extinguished, and may be illuminated again. In the space of a few weeks he may allow death to invade the world. He may sit boon his throne in a darkened sky, like a to maintain it for months, years and ages. This may yet be; and doubtless these things

have already been. Yes, the earth has already been wrapped in a shroud of snow and ice, and all species of hving things have been thrown into a silent trance. And at that time the world was already old. Its living population had already been many times transformed and renewed. The splendid and impenetrable forces of arborescent ferns had given place to sunny glades, full of light, perfume and birds of gorgeous plumage. The monstrous and ferocious saurians of the secondary geo-logical epoch had made way for the superior species of the tertiary epoch.

#### Vigorous Life in the Sunshins,

Already the pensive mammoth was leading his herds through the fields. The rhi-moceros was already hunting in the woods. Already the gigantic stag was bounding like an arrow through the valleys and the ravines, the bear was sheltering his family in the caves, the apes were gamboling in the fruit-bearing trees, the horse was galloping over the plains, and the nests in the thickets by the brook were overflowing

with life and song.

But the temperature dropped to such a point as not to leave a drop of water in the liquid state. A dark sky hung over the world. Nature stood still, like a man one evening when, as usual, I was contemabout to faint and fall, and life went out. No longer did the birds sing, the plants blossom, the streams flow or the sun shine. This glacial epoch, visible traces of which are still found everywhere by geologists, extended over the entire globe. France, as yet scarcely formed, Switzerland, Italy, the various countries of Europe, Asia and I bade the laborers who were at work in

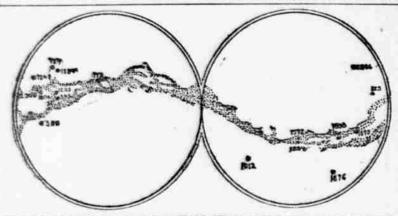
sium burn in our artificial fiames. As M. Faye has demonstrated precisely in regard to the variable stars, the solar phase, a star's period of brillfancy and activity comwan specter reigning over a vast burial ground. He may then rise anew from his ashes and again support the life which had for the moment disappeared, and continue clouds, susceptible of emitting a bright clouds, susceptible of emitting a bright light. The photosphere of a new sun is formed in this manner. Counting from a certain moment, the phenomena of the photosphere may take on an oscillatory character. The equilibrium of the gaseous mass is first disturbed by the dropping of scorine which fall, and by vapors which rise, precisely as the equilibrium of our atmosphere is troubled by the circulation of water in its three conditions of condensity.

Different Phases of a Sun. Later on, when communication between the surface and the interior begins to be hindered by the engroachment of the scorio, eruptive phenomena are seen to take place, periodical cataclysms, whose result is the rapid, but transitory re-crudescence of light. To each upheaval of the photosphere corresponds a sudden af-flux of incandescent gases, flowing from the interior of the mass. Still later these alterations are observed only fitfully, and at last they cease completely.

Of all the stars which have changed in

brilliancy the most memorable is that which, in the sixteenth century, in 1572, suddenly acquired such a light that it eclipsed all its sisters in the firmament, and became visible at full mid-day. It was observed by Tycho-Brahe. Humboldt pre-

of it by Tycho:
One evening when, as ushal, I was contemplating the celestial vault, whose aspect is so familiar to me, I saw with unspeakable astonishment, near the zenith, in Cassiopea, a radiant star of extraordinary magnitude. Struck with surprise, I hardly knew whether I should believe my eyes. To convince my. I should believe my eyes. To convince my-self that there had been no illusion, and to gather the Testimony of Other Persons.



THE MOST BRILLIANT VARIABLE STARS, THEIR DATES AND THE MILKY WAY.

Africa, as well as those of the American continent, still bear its impress. Was man already in existence? Was he witness to this great catastrophe? To protect himself and save his budding race did he find some sheltering volcano, some equatorial lale, a refuge forgotten in the universal cat-

#### Explanations of the Glacial Frach,

But the glacial epoch is inscribed in all Its letters in the great book of nature. Its explanation alone remains in the region of doubtful theory, and among the hypotheses imagined to explain it, that of likening our oun to other variable suns in the universe, and supposing the variation in heat to have been sufficient to give our planet over to the ice which enveloped it, is by no means the least worthy of consideration.

Analogous events are before us in the One of the most remarkable examples is that offered us by a star of the constellation of Argo, situated in the middle of a singular nebulosity. In 1837 this star was of the first magnitude, and until the year 1854 it surpassed in brightness the most beautiful stars in the heavens, yielding the palm only to Sirius, which, up to 1843, it almost equalled. In 1856 this star began to wane, and, becoming inferior to all the stars of the first magnitude, took rank among those of the second. Continuing to diminish in 1859 it stood among stars of the lith of November, 1572, a few months after the stars of the second. third magnitude, in 1862 with those of the the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The 1867 with those of the sixth, and in 1870 it

# Invisible to the Naked Eye.

Beginning with the year 1871 this star gradually passed through the various de-grees of magnitude between the sixth and seventh, and in 1886 attained a minimum of \$ 65 Since that time it seems to be brightening. Thus, during the time from 1856 to 1886, before our very eyes, this distant sun, whose parallax is inappreciable, whose distance is formidable, whose volume is prodigious-this colossal focus of an unknown planetary system declined through seven degrees of brilliancy, till the time came when only one-sixth of its original light

What judgment can we found on such variations in regard to the habitability of a planetary system subjected to the irregu-larities of such a sun? Should this system contain some inhabited world like our own, here we should have a glacial period brought about on its surface by the gradual waning in power of its sun. Will this sun waning in power of its sun. Will this sun of Argo revive again? Will it regain its full power, and again shed from its increasing sphere the rays of light and heat which seemed to have departed from it forever? We may and must believe so, and this be lief is in part grounded on its movements and operations as they have been observed during the last 200 years.

