DYING FROM THIEF'S BLOW

Man Believed to Be John F. Delaney Found Unconscious.

FRIEND OF M'LAUGHLIN.

Mystery Surrounds Assault and the Police Are Making Search for a Negro.

A man who is believed to be John F. Delaney, a well-known sporting man in Brooklyn, is in St. Mary's Hospital and likely to die from severe wounds about the face and head. The police believe he was assaulted and robbed. Murder is not unlikely to be the final result. Strenuous efforts are being made to positively identify the wounded man. Delaney owned an orange grove on the Indian River, Fla., where "Boss" McLaughlin and other Brooklyn politicians frequently go in the winter.

The man was found between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning at Broadway and Covert street by Policeman Thompson, of the Ralph avenue station. He was unconscious, and when Ambulance Surgeon Meagher, of St. Mary's Hospital, arrived, it was found that the man's skull was fractured, that he had a long scalp wound and a wound over the right eye.

Although well dressed, only some pawn-tickets, some losing tickets on the races, a bunch of keys and some letters were found. The fact that there was no money convinced the police that robbery was the object of the assault.

One of the letters was opened. It was written three years ago, dated at Micco, Fla., and signed John T. Delaney. It is known that John F. Delaney had a son named John T. and that he died a year or two ago. He treasured this letter as the last one written by his dead son. The fact that it was written from Micco seems to make identification of the wounded man complete.

John F. Delaney has been in the habit of visiting a cigar dealer on New York avenue, near Atlantic avenue, named Alfred Brendell, every evening. He has not been there for two evenings, but last night a negro called and asked to see "Delaney, the man from Florida." The police are now making a search for this negro.

Delaney has a son, William, but he has not yet been found and informed of the assault upon his father.

NASSAU'S FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

BAUSCH DEFENDANT IN NEW COUNTY'S INITIAL CASE.

Killed Arthur Gweschwind Last May, but Insists It Was In Self-Defense.

The first murder trial to be held in the new county of Nassau, the home of President Roosevelt, was commenced before Judge Wilmot M. Smith in the Supreme Court at Mineola to-day.

The trial was that of John Bausch, who is accused of the murder of Arthur Gweschwind near the country home of Clarence H. Mackay, a millionaire member of the Meadowbrook Club, which is situated on Harbor Hill, near Roslyn. James P. Niemann, the District-Attorney, and his assistant, John Graham, appeared for the people, and George B. Stoddart, of Oyster Bay, appeared for the defense.

Gweschwind was killed last May. It was the outcome of a disagreement with Bausch, on whose premises one of Gweschwind's horses had been pastured. Bausch ordered the horse removed, and after some words, it is charged, he procured a shotgun and, standing within a few feet of Gweschwind, emptied both barrels into his breast. The wounded man died within a few minutes.

It is claimed by Bausch that the killing was in self-defense.

Two hours after the case was called a jury was obtained. The District-Attorney challenged but one man, while the defense had exhausted twenty-eight of their challenges. The jurymen are Robert P. Anderson, Benjamin T. Horn, George W. Brower, Wilbur Wood, Selden Fearsall, August Hauser, Thomas Finican, Henry Bauch, Cornelius Lockwood, W. M. C. Ansel, Edward Craft and John A. Abrams.

Senator William W. Cox and several of the other members of the wealthy and prominent Quaker families of Nassau County were among the panel drawn, but were excused from serving as being opposed to capital punishment. The case will be continued to-morrow.

STRIKE AHEAD ON OCEAN LINERS

ENGINE-ROOM WORKERS OF HAVRE DECIDE TO GO OUT.

To Resist Attempt of French Companies to Cut Down Forces.

HAVRE, France, Oct. 2.—The engine-room workers of the Transatlantic and other lines have decided to go out on strike Friday. Among the reasons given for this is the companies' intention to reduce the number of men employed on their vessels.

WOMAN SCOFFER WROTE A LETTER ABOUT EVANS.

CAPT. SIGSBEE TESTIFYING AT THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

The Commander of the Iowa Says He Never Bragged of Having Destroyed the Whole Spanish Fleet.

Commander Sharp Tells of the Brooklyn's Loop—Notes of the Big Battle Were Changed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day began with the usual recall of former witnesses for the correction of their testimony in the official record.

The formal proceedings of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba, which hangs on the wall of the court-room.

