## BURR'S OHIO REVIEW

Home Talent Carrying on the Great Fight There Almost Exclusively.

STATE ISSUES SECONDARY

To the Two Leading National Questions of Tariff and Silver.

REPUBLICANS HOLD THE LEAD.

The Odds Thus Far Clearly Against Camp-

THIRD PARTY PROSPECTS PETERED OUT

bell and His Party.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, COLUMBUS, Oct. 7 .- There are many amusing figures in this campaign in Ohio so far, and they are likely to multiply during the next four weeks. Although the skirmish has been going on for almost two months, the real battle is to be fought from to-day. One month to-morrow the decision of the fighters will be rendered, and the country may well wait for the climax, for what may

be justly called the phenomenal canvass in

Ohio, among the many remarkable ones. It is so for many reasons. Heretofore when big contests over ballots have taken place in this political State both parties bave received money and wind from the outside without stint. This year both appear to be depending on themselves to a greater or less extent, and there is little chance for the cry of fraud. Until very recently little has been heard of the Demo-cratic flog. Its trainers preferred a waiting race. The Republicans have in consequence been getting the best of the pictor ial part of the campaign up to this hour. Hence they have dominated the situation, simply waiting for the Democratic gladi-ator to throw his challenge into the ring. He is here now and to stay.

NOW FOR THE HOMESTRETCH. For more than a week past the Democracy has shown good signs of life, and they seem ready to meet within the next four weeks a confident opponent. The gauge of battle has so far run in his direction, because he has been left alone. But how about the homestretch? It does not look to me as though there could be such a shift as would change the handwriting on the wall. There

The People's party spent its force early in the campaign. While the farmers were holding their picnics, and were out for a trolic their orators could find audiences; but when the test comes, they turn out the very weakest end of a fox's tail. Their money seems to have been spent before the fight began, and hence the words of its speakers have grown dreary or silent in the critical moments of battle. They are like all camp followers in war; exceedingly brave and windy before the shells start to burst, and then turn toward the wagon train when men begin to got killed.

Unless all signs fail the People's party in this State will cut no significant figure in this game, and without them the Democracy is hunting a hedgehog late in the winter, when that festive animal, about which there hinges so much romance and superstition, is supposed to be resting quietly in his hole, far beyond the reach of the huntsmau. Never have I seen an alliance be-tween a guerilla band and a mighty army produce such petite results, as has been porn of the alleged connection of the People's party and the Democracy of this State; which, unfortunately for itself, has been the cradle of all the "Isms" which have been fatal to the national organization.

CALAMITY HOWLERS PAILED. The meetings which they call the "Farmer's Alliance" are poorly attended, now that the senson is over when people assem-ble for the purposes of being amused. The short-haired women, and the long-haired men imported from the various parts of the country to tell the most prosperous hus-bandmen on the face of the earth how poor

they are, have nearly all departed, and only a few local orators are left to tell on the street corners of the iniquities of our pres-ent form of government and the sufferings As a rule they lack listeners, and the new crusade has worked its paddle to the limit, and with a powerless arm and tongue in

drifting down the stream with the tide. The Democracy of the State have felt this for the past three weeks, and I think have regretted any communion with the revolutionists. It is never well to leave a battle to your skirmish line, especially when they are not trained soldiers.

Governor Campbell is personally an ex-ceedingly popular man. He talks well, and as John Sherman told me, is well liked by the people: but he is a second Samson if he can carry the load which has been lain upon him, and I think no one appreciates that fact better than himself. His party lack spirit, and what little it has he gives it. The Chairman of its State Committee suggests that they are making a still hunt; but there are no appearances of it in any part of the State that I have visited. The party lacks belief in itself, and I cannot observe just at this moment how they are going to get up enthusiasm in a campaign like this, where their opponents have already won two heats out of five in a race.

REPUBLICAN CHANCES THE BEST.

