10

Of the 231 men who voted for Lincoln on the third and last ballot, not less than 100 of them voted reluctantly against the can-didate of their choice. It was a Republican-Seward convention; it was not a Sew-ard-Republican convention. With all its devotion to Seward it yielded to a higher devotion to Republican success; and that led to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. LINCOLN'S OWN STATE WASN'T SOLID.

I have read scores of magazine and newspaper articles assuming to explain how and why Lincoln was nominated at Chicago in 1860. Few of them approach accuracy and no one of them that I can recall tells the true story. Lincoln was not seriously thought of for President until but a few weeks before the meeting of the National Convention. Blaine has truly said that the State Convention of Illinois, held but a short time before the meeting of the Na-tional Convention, was surprised at its own spontaneous and enthusiastic nomination of Lincoln. He had been canvassed at home and in other States as a more than possi-ble candidate for Vice President. I well remember of Lincoln mentioning the fact that his own delegation from Illinois was not unitedly in earnest for his nomination, but when the time came for easting their votes, the enthusiasm for Lincoln in Chicago, both inside and outside the convention, was such that they could do no less than give

him the united vote of the State. Leonard Swett, who was one of the most potent of the Lincoln leaders in that struggle, in a letter written to Mr. Drum-mond on the 27th of May, 1860, in which he gives a detailed account of the battle made for Lincoln, states that 8 of the 22 delegates from Illinois "would gladly have gone for Seward." Thus, not only in many of the other States did Lincoln receive reluctant votes in that convention, but even his own State furnished a full share of votes which would have been gladiy given to Seward had he been deemed available.

TWO POTENTIAL GOVERNORS

The defeat of Seward and the nomination of Lincoln were brought about by two men -Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, and neither accident nor intrigue was a material factor in the struggle. They not only defeated Seward in a Seward convention, but they decided the contest in favor of Lincoln against Bates, his only real competitorafter Seward. Curtis had been nominated for Governor in-Pennsylvania and Lane had been nominated for Governor in Indiana. The States in which their battles were to be fought were the pivotal States of the national contest. It was an absolute necessity that both Pennsylvania and Indian should elect Repub-lican Governors in October to secure the election of the Republican candidate for President in November.

Curtin and Lane were naturally the most interested of all the great host that attended the Chicago Convention in 1860. Neither of their States was Republican. In Pennsylvania, the name of Republican could not be adopted by the party that had chosen Curtin for Governor. The call for the convention summoned the opposition to the Democratic party to attend the People's State Convention and all shades of antagonism to the administration then in power were invited to cordial and equal participa-tion in the deliberations of that body. The Republicans had made a distinct battle for Governor three years before, with David Wilmot as their candidate, against Isaac Hazelhurst, the American candidate, and William F. Packer, the Democratic candi-

A DEMOCRAT PRECEDED CURTIN.

F The result was the election of Packer by a majority over the combined votes of both the opposing nominees. The American organization was maintained in Philadelphia in many of Fillmore had received a large majority of the votes cast for the Fremont-Fillmore fusion electoral ticket in 1856 in various sections. These elements had been combined in what was then called the People's party in Pennsylvania in the State elections 1858 and 1859, and the Democrats had been defeated by the combination, but the American element remained very powerful and quite intense in many localities. Without its aid, the success of Curtin was simply impossible. A like condition of things existed in Indiana. The American element had polled over 22,000 votes for Fillmore in 1856, and in 1858, when the same effort was made in Inciana to unite all shades of opposition to the Democracy, the combination was defeated by a small majority. While the anti-slavery sentiment asserted itself by the election of a majority of Republicans to Congress in 1858, the entire Democratic varying from 1,534 to 2,896. It was evident, brefore, that in both Pennsylvania and Indiana there would be a desperate battle for the control of the October election, and it was well known by all that if the Re-publicans failed to effect either Curtin or Lane the. Presidental battle would be irretrievably lost.

the nomination of Seward was his attitud on the school question that was very offens on the school question that was very outers ive to the many thousands of voters in their respective States, who either adhered to the American organization or cherished its strong prejudices against any division of the school fund. It was Seward's record on

that single question, when Governor of New York, that made him an impossible candi-date for President in 1860, unless he was to be nominated simply to be defeated. INDIANA FIRST FOR LINCOLN.

Many delegates most retuctantly gave up their preference for Seward in obedience to the counsel of these two men from the two

the counsel of these two men from the two States which were to decide the great con-test in October, and whose judgment was entitled to most respect; but it was a choice between defeat or victory, and much as a majority of the convention loved Seward they feit that duty to the Republican part was paramount. And it was Curtin and Lane also who decided that Lincoln should be the candidate after Seward had been practically overthrown. When it became known that Seward's nomination would defeat the party in Penn-

sylvania and Indiana, the natural inquiry was-Who can best aid those candidates for Governor in their State contests? Indiana decided in favor of Lincoln at an early stage of the struggle, and her action had much to do in deciding Pennsylvania's support of Lincoln. The Pennsylvania delegation had much less knowledge of Lincoln than the men from Indiana, and there were very few original Lincoln supporters among them. Wilmot was for Lincoln from the them. Wilmot was for Lincoln from the start; Stevens was for Judge McLean; Reed was for General Cameron. The delegation was not a harmonious one because of the hostility of a considerable number of the delegates to Cameron for President, and it was not until the first day that the convention met that Pennsylvania got into any-thing like a potential attitude. At a meet-ing of the delegation it was proposed that the first, second and third choice of the delegates for President should be formally

declared.

TWO PERFUNCTORY DECLARATIONS. It is needless to sny that this proposition did not come from the earnest supporters of Cameron, but it was coupled with the sugorters of gestion that Cameron should be unani mously declared the first choice of the State which was done. Stevens was stubbornly for McLean, and had a considerable followfor methers, and has McLean be declared the second choice of the State, and as Mo-Lean was then known to be practically out of the fight, he was given substantially unanimous vote as the second choice.

