For Measures Intended to the same poverty-stricken circumstances as govern the condition of labor in foreign Restrict Further Pauper Immigration.

SOME DEMOCRATS READY

To Take It Up as a Party Issue, but Republicans Will Join Them.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AN EXAMPLE,

according to Statisticians, of the Evils of the Present System.

IS PECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- There are many indications that the Democratic leaders are seriously considering the advisability of adopting the anti-immigration issue. They still expect to revise the tariff, but many of them by the immigration officials, whose them believe that a move in line of restricting the foreign influx would redound to the popularity of the coming administration. The matter has been considered by such men as Gorman and Mills in the Senate, and Bynum and Fellows in the House. Congressman Oates, who was Chairman of the Homestead Investigating Committee, is understood to be decidedly in favor of such a move. I fear confence of Democratic

lenders is held the question will certainly be exhaustively discussed. Providing the Democrats propose any such step there is little likelihood that they will meet with much partisan opposition. Indeed, this reform has been hitherto championed by Republicans, one of the most prominent of whom has been Congressman W. A. Stone, of the Allegheny district. A few carefully-gathered facts will serve to illustrate the dangers threatening from the present system of gathering the poverty-stricken, the diseased and the criminal of foreign nations for shipment to America

Chinese Comparatively Desirable.

During the year 1891 twice as many Hebrews as are now in the Holy Land disembarked at the port of New York. Practically all of them were paupers, and 50,-000 of them came from Russia. Compared with them the Chinese are most desirable citizens. There are 3,500,000 more of them in Russia, and they are all coming over. The fund of \$10,000,000 given by Baron Hirch will suffice to fetch them all to America within a few years.

In 1880 there were 25,000 convicts in prison and on tickets-of-leave in England. At present there are less than 12,000 in all. This reduction has been accomplished by shipping British criminals to this country. It is a most profitable system, relieving England of dangerous citizens and signifying a saving of \$170 a year for each person thus transported. There are about 90 socalled Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in Great Britain. While nominally private benevolent organizations, they are in reality agents of the Government. Before a convict is discharged an officer from one of the societies visits him in prison and arranges with him that he shall go to the United States. He nearly always assents, because he is only too glad to escape police surveillance and to get away from the record which faces him in every court whenever he commits a new crime.

Glad to Get Rid of Him. If he accepts the proposition the Government hands him over to the society, paying to the society at the same time \$30. Dut of this sum the society pays \$17 50 for the convict's ticket to America. An official accompanies him to the port, buys his ticket, furnishes him with clothes, bedding and other necessaries and hands him the balance of \$12 50 on the departure of

With a view of getting rid of as many criminals as possible in this war, the British Government has adopted a system of imposing a short term of imprisonment and a long term of surveillance on offenders against the laws. Thus after a brief time the convicts can be released and have every inducement to get out of the country. Not infrequently a judge will actually withhold punishment, on condition that the individual shall consent to go to the United

l'aupers Decreasing in England.

In 1865 the paupers in England and Wales numbered 47 in every 1,000 of population. At present they are counted at only 23 in 1,000. This reduction of more than one-half has been accomplished by sending persons of this class to the United States. Obviously, when a charge on the community can be got rid of forever at a cost of only \$17.50 to \$20 for a passage across the ocean, it is much cheaper than to support that individual for the rest of his or her life. Lord Derby says: "With a population already congested and growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, England must be an emigrating country. To dispose of the growing swarms of the poorer classes is not only a matter of hu-manity, but one also of public safety. Safety, that is to say, for England, but cer tainly a peril for the United States. Cardinal Manning says that "one of England's greatest blessings is her ability to get rid of her pauper classes through emigration." America, of course, can be reached far more cheaply than any other country available

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that 40 per cent of the perasylums of the United States are foreigners. In New England the percentage rises to 75

Allegheny Held Up As An Example.

During the year 1891 there were 58 homieldes in Allegheny county, Pa., according to statistics here. All of them were committed by aliens or naturalized foreigners. Italy contributes the greatest number of lumnigrants to our shores. Five thousand murders occur annually in that country. These people bring hither their secret society organizations, such as the Matia, the objects of which are murder, highwayrobbery, blackmail, theft, and all other grimes. More than 150,000 of them come over yearly. Great numbers of them return to Italy every autumn and come back

again in the spring.