Yet I have seen that record beaten, and perhaps it may be done this year. I should rather take the chances of the party which ha only one notch to cut than the one which must put in the whole three in succession to win. I think that is the general feeling here among all classes; but this sentiment must be discounted by the fact that the Re-publicans have so far made all the show and parade of inspection of forces, and have narmed up its hosts far in advance, while the Democracy have lain quiet behind the woods or under the brow of a hill, getting ready for the final stroke. Therefore it looks all one way just now, but three weeks hence there may be changes along the battle line worth studying, but it is difficult now

to see the point of attack. So far the campaign on the Republican side has been conducted with a vim that has never before been known in this State when the people of the Buckeye realm have had to pay the bills of it themselves. Their plan of battle has been a picturesque and telling one. They are also fortunate in having a candidate whose personality has added a great deal to the rather dramatic ends which the State Committee or some one else must have carefully outlined in ndvance.

The rolling in of a barrel of sugar on the platform as a practical exhibit of the Republican policy, and of the American good that is along every fence corner are good campaign thunder, and have helped to fill the average Republican mind with a good deal of confidence in his party. In other ublican policy, and of the American tin deal of confidence in his party. In other words, the men who represent Major Mc-Kinley, or perhaps it would be better to say whom Major McKinley represents, are the aggressors, and therefore have the call on the ambitious end of the campaign. I do not see how the Democracy are going to head them, and yet over-confidence is dan-

To start with, the Democracy had no show to win except that the People's party would draw a very large number of votes from the Republicans in excess of those that they could capture from the Democracy. If there is anything settled that has not been drawn in the lottery of life and put in the pocket, it is that the Farmer's Alliance, so far as it relates to the hus-bandman, will not cut a considerable figure

in the result on the first Tuesday in November. The granger is as contented as one of his class can be, for it is always their province to grumble, no matter how rich their fields. Only the other day, driving over the country, I encountered one of the class whose barns were tull to overflowing; the cattle fat; the sheep ready for kill-ing, and all about the old homestead giving evidence of plenty.

ONE SATISFIED GRANGER

"How are you to-day" said L
"Well," said he with a sigh, as he looked
over his over-burdened surroundings, "I

cannot complain."

He was the first farmer I ever saw in my life who did not have something to find fault with, and his sad acknowledgement that he could not grow! was the best evidence in the world that he would not bedence in the world that he would not be-lieve an orator of the People's party, whose only plea is that the man who works or tills the soil is in a state of terrible distress. There is no more ludicrous phase of this strange political encounter than the intro-duction at this moment of a crusade like that which struck us in 1875 under the guise of the Greenback party. The Democratic of the Greenback party. The Democratic organization was then led into the chase after the unreal just as it is to-day.

To be frank, a popular Democratic Governor has been over weighted, and the campaign practically diverted from the single and pregnant issue of the tariff to the financial question, which no Democratic orator of distinction attempts to discuss. Governor Campbell ignores it with charming naivete, and it has been left to the People's party, so far as the Democracy is concerned to carry on the battle in that direction. Yet the Republicans go on and insist upon try-ing that question, and it is unfortunate for Governor Campbell that his party put into their hands the weapon with which to shift the issue to one question or the other, when it suited their purposes.

THE UNFORTUNATE SILVER BABY. Men who have played in politics as long

as these people of Ohio have, are entirely too slick not to take advantage of such an opening, and lead for the nose. They have struck it, and the blood has followed, and that is why the Democratic orators keep as quiet as possible about the stroke his own party gave its candidate. When it handed the free silver baby over to be nursed by the People's party, it becoming responsible at the same time for its parentage.

Both the Republican and Democratic can-didates for Governor are addressing large neetings. Now that the Democrats have really started to fight in earnest, there is bound to be a boom from now all along the line until the day of election, and the interesting incidents of the campaign are likely to be more numerous than they have been. But it is important to note how little concern there is in this great battle outside of the State to what there used to be years ago when less important questions were up for decision. From 1870 up to the time when this ceased to be an October State, the ablest men of the nation used to flock here by the score to speak and work for the Re-publican cause. Every leading newspaper in the United States had its correspondents on the ground, telegraphing every incident of the battle. Now scarcely a leading news-paper of the East or the West is repre-sented. None of the names which used to draw crowds and arouse enthusiasm are heard of over these fields, and the combat is practically left to home talent.

OHIO AN EXPENSIVE STATE.

