the embrace of the opposition to his chief.

It was this opposition, led by men of such consummate ability as Wade, of Ohio, and Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, that admonished Lincoln of the necessity of putting himself in the strongest possible attitude for the then admittedly doubtful battle of '64. The opening of the new year of '64 called for large drafts of men to fill the thinned ranks of the Union forces, and there was a powerful undertow of despondency among the loyal people of the North. The war was costing $3,000,000 a day, and after 3 years of bloody conflict the end was not in view. The Republican leaders were divided in councils, and very many of the ablest of them regarded the defeat of the party as more than probable. The one man who fully understood the peril and studied carefully how to avert it was Abraham Lincoln.

**He Relied on War Democrats.**

Lincoln, as was his usual custom, consulted with all who came within his reach and developed his views from time to time with extreme caution. In the early part of the year he reached the conclusion that it would be eminently wise to nominate a conspicuous war Democrat for Vice President along with himsely for President. A number of prominent men who acted with the Democratic party in 1860 against Lincoln's election, but who patriotically entered the military service and won distinction by their heroism, represented a very large class of Democratic voters upon whom Lincoln felt he must rely for his re-election. Hamlin had been a Democrat, but he did not come under the class of war Democrats; while Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Johnson, Holt and others represented a distinctive and very formidable class of citizens who, while yet professing to be Democrats, were ready to support the war under Lincoln until it should be successfully terminated by the restoration of the Union.

Lincoln's first selection for Vice President was General Butler. I believe he reached that conclusion without specially consulting with any of his friends. As early as March, 1864, he sent for General Cameron, to whom he proposed the nomination of Butler, and that, I assume, was his first declaration of his purpose to anyone on the subject. He confided to Cameron the mission to Fortress Monroe to confer confidentially with Butler. On that journey Cameron was accompanied by ex-Congressman William H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, who was first informed of the real object of Cameron's visit when they were returning home, and after Butler had declined to permit his name to be considered.

**General Butler Declined Peremptorily.**

Butler was at that time a strong man in the loyal States. He had not achieved great military success, but his administration in New Orleans had made him universally popular throughout the North, in which the vindictive vituperation of the Southern people heaped upon him was an important factor. Butler's declination was peremptory, and Cameron returned home without learning in what direction Lincoln would be likely to look for a candidate for Vice President.

In a later conference with Cameron, in which the names of Johnson, Dickinson and Dix were seriously discussed, Lincoln expressed his preference for Johnson, to which Cameron, with unconcealed reluctance, finally assented. While Lincoln at that time decided in favor of Johnson he did not himself regard it as final. His extreme caution and exceptional sagacity made him carefully consider all possible weak points in Johnson's candidacy before he launched the movement for his nomination. He summoned General Sickles to Washington, sent him to Tennessee on a confidential mission to examine and make report to him of the success of Johnson's administration as Military Governor. That State was in a revolutionary condition; Johnson was charged with violent and despotic official acts, and Lincoln meant to know fully whether Johnson might, by reason of his administration, be vulnerable as a national candidate. Sickles had no knowledge of the real purpose of his mission. The question of nominating Johnson for the Vice Presidency was never suggested or even intimated to Sickles, and he fulfilled his trust and reported favorably on Johnson's administration without even a suspicion that he was to determine the destiny of Andrew Johnson, make him Vice President of the United States, and thus President.

**Counting on Insurgent States.**

Lincoln's purpose in seeking Johnson as his associate on the national ticket in '64 was much more far reaching than any but himself at the time supposed. He meant to guard against possible defeat by getting a number of the insurgent States in some sort of line to enable their Electoral votes to be counted if needed. His most promising experiment was in Tennessee under the guidance of Johnson, but he obviously intended that the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and West Virginia, with Tennessee, should be organized with the semblance of full Statehood to make their Electoral votes available should the national contest be close. Had he developed this policy to his party or to Congress it would have been met with positive and aggressive opposition, but he developed it in the quietest way possible.

His first movement in that line was to have delegations elected to the National Convention from the Southern States named, and when they appeared at the Baltimore Convention on the 7th of June the battle for their admission was led with consummate skill by the few who understood Lincoln's policy. Tennessee being in the strongest attitude, the delegation from that State was selected on which to make the fight. It was desperately contested because it was then well understood to mean the nomination of Johnson for Vice President, but the Tennessee delegates were admitted by more than a two-thirds vote. With Tennessee accepted as entitled to representation, the contest was ended and Louisiana and Arkansas were given the right of representation without a serious struggle.