They can pay lares both ways, spend four months in idleness at home and yet earn in the season they spend in the United States more than double what they could if they worked in their native sand all the year There are 22,000,000 of these up desirable foreigners in Italy now, who may be said to be on the point of emigration to the United States. They take nearly all of their earnings back home with them, being content to live while here in the meanest and most degraded fashion. Let anybody who wants to see how this sort of thing works go to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and see the towns and villages which be-fore the advent of this alien horde were inhabited by American workingmen and their families in comfortable circumstances.

To-day all is changed. The American citizen is gone, and the home of his family is the shelter of from 10 to 20 men, with one or two women to cook for them. These for eigners have driven out the Americans because their labor is cheaper. They work under the "store" slavery system, and the manager of the company employing them is agent for several lines of steamers, im-

porting laborers from abroad in any desired numbers by means of prepaid tickets. If this system is to be continued a few years from now the American workingman will have to be content with one room for his family, and will be compelled to live under

Responsibility of Steamship Companies. Because the steamship lines have found the transportation of immigrants a vastly profitable business, they have adopted every possible means to induce the most poverty-stricken and least desirable classes of for eigners to come to this country. The Ham-burg Packet Company, which brought Asiatic cholera hither last year, alone em-ploys 265 vessels in this traffic. Four thousand sub-agents in Italy are engaged in drumming up emigrants and persuading them to embark, and these agents utilize the services of countless runners to assist them, receiving \$2 for each emigrant. Folders printed for advertising purposes by railways in the United States are distributed

broadcast, stating that millions of square miles of land are to be had for nothing in Dakota and elsewhere.
Pamphlets are similarly circulated, set-STATEMENTS THAT ARE STARTLING the swamps of Florida and the alkali beds of the West look as well as the most fertile lands. The ignorant people are led to be-lieve that each one of them can become the owner of 160 productive acres by simply squatting on it, and that grapes grow wild along the railways of Texas. They are told that they will be boarded and lodged

> business it is to supply them with employ-Reaching New York without a penny immigrants in general who are bound for such distant points as Portland, Ore., or Bismarck, Dak., usually suppose that those localities are within easy walking distance. On discovering the swindle of which they have been the victims, they turn to the crowded centers of population.

at Castle Garden until work is found for

The Poorer the Easier to Come. There is no foreign pauper so poor as not to be able to get to America. The more hopelessly poverty stricken he is, the more inclined will be the alleged charitable organizations to send him across the water and so get rid of him. The nations of Europe are literally dumping their jails, poorhouses and asylums on the shores of the United States. Such a system is one of the greatest economy from their point of

These troubles which European Governments are trying to shift off on the United States by sending hither their povertystricken and diseased people are caused wholly by the twin evils of landlordism and militarism. Nearly all of the land being in the hands of the few, the many have been growing steadily poorer, oppressed as they are by taxes for the support of great armies and navies. Consider, if you please, that the Russian army has a peace footing of 974,000 men and a war footing of 2,733,000

men, costing \$138,000,000 annually.

Pauper Italy has an army comprising 736,000 men in time of peace, 1,718,000 men in war, and costing \$43,000,000 a year. The German army has a peace footing of 445,500 men, a war footing of 1 492,000 men, and costs. \$98,000,000 annually. The army of costs \$98,000,000 annually. The army of France has 503,000 men in peace, 3,753,000 men in war, and costs \$114,000,000 a year. Compare with the above statement the fact that the army of the United States numbers only 25,745 in peace, including officers, with a war tooting of 3,165,000, and costing \$40,465,000 annually. These reckonings do not include the pavies of the various countries mentioned. Of course, each soldier must wear good clothes and be well fed for years, during which he produces nothing, being supported by the industrial people.