Zach Chandler, when he was Chairman of the National Committee, told me that Ohio was the most expensive State in the Union to carry, and that he had to spend more money and effort here than in any other three sister States of the Union. He died with a corn on his heart against men in Ohio with a corn on his heart against men in Ohio who were elevated to high positions and then failed to recognize the power which put them there. "The boys" would like to see a return of those good old days, when there was a chance for plenty of picking and perhaps a dollar besides. But they are no more, and one of the most eminent leaders of the Republican party not a week ago complained to me of the indifference of the people of the East to the result of this

"They seem to take no interest in it what-ever, and we can get no help to amount to

The Chairman of the Democratic State e makes the same complaint says that the national party are giving them no "sinews of war," and the result is their campaign has to be carried on within limited lines and without that vim which money always gives to a political battle. The thousands upon thousands of English dollars which vivid imaginations announced were to be poured into this contest to defeat the Republican candidate have not arrived, and are not expected.

Only the other evening I was talking with

Only the other evening I was talking with a typical Briton, who has large iron interests in this country, and I suggested to him that his people were not taking much interest in this campaign.

NO INTEREST FOR BRITONS.

"Why should they?" he replied. "The manufacturers of England are not fools enough to be led into making contributions for American politicians. We have too many financial interests centered here to take sides in politics. Besides, if they did give their money to elect Mr. Campbell or defeat Mr. McKinley, what possible as-surance could they get that the McKinley bill would be repealed, or that if it were, some worse one might not be substituted.
No, they are not dabbling in American polities. Ours are bad enough; but yours are

erally looked upon, except by those who do not make a trade of politics, as a good thing. Heretofore each party has depended upon the country outside of the State. Now that they they have to look practically to their own resources, the strong men are apt to take more of an interest in the details of political life. This is readily seen at the defails of political life. This is readily seen at the different meetings of both candidates. Men who have rarely ever before left their business houses to attend political gatherings have been prominent this year.

I think it is the universal testimony that

the Democrats have gained nothing by un-dertaking to shirk the financial part of their platform. Had they discussed it, they would have forced the Republicans to have given up more time to it and compelled other men than Senator Sherman to have faced the issue. To be sure Major McKin-ley has had something to say about the silver question; but not enough to direct his battle from the tariff which, after all, does not play the mighty part in this combat that people expected it to.

TESTING THE M'KINLEY BILL.

While a deep interest is felt in it by the Republicans, both in the country and in the town, they look upon it as practically settled. In other words, they think the Mc-Kinley bill should have its test, and they will simply give it a fair trial before the next Presidental election, and then turn toward silver.

I have never seen a campaign in which State issues played so small a part. Some of the speakers like Governor Foraker are trying to create some enthusiasm upon them; but people seem to take very little interest in them, and turn instinctively to the economic them, and turn instinctively to the economic and financial questions that are so much talked about. You hear a great deal in the East about the discords in the Democratic party, and that Governor Campbell is going to lose here and there. I do not find any such spots, except perhaps in Cincinnati, where the indications are that his loss will not be very heavy

not be very heavy. Therefore the two candidates start in the last month of their battle with very clearly last month of their battle with very clearly defined positions, with the People's party as a scrub against two thoroughbreds. That the lame horse will be able to interfere with the two game ones I do not believe, and this judgment extends to the Legislature, as well as to the Governor. There are only two parties to this contest that I can find are worth considering.

FRANK A. BURR.

Sickness Among Children,

Especially infants, is prevalent more or less at all times, but is largely avoided by giv-ing proper nourishment and wholesome food. The most successful and reliable of all is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Braud Condensed Milk. Your grocer keeps it.

HONOR OF GRAN'

Chicago's Bronze Statue of the Old

Commander Is Unveiled.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S FINE TRIBUTE.

A Magnificent Demonstration at the Park and on the Lake.

MIMIC NAVAL SQUADRON EVOLUTIONS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.-The neat bronze eques trian statue of General Grant was unveiled in Lincoln Park to-day. Nearly 100,000 people, on shore and in all descriptions of lake craft, were spectators of the scene.