The chart has been prepared from data collected since the war with Spain and was much more correct than former charts. Capt. Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, said that with these explanations he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

"Bob" Evans's Denial.

Admiral Evans was the first of the witnesses of yesterday who appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony. Having made these corrections, Admiral Evans rose and, formally addressing the Court, said:

"May it please the Court, in connection with one of the questions asked me yesterday, unless Admiral Schley or his counsel objects, I should like to make a statement and produce a letter. If at any moment counsel object or Admiral Schley objects I will withdraw it and stop."

Mr. Rayner—Could we look at the letter?

"Certainly," handing it to Mr. Rayner. "It is a matter purely personal to me, sir. The way the question was put to me yesterday it placed me in the position of having bragged of destroying the whole Spanish fleet on board the Brooklyn. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn and published in Washington newspapers of July 25, 1898.

Woman Wrote Letter.

"I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter, and he, after a good deal of trouble, ascertained that it was a woman who had given this information. Whether she was paid for it or not I could not find out.

"At the same time I wrote to Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, inclosing the article, and there is the reply.

"I should like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with that question, as the words are identically the words used in this scurrilous letter published in the newspaper."

Mr. Rayner—I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There was nothing wrong in the question itself.

"The question was put to me as if I had stated 'I had shot the bow off the Pluton, raked this ship, and knocked out another one,' &c. There is Capt. Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place," said Admiral Evans.

Letter Ruled Out.

Mr. Rayner—The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commodore Schley.

Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not at the proper time. He said the proper time for this will be when Capt. Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans—I withdraw it.

Mr. Rayner—I am perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time.

After some further colloquy the incident closed.

Capt. Philip's Orders.

Thomas M. Dieuaide, the newspaper correspondent, when called to correct his testimony of yesterday, made a brief addition to his response to one of Admiral Dewey's questions.

The question put by the Admiral was whether he (Mr. Dieuaide) had heard Capt. Philip give orders to back the engines when the two were on the bridge of the Texas during the battle off Santiago.

Mr. Dieuaide had replied that he might have heard the order and he might not.

To-day he said in explanation of this statement: "The next thing I heard was the range given, and just then the starboard 12-inch gun was fired almost fore and aft of the ship. I jotted that down and went around the port side of the conning tower to see the Captain. He might have given several orders at about that time that I did not hear. Of course, I did not note everything I heard."

Yeoman Becker was then recalled and was excused after brief questioning concerning the despatches prepared by him at Key West for Admiral Sampson for Commodore Schley.

He again said that according to his recollection these despatches were forwarded by the Iowa and the Dupont, but said that his statement was based entirely upon his memory.

The Brooklyn's Loop.

Mr. Hanna: "Passing on to the battle of July 3, did you see any portion of the loop made by the Brooklyn?"

"When I first saw the Brooklyn I think she was headed about south, and swinging very rapidly under her port helm."

"Did you at any time have any conversation with any person in the presence of Commodore Schley with respect to the direction in which the Brooklyn turned on that occasion?"

"I took on board the Brooklyn a copy of the notes taken by Lieut. Harlow, the executive officer of the Vixen, during the engagement and showed them to the Commodore.

"The Commodore was seated at his desk, as I now remember it, and at various times different officers came into the Commodore's cabin. Capt. Cook was there, I think, at one time. The navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieut. Hodgson, was there in.

"I think Commander Eaton was in at one time, and, if I am not mistaken Capt. Barker was in. I was talking to the Commodore about those notes, and a small part of the conversation of the way that the helm of the Brooklyn had been put to form the so-called loop.

A Tiff with Hodgson.

"I stated that the helm was put to port. Lieut. Hodgson spoke up and said, 'No, you are mistaken, helm was put to starboard.' I said, 'No, no, you put your helm to port.' He said 'I can prove it to you. Look at this chart.' I said, 'I don't want to see the chart. You swung with the port helm.'

"Was it conceded finally?" asked Capt. Lemly, "that the helm had been put to port to make the turn?"

"I am not positive," was the reply, "but it is my impression that it was."

"By whom was the concession made?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you see the Texas during the battle off Santiago?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"I saw the Texas about the first time I saw the Brooklyn," responded the witness. "She was southward to westward of the Brooklyn.

