practically upon noncompeting products. It provides that the United States having made sigar, molasses, tea, coffee and bides free, if the country producing these articles and sending them to the United States shall impose duties or orther exactions upon agricultural or other products of the United States reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, the President has the power to suspend by proclamation the proviso relating to the free introduction of such articles, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, hides, etc., against such countries imposing these duties and exactions, and the original duties shall be imposed.

There is much criticism about the duty on the plate, and fully as much misrepresentation as there is criticism. It is generally supposed that under the sew law tin ore or block tin is now dutiable. Under section 209 of the law it will be seen that the duty on block tin goes into effect on the 1st day of July, 1893. That is, the manufacturers of tin plate have free tin ore or block tin for two years. Then there is this further provision: That unless it shall be made to appear to the satistaction of the President of the United States, who shall make known the mact by proclamation, that the product of the mines of the United States shall have exceeded

States, who shall have known the heat by procismation, that the product of the mines of the United States shall have exceeded 5,000 tons in one year prior to July 1, 1895, then all pig tin shall after July 1, 1895, be admitted free of duty.

A PROVISION FOR FREE TIN PLATE. The duty on tin plates went into effect or July 1, of this year. There is also a provision in the law that on and after October 1, 1897, in the law that on and after October 1, 1897, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President, who shall thereupon make proclamation of the fact, that the aggregate quantity of such tin plates produced in the United States during either of the years next preceding June 39, 1897, is equal to one-third the amount of such tin plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the plassage of this act and prior to October 1, 1897, then they shall become free.

It is said we cannot make tin plate. How absurd, for we are already making it, and it will not be long until we shall make the larger part of the consumption. We are making tin plate to-day. It is to be here in Niles. Democratic discouragement cannot stop it; foreign interference cannot check American genius and resolution.

otection in these matters is only another name for suicide; and, when a state estab name for suicide; and, when a state establishes a prohibitory tariff, it is itself the
sufferer from its own ordinances. That bill
would be far more detrimental to the interests of America than to those of Europe. If
the backwoodsmen of America are to be deprived of good axes, and settlers of
cheap clothing, the penalty will be
paid by them. If the people of
the United States should refuse to purchase
in our markets what it is fortheir own interest to buy, and if they should decide upon
manufacturing for themselves the articles
which we could send them at a less price
and of a better quality, they, and they only,
will be the losers."

London Times, March 5, 1861.

THE SAME SONG ERPPATED.

THE SAME SONG REPEATED. I read this that you may realize that what s said of the law of 1890 was said of the law of 1861, and for that matter of every Ameri-can protective law. This editorial of the Lonlon Times, written 30 years ago, has been over and over again repeated, almost in the identical language, since the passage of the law of 1890, in the same paper and reiterated by the free trade journals of the United States. They were wrong in their prophecies then, they are just as wrong in their prophecies

they are just as wrong in their prophecies now.

"The bill of 1881," says the paper, "will be found more detrimental to the interests of America than of Europe." That is what they say of the present law. The law of 1881—detrimental to the interest of America. Think of it? It was the beginning of a new and better United States!

Is it any wonder that the Britishers feel the deepest interest and concern in our elections which are to maintain or destroy the protective policy. They do not conceal their feeling of bitterness against the American policy. I wish I might read you the many thousands of extracts from the English press preceding and following the elections of 1896. Their altiance with one wing of the Democratic partycan no longer be denied. tions of 1896. Their alliance with one wing of the Democratic partycan no longer be denied. They fairly hugged themselves over the defeat sustained by the Republicans last year, and gave vent to expressions which every true American citizen should head. Let me cite you some British testimony:

Sheffield Daily Telegram, November 11: The Democrats have won. Hurrain for the glorious triumph of free trade.

Vanity Fair, November 8: It is probable that the bill as a bill has received far more attention in England than it ever did in America.

America.

