"What a grotesque suggestion and what a position I should hold. I have been twice President, and on each occasion the unanimous choice of the convention. The beads of the party the man explaint. would have to antagonize their honerable ambition. At its best the nomination would only come with strife. Men who were and are friends, but who have as much right to the great honors of the country as I could possibly claim, would be my enemies. It would be the bitterest campaign in history; would leave heartburnings that years could I can only conceive one contingency in which my friends would consider me as I am considered by the editor of that journal, and that is some widespread social upheaval, when the strong hand and military prestige would be required to save society. I should take that gummons. But it will never come in my time, not in the United States, whatever we may see in England and Germany." "Or France?" I asked. "No," he added, "France has been through it. History never repeats a Reign of Terror."

GRANT DID NOT WANT THREE TERMS.

This was to me a most memorable converantion-noted at the time-the impression elear to me; Grant talking long and earnestly in the vein I have written. I was his constant, almost daily companion from this time until a year later, when we returned from Japan. I never heard him again mensubject. Nor had I any reason to believe it was a matter of correspondence with the public men who were "plotting," as the political cant of the time went. Grant, to whom my relation was was that of a secretary, invited such access to his cuce, in which I was always mly too glad to aid him, that I would have So far as the trip around the world being a political programme toward a shandoned all idea of it. This I know. A letter from General Sherman received a few days later than our Malaga visit, at Pau, saving that President Hayes was anxious to have him go to China on the Richmond, dee matter, and in December we saffed from Marsailles.

crlude to what seems necessary relative to the statement herein quoted from General Badeau. In the work entitled "Grant in Peace," a most interesting volume, valuable as an elucidation of the character of Grant, General Badeau says:

BADEAU'S ESTIMATE OF YOUNG.

After a stay of a few days in Chicago I re-turned to the East, and shortly afterward Mr. Russell Young, who mad accompanied Grant during the greater part of his European and Asiatle tour, went out to visit him at Galena. Young was opposed to Grant's at Galena. Young was opposed to Grant's third nomination, principally, perlaps, because he thought he could not be elected. He had long and repeated conversations with the General, in which he represented the views of those of Grant's Iriends who were averse to his standing again. Mrs. Grant suspected Young's purpose and tried to thwart it, and the discussions between Young and the General were usually carried on in her absence. This was only a few days before the convention was to meet at Chicara. General Grant had even yet made. course, having allowed his friends to use his name without objection, he could not in honor withdraw it without their con-

But Young induced him to write a letter, ressed to Senator Cameron, authorizing his friends, if they saw fit, to withdraw his name from the convention. This was a most is friends, it they saw fit, to withdraw his time from the convention. This was a most tracedinary influence for any one man to cert with Great, and I have known few rallief instances. Young however, doubt-appeared as the speaceman of others loss opinious backed his own, though his hally and Glandship gray weight to what lendshin gave weight to what e said. But the letter was sent, in opposi-ion to the views of Mrs. Grant and without

But it was too late to recode; his friends had committed both him and themselves, and they were not influenced by this phase of irresolution which had passed over him. They made no use of the letter, nor did Young, and those to whom it was submitted garded his suggestion of withdrawal, and all the remainder of his life he remained more than grateful to the men who supported him so faithfully at Chicago, just as he never forgave any whom he thought had betrayed im at that time. He never afterward spoke except with bit-

erness of his lifetime friend, Washburne, whom he believed, I know not how rightly, whom he believed, I know not how rightly, had played him laise; and he remembered the violence of some who supported Mr. Maine with an acrimony that was not confined to them, but was extended to his carrival. Even former tollowers, who did not support him in the concluding political effect of his life, never held the same place in his personal regard. His failure embittered his feeling to all who contributed to it. This remark has no reference to Young. Grant followed Young's counsel, and in the end, perhaps, wished others had done so too. It was at his urgent advice that Young was afterward appointed Minister to China by President Arthur.

BADEAU OVERESTIMATED HIS INFLUENCE There is an essential correctness in this narrative, with one or two reservations. General Badeau does General Grant an inustice in supposing that I exerted an "extraordinary influence" over him, or that to me must be attributed Grant's "half way reversal of what he had previously counten-anced." As I have said, when I returned from Japan in 1879, I had never heard an expression of opinion from him as to the third term. Holding in mind the memorable conversation in Malaga to which I have referred, knowing the temper of his mind, and that he was inflexible in opinions, especially when, as in this instance, he had carefully considered the matter, I gave it no thought. When Mr. Gordon Bennett, on my meeting him in New York, said with some feeling that nothing could prevent Grant's nomination and election I quoted the Malaga conversation. Returning to London, where I remained until late in the spring of 1880, I read the American newspapers-the third-term discussion takvolume-with the Malaga conversation in mind, and with secondary interest. If it ever became serious, I was sure that Grant would, as at Malaga, end the business in a

quiet, decisive way, This opinion was so fixed in my mind, so firm because of my knowledge of Grant's character, and the wisdom of what he had said, that I remember my surprise when I rend in a private letter, written perhaps n March, 1880, from a friend who was near him, this rentence: "It now looks as if the General would be nominated on the first hallot," I should have deemed the statement incredulous but for the nuther. It showed that the third term movement had life, and that it had the negative, if not the positive, support of Grant. Nothing could have surprised me more.

HOW GRANT'S FRIENDS PELT.

I returned to New York in May. Letters awaited me from Grant asking me to visit bim at Galena, and I made my arrangements to do so. The third term movement was in the nir-covered the political heavens, as it were-clouds big with storm and terror, far from reassuring to those who felt as I did toward Grant, an interest in no sense politi-cal, but personal, as we alone give to those bound in the near ties of kinship and affec-I met many of Grant's friends-Arthur, Sheridan, Don Cameron, Drexei, Childs—dozens of them. There was a deep, carnest enthusiasm about most of them, capecially Don Cameron and Arthur, Mr. Childs was troubled over the usiness. Did not believe in it, feared that Grant's peerless fame was to be torn by of party rancor and emulation. I inferred from Mr. Drexel that he was of the same mind, speaking as he did with deep affection for Grant, but in his wise, firm quiet way.
I met Roscoe Conkling at Washington.

