JUST INVEST IT IN PEANUTS,

And Distribute Them Judiciously Among a Cage-Full of Bruins.

LOTS OF FUN IN THE NEW YORK Z'O

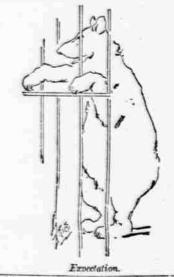
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- If you want to make old Ursus Major smile just say "Peanuts" in a loud, clear voice within a fathom or two of his willing ear. If you wish to see the nearest approach to amiability which the black bear of the New York Zoo is able to assume just insert a nice fat goober within pawing distance of the rough old fellow. You touch the peanut, the bear will do the rest.

There is a great deal of human nature in the big cage, and I sometimes wonder that some of the people who find so much fun watching the antics of the bears do not forget that they are not looking in a mirror. It is the sort of nature which we often see in the street cars and which is so near-sighted



that it cannot see old and homely women hanging to the straps, but can spy beauty four and a half blocks off. If you wish to see how human the bears can be invest a nickel in a bag of peanuts and indulge them in a little game of grab. A Keen Eye for the Dainties.

The big he bear and the little she bear and all of the rest of the bears will form in line before you and look as friendly as if they really thought something of you. Four black muzzles will protrude between the bars, and four pairs of little eyes will beg just as hard as eyes can do it. How keenly those eyes will watch the peanuts,



and how the losing three will whine and snarl every time the winning one gets a prize! It almost seems as if they were crying from sheer envy and spite, just as human folks do sometimes when they see their tellows raking in the pot.

Then place a pennut on the dividing line between the paws of the lady bear and the first gentleman bear. Hoity tolty, what a time there will be! The two black taces will look yearningly at the morsel, and the little eyes will fairly roll as they measure distance and try to determine which has first grab. Perhaps the big he bear will make a hesitating and turtive pass at it. Then the she bear will reach forth her paw and claw it toward her. The he bear will look cross at this and expostulate, and perhaps swear a little; it certainly sounds

A Case of Henpecked Husband. "Here, you," he will say, "return that goober or I will box your ears."
"I'll do nothing of the kind," replies

the lady. "A pretty cheek you have to make any such demand upon me!" Then follows such a snarling and snap-ping and showing of teeth as you never dreamed of. The big he bear raises his paw as if to strike his greedy consort, and you expect to see the latter wiped off of the face of the earth. But she does not weaken



The Henpecked Husband.

worth a cent. "Don't you dare," she growls between her teeth, and dare he does not, the big, hulking coward, though the crowd does everything in its power to

encourage him to fight.
It is such little domestic episodes as this which adds spice to living and makes us answer with loud acclaim: "No, sirree, marriage is not a failure."

Beats the Professionar The little she bear is an excellent catcher, if you use the baseball method of convey-

ing peanuts to her. She will open her little red throat at you in roseate invitation and never make and error. Unlike some other denizens of the Zoo, Mme. Ursa does not care for the shells of

the peanut, but cracks out the kernel and rejects the husk with all the definess of a gallery god. It is the most comical thing in the world to see her big shelling apparatus at work and the air of snug con placency with which she gets outside of the small but succulent morsel and puts outher tongue for more.

Once upon a time a bad, bad boy went up to the park with an April fool peanut in his pocket. It was all peanut on the out-side, but very much red pepper on the in. It was a whited sepulchre filled with anuff, hellfire and misery. It was naughty and it

was not nice. A Peanut Full of Red Pepper.

With her usual enterprise the little she bear came to the front and won the trick. Her little white teeth came down on that shell like a thousand of brick and let loose the cavenne filling. The Major, as usual, was mad, but he did not know in what maughty luck he was playing that moraing moi

But the she bear did. She learned then if she never did before, how much more blessed it is to give April fools than to receive them. For a moment she paused, as if in sad reflection. Then she turned upon that bad, had boy such a look of pained surprise that, if he had not been very bad, must have filled him with remorse. Tears ran out of her little eyes and saliva trickled out of



First Effect of a Peppery Peanut. her mouth. She strove to wipe off her tongue with her paw, but the misery re-mained. With a wild howl of pain she took the center of the cage, and for the next five

minutes that cage seemed to be full of fly-ing bear. You never saw a bear in so many different places at once. Satisfied With Themselves.