On either side in tiers, up the green slope behind the speaker's stand, distinguished guests to the number of 500 had been given place. Among them Mrs. General Grant, her white hair showing beneath her widow's bonnet, was the cynosure of thousands of

Massed to the front of the platform and to the immediate right and left, in one immense solid square, leaving no vacant inch of driveway or grass; were close upon 20,000 uniformed men-glittering infantry, cavalry and artillery, both regulars and militia, grizzled veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, bright-plumed Knights of Pythias and seemingly countless similar organi-

THE NAVAL SPECTACLE.

Beyond this living panorama could be seen, in leviathan evolutions through the choppy waves, an imposing flotilla of nearly 200 vessels. Three abreast was the order in the marine display, and a noble sight it was as the squadron made its way along, almost within hailing distance, all decorated in regulation style. From bow to stern, up over the mast tops, there hung a line of fluttering flags. On the inside, next to the shore, the tugs, small yachts and little pas-

senger steamers were ranged.
Next the United States steamer Michigan, in the lead, were the other armed Government craft—the trim-looking Johnson, from Milwaukee, and the beautiful Fessenfrom Milwaukee, and the beautiful Fessen-den, of Detroit. Then came the sturdy Chicago fireboats, and to the seaward the great lake carriers, mammoth black-hulled liners and the graceful white schooners, breasting forward like harbingers of peace. As they churned along the lake shore the picture was a striking one, the maneuvering of the Government boats especially causing a constant manifestation especially causing a constant manifestation of enthusiasm among the spectators lining the water's edge.

THE PRELIMINARY PARADE.

Perhaps never in the history of the city Perhaps never in the history of the city has there been so gallant a parade. First came General Miles, then his chief of staff, General Stockton, and his aides. Along the line of march Inspector Schaack had thrown a file of policemen, and they had all they could do to beat back the pushing, eager crowd. The procession was composed mainly of soldiers and marines, military and give sengities and the Grand Arms of the civic societies and the Grand Army of the

Upon the arrival at the monument at a prearranged signal the young son of Potter Palmer loosed the cord binding the bunting that concealed the 18-foot bronze horse and rider on the great pile of stone, and, as every curve of the noble steed and soldier stood out, and the stern face of the dead sprang into view, the great plaudit and salute arose that was American from the heart. When the last rumble of the last gun had ceased, Hon. W. C. Goudy, as President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, made a graceful speech of accept-ance, and Mayor Hempstead Washburne accepted the monument on the part of the

Judge Walter Q. Gresham's oration was the feature of the day's exercises, a'though the preceding speeches had been long. An outburst of applause greeted the arising of

JUDGE GRESHAM'S ADDRESS.

"It is hardly necessary on this occasion to enter upon any minute account of the life and deeds of the man to whose memory this beautiful statue has been erected. Wherever history is read, in whatever nook and corner of the habitable globe, there exists an intelligent interest in the strength and perpetuity of our institutions, the name and tame of the illustrious soldier, who was at once their product and their preserver, have preceded aught that may now be said of him.

"In this audience, at the metropolis of the State in whose borders the war found him poor and obscure, and gave him an opportunity for a career, are many who knew him intimately, and there are few incidents of his public or private life that are un-

known to them.

"But without dwelling indiscriminately on a mass of biographical details, there are some of them which are entitled to our special attention and will bear frequent repetition, because they serve to illustrate personal characteristics which made him, in many respects, an ideal citizen of our demogratic Republic cratic Republic, and are worthy of our constant emulation. Many of these traits of character are strictly individual, and are interesting only because they belong to a striking and distinguished personality.

GRANT'S UNASSUMING MODESTY. "He was remarkably free from that vanity and conceit which have been the weakness of many great minds, and which seem to be the peculiar vice of men who have risen, like him, from humble antecedents to a lofty eminence. He had none of the strut of the First Napoleon, as it was revealed in his private letters, his turgid addresses to the armies of France, and his egotistical assumption that he was a man of destiny; and none of the boastfulness with which Casar

announced his victories.
"T. ere is nothing of the braggart in any of his official reports or dispatches, there is no arrogance, no regard for dramatic effect, no parade of himself. They are plain and simple statements of fact without any waste

as a final testimony of his skill and prowess as a military chieftain, he was not betrayed into anything like exultation, and stopped the jubilant firing of a salute in his com-mand as soon as the sound of the cannon mand as soon as the sound of the cannon reached his ears. The glittering uniform of the conquered leader of the Confederate armies contrasted strangely with the plain and much worn habiliments of the con-

THE PART OF A STATESMAN. "In that supreme moment he ceased to be the leader or the Union army only, and thought and acted with broad and enlight-

ened statesmanship and patriotism for the whole reunited country.