He called on me at the Arlington, and we had a long conversation. His first question was characteristic. "I suppose," he said in his grand serio-comic tone, "that you can

when I had finished, said:

"What a grotesque suggestion and what a position I should hold. I have been I had seen him in California, and interested twice President, and on each occasion the unanimous choice of the convention. The heads of the party, the men eminent in gone. Conkling said he asked because it dendership, the older men who were in au-thority before I was known, the younger the nomination of a friend for the Presi men who have since won from the party its highest consideration, all lowered their colors and followed mine.

Where should I be in regard to them? I that he knew what his friends had been

> CONKLING SCOLDED GRANT'S FRIENDS. I said what was very true, that I had never heard from Grant, either in speech or correspondence, any other feeling than aversion to the nomination. Conkling was, he said, disappointed at the spathy of many friends of Grant from whom he expected support, and inveigned against them and their ingratitude for what Grant had done, and this the return for it, in his own oldfashioned way. "His rich friends," as Coukling denominated them with a sneer, "had not given a dollar." And money was needed to pay the expenses of poor dele-gates from the South and elsewhere, to whom a convention fare meant everything. There were other friends of Grant who were too glow for his own fiery will. Logan had a speech to deliver, was hobbling around in a gestatory mood with that speech, and until beneficent nature came to his aid and blessed him with a happy delivery, would be of no use to any human being. Windom, whom Conkling was counting on for warm support, had the bee in his own bonnet— bee deftly inserted by an insidious Blaine man-and could hear only its own buzzing. Edmunds was at heart a lover of Grant, but some academic public opinion in Vermont hung upon him and weighed him down into

I recall this conversation as a part of the

narrative and because it was when Conkling appeared at his best. He was nobly in earnest. All the resources of his genius were in play. The election of Grant was his one purpose. "He cannot be defeated— he must not be defeated. It would be like the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. The sun of liberty would stand in its course, the world go back for centuries." This was a favorite phrase of Conkling's, as illustra-tive of his political fervor at the time, and I think it came into his nominating speech at Chicago. He went over the situation with keenness and minute knowledge of the campaign. He was a leader. He was in the battle for every result. He had no compromise, no concession, no other candidate As for his own name, his hands would wither ere he assented. He flouted the content in New York and Pennsylvania. The tide was with him-the tide and the sea. It was the tide of the people's confidence in Grant, their confidence and affection. As for these mere politicians, with their mops and brooms, they were so many Mrs. Partingtons essaying against the sea. I never saw Conkling more truly a leader, never saw him so abundant in courage, re-

source and will. I ventured one Illustration that I was gratified to see used at Chicago—"If Grant is disfrauchised, as some of the leaders hold that he must be as regards this nomination, then we have two disfranchised Americans, the man who saved the Union and the man who tried to destroy it—General Grant and Jefferson Davis."

A TYPICAL TALK WITH SHERMAN. An evening, likewise, with General Sherman, who was much in the Childs-Drexel mood. Did not believe in politics; did not think Grant had a dozen friends in the morning talk: "I have written to Don Camparty, anyhow, that were not his friends for what they could make out of him. Before he came to Washington was amazed and awed at the greatness of the men who ruled the nation. When he came near the city, fancied that the skies seemed heavier over the Capitol because of the wisdom held in some vapory suspense, coming down in showers of eloquence to frighten tyrants, and deluge the land with knowledge. Reand deluge the land with knowledge. Remembered seeing old Andy Jackson through the palings in front of the White House—yes, old Andy himself, walking up and down, and so frail and thin that if a goat were to but him at the waist he would break in two. Somehow he had not been in Washington six months before he saw how small the statesmen were—like most men only a good deal more so. Never quite forgave his brother John for going into politics. But then for that matter he had never quite forgiven himself for going into the army. But then neither John nor himself were the clever ones of the Sherman boys. There was James-I think that was his name. If James had lived! To return and rule over these small men, to be hacked and hauled and written about in the newspapers; but after all it was none of his business, and he was not talking politics. All in the vivid Sherman way, wit, mimicry, fun, badinage, always wisdom, deepest wisdom, rushing like a volcanic stream with ashes and

marl and gems in its fiery current. THE MEETING AT GALENA. So far, then, as appearing at Galena, as General Badeau writes, "as the spokesman of others whose opinions backed his own," the only friends of Grant who in their conversation with me were opposed to the third term were General Sherman, Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel. I arrived in the evening and went to the General's home. We sat to-gether on the porch until late. The Presidental question never arose. General Grant was more than cordial; affectionate and kind as I ever found him, and we had much to say about men and things in far away lands. In answer to some question about Wash-burne he spoke with stern, sharp words of alienation; had been persuaded into the be-lief that some recent political action on the part of Washburne could only be explained upon a theory of personal perfidy. I was pained over it. But I could say nothing useful, and noted it as an incident of the

strange business called politics.

In the morning Grant insisted that he must show me Galena and the lead mines. We took a long drive; a pair of restless horses, which Grant, with the wizard touch wherever the horse was concerned, handled with dexterity. He showed me the home with dexterity. He showed hie the home of his honorable poverty; the warehouse where, in silence over repellent heaps of leather, he awaited the mighty summons to immortal fame; and all that was worth seeing, the lead mines and the history of the lead industry. It was on this drive that we had the talk referred to by General Badeau upon the third term.

YOUNG'S TALK WITH GRANT. Grant inquired if I had seen many of his friends in the East. I told him in running narrative what I could recall. He asked my own judgment. I said that I was disposed to agree with Drexel and Childs. I had not spaken on the thorough the could be a spaken on the spoken on the theme to anyone. So long as his friends were in the movement, no word of mine should dishearten them. I had no foolish illusions about a third term.