Outside of your capabilities in the peanut line the bears do not seem to take any in-terest in you. They are the most conceited lot of egotists in the Zoo, and appear to find themselves all sufficient for their own amusement. Now and then you will find a lion or tiger eyeing you with speculative glance, as if you were a sweet morsel to be rolled under the tongue, but the bears have eyes only for what you may bring in your hands or pockets. Now and then one will indulge in greased pole climbing and Japanese balancing, but it is not done ap-parently so much for your edification as for the aerobat's own amusement. He does not look for applause nor care for criticism. and he lets you understand the fact without

I sometimes think that the Polar bear I sometimes think that the Polar bear would like a chop or a cutlet from my sacred person, but I may be mistaken about it. I have certainly seen speculation in his eye when the sealions called, and I know that the sound must bring up dreams of his own dear Greenland home and the fat young seals on which he used to sup.

Can't Change a Bear's Nature. But the Polar bear is a frigid and surly fellow all the way through, and lacks even



A Long Time Between Pramits. the sociability of his black cousins german You never see a laughing crowd about his

cage, and as for peanuts—but I suppose he would not take them at any price.

Well, a bear is a bear, and that is the thing in a nutshell. You cannot make him a gentleman, do what you will. You may send him to school or college, teach him to dance and to talk Franch. dance and to talk French; you may curl his fur and manicure his paws; you may introduce him to the best society and try in duce him to the best society and try in every way to improve his manners, but in the end you will have what you started with—a plain, rude American bear without a redeeming trait, saving his grease and hide. As a terrible example to cross men and scolding wives he is a tumultuous success. I trust, cear boy, that when you gaze upon him it will not be "as in a looking-glass."

The Dispatch's electric election bulletina will be flashed every 15 seco ds from The Dis-

## LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-The cotton spinners' lockout in England began quietly resterday.

-Thomas Neill Cream, the London poisoner, has been respited or a week. —Egyptians and the English are preparing to meet Osman Digna in battle. The Versailles Gas Company brought in a new gasser near McKeesport Friday. Ten lives were lost in the burning of the bildinden ship Narcross in the River Seine.

-The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record prophesies a season of prosperity for the south. -Edurda Galler, head of the Argentine

-A. J. McPeak. ex-Treasurer of Furnas county, Neb., has been found short in his ac-counts \$10,010 02. -Jeremiah Phillips, in jail in Scranton for deserting his wite, hanged himself in his cell Friday night.

-The Swiss Federal Council has adopted a bill increasing the duty on foreign beer and making that on matches 50 per cent.

—At New Boston, O., James Nelson fatally cut Peter Jenkins in a fight on the roadside. The men had quarreled over a woman. - The Canadian Pacific Railway is arrangplace two additional steamers on the between Vancouver and China and

-A committee of French Deputies has rejected La Farrue's proposition to tax man-niacturers and subject foreigners to a mili-tary tax.

-Mmc. Schlegel, of Paris, has been convicted of the murder of her husband. She donsed him with spirits of wine and then set fire to him. -The Schneffer group of silver mines at White Hills, Ariz., has been sold to C. W. B. Bersy and R. T. Root, mining men of Den-ver, for \$250,000.

-While engaged in a fight at Washington, Pa., John Bamberger, aged 14, stabbed Mike James, aged 12, with a penknife, inflicting serious injuries.

The Hammondville Land Improvement Company at Uniontown has failed on judg-ments amounting to nearly \$7,000—more than its plant is worth.

The Tabermole Church officers in London, in a circular, say Spurgeon's successor must also be a believer in immersion. This may rule out Dr. Pierson. -General Roca has informed the Arger tine Government that unless support is given Governor Rojas civil war would begin

in all the interior provinces.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taake, Swedish settlers on a claim three miles from Okarche, I. T., were found dead inside their house Friday. Both had been shot.

—A coal miner at Mammoth, Pa., James Martia, attempted suicide by taking paris green Friday night, owing to domestic trouble. He may not recover.

—A game of cards at Blossburg, Ala., broke up in a row and Lawrence Farly, Richard and P. B. Johnson were fatally shot by Joe Murphy, who made his escape.

Murphy, who made his escape.

-Captain Lugard, in his address before the London Chamber of Commerce, says Uganda will make England independent of America for its supply of cotton.