**Didn't Need Their Votes.**

When Congress met again after the election in November, and when Lincoln's election by an overwhelmingly popular as well as Electoral vote was assured, the question of counting the electoral votes of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas was raised and elaborately discussed in both branches. As Lincoln had 212 Electoral votes to 21 for McClellan, exclusive of the votes of the three insurgent States referred to, there was no political necessity to induce Congress to strain a point for the acceptance of these votes; and a joint resolution was finally passed declaring "that no valid election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States" had been held in Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. Lincoln approved the resolution, but took occasion by special message to disclaim approval of the recital of the preamble. Had the votes of these three States been needed to elect a Republican President, I hazard little in saying that they would have been treated as regular and lawful and counted with the approval of both the Senate and House; as they were not needed and as the development of these States was Lincoln's own conception, those who were not specially friendly scored an empty victory against him.

He moved with masterly sagacity at every step in his efforts to nominate Johnson, and his selection of General Cameron as early as March to be his first embassador in search of a war Democrat for Vice President was not one of the least of his many shrewd conceptions. The relations between Lincoln and Cameron had been somewhat strained by Cameron's retirement from the Cabinet in 1862.

**Cameron Wooed and Won.**

At least Lincoln assumed that they might be somewhat strained on the part of Cameron, and he took early caution to enlist Cameron in his renomination. He knew the power of Cameron in the manipulation of discordant political elements, and he fully appreciated the fact that Cameron's skill made him a dangerous opponent. He bound Cameron to himself by making him one of his trusted leaders in the selection of a candidate for Vice President.

The man who was probably closest to Lincoln in this movement was Henry J. Raymond, but in this as in all Lincoln's movements his confidence was limited with each of his trusted agents. Raymond was then editor of the only prominent New York journal that heartily supported Lincoln; and he, with the aid of Seward and Weed, who early entered into the movement for the nomination of Johnson, overthrew Dickinson in his own State and was the confessed Lincoln leader in the Baltimore convention of '64. With Dickinson beaten in New York and with Hamlin's forces demoralized early in the contest, the nomination of Johnson was easily accomplished, chiefly because it was what Lincoln desired. Neither Swett nor Lamon had any knowledge of Lincoln's positive movement for the nomination of Johnson until within a day or two of the meeting of the convention. Colonel Lamon has recently given a description of the scene between Lincoln, Swett and himself a day or two before they went to Baltimore to aid in Lincoln's renomination. Swett earnestly and even passionately protested against the overthrow of Hamlin, but after hearing Lincoln fully on the subject, he consented to go to the convention, in which he was a delegate from Illinois, and support the nomination of Johnson, but he wisely declared Holt to be his candidate, as a foil to protect Lincoln.

**Kept Himself in the Background.**

Swett naturally felt uncertain as to how the suggestion of Johnson's name would be received at Baltimore, as he had no knowledge of the extent to which Lincoln had progressed in the Johnson movement. In answer to his inquiry whether he was at liberty to say that Lincoln desired Johnson's nomination, Lincoln answered in the negative, and, as quoted by Colonel Lamon, in a recent public letter, said: "No, I will address a letter to Lamon here embodying my views, which you, McClure and other friends may use, if it be found absolutely necessary; otherwise it may be better that I shall not appear actively on the stage of this theater." The letter was written by Lincoln and delivered to Lamon, who had it with him at Baltimore, but, as there was no occasion for using it, it was never shown to any one, and was returned to Lincoln after the convention, at his request.

How shrewdly Lincoln moved, and with what extreme caution he guarded his confidence, is well illustrated by the fact that while he consulted Cameron confidentially about the nomination of Johnson some months before the convention, and consulted me on the same subject the day before the convention met, neither of us supposed that the other was acting in the special confidence of Lincoln. On the contrary, I supposed that Cameron was sincerely friendly to Hamlin, and would battle for his renomination, until he finally proposed to me the night before the convention met that we give a solid complimentary vote to Hamlin, and follow it with a solid vote for Johnson.

**Didn't Tell Colonel McClure All.**

Another evidence of his extreme caution in politics is given by the fact that while he carefully concealed from both Cameron and myself the fact that the other was in his confidence in the same movement, he surprised me a few weeks before the convention by sending for me and requesting me to come to the convention as a delegate at large. I had already been unanimously chosen as a delegate from my own Congressional district, and was amazed when I informed Lincoln of that fact, to find that he still insisted upon my going before the State Convention and having myself elected as a delegate-at-large. To all my explanations that a man in the delegation was good for just what he was worth, whether he represented the district or the State, Lincoln persisted in the request that I should come as a delegate-at-large.

When I finally pressed him for an explanation of what seemed to me to be a needless request involving great embarrassment to me, he finally with evident reluctance answered: "General Cameron has assured me that he will be a delegate-at-large from your State, and while I have no reason to question his sincerity as my friend, if he is to be a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, I would very much prefer that you be one with him." Had he been willing to tell me the whole truth he would have informed me that Cameron was enlisted in the Johnson movement, and that he specially desired at least two of the delegates-at-large representing opposing factions, to be active supporters of Johnson's nomination. There could be no other reasonable explanation. A fortunate combination of circumstances made it possible for me to be elected without a serious contest, Cameron and I receiving nearly a unanimous vote.