English Standard, Oct. 27.—The indignation all over Europe against the United States is Leeds Weekly, Nov. 28.—Englishmen will naturally rejoice over the downfall of the Republicans.

Western Morning News, Nov. 11.—The victory of the Democrats is very gratifying.

The Manchester Examiner refers to the American system of protection as "Our old enemy."

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO. The next House of Representatives, which is Democratic by a two-thirds majority, will present to the country its plan and purpose of a tariff law. Possibly Governor Campbell ould indicate to the people of Ohio what it will be. I am impatient to know. Will the new plan be fashioned after the Mills bill,

new plan be fashioned after the Mills bill, which the country so emphatically rejected in 1888? Will it have free wool and flax and hemp. Will it expose the products of agriculture to the unrestrained competition of Canada and other competing countries; will itstrike a deadly blow at Northern capital and labor; will it put sugar back on the dutable list af 2½ cents a pound, where the Mill's bill proposed to put it; or will it accept the horizontal process invented by Mr. Morrison for revising the tariff? I long to see this model and symbol of tariff reform. Will it be fashioned by Cleveland after the British plan, or constructed by Hill after the Randall model? When it comes the country can look at it. It will be a spectacle to behold. New England free raw material for which the Mugwumps and reformers voted hast year to restore the Democratic party to power, will be left out—just as it was left out in the Mills bill. What will it do on the silver question? A vast majority of the party are in favor of a debased dollar. Will they register their will or that of Mr. Cleveland? We must wait. In the meantime, let Ohio record her verdict against the degradation of American labor and the debasement of the American dollar.

SNOW ON THE MOON

Recent Lick Observatory Discoveries That Indicate the Presence of Air.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 22-Remarkable discoveries have been made at the Lick Observatory. Prof. Holden, the director, has secured through the big telescope better photographs of the moon than have been taken anywhere else, and the work of photographing goes on every hour when the satellite is visible. By studying these photographs with a magnifying glass and comparing them, any changes taking the surface of the moon may be discovered. The astronomers on Mount Hamilton

have discovered some things that nobody else ever saw, but they have not deter-mined whether these are new features or things that are too small to have been seen through a less powerful telescope. For ex-tample, upon the top of one of the moun-tains of the moon the photograph shows a luminous white spot that looks like snow. If that is snow, and it it was not there be fore, the presence of an atmosphere is indicated. It has been believed that the moon has no atmosphere, and therefore un-inhabitable; but if it should be demonstrated that snows falls upon the surface of the satellite, the accepted theory would be upset, and astronomers would begin to study the moon with new and greater in-

A LOSER'S STREAK OF LUCK.

The Strange Manner in Which He Re ered His Missing Pocketbook.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.-Myer F. Herrman is a New York drygoods drummer. About three weeks ago he was a passenger on a Big Four train. He had his ticket in his pocketbook, together with his last girl's picture and \$60 in currency. While humning along at a rate of 45 miles an hour Herrman was seized with a desire to gaze upon the pretty face. So he opened the book, took out the picture and laid the purse on the window sill. When he looked for the pocketbook it was gone. He had just \$1 25 in silver in his pocket and was over 1,000 miles from his destination. When the train pulled into the Union depot here

Herrman was in a quandary.
Yesterday morning Herrman was a pas-senger on the Iron Mountain train, returning home. He inquired for the Big Four agent and exhibited a letter informing him that his pocketbook, with contents intact, had been found. After the loss was reported a gentleman walking on the track dropped his knife, which rolled down the embankment into a hollow between two good sized stones. In inserting his hand to recover his penknife he picked up a pocket-book that lay there. He turned over the property to the agents of the road.

THE BEST

protection against sudden changes in the weather is to purify the blood with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes and enriches the life-current, and makes the weak strong.

Has Cured Others

will cure you

Until September 1 Drs. Copeland and Hall Will Continue the Rate of 85 Per Month for Medicines and Treatment.