-Herman Waldeck, bookkeeper for J. Kahn & Co., San Francisco tobacco merciants, has fied with at least \$15,000, and perhaps more, of his employers' money. -There is consternatation in the live stock markets of Toronto on receipt of the decision of the British Government prohib-iting the importation of live cattle from

—Stanley M. Austin, the young Cleveland paymister who embezzled upwards of \$50,000 from the Upson Nut Company, changed his pies on two counts to guilty. Sentence was deferred until Monday. The Governments of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are making very ex-tensive collections of natural products for the World's Fair, and will have one of the

nost elaborate displays of the kind ever ex Three men stole a wagon load of grain and potatoes from a barn in Bell township, Westmoreland county, Wednesday night, and sold the plunder in Leechburg. Norman Laughlin has been arrested, and confesses that he was one of the robbers. He is suffering from diphtheria at his home.

ELEVEN cents for four-ply linen cuffs, 2100 fine, at Saller's, corner Smithfield and Dia-

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

Rise and Fall of the Tammany Ring and What It Cost New York.

THE EXPERIMENT OF BROOK FARM. A Fanorama Painting of the Mississippl

River Three Miles Long. FOREIGNERS FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM

In these days of so much talk of Tammany Hall one often hears of the "Tammany Ring." The Tammany Ring was a conspiracy of the leaders of Tammany Hall, then one of the Democratic organizations of New York City, to plunder the city by means of overcharges on account of the new county Court House. The Tammany Society is an old political organization in New York. William Marcy Tweed was the leader of the society, and by careful manipulation he had obtained from the Legislature a charter for the city, conferring great power upon the city officials. The chief officers of the city government were his as-sociates; he himself was Commissioner of Public Works, and his intimate associates filled other high municipal offices and occupied seats on the beach of the Supreme

The robbery was done by means of over charges on the part of the contractors, which overcharges were divided among the members of the ring. The Court House, which could have been built for \$3,000,000, cost the city \$12,000,000, and much other work was done in the same way, so that the city debt was increased from about \$73,000,-000 in 1869 to \$117,000,000 in 1876. One of the ring, becoming dissatisfied with his share of the plunder, disclosed the con-spiracy to the New York Times in the summer of 1871. The result was the downfall of the ring, the flight of several of the members, the arrest, conviction, imprisonment, escape, recapture and death of Tweed, the death of others, the removal from the bench of three judges, and in the end the purification of politics.

What is money? PATERSON. John Stuart Mill defines it as "a mere contrivance for facilitating exchanges," a definition followed by another British writer, Jevons, in his book, "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange." Money is defined usually as a "measure of value;" it is something by the possession or surrender of which we measure the value to us of other articles. It need not be gold or silver. In Homer's times, oxen were money; the Abyssinians used salt; the natives of the West Coast of Africa used sea shells; the North American Indians used shells; the early settles in Virginia used tobacco; Marco Polo says that the Chinese used paper—not paper redeemable in coin, but paper, made valuable by the Great Khan's orders. So, really, money is anything that is generally accepted as of value, which serves to do away with trading "in kind" or barter; it makes no difference what its pattern is so long as it is something which nature is, so long as it is something which is of value to the people at large.

When was the battle of Waterloo fought, and how many men were engaged in it? The battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815. It began about 11:30 in the morning and lasted rather more than eight hours, that is, the Imperial Guard of the French army broke and raised the cry: "Save yourselves!" at about 8 P. M. Wellington had about 68,000 men and Napoleon about 70,000. At the beginning of the battle both armies occupied heights of land; but the British remained on the defensive, while the French, to attack, had to cross the valley between the lines. The French made five distinct attacks: 1, on the British right, to cover the main attack; 2, on the left; 3, a cavalry attack; 4, Ney's cavalry attack on the British center, when the farm house of La Have Sainte, covering the center, was captured from the British; and 5, the charge of the Imperial Guard. The losses were very heavy. The British lost 13,000, the Prussians 7,000 and the French between 23,000 and 30,000.

What was Brook Farm, one of Hawthorne's S. S. L.