The third choice to be expressed by the delegation brought the State down to prac-tical business, and it was well known that both the first and second choice were mere perfunctory declarations. The battle came then between Bates and Lincoin, and but for the fact that Indians had previously declared for Lincoln and that Cur tin and Lane were acting in con-cert, there is little reason to doubt that Bates would have been preferred. Much feeling was exhibited in deciding the third choice of the State, and Lincoln finally won over Bates by 4 majority. When it became known that Pennsylvania had indicated Lincoln as her third choice is gave a wonderful impetus to the Lincoln cause. Cam-eron and McLean were not seriously con-sidered, and what was nominally the third

choice of the State was accepted as really the first choice among possible candidates. The slogan of the Lincoln workers was soon heard on every side-"Pennsylvania's for Lincoln," and from the time that Pennsylvania ranged herself along with Indiana in support of Lincoln, not only was Seward's defeat inevitable, but the nomination of Lincoln was practically assured. Thus did two men not only determine Seward's de-feat, but they practically determined the nomination of Lincoln. THURLOW WEED AS A LEADER.

Notwithstanding the substantial advanages gained by the supporters of Lincoln n the preliminary struggles at Chicago, the fight for Seward was maintained with des perate resolve until the final ballot was taken. It was, indeed, a battle of giants, Thuriow Weed was the Seward leader and

he was simply incomparable as a master in handling a convention. With him were such able licutenants as Governor Morgan, and Raymond, of the New York Times, with Evarts as Chairman of the delegation, whose

and Lane to make aggressive resistance to | with shouts for the Illinois candidate for

1

HAMLIN FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Until after the nomination of Lincoln Until after the nomination of Lincoln, little attention had been given to the con-test for Vice President. Had Seward been nominated, Lincoln would have been unani-mously tendered the second place on the ticket, but with Lincoln nominated for the first place, the leading friends of Lincoln at once suggested to the friends of Seward that they should name the candidate for the Vice Presidence. Mr. Gradu was sent to Grav.

they should name the candidate for the vice Presidency. Mr. Greely was sent to Gov-ernor Morgan to proffer the nomination to him if he would accept it, or in case of his refusal, to ask him to name some man who would be acceptable to the friends of Seward. Gövernor Morgan not only declined to ac-cept it himself, but he declined to suggest the name of Seward's friends for the place. my one of Seward's friends for the Not only Governor Morgan, but Mr. Evarta and Mr. Weed all refused to be consulted on the subject of the Vice Presidency, and they did it in a temper that indicated contempt for the action of the convention.

For the action of the convention. Hamlin was nominated, not because Seward desired it, for New York gave him a bare majority on the first ballot, but be-cause he was then the most prominent of the Democratic Republicans in the East. The contest was really between Hamlin and Continue M. Charge and the most promoted Comment on the Revrenth Vestival and a New Pittsburg's crying need for an adequate music hall is to be filled much sooner than Cassius M. Clay. Clay was supported chiefly because he was a resident of a Southern State and to relieve the party from the charge of presenting a sectional ticket; but as there were no Southern elec-toral votes to be fought for, Hamlin was has been expected. Though the names of the persons actively interested in the enterprise must be withheld for the present, THE DISPATCH has authority from head wisely preferred, and he was nominated on the second ballot by a vote of 367 to 86 for quarters to announce that next month will, in all human probability, witness the com Clay. Notwithstanding Governor Morgan's keen disappointment at the defeat of Sewpletion of the new auditorium, for which the plans have already been drawn, and on ard, he was easily prevailed upon to remain at the head of the national committee, thus which work is to be begun this week. charging him with the management of the national campaign. One month seems like a short time within which to begin and finish work on a hall

PENNSYLVANIA DECIDED IT.

SEWARD LEADERS WERE BITTER. seating 3,500 to 4,000 people, and having the largest stage in the city, does it not? I called on Thurlow Weed at his headquarters during the evening after the nomi-mations had been made, expecting that, with all his disappointment, he would be ready to co-operate for the success of the ticket. I found him sullen and offensive in both The wonder is, however, that someone has not long ago seen how very easily the Grand Central Rink can be remodeled for this purpose. That is what is now to be manner and expression. He refused even to talk about the contest and intimated

done. An imposing brick front is to be built on the whole Penn avenue frontage of the property (60 feet), giving ample room for a wide, handsome entrance. The present, big, low barn of a building will be com-pletely metamorphosed. The roof will be raised high enough to give a proportional altitude to the great, long auditorium, and a large gallery, on the horseshoe model, will be built in place of the present cock-loft. A sloping floor, with amphitheatrical seating, will probably be put in, but pro-vision will be made also for a level floor for balls, fairs and such occasions. very broadly that Pennsylvania, having defeated Seward, could now elect Curtin and Lincoln. Governor Curtin also visited Mr. Weed before he left Chicago, but received no word of encouragement from the disappointed Seward leader. Weed had been defeated in his greatest effort and the one great dream of his life had perished. He never forgave Governor Curtin until the day of his death, nor did Seward main-tain any more than savenaly gived maintain any more than severely civil relations with Curtin during the whole time that he

balls, fairs and such occasions. The immense length of the building will was at the head of the State Department. I called on Seward but once after the or-ganization of the Lincoln Cabinet, and not allow space for a very deep stage, the width of which will be about the same as for the purpose of soliciting any favors from him, but he was so frigid that I never that of the Grand Opera Honse, 45 feet. It will be provided with curtain flies, scenery ventured to trespass upon him again. Three months after the Chicago convention, when and all the rest of the usual machinery for theatrical representations. The stage will ordinarily hold at least 300 people; for great choral events it can be readily extended in front to accommodate as many more as may the battle in Pennsylvania was raging with desperation on both sides, I twice wrote to Mr. Weed giving the condition of affairs in the State and urging the co-operation of himfelf and Chairman Morgan to ussure the be necessary. Electric lighting, a complete heating syssuccess of the ticket in October. He made no response to either letter, and it so hap-

INE

Pittsburg Will Have an Auditorium

to Seat Four Thousand People

Within a Month.

THE PLANS ALREADY COMPLETED

For an Imposing Structure to Be Built

Upon the Foundations of the Grand

Central Rink.

SOUSA'S BAND AT THE EXPOSITION.