These causes have so impoverished Europe that the situation there is becoming exceedingly alarming. In London the fear of an uprising by the very poor has become so great that merchants along the Strand and other great shopping streets have their windows protected by iron shutters. Europe has reached the starvation line, which cannot be passed without a tremend

our social convulsion. Nearly a Million a Year.

the United States from abroad is reckoned officially at 600,0000 annually. In reality it is nearly 1,000,000. When it is considered that two children are commonly counted as one person, that the steamers bring many people over and above their lawful complement who are not put down in the manifests, that the companies land large forces who are designated for the sake of convenience as stewards or employes, that tramp steamers fetch thousands to smaller ports whose arrival are never counted, that great numbers come in the second cabin and are not reckoned as immigrants on that account, and finally that assisted paupers sent via Canada are continually swarming over the border into the United States-when all these unquestioned facts are taken into account it will be seen that the maximum estimate is not too large. Immigration Commissioner Schulteis, who has made a most diligent and profound study of this question, expresses the opinion that, if things should be permitted o continue as at present, within 15 years from now poverty would be as prevalent in the United States as it is in Europe. The notion popularly entertained that there is an almost unlimited area of unoccupied lands in this country for immigrants to make their homes upon is wholly an error. As a matter of fact, the unoccupied lands available for agriculture within the limits of Uncle Sam's domain are nearly all in the of railways and speculators. They hold it at good prices and paupers from Europe cannot afford to buy it.

A Drain on Our Resources. It is true that the people of the United States support no great army and navy, but they actually pay more money annually for war than does Russin, or Italiv, or Germany, or France, the pension list already involving an expenditure amounting to very nearly \$200,000,000 a year. Because the imported paupers cannot pay for lands they sit down in the industrial centers and compete in a manner that is ruinous with

As soon as Congress convenes a flood of bills will be offered for the restriction of this evil. The Commissioners of Immigra- worse rapidly. His physicians told him tion have recommended in their report the appointment by the Government of inspectors of immigration to reside at all im-portant seaports of Europe whence emigrants embark. They suggest that three resident officials might be located at London, Berlin and Naples, with local agents under their direction at the principal ports of embarkation. It would be the duty of these agents to furnish credentials to desirable emigrants, rejecting the undesirable and thus sifting them before they started

for America. The present system of inspection at United States ports, which is wretchedly defective, should be reorganized, and it should be supplemented by the adoption of a similar system along the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. It is further urged that a protective per capita tax should be placed on all immigrants, and certain reforms should be made in the regulations governing the transportation of immigranta.

James Connelly, one of the oldest residents of the Eighteenth ward, has sold out his interests here and yesterday sailed from New York for Ireland to join his wife and family. Mr. Connelly served through the e ivil war and has lived in Pittsburg for 40 years, and amassed a fortune. Two months ago he purchased a large estate in Lettletrack, County Galway, Ireland, and he in-tends making that place his home in the

The Niagara Short Line of the Wabash road, between Chicago and Detroit, was opened a few days ago. A new line was OCCULT MYSTERIES

Rare and Peculiar Powers of a Famous Boston Physician.

AN UNEXPLAINABLE GIFT.

Numerous Authenticated Stories of His Remarkable & kill.

EXPERIENCE OF A WASHINGTON WRITER

"Look back of you three seats," said my friend Judge Goodspeed just before the limited express from Boston pulled out of the Providence depot. "You see that gen-tleman with glasses putting on his travel-

ing cap?"

"Yes, I see him, he has a look between the eyes similar to that of Beecher, Bob Ingersoll and Edison. Who is he?"

"Well, sir, he is one of the best known men in New Eugland, if not in the country. He is one of the most brilliant, brainy and remarkable men of his age."

By this time I was full of curiosity and wanted to know first who he was and see.

wanted to know first who he was, and sec-

ond all about him. ond all about him.

The Judge, in a cool and contrary mood, replied: "I will first tell you about him, then I will tell you who he is. He is a young man somewhere about the forties. He is a practicing physician and enjoys, as is generally conceded, the largest practice of any physician in the world. In his uni-versity course he was admitted for the law, for medicine and the ministry, and a few minutes' conversation with him would satisfy you be was well qualified for either. "As an orator he has no superior in the

"As an orator he has no superior in the land, he is logical in his reasoning and irresistible in his appeals. He is the man of whom Hon. M. C. Kerr, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, said, 'he did not believe an American jury could be found who would hang a man it he had the opening or closing speech.' When he appears before the Legislature for or against a measure it is a signal to a growt that no a measure it is a signal for a crowd that no hall in the State House could hold. He appeared against a measure before the Massachusetts Legislature a few years ago. The bill was represented by the ablest counsel in the State. The committee were known to be favorable to the bill, with perhaps one exception. When the bill came up for hearing numerous counsel for the petitioners responded. Then this gen-tleman arose, and stepping forward, said: tleman arose, and stepping forward, said:
'Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the judiciary committee, I appear for the remonstrants.' This remark was applauded for it meant to the audience an oratorical duel to the death. After the petitioners had presented their side of the case, and everybody thought the bill as good as passed, this gentleman for three hours argued against the bill. He presented his side of the case in such a light that it looked as though a diagraceful, infamous looked as though a disgraceful, infamous and outrageous law was being forced upon the State. His sarcasm at times was so the State. His sarcasm at times was so severe that one felt pity for his opponent regardless of their feelings in the matter. One minute the whole house would be convulsed with laughter and the next every eye