Brook Farm was an industrial associa ion, a social Utopia, composed of a number of advanced thinkers, whose object was so to distribute manual labor as to give the members time for intellectual culture. It was located in West Roxbury, near Boston; it began in 1841, and came to an end by the sgreement of "all concerned" in 1846. George Ripley was the leader of the com-munity; others in it besides Hawthorne were Margaret Fuller, Bronson Alcott, Thoreau, Charles A. Dana, George William Curtis, Ellery Channing, as well as others whose names are famous in American literature. Every member worked on the farm for the common good; the plan was excel-lent on paper, but did not work well in practice. Some of the originators dropped out, few recruits joined, and finally the community was dissolved voluntarily. Hawthorne places the scene of the

Who painted a picture of the Mississippi river that was a mile long? R. M. John Banvard, who was born in New York in 1814; he was a druggist's clerk for some time, and practiced drawing and painting as he could. In 1840 he began his "Panorama of the Mississippi," which he painted himself; it occupied several years, and when finished was three miles long, not merely one mile. He exhibited it in many cities of the country and abroad. He sug-gested to General Fremont the scheme of passing Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, passing Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, which Grant carried out; and in 1861 paint-ed a picture, "The Vision," from which the first chromo made in this country was taken. He wrote upward of 1,700 poems, published several volumes of poetry, and produced two plays with some success. He died at Watertown, S. Dak., on May 16, 1891.

Row many whites and how many negroes are there in the Southern States? READER. By the bulletins of the eleventh census (that of 1890) in 17 States there were 15, 493,323 whites and 6,944,915 negroes. The States are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Vir ginia. In Arkansas and Mississippi the percentage of increase of the negroes be-tween 1880 and 1890 was greater than that of the whites, while in Georgia the per-centages were precisely the same. In all the other States the whites increased pro-pertionately much more than the ercentage of increase of the negroes portionately much more than the negroes.

Why were the Confederates called "John-des" by the Yankees in the late war?

CALISTEO. We find no absolute reason for the name being applied to the Confederates; but the Century Dictionary says that the names John, Johnny, Jack, are applied colloquially and familiarly to a person whose real name is not known, or to express indefinite number. A cognate expression is "every man Jack." The Federals were "Yankees," so that they had a nickname, and early in the war were hailed as "Johnnies," in default of any more defi-

Who was Glaukopis? Glaukopis is an epithet applied by Homer Giankopis is an epithet applied by Homer to Athena (Minerva), and means "fierce-eyed." The word is made up of the two Greek words glaukos, gleaming, and ops, the eyes. We do not find that any person the eyes. We do not find that any person the eyes. The clothing at the most unheard or low prices. Come at once.

ever assumed the name Glaukopis as a pseudonym or pen-name; so that if Glaus kopis was really anyone, we must confes-our ignorance of the fact.

How could I best be rin the study of law at home? I do not commence with a view of becoming a lawyer, but merely for my own pleasure and benefit; as the subject is already very interesting to me. I wish to know what books to procure and where I can procure them.

U. G. B.

The determination here expressed is certainly to be commended. Blackstone says every citizen should make it his business to become familiar with at least the underly-ing principles of the law of his land. And this suggests that Blackstone is about as good a work as "U. G. B." could select for his first reading. The only objection is that the work contains much that is obsolete. Along with it should be read some good American notes, say those of Judge Sharswood, who was one of Pennyslvania's greatest jurists. To read Kent's Commentaries is an allopathic prescription, as it is put up in four big volumes; but in it will be found references and citations that will suggest a course of light reading. There are works of later date, written for the exact object the correspondent has in view. These are not correspondent has in view. These are not intended for men who propose to make law a life business, but for men of leisure and culture who recognize a weakness in this part of their mental equipment. Any firstclass book store can secure what is needed.

Is there really a mountain in New Guinea 32,000 teet high? S. A. D. Probably not. New Guinen is not yet thoroughly explored, and unknown mountains, especially mountains that have never been seen, are always much higher than those that have been measured. Look, for instance, at the Grand Falls of Labrador, instance, at the Grand Falls of Ladrador, that were measured a year ago, and described in two magazines within a few weeks. Two years ago they were upwards of 2,000 feet high; when they were measured, they were found to be about 300 feet high. Of course it is possible that a mountain 32,000 feet high may exist in New Guines, but it isn't likely. If it did exist it would have to stand up rather lonely, without any near neighbors in size: it without any near neighbors in size; it might do so; but hitherto all high mountains have been found "flocking together," as in the Himalayas, where there are a dozen mountains higher than any others on the globe, all in a small space of territory; and as in South America and Mexico.