A President in power, controlling the patronage of the Government and arranging a third term, that would be a serious busi-ness. He was not in power, nor were the members of the Cabinet his friends. I believed that especially with his experience in other lands, that he would give us the most brilliant administration since Jefferson's. That I heard him say so often: "What would I have given to have known this ten years

I told him that I saw no reason to change the situation as it appeared to him when we were in Malaga, and that if I were managing his political interests 1884, and not 1880, would be his time. In 1884 he would be about the average age of the Presidents.

The age of Washington and Jackson when they entered their second term; would at the end be younger than Harrison and Buchanan when they took office; that if a Democrat succeeded Hayes his nomination as an escape from Democratic rule would be as unanimous as in 1868; that the party was so torn that he would enter the campaign not as a conqueror upon whom honor had clustered every garland, but as a gladiator, from an arcna where he had been tossed and tumbled by every Dacian that could be thrown against him. That I looked upon the political mutiny in Pennsylvania under McManes, in New York under Robertson, and in Illinois as fatal to any horses,

and in Illinois as fatal to any hope of a nomination that would be worth the having. APOLOGIZED FOR SPEAKING PREELY. This and more at length, saying at the as if he had been wounded by members of

close that I had only ventured these opin-ions because he had asked them; that if he had not asked them I would have said nothhad not asked them I would have said nothing; but that between us at all events there were other than political relations, and he was entitled to my thoughts as they had grown in my mind. Grant listened to what I said with the kindest patience, and with no shadow of annoyance. He went at length into the reasons which had made him change his mind from the originate contents. his mind from the opinions expressed at Malaga. Nothing could have swerved him from that purpose but two considerations. The one was the extreme personal hostility shown by Blaine; literary bureaus charging him with being a "whisky thief"—imputations upon his personal intervity which tions upon his personal integrity which made it almost his duty to run, as the only man who could defeat Blaine and save the

country from the perils of an administra-tion which might be under such influences as those so basely pursuing him. Here, then, was the warrior instinct aroused in the heart of the bravest and boldest warrior of his time, the man who never went out of his way either to give or take a blow. I told Grant that I knew Blaine at well as I knew anyone in public life; that in the war of politics no one could strike hardenblows; that no one believed more thoroughly in the duty of hitting; that he had never made a political campaign except upon warlike principles; that he had no sentiment in such matters, but that he was ever the most magnanimous of more even to an expension of the second state. men, even to an opponent. And that so far from holding him in personal resent-ment because of the vulgar fulminations of some unspeakable knaves who had access to Republican ink and paper, if I were to select the one public man as a champion to come to the front and defend him against these scandals, I would take Blaine. There was the feeling, however. It had been planted in his mind. It had awakened a sentiment of personal antagonism. It was a fact—a potent fact in the controversy potent and determining. In time it was to die away, and the two men come to a better knowledge of one another. Then was

HIS DUTY TO THE SOUTH. However, that was personal, and Grant knew what was due to his party and the nation not to let that sway him, unless higher interests were apparent. Here was the South—the sad, troubled South. And nothing done to awaken the people to the fact that their true friends were in the Republican party. He could carry six or more Southern States against whoever the Democrats could nominate, and that ser-vice toward peace and reconstruction would

repay him for the burdens of another cam-General Badeau says that I induced Grant to "write a letter addressed to Senator Cameron authorizing his friends, if they saw fit, to withdraw his name from the contion that he would write a letter came from Grant himself. He said in his firm, quiet

way: "I will write Don Cameron."

After luncheon we were joined in the library by General Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, well known in war days, when he commanded the "Bucktails," prother to the famous Arctic explorer, an indomitable, enthusiastic, original, brilliant, wayward, almost eccentric man of genius—flashes of strange, weird power coming out of him; prolific in views on curious questions: Mormondom, the perils of women, the value of pine wood from a sanitary point of view, and an adorer of Grant, who esteemed him. I had known Kane well, and as we talked Grant wrote in his

THE LETTER TO DON CAMERON. He read the letter to General Kane and myself. It was addressed to Senator Cameron, giving at length his reasons for con-senting to be a candidate for renomination, but saying that if, in the opinion of Mr. Cameron and certain other friends, his nomination was unadvisable, his name should be withdrawn. Without waiting our opinion he left the room with the letter to read it, as I supposed, to Mrs. Grant. She spoke to me with knowledge of it later, but spart from the interest natural to her hus-band's fortunes, I recall no expression of her's to show that her mind was not one with his own. This letter I took to Chicago, and gave it to Colonel Grant, who handed it to Senator Cameron. Cameron spoke to matter of conference. I remember this conversation, because Cameron in a bit of amus

leading a convention fight without ever having had a word with his chief.

"There have been," he said, "a dozen Cabinet offices pledged this morning for votes. If any one of our boys would pledge a postoffice it would cost him the friendship of Grant." Assuredly it would. In that, as in all matters, his honor was stainless and

CONKLING FORBADE PUBLICATION.

When the convention was over, remembering this letter, I asked the permission of Grant to print it. I knew it would do so much to show the nation the General in his true colors; that what he had done was patriotic. Grant gave his consent. I saw Senator Cameron and asked him for it. He told me it had been given to Conkling. When Conkling came to New York I called and told him that Grant was willing to have his letter go to the nation. Conkling said with dramatic emphasis: "I forbid the bans. Never with my consent. The letter should never have been written. It was meant to arrest a movement the defeat of which has, turned back the clock of history, turned it

The Napoleon metaphor over again! "Then the friends of Grant were wiser than himself," and so on and so on. I repeated Conkling's objections to Grant, and with a quiet smile the General said:

drop."

I have always regretted that I did not retain a copy of this letter, as Grant would have most readily permitted. I was earnest with Conkling in my opinion that its publication was due to Grant, and if I had had copy would have printed it. The matter, however, rested. The impression made upon me by Conkling's objections was that he meant to revive the third term move-ment at the close of the Garfield administration, and nothing should be in the way. He may have had other and deeper feel-

CONKLING FIRM TO THE LAST. When Badeau's book came from the press, containing, as it did, the narrative above quoted, Mr. Thorndyke Rice, the late editor of the North American Review, asked me to write the story as I remembered it. I assented, saying, however, that I must have the letter. Nearly eight years had passed since it had been written. I wrote Conkling, asking for it, a few weeks before he died. His answer showed that in 1888 he was as much opposed to the publication as he had been in 1880. I have never been able to explain this re-luctance, except upon the theory that as a political purpose the third term should have a silent page in history, and that he did not care to appear as having the entire re-sponsibility of an enterprise which Grant had really accepted as against his better judgment.