Capt. Parker then questioned Commander Sharp concerning the notes made of the battle of July 3 by Lieut. Harlow, on board the Vixen.

Harlow's Report.

This report has occasioned no little controversy, it being claimed by some of Admiral Schley's friends that after a copy of the notes was delivered to the Admiral (then Commodore) by Commander Sharp they were changed somewhat.

The witness said that he had taken a carbon copy to the Commodore after the battle.

"Do these notes state the truth of the battle as you saw it?" asked Capt. Parker, and the witness replied: "These are Lieut. Harlow's notes. He took them, and I am not prepared to say yes or no whether they are absolutely correct in every particular or not.

"In the main essentials I should say that they are true, but there may be mistakes and probably are mistakes in them."

Commander Sharp said in response to questions by Mr. Rayner that one of the results of the bombardment of the Colon had been to develop the Spanish shore batteries.

Notes Were Altered.

In response to a question from Mr. Rayner, Commander Sharp said that the position of the Vixen during the blockade was not correctly given by the official chart. ell was nearer the shore than there shown.

On redirect examination Capt. Lemly brought out the fact as to the change in the Harlow notes.

Judge Advocate—Did you attach to your official report of July 3 a copy of the notes of said action?

"When I was writing my report of the action of July 3 I said to Lieut. Harlow, 'I desire a copy of your notes taken during the action to accompany my report to the Admiral.' His reply, as near as I now remember, was: 'Those notes were taken for the representative of a newspaper on board the Brooklyn, and I will have to make some changes in them.' I said, 'Very well, I wish the notes to go with my report.' He afterward submitted to me the notes written in script, which I read over and inclosed in my report to the Admiral."

The Original Copy.

"Mention has been made of the copy of the notes sent to the Brooklyn, which were printed on board that vessel. Do you recognize that paper?" (handing him a printed pamphlet).

"I have seen a copy of this before. If I am not mistaken, several were sent through the Vixen."

"What does this purport to be?"

"An account of the engagement with the Spanish squadron as seen from the U. S. S. Vixen, July 3, 1898, U. S. S. Brooklyn, flagship."

At this point Judge-Advocate Lemly had the witness compare the original copy of the Harlow notes with the copy printed on board the Brooklyn, with the result of showing that the notes had been changed before being printed so as to make the account say that at 10.05 the two leading ships of the enemy "bore well on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter," instead of on her "starboard bow," and that at 11.45 the Brooklyn was "one point on port bow" instead of "one point on starboard bow."

When the Court reconvened after luncheon, Capt. Lemly continued his questioning of Commander Sharp concerning the changes in the notes made by Lieut. Harlow, as follows:

The Garbled Notes.

Judge Advocate: "In the entry made in your log, hour 10.05, the two leading ships of the enemy are given as well on the starboard bow of the Brooklyn, are they not?"

Commander Sharp (reading): "'The two leading enemy's ships were well on her starboard bow,' yes sir."

"Now, in the copy printed on the Brooklyn, what is the bearing of those ships?"

Commander Sharp (reading): "'The two leading ships were well on her starboard quarter.' It says 'quarter' here and 'bow' in the notes of the Vixen's log."

"Then the Brooklyn is placed further ahead by the printed copy of the log, is she not?"

"Either further ahead or the Spanish vessels further astern, yes, sir."

"In the entry made at 11.45 A. M. it appears from your log that the Brooklyn bore one point on the port bow of the Vixen, does it not?"

Commander Sharp (reading from the notes as appended to the Vixen's log): "'The Brooklyn one point on the port bow, distant about three miles.' In the notes, 'Brooklyn one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles.'"

"What is the effect of the difference between the copy of the log-book and the notes?"

"The copy of the Brooklyn printed notes would put the Brooklyn further in shore of the Vixen further out, sir, as the case might be."

Capt. Sigsbee Recalled.

After a number of questions by the Court, Commander Sharp was excused and Capt. Sigsbee recalled to make corrections in his testimony of yesterday. He was again questioned at length, and further elaborated his testimony of yesterday.

Lieut. James J. Doyle, who was deck officer on the Brooklyn during the Spanish war, followed Capt. Sigsbee.

He read the entries in the Brooklyn's log concerning the battle off Santiago. He said he had written the log, but that the navigator had made an addendum to it.

He said it had looked very much to him before the Brooklyn's turn as if they were about to have a general mix up with the Spanish ships.