Can a foreigner enlist in the navy without having been naturalized? S. R. Yes; or in the army. Uncle Sam is willing that anybody should fight for him, even Chinamen. There are special provisions in the law, making naturalization easier to soldiers than to ordinary persons; but they do not apply to sailors. Sailors must ob-tain their papers as if they were ordinary

Which has the larger number of inhabitants, London or New York? F. I. S.
London—it has more than twice as many inhabitants as New York. The latter city has, at the outside, about 1,800,000 inhabitants (the Federal census of June, 1890, gave it 1,515,301; the municipal census of November, 1890, gave it 1,710,715); London, in 1891, had a population of 4,231,431.

Were mills, tenths of a cent, ever coincent this country? S. J. N. No; the smallest coin ever struck in this country was a half-cent, which was issued between 1793 and 1857. China is the only country that has a coin so small as our mill; the Chinese "cash" is worth about one-

What price did Robert Bonner pay for the trotting horse, Mand S? C. J. The price was never announced officially; but it has always been understood that he paid \$40,000; and probably that sum is not far out of the way.

What was Harrison's majority over Cleve-and in Indiana in 1888. J. E. S. The vote was: Harrison, 263,361; Cleveland, 261,013; Harrison's majority over Cleveland, 2,348.

STARTLING SENSATION

Created in Pittsburg-The Great Slaughter of Fine Clothing Saved From the Ft, Wayne Wreck Excites the Community-Prices Ruined! Profits Wrecked! Clothing Actually Given Away! 305 Smithfield Street.

Commencing Monday morning, October 31, the company intends to eclipse all previous efforts of any clothing sale ever placed before the Pittsburg public. No other house in this city ever did or ever will sell you perfect goods at such prices as we name to-day-and we desire to impress deeply on the minds of the people that this stock consists of the finest clothing manufactured in the United States, and we don't want it classed with saide riff-raff released by Sheriffs or shoddy used by traveling lake sales or job-lot bargains bought from mythical clothing manufacturers. You know as well as we do that this fine stock of suits and overcoats was saved from the unfortunate wreck on the Fr. rom the unfortunate wreck on the Fi 

at en's durable business suits, well worth Men's durable business suits, well worth \$11, at.

Men's fine all-wool black cheviot suits, single or double-breasted, worth \$15, .. 3 75 go at

We mean business. Men's wood brown
cheviot suits, double-breasted, worth
\$15, will be sold at.

Men's cheviot dress suits, satin-lined
throughout, sack or frock style, worth
\$30, go at.

Men's genuine clay diagonal dress suits, sacks or frocks, worth \$18, go in this

beat? We leave it to your own judgment. Cut this out and bring it with you to 500 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice.

FOR MONDAY. Solomon & Ruben's "Special Snap."

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT. P. K. dress shirts, continuous facing, open front and back. New York mills muslin, high class fluish, felled seams; sold else-where at \$1 50; our special Monday price, 75 ents. Special lot fancy embroidered and ful Special lot fancy embroidered and full dress shirts, with collars and cuffs attached, regular \$150 and \$200 shirts; our special Monday price, \$100.

Our specially made to order Singapore cloth, collars and cuffs attached, solid fancy colors, pink and blue bosoms and collars and cuffs, white bodies; regular price, \$150. Special lot Scotch wool underwear, ribbed tail, prari buttons, extra heavy weight, juli regular made, single or double-breasted, medicated, regular \$150 goods.

Our special Monday price, \$100.

Bad Water Is the cry on all sides. Why do you persist in using it in its present unhealthy state when you can by the purchase of a "Davis" filter remove all impurities and have a constant supply of clear, pure water? Take the time to investigate our appliance and you will be well repaid. Send or catalogue and price list.

PITTSBURG FILTER CO...
No. 30 Sandusky street Allegheuy, Pa.

2,000 Volts of Electricity

CATARRHAL ASTHMA

Its Distressing Symptoms as Described by Mrs. Gregory.

The Lady Profits by What She Read in the Newspapers-Asthma and Lung Trouble, Hard Coughing, Shortness of Breath, Catarrhal Pains, Smothering Sensations

"I had asthma from infancy, "Choking and smothering spells, "Coughed all night, "Spit up blood,

"Headache over eyes, "Distressing stomach trouble, "Palpitation of the heart." Continuing, Mrs. Josie Gregory, of Raven Rock, W. Va., proprietress of the Parker & Gregory general store, Raven Rock, relates

her case as follows:

"My trouble began when I was a small child. I was so young I can't remember the exact time when it did begin. My age now is 30 years. I had asthma from my infancy up. Had choking sensations and smother ing spells so bad that I would have to be or spells so bad that I would have to be propped up in a chair to get my broath. Coughing spells would sometimes last all night, especially if I felt smathered, raising a thick tenacious mucous after the smothering spells passed off. During the smothering spells I merely had a dry, hacking cough. Finally my cough become so bud I o ten raised mucous mixed with blood. I had pains all through the upper part of my lungs.