**Successes in the Field.**

Lincoln realized the fact that the chances were greatly against his re-election unless he should be saved by the success of the Union army. There was no period from January, 1864, until the 3d of September of the same year, when McClellan would not have defeated Lincoln for President. The two speeches of that campaign which turned the tide and gave Lincoln his overwhelming victory were Sherman's dispatch from Atlanta on the 3d of September, saying: "Atlanta is ours and fairly won," and Sheridan's dispatch of the 19th of September from the valley saying: "We have just sent them (the enemy) whirling through Winchester and we are after them to-morrow."

From the opening of the military campaign in the spring of '64 until Sherman announced the capture of Atlanta, there was not a single important victory of the Union army to inspire the loyal people of the country with confidence in the success of the war. Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James was the bloodiest in the history of the struggle. He had lost as many men in killed, wounded and missing as Lee ever had in front of him, and there was no substantial victory in all the sacrifice made by the gallant Army of the Potomac. Sherman had been fighting continuously four months without a decisive success. The people of the North had become heart sick at the fearful sacrifice which brought no visible achievement.

**Lincoln Was Full of Doubt.**

Democratic sentiment had drifted to McClellan as the opposing candidate, and so profoundly was Lincoln impressed by the gloomy situation that confronted him, that on the 23d of August, seven days before the nomination of McClellan, and ten days before the Southern people I believe they would accept it, and I have faith that the Northern people, however startled at first, would soon appreciate the wisdom of such a settlement of the war. One hundred days of war would cost us the $400,000,000 I would propose to give for emancipation and a restored Republic, not to speak of the priceless sacrifice of life and the additional sacrifice of property, but were I to make this offer now, it would defeat me inevitably, and probably defeat emancipation."

I had no personal knowledge of Lincoln's purpose to nominate Johnson for Vice President until the day before the Baltimore Convention met. He telegraphed me to visit Washington before attending the convention, and I did so. He opened the conversation by advising me to give my vote and active support to Johnson as his associate on the ticket. It was evident that he confidently relied on my willingness to accept his judgment in the matter. I had expected to support the renomination of Hamlin. I had little respect for Andrew Johnson, and of all the men named for the position, he was the last I would have chosen if I had been left to the exercise of my own judgment. It is more than probable that I would have obeyed the wishes of Lincoln, even if he had not presented the very strong and, indeed, conclusive reasons for his request; but after hearing the arguments which had led him to the conclusion that Johnson should be nominated as his associate, I was quite as ready to accept the wisdom of the proposition as to obey the wishes of the President.

**His Reasons for Wanting Johnson.**

There was not a trace of bitterness, prejudice nor even unfriendliness toward Hamlin in all that Lincoln said about the Vice Presidency, and he was careful to say that he did not desire the nomination of Johnson to gratify any personal preference of his own. He preferred Johnson for two reasons, which he presented with unanswerable clearness. First, he was the most conspicuous, most aggressive and the most able of all the war Democrats of that time, and was just in the position to command the largest measure of sympathy and support from that very important political element. Dix, Dickinson, Butler and Holt had made no such impressive exhibition of their loyalty as had Johnson in Tennessee. He was just then in the midst of his great work of rehabilitating his rebellious State and restoring it to the Union, and his loyal achievements were therefore fresh before the people and certain to continue so during the campaign. Second, the stronger and more imperative reason was that the great peril of the Union at that day was the recognition of the Confederacy by England and France, and every month's delay of the overthrow of the rebellious armies increased the danger. Extraordinary efforts had been made by Lincoln to stimulate the Union sentiment, especially in England, but with only moderate success, and there was no safety from one day to another against a war with England and France, that would have been fatal to the success of the Union cause. The only possible way to hinder recognition was to show successful results of the war in restoring the discovered States to their old allegiance, and Lincoln was firmly convinced that by no other method could the Union sentiment abroad be so greatly inspired and strengthened as by the nomination and election of a representative Southern man to the Vice Presidency from one of the rebellious States in the very heart of the Confederacy.

**Necessary to Conceal His Movements.**

The fact that Lincoln did not make known to Hamlin and his friends his purpose to nominate another for Vice President in '64, does not accuse him of deceit nor insincerity; and the additional fact that when the convention was in session and he was asked for a categorical answer as to his position on the Vice Presidency, he declined to express his wishes or to avow his interference with the action of the party, cannot be justly construed into political double dealing. It was quite as much a necessity for Lincoln to conceal his movements for the nomination of Johnson as it was, in his judgment, a necessity for him to nominate a Southern man and a war Democrat, and he simply acted with rare sagacity and discretion in his movements and with fidelity to the country, the safety of which was paramount with him.