what they were doing. I need only add that the committee voted against the bill without any delay.

"I started out to say," continued the judge, "that he was as a physician disappointed and disgusted with the ordinary methods of practice that made a specialty of chronic diseases. He has broken away from the old methods, using, as he states, the good from every school and the good outside of all schools. He is a man of means, and consequently has everything means, and consequently has everything that money can purchase to aid him in his practice. He has enjoyed an extensive practice, and had an extended and varied experience. He is a man of travel, re-search and broad education. His special-ties are said to be cancer, consumption, tumor, paralysis, rheumatism, heart and nerve diseases. These he seems to treat with wonderful success, and affirm that he will cure patients of these

vould be moistened with tears. Over many

of his eloquent climaxes his bitterest op-ponents would cheer loudly, forgetting what they were doing. I need only add

malignant diseases who are given up by other methods of practice to die. "I have understood from the most relinble authority that he averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time. He has several physicians in his employ, and all the facilities necessary for a great and extended practice.

"Young as he is, it is safe to say he is the highest authority in the East on chronic diseases. There is nothing higher in all this country: If he says a man will die he is pretty sure to die, but the hope for the sick man who goes to him lies in this, that he seldom thinks a sick man incurable, and to him they seldom are; when other physicians pronounce their cases incurable, he will take them and cure them in the most astonishing and miraculous way. Many people in New England believe his cures are miraculous-though he stoutly denies that they are anything of the kindhe refrains from saying how he performs these most wonderful cures."

"But, Judge, you have not told me who

"He is Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston. "You don't mean to tell me that this is Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, who several years ago startled the world by curing, in apparently miraculous way, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also Joseph Jefferson, the great actor?"

'The same man.' "Why, I thought he was an old man!"
"Everybody thinks so."
"But how old is he?"

"I don't know. I told you I thought he was about the forties. He may be a thou-sand for aught I know, but he only looks like a boy. "Well, Judge, how do you come to know

so much about Dr. Flower?"
"Well, sir, I will tell you. There was time I disbelieved everything I heard about him, being prejudiced, I presume, against him, but I had a friend, one very near and dear to me, who was taken down with quick consumption. He was a man of ample means and tried the best physifinally there was no hope for him-to set his house in order, that he could not live more than six or eight weeks at the best, and as most of his family had died with consumption, we accepted their opinion as the ultimatum. As a last resort, to pass away the hours of the death watch he went

The doctor told her he would rather not take the case. "That means,' said the woman bursting into tears, 'shat you do not think I will get well.'
"This remark seemed to disturb the doc-

or consequence to your family?"
"I have a sick husband and four little girls—my God! To leave them without a mother and almost orphans, nearly kills

"Certainly he can; that is just what I have been telling you."
"Do you suppose he could tell me my trouble without asking me any question?"
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"Do you suppose he could tell me my trouble without asking me any question?"
"Certainly he can; that is just what I have been telling you."
"Do you suppose he could tell me my trouble without asking me any question?"
"I believe I will ask him to examine me."
"I should advise you not in a public can."

he did, for at the end of nine months that woman was a well woman and has been so to this day.

to this day.

"About this time I joined a society for psychological and scientific research. Some of Dr. Flower's cures were so suggestive of the occult, and his examinations so strange that it was decided by our society to investigate his claims and practices. I was made the chairman of the committee appointed to make the investigation. After months of research we arrived at the following conclusions: First, that Dr. R. C. Flower possesses an intuitional power or gift which enables him to diagnose any person's disease in detail and accurately without asking any questions. Second, without asking any questions. Second, that he possesses an ability in the treatment of chronic diseases which is phenomenal. Third, that his methods are different from those of ordinary practice and pe-culiarly his own."