#### History of a Variable Star. Halley saw this star of the fourth magni-

tude in 1677; Lacaille, of the second, in 1751; Burchell, of the tourth, in 1811; Brisbane, of the second, in 1822; Burchell, of the first, in 1827; Johnson, of the second, in 1830; Herschel, of the first, in 1837. It is, then, a sun which varies rapidly and in proportions, and we may soon expect to see it pass again through all the degrees of brightness from which it has declined. To what cause may this enormous variation of light be due? May it be that the star removes from us with extreme rapidity, and that it is approaching us again when we see its light augment? No. Because, on the one hand, there is no movement per ceptible (the movement would thus require to take place precisely in the direction of the visual ray, which is highly improbable, and which becomes even impossible when we consider the large number of variable stars that are known); and, on the other hand, it would be necessary to admit that

\$,000,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit-which would Suppose an Extravagant Speed. rate of speed which is, moreover, impossible to admit, inasmuch as the ray of light which takes 15 years to reach us from the first distance would require 150 years to reach us from the second. The variation in

the star had withdrawn, between 1856 and

1867, the whole distance required to reduce

a star of the first magnitude to one of the

mixth, that is, to at least ten times the dis-

tance of the star of first magnitude, or of

ight is not caused, therefore, by a variation In the distance of the star, Could is be produced by an eclipse? It would be necessary in that case to admit that an opaque globe as large as the star itpelf passes directly between it and us and masks its light for a space of several years. The very nature of the celestial movements

is opposed to this hypothesis. May this surprising variation in light, then, be due to the rotation of this distant sun on its own axis, admitting one-half of it to be incandescent while the other half is covered with spots, encrusted, almost obscured. It is scarcely probable that a star requires at least 30 years to accomplish a semi-revolution on its axis, and, moreover, the phenomenon does not appear to offer the regularity which would correspond with

this hypothesis. The Only Plausible Explanation.

The most natural explanation would be to a<sup>8</sup>mit that periods of superabundant bril-liancy correspond to super-excitation in the luminous photosphere of these distant suns. We have seen, in studying our own sun, that its light is due to clouds of solid or liquid particles burning in its comburant atmosphere, as carbon, calcium or magne-

them, as well as all that passed by, if they, like me, saw the star, which had suddenly appeared. Hearned afterward that in Germany, wagoners and other common men had called the attention of astronomers to a great apparition in the sky, which gave fresh occasion for the usual jesting at the expense of men of science, as on the occasion of the comets whose coming had not been predicted. The new star had no tail; no nobula surrounded it; in all points it was like other stars of first magnitude. Its brilliance surpassed that of Sirius, Lyra and Jupiter. It could be compared only to that of Venus when she is at the least distance possible from the earth. Persons endowed with good sight could distinguish this star by day, even at noon, when the sky was clear. With the month of December. this star by day, even at noon, when the sky was clear. With the month of December, 1572, its brightness began to wane; it was then equal to Jupiter. In January it became less brilliant than Jupiter. In February and March it became equal to the stars of the first unagnitude. In April and May its brilliancy was equal to that of stars of the second magnitude. Its diminution from the fifth to the sixth magnitude took place from December, 1573, to February, 1574. The following month the new star disappeared, leaving no trace distinguishable to the naked eye, after having shone 17 months.

### It Was the Star of Bethlehem

eral anxiety of the period, popular superstition, the fear of comets, the dread of the end of the world, for a long time pre-dicted by astrologers, afforded an excellent background for such an apparation. It was soon announced that the new star was the one which had led the wise men to Bethlehem, and that its coming portended the return of the God-man upon earth and the last judgment.

After the star of 1572, the most celebrated is the one which appeared in October, 1604, in Serpentarius, and which was observed by two illustrious astronomers-Kepler Galieo. As had happened in the case of its predecessor, its light grew weak by insensi-ble degrees; it lived 15 months and disappeared, leaving no trace. In 1670, another temporary star, shining in the head of Reynard, presented the singular phenomenor of dying out and blazing forth again several

#### times before vanishing completely. What the Spectroscope Shows.

We have a knowledge of 26 such stars which within 2,000 years have presented a sudden exaltation of light, have been visible to the naked eye, often dazzling bright, and then have become again invisible to the naked eye. The two latest apparitions of this sort came to our notice in 1866 and 1876. and made it possible for spectrum analysis to determine that, as we have seen, a veritable combustion was going on in these stars, a conflagration due to a formidable expansion of incandescent hydrogen and to phenomena analogous to those which take place in the solar photosphere. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that these stars do not flame in any other quarter of the sky indifferently, but only within quite

the sky indifferentiv, but only within quite a limited region, chiefly in the neighborhood of the milky way.

Let a general explosion take place in one of these suns, let it be suddenly enveloped in protuberances of inflamed hydrogen, and let the dark network in which we have seen floating the luminous granulations of the solar photosphere, disappear under the condensation of the shining faculae; or else let a sun which is beginning to cool and to be covered with a solid crust to be torn apart by eruptions from the interior furnace, or again let the fall of an enormous meteor or collision with a celestial body crush in some newly-formed continent on the sur-face of a sun, which is becoming encrusted; or, suppose two formidable metoric streams to run against each other in space—and you have satisfactory explanation of our temporary stars which have shone forth suddenly with dazzling brightness, to relapse into their former state or to fall into anni-CAMILLE FLAMMARION. hilation.

# A LIVELY FOUR HOURS

To-Morrow Morning From 8 to 12-A Big 57 25 Men's Suit Sale-P. C. C. C. Here's a sale of men's suits that's full of ginger. It will last only four hours, from 8 to 12 to-merrow morning. (We close in the afternoon.) Your own selection of our \$14,\$15 and \$18 men's suits made in sack and cutaway style, including the pincheoks, the hairlines, the plain black cords, elegant broad wale and narrow wale suits. Eight styles of fancy cassimere suits, fourteen (14) patterns of fancy worsteds and six elegant esigns in broken plaids, besides crossbars, piain patterns, and herring bones. Four hours' sale, remember, and no more. Be early and you can choose the best. P. C. C. C., Clothiers, corner Grant and Dis

streets. Neuralgia Cured in Fifteen Minutes. Mr. J. S. Sturtevant, editor of the Waupaca (Wis.) Post, says: "Last night Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured my wife of neuralgia of the face and tooth in 15 minutes We would not be without it." 50-cen bottles for sale by druggists.

No one shows better taste and good judgment in his photographs than the known photographer, B. L. H. Dabbs.

FURNITURE upholstered and repaired HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

MUSIC Patti and Her Concert Troupe Down

THE AUDITORIUM TO BE HONORED.

for Pittsburg on March 5.

Josef Hofmann, the Youthful Prodigy, Begins Systematic Study. A BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

In the musical drouth prevailing through this portion of the local season, the assurance of Patti's coming here within a fortnight seems like the shadow of a great rock

in a thirsty land. This event, sure to be one of much significance in the world of fashion, at least, will transpire on Saturday evening, March 5, at the Auditorium, Penn avenue, The magic name of Patti has moved the lessee of that rather barn-like

structure to undertake some further improvements, such as putting in a complete steam heating system, refiting the stage and generally furbishing up the place into the best practicable semblance of a temple of

music fit for La Diva.

Mr. G. E. Kepple, the enterprising local manager, states that the whole Patti concert troupe will be here, to the number of 18 souls. These will, no doubt, include Guille, Del Puente, Novara and one or two other solo artists, together with the only Arditi, prince of Italian conductors, and a small orchestra. It will be a straight con-cert, without the "operatic" absurdity that is often tacked on at the end.