Hamlin was profoundly grieved over his defeat, as were his many friends, and had they seen the hand of Lincoln in it, they would have resented it with bitterness; but Hamlin himself was not fully convinced of Lincoln's opposition to his renomination until within two years of his death. I have in my possession an autograph letter from Hamlin to Judge Pettis, of Pennsylvania, to whom Lincoln had expressed his desire for Johnson's nomination on the morning of the day the convention met, in which he says that he had seen and heard statements relating to Lincoln's action in the matter, but he did not believe them until the evidence had lately been made conclusive to his mind. In this letter he says: "I was really sorry to be disabused." And he adds: "Mr. L. (Lincoln) evidently became somewhat alarmed about his re-election, and changed his position. That is all I care to say." I have thus the conclusive evidence from Hamlin himself, that in September, 1889, he had full knowledge of Lincoln's direct intervention to nominate Johnson for Vice President in '64. Hamlin gave an earnest support to the ticket, believing that the supreme sentiment of Republicanism had set him aside in the interest of the public welfare. He maintained his high position in the party for many years thereafter, filling the office of Collector of Portland and subsequently returning to the Senate, where he served until he had passed the patriarchal age and then voluntarily retired to enjoy the calm evening of a well spent life. A. K. McCLURE.

**Eye Burnt by Hot Steel.**

While working at the rolls in the mill at Hubbard, O., Mr. Samuel Murphy was hit in the eye by a flash of melted steel, forcing its way between and under the lids, where it remained until chilled, burning to a crisp all it touched, a spot the size of a pea over the pupil being as brown as a crust of bread. All who saw it pronounced the eye lost, and the physicians consulted advised immediate removal of the eye.

A friend who had been through a similar experience and cured by Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, advised consulting him first, which was done. The doctor took him to his own home, where he gave him the strictest attention day and night, many times up with him three and four times after retiring. Yesterday Mr. M. returned home, his eye nearly healed and perfectly comfortable, able to see to recognize persons.

**Thornton Bros., 128 Federal St., Allegheny.**

We make our statements with emphasis and back them with figures. Monday we advertise chenille covers at cut prices, 6-4 ones, at 69c. This identical cover is on sale in Pittsburg at $1 25, and elsewhere in Allegheny at $1. The storm serges or habit cloths you see advertised at $1 40, 54-inch, we offer in all colors at $1 15; 54-inch bleached table linen at 29 cents. The daily papers are crowded with advertisements interesting enough in phraseology, that's all—you never hear or read of the prices made by the cash store being cut by competitors, while we scalp every known price made elsewhere.

**The Greatest Black Dress Goods—Business Keeps Up.**

800 pieces of black dress goods wanted a buyer last week in New York for spot cash. A large importer was obliged to send money to his foreign manufacturer. We bought them, so we can sell them to you at 50c on the dollar. This is a very large purchase and ties up a lot of money. We must sell them at once, so get near the black goods counter this week if you can. It will pay you. THORNTON BROS Cash Store, Allegheny, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD goods packed for shipment. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street. su

LADIES, send your wraps, ulsters, jackets, etc., to the Economy Renovating Company if they need pressing or repairs.

# CUPID LOSES GROUND.

## Lorena Johns Deserted Two Days After She Became a Bride.

## SAD TALES OF LOVE AND POVERTY.

### Another Feature of the Synagogue Fight in the Courts.

### HIS HONOR TALKS ON INTEMPERANCE

The old adage that "when want looks in at the door love flies out at the window" was again proven to be at least partially true yesterday in the Quarter Sessions Court. Love in a cottage is all well enough if the parties who love in this narrow sphere have counted the cost and have really taken each other for better or worse, with mutual intent to bear and forbear, but these conditions, which rarely exist, must form at least the by-laws of the nuptial partnership. On the 7th inst. the temple of Janus was shut and domestic felicity appeared to reign undisturbed by even rumors of intestine discord, but yesterday the doors were wide open.

The Deckroth case was again called, when a discussion ensued between the layers. B. C. Christy stated that Mr. Deckroth had already paid costs in this case eight times and he thought it time the monotony was broken, and the Court broke it by dividing the bill in this present encounter.

Harriet Nelson, of Allegheny City, said that she and James Nelson had been married since 1883, and, though several pledges of affection followed the union, James had in a manner deserted her and had only sent her groceries to the value of $4 50 during three weeks. He is a painter.