LOW'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

TO RETIRE FORMALLY FROM COLUMBIA NEXT MONDAY.

Committees from Anti-Tammany Organizations Will Be Received Late This Afternoon.

After working until late at night arranging for his departure from Columbia College, Seth Low resumed the management of his campaign at his residence this morning.

"I am busy on my letter of acceptance," he said to an Evening World reporter, "and have nothing to say to-day.

"Will you make a more explicit statement concerning your idea of the enforcement of the Excise laws?" he was asked.

"That matter will be covered fully in my letter of acceptance," was the reply. "I shall make my position clear on the excise and all other public questions."

Committees from six anti-Tammany organizations were scheduled to call on Mr. Low to-day to notify him of their indorsements. The times set for the reception of these committees are as follows:

4.30—The German-American Union.

5.00—The Greater New York Democracy.

5.30—The Austro-Hungary Anti-Tammany Union and the German-American Municipal League.

6.00—The German-American League.

6.30—The Brooklyn Democracy.

Mr. Low will not return to Columbia College until Monday, when he will formally retire from the Presidency of the college. He would not say to-day what action had been taken on his letter of resignation, nor would he say who was likely to be his successor.

DR. WILLIAMS VERY IMPOLITE.

CALLED CORONER ZUCCA A COMMON BANANA VENDER.

Made Subject of New Charges of Conduct Unbecoming a City Official.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner Zucca's physician, had a new quarrel with his chief this morning in the Criminal Courts Building. He was very impolite, according to the latest Tammany ideas of decorum, with the result that an additional specification has been included in the charges on file against him.

Dr. Williams is tall, broad-shouldered and vehement in expressing his opinions. He is a follower of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District, and has not hesitated to vigorously criticise Richard Croker and the management of Tammany affairs. One result of his attitude was the filing several weeks ago of a complaint charging him with conduct unbecoming a city official, exacting illegal fees, &c.

Dr. Williams and Coroner Zucca met in the Criminal Courts Building this morning.

"Good morning, Dr. Williams," said the Coroner.

"How dare you talk to me, you common banana vender?" Dr. Williams is alleged to have replied.

The Coroner made the remark the subject of a new specification against his official physician.

Assemblyman Bell, counsel for Dr. Williams, appeared before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court this morning and obtained a writ prohibiting Coroner Zucca from placing Dr. Williams on trial under the charge. The writ was made returnable Oct. 4.

PIETRO BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Unconscious, Hopeful Letter Proved He Did Not Try Suicide.

Pietro Basili, thirty-one years old, of No. 276 Mott street, has been in America only a few months. He worked in the tunnel. Last night he wrote his wife in Italy of his good fortune and of the time when he would be able to send for her.

With a lonely sigh Pietro blew out the gas and went to bed. This morning his brother failed to arouse him and forced the door. Pietro was unconscious. Fortunately his window had been down a bit from the top and he escaped death.

The unsealed letter on the table, so full of hope and good cheer, cleared away the suspicion of suicide.

YOUNG MAN DROWNED.

The body of a man was found in the Hudson River at the foot of Two Hundred and Sixth street this morning.

The man was about twenty-six years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighed about 170 pounds.

He had brown hair and blue eyes, wore a serge suit, light striped shirt, dark tie and lace shoes.

A flask of whiskey and $1.50 were found in the pockets of the clothing.

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E. M. SHEPARD'S POLITICAL CAREER.

These are some milestones in Mr. Shepard's political career:

In 1894 he opposed the nomination of David Bennett Hill for Governor and organized the Independent Democracy.

In 1895 he was the candidate of the Independent Democracy for Mayor of Brooklyn and was defeated by Frederick W. Wurster by nearly 67,000 votes.

In 1896 he opposed the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President and became a delegate to the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis.

In 1897 he supported Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York.

In 1898 he supported Augustus Van Wyck for Governor.

In 1899 he joined the Bryan faction of the Democracy and made his peace with Hugh McLaughlin.

In 1900 he made speeches for Bryan and presided at the Bryan mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden.

PERSONALITY OF E. M. SHEPARD.

Edward M. Shepard, who has many of the characteristics of David Bennett Hill, was born in this city fifty-one years ago.