Of course Adelina Patti is not a great musical artist in the fullest sense of the term. Artistic sincerity and breadth, as well as originality in the creation of new roles, are qualities that she honors more in the breach than in the observance. Her claim to her world-wide fame lies in herself,

not in her devotion to art. not in her devotion to art.

But it is equally true that in herself, as an example of a well-nigh perfect vocal organ allied to the purest method and a style ample for the class of music she essays. she has a claim superior to that of any singer the present, or the last preceding generation can remember. And from all reports she seems to have preserved her voice-losing, of course, none of her other attractions—to a degree that seems marvelous. By singing only about one-half as often as other famous artists and taking the very best care of herselt between times she has retained through a career of extraordinary length her unimpaired power to de-light the lovers of pure, Italian singing, and has at the same time unwontedly prolonged and magnified the harvest of gold that always ripens so much faster as the artist's fame increases.

# Prizes for American Composers,

The offer of prizes to American born composers and librettists under 35 years of age, made by the National Conservatory of Music of America, has already been noted in these columns. The prizes, it may be again stated, are as follows:

For the best grand or comic opera (opera comique), words and music, \$1,000; for the best libretto for a grand or comic opera (opera comique), \$500; for the best symphony, \$500; for the best oratorio, \$500; for the best suite or cantata, \$300; for the best piano or violin concerto, \$200. The conservatory has now completed the plan which promises so much for the de-velopment of music in our country, by an-

nouncing the names of the several juries, to examine and pass upon the merits of the works submitted. It is a list that carries confidence with it: Grand Opera-Dr. Antonin Dvorak, Mr. George W. Chadwick, Mr. Arthur Nikish, Signor Remualdo Saplo and Herr Anton Science

Seidl.

Opera Comique—Dr. Antonin Dvorak, Signor Paolo Giorza, Mr. Bruno Oscar Kielin, Mr. Adolph Neuendorf and Mr. Frank Van der Stucken.

Libretto—Dr. Antonin Dvorak, Mr. Thomas Beller, Aldrich Mr. Flavor P. Branco Mr.

Libretto-Dr. Antonia Dvorsk, Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mr. Elwyn P. Barron, Mr. Eugene Field, Mr. George P. Goodale, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mr. S. Seek-endorff, Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, Mr. Benja-min Edward Woolf and Mr. William Vinter. Oratorio and Cantata—Dr. Antonin Dvorak,

Mr. Dudley Buck, Mr. William W. Gilchrist, Mr. Benjamin F. Lang and Mr. William L. hony, Suite and Cantata-Dr. Antoni Dyorak, Mr. Asger Hamerik, Mr. Raise Joseffy, Mr. John K. Paine and Mr. Xaver Scharwenka.

# News About the Prodigles.

London sent this scrap of musical news under the sea last night: The former conthful prodigy, Josef Hofmann, is about to begin a finishing course of study under Moritz Moszkowski in Berlin. The course will last two years, and Hofmann will not play in public until it has been finished. Little Otto Hegner played at the Crystal Palace this afternoon with great success.

#### Crotchets and Quavers. THE Glee Club and orchestra of the West ern University of Pennsylvania gave a suc-

Mr. Hower Mooke will sing this morning at the Second Presbyterian Church, where hiss Adele Reahard, who acts as Mr. Moore's accompanist in lesson-giving and elsewhere, holds the post of organist.

GRIEG has arranged a second suite from his nusic to Ibsen's play "Peer Gynt," and it has been performed with marked success at Christiania, opinions being expressed that it is quite equal to the first suite in attract-MRS. EMMA BINGLER WOLFE, Mrs. Nettle

McFadden Hunter, Miss Elizabeth Corey, Miss Lillie C. Schleiter, Mr. Henry Gerding and Mr. C. F. Harris took part in a charity and Mr. C. F. Harris took part in a charity concert given at the residence of Mr. E. J Lloyd, Edgewood, last Friday evening. THE East End Musical Association, having

effected a permanent organization a fort-night ago, is now ready for work. Mr. E. Wagner is the president of the association. Director Breil expects to begin rehearsing Romberg's "Lay of the Bell" next Tuesday evening. It is hoped soon to organize an orchestral department. THE new Wirsching organ of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, East End, will be inaugurated

next Friday evening with a recital by Mi Clarence Eddy, organist, assisted by Mrs. Genevra Johnstone Bishop, soprano, both of Chicago. The instrument is of three manuals, containing 40 speaking stops and a full complement of accessory registers. THE First United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, has brought itself into the advance line of that denomination by pur-

chasing an organ. It is a Hook & Hustings instrument of two manuals, and will doubt less prove a most valuable adjunct in the church services. The inaugural recital was given last Thursday evening by Mr. Theo-dor Salmon. Even the long-established music festivals of Worcester, Mass, have to meet a deficit occasionally. Last fall the expenses ex-

ceeded the receipts by over \$1,500. However, the association has in its treasury accumulated profits amounting to upward of \$6,000 in addition to a donated sum of as much more. If Pittsburg's musical deficits could only be made up out of funds on hand how nice it would be! A PIANOFORTE and song recital by the students of the Duquesne Conservatory of Music was given last Tuesday evening,

under the direction of Messrs. Carl Retter

and Charles Davis Carter. The students who appeared on this occasion were the Misses Olive Beach, Olive McKinley, Catherine McDonaid, Sarah Robinson, Bessie Blackburn, Gertude Cosgrave, and Messrs. J. A. Atwood, William Abercrombie and Alfred easently for those who attend the concer o be given that evening at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Union sick

vale and Sharpsburg. The long and varied programme presents the names of Miss Rosa Weber, Mrs. A. M. Spencer, Miss Jeannette Wheeler, Mr. John S. Vegel, Mr. J. D. Man-gold, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Edwin Mor-can and others. Wheeler, Mr. John S. Vegel, Mr. J. D. Mangold, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Edwin Morgan and others.

Mr. Ralph Samuels left on Saturday for New York. The pleasant duty devolved on Mr. Samuels of conveying home Miss Mayers, a young lady who has been visiting some families in Pittsburg for the past few weeks.

analysis of musical form, harmonic content and other matters pertaining to the scien-tific side of the art. This year there will be a brief performance each week to vary and illustrate the discussions. As before, these meetings will be primarily for Mr. Webster's own pianeterte pupils, though others may obtain the privilege of attending at a nominal cost. The educational value of this kind of activity is exceedingly great.