As General Badeau intimates, General Grant never showed any bitterness of feel-ing toward me because of the counsel I gave him at Galena. He, and he alone, was the only person I ever spoke to on the subject. I had no public antagonism to whatever concerned Grant. I went to California before the convention adjourned, and when I returned it was my high privilege to see Grant almost daily and to rejoice in a friend-ship which I never cessed to honor and shall

never cease to mourn.

CONKLING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE. The relations between Grant and Conk-The relations between Grant and Cong-ling were never disturbed by the third term failure. Even if, as General Badeau inti-mates, he had his own thoughts as to the wisdom of the movement, he never ex-pressed them—rather held in tender regard hose who followed the movement. But with the exceptions of Mr. Williams and Mr. Robeson, who had been in his Cabinet, I never heard Grant express any especial resentment toward those who opposed it, and toward Robeson and Williams he felt

his family. A story which came to him from Hartford, to the effect that the late Gover-nor, Marshall Jewell, although on terms of political and almost personal alienation with him, had declined to enter the convention him, had declined to enter the convention as a Blaine delegate, because he would not vote against a chief in whose Cabinet he had sat, touched him keenly, and was a step toward a reconciliation between two men who had so much in common in the courtesy, chivalry and courage of their character.

courtesy, chivalry and courage of their character.

The Chier Justice story, so far as it concerned Conkling, Grant told me, but would not consent to my publishing it while Waite was alive—as he did not want Waite to feel that the office had gone hawking around before it reached him. "When Chase died," said Grant, "my thoughts went to Conkling. I told Mrs. Grant, and she was enthusiastic over it. I did not mean to make the nomination until the fall for some reason, and I kept my purpose to myself. In the meantime Conkling had arranged an Adirondacks fishing summer party and I feared if I would go people would say when I named Conkling that it was the result of a summer's junketing. So I made an excuse and sent a regret. When I made an excuse and sent a regret. When Congress was about to assemble I wrote Conkling a formal tender of the place, and Conkling a formal tender of the place, and was never more surprised, never more at sea, than when he declined I think I should owe him a grudge for that refusal. It brought me many troubles. People said political ambition was behind it. This was not so. When I saw Conkling he explained that his poverty, not his will, prevented his taking a place worthy of the highest ambition."

TWO FAMOUS LETTERS. This correspondence is worth repeating now, as I find it in autographic form in Conkling's Life:

Exemperes Mangre WASHINGTON, D., C. NOV. 8, 1878. MY DEAR SENATOR - When the Chief Justiceship became vacant I necessarily looked with anxiety to some one whose appointment would be recognized as entirely fitting and acceptable to the country at large. My own preference went to you at once. But I determined and announced

once. But I determined and announced that the appointment would not be made until the meeting of Congress; that I thought a Chief Justice should never be subjected to the mortification of a rejection. The possibility of your rejection was not dreamed of. But I think the conclusion of waiting for confirmation was right on principle.

I now wish to state to you that my first convictions on the subject of who should be Judge Chase's successor have received confirmation by time, and I tender the nomination to you to be made on the meeting of Congress, in the hope that you will accept, and in the full belief that no more acceptable appointment could be made.

Yery truly yours.

Hon Rescoe Conking, U. S. S.

Utica, N. Y., November 20, 1572.

My Dear Mr. President:
Your letter of the 8th instant, postmarked the 13th, came here during my absence. On the 14th General Babcock mailed a copy, which reached me at New York on the 15th, and the space since then, you will not, I trust, think too long for due reflection.
You offer me the Chief Justiceship, and this confidence outweighs all the honors of the place.

My transfer now from the Senate to the Bench involves considerations not only te-

My transfer now from the Senate to the Bench involves considerations not only teyond those before you; and after much thought I am convinced that in view of the whole case you would agree with me that another appointment should be made.

I will not detain you with reasons nor with expressions of the profound sense of obligation to you which will abide with me always; but instead I ask you to let your choice fall on another, who however else qualified. on another, who however else qualified, believes as man and lawyer, as I believe, in the measures you have upheld in war and in peace. Your friend and servant, Roscor Conklise.

His Excellency, President Grant,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN RUSSELL YOURS.

A FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

Messrs. Rider and Witherop, Proprietors of the Gray Mineral Springs, Announce That They Will Keep the Hotel Riverside Open During the Winter in Order to Meet the Demands of Those Seeking Bealth and Rest.

CAMBRIDGEBORO, Sept. 17.—The man-agement of the "Hotel Riverside" and Gray mineral spring, of Cambridgeboro, Pa., are to be congratulated on their complete facilities for the comfortable entertainment of winter guests.

The unlooked-for patronage of last win

and the unprecedented numbers of summe guests that have taxed the full capacity of this mammoth hotel for the entire season just ending, constitute proof positive that the health and pleasure seeking public are the health and pleasure seeking public are satisfied with this popular resort.

Over \$60,000 have been expended in the past year for improvements on the hotel and grounds, and to-day the Hotel River-side is equal in its appointments to any

hotel in the country.
On October 1 the rates for board will be reduced to the extremely low figures of \$8, \$10 and \$12 per week, which will include

the free use of the mineral water.

The baths will be a special feature of the winter season, the apartments having been enlarged and remodeled and an additional force of attendants engaged. The prices for baths will remain as before, from 25 cents to \$1 00.

Present indications are that the coming winter will see the Riverside filled to over winter will see the kiverside filled to over-flowing and the proprietors have given as-surance that no pains will be spared for the comfort and welfare of patrons, and that everything will, as in the past, be under their direct supervision.