"He thought of the feelings and sensibilities of the vanquished, and of making the road toward patriotic citizenship easy for them. He thought of the waste lands and inconversibled communities of the Seath impoverished communities of the South, which were again under the old flag, and which were a returning sense of obligation to quickened a returning sense of obligation to it, by restoring to every Confederate soldier the horse or mule which had belonged to the horse or mule which had belonged to him, and might be used again in making and garnering the crops on which he and his family would depend for their sustemance. He thought more of giving an impulse to the pursuits of peace and industry among a disorganized people, of aiding them in the maintenance of themselves, of bringing them back into social as well as political relations with the rest of the country, than upon his own part and lot in the accomplishment of these salutary ends.

"The great Confederate General was shown the respect that generous natures always accord to misfortune bravely borne, and proved by his conduct and bearing the truth of the remark, that the greatest reverses are most easily sustained by a dignity that belongs to them.

GRANT'S ESTIMATION OF HIMSELF.

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"The suppression or effacement of one's

self is not always easy, and invariably, highly meritorious. A modest estimate of one's powers may be quite justified by the facts. An underestimate of one's powers may be a

"Grant had extraordinary abilities, and "Grant had extraordinary abilities, and while he never dwelt upon, or thought about their greatness, or measured or compared them with the abilities of others, he knew just what they were, their extent and limitations, what might be accomplished by them, and what was beyond their reach. He was never misled by rating himself too high or too low. The timid distrust, with which he entered upon the engagement at Belmont, rapidly disappeared as his powers were tested in subsequent campaigns and battles. In Mexico he had shown unmistakable sense and courage in a subordinate takable sense and courage in a subordinate capacity, but in our late war he began the study of himself as a commander and leader of men, and he soon mastered the

"As he became conscious of his powers he relied with unshaken confidence upon his refled with unshaken confidence upon his own judgment. He held few if any councils of war. He succeeded in great emergencies by his native strength of will and intellect, and his resolute persistence where men of more learning and better versed in military science, but with less natural capacity, would have failed.

NOT A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER. The orator followed with a cursory review

trating his genius and character, and then said: "Although educated at West Point, he was not a professional soldier. Instead of liking war, he abhorred it as the greatest of human calamities, and his temperament inclined to peace. He engaged in our last war because he recognized it was the only means of maintaining the Union and securing unbroken peace.

'He could not have led in any war of

"He could not have led in any war of aggression or conquest, for he was the friend and benalactor, rather than an oppressor or destroyer of the people. Ambition never stifled his sense of duty or love of truth and justice, or tarnished his name with acts of cruelty or tyranny. None welcomed the return of peace with more cordiality, and none saw the quiet disbanding of his army of bronzed and hardened veterans, and their resumption of peaceful pursuits, with emotions of greater pleasure when the struggle was over. He did not believe that because military force had saved the Union it was a military force had saved the Union it was a proper instrument of government in time of peace. In his last days, while bearing with serenity and fortitude the tortures of an incurable disease, on Mount Gregor, he gave his life a final retrospect, and it was the re-union of the warring sections under the old flag, that gave him the greatest satisfaction. OUR GREATEST SOLDIER.

The monument before us is dedicated to the illustrious general of our armies, rather than to the Chief Magistrate of our Repub-lic, and it is therefore meet that my address should dwell more on his military than his

"Whatever may have been his merits, or his defects as Chief Executive, he was un-questionably our greatest soldier, and his matchless achievements in the field and their influence upon the fate of his country amply justify this beautiful testimonial. So long as love of liberty and equality, and admiration for heroic deeds and unselfish patriotism last, the memory of Grant will

"Some of the acts of his civil administration were really worth more to the country and the world than the dull routine, and solemn respectability of many others. While men had dreamed and written shout the uselessness and wickedness of war, as an agency for the settlement of controversies between nations, and urged the substitution of more civilized methods, it was reserved for our greatest soldier to reduce these theories and vance assirations to these theories and vague aspirations to practice. It was the successful leader of our armies, in our greatest war, who took the lead in bringing the civilized world to a practical recognition of the value of a peaceful arbitrament of international dis-

THE STATUE'S HISTORY.