EUGENE D'ALBERT'S first pianoforte recital of his coming American tour is now se positively for Monday evening, March 21 positively for Monday evening, March 21.
As stated last week, this opening recital will
be given in Pittsburg, at Old City Hall. Mr.
Joseph H. Gittings is the local manager.
Reports of D'Albert's recent appearances in
Europe indicate that his genins has become
still more mature and his title to rank as
one of the very first of living planists is
more than ever assured.

The Mograt Challe "Balled Concert" is set

THE Mozart Club's "Ballad Concert" is set his year for March 1, at Old City Hall. The choral novelty will be a new anthem, "God Is My Helper," by Mrs. Kate Occlestone Lippa, and the chorus will repeat Ethelbert Nevin's lullaby, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod" (by request), and Eaton Faning's "Daybreak." The remainder of the programme will be of the miscellaneous makeup customary in these less formal but very pleasant ballad concerts. WITHOUT making any operatic pretensions,

"Sinbad," as given at the Duquesne for the current fortnight, does in fact stand upon a nusical plane as good as that of many of the so-called comic opera productions with which the public is inflicted. The music is appropriate and good of its kind; its per-formance by some of the soloists, as also by the cuorus and orchestra, is, all that could be asked. "Sinbad" is all that it pretends to be; would that all musical shows were as much! THE Allegheny Musical Association an-nounces its third concert of the season, to

occur at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, March 8. Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron" Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron" will be given, followed by a miscellaneous programme. Miss Harriet Worrall, soprano, of Cleveland; Mr. F. J. Bussman, tenor; Mr. Homer Moore, bass; Mr. H. G. Archer, organist, and Mr. Leo Ochmler, violinist, will attend to the solo work. The chorus will number about 166 voices, directed by Mr. W. Lafferty. MARIE TEMPEST, one of the most refined

and musical artists on the light opera stage, will be at the Duquesne next week with what is claimed to be the strongest company ever sent out by the New York Casino. pany ever sent out by the New York Casino.
"The Tyrolean," one of the latest Casino successes, and "Nanon," which age cannot state, will form the bill. "The Tyrolean" was given at the Casino in an abridged form as a curtain raiser before "Cavalleria Rusticana," but it will be heard here, they say, in its original, complete form, occupying the entire evening.

The second of the series of four classical recitals to be given by the faculty and advanced students of the Duquesne Conserva-tory of Music, will take place next Thursday evening at the conservatory. A pro-gramme of much interest has been prepared for the occasion, composing pianoforte and vocal solos, vocal duos and quartets and compositions for two pianos. Messes, Carl Retter, Charles Davis Carter, Harry M. Mays, Morris Stephens, and Misses Sadie E. Ritts, Julia E. Beach and Gertrude Cosgrave will appear. will appear.

THE Biblical cantata "Belshazzar" will hold the boards at the Alvin Theater for the entire first week in May. The production will be for the benefit of the Allegheny General Hospital. A chorus of 225 voices is now eral Hospital. A chorus of 225 voices is now being drilled by Mr. W. S. Weeden, and it is expected to have a full orchestra, fine costumes and all the glittering accessories of the stage to help set off the good old story. As iar as now determined the cast will be as follows: Belshazzar, Mr. W. S. Weeden: Daniel, Mr. John A. Strouss: Zerubabel, Mr. Morris Stephens; Cyruz, Mr. Alex. Ross: Antonia, Miss Francis King; Sulamith, Miss Edith Harris. Harris.

A Lonpon cable of yesterday's date says: M. Massenet's opera "Werther" was given for the first time on Wednesday last at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna. The part of Werther was sung by M. Vandyk, while of Wether was sung by M. Vandyk, while Mile. Renard sang the part of Lotte. The libratic adheres closely to Goethe's novel and has no other characters or incidents. All the children appear in it from Sophy, aged 15, to the baby, and appropriate music has been written for them. Massenet is busy on an important opera in five acts called "Thais," which he hopes will be performed in Paris within a twelve-month from to-day.

ANTON SEIDL has been called back to his old stand at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, After a run of French and Italian operus Manager Grau finds, as was anticipated, that both public and critics want Wagner, and he, therefore, wants Seidl.
"The Flying Dutchman" and "The Mastersingers" are to be put on at once, and others
will probably follow. What policy is to
govern America's foremost opera house
next season is still in doubt. What a pity
that the financial support of such an institution must cover from propole who recoved the tion must come from people who regard the opera as merely a fashionable pastime in-stead of a serious art work. A snifting, uncertain policy is fatal to any genuine art tic success, whether sought in the mode German or the obsolete Italian school.

THE staff of the Paris Opera numbers in all about 250 persons, not counting the mechanics, scene shifters, and the army of super numeraries. There are 14 regular tenors, 8 baritones, 11 bassi, 12 soprani, and 6 contralti, whose salaries aggregate about \$200,000 a year, and a good chorns, which is paid \$150,000 a year, and a large "corps de bailet," costing half as much more. The highest salary is paid to the celebrated baritone Lassalle, who receives \$20,000 a year; Mme. Melha is paid \$12,000 for eight months' singing, and the others receive less sums, running down to about \$800a year. With all these large expenses they are now trying the experiment of giving popular representations at cheap prices, and the management is somewhat surprised at the pecuniary results, Market people, laundresses, and other laboring persons attend the Sunday performances, which are said to be excellent. numeraries. There are 14 regular tenors, 8

# TIMELY PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Levi De Wolf returned from the East Mr. E. E. McClintock, Tyrone, is the guest of friends in Braddock,

Mr. Robert Cogan, of Copeland, is conva-escent from a critical illness. Rev. Charles W. Smith, of Wilkinsburg, is nome from a trip to New York. Mrs. A. O. Laufman, of Wilkinsburg, left resterday for a visit to California, Pa. Mr. Leo A. Katz, of Parker avenue, Braddock, returned from a visit to Clarion. Dr. W. Morgan, of Braddock, has returned from a visit to his parents in Johnstown.

Misses Mollie and Hessie Levy, of Fifth wenue, are visiting friends at Youngstown,

Mr. T. G. Wagner, of Parker avenue, Braddock, is seriously ill at his home with the Mrs. C. A. Sipe, Fairmount, W. Va., is visiting at R. P. Graham's, Pine Creek station, W. P. R. R. Ex-Mayor J. M. Brush, of Brushton ave-que, Wilkinsburg, is lying at his home seriously ill.

Mr. J. A. Patterson, of Penn avenue, Wil-kinsburg, left last week for a business trip to New York. Mr. J. H. Curry and Mr. F. B. Tomb, of Wilkinsburg, are home from a trip to Wash-ington and Baltimore. Mrs. M. S. Stewart, of Wood street, Wil-kinsburg, left last week for a sojourn of sev-eral months in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Solomon, of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, have gone to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester and New York. J. William Macy, the noted humorist, gave a descriptive humorous recital in Odeon Hall, Braddock, Wednesday evening.