Here is what some of the most prominent people of the East say about Dr. Flower, being a part of our investigations:

Mrs. Mary E. Young, of 92 Harlow street, Bangor, Me., says "on the 14th of December, 1891, my little girl was given up as incur-able with typhoid fever. After every hope was abandoned, and she sinking through the last change, I telegraphed Dr. R. C. Flower the situation and asked him to save her. He telegraphed that he would do so, that he would stand between my child and death, and for me not to fear—and he did— in the most wonderful way she improved, just as he said she would. We all feel that she was brought back to life. I don't know how he performed the cure, I only know he

Hon. J. D. Hopkins, of Ellsworth, Me., a prominent politician as well as business man, said: "I regard Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, the most remarkable, brainy and brilliant physician of this age. My wife and I consulted him some months ago, since which time we have been treated by him and cured. I need not go into the details of our troubles; they were serious, but he has removed them. I can't say when I have felt better than I do now, not only cured but I seem to have returned to my youth. Dr. Flower cured a neighbor of mine in the same wonderful and marvel-ous way, when given up to die of a very ugly internal cancer. I know many of his patients and they all hold him in the same high esteem we do.

"When Mrs. Hopkins and I went to see him he told us our diseases in detail without asking a single question. It is just as easy for him to read the inside of a man and tell him all about himself as it is to read a book. It would seem that his ability to thus examine his patients was nothing less

thus examine his partition and divine gift."

Dr. Brooks, of Brooks & Evans, a prominent dentist of Portland, Me., said: "I am an admirer of Dr. R. C. Flower. I consider him the ablest physician of the age.

Why air he can tell a sick person his Why, sir, he can tell a sick person his disease without knowing anything about him or asking him a question, just as easy as he would read his name. He has most successfully trested and cured me of a very serious and dangerous internal trouble which threatened not only my im-mediate health, but life. I was almost inreapscitated for work, was wasting away and rapidly losing my strength. Under his treatment I sprang into health, have gained in strength and flesh, and am now young again. Dr. Flower is to me a marvel, an unsolved wonder. He is the most fascinating and ganial man you ever say. ating and genial man you ever saw. He is quick and brilliant, and it makes one feel well and young to talk with him."

Mrs. Fry, of 198 Oak street, Lewiston, Me, said: "You see that little girl. For several years she was troubled with a growth in her nose which had been gradually filling it up. We frequently had to have it neverally removed so the could ally filling it up. We frequently had to have it partially removed so she could breath. The last year it grew rapidly worse and assumed a malignant phase. We Just then the porter called out New were advised to have an extended operation as the only thing that could save her health as the only thing that could save her health and life, and with no certainty that it would be successful. Dreading such an operation, my husband took our daughter to Dr. R. C. Flower. The doctor looked at the child a moment, put his hand on her nose, then turning to her father said: 'Your child will get well now; she will never have any more trouble.' And sure enough." any more trouble. And sure enough,"
continued Mrs. Fry, "this monstrone disensed growth faded away, entirely disappeared, and the little girl has been in perfect health ever since."

Some six years ago Dr. Flower perma-nently cured Mrs. John L. Horne, of Norway, Me., of an internal fibroid cancerous growth, after the second operation, and she had been pronounced incurable by the leading physicians of Portland, Boston and New York and had gone nome to die. The Horne family are so prominent in Maine that a cure like this speaks well for the ability of the physician.

Several years ago Mrs. A. G. Thompson of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City (now of Pittsfield, N. H.), was treated and cured by Dr. R. C. Flower of a blood trouble, of which the leading specialist of New York City said it was not only incur able, but that no human power could give ber relief. She has been in perfect health ever since.

In the same wonderful way did Dr. Flower cure Mrs. Bond, wife of Hiram Bond, a prominent manufacturer of Haver hill, Mass., after she had been pronounced incurable by the leading physicians and surgeons of Boston, and after unsuccessful

Ex-Governor Bishop, of Cincinnatti, says: "Dr. R. C. Flower is the greatest physician on this earth. If there is such a thing as a man being inspired, he is. You cannot talk to him without feeling better. He cures the most desperate cases in a mys-terious and wonderful way."