The summer is the best time for the treat-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-perature and the condition of the atmoshere favoring the progress of the patient. Ors. Copeland and Hall have decided to treat all patients, old and new, applying to them for treatment before September 1 at the merely nominal rate of \$5 a month, fur-nishing 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 treat-ment from Drs. Copeland and Hall before September 1 will be treated until oured at

the rate of \$5 a month.

It should take from two to four months of regular treatment to cure catarrh, commenc ing at a favorable season of the year. Pa-tients troubled with catarrh taking treatment under the above conditions who are not cured in that length of time will be TREATED THEREAFTER FREE until they are cured.

A WILLING WITNESS. Mr. Lawrence Lyons Gladly Adds His Tes-

timony-His Case in Detail. "If my statement will be of any service to Drs. Copeland and Hall, I shall be glad to give it," said Mr. Lawrence Lyons. "They have done remarkable work in my case, and I think it is my duty to do this in order that others who are suffering as I was may know where they can go and be bene-

The speaker was Mr. Lawrence Lyons, a well-known mill man living on Cass avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny. It was to his suc-cessful treatment with Drs. Copeland and Hall for his catarrh trouble he referred. "I have been troubled at least three years," continued Mr. Lyons. "I tried all sorts of remedies, but could obtain no relief. I was about as miserable as any one could be, and often I felt as though I did not care whether I lived or not. My head and nose were constantly stopped up; I had a dull, heavy pain in my forehead. My eyes were weak and watery. There were ringing and buzzing noises in my ears.



Mr. Laurence Lyons, Cass avenue.

"There was a constant dropping of mucus n my throat, which kept me hawking and raising. My appetite was poor, and what little I ate caused a feeling of nausea at my stomach.
"My rest was broken and I arose in the hacking cough set in. Sharp pains would shoot through my chest. Sometimes they were so severe as to almost take my breath.

were so severe as to almost take my breath. When I would stoop over and up quickly I became faint and dizzy, and would have to sit down and rest until it passed away.

"This is about as near as I can describe my condition when I went to Drs. Copeland and Hall for treatment. Their work in my case has been truly wonderful. My head and nose are now clear. I have no dropping in my throat. My appetite is good and I enjoy what I eat. In fact, to be brief, every symptom of my trouble has left me, and I feel as well as I ever did in my life."

Mr. Lyon lives, as stated, on Cass avenue. He is employed at the Pittsburg Forge and I ron Company, and can be seen at either place concerning the above statement.

THE FAKIR CHAPTER.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT SUPPORTS DRS. COPELAND AND HALL In Their Determination to Rid the City of

Frauds and Adventurers-The Fakir and His Methods Have Got to Go. The letters which Drs. Copeland and Hall receive daily encouraging them in their fight against the fake specialists and the fake institutes that have long infested this community show that the public appreciate

nght against the lake specialists and Inc fake institutes that have long infested this community show that the public appreciate the earnestness of their determination and the sincerity of their motives. The fakir has got to go.

If the character and record of these adventurers against whom we are waging war could be fully known, there is not a lawabiding, public spirited citizen that would not extend his hearty support to the effort to rid the city of their presence. If the history of these adventurers and birds of prey could be put in the hands of all persons likely to be entrapped by them it would be indeed a blessing. One of the most notorious of them became a "great specialist" by could be put in the hands of all persons likely to be entrapped by them it would be indeed a blessing. One of the most noto-rious of them became a "great specialist" by burying a man in the ground to cure him from rheumatism, while he-the "specialfrom rheumatism, while he—the "specialist"—was wrought up by supposed religious excitement. The case became newspaper sport and the bypocrite seized upon this notoriety to start an "institute," and for a year or two successfully victimized the increditions and the ordering the control of th credulous and the suffering. Another—this time an "electrical healer"—received all his medical and electrical education by "shinning" up telegraph poles and stringing wires while employed as a lineman for a street railway company. This business, which was honorable and respectable, he forsook to become an advertising "electrical control of the control of th