A few days after the death of General Grant a number of prominent citizens met at the Palmer House to discuss the advisability of erecting a statue to the honor of the ex-President. Ten thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and to-day's event is the culmination of this meeting Money flowed in freely in large and small

amounts, the newspapers of the city them-selves raising over \$30,000.

The total cost of the monument has been in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It is an equestrian statue, the largest bronze ever equestrian statue, the largest bronze ever cast in America. The body of the horse is 5 feet high, 12 feet long and 3 feet in breadth. Over the body is a heavy saddle, the army saddle cloth with stars in the corners, while two holsters for the pistols are on each side, and a tightly-rolled blanket is just behind the saddle. The General is sitting upright, his slouch hat well forward on his head and his feet, encased in army boots with heavy spurs, are fast in the stirrups. The bronze rests upon a stone pedestal with elevated driveway, arched passage, vestibule and stairway. arched passage, vestibule and stairway.

NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY.

Jail Keeper Larimore Has No Additional Statement to Make.

Yesterday afternoon was fixed for another meeting of the Prison Board to take action on the escape of Fitzsimmons from jail. Judge Slagle was the only judge present and nothing was transacted, it being desired to have a full meeting. Keeper Larimore was sent for, and asked if he had anything further to say. He answered that he had nothing more than he had already said. The board then adjourned until 9 o'clock Satur-

As there was nothing further to be heard from Keepers Price and Larimore, the only action for the board now to do is to decide what they will do in the case of the keepers.

Allegheny Merchants Bite on Hogus Checks Several Allegheny business men would like very much to meet again one Frank Smith, who said he was from Cincinnati, and who, by dilligent use of his smooth persuasive tongue succeeded in getting a number of bogus checks cashed. Smith's method was to enter a store and present a certified check of the First National Bank of Cincinnati and ask to have it cashed, the amount was usually but \$15 00. It is not known how many were caught, but those who have been notified by the First Na-tional Bank of Allegheny that the checks had been returned from Cincinnati are: Samuel Armstrong, Drake Manufacturing Company, A. Andriessen and Shafter Bros. Smith is about 26 years of age, smooth-faced and well-dressed. They haven't seen

THAT parent of evil, habitual constinu tion—the surest remedy is Dr. D. Jayne's Small Sugar-coated Sanative Pills, Nonnauseating and painless.

him since.

STABBED TO THE HEART

And Knocked in the Head on Liberty Street.

Mr. Clarence W. Victor, who is a partner of the great sacrifice clothing sale which opened its doors to the public at 8 o'clock this morning, wishes it distinctly understood that this great sale of tailor-made clothing will take place in the building formerly occupied by the German National Bank, 646 Liberty street, corner Sixth avenue, and as there will be no sale on Liberty street other than at the corner of Sixth avestreet other than at the corner of Sixth ave-nue, it will be well for the public to bear this important information to memory Every article at this sale will be sacrificed

to turn the stock into money. Above all remember that high prices have been stabbed to the heart and exorbitant profits have been knocked in the head.

It will be well to mention in connection with this article that no branch stores or sales exist on any street in the city of Pittsburg other than at Sixth avenue and Lib-erty street, and as a word to the wise is suf-ficient, see that you enter 646, corner of Sixth avenue. Kindly don't forget it and you will have no occasian to regret reading this valuable information, because it is the greatest sacrifice clothing sale on record.

LEADS IN LEATHER.

Pittsburg Produces One-Third of the Output of the World.

TANNERIES ARE BEING ENLARGED.

Reciprocity Expected to Create a Big South American Trade.