Winter has always been the season in

which the most beneficial results are ob-tained from drinking the water, and the coming season will no doubt witness many

marvelous cures.

The spring pavilion is neatly furnished throughout; is heated, furnished with boudoir and washrooms and will comfortably accommodate 300 persons at a time. The spring pavilion is practically joined to the hotel verandas by an elevated walk which connects the two. This walk is built at an average height of five feet from the ground, which insures perfect immunity at all times from dampness under foot.

Anyone suffering from derangement of the tomach, liver or kidneys, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, nervous affections, "la grippe," Bright's disease, or in fact almost any disease to which human flesh is heir will do well to write the proprietors (Messra. Rider and Witherop) for printed testimonials of cures, etc., and any one in search of a season's rest cannot find a better place to rocure it than here. Office Furniture.

If you want office furniture, go to Henry Auction Co., 24 and 26 Ninth street. Tuesday and Friday.

EDUCATIONAL

HOMER MOORE

Will receive a limited number of pupils in vocal culture and singing. Until October voices tried free. Call at 507 Penn av.

Sci9-51

CWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S MEDIA. PA.

ACADEMY, near Philadeipnia; choice school
for boys, number limited; midd winter climate;
health record has few parallels; fine buildings;
steam heat; electric light and gas; gynnasium with
swimming bath regulated by steam; ample
grounds; teachers men and college graduates; special attention and private tutoring for backward
boys; single or double rooms; fits for college or
business; superior English department; library;
complete laboratory with dynamo, motor, etc., etc.,
boys' workshop for manual training in wood and
metal; Medla has seven churches and a temperance charter. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M.,
(Harvard graduate), Medla, Pa.

SUZ-06

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY.

A meeting of delegates of the societies united for the colebration of German-Ameri-can Day on the 5th of October prox., will take place this evening, 8. P. M., at the

HALL OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. Penn avenue, above Fifteenth street. Delegates of societies intending to participate in the celebration and the German-American citizens in general are invited to be present BRUNO WAHL, President. G. LARIMER, Secretary.

\$500 to \$500,000 to mort-gages, city or country property, at lowest JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., 313 Wood st., Pittsburg.

OUR LOCAL TREATMENT

Some Fac-Simile Letters Statements Regarding Its Work.

A Logical Argument and Refutation of Published Falsehoods.

of have been ronder the m Dielors Copeland and Hall phyline past for a bad case of catarah whish they have cured as gentlinen and enon who theroughly understand their profession , bel evas given their local, treatment combined with internal ! medicines and found it muld pleasant and most effective I can houstly delicali- as it sould not be haveful

and it pertainly will do what a come for it in make a complete cure. James Darrate

LOCAL TREATMENT

Contrast Between Old-Fashioned Methods and New Ones.

The Treatment That Surely Cures Catarrh.

What is this local treatment that is used to-day by all reputable physicians and specialists in the treatment of catarrh?

It is a process of constant and methodical cleansing, healing and soothing of the membranes, foul and irritated from the poisonous catarrhal secretions. Catarrh is a local as well as constitutional disease, and the membraneous surface where the local manifestations usually occur must be kept clean and pure from the poisonous catarrhal secretions as a wound must be kept clean from poisonous accumulations. The sprays and applications used in healing, soothing and curing the affected parts are effective, pleas-ant and occasion neither the slightest pain nor discomfort. They relieve the nostrils from their stopped-up and irritated condition, cleanse the parts thoroughly, restore the healthy action of the membranes, alleviate the inflammation, and, with the aid of proper constitutional treatment, in good

process of time cure the disease.
Years ago, before such men as Drs. Copeland & Hall and their associates gave their lives and their education and their ability to the treatment of catarrh, the profession itself paid but little attention to the disease, and apparently knew little about the proper methods of treating and curing it. At that time, among some doctors, the authorized treatment of catarrh was by the use of caustic applications and acids, which were severe and painful, and while they may have been scientifically and theoretic ally correct, in many cases left a worse con-dition of the membranes than that which they were intended to cure.

This was the old-fashioned treatment for the cure of catarrh. It was harsh, it was severe and was not as effective as that which modern skill and science has devised, which soothes, heals and relieves without pain or

soothes, hears and reneves wanted pair irritation.

The harsher modes of treatment were done away with by all-skillful and successful specialists many years ago, and the local treatment, with the aid of proper constitutional remedies, as used to-day by Drs. Copeland & Hall, and by all successful specialists is mild, pleasant and cessful specialists, is mild, pleasant and affords instant and temporary relief, as well as, in regular sequence, permauent and lasting cure.

Drs. Copeland & Hall congratulate them-

selves upon no one thing more than upon the fact that their methods are painless as well as scientific and effective. well as scientific and effective.

In so small and simple a matter as the removal of polypus from the nose their cures are accomplished without the slightest pain or irritation.

A few years ago doctors would drag nasal

polypii out with forceps, tearing the little tumors out by the roots. The operation was attended with pain, suffering and frequent hemorrhage.

To-day Drs. Copeland & Hall remove these polypii by a simple and delicate operation without the slightest pain or loss of blood.

This same principle applies to all varie They cure catarrh scientifically and thor system; they use both local and constitu-tional treatment, but they occasion neither pain nor the slightest unpleasant sensation in the process of treatment.

JUST TEN DAYS MORE

Period of \$5 Treatment Until October 1 -Adequate Reasons,

Drs. Copeland and Hall have extended their period of treatment for \$5 a month until October 1. It was intended that all desiring it should have an opportunity of placing themselves under treatment at this favorable season and availing themselves of this merely nominal rate. A large number have called and written expressing themselves in 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 September?" In extending the \$5 rate to all to October

In extending the 55 rate to all to October 1, Drs. Copeland and Hall answer these requests without rendering themselves liable to the charge of favoring certain patients, and give all ample and abundant time and opportunity. All patients applying for treatment before October 1 will be treated for 55 a month and all medicines furnished free, each month's treatment including free, each month's treatment including medicine, to cost \$5 UNTIL CURED.