"Mr nose stopped up on one side and then the other, dropping from head to throat and

"My nose stopped up on one side and then the other, dropping from head to throat and hawking and spitting. I had headsches over eyes and top of head. My appetite grew very poor, and what I ate distressed me so much, and if ate very much it would make my smothering pells worse. I would often starve myself rather than smother as I old.

otten starve myself rather than smother as I did.

"I had a burning sensation in my stomach all the time and gas would accumulate in my stomach. Bowels costive, palpitation of the heart. I have taken treatment all my life, all the patent medicines I could hear of. One doctor treated me for over a year, and said I was in the first stages of consumption. In all I have taken treatment from seven different doctors, who gave me no encouragement, and all of them said I would never be any better. Three months ago I applied for treatment to Dr. Copeland and his associates. I found their examinations very thorough, and thought they surely understood their business, and put myself under their treatment and I began to improve from the start and now feel like



Mrs. Josie Gregory, R wen Rock, W. Va. a different person altogether, and have had only one choking spell since I began treat-

only one choking spell since I began treatment.

"My nose is cleared up, hawking and spitting of green stuff from my throat in mornings has disappeared. I sleep good and arise in morning refreshed. The fact is, I never knew before what a good night's sleep was. I have gained in fiesh from the beginning, and now feel it my duty to advise any one suffering from catarrh and asthma as I did all my life to try Dr. Copoland and his associates and get relieved.

"I really don't think I could have lived much longer, and people about Raven Rock did not think I would live very long, either. They did not tell me this to discourage me before I began, but told me their opinion after I had taken treatment for six weeks and saw I was getting well."

What Asthma Is. arises from numerous causes-diseases of the kidneys, stomach, heart, nerves, lungs, blood and n. se. If these several causes were well understood and treated accordingly, there would be rewer irascible asthmatics. Catarrh of the nose, moist, dry, atrophic, hypetrophic, is now regarded the most frequent cause of asthma—reflected asthma it is called. The cause, of course, indicates the treatment—cure the catarrh, correct the deformity in the nostrils if there be any, and the asthma will disappear.

Nasal Catarrh Often Extends to the Lungs, Causing Bronchial Asthma - Remov the Cause.

TAKE TIMELY ADVICE.

Heed the Warning Signs and Place Your System in Proper Condition to With-

stand the Winter's Severity. Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers want to every patient who took treatment with them during the spring and summer months and only remained under treatmen one or two months under the impression that because they got such quick results and felt comparatively well that they were permanently cured. They desire to impress warm wholesome summer season caturrh soon as the severe and changeable winter soon as the severe and changeable winter weather appears there will return again the same old round of agonizing neurnigic headaches, stopped up condition of the nostrils, sore and irritable throat, with hawking and spitting and darting palus throats chest.

Therefore take timely advice and renew vour treatments, broken off in many instances by vacations and other similar causes, determined to remain under treatment until pronounced cured by the physicians lians.
Drs. Copoland, Hall and Byers have re

peatedly in these columns, and also in the consultation room, urged the necessity for continuous and systematic treatment in all thronic troubles, more particularly those of a catarrhal nature.

Catarrh is a trencherous, insidious and powerful disease. It is no less dangerous when it slumbers than when it is awake and active.

Treatment\_85 A Month for All Diseases With Medicines Furnished Free.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH. The Case of Mr. J. W. Crawford, Published Below, Shows the Wonderful Efficacy of Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' Method of Treatment in Bronchial and Gastrie

Bronchial catarrh-the extension of the catarrhal process down those passages known as the bronchial tubes, which convey the air to the lungs. How often is it pronounced consumption and incurable.

How grateful is the skill of the physician who arrests the disease before it reaches and stally im; airs the lung tissues? Do Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers cure onsamption? No, not in its advanced and necessarily inurable stages.

Do they cure incipient consumption?

Yes, and more, in thousands of cases by

Yes, and more, in thousands of cases by arresting the progress of entarrhal bronchitis, saving the lungs from invasion and curing the disease, they have restored to health the patient whose so-called "consumptive tendencies" had been marked with despair by other doctors.