Hon. J. Willard Rice, of Boston, brother of ex-Governor Rice, says: "Dr. R. C. Flower is the most interesting and fascinating gentleman I ever knew, and is the reatest doctor in the world. I have known and speedy manner, when by other physi

clans they were pronounced incurable and in the throes of death." A. A. Rowe, Esq., a prominent business man of Boston, was cured 11 years ago by Dr. R. C. Flower in a speedy and almost instantaneous manner of nervous prostration when all hope of his restoration had been shandoned. He has enjoyed good health ever since

health ever since.

Dr. Flower removed from the breast of Mrs. Brewster, of 29 Thompson street, Springfield, Mass. (her husband is a prominent business man of New England), ter years ago, a monstrous cancer without the knife, and without drawing blood. No sign of the disease since, and the woman in

perfect health.

F. N. Turner, of New Britain, Conn.,
says: "I have been given up to die by five
physicians, who pronounced my disease into see Dr. Flower. The doctor tone
that it was his opinion that he could cure
him, though it would take several months
to do it. So favorably did the doctor impress my friend and his wife that they returned home believing he would get well,
at and, strange to say, that man, almost in
the throes of death, a feeble skeleton, arose
into health as if touched by a charmed
it in health as if touched by a charmed
into health as if touched by a ch

daughter had a cancer come in her left breast. It developed very rapidly. Her family physician sent her to a specialist in New York. He pronounced it malignant cancer, and that he could do nothing for her. She then visited Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia, who told her husband that he could cut it out, but it would come again and that there was no cure for her. As a last resort she consulted Dr. R. C. Flower.

The doctor told her he would rather not

"A wonderful array of testimony I must admit, Judge."
"Yes, sir," replied the Judge, who had settled down to read his book. "The evidence is unanawerable, sufficient to acquit

dence is unanawerable, sufficient to acquit or convict in any court in the civilized world."

"But, Judge Goodspeed, I see these people say that Dr. Flower can tell anyone his trouble without asking them a question."

"Certainly he can; that is just what I have been telling you."

"Do you suppose he could tell me my trouble without asking me any question?"

"Certainly he can."

"I believe I will ask him to examine me."

BANK STAT EMTES

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

RESOURCES.

LIABILITIES.

pecember, 1892.

[Signed] #OHN C. McCORMICK, Jr.,

[Signed] Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. J. VANDERGRIPT.

(Bigned) CHARLES W. BATCHELOR,

J. L. BUCHANAN.

Directors.

HOTELS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON, THE ALCAZAR, HOTEL CORDOVA

Mr. C. B. Knott will be at Hotel Anderson on Dec. 19 and 20, with photographs and dia-grains of the hotels. def-1/1

HO FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

Engage your room in advance and avoid be-

ing imposed on during the rush. The elegant, large, new 200 room

Hotel Bunton,

(BUNTON BROS, of Pittsburg, Props.

Will open about April 20, 1893.

The most centrally located hotel in the World's Fair district. Within 114 blocks there are bree entrances to center of Fair grounds. Two stations on L C. R. R., two

lectric roads and station on elevated road.

TERMS FOR ROOMS: \$1 per day and

upward. Special inducements to large numbers. Send for prospectus.

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GRANDEST ASSORTMENT.

GREATEST

VARIETY.

MOST ELEGANT

STYLES.

\$7.50 FOR AN

OVERCOAT,

Originally made for

\$10 FOR AN

OVERCOAT,

Originally made for

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OVERCOAT

Originally made for

\$45.

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300,000 00 100,000 00 19,059 40 854,827 14 20 000 00 8,379 10 5,132 69 2,387,78 24,541 38 54 00

\$1,029,001 48

"Well I am going to ask him anyway
He never saw me, and it would be a great
test if he could do so," and without wanting for the Judge to introduce me I touche d
the doctor on the shoulder and said: "I believe this is Dr. Flower?"

"That is my name."

"Thave been told, doctor, that you can
tell a person his trouble without their telling you anything? I have a difficulty, and
would like to have you tell me."

"I guess it is curiosity," was his reply as
he slowly raised his eyes up into my face.

"I assure you, doctor, it is not curiosity.
I am in dead earnest."