Budget of General Interest.

tem and the other details appertaining to a high-class auditorium are, of course, fully pened that we never met thereafter during his life. provided for in the plans. The only attraction yet actually booked

by the management is the Austrian Juvenile Band, of which mention has been lately The contest in Pennsylvania was really made in this department, and which wil the decisive battle of the national campaign. A party had to be created out of inharappear here November 23, 24 and 25. It is probable that the big, new hall will later elements and the commercial and monious elements and the commercial interests of the State were almost present another of Manager D. Blakely's attractions in the shape of a big ball, where Edi Strauss and his famous Vienna Orchestra will play for the dancers. A concert by Patti and her troupe innacial interests of the State were almost solidly against us. I cannot recall five com-mercial houses of prominence in the city of Philadelphia where I could have gone to solicit a subscription to the Lincoln cam-paign with reasonable expectation that it would not be resented, and of all our prominent formed a men. is counted among the possibilities, and no one need be surprised if a strong effort is put forth to induce Mr. Abbey to make financial men I recall only Anthony J. Drexel who sympathized with the Repub-lican cause. Money would have been use-Pittsburg's new hall a stopping place for his great Italian and French Opera Com-pany between the Chicago Auditorium and the New York Metropolitan Opera House. The big hall will be in readiness for all less for any but legitimate purposes, but the organization of a great State to crystallize congruous elements was an immense task Inc big nail will be in readiness for all manner of large concerts or festivals and operatic or theatrical performances as also for conventions, commencements, mass meetings, social or charitable events and and involved great labor and expense. I visited Chairman Morgan in New York, pre-sented the situation to him, but he was listthe like.

less and indifferent, and not one dollar of money was contributed from York State to aid the Curtin contest in Pennsylvania. the like. While this hall can hardly be deemed a permanent addition to Pittsburg's list of fine public buildings, it will supply the pressing present need for such an audience The entire contributions for the State committee for that great battle aggregated only \$12,000, of which \$2,000 were a contriroom and bridge over the interval until th bution for rent of headquarters and \$3,000 were expended in printing. Three weeks before the election, when I relt reasonably splendidly-planned Carnegie Hall shall be erected and until the people shall shall be worn smooth the way to Schenley Park. The remodelled building will certainly last that long, and its central location, its ample confident of the success of the State ticket, I again visited Governor Morgan and met again visited Governor Morgan and met with him Moses Taylor and one or two others, and they were finally so much im-pressed with the importance of carrying a Republican Congress that they agreed to rinse \$4,300 and send it direct to some six or seven debatable Congressional districts I in-dicated. Beyond this aid rendered to Pennsize and its being on the ground floor with abundant exits on three sides, will enable it to satisfy the requirements of the imme-diate future in altogether satisfactory fashlon.

citals and the Allegheny City organist ap-The lively discussion evoked by the article in this department August 16 (since which time the present scribe has been busy resting), while it brought out many mis-conceptions of the position taken, amply proved the timeliness and public interest of

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1891.

the question. It is a matter that will not down until the It is a matter that will not down until the splendid opportunity afforded by Mr. Carnegie's gift to the public shall be in a fair way to be realized and the public's pleasure and profit therefrom properly

Criticising the Bayrouth Festival. The consensus of the critics seems to be that this year's Bayreuth Festival, while pecuniarily most successful, fell below the high artistic standards for which these events have heretofore been peculiarly noted. They speak of the wonderful stage noted. They speak of the wonderful stage settings and the extraordinary care shown in a great variety of details, but bewail the increasing lack of that higher spirituality that Wagner originally imparted to the performances. This is blamed partly on some young and inexperienced singers who were unaccountably entrusted with import-ant roles, and partly on the peculiar notions of Mrs. Cosime Wagner, who has miled the of Mrs. Cosima Wagner, who has ruled the whole artistic enterprise with an iron hand. The business management is also at-tacked. According to a late cablegram trocked. According to a late cablegram from Munich, "it is alleged that the director reduced everything to a commercial basis, and a very sordid one at that. Tickets were sold at a premium to the villagers who in turn sold them to visitors at a profit of 300 per cent and over. In every other way that

could be devised the visitors were squeezed and fleeced. It has been decided to give "Parsifal," "Tannhauser" and "Die Meis-tersinger" next year at Bayreuth, but the peculiar privileges heretofore granted to the managers of the enterprise are no longer to be conferred upon them. The Government refuses longer to regard the affair as a festival actuated by the highest artistic motives, and will hereafter demand that the usual

icenses be obtained for the exhibition and that the usual proofs of the ability of the managers all be furnished. The Government realizes that if the reputation of the Bay-reuth concerts is to be maintained and the periodical pilgrimages to this musical Meeca continued with resulting profit and glory to the Bavarian, the entertainment must be supervised by officials who have no local pecuniary interest in the fleecing of visi-tors."

Full light should be turned upon all abuses, artistic or financial, that would have a tendency to undermine the value of an art institution that is wholly unique among the nations.

..... About An Important Visitor,

Mr. Clarence Lucas in a recent letter to the Musical Courier makes this interesting estimate of the planist whose advent

America is curiously awaiting: I have met Paderewski. His playing is remendously vigorous when occasion reonires. He is as delicate as a new born babe unheard of liberties with music of the Liszt

unheard of liberties with music of the Lizzt school. Trills are elongated into cadenzas; the rhythm is distorted at times, because he lifts his hand so high in order to get an *H* accent that he cannot get it back on the keyboard in time. He may overstep his bounds sometimes, but he makes an extra-ordinary impression. He is withal so caim and unconcerned. In slow movements he has a habit of shak-In slow movements he has a habit of shak-ing his head in a most despondent manner. Pachmann has a much easier recanique; d'Albert is also his superior in digital dex. terity; but Paderewski has a personal force that seems greater than either of them.

Sousa on European Music.

the European trip from which he has just returned. savs: I observed as a whole that the French bands are the best. I think the Garde Re-

publicaine Band, of Paris, is head and shoulders above any other band in Europe. The lightness and delicacy of its playing shows to very excellent advantage, but if it has a fault it is lack of virility and power, and that is more apparent when it is known the centenary of the composer's birth next month. It is proposed inter alla, to give a representation of "Les Anguenota" in its original-i. e., uncurtailed form. Mas. Rosa Sucasa, who has just been heard

at the Bayreuth festival, has been engaged for concert work in this country for the coming season. Mn. Howns Moons, the widely known barytone and all-around musician, is in th

city again and will sing this morning at the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. IGNACE PADEREWSKI will make his first ap-pearance in New York, at Carnegie Hall, Noember 17, in conjunction with the Sym-hony Orchestra, directed by Walter Dam-

ALFRED GRUENFELD, who is coming to this country this season under the management of Leo Goldmark, is court planist to the Em-perors of Austria and Germany. His brother, HeinFich, a violincellist, will appear in con-certs with him. erts with him. In the absence of Mr. Gittings, the organ

at the Third Presbyterian Church will to at the Inird Fresbyterian Church will to day be handled by Mr. Archer, who has late ly come to Pittsburg after three years' study of the king of instruments in Ger-many and who has been several times heard at the Grant Street Lutheran Church.