The case of Mr. Crawford cited below is by no means an unusual one. Hundreds like it have appeared in these columns.

Note its peculiarities, and mark how like it is to many that have preceded it.

A predisposition to entarrhal and bronchial trouble.

A heavy cold.

Continual backing cough that nothing would check.

Steady loss of fiesh and strength.

Steady loss of flesh and strength.
Night sweats and paleness and emacia-Heotto flushes, spells of dizziness and So weak and feeble that he had to give up work.
The warning of doctors that he was going

have attained a scientific mastery over this

Mr. Crawford's Case. "I have been ailing for 16 years," says Mr. J. W. Crawford, a prominent hardware merchant of Ligoner and Latrobe, "and employed at different times all the best physicians in my neighborhood. Several doctors said I would die of consumption, and none of my friends ever thought that I would get well. My head was sore all over from well. My head was sore all over from neuralgic pains, the scalp so sore and tender that my hat hurt me. My nose and throat were clogged up with tough, sticky mucus, which kept me blowing, hawking and spitting all the time to dislodge. I blew terrible stuff out of my head, and laid and conghed and spit up all night as if I had consumption.

and spit up all night as if I had consumption.

"My bowels also troubled me a great deal and every time I caught a cold it would aggravate this trouble, as the cold seemed to settle in my bowels. As I had tried all the doctors in my neighborhood without any benefit I asked one of his opinion about my going to the city and consulting Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers, but he said there was no use, as they could not do me any good. However, I decided to give them a trial and it was the most fortunate thing I ever did in my life, as in 10 days after beginning their treatment the cough left me, and before the first month was fip I had gained 10 pounds in flesh and felt better than I had for five years previously. I am improving right along, and feel that I is nothing more than justice to these physicians and suffering humanity in general that I should make this statement public in return for the great benefit received at their hands."

Have You a Cough? Is There a Sorene Your Lungs? Is Your Breathing Difficult? This Is Bronchial Catarrh. Don't Wait for It to Become Consumption, Treat It and Cure It Now.

CALLED DYSPEPSIA.

Common Name for the Condition Caused

by Extension of Catarrh to the Stomach, Catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, Difficult breathing. Severe headaches and occasional bleeding at the nose. Duilness of hearing.

Dimness of sight. Pains in the upper part of the chest. The stomach affected, apparently beyond

The stomach affected, apparently objoint cure.

Nauses after enting, belching of gas and bloating, drowsiness after meals, no ambition, no energy.

A gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach, a craving for food disappearing after a few mouthfuls, are the symptoms of chronic dyspepsia.

Few statements printed in these columns better illustrate the progress and extension of aggravated catarrhal and bronchial troubles, extending to the stomach, impairing the digestion, than the letter of Mrs. I. J. Osmer, published below:

McDonald, Pa., Sept. 8, 1892.

McDonald, Pa., Sept. 8, 1892. Drs. Copeland, Hail and Byers:

GENTLEMEN-I will give you a general his tory of my trouble, and I want your opinion and a month's treatment. My principal trouble is my stomach. I can't eat anything but what it gives me pain and a sickening tecling. I ache all over nearly all the time, with sharp pains running down my limbs at times.

times.

I am losing in flesh and strength, and I awake in the morning more tired than on going to bed. I am nervous, and my work greatly fatigues me. I am also troubled with neuralic pains all through my head. No one can understand what tortures I endure with the pain in my head. I cannot eat well. In short, I am miserable from general impairment of health, besides enduring pain and distress hard to fully describe.

Respectfully yours. Respectfully yours, Mrs. L. J. OSMER.

Takes Treatment Himself. "So remarkable and rapid was the cure in my boy's case," says Mr. Wetzel, a carpenter of Saxonburg, Pa., "I decided to take treat nent with Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers myself. I had

"Pains in head, "Nostrils stopped up,
"First one side, then the other, "Hawking and spitting, "Pains in chest,
"Chronic, hacking cough,
"No energy to work.



Mr. Chas. Wetzel, Sazoniurg, Pa. "I had violent headaches, with pains across the eyes, dim sight, a dull pain through the head all the time. In the morning when I got up my head felt as if it was all filled up, My head and nose were stopped up, hard lumps in the nostrils, hawking and spitting, pains in the chest and sides. No appetite, burthing of food head not seem to the contract of the con pairs in the chest and sides. No appetite, loathing of food, no energy to work, cross and irritated, burning pains in back, tired all over, dragged out and played out.