Miss Virgil Garber, of Bedford, Pa., has re-turned home after a pleasant visit of sev-eral months at the home of Mrs. J. M. Kiner, Wilkinsburg. Mrs. Lulu Rockwood, who has been on an extended visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Louis, of Braddock, returned last week to her Western home. Misses Blanche Meade and Maude Taylor, of Du Bois, who have been attending the Pittsburg Female College, left on Thursday to spend the vacation at home.

Mrs. Mary Joyce, of Penn avenue, accompanied by her sister, left this morning on an extended trip to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, of Park Place, Wilkinsburg, were called to Neshaunock Falls inst Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Atkinson's mother, Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Theodore Davis and son, Theodore Jr., of North Braddock, left Friday for an extended visit to Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr and Mrs. Reuben Shaw, of Connellsville.

Mr. John McCain, Miss Anna McCain and Miss Mary McAwee, or Denver, Col., have returned to their home after a weeks visit with Mrs. Agnes McCain, of No. 67 Franklin street, Allegheny.

# ISAIAH

The Old Prophet Was an Ideal Man for a Newspaper Office.

BUT HE WOULDN'T MAKE ONE PAY. His Editorial Utterances as a Preacher Were Not Popular.

THE UNION AND NON-UNION LABOR.

The prophets were the newspaper editors of the Hebrew nation. They played the part in that old day which is played to-day by the free press. John Stuart Mill says that they were even more powerful than the press. And that is true, because they were even more free. They never stopped to consider the opinions of a constituency. They never had to pay heed to the tastes of advertisers. All that they asked was attention. And even when attention was denied them, they still kept on declaring to unattending ears the dread messages of God.

Isaiah would have made a great editor. He would have been in his element in the conduct of a daily paper in Jerusalem. Indeed his sermons in that old city, like John Knox's sermons in Edinburgh, took the place of the daily press. He was himself the "organ" of the opposition. Isaiah would perhaps have tailed of financial success. It is more than doubtful if he could have made a paper "pay." All the capi-talists, all the politicians would have been dead set against Isaiah's paper, beginning with the first issue. Yes, and all the parsons. The people would have been warned from all the pulpits against that pernicious and pestilant sheet, the daily paper of Isaiah.

Yet Isaiah is the best editorial ideal I can think of-saving One who is the best ideal imaginable in any avocation. A man of bravery and brains, with a stout pen and a stout heart; a man who knew men, and was close to the spirit of the day in which he lived, able to sympathize with all that who looked at all things from the point of view of eternal principles, and was the open enemy of the devil, and was on the side of all things righteous.

I believe that Isaiah, if he had that great

work of his to do again to-day, would not be seen in surplice and stole nor even in genevan gown, preaching in the churches, but would be found in the midst of the telegraphs and the telephones and the type-writers of a newspaner office.

As it is, Isaiah's sermons are as fully occupied with the events and the interests of Isaiah's day as any newspaper is with the doings and sayings of the hour. It is no more possible to understand them without a knowledge of the times than it would be possible a century from now to understand the editorials in this morning's paper. Accordingly, the first thing to do is to learn the condition of things in Isaiah's country when he wrote the editorials—that is to say, preached the sermons, which we are to study to-day.

### The Two Jewish Kingdoms.

Let us begin with a lesson in geography. The two kingdoms of the Jews lay side by side of the Mediterranean sea. There had been a rebellion there and the North had separated from the South. That had made the division into two kingdoms. These two kingdoms were alike the two portions of this country which were opposed in the Civil War. Israel was the North, with Samaria in the place of New York. Judah was the South, with Jerusalem in the place of Richmond. The Southern Kingdom was aristocratic, but not strong or especially prosperous. The Northern Kingdom was progressive, commercial and particularly

Now these two kingdoms, most of the time at variance, were beset by enemies. They had the protecting sea on one side of them, and the protecting desert on the other side, so that their foes could attack them from only two directions, north and south. The great foe which threatened the two kingdoms from the north was Assyria A lesser foe from the same quarter was the Syrian kingdom of Damascus. The great foe which menaced the kingdom from the south was Egypt. A lesser foe from that direction was Philistia.

Complicated Foreign Relations. It is evident from this giance at the geo-graphical situation that the foreign policy of the little kingdom of Judah in which Isaiah lived must have been full of complications. The politicians of that day did not discuss a protective tariff; they were more concerned about protective awords and bat-tle axes. The question of reciprocity was a question of offensive and defensive alliance. The little kingdom was always in danger, and when danger came the people fell at once into two parties. Some wanted to preserve national independence; they urged reliance upon native resources and upon the help of God. Others wanted to make an alliance with one or the other of the two great powers, sometimes with Assyria, and sometimes with Egypt. Isaiah was throughout opposed to foreign entangle-ments. Twenty-five centuries before President Monroe, Isaiah taught the "Monroe of national neutrality. doctrine"

Isaiah had not been long occupied in his mission as a speaker for God, when this question of foreign policy came up. The northern kingdom, which was sometimes called "Israel," and sometimes "Ephraim," from the name of its chief people, was for once at peace with the Syrian Kingdom of Damascus. The two neighbors had become

At the Growing Aggression of the great power of Assyria. The Assyrians, the "Romans of the East," were extending their conquests. Every day they were getting nearer to Assyria and Ephraim, The two had accordingly made a defensive alliance. And now, in order to make the alliance. And how, in order to make the alliance as strong as possible, they desired the help of Judah. They wanted Judah to join them against Assyria. But Judah, perhaps persuaded by Isaiah, refused to enter into this combination. The allied forces then proceeded to use with Judah the argument of violence. They sent down an army to discuss the question.

Human nature does not greatly change either with skies or with centuries. How familiar is this ancient history! Change the names and it belongs right here in Pittsburg. This is the labor question. Syria and Ephraim bave formed a union against the great centralized power of Assyria. Judah has declined to come into the union. And here the union men are getunion. And here the union men are get-ting ready, all these long centuries ago, to

fight the non-union men.

That policy did not prove to be particularly successful. It is not likely that it will ever be particularly successful. The question, as it comes up to-day, is an ex-ceedingly difficult and complicated one. I ot be willing to maintain that be cause Isaiah was a non-union in the eighth century B. C., he would be a non-union man to-day. The Organization of Labor.