Taking my hand in his for a moment he
said: "Young man, some years ago by

Capital stock paid in.
Surplus fund
Undivided profits.
Deposits subject to check
Deposits, special.
Demand certificates of deposit
Certified checks outstanding.
Due to banks and bankers.
Dividends unpaid. Taking my hand in his for a moment he said: "Young man, some years ago by your prodigal or fast life you injured yourself; the disease settled in your left hip, and whenever you are fired, or take cold, you become lame and suffer severely in that hip. This happened," he continued, "about 14 years ago. Since then you have lived a proper and heautiful life, and it is unfortunate that you should suffer so much for that State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, nate that you should suffer so much for that youthful indiscretion." By this time I was I. J. H. Hayes, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Bubscribed and sworn to before me, this 3rd day of December, 1892. fairly shaking, for everything he had told me was true. "Anything else the matter with me?" "Nothing;" and this was true

also.
"Do you know who I am?" I asked. "Certainly not," was his reply, as he fixed his eyes sternly upon me, and then said: "If you stand there much longer I will know who you are. You are a newspaper man, I would say."
"You are right; but how did you know

"You have a newspaper pulse," was his careless reply, as he turned to his book. "Good afternoon, sir."
"I will give it up, Judge," I said. "That man is a supernatural wonder. You have investigated him—tell me a little more. Where do his patients come from?"

"From every section of this globe."
"Is he high in his charges?"
"I should say he was, but you know such talent and skill will always command high prices. He would not have to doctor any one but millionaires if he so wished, for the wealthy who seek him are without number but he is very considerate to the poor. have known of his receiving thousands o dollars for one consultation, and I have known of his giving the most important consultations for nothing. I presume he

loes as physicians and lawyers generally do "What is a few hundred dollars when a man's life is in the balance! I am glad for the sick world that there is a Dr. Flower, and I hope for the sake of the suffering he may live long to carry on his good work.
"I think it is safe to say as the result of the thorough and scientific investigations made by our society of all chronic incura-bles who go to him that Dr. Flower will cure fully 90 per cent. I don't know how he does it, but I know that he does.

"Dr. R. C. Flower has a brother, Dr. A. H. Flower, who is fast becoming famous. They are associated together, but are never both away from the office at the same time. "His younger brother, B. O. Flower, is editor of the Arena, that able and progres-

sive Boston magazine.
"The brilliant and fascinating elecution ist and humorist, Elizabeth Flower Willis, is his sister. 'She has recently forged to the front, and by critics of the stage is pro-nounced the greatest humorist of the day. Dr. Flower's father has been for years a distinguished elergyman. So you see the entire family are the representatives of brains, skill and progression. It you would know more of Dr. Flower Ladvise you to send to his office, 559 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet he has pub-lished entitled 'Health.' It will only cost you a 2-cent stamp. If you are really sick it will do you a world of good. If you are Just then the porter called out New

York, and my conversation with Judge Goodspeed ended, he going to his hotel, while I hastened across the city to catch the Washington flyer, and to think over what had just passed—the most wonderful experience of my life.

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Go to Gregor Meyer's, No. 227 Ohio Street, Allegheny, for Pure Wines and Liquors. The holiday season of 1893-93 finds the ter prepared than ever before to meet all requirements of those wanting pure goods. The entire five floors of this pure goods. The entire five floors of this establishment are stocked with California, native white and sweet wines and foreign and native liquors. Mr. Meyer makes a point of avoiding all adulterated goods, and his long experience enables him to successfully accomplish this. Notwithstanding the fact that all goods offered are the best, the prices asked are always reasonable. An idea of the immense assortment now carried in stock can be gained from the following list. The native wines may be mentioned:

California Zinfandel claret wine.

California table claret wine.

California Motaro wine.

WHITE WINES.

California Riesling white wine. California Gutedel.

California Muscatel wine.
California Tokay wine.
California Tokay wine.
California Port and sherry wine.
California Algelica, Malaga, sherry, and other native wines always in stock.
Foreign and domestic champagnes always on hand.

Our Very Finest Overcoats and Ulsters Must Be Sold. This gives you the chance you have looked for—to buy a real fine overcoator ulster at \$12 50—garments that were made up to sell at \$30. They are all included in our \$12 50 sale.

P. C. C. C., Clothiers,

Corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Godowsky at Our Grand Opening. A grand treat in store for lovers of music Godowsky in a fine programme, which will be announced in daily papers. Grand open ing December 6 and 7. HENRICKS MUSIC Co., LTD., 101 and 103 Fifth avenue.