which was honorable and respectable, he forsook to become an advertising "electrical healer," with his hands in the pockets of the afflicted. In a neighboring city a short time ago he advertised in the papers the case of a child he was supposed to have cured, and a death notice of the child ap-peared in the same papers. He then skipped the town. Yet another case within our personal knowledge: A man who was earning a precarious though honest livelihood by traveling through a neighboring State as a nurseryman, tired of his work, got a job as usher and assistant in a doctor's office. His mimicry was as strong as a monkey's; he saved his meager salary until he could purchase a decent suit of clothes and a silk hat, and with these credentials, added to a plausible manner and an utter lack of prinplausible manner and an utter lack of principle, conscience or knowledge, secured a "backer" and is now a "specialist" hiding behind the indefinite term "institute."

But they must "move on!" We have begun the work of weeding these fellows out of this city, and we will never "let up" until every man who is now preving on diseased humanity goes; until the afflicted can be assured that a man assuming to practice medicine in this city is educated in his profession and indorsed by a regular college.

An honest physician has a double duty to treat the sick and to protect the public from medical fraud. Drs. Copeland and Hall are fulfilling one part of their duty in curing their patients, another part in unmasking bogus specialists and bogus institutes. There is more to follow:

street.

Mr. Walker's trouble was one of two years' standing. It originated in a succession of colds and had become a very serious matter. During a recent interview with

the writer, he said:
"I had a constant headache. At first it "Thad a constant headache. At first it was only a dull pain over my eyes, but soon it became very severe, and at times I shought my head would burst.

"My nose was always stopped up. I had "My nose was always stopped up. I had au23 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

weak and watery.
"I could feel the mucus dropping back in my throat and was constantly hawking and raising. Black spots would appear be

ringing noises in my ears, and my eyes were

fore my eyes and I would be faint and dizzy.

I had no appetite. The sight of food made
me feel sick. I could not sleep. When I
would lie down the mucus gathered in my throat and caused a smothering sensation. I would have to sit up and cough and raise to obtain relief. I arose in the morning feeling tired and unfit for work. I had sharp pains in my chest. My heart would beat rapidly. The palpitation would be



Mr. James Walker, 129 Erin Stre followed by a slow, irregular beating and a followed by a slow, irregular beating and a feeling of faintness. After eating there was a distressing feeling in my stomach. Rheu matism was added to my other troubles and I was indeed in a very scrious condition. "One day I read in the papers of a case similar to mine, which had been treated and cured by Drs. Copeland and Hall. I called on them and began treatment. They did not promise to perform any miracles, but I felt confident that they understood my case, and the result amply proves that I was not mistaken. I began to improve at once. My headaches ceased. The dropping in my throat no longer bothers me. I eat and sleep well, and, to be brief, feel better than I have for years." have for years."
Mr. Walker lives, as stated, at No. 129 Erin street, and this interview can be readily

Testimony of Ladies.

verified.

MRS. ANNA MANGOLD, Butler, Pa.:
"I suffered for years. I grew so bad that I and lost all hopes of ever regaining my health. I treated with Drs. Copeland and Hall and my rapid recovery was astonish-ing. I grew perfectly well under their judi-cious treatment, and heartly recommend MISS NORA FITZGERALD, 335 Highland MISS NORA FITZGERALD, 333 Highland avenue, E. E., Pittsburg:
"I cannot speak too highly of Drs. Copelandand 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 Nineteenth 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." MISS ANNIE SMITH, 338 Erla street, E. E.:
"I consider Drs. Copeland and Hall thor-ough gentlemen and accomplished physi-MISS ELLA AGNEW, Parkers Landing,

"Drs. Copeland and Hall enjoy my highest esteem. In my case they worked wonders." MISS IDA HOLMES, Leechburg, Fas: "I gladly add my testimony in lauding Drs. Copeland and Hall's just merits. They achieve marvels and besides are perfect gentlemen." MISS CARRIE COULTER, Monongahela