**Couldn't Pay His Wife's Bills.**

Nelson said he hadn't much to say, further than that he was unable to meet the demands of Mrs. Nelson for the conduct and prosecution of the war, and when she told him to go he went, but had since looked in occasionally to see how the family progressed, and had contributed all he had left after maintaining the vital spark in his own physical anatomy. His surplus, he said, amounted to $5 expended in groceries, and he had also paid for a load of coal furnished during that time. Mr. Nelson admitted to Judge Ewing that he drank a little beer, but His Honor insisted in knowing how much and Mr. Nelson finally stated that the amount would average two glasses a day. On this the Court made a calculation on the basis of 70 cents a week, deciding that this stimulant was unnecessary for a young man and 70 cents a week being $36 40 per year would go a considerable way toward oiling the frictional parts of the domestic machinery, directed the defendant to pay costs and exhorted both to try and get along peaceably.

**Deserted Her Inside of Two Days.**

Lorena B. Johns deposed that Solomon Johns had married her in Brookville, Jefferson county, on September 10 and left her at her parents' residence two days later and had since done nothing toward her support nor had ever even visited her. Solomon acknowledged the corn, but pleaded that the exchequer had been constantly empty since marriage and he was powerless to offer terms, so the Court made them for him, $4 a week, with security in $300 for performance. The couple are quite young.

Another very youthful couple were Cassie and Thomas Jones. Cassie said Thomas left her and the baby on October 6, and since then she had scratched for he self. Thomas, in excuse, said he had been told by Cassie to go so frequently that he finally took her at her word. The testimony of the couple varied very materially on this point, and the Court directed Thomas to give his wife $6 a week.

A man named Abronson charged D. Rosenthal with surety of the peace. The trouble arose in the Grant street synagogue and the plaintiff averred that defendant had said he would make plaintiff dead and he was afraid of him in consequence. Mr. Aronson said he did not know that Rosenthal had a weapon, but knew him to have a pistol in New York a year or so ago.

Plaintiff also stated that Rosenthal had made a move as though he would hit him in the synagogue, but failed to state what particular portion that was of his anatomy.

**The Court Didn't Have Jurisdiction.**

The Court did not like the majority of the Pennsylvania Senate, decided that it had no jurisdiction, though there was an ecclesiastical flavor about the controversy, but on the explanation of Rosenthal that he had not said he would kill Aronson but that a certain transaction would kill his business, assessed the costs on the prosecutor, declining to hear the witnesses and disallowing their fees.

Mrs. Lewellyn and Mrs. Rodgers are of different nationalities and live in Homestead. Mrs. Lewellyn stated that Mrs. Rodgers' conduct was such that she, Lewellyn, was forced to move three or four blocks. The defendent is a tenant of her lawyer, Mr. Cox, and the controversy eventually grew hotter between him and D. R. Jones, attorney for prosecutrix, than between the parties themselves. In addition to very threatening behavior Mrs. Lewellyn said Mrs. Rodgers encouraged the children of the neighborhood to assemble in front of her, Mrs. Lewellyn's, residence and cry "Rats!" Prosecutrix was ordered to pay one-third and defendant two-thirds of the costs and witness fees were disallowed.

William Loadman's case has become chronic. He explained to the Court that he had been obliged to marry Mrs. Loadman and was willing to submit to a former order of the Court to pay her $2 50 per week for the support of the baby, but D. R. Jones, her counsel, contended that it should be more, as testimony showed that William could make $6 a week if he wanted it. John Robb, Sr., made a stubborn fight for William, but the Court raised Mrs. Loadman's stipend from $2 50 to $6 a week.

**The Trial Lists.**

Common Pleas No. 1—Hawk vs Anderson; Ruepple vs Bauman et al; Dickey, Jr., vs Fargie; Meek vs Liddell; Davidson vs Gillespie; Davidson vs Pittsburg Natural Gas Company; Anderson vs Allegheny Light Company; O'Brien vs Burgess et al; Daley et al vs Murphy et al; Bowman vs Central Traction Company; Neal vs Hall & Co.; Neal vs Riddle et al.

Common Pleas No. 2—Qualich vs Pittsburg Incline Plane Company; Mursch vs Moorhead, McCleane & Co.; Hayr vs Thomas; Coon vs White; Murphy vs Murphy; Halzer vs Pleasant Valley Comp ny; Burdwell vs F. & W. E. Passenger Railway Company; Pennock vs Hepply & Hoff; Luce vs Citizens' Traction Company; Moran vs Lygard.

Common Pleas No. 3.—Barnes Bros., Lim., vs Elbourne et al; G. B. Hilands vs Jenkinson et al; Steen vs Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Herman vs Jackson & Bro.; Griffith et ux vs Black et al; Eckelberger et al vs Allegheny Valley Railroad Company et al.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Henry Acklin and George Morris, for the murder of Jerry Buckley, of Sharpsburg; Thomas Tobin, Patrick Conwell, Richard Jeffrys, Mary Haney (3), Catharine Hester (2), Michael O'Leary, J. H. Sleigh, Morritz Streng, Gerston Streng, Benedict Streng, Frank Bowers.