MR. HENRY EYRE BROWN, organist of Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernscle, inaugurated the new \$2,000 Barckhoff organ of the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening. The programme included Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor, the finale of Guilmant's first sonata and the inevitable "Tall" overture. 'Tell" overture.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that at the Circold Mandolinista Regina Margherita at Flor ence, Italy, he heard four able players perence, italy, he heard four able players per-form one of Beethoven's string quartets on two mandolins, mandola and lute, and that the performance was a revelation to him of what beautiful effects could be obtained on these instruments,

MR. GUSTAV HINRICHS will cap the climax of his excellent summer season of opera at Philadelphia by producing on September 9 for the first time in American Mascagni's "Cavallerin Rusticana," the one-act opera-that has been making such a semation throughout Europe. The work is to be given with the original orchestration, it is now stated.

Oxe of the notable figures of Florentine life is the once beautiful and fascinating prima douna Maria Piccolomini, now the Marchesa di Gaetani. Her husband is wealthy and a member of one of the oldest families of the Italian nobility. She has one son and four daughters, and all of the latter have inherited the dramatic and musical gifts of their charming mother. gifts of their charming mother.

A vesy delightful compliment was paid to Rafael Joseffy by the directors of the Royal Academy of Music, of Budapesth. They offered him the position once occupied by Franz Liszt—that of director; but of course Joseffy will not accept if, as he is an Ameri-can now to the backbone. The Hungarians, however, claim him yet, as is evidenced by the above offer.—Musical Courier.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH'S now per nane waltrat Daknoson's now per manently endowed organization, the New York Symphony Orchestra, shas secured Old City Hall for February 8. It is also intimated by Man-ager Nolan's letter that still other Pittsburg dates may be made for this new orchestra, in the establishment of which our Mr. Carne-gie has been so prominent a patron.

THE rumors and counter-rumors anent Patt's American tour have finally settled down and it is now unquestioned that she has signed a contract with Abbey and Gran for a series of 30 concerts, opening in New York, January 7. Manager Grau says that while Patt's engagement is wholly dis-tinct from their operatic enterprise, they may perhaps units them toward the close of the season. Patti's American tour have finally settled

Mas JEANETTE M. THURBER has definitely abandoned her plan for organizing a naional symphony orchestra upon the plan of tional symphony orchestra upon the plan of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. F. A. Schwab, who had the matter in charge for Mrs. Thurber, puts the blame for this action upon the Musicians' Protective Union, whose refusal to accede to certain re-quests made by Mrs. Thuber necessitated, Mr. Schwab says, her decision to give up the project.—Boston Herald.

Tus Musical Directors' Association of The Musical Directors' Association of America has been duly organized, with Jesse Williams as President. It is proposed to ex-tend the organization to include members from all parts of the country, and directors

from all parts of the country, and directors of orchestras in all American cities are eligi-ble for membership. Opera and concert aingers may also become members. The opinion was expressed that the orchestras are now too small in many theaters, and one way by which the association might carry out its objects, if was and, would be to recommend ageneral increose in the num-ber of pieces employed.

THE Austrian Juvenile Band of 40 boys, and testimonials are conclusive and its which Manager D. Binkely is to bring to this claims just, rensonable and truthful. Drs. Copeland and Hall do not promise to cure incurable diseases or work miracles. Their special training and experience, the re-sources and appliances that modern science gives them for their special work, enable them to cure diseases which, to the ordinary physician, may have long seemed incurable. The number and character of their testi-monials from residents of Pittsburg which has never been equaled or approached in this city or State abundantly establish their country next sea toire of nearly 300 compositions. A large part of their programmes is made up of se-lections almost unknown in this country, lections almost unknown. In this country, and their director boldly puts them forward as an organization of artists, and asks no odds because of the youth of its members. There are 12 soloists, each one an artist. The ages of the boys range from 12 to 18. They are now making their tour of Europe with immense success, at present playing in Stockholm, Sweden. The lads have all been chosen from the band schools of Austria and has never been equaled or approached in this city or State abundantly establish their laims

other troubles. Night sweaks onme on, and I graw so weak that I could Scarcely Get Around

. Copeland and Hall Extended the Period of 85 Treatment Until That Time Adequate Reasons.

Drs. Copeland and Hall extended their period of teatment for 55 a month until Oc-tober 1. It was intended that all desiring it should have an opportunity of placing themselves under treatment at this favor-able season and availing themselves of this merely nominal rate. A large number have called and written expressing themselves in this way:

n this way: "Doctor, I wanted to take advantage of the \$5 rate, but was unable to do so during August. Won't you place me on record now and let me begin treatment in Septem-bac?"

In extending the 15 rate to all to October

regular treatment to cure starrh, com-mensing at a favorable season of the year. Patients troubled with catarrh aking treat-ment under the above conditions who are not cured in that length of time will be TREATED THEREAFTER FREE until they are cured.

IS IT ADVERTISING!

Efforts to Account for the Success of Drs. Copeland and Hall-A Question Answered. "Why is it? I can't understand it!" said

physician to the writer. "Here every week the papers contain columns crowde with statements of patients who testify that Drs. Copeland and Hall have cured them, These statements and pictures are changed constantly. They must be treating thousands of people. Is it advertising that does this?"

No, it is not advertising that does it. There is something back of the advertising. That something is skill, experience, genu-ineness and truthfulness.

You cannot advertise a man into a medial. ist. Training, ability, experience and skill must come first, then your advertising will have the merit of genuineness and truthful-ness and will succeed. This is the secret of the whole matter.