HE BECAME ALARMED. William B. Duff After Four Years' Struggle

With Disease Seeks and Finds Relief. William R. Duff, tiving at No. 17 Ross reet, this city, and employed as driver for the Excelsior Express and Cab Company,



"I had been troubled for four or five years. It came on gradually, through the exposure incident to my occupation. I paid but little attention to it until the disease had a good hold on me and I realized that I had a good hold on me and I realized that I had a severe case of catarrh.

"My head would ache, my nose would stop up and the mucus would drop back into my throat. My eyes were sore and weak; my ears were affected and kept continually ringing and buzzing. My throat became sore and inflamed and my stomach was in such a condition that food did me but little good. There was always a heaviness and bloated feeling after eating. Dizzy spells would come over me so that I could hardly stand, walk or attend to my duty.

THIS SCARED ME

for I thought if I should get any worse I would be compelled to quit work, and I concluded to go to a physician and see what could be done for me. I went to Drs. Copeland and Hall, at 66 Sixth avenue, placing my case in their hands and began to improve at once. I have been treating but a short time, comparatively, and can say that the symptoms spoken of are all gone and I feel as well as ever I did in my life."

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh for years. I had the usual symptoms—head-aches, nasal passages stopped up, mucus dropping into my throat, disordered stomach, poor appetite, distressed feeling after eating and an annoying cough. Since taking a course of treatment from Drs. Copeland and Hall, I have entirely regained my health, and can recommend their efficiency and skill to others similarly afflicted."

[Signed.]

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at Bedevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of its kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges in Pennsylvania. Dr. Hall's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formally indorsed by the secretaries of various country and State medical societies. Both gentlemen, after thorough hospital experience and practice, have devoted their lives to the practice of their specialties, with what sucpractice of their specialties, with what suc-cess the columns of the daily papers show. In addition to the high medical authorities In addition to the high medical authorities quoted above may be mentioned a Pittsburg medical authority, which is by no means to be depreciated. The diplomas of both gentlemen bear the formal written indorsement of the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, of Pittsburg.

DES. COPELAND AND HALL treat successfully all curable cases at 65 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation, \$1.

Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 3-cent stamp for question blank. Address all mail to

DRS. COPELAND & HALL,

2832 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MEETINGS AND NOTICES.

Legal Notices.

East End Residences.

City Residences. CLARKST.—No. 33—\$30; neat new brick house six rooms, including manuard; both gasea Mary E. Hill, 30 Center av. \$30 PER MONTH-Near Stevenson st.-two-bathroom, etc. Black & Baird, & Fourth av.

DWELLINGS-In the East End at all prices and locations. A. Goeddel, No. 109 Collins av., SITUATIONS. MALE HELP \$65.8 32 PER MONTH - On Aiken av., near the own of the western and mansard frame dwelling; large lot and all modern conveniences. Black & Baird, 35 Fourth av. † AGENTS, Allegheny Residences.

NO. 54 CEDAR AV., fronting parks, brick house of 7 rooms, hall, bathroom, all modern con-veniences; rent, \$37 50, A. Z. Byers & Co., 33 Fed-eral st., Allegheny.

CTOREstood and dwelling corner 8, Sixteenth D and Sarah sis., Southside, with shelving, counters, elevator, platform scales, etc., complete for grocery store. Apply to J. E. Both, 132 Carson street.

STOREROOM-New, 20x86 and six rooms upstairs; S ceiller under whole building: Youngstown, O. Inquire of E. Webb, Real Estate Agent.

FURNISHED ROOM-Near Allegheny parket suitable for two; no objections to ladies; rent low. Address Reasonable, Dispatch office. FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, with use of bath. 52 Watson st., city. FURNISHED ROOMS—Convenient and fashionable locality; moderate terms. Address U. V. W., Dispatch office.

POOM — Handsomely furnished second-door to front room, with alcove and use of bath, in the East End, within two minutes' walk of either cable or electric roads, and three minutes from East Liberty P. R. B., station, Address M. T. C., Dispatch office.

P OOM-Furnished front room with alcove facing the park; suitable for two or three gentlemen; siso other room en suite or single; furnished or unfurnished. Address 168 North avenue.

P OOM-A pleasant room, with or without board, can be obtained near Roop station, East End. Address Room, Dispatch office. DOM-A well-furnished front room; desirable location; one square from park and electric cars; both gases and bath. I Poplar st., Alicenses

ROOM-Furnished room, suitable for two gentle-men; convenient to cable and electric cars; natural gas. Address 6115 Broad st., East End. † R OOM-A nicely furnished room; both gasses and use of bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen. R OOM-Newly furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; rent low; meals if desired, 570 Fifth av.

ROOM-Nicely furnished room; both gases and use of bath. 168 Arch st., Allegheny. R COMS-Furnished rooms for gentlemen near court house. 411 Grant street. R OOMS-Pleasant rooms, with good table board. SECOND-STORY front room suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. 488 Forbes street, between Jumon-ville and Seneca.

TWO rooms on first floor in two-story frame I dwelling on Berlin alley, near Fifty-drst st., city. Fidelity Title and Trust Co., 121 and 122 Fourth av., city. Offices, Deak Room. DESKROOM in our main office, with use of desk, with esk, chairs, earpets, etc. C. H. Love, 93 Fourth ave,

Miscellaneous. L'VERYBODY in on this "snap;" a double-barre breech loader and rebounding hammers pistol grip, extension rib, patent fore-end, rubbe-butt, choke bore and warranted a good shooter for \$18 50; these guns are actually worth \$25. R. Smit, 922 and 834 Liberty st., 703, 705, 707 Smithfield st. SEPARATE apartments for storage of household goods only; moving a specialty. Shanahar Transfer Company, 101 Forbes av., near Court

PERSONAL-Wall paper 1c roll. Thompso DERSONAL-B. J. Kearney, carpenter, Reed PERSONAL-Magnetic and massage treatment given at No. 60 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL-Alfred A. Farland, leading teacher banjo, mandolin, guitar; 14 years' experience. PERSONAL—Forniture packed, transferred, and separate apartments for storage. Shanahan Transfer Co.