**Monday's Audit List.**

| Estate of | Accountant. |
|---|---|
| Thomas G. Boyle | H. M. Boyle. |
| Jane Evans | R. P. Evans. |
| John Evart | Dorothea Maurer. |
| Samuel Davison | Josiah Davidson. |
| Hugh McKee | Nevin Woodside. |
| Rose Harty | P. M. Cushing. |
| Harry Loomis | J. J. Vandergrift. |
| George Ober | Maria Ober. |
| Lucinda Silk | Daniel A. Silk. |
| Annie M. Sweeney | John Meighan. |
| William Holman | M. R. Candy et al. |
| Henry Carter | A. M. Brown. |
| Elizabeth Holt | David Shaw. |
| Mary Hunter | S. Cunningham. |
| William Dilworth | Graham Scott. |
| Catharine Gilner | Mary Gilner. |

COUGHS AND COLDS—Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes.

# THE FIVE DOLLAR RATE.

## Those Desiring to Take Advantage of It Must Do So at Once, as Its Extension Is Limited to Jan. 1st, the Last Opportunity—This Week's New Chapter in Local Evidence—The Testimony of Mr. T. Briscoe.

"My trouble began about three years ago from frequently catching cold, and gradually grew worse until it became a serious matter to me," said Mr. Timothy Briscoe, who resides at Negley, Pa.

*Mr. Timothy Briscoe, Negley, Pa.*

"My head seemed so full that I thought it would burst. I had ringing noises in my ears, headaches, weak eyes, stopped up nose and discharges falling into my throat, causing hawking and spitting.

"My throat became raw and sore, my appetite was poor, nothing that I ate agreed with me, I was restless at night and could not sleep. In the morning I was tired,

**Languid and Unrefreshed.**

"I grew weak from lack of appetite and loss of sleep. I had a dreadful cough, which distressed me all the time. Pains would take me in the breast and I had a tightness in my lungs. In this condition I was losing flesh rapidly." Every symptom pointed to the fact that

**He Was Taking Consumption.**

"I had doctored and taken medicine, but received no benefit until I went to Drs. Copeland and Hall. They made no promises as to what they could do for me, but seemed to understand my case. The result of my experience with them has been satisfactory. They have relieved me of my trouble. I can recommend them to all who need a physician, especially to those who have troubles similar to my own."

**From a Prominent Attorney.**

FRANKLIN, PA., November 13, 1891.

Drs. Copeland & Hall.

DEAR SIRS: My father died from catarrhal complications. I had been coughing, aching, and been converted into a catarrhal nuisance for 10 or 15 years, but was not prepared to learn, 'till I began treatment with you, that I had catarrh with the grip of a vise; chronic in form; and had attained to the dignity of incipient consumption. I now see what was meant by the night sweats, pain over the eyes, dizzy images dancing betimes before my eyes, a cough which for the past year or more had played havoc with my dreams at night and my professional duties in the day. I got so thin that they talked of using me for a skeleton at initiations. I wrote you, began treatment with you, and I just cannot draw a comparison between how I am now and what I was when I began. I sleep well, cannot get enough to eat, feel years younger, and pursue my professional duties with pleasure. I owe it to you. I do not know what other physicians can do, but I do know that I can recommend you in the treatment of seriously chronic catarrh.

Very Truly Yours,

R. W. Dunn

## WHO MERITS, WINS.

### SUCCESS GOES TO THOSE WHO DESERVE IT BY THEIR WORK.

### Success to Be Permanent Must Have the Public Confidence and Public Confidence Goes Alone to Genuine Skill and Unassailable Truthfulness — Looking Backward Over Three Years.

It is a genuine pleasure for a writer to deal with success. It is even a greater pleasure to deal with success that is deserved—that is won fairly and honestly. When one, writing to the public, knows that that which he describes has merit, that the merit is proved and appreciated by the public, that the public gains by that merit, there is a genuine pleasure in his work—his convictions go with it, he writes of what he knows is true, and he knows that what he writes will have the sanction and approval of hundreds of readers, who have already proved and attested its truth by personal experience.

The success of Dr. Copeland and his associates in this community is the result of methods that deserve success. Genuine skill, honesty, frankness and fearlessness mean success in any community.

That success they are proud of, but they are prouder still of the fact that it has been accomplished by fair, open, straightforward methods, without recourse to trickery or scheming of any kind.

**They came into this community**

**Three Years Ago,**

And placed before the public the record of their professional training and experience, the special lines of practice for which by special study and special practice and experience they had fitted themselves. Desiring that their credentials and training should be at once recognized by local authority, they resorted to no subterfuges or evasions in registration, but appeared at once before the examiners of the West Penn Medical College of this city, offered their credentials from Bellevue Hospital College of New York, submitted to the rigorous and severe examination in medicine and surgery imposed by the local college, received upon their diplomas upon passing that examination the formal written endorsement of the chair of that college—and then placed the names before the public in the newspapers.