It does seem best for all concerned that labor should be organized. And yet it does seem equally clear that neither violence nor tyranny is likely to advance the cause of labor. Fighting between brothers is, to say the best of it, an exceedingly unpromising method of promoting brotherliness. Nor is the tyranny of labor any kinder, any easier to bear, than the tyranny of capital. At any rate, in the endeavor of Syria and Ephraim to get up a general strike against the aggression of Assyria, Judah stayed out. They preferred to be non-union. The result of this refusal was such as Yet it was but a few weeks ago in Alle-gheny that men who are fully much older than these people of Palestine did just what Syria and Ephraim did. The men who former conditions and stoned them. Syria and Ephraim made up an army and marched

down on Judah. Judah Confronting the War. Immediately all was confusion. The King of Judah was Ahnz, a man of weak will and no judgment. At once there arose those two parties of which I spose. One said, Let us get the help of Assyria. To this party the King belonged. The other said, No, let us stand still. We have the right of it. God will surely bring the right into victors. Let us trust God. The leader

into victory. Let us trust God. The leader of this party was Isaiah. It was under these circumstances that Isaiah had his famous interview with Ahaz. The interview took place just outside the city walls, "at the end of the conduit of the city walls, "at the end of the conduit of the upper pool, in the highway of the fullers' field. Ahaz had gone there, probably, to make preparations for a supply of water in the city in case of a seige. Isaiah, taking his son with him, went to meet the King. It is a great thing to have somebody brave enough to go and meet the King. We think sometimes that we have no King in this country. But that is a great mistake. We country. But that is a great mistake. We have a King as autocratic as the Czar of all the Russias. The name of our King is Public Opinion. It is a great thing to have somebody strong enough, and brave enough, and above all, wise enough, to go and meet public opinion. Public opinion is still too much inclined, like Ahaz, to look with favor on foreign alliance, on alliance with

#### the devil. The Danger of a Friendship.

The prophet's message to the King was that the alliance between Syria and Ephraim could have but a temporary success. Their kings were but smoking fire-brands, soon to be extinguished. The day would come when they would be no more a people. It was not worth while to be afraid of Syria and Ephraim. But that great power in the East, whose favor Ahaz was planning to invite, was a power indeed to be in fear of. The friendship of Assyria was more to be dreaded than all the en-

mittes of the allied powers.

Ahaz listens but says nothing. He has already made up his mind to call upon Assyria. It is ill arguing with people who have already made their decision. Isaiah urges him to ask a sign from God, to judge in this matter by the measure of the will of God. The King, with a show of reverence, refuses. He does not dare to ask the judgwas good in it, and to detect the bad; a man | ment of God. He fears that it will go against his preconceived resolution. How true that is to human nature! Who is there that has never hesitated to reason his difficulty out, to measure it by the actual right and wrong of the case? Every day in the shop and on the street men walk about with eyes shut lest they may chance to see; making alliances with the devil, but looking another way, and so persuading themselves that there is no devil at the other side of the bargain, at all. How many people resolutely abstain from think-ing, lest they should make

Some Uncomfortable Discovery about the honesty of their transactions. Ahaz, with a derby hat instead of a gold crown on his head, lives here in Pittsburg. Then Isaiah speaks out with all plainness This great Assyrian power which Ahaz pro country, And so he goes away; and the King, too, goes his way, as men go after the strong appeal of a sermon, trying to forget all about it.

And Ahaz called in Assyria. And the Assyrian fell upon the rear of the two kings, and the allied armies had to be re-called. The war was over. And then what happened? Why, the land was more peaceful and prosperous! Yes; for a time. The prophet seemed contradicted and dis-credited. But wait. There are two kinds of success, the temporary and the permanent. And only permanent success is worth anything. This success of Ahaz, which he had won by disregard of the wishes of the most High God, was only that sort of success which means but failure. Like all such avoidances of right, like all such re-fusals of the will of God, the policy of Ahaz ended in disaster. Isaiah's word came true.

# ONE WAY TO GET BOOKS.

Plan Proposed by the Teachers to Get a Library-A Talk on Exercise-Pay-Day Postpened-Odds and Ends of the

Schools. Good as the Pittsburg Teachers' Library is those in charge wish to make it much better. They have a unique plan to obtain a complaced in the library, and the leading publishing houses of the country will be asked to stock them with standard publications. The advertisement given these publishing houses by a display of their works in the library, will, it is presumed, repay them for the donation of the sample books. Next Friday at 9 A. M. the committee ap-

pointed by the Central Board of Education to consider means to change the present plan for admission to High School will meet at the Central Board rooms to take the in-itial step in the project. It is the intention of the committee to request the principals to discuss the subject. Their report will be referred to the committee. To-morrow, Washington's Birthday, is

ecognized as a legal holiday by the schools. The memory of the Father of His Country does not appear to be very green in the hearts of some of the school executive heads for they neglected to tell their pupils that to-morrow is a holiday. At the Grant school Friday exercises were held in the hall comricing exercises were need in the nail com-memorative of George Washington. A very elaborate programme was enacted at the Irwin avenue school, Allegheny. The large schools of the Northside will observe the

Miss Elizabeth Wright, teacher of physical culture at the Sterret, gives a talk at Smith's Hall, corner of South Hiland and Center venue, Wednesday at 4 P. M. on "Exercise avenue, Wednesday at 4 P. M. on "Exercise, the Necessity for a Rational System and the Danger of Indiscriminate Exercise." Miss Wright is giving a series of talks which are proving very popular, and this one scheduled for next week has been announced for Thursday, but changed to Wednesday, as Mrs. Jenness Miller lectures Thursday.

Next Friday ought to be pay day for the teachers, but it happens that there is no oney to make the teachers happy that day money to make the teachers and they must wait until the appropriation and they wait until the appropriation appropriation and they wait until the appropriation and they wait until the appropriation and they wait until the appropriation appropriation and they wait until the appropriation and they wait until the appropriation and they wait until the appropriation appropriation appropriation and they wait until the appropriation appropriation appropriation appropriation and they wait until the appropriation appr is passed by Councils, which will not be be-fore the middle of March. Last year on a similar occasion City Treasurer Denniston advanced enough cash to meet the obliga-

On the second Saturday in March Mrs. Van Waggoner will meet the principals at the Central Board rooms to begin the first series

Miss Ella McCutcheon conducts the exam ination in grammar and music for perma-nent certificates. Prof. J. R. Bane, on the following Saturday, closes with arithmetic.

Mr. William Holmes, who declined re election as a member of the School Board of the Fourteenth ward, is one of the bes known people in educational circles. For over 20 years he has been a local scho director and since 1877 represented his dis-trict in the Central Board of Education, and has just been returned for a term of three-years. Dr. McKelvey, President of the Cen-tral Board, is the only one who ranks him in years as a member of the board.