"The improvement in my condition has been as satisfactory as that of my son's, and I therefore heartly indorse Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers and their wonderful system of treatment, and recommend all my friends and neighbors to consult them, no matter how serious their condition. If anything can be done for you Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers are the men who can do it."

WOMEN'S HEADACHES.

Why Should They Be Endured When They Can Be Cured?

Headaches. Frightful, violent headaches. Ache, ache, ache; throb, throb, throb. It is women who suffer most from headthes, and the "sick" headaches are the most mmon affliction as well as the most painful form of that trouble. ful form of that trouble.

Why should they be endured when relief can so surely be had by consulting Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers? Can anything be more convincing than the statement of Mrs. Osmer! She was skeptical like a great many others because she had doctored and doctored without receiving any benefit, but now she is one of Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' most enthusiastic indorsers.

McDONALD, PA., Oct. 20, 1892. Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers: Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers:

Gentlemen—I received my medicine. I feel better as the result of one month's treatment than I have for over a year. When I first consulted you one month ago it was with doubt and but little hope of receiving any benefit, for I had grown discouraged of ever being any better. But I must say I have been agreeably disappointed, for the relief has been almost miraculous, and I feel it my duty toward suffering humanity to testify publicly to your wonderful skill and successful methods of treatment.

Respectfully yours.

Mrs. I. J. Osmen.

Write for the Treatment by Mail, Medi cine Free, and Rid Yourself of the Most Painful and Annoying Disease in the Catalogue of Human Ille.

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers treat successfully all curable cases at % Sixth avenue, Pitsburg, Ps. Office hours, 9 to 11 A.M., 2 to 5 r. M. and 7 to 9 r. M. Sundava, 18 A.M. to 4 P. N. Specialties—Catarrh and all dis eases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs; dys pepsia cured; nervous diseases cured; skin diseases cured. diseases cured.

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

Address all mail to

DRS. COPELAND, HALL & BYERS,

65 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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REMARKABLE & EXTRAORDINARY.

SEE WHAT CENTS BUYS.



890 Pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Boots, plain toes and patent leather tips, common sense or opera lasts, kid tops or cloth tops, all worked button holes, flexible soles, sewed, same style and patterns as shown in many stores at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. You will find all sizes and several widths this week 990 only et.....



Pairs Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Dongola Oxfords, flexible, 1.100 Pairs Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Dongola Oxiorus, nexible, sewed, opera or common sense lasts, patent leather tips or plain; also with cloth tops, Goodyear sewed and hand turned. These are a special lot, bought from a large New York house last week at half price, and are same quality, style and patterns that you have had lately at \$2 a pair; this week they go lively OOC



Pairs Men's Fine Sewed B Calf and Veal, lace or . Congress, tipped or plain, seamless, all sizes and widths. They look like \$3 shoes and will wear as well as most \$2 and \$3 shoes sold in other stores. They are good clear leather and we 990 warrant them (must come this week) at.......

350 Pairs Ladies' Slippers, Common OOC Common sense or opera, all sizes, at

600 Pairs Gents' Fancy Slippers, 50 new patterns, all sizes, at 33 Pairs Boys' and Girls' Shoes, Light, medium or heavy, large sizes, at 33

Pairs Women's Warm, Fleece-lined, Shoes and Slippers, at 990 

The goods advertised here are from 40 to 60 per cent less than any other dealer can or will offer the same grade of goods at, and will sell quickly. Come this week and we will not disappoint you. Bargains

## W. M. LAIRD,

WOOD STREET.

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OUR GUARANTEE. We will not only refund money for Gem and Featherweight Shields which are not entirely satisfactory, but we hold ourselves responsible for any damage to a dress from the use of the same, providing the shield has been properly attached to the garment and not stitched through the rubber.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO., 26, 28, 30, 32 East Houston St., N.Y. Sample Pair, Size 3, sent on receipt of 25 Cents.

All kinds of SECOND-HAND Botters, Engines, Casing, Tubing, Drilling Tools, etc., ought and sold. Estimates made ou out-

T. F. GRUBBS.

ROOMS. If you desire to rent a good

room, or find a nice boarding house, consult the "Rooms To Let" and "Boarders Wanted" columns (Tenth page) to-day. Some of the best houses in the city are represented.

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