This is the secret of the failure of so many of our imitators. They are adver-tisers first, specialists afterward. The order must be reversed. Specialists first—quali-fied by a regular medical education and by special study training and secret special study, training and experience-then advertisers, There is no other way to secure permanence, public confidence and success, and those who try any other way will fail. The public may be deceived for a

time by exaggerated claims and promises, but it is only for a time, and when the effender is discovered universal contempt and aver-

sion are his punishment. Drs. Copeland and Hall succeed because their skill, their training and experience their skill, their training and experience merit success. Their success is permanent because the skillfulness and thoroughness of their professional work and the truthful-ness and frankness of their printed statenents have gained for them the confidence of the community. Their advertising is nota-ble and effective because it stands alone of its class in the professional skill it repre-sents and the representative witnesses in the community it includes. Each week ap-pear two or three new interviews with postatic batteries with well well. portrait-interviews with well-known resi-dents of the city, who voluntarily testify to the thoroughness and efficiency of the treat-ment. Each week appear hundreds of shorter testimonials from well-known resi-dents testifying to the same effect. Even more notable than their number is the

Representative Character

f these witnesses and testimonials. These witnesses are all of a worthy and responsible class, whose names are familiar to their res-idence neighborhoods of to the profession, craft or business with which they are iden-tified. The advertising of Drs. Copeland and Hall is effective because its interviews

"My symptoms were the same as every

tom of catarrh has disappeared. I feel per-fectly well now, in fact, never felt better in my life."

FROM REPRESENTATIVE RESIDENTS

Well-Known Men and Women in Pittabe

ments.

and Vicinity Make Remarkable Stat

Scarcely Get Around with the aid of a cane. "I went from doctor to doctor, and took so much strong medicine that my nervous system seemed to be entirely destroyed. I would sinke like one paisied. While in this condition I was advised by some friends who had been treated and cared by Drs. Copeland and Hall to try them. I called on them, and after consultation began treat-ment.

"The result has been far ahead of my most "The result has been far ahead of my moes sanguine expectations. I am now able to work all day, and can walk along the top of a high wall without becoming the least bis dizzy. My stomach does not bother me. I can rest well, and what I east does not dis-tress me. All my symptoms are gone and I feel like a new man."

Mr. Henry Pruse.

"I am treating with Drs. Copeland and Hall and am satisfied with the intelligen manner in which they handle my case. find their methods of treatment mild, pleas ant and effective."

In extending the 35 rate to all to October 1. Dex. Copeland and Hall answer these re-quests without rendering themselves liable to the charge of favorag certain patients, and give all ample and abundant time and opportunity. All patients applying for treatment before October 1 will be treated fore, each month's treatment including med-icine to cost \$5 UNTIL CURED. It should take from two to four months of regular treatment to cure atarch, com-meneing at a favorable season of the year. Patients troubled with catarch uking treat-ment under the above conditions who are not eurod in that length of time will be

CATARRH IN OUR CLIMATE. iomething About the Nature and Result of the Disease-The Experience of Min Mary Schafer.

of the Disease-The Experience of Miss Mary Schafer. In this climate catarrh is unquestionably the cause of more deaths than any other disease. At first it is as a rule a little thing, merely a cold in the head. Batt in a climate like ours, one cold is not entirely cured be-fore another follows. A succession of cold constitutes chronic catarrh. A strong and healthy constitution will suffer only incom-venience from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The fin-future from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The fin-future from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The fin-future from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The fin-future from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The fin-future from catarrh, but all others run a great risk from what may follow. The fin-future from the statistic start of the throat gradually extends downward, involving first the larynx and vocal cords, ruining the voice for singing, and then proceeds on its march still farther, The traches or windpipe is next attacked following that the large bronchial tubes the new start finds its way into the stomaoh, disarranges digestion and produces various forms of stomach and intestinal dyspepsia. "A long catalogue of evils to follow such a the constitution weakened, and, although the catarrh its is unable to resist the as-tacks of other diseases, it is. "Te annot find words enough to thank Dra-of death, still indirectly, by so weakening the system that it is unable to the start to any friends that that is the place to find a cure." "The speaker was Miss Mary Schafer, 35

cure." . The speaker was Miss Mary Schafer, 55 Long street, Allegheny. "When I went to see the doctors I had entarrh in the nasal passage, with its exten-sion into the throat and bronchial tubes.

There was a constant ringing noise in my ears.



t other times. He is a steam hammer and an eider down cushion rolled into one. He makes mistakes, many of them. He takes

John Philip Sonsa, conductor of the United States Marine Band, speaking of

POWER OF TWO PIVOTAL STATES.

Both of the candidates presented in these two pivotal States were men of peculiar fitness for the arduous task they had assumed. Both were admittedly the strongest men that could have been nominated by the op-position to the Democracy, and both were position to the Democracy, and both were experienced and consummate politicians. Their general knowledge of politics and the tion for President, but the first ballot developed to the comprehension of all that be fell in the contest, made them not only be fell in the contest, made them not only wise counselors, but all appreciated the fact that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain that they were of all men the most certain they were the contest, and the second the the second the tween ten candidates, the highest of whom coln, Bates or any of the other men named for President should be nominated, if the man chosen was certain to be the most available. They were looking solely to their own success in October, and their success meant the success of the Republican party in the nation.

With Lane was John D. Defrees, Chairman of his State Committee, who had been called to that position because he was re-garded as best fitted to lead in the desperate contest before him. I was with Curtin and interested as he was, only in his individual success, as he had summoned me to take charge of his October battle in Pennsylvania. The one thing that Curtin, Lane and their respective lieutenants agreed upon that made a Seward convention take pause and finally decide not to nominate Seward.

LINCOLN IN ADVANCE OF SEWARD.

There was no personal hostility to Seward in the efforts made by Curtin and Lane to defeat him. It is not true, as has been assumed by many, that the objection to Seward was because of his radical or adwigwam, and the whole convention, with the exception of the New York delegation, was whirled to its feet by the enthusiasm vanced position in Ecpublican faith. It was not Seward's "irreprressible conflict" or his "higher law" declarations which made Curtin and Lane oppose him as the Republican candidate. On the contrary, both of them were thoroughly anti-slaver men, and they finally accepted Lincoln with the full knowledge that he was even in advance of Seward in declaring the "irre-pressible conflict." Lincoln announced in his memorable Springfield speech, delivered on the 17th of June. 1858, that "a house divided against itself cannot stand; I believe this Government cannot endure perma-nently half slave and half free," and Seward's "irrepressible conflict" speech was not delivered until the 25th of October. not delivered until the zota of October. Lincoln was not only fully abreast with Seward, but in advance of him in forecast-ing the great battle against slavery. The single reason that compelled Ourtin

eech no pressive utterance of his life. The Bates men were led by Frank Blair, the only Republican Congressman from a lave sState, who was nothing if not heroid aided by his brother Montgomery, who was a politician of uncommon cunning. With them was Horace Greeley, who was Chairman of With them

the delegation from the then almost inac-cessible State of Oregon. It was Lincoln's friends, however, who were the "hustlers" of that battle. They had men for sober counsel like David Davis men of supreme sagacity like Leonard Swett; men of tireless effort like Norman B. Judd, and they had what was more important than all-a seething multitude wild with enthusiasm for Abraham Lincoln. PACKED WITH LINCOLN SHOUTERS