MR. F. H. LATIMORE, of J. C. Fins Furnishing and Decorating Company, of Philadelphia, will be at the Hotel Anderson on next Tuesday and Wednesday, to consult with any parties on the subject of house decorating and furnishing. Samples will be shown of fine wall papers and fabrics.

GOING TO MOVE

Then Read Monday's Dispatch For special lists of houses for rent and fo often attends it even to-day, after all these ages of education. We so not seem to grow

MONDAYS and Thursdays are the days for special advertisements in The Dispatch of houses and stores, offices and business propas wise as we might, as we grow old. A man who is 3,500 years older than another man ought to have more sense in proportion.

# CATABRH OF STOMACH.

were determined not to have peace set upon the men who were contented to accept the The Many Distressing Symptoms

that of the nose and throat, the secreting glands become diseased and depraved and do not fulfill their proper functions, hence the food lies heavy in the stomach and ferments instead of being digested. Foul ferments instead of being digested. Four gases arise therefrom which distend the stomach, causing weight, tightness, flatulence, bloating and discomfort. The heart and lungs are encroached upon by the diaphragm, which impedes their natural action, hence we have fluttering or palpitation, and in consequence of disturbed circulation and respiration, coldness of extremities, depression of spirits, fuervousness, lation and respiration, coldness of extremities, depression of spirits, (nervousness), feeble pulse, dizziness, shortness of breath, hot and cold flashes, etc., etc.

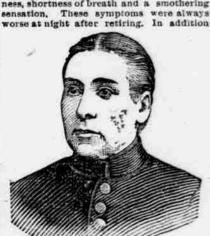
To the physician who understands his anatomy and physiology and correctly appties his pathology, these symptoms are as easily read as his A B C's, and he would not, as in the case of Mrs. Zollinger, whose statement appears below, mistake a case of stomach trouble, no matter how aggravated, for heart disease.

MRS, ZOLLINGER'S NOTABLE STATE-

She Was Treated for Almost Every Conceivable Disease but the Right One Until She Consulted Drs. Copeland, Hall and

Byers. Mrs. Zollinger, the wife of Mr. Lewis Zollinger, the well-known brick manufacturer, resides at Brushton, East End, and has passed through a remarkable experience

during the past few years.
"I had been troubled with what the doc tors termed a complication of diseases for a 'long time," says Mrs. Zollinger, "during which I have been treated for almost every conceivable disease. Of late my heart gave me so much trouble I was treated for heart disease. I suffered severely from palpitation of the heart, pain over the eyes, dizziness, shortness of breath and a smothering



Mrs. Lewis Zollinger, Brushton, East End. to these distressing symptoms I had a bad form of stomach trouble which the doctors called dyspepsia. I had a strong desire for food, but each meal caused me so much dis-tress and bloating of the stomach that I was unable to eat the necessary amount of food unable to eat the necessary amount of food to sustain life. I was tired all the time; my daily duties were a drag, and the least bodily exertion completely exhausted me. Life itself was a burden, and I looked to the future with gloom and despondency.

I had consulted a number of doctors and better nearly every remady appropried.

I had consulted a number of doctors and had taken nearly every remedy announced to cure persons suffering from diseases, the symptoms of which resembled mine. All, however, was of no avail, and the more medicine I took the more aggravated my symptoms. Of course, the reason for this was my disease was not properly understood by those whom I had consulted, and they falled to prescribe for me the right medicine. When I came to Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers I was suffering so from one of my smothering spells with my heart that the lady who accompanied me had to support me, and their bell boy, although accustomed to seeing some pretty sick neople, made the remark that the doctor had taken a patient who was going to die with conmade the remark that the doctor had taken a patient who was going to die with consumption. The doctors described my symptoms more accurately than I could myself; told me that my symptoms arose not from consumption, or heart disease, or dyspepsia, but from a catarrhal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, which affected the heart and lungs, caused the shortness of breath and smothering sensation in the chest and the dyspeptic symptoms of which I complained.

plained.
Their diagnosis of my case being more Their diagnosis of my case being more careful and thorough than that of any physician I had before consulted, I decided to place myself under treatment, and I am now very glad I did. From the first I felt myself gaining in strength and health. The shortness of breath, the smothering sensation, the heart palpitation, the distress in the stomach, the headache, the languid, thred feeling and the exhaustion, of which I then complained and from which I suffered for so long, disappeared, and to-day I feel like so long, disappeared, and to-day I feel like another person, strong and hopeful as I ever have felt.

# 85 PER MONTH.

Catarrh and Kindred Diseases Treated as This Rate Until April 10.

For considerations frequently stated, and n order by practical tests to give the public abundant opportunity to test the superiority of their methods, Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers extended their rate of \$5 a month for medicine and treatment through the winter and early spring months. All patients applying for treatment before April 10 will be treated for \$5 a month and all medicines furnished free, each month's treatment, in-cluding medicine, to cost \$5 UNTIL CUKED.

Symptoms of Gastric and Intestinal Ca-

turrh. Last week Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers published the symptoms of catarrh as it often affects the entire system. This week they present the symptoms which are prin-cipally confined to the local affection comnonly known as dyspepsia or catarrh of the stomach and bowels. These symptoms not only vary in different individuals, but in the same individual at different times; the most constant is an abnormal appetite; it may be lost, increased or perverted. There is weight, dull pain and a sense of burning in the pit of stomach after taking food, ac-companied by flatulence, heart burn, gastraigia, constipation or diarrhoa, a dull headache, languor, depression of spirits and firstability of temper. Indiscretion in eat-ing and drinking, and exercise or exposure to dyspentics are apt to occasion in dyspeptics are apt to occasion sick headache. It is frequently accompanied by bitter taste in the mouth, billious vomiting and sluggish bowels; this is called BILIOUS ATTACK. There is frequent recoverages for a state of the bilious vomiting and sluggish bowels; this is called bilious attrack. There is
frequent regurgitation of a thin, watery saline fluid, preceded by epigastric pains.
Sometimes there is pain at the heart, accompanied by psipitation and shortness of
breath, making the patient think he has the
heart disease. Accompanying some cases
there is dizziness, ringing in the ears, spots
before the eyes, and other sensations which
together are called "stomachic vertigo."
These patients hear a buzzing sound and
feel as if a vapor were enveloping them;
they grow pale, and grasp for support
through fear of falling. When in any case
"indigestion" has lasted a long time chronic
gastric catarrh will always be developed;
evidences of malnutrition snow themselves
by ansemis, premature old are, corrugations
of the nails, decay of the teeth, etc. Again
there is a short, dry cough and occasional
paroxysms of an asthmatic character. The
skin becomes sallow, dry and rough, and
various eruptions appear.