THE CHICAGO HIDES ARE SENT HERE

An important local industry generally overlooked is the leather trade. It will be news to many to learn that the twin cities produce annually one-third of the total amount of oak-tanned harness leather of the United States, and that the reputation of the product stands higher than that made elsewhere. The industry to-day is in a flourishing condition, and the chief tanneries are being enlarged to overtake the increased demand.

Eight concerns are engaged in tanning oak harness leather, and one, A. Groetzinger & Sons, does an extensive business in sole leather. About \$2,500,000 are invested in the industry. According to the computation of James D. Callery about 668,200 sides of leather are annually made in the county. This is about one-third of the product of the country, which Mr. Callery estimates at 1,860,000 sides annually. Estimating each side as value for \$5, this figuring places the annual value of the product of these nine tanneries at \$3,340,000.

WHERE THE HIDES COME FROM. Of the 55,700 sides of leather tanned every month, about 16,000 are supplied by the Herr's Island abattoir, 8,000 beasts being the average number slaughtered monthly. the average number slaughtered monthly. A further supply, not ascertainable, is procured from outside butchers. The bulk of
the hides are procured in the West, Chicago
being the shipping point. Here is presented the curious anomoly of beasts being
slaughtered in Chicago and being shipped
as dead meat to this city, while their hides
are also sent here in large quantities for
conversion into leather. The question presents itself; if there is not much demand
here for meat xilled in Chicago, and for here for meat killed in Chicago, and for here for meat killed in Chicago, and for hides for tanning purposes, why cannot Pittsburg and Allegheny raise and slaughter their own meat supply and so largely supply the tanneries at the same time.

Under the reciprocity arrangements with Mexico and South American countries the leather trade of the country is expected to

sustain a stimulus. The business shut out of France and Germany by the recently imposed tariff on imported leather will be more than resumed nearer home, quality of the Allegheny leather is favor-ably known far from home, and under the improved commercial conditions it will not surprise the trade if their business is doubled in a few years.

A BIG MEXICAN TRADE EXPECTED. The Mexicans, especially, are accustomed to make their own saddlery and trappings and the trade with the neighboring country is reported as increasing daily. The oaktanned leather made here is conceded to be superior to the hemlock tanned material made at Detroit. The oak bark is obtained

made at Detroit. The oak bark is obtained principally in West Virginia.

A. Groetzinger & Sons do a large business in sole leather, tanning about 150 hides a day. This firm has lately spent a big sum of money in extending its capacity, as has also J. Groetzinger & Co. James Callery & Co. are also effecting improvements and are reported as being at the head of the business. M. Lappe & Sons, Oak Leather Company and J. C. Lappe & Sons' Tanning Company are well equipped. One concern turns out leather belting.

What a Sunnyside Man Obtained

"I had as severe an attack of sciatio rheumatism as ever anyone had. I was taken down about June 1 and suffered torures," says Mr. David W.Spenser, of Sunny side. Westmoreland county. Pa. Mr



David W. Spenser, Sunnyside, Pa. of hat oal mine, and he is a well-known man of that place and aged about 40 years.

"The home doctors told me what was the matter with me, but they could do me no good. I suffered tortures; could not turn myself in bed, and would scream with pain if I attempted to move. I heard of the skill of Dr. Davis and the other physicians in charge of the Electropathic Institute, of 507 Penn avenue, and as soon as I could possibly be moved was taken there for treatment.

ment.
"The effect was truly wonderful. I was under treatment but a short time, but I am entirely cured. I feel \$10,000 worth better than I did before they took my case. I have not a single twinge, and my health was never better in my life."

Who They Are.

Who They-Are.

Lewis G. Davis, M. D., is at the head of the staff of physicians and surgeons of the Electropathic Institute of 507 Penn avenue, Pittsburg. Dr. Davis graduated first at Jetferson Medical College of Philadelphis in 1878. After two years of private practice he took the post-graduate course of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, graduating in 1852. In addition to those distinctions, Dr. Davis has special course diplomas in physical diagnosis under Prof. Joneway; in chemistry under Prof. Doremus, in skin diseases under Prof. Shoemaker, and in surgical anatomy under Prof. Keen. His staff of able associates have no less honorable credentials of their training, experience, skill and knowledge needed to practice medicine safely and successfully.

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