City, Pa.:
"Drs. Copeland and Hall's treatment of catarrh is the only thing that benefited me. Their conscientious and painstaking treatment is worthy of everyone's esteem." FROM REPRESENTATIVE RESIDENTS. Well-Known Men and Women in Pittsburg

and Vicinity Make Remarkable State MR. JAMES F. BOYER, 29 Miller street, Pittsburg: "I can heartily recommend Drs. Copeland and Hall to all sufferers from catarrhal troubles. They worked wonders in my case, and I consider their treatment masterful and scientific."
MR. JOHN BODEN, City Hall, Pittsburg:

"The skill of these eminent physicians, Drs. Copeland and Hall, relieved me of a trouble of B years' standing. I have every confidence in these gentlemen and their methods employed."

MR. F. C. SHAFFER, 49 Webster avenue,
Pittsburg: "I consider the methods em-ployed by Drs. Copeland and Hall as scien-tific and successful in every respect. ific and successful in every respect."
MR. MICHAEL McMARA, Glenshaw, Pa.: "These gentlemen, Drs. Copeland and Hall, have my highest confidence in their ability molish successful results: my esteem

ersonally." MR. JOSEPH BECKERT, 15 Garland ave-MR. JOSEPH BECKERT, IS GARMAN AVERAGE, IN GARMAN AND THE SURVEY OF THE STATE OF THE

MR. W. GOLDIE, salesman for Dilworth, Porter & Co., and stopping when in the city at the Seventh Avenue Hotel: "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 treat-ment. I can cheerfully recommend these gentlemen as courteous and skillful physi-cians."

inns." MR. BENJ. KOEGL, residing at 33 Chestnut street, Allegheny: "Drs. Copeland and Hall are in person gentlemanly, and con-teous; in practice, advanced and scientific; in results accomplished, simply miracu-lons."

MR. F. F. McDERMITT, Luna st., E. E.; I must say that Drs. Copeland and Hail's centments are the most successful I have ver been acquainted with. To me they are ever been acquainted with. To me they are the only physicians."

MR. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 68 Stephenson st., Pittsburg: "Lindorse Drs. Copeland and Hall as the most successful physicians and courteous gentlemen it has ever been my

courteous gentlemen it has ever been my pleasure to meet."

MR. THOS. MAYBURY, 218 Thirty-ninth st., Pittsburg: "Drs. Copeland and Hall are gentlemen and physicians worthy of any one's patronage. I speak from personal experience. I lave 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."

MR. W. F. HENDSHAW, Prospect, Pa.: "Drs. Copeland and Hall's treatment proved highly beneficial to me, as gentlemen they are kind and courteous."

MR. W. J. ADAMS. 4 Main st., W. E., Pitta.: "I can heartily recommend Drs. Copeland

MR. W. J. ADAMS, 4 Main st., W. E., Pitta;
"I can heartily recommend Drs. Copeland and Hall's treatment. I found that they fulfilled all their promises, and more, too. These gentlemen enjoy my most implicit confidence, both personally and professionally."

Their Credentials.

Their Credentials.

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president in this city is educated in his profession and indorsed by a regular college.

An honest physician has a double duty to treat the sick and to protect the public from medical fraud. Drs. Copeland and Hall are fulfilling one part of their duty in euring their patients, another part in unmasking bogus specialists and bogus institutes. There is more to follow:

STILL ANOTHER INSTANCE

Of the Notable Work Being Performed by Drs. Copeland and Hall—Mr. Walker's Statement.

Another instance of the remarkable work being performed by Drs. Copeland and Hall in this city, is this week added in the case of Mr. James Walker, of No. 129 Erin street.

Ye Walker's trouble was one of two

DRS. COPELAND AND HALL treat successfully all cumble cases at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 4 k., 2 to 5 r. m. and 7 to 9 r. m. Sundays 10 4 k. to 4 r. m. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, car, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation 81