In the treatment of dyspepsia or gastric
catarrh, as in all other catarrhal diseases,
Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' method is
superior to all others. They readily distinguish between the various forms of its appearance, and direct their treatment the removal of the cause.

Intelligent Patients Able to Diagnose Their Own Allments.

Many patients have called at the office of Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers during the past few weeks and expressed themselves as follows:

Which Accompany This

Affection.

Mrs. Zollinger's Wonderful Cure—The Healthy Stomach Secretes Nearly Two Gallons Gastric Juice Every Twenty—Four Hours to Digest the Food,

Dyspepsia, a name given to nearly all stomach and bowel troubles by old-time physicians, is really nothing more nor less than a catarrhal condition of these parts. Dyspepsia means bad digestion, nothing else, and, like charity, often coveris a multitude of sins on the part of a physician, nothing tid dyspepsia, and thus the patient is said sided with a chronic cough for months, which my physicians called bronchitis, and I have swallowed expectorants and cough syrups by the gallon without any relief. I am now satisfied that this all comes from catarrh of the system, and thus the patient is said and so the stomach throw out during the 24 hours, 14 pints of gastric juice, almost two gallons, with which to digest the tood we eat. In chronic cough for months, which my physician without any relief. I am now satisfied that this all comes from catarrh of the system, and thus two propers one of treatment as explained to me by one of your patients is the proper one for my catering the many distorbed follows:

"Doctor," says one, "I have been reading your special articles giving the many distorbed and cong from that direct cause. I had been treasing symptoms which accompany catarrh in its different forms, and for the first time realized that all my sufferings came from that direct cause. I had been treasing symptoms which accompany catarrh in its different forms, and for the first time realized that all my sufferings came from that direct cause. I had been treasing symptoms which accompany catarrh in its different forms, and for the first time realized that all my sufferings came from that direct cause. I had been treasing symptoms which accompany catarrh in its different forms, and for the first time realized that all my sufferings came from that direct cause. I had been trained for long time for my earlier the said for long time for my earlier the sa

MR, D. F. BARNES, the prominent groces of New Castle, Pa., endorses Drs. Copeland.

MR. D. F. BARNES, the prominent groces of New Castle, Pa., endorses Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' method of treatment.

New Castle, Pa., endorses Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' method of treatment.

Dra. Copeland, Hall and Byers:

Dra. Stres—I have had catarrh ever since 1861; at that time I was in the South. I have been hawking and spitting ever since, and feel so miserable I am cross and ill-natured all the time. I notice that is leaving me. I commenced your home treatment January 5, the 5th of February I weighed seven pounds heavier; my appetite is more regular, and my sleep better. My head is also better and the hawking and spitting is not so bad. I am better in every way.

From 1861 to 1832 is over 30 years. I think if you can help me so much in one month you can certainly cure me, and if a case of such long standing as mine can be cured I do not see why anybody cannot be. I think your treatment has done all that any medicine could do. Yours truly.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY HOURS.

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers Will Keep Their Offices Open from 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M., as Usual on Washington's Birthday.

To accommodate many patients who will take advantage of the low rates to visit the city on February 22, and others employed during working days, Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers will keep their offices open for old and new patients on Washington's Birthday from 2 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 2 Z. M., as usual.

#### LIFE WORTH LIVING

So States Mr. Fred Lyons After a Course of Treatment by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers-Pains in the Chest, Nauses, Sleeplessness and Other Ills That Accompany Neglected Catarrh. "I am very glad to make a public statement of my case," said Mr. Fred Lyons, of Ridge street, an employe of the Westing-house Machine Company. "Drs. Copeland,

complished so much for me that I consider it proper that I should let others know about it.
"My trouble had been coming on for a long time, and I don't know when it commenced, but it gradually grew worse until my whole system was affected by it. My head and nose were stopped up. I suffe

Hall and Byers," he continued, "have ac-



through my mouth. I had a constant dis-charge from behind the palate into my throat, causing me to hawk and spit and my throat to be parched and sore. I had pains in my chast sharp shorting my in my chest-sharp, shooting pains like the stab of a knife. I would have pains in my back and under my shoulder blades. My stan of a knie. I would nave banks in my back and under my shoulder blades. My stomach became involved. I would have distressing pains after eating, followed by a bloating and beloning of wind. My appetite was very poor and my sleep was much disbloating and belching of wind. My appetite was very poor and my sleep was much disturbed; after tossing about all night I would get up in the morning feeling worse than I did the night before. My whole system was run down and I was beginning to be serious-

ly alarmed.

"I had read and heard of the success of Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers, and decided to place myseif under their treatment. I did so and will always bless the day that I did. I red like a new man. The catarrhal symptoms are fast disappearing and I feel that life is worth living. I cheerfully recommend Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers to the public as skillful, painstaking specialists."

Contractor McVay's Letter.

Franklin, Pa., Feb. 1, 1892.

Dear Sirs—I desire to give you a history of my case. I have suffered from catarrh for a number of years, just how many I don't know, but for the last five years I have been troubled a great deal. I have tried other doctors and got no relief. I had become a nuisance to myself as well as to my family. I used to go around coughing, hawking, and softing until they would beg me to leave the house.

At last I determined to do something. I saw Mayor R. W. Dunn's letter in the paper and called on him. He spoke so highly of your method of treatment that I concluded to try a course. This was two months ago. I have used your treatment according to directions, and am a great deal better, and am satisfied your irreatment is the right kind for chronic catarrh, and can freely recommend its use to any person suffering with that terrible disease.

I remain yours truly,

I remain yours truly.

Expressions From Other Patients. MR. WILLIAM DAVIS, 1225 Liberty st., an employe of Zug & Co.'s Irberty st., an employe of Zug & Co.'s Irberty st., Ihirteenth st., says: "My friends and I decided that I had consamption. If it had not been for the treatment received from Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers I candidly believe I would have been in my grave. I have gained 35 pounds in weight."

MR. CORN. LIUS BUCKLEY, 24% Overhill st., employe of Pa. R. R. Co.: "Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers have done for me what others falled to do, restored me to good health, and I am very grateful to them."

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers treat successfully all curable cases at 66 51xth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 x x, 2 to 3 x. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays Wa. N. to 4 P. M. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the cye, ear, throat and lungs; dyspepsia cured; nervous diseases cured; skin diseases cured. Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send I-cent stamp for question blank. Address all mail to DRS. COPELAND, HALL & BYERS, 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CATABRE AND KINDRED DISEASES TREATED AT THE UNIFORM RATE OF S A MONTH UNTIL APRIL 10. MEDI-CINES FURNISHED FREE. 621