PERSONAL—Artists' goods and materials of all kinds; 50 to 75 per cent reduction. Frank Bacon & Co., 301 Smithfield st. PERSONAL—Cash paid for old gold and sliver; jewelry repaired; new work made to order. Chris. Hauch, 541 Smithfield. DERSONAL-Aland, the Tailor, 131 Fifth av., bas I the latest fads in suitings and the finest style in overcoatings at very low prices. PERSONAL-We have noobs, and lots of them: largest old bookstore west of the Allegheny Mountains. Levi's, 900 Liberty st.

PERSONAL—Gentlemen to take notice now in the time to have your winter shoes made. J Gulenta, No. 1113 Penn av., will make them. PERSONAL-A few fine merchant tailor made sults and overcoats not called for will be sold regardless of deposits. 65 Wylle av., Pittsburg, PERSONAL Shanahan Transfer Co.; furniture moving a specialty: storage for furniture only; separate apartments. 101 Forbes, and Smithfield, cor. Water, Tel. 1848.

per. Water, Tel. 1849.

PERSONAL Marry-If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send stamp for sample of best matrimonial paper in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL-Equestrianism-Ladies and children taught horsebrack riding on the road; horses broken to gait. Address Mrs. H. K. Foster, Equestrianne, Sheridanville, Pa.

PERSONAL—A self-inking printing press, chase 25,23% inches; four fonts type with partitioned trays, 17,24 inches; ink, etc.; will sell cheap. Address G. J. L., 45; Forbes avenue, city. PERSON AL. Ideal Orchestra furnishes music for receptions, parties, weddings, etc. Main office at F. D. Thompson's, No. 60 Ohio st., Allegheny, near Market house. J. M. Allen, Prompter. Tel. 3134.

PERSONAL — Great excitement this week at Ware's umbrella factory; umbrellas covered while you wait is the cause and the price is \$1.25 for any size. Ware's, 24 Sixth st., directly opposite Bijou Theater.

PERSONAL—Mr. Petticord. Tipstave Orphans' Court, was cured of severe case of is grippe by Ta-va-zon Lung Cough Syving; for coughs, colds, pneumonia, throat and lung diseases has no equalize, see and \$1. Dr. Griffith, Third and Grant, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PERSONAL—All about genuin: diamonds: and we herewith quote a few special drives: Genuine diamond stud, weight 1½ karat, cost originally \$165, now only \$160: one pair genuine diamond car drops, cost \$8:0. now \$250, and one genuine diamond ring, weight 2 kt., costing \$195, we will now sell at \$120: these goods are all white and perfect and are bargains. R. Smit, five stores in one, \$32 and \$24 Liberty, 703, 705, 707 Smithfield. FOUND. FOUND-Wall paper ic a roll. Thompson Bros.

FOUND-Miking roan cow, Inquire at corner of Braddock av, and Penn, East End. POUND-That 24 Pittsburg Market is the best place to buy smoked meats. Call and see P. Graver. sec-67-su FOUND—That Aland, the Tailor, 131 Fifth av., has unequaled bargains in fall suitings and overcoatings; workmanship equal to the best.

FOUND-A light colored brindle cow. Own Can have same by calling on John Lew Washington st., Twenty-seventh ward, and pro-FOUND-You can bring your pictures to the city and get them framed while you visit the Ex-pesition; chespest and best framing in the city No. 181xth st., upstairs, T. C. McElroy. LOST.

L OST-On Fifth av., lady's silver hairpin. T finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at 48 Smithfield st.

L OST-Large pocketbook containing check notes, etc., payment on which is stopped. R ward paid if left at 384 Wood st., Wolff, Lane & C

L OST-A Mystic Shrine pin with initials G. T. G. on back. A reward will be paid the finder by leaving it with Oscar C. Ganter, 67 Fifth av., city. LOST-On Smithfield or Fifth av., elty.

LOST-On Smithfield or Fifth av., a diamond ring, with two garnets: initials from N. D. McM. to M. E. McM. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Room 10, Coal Exchange, 134 Water st.

Water st.

L OST-Between Horne's store, Penn av., and Union depot, a package containing trimmings, on last Thursday afternoon; supposed to be left on Wood st. car, Liberal reward if left at store of C. C. Baer, 444 Wood st.

OTRAYED—On September 3, 1891, from his home Nixon st., Twenty-second ward, Pittsburg Christy Gordon, aged 9 years; hoy was dressed i jean pants: striped brown and white shirt, and brown cap; about the average height. Any in formation will be gladly received by his father Reter Gordon. (Other papers please cours)

ophare for one insertion. Classified real estate deertlaments on this page ten cents per line for each insertion, and none taken for less than thirty cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE saified under the following headings will be a cepted at the rate of

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION when paid for in ed-vance either at main or branch offices, Wanted Advertisements of all Kinds SUCH AS

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THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH. BUSINESS OFFICE. Cor. Smithfield and Diamond Streets

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STREET, TELEPHONE NO. 622. FOR THE EAST END, J. W. WALLACE, CO.

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THOMAS McCaffrey, 200 Butler street.
EMIL G. STUCKEY, 20th street and Penn available of the Communication of th

A. J. KAEHCHER, No. 82 Federal street,
H. J. McBRIDE, Market House, Alleghany,
F. H. EGGERS & SON, Ohio and Chestnut streets,
THOMAS MCHENRY, Western and Irwin avenues,
G. W. HUGHES, Pennsylvania and Beaver aves.
PERRY M. GLEIM, Rebecca and Allegheny ave.

BAKER-Apply to Rogers, 73 Marion st., Pitt burg. BARBER-First-class. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock to-morrow, 53 Miltenberger st. BRICKLAYERS—Ten bricklayers at once, In quire of Herrington & Booth, 182 Fifth av.