For once Thurlow Weed was outgen eraled just at a critical stage of the battle. Congress in 1858, the entire Democratic State ticket was successful by majorities final struggle was to be made, the friends of Seward got up an imposing demonstration on the streets of Chicago. They had bands and hanners; immense numbers and gener-ous enthusiasm; but, while the Seward men were thus making a public display of their earnestness and strength, Swett and Judd filled the immense galleries of the wigwam, in which the convention was held, with men

who were ready to shout to the echo for Lincoln whenever opportunity offered. The result was that, when the Seward men filed into the convention there were seats for the delegates, but few for any others, and the convention was encircled by an immense throng that made the wigwam tremble with

(Cameron) received 5014, all of which were from Pennsylvania with the exception of three. Cameron's name was at once with-drawn, and on the second ballot Seward rose to 18414, with Lincoln closely follow-ing at 181, but both lacking the 233 votes necessary to a choice. The third ballot was taken amid breathless excitement, with

Lincoln steadily gaining and Seward now and then losing, and when the ballot ended Lincoln had 2313 to 180 for Seward. A WILD RUSH FOR LINCOLN.

Lincoln lacked but 214 votes of a majority. His nomination was now inevitable, and before the result was announced there was that the nomination of Seward meant hopeless defeat in their respective States. It was these positive declarations from the two men who could best speak for the States which were to control the national contest that made a Seward convention take was a general scramble to change from the votes from Seward to Lincoln. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, next came with changes to the Lin-coln column, and they continued until Lincoln's vote was swelled to 354. As soon as Ohio gave the necessary num-

hurried out to make the streets ring

ber of votes to Liucoln to nominate him, a large charcoal portrait of Lincoln was sud-denly displayed from the gallery of the

produced:

them withall. I set forth and allowed to be fung in all Churche of all the people together, before and after Mornin and Russing Prayer, and also before and after Se-mous: & moreouer in frinzte-houfes for their godly fong and ballades: which tend onely to the nourifhing of vice and corrupting of youth. LONDON: Printed for the Companie of Stationers. Cum Priulegio Regis Regail. 1622.

ANOTHER OLD BIBLE

of G. Delton, Esq., of Belmont, O., de-

scribed in THE DISPATCH recently, a cor-

respondent writes to say that Mr. W. W.

Olmstead, of Monterey street, Allegheny, owns another remarkable volume. It is

the Bible which afforded consolation to the

great chemist, Joseph Priestley, best known

as the discoverer of oxygen. Priestly was driven from England on account of his

opinions, and came to Northumberland,

Pa., where he died in 1804. His son after-

ward sold his library, a farmer getting it

for a mere song. At a subsequent sale the books passed into the hands of Rev. E. B.

Olmstead, who did not know their value

nntil he found Priestly's name in the

Bible. This book is printed in Latin and bears the date 1622. It is well worn, showing that it was not used for ornament alone. As an appendix it contains the book of Psalms set to meter, and with "apt notes to sing them withall." The following is the title page of the book of Psalms as nearly as it can be re-produced:

aucea: THE WHOLE BOOK OF PRALMES: COLLECTED INTO ENGLISH MENTER By Thomas Setenhold, John Hopkin and others, conferred with the He-brew with apt notes to fing them withall.

The Book Which Afforded Consolati

Apropos of the old Bible in the pos

Elastic Stockings, Etc. that followed. It was many minutes before Trusses, bandages, abdominal, navel and pile supporters, eiastic stockings, at No. 909 Penn avenue, near Ninth street. Open Saturday evenings. the convention could be sufficiently calmed to proceed with business. The New York delegates had kept their seats in sullen silence during all this eruption of enthu-

stasm for Lincoln, and it was long even after quiet had been restored that Evarts MISS MARY T. GLENN, teacher of plano, resumes lessons in Pittsburg, Allegheny and Sewickley after September 7. For all information call at Mellor & Hoene's plano tail form was recognized to move that the nomination be declared unanimous. He was promptly seconded by Andrew, of Massa-chusetts, who was also an ardent supporter rooms, 77 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, or ad-dress Box 198, Sewickley, Pa.

of Seward, and it was adopted by a wild hurrah that came spontaneously from every part of the convention excepting the several lines of sants occupied by the 70 delegates from New York. Mr. Evarts' motion for a Dabbs' Late Operator W. H. Moore, is now located in his own photo rooms, where he makes cabinets at popular prices. 71 Federal street, Alle-gheny. recess was unanimously carried, and the convention and its vast audience of specta-

Music at the Exposition.

sylvania from New York the friends of Mr. Mr. C. A. Cappa and his Seventh Regi-Seward took no part whatever in the great October battle that made Abraham Lincoln ment Band bid fair to repeat at our Exposition the great popular success that has President. Curtin was elected by a major-ity of 32,164, and Lane was elected in Indi-ana hy 9,757. With Curtin the Republicans attended their summer concerts in Central Park, New York, for the past ten years. Of course, the band asheard here is reduced one-third from its metropolitan strength and the lopping off of the saxophones and certain other instruments makes the body of tone less mellow and rich than might be de-sired. In this shape t is a military band, pure and simple, with no fancy frills for concert purposes. attended their summer concerts in Central ana by 9,757. With Curtin the Republicans carried 19 of the 25 Congressmen, and with Lane, the Republicans of Indiana carried 7 of the 11 Congressmen of that State. Thus was the election of a Republican President substantially accompliabed in October by the success of the two men who had defeated William II. Success of the two men who had defeated William H. Seward and nominated Abra-As far as could be heard in the unusual