What their success has been in the three years that have expired since that time, residents of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania know. It has been far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the physicians themselves, or their warmest friends.

**Moderate Fees, Careful, Conscientious and Skillful Treatment.**

Earnestness in their work, and truthfulness in their consultations with their patients, as well as in their statements in the newspapers. Around these cluster the causes of their success.

Two years ago, when it became generally known to the public that Dr. Copeland and his associates were doing the largest special practice that was ever carried on in the two cities, enemies (for they have enemies, as all successful men have) shook their heads wisely and said: "Oh, that's advertising. Any one who advertises can get business, but it won't last. You'll see. It won't last."

Yes; but it has lasted. Our Friend, the enemy, is mistaken. It has

**Not Only Lasted, but Increased,**

and today the practice of Drs. Copeland and Hall is more than three times as large as it ever was before.

Why has it lasted? Why, bless you, there is no secret about it. It has lasted and endured, and increased, because Drs. Copeland and Hall have, and hold and keep, the confidence of the public, the confidence of their patients.

They have the confidence because they are skillful in their special lines of practice—skillful as long years of study and experience and practice can make them. They have this confidence because they tell the truth. They are what they claim to be. They accomplish what they promise. They make no statements that are not true, that they cannot support.

The record of every day of their work in this community has shown that they care more for the confidence of the community, for a position that is permanent and abiding than for a temporary advantage, or a fleeting and transitory success.

Their position is strong because it has truth behind it. Their practice is wide and extensive because it has skill behind it. They have the confidence of the public; first, because they have never taken a false position or done anything to lose that confidence; second, because it has been demonstrated again and again that they are doing good in the community.

It doesn't need any demonstrations to show that

**$5 a Month,**

With all medicines free, for careful and scientific treatment, is a positive benefaction to chronic sufferers. By extending this rate to January 1 (beyond which, it should be stated, it is not their intention to carry it), they have given all who desire an opportunity of availing themselves of it.

Three years of successful practice in Pittsburg has demonstrated the superior merits of the work of these specialists. It is their plan to carry on their work during the next three years on even more extensive a plan than it has been carried on in the past, but it will be characterized by the same skillful, painstaking and thorough work in the office and the same frankness and unassailable truthfulness in printed utterances.

**A FREQUENT DIFFICULTY**

**Which Every Skillful and Successful Specialist Has to Contend With.**

"About two years ago," said a patient who was dismissed, as cured, from the offices of Dr. Copeland and his associates last August, "I took treatment of these physicians. I was treated for two months, and although I made some improvement, I discontinued treatment against their advice, they advising me to continue until completely and permanently cured. Well, in a short time the trouble came back on me worse than ever. Last April I again placed myself under treatment, determined to give them a fair trial and obtain a complete cure, if cure was possible. In two months I thought I was nearly well, but they insisted on my remaining under treatment until August, when they dismissed me as completely and permanently cured. I have never had the slightest return of the symptoms." The speaker was L. E. Brand, a well-known river man.

Mr. Brand's case involves one of the chief difficulties that skillful and conscientious physicians have to contend with. Patients will often discontinue their treatment before the prescribed time, or become irregular and neglectful regarding the same, and then, of course, the doctor is to be blamed for not accomplishing a cure. The unreasonableness of this is apparent to all fair minded people. It takes from two to four months to cure catarrh, and the physician who promises to accomplish a cure in less time is promising to do something which he cannot do.

**HAD NO AMBITION.**

**He Grew Weak, Nervous, Had a Dull Feeling in Head, Waked Tired in Morning, Became Constipated, Felt Miserable, Old.**

Mr. Wm. T. Paff, watchman at the Sixth Street bridge and a well-known resident of Allegheny, makes the following statement in regard to his trouble which had annoyed him for five years.

*Wm. T. Paff, Allegheny, Pa.*

He said: "I had become discouraged and given up all hope of ever being myself again. My nose would stop up. My eyes were weak and sore. My ears were affected. My hearing was impaired. I had a dull heavy feeling in my head, and my neck was so sore and stiff that I could scarcely turn my head.

"I had no relish for food. What I ate did me no good. My tongue was always coated. My breath had an offensive smell, and I was troubled with constipated bowels.

"I seemed to sleep pretty well, but I was tired and unrefreshed in the morning. As I could not eat I became weak and nervous, and as time wore away I grew worse and felt miserable and old. I had no ambition to do anything.

"I had heard and read of the cures made by Drs. Copeland and Hall, and decided to visit their office and give them a trial, and I am glad that I did, for I steadily improved from the start. The symptoms I have mentioned have all passed away and I feel to-day that I am myself again.