BAD WRITERS-Smart's Business and Short-hand College, 12 Federal st., Allegheny; good penmahahip taught in eight lessons; private lessons, both sexes; day and evening. DOOKKEEPING-Firms or individuals whose Dooks are small and will not justify the employment of a bookkeeper regularly are solicited to piace their books in my care; I will keep them for you accurately, at a very reasonable cost; also, private or special sets of books opened, kept or audited for corporations or individuals, administrators of estates, assignees, etc.; high city reierences as to accuracy and reliability. Address Expert Accountant, Box 462, city.

BOY-Bright boy to run errands and do office work: good prospects for promotion; one liv-ing in Lawrenceville preferred. Address B. T. R., Dispatch office.

BRIGHT young man of about 18 years who has had some experience selling men's furnishing goods. Fielshman & Co., 504, 505, 508 Market st. CLABINET MAKER-Or carpenter; one accus-tomed to run wood machines. Apply Mon-lay morning between 5 and 19 o'clock at 54 Ninth treat.

CANVASSERS—First-class installment canvassers wanted on a new, 16-volume set of books;
prices \$15 and \$50; new plates, steel engravings,
morocco binding; ilberal commission; write for particulars, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 8 West Twentyfourth st., New York.

CHTY SALESMAN—First-class—To sell cash
registers; none but first-class men of good appearance need apply; good salary paid. Call at
office of National Cash Register Co., cor. Fifth av.
and Wood st., under B. & O. Ticket Office. OATMAKERS - Two first-class con'makers;
steady employment. A. Silberberg, Titusville.

DRAUGHTSMAN at once. Address, stating wages and reference, Box 856, city. DEUG CLERK-At once: Q. A. Address Charles W. Schuetz, P. O. Box No. 2, Etna, Pa. DRUG CLERK for Alleghenr store. Apply at W. J. Gilmore & Co.'s, @ Seventh av. GENTLEMEN to learn shorthand. Private shorthand institute, 45 Smithheld st., Pittsburg, Pa.

HEATERS-For a pipe mill; unless prices paid, Address Roller, promptly, Dispatch office,

JEWELER-For repair work, at 20 Fifth av. MAN-With push wanted in each city and town to introduce our new pasts stove pollsh among housekeepers and stores; no labor, no brush, dust or smell; sells on sight; pays \$5.50 per day, Address, with stamp, Champion Co., 48 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia, Fa.

MAN-Rand, McNally & Co. wans reliable person in each section for special duties; possition permanent; fair pay at start, with good prospects for advance, Write fully at once to Rand, McNally & Co., 223 Broadway, New York City. MAN-An energetic man to manage an office; must have from \$50 to \$500 cach; salary, \$100 per month and interest in the business. Address W. L. Hollowny, St. Louis, Mo.; MAN-A strictly sober man to lay out work and take charge of shop. Sharon Boiler Works.

M EN-For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 23 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at No. 815 Penu av., Pittsburg, Pa. MEN-A few men of liberal education to repre-sent us on valurble specialties in school sug-plies; terms liberal, with opportunities for advance-ment to right parties; experienced men preferred; this is no "an p" but straight business. O. W. Close, 315 Wahash av., Chicago, Ili.

MEN-A good opening for men having experimence in industrial insurance. All those making less than gip per week should apply at Room 74,
86 Fifth av., Pittaburg.

MEN'S fornishing goods salesman for Western
Pennsylvania, Ohlo and West Virginia. Ad-

MEN-Two good men of good address to sell pic-tures and mirrors. Home Publishing Co., No. 2 Sixth st. No. 2 Sixin st.

Mill.LWRIGHT or mechanic competent of tabing charge of rolling mill machinery, except
engines. Give reference and address The Youngstown from and Steel Co., Warren, O. OFFICE BOY-Apply at Room 403, Hamilton building, at 5 o'clock Monday.

PERSONS—418 a week salary to persons destring light employment. Call immediately at 229 Manhattan st.

SALESMAN—Grocery specialty salesman by a manufacturer, to sell the retail and wholesale grocer trade of Western Pennsylvania, for a line of goods that are now handled on their merits by the trade in this territory; good salery paid to an experienced man; must give good references and state monthly average sales of the goods he is now selling, otherwise no attention paid to applications. Address Grocery Specialies, Dispatch office.

DAINTER-David B. Gross, & First av.

SALESMEN.—To sell new patent roler, locally or as sideline, everywhere; commission 200 per gross; sample complete 35c, worth 9c; time chance; O. S. Matthews patent. Box 562 Dallas, Tex. SALESMEN and agents everywhere for our white enameled letters and door plates; big pay; send stamp for sample. Bellefontaine Manufacturing Company, Cincipant. SALESMAN-Staple line of fine perfumes on the side; liberal commission. G. F. Lewis, 27 Mar-ket st., Chicago. SLATERS-At Wilmerding. Apply Wallis &

O Carley.

Collection other need apply. O. E. Shields, 28 Fourth av.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who is also a good telegraph operator; permanent position and good salary for the right man. Address Steno, Dispatch office. Dispatch office.

TANNER-A first-class and experienced tanner
as superintendent for an oak harness leather
tannery: very best references required. Address
Cincinnati Oak Leather Company, 24 North Providence st., Cincinnati, O.

TINNERS-Two tinners at P. J. Oeffner's, Home-stead, Pa. TINNERS-Two tinners wanted experienced in furnace work, inquire of KIRK BROS., Me-keesport, Pa.

Reesport, Pa.

TRAVELING MEN-We have the best-paying new lib-TRAVELING SALESMAN-On straight commis-cion; can make from \$20 to \$600 per moniti clear of expenses. Address The Lippy Cash and Package Carrier Co., Canton, O. YOUNG MEN-100 tall young men for the pro-duction of "A Fair Rebel" at the Duquesne Theater-week of September 21. Apply Monday, September 21, at 10 A. M., rear door of theater.

YOUNG man who understands drafting in or-namental from work; give experience and salary required. Address Box 915, Pittsburg P. O. Wanted-Real Estate.

HOUSE-To rent, it or 12 room house, on or near Parka, Allegheuv, with possession at once, Address Parks, Dispatch office,