As far as could be heard in the unusual confusion that prevailed on Friday even-ing, the performance of Mr. Cappa and his men was worthy of much praise. Except that the shrill clarinets needed repress-ing at times, there is room for little crit-icism from the technical stand point. Mr. icism from the technical stand point. Mr. Cappa's readings were intelligent and care-fully wrought out. Here and there a per-functory manner prevailed for a time (due perhaps to the depressing weather and small audience), but for the most part the work of both the con-ductor and "musiclans was conscientious and earnest. Altogether it was a satisfying and enjoyable performance of a pragramme that included such works as the late Henri Litolff's "Robespierre" over-ture, the larghetto from Beethoven's sec-ond and the scherzo from his eighth symture, the larghetto from Beethoven's sec-ond and the scherzo from his eighth sym-phony, Bach's great G minor prelude, cho-rale and fugue (following Abert's version), and Gounod's "Faust" ballet-music. Mr. Walter Rogers proved himself a brilliant cornetitist in a fantasic by Arban and an artist of true feeling in the tender "Behnet'dich Gott," from the "Trumpeter." Mr. Belunci's withousity on the intractable Mr. Bellucci's virtuosity on the intractable larinet was displayed in a set of cheap vari-

tions. Atlons. Following the custom that proved so pop-ular last year, Conductor Cappa proposes to give a programme of symphonic grade, or largely so, each Friday evening. The value of such music before such audiences is in-deed great, even though only a brass band perform it. The mass of people only need to become familiar with the best music to enjoy it. It is good missionary work to familiarize the great public with most of the works appearing on the following pro-gramme, which will be given next Friday vening:

PART L

Commencing at 7 o'clock. 1. Overture, "Carnival Romain,"....Berlioz 2. Unfinished Symphony, (in B minor)..... Schubert

(c) Allegro Moderato. (b) Andante Con Moto.
8. Cornet Solo, "Lost Chord,"......Sullivan Walter Rogers.
4. Intermezzo, "Love's Dream After the Ball'

night.

Intermission one hour.

PART IL.

Commencing at 9 o'clock.

The Free Organ Recitals.

Circumstances prevent the further con-sideration, intended for to-day, of the question of the Carnegie Hall free organ re-

The German bands, as a rule, are entirely too brassy, and lean to the beer garden style of music. The English bands are more of a nondescript character. While not as comnonplace as the German, they seem to lack in coloring, and suggest brandy and soda. I think the reason of inferiority of the Ger-man and English bands to those of the French is that there is more attention paid to the soldier musician than the artist musician. In France, it seems to be differ-ent-the artistic side is first considered, and Rohemia. ANTON DVORAK says that in Austria and the soldier next. All the bandmasters of

the French service are commissioned officers: while those of the German, and with single exception, those of the English (God-

single exception, those of the English (God-frey) are non-commissioned officers. I did not hear any orchestra in Enrope which I would consider equal to the Thomas orchestra at its best, and I did not see any leader equal to Theodore Thomas, excepting Hans Richter, who seemed to be a giant among the conductors of Europe. While among the conductors of Europe. While the orchestra he was leading in London did not show the finish of detail that we have learned to expect from our own crack organizations, the wonderful ability and magnetism of Richter, stamped him in my mind as the greatest living conductor. His interpretation of Wagnerian music would certainly impress any musician with his keen insight into the intricacies and mean-

ings of the Wagnerian score. He seems to be a thorough master of all the possibilities of this great German composer. One of the most touching things that I

met with in Europe, and coming next to the deference which the average European has for American dollars, is the average English veneration for vocal ruins. I at-tended the Handel festival at Crystal Palace, and heard some of the magnificent vocal ruins in the way of tenors and bari-tones who had seen better days vocally; and while they sung out of tune, and with little or no power, they were greeted with

Of the many new works I heard while in Europe, the two that pleased me most were Cavalleria "Rusticana" and Sullivan's "Ivan-hoe." The former has made the greatest musical success known in Europe for 100 years, and will have the same success in

years, and will have the same success in America. While the story is very simple, it holds the audience spellbound, and the music is simply magnificent. After a careful review of matters musi-cal, and especially the intelligent criticism by the sudience. I am led to believe that within 25 years. America will demine the within 25 years America will dominate the world in music; although they now beat us with centuries of experience and tradition, their position is not so far ahead of ours but that we can pass them easily within 25 years and leave them so far in the rear in 50 years that they will come to us for their music and musicians, as we came almost entirely to them 25 years ago.

Crotchets and Quavers.

MR. JOSEPH C. BREIL, who returned not long since from two years' study under the famous masters of the Leipzig Conservatory, has entered the local corps of vocal teach-CARLO BUSONI, the talented young minnist.

composer and wisher of the Rubinstein scholarship in 1890, in St. Petersburg, Bus-sia, arrived in New York last week. He goes to Boston to assume an important pro-fessorship at the New England Conserva-THE National Conservatory of Music of

cious.

America will hold entrance examinations September 24 to 29, at the headquarters on East Seventeenth street, New York, The prospects of this excellent and public-spirited institution were never more au-

MR. F. N. INNES and his military band, 10c Will pay for the Cost 10c 10c of Changing Flain White 10c Glass vessels to Buby, 10c 10c Emeraid, Opal, 10c 10c or other Costly Glass. 10c well remembered for their work at our last year's Exposition, have been giving a suc-cessful series of concerts at Madison Square Garden, New York. There as here Mr. Innes' programmes have been chosen and ar-ranged with rare skill.

THE Imperial Opera of Vienna, following the example set by Paris and Berl in, is pre paring a series of special performances Meyerbeer's operas, in commemoration WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Phile

This, then, is the substance of the whole Bohemia every child must study music. "The law exacting this is old," says he: "It was once repealed, but is now in force again. Herein, I consider, lies one great secret of our natural talent for music in my country. Our national tunes and chorales came, as it were, from the very heart of the people, and beautiful things they were. I intend some were, from the very heart of the people, and beautiful things they were. I intend some day writing an oratorio into which I shall introduce some of these chorales. The Slavs all love music. They may work all day in the fields, but they are always singing, and the true musical spirit burns bright within them. How they love the dance, too. On Sunday, when church is over, they begin their music and daucing, and often keep it up without cessation till easy in the follow-ing morning. Each village has its band of eight or ten musicians. I belonged to ours as soon as I could fiddle a little." True Roston Symphony Orchestra will be-