"I feel free to announce my case to the public, that some one who has suffered as I have may be benefited. I can cheerfully recommend Drs. Copeland and Hall to any of the afflicted who desire a physician.

**HIS CONFIDENCE REWARDED.**

**Mr. Patrick Gorman, of 1912 Penn Avenue, Has the Following to Say of His Catarrhal Trouble and Source of Relief.**

"I have been troubled for years with a bad case of nasal catarrh. I had several frontal headaches, stuffed-up nose, weak eyes, sore throat, tired feeling in the morning, and all the other symptoms that usually prevail. I had distressing stomach symptoms, due to the poisonous mucus finding its way into that organ during repose. I did not have the energy and ambition I had when in health.

"I have tried doctors and so called remedies, but they did me but very little good. Finally, after having read the overwhelming number of statements of persons being cured by Drs. Copeland and Hall, concluded to try them. After examining me, they told me frankly what they could hope to do for me and I began their treatment. The remedies seemed to reach the disease from the start and I began to improve. I feel better now than I have felt for years. I have implicit confidence in the doctors and cannot recommend them too highly, for they have done wonders for me."

Patrick Gorman
1912 Penn Ave

**The Cough Is Gone.**

Mr. Peter Routh, a well-known grocer of Fifth avenue, Homestead, says: "My head and nose spared to be constantly clogged up and full, and I had dull heavy pains over my eyes, my throat was dry and sore and the mucus dropping from the back part of my head into my throat would fill it up, causing me a disagreeable cough, especially in the morning; my sense of smell was considerably impaired; my appetite was fitful; my sleep, while apparently sound enough, did not appear to refresh me, and when I awakened in the morning I was languid and tired all through. I placed myself under the care of Drs. Copeland and Hall and improved steadily. My cough is gone. My nose and head are clear and my general health is better than for many years. My appetite and sleep are normal, and, altogether, I can heartily say that I am thoroughly satisfied with their treatment of my case."

Peter Routh

Mr. Robert Dull, 60 Second avenue, Pittsburg: "For the last two years my sufferings from neglected catarrh were terrible. After treating a short time with these physicians I began to improve and am now quite well."

Mr. W. R. Duff, 17 Ross street, Pittsburg: "For four or five years I suffered with a bad case of catarrh. I was given a course of treatment by Drs. Copeland & Hall, and now feel as well as ever I did in my life."

Mr. Walter Shea, Copeland station, Pa.: "I went, after years of suffering, where it seems everybody afflicted goes, to Drs. Copeland and Hall, 66 Sixth avenue. The result has been all that I could ask. My symptoms have all passed away. I have plenty of life now."

Mrs. Mary J. Jamison, 117 Main street, Allegheny: "Lung trouble kept me confined to my bed for over a year. I had been subject to catarrh from childhood. Drs. Copeland and Hall cured me."

Miss Susie Liska, 15 Sherman avenue, Allegheny: "I cheerfully recommend Drs. Copeland and Hall. They have more than fulfilled their promises to me; they have given me the priceless boon—good health."

Miss Tillie Satter, 64 Nineteenth street, S. S.: "They successfully treated me for my trouble, and I consider them skillful physicians, worthy of the highest praise."

Miss Mary Williamson, of Turtle Creek: "They have benefited me so much that I am healthier and happier than ever before."

Drs. Cop and Hal treat successfully all curable cases at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, dyspepsia cured; nervous diseases cured; skin diseases cured.

Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2 cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to

DRS. COPELAND & HALL,
66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE and THROAT treated for $5 PER MONTH, MEDICINES FURNISHED FREE.


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For years we've been the most extensive exhibitors and promoters of all the celebrated makes of fine Art Pottery, Bric-a-Brac, Candelabra, Bronzes, Statuary, etc., etc. For this coming Xmas we've collected from the four quarters of the Universe, wherever art or beauty had their abode, the most recherche and comprehensive collection of unique, elegant, quaint and beautiful Souvenirs for Christmas, 1891, it has ever been our good fortune to purchase, or your privilege and pleasure to inspect. Look at our Sixth Street Window. There you can get a glimpse, a peep, a small idea, a wee bird's-eye view of the immense feast of Xmas treasures we're preparing to lay before you in the next 2 weeks or so.

Now for bargains all along the line to make room for the proper exposition of the biggest and grandest Christmas Fancy Fair and Bazaar; also, the most stupendous and gorgeous Children's Toy Paradise ever witnessed even at Danziger's.

There'll Be Another Lively Week in Basement With These Deep-Cut Prices to Make Room for Our Boys' and Girls' Gorgeous Toy Paradise.

The remaining lot of the 40c Griddles or Iron Heaters will be cleared out