Wirm every 22 00 purchase we give a fine shaving mug, and every \$5 00 purchase an extra quality bristle hair brush. Livrent's, 203 Smithfield street.

4-FLT linen collars and cuffs, 2,100 fine, go o-morrow at 7 cents for collars, Il cents Smithfield and Diamond streets.

FURNITURE.

DMITHFIELD

NEVER HAS THERE BEEN ANYTHING OFFERED TO EQUAL THIS: Through a mistake of the agent, or in the shipment of our order, we received last week three times the amount of

## BED LOUNGES

We agreed to buy. After some spirited correspondence with the manufacturer he has agreed to sacrifice profits rather than pay freight, drayage and other expenses in returning these goods. We have been ordered to sell this immense stock at the

Lowest Prices Ever Seen in Pittsburg.

We must have the room. This Lounge Sale will be the talk of the town. Be quick and get the pick of the unparalleled bargains. In addition to the above we offer an endless stock of

### HOLIDAY FURNITURE

SIDEBOARDS, BEDROOM SUITS. ROCKERS, Etc., Etc., LEATHER COUCHES, At Prices Below Competition.

30 DAYS AGO

OPPOSITE GUSKY'S,

We opened our new Furniture Store. We have met with wonderful success on account of the high character of our goods and the low prices. Terms strictly cash, and we guarantee our prices 25 to 50 per cent lower than the \$1 down and 50e a week plan. See our bargains before you decide.

301 MARKET STREET.

CORNER THIRD AVE

**CHRISTMAS** 

T will be here three weeks from to-day. Have you thought of it? If you have not, now is the time to to do so. Our stock of novelties in

IS COMING!

Suitable for Christmas presents is all in and on exhibition

in our spacious warerooms, It is hardly necessary to remind you that this is the proper time to make your selections of Christmas presents, and have them set aside to be delivered when ordered. We call special attention to our complete line of Chamber Suits, in all woods, from \$12 to \$400; Parlor Suits, every known covering and all kinds of woods and finishes, \$30 to \$300. Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs and a choice selection of Easy Chairs.



Every carpet sold this month will be measured, cut, sewed and laid on your floor FREE OF CHARGE.

If you are in want of anything to furnish your home, come and see us. We can save you money.

\* CASH OR CREDIT. \*

There is no home but has a place for one of those Solid Oak Parlor Tables. Have you seen them? Ask to see them when you call. They will cost you but 81c delivered any-

GREAT DECEMBER SALE

NEXT WEEK'S BARGAINS.

Our Ladies' \$2 50 Patent Tip Opera or C. S. Shoe reduced to \$2.
Our Ladies' \$3 00 Patent Tip Opera or C. S. Shoe reduced to \$2 50.
Our Ladies' \$3 00 Plain Opera or C. S. Shoe reduced to \$2 50.
Our Gents' \$3 00 sells itself. Our Gents' \$2 50 Shoe is a beauty.
Our \$1 50 and \$2 00 Shoe in all sizes and widths. Our stock is complete. By giving

# A FEW REMARKS ON Holiday Goods.

See our many valuable, sensible holiday gifts. Kill two birds with one stone and buy an actual necessity for a holiday gift. A handsome Sideboard is an elegant gift. What could be prettier than the gift of a nice Parlor Suit? A Parlor Table would be very acceptable. A set of Folding Euchre Tables would not be refused.

Reed Rockers and Chairs, XVI. Century finish, of which we have a large new assortment, are about as neat a holiday gift as one could

Odd pieces in Parlor Furniture, such as Divans, Rockers, Arm and Reception Chairs are frequently given as holiday gifts. Parlor and Mantel Cabinets are as pretty as anything for gifts. We have an elegant line of Pictures, of which any one, or pair, would be very acceptable.

Ladies' Desks are one of our specialties for the holiday season.

We have a very large assortment of Bookcases that are frequently purchased for the same occasion, and many, MANY other goods too numerous to mention in this short space.

Bear in mind that a World's Fair Souvenir, of which we have a large number ordered through People's National Bank, will be given (on their receipt) to every purchaser of \$10 worth or upward of goods.

It will require a good deal of money to buy one of these Souvenirs a year from now. It will be then that you will wish you had taken our advice and taken advantage of this liberal offer. This offer is liable to be withdrawn any moment, contingent on the number of coins allowed us.

Hopper Bros. & Co., 307 WOOD STREET.