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra will be-gin its season October 9; the usual series of 24 public rehearsals and concerts will continue each week through the season, with the exceptions of the weeks ending on Saturdays November 7, December 12, January 16, February 13 and March 19, these weeks being given to the occasional tours of the orchestra over the usual route, New York, orchestra over the usual route, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. That "nsual route" ought to take in Pitts-burg this year. The first date named would be just in time to open the big, new Musio Hail on Pena avenue. Consider this, Mr. Ellis! According to the Soston Herald, "it appears that the announcement of a perma-nent chorus as a part of the Symphony con-cert scheme made at the close of last season was somewhat premature. Director Nikish greatly desires, as he always has desired since he assumed his present position, to produce works for both chorus and orchestra, and it is more than possible that some plan for such a union of chorus and orchestra as was hinted at last spring may yet come about."

matter, the answer to the question at the beginning of this article. It is not the adbeginning of this article. It is not the ad-vertising of Drs. Copeland and Hall that crowds their parlors with patients and brings as witnesses to their ability to cure disease thousands of the best known resi-dents of Pittsburg. It is their superior skill as specialists that makes such adver-tising possible. DANGERS OF EXTENSION. How Neglected Catarrh Affects the Bron

chial Tubes and Stomach-The Case of Mr. Freeborn.

ments. MR. JOHN DAVIS, Wakefield street, Oak-land: The way I suffered for years with scarcely any relief was terrible. Each day brought its additional pain. Drs. Coneland and Hall have entirely cured my trouble. MR. LAWRENCE LYONS, Cass aronue, Pittsburg: I had suffered with catarrh for three years when I called on Drs. Copeland and Hall. Their work in my case was remark-able. All my symptoms have disappeared. I feel like a new man. MR. JAMES WALKER, 129 Erfn street, Pittsburg: I had a constant headache. My nose and throat were affected. My general health was run down. Drs. Copeland and Hall have cured me of all my trouble. Mr. Freeborn. The frequent extension of catarrh to the bronchial tubes and lungs was illustrated in the interviews printed in these columns last week. Its common extension to the stom-ach is illustrated in the statement made be-low by Mr. Freeborn. You may have ca-tarrh of the bronchial tubes-commonly called chronic bronchits-with its violent have cured me of all my trouble. MR. JAMES F. BOYER, 29 Miller street MR. JAMES F. BOYER, 19 Miller strees Pittsburg: I can heartily recommend Drs. Copeland and Hall to all sufferers from ca-tarrhal troubles. They worked wonders in may case, and I consider their treatments masterful and scientific. MR. JOHN BODEN, City Hall, Pittsburgi "The skill of these eminent physicians, Drs. Copeland and Hall, relieved me of a trouble of 2 years' standing. I have every confi-dence in these gontlemen and their methods suppoyed." called chronic bronchitis-with its violent cough night and morning, especially severe in winter and spring months, and some-times called the winter cough; there is usually expectoration of a yellowish mucas; there are usually severe attacks of asthma, and the disease leads in many instances to consumption. You may have catarrh of the stomach with all the distreming and painful symtoms usually attributed to dyspepsia-pains in the stomach, formation of gas in it, belching of wind, loss of appetite, indiges-tion, nausea, vomiting, "sourness" in stom-

MR. F. C. SHAFFER, 49 Webster avende, Pittsburg: "I consider the methods em-ployed by Drs. Copeland and Hall as scien-tific and successful in every respect." MR. MICHAEL McMARA, Glenshaw, Pat "These gentlemen, Drs. Copeland and Hall, have my highest confidence in their ability to accomplish successful results my strain have my highest confidence in their steem, to accomplish successful results; my esteem, personally." MR. JOSEPH BECKERT, 15 Garland are-nue, Pittsburg: "My opinion of Drs. Oope-land and Hall as to their ability: They stand land and Hall as to their ability: They stand

belching of wind, loss of appelite, indiges-tion, nusces, vomiting, "sourness" in stom-ach, "gnawing" sensation in stomach, or an "all-gone" or "faint" feeling. If neglected these symptoms may produce ulceration of the stomach, and may end in producing can-cer of the stomach. Mr. George Freeborn, residing at Brash-toy, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Eallroad, and employed by Mr. Armatrong, a contractor and builder, in the East End, said:

in the foremost rank of their workersion." MR. J. O. NICELY, Derry sta., Pa. "I must acknowledge Drs. Copeland and Hall's treatment as pre-eminently successful. Per-sonally I have found them scrapulous, kind and sympathetic." and sympathetic." Testimony of Ladles.

Testimony of Ladies. MI58 SUSIE LISEA, 15 Sherman avenue, Allegheny: "I cheerfully recommend Dra Copeland and Hall. They have more than fulfilled their promises to me; they have given me the priceless hoon-good health." MRS ANNA MANGOLD, Butler, Pa.: "I suffered for years. I grew so had that I had lost all hopes of ever regaining my health. I treated with Drs. Copeland and Hall and my refectly well under their judicious treat-ment and heartily recommend them."

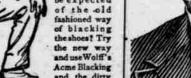
Their Credentials.

Their Credentials. As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at hellevus Hospital vared, the most famous institution of its ind in the country. His diploma bears the writen indorsement of the medical suthors the of New York of the denas of prominent with the most famous institution of its is credentials are no less abundant and the secretaries of various county and by the secretaries of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the secretaries of the solution of the solution of the by the



Croan Crowl What else is to

33 and 34 Water street



Mr. G. B. Freeborn, Brushton, Pa. "For 12 years I was almost a confirmed in-practice of their specialties, with what suc-been no use at all to myself or anyone. In addition to the high medical authorities could not work more than two weeks at a time, and then I was completely played out. "My stomach was so bad that at times my mind seemed affected. I had a good appe-tite, but derived no benefit from my food As soon as I had caten a meal I suffered the greatest distress. The food seemed to rest like a load of lead on my stomach. I did not know what it was to have a good night's my eyes, I seemed to see flashes of fire be-fore them. I have frequently passed whole-nights without any sleep at all. "Thad a constant pain in the back of my head. Sharp pains would shoot through my chest. I had scums in the region of my heart, and at such times would feel faint and diray. Rheumatism was added to my





REQUIRES NO BRUSH.

DIK-DON

FOR GLASS, WILL DO IT.

about." RAILINGS, counters and shelving HAUGH & KEENAN,

SU.