He is a bachelor and lives in a fine old mansion at No. 172 Congress street, Brooklyn, where the well-kept lawn and the orderly arrangement of flowers show the owner to be a man of strict method.

He finds pleasure in hard work.

He is a skilful organizer.

He is a vigorous, tireless fighter.

As one of his admirers expressed it to-day: "When Shepard cuts loose then folks wake up and know that things are doing."

In this connection it is interesting to know that Lorenzo B. Shepard, the father, was a Grand Sachem of Tammany. So, indeed, the son has simply come into a heritage, once viewed in the distance, but now quite acceptable under present conditions.

Mr. Shepard is a deep student of men and events. He can mould the one and turn the other to good advantage.

He is literary, and his "Life of Martin Van Buren" in the American Statesmen series shows that he is the possessor of a clear, forceful, direct style, and that his gift of English is a merit of which he well might be proud. He would make a first-class political reporter, but then he would not tell one-half of the information of which he is possessed, for he has the quality of reticence to a large degree.

Mr. Shepard's bachelor residence is a hard-one architectural pile of brown stone, with huge bow windows on one side and a tower in one corner, in Congress street, just west of Clinton street. It belonged to his mother, but since her death several years ago, he has occupied it alone, attended by a faithful valet and retinue of servants.

The large drawing-room on the left of the central hall is handsomely furnished, but seldom used. If you call on Mr. Shepard at such time as he is at home the man-servant who opens the door will show you into a smaller apartment on the right of the hall, which is furnished with comfortable leather chairs and along one side of which extends a well-filled bookcase.

It might be called the library were it not for the fact that the whole house is a library. There are shelves of books in almost every room.

The books in the small room opening from the main hall are of one distinctive class, having to do only with Americans and American subjects.

When Mr. Shepard enters the room to receive his guest you notice that his figure is what may be called trim. He seems to look an inch or two taller in his own house than when, with slouch hat drawn down over his eyes, he is living about the political centres.

His head is literally long, whatever it may prove to be in a figurative sense. It bulges out behind and the forehead protrudes conspicuously. Its top bears no resemblance to the top of Senator Hill, for it is covered with a very thick coat of dark brown hair in which a few traces of gray are beginning to be seen.

His nose is very prominent, and his chin is too narrow and runs forward too far for beauty.

His eyes are a very light brown, in fact, almost gray in color. They are sharp eyes, however, and well set in his head.

His voice has a slightly nasal twang, and it is with some surprise that you learn that he is a New Yorker by birth. From the tone of the voice you would have placed him as a native of Massachusetts, or perhaps of the South.

His manner is extremely affable.

His father, Lorenzo B. Shepard, was a man of unquestioned ability, and at the age of twenty-seven was United States District-Attorney for this district. Two years earlier he had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848. He died when his son was only six years old, and the widow moved to Brooklyn. There was also a daughter.

Young Shepard attended Public School No. 13, in Degraw street, and was sent for a year to Oberlin College, in Ohio. He entered the College of the City of New York at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in 1869 at the age of eighteen.

A place was found for him in the law firm of Man & Parsons, of this city. After being admitted to the bar in New York he practised for a time on his own hook, but in 1876 formed a law partnership with Albert Stickney, under the firm name of Stickney & Shepard, in which he remained until early in 1880.

He dissolved this partnership to accept a place in the firm with John E. Parsons, in whose law office he was once employed as a clerk.

Every resident of Brooklyn is familiar with the fight he made against Mayor Boody, whose admirer he had formerly been, when he became convinced that Mr. Boody was but a tool in the hands of the Brooklyn ring, and New Yorkers as well as Brooklynites remember the fact that he was perhaps more than any one else responsible for the conviction of "Boss" McKane and the rest of the Gravesend ballot-box stuffers.

He was one of the original organizers of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Brooklyn, and, after serving two years as Chairman of its Executive Committee, became in 1883 its President.

He was the reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, but didn't get in.

He is a member of the Cobden Club, of England, the University, Manhattan and Reform Clubs, of New York, and of the Hamilton, Brooklyn and Riding and Driving Clubs, of the city in which he lives. He is also a member of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, trustee of the Packer Institute, and a regent of the Long Island College Hospital.

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All imported suits, foreign designs, green plaid and stripes, Worsted, Cheviots and Black Vicuna, full satin lined..... 12.50
$30.00 and $35.00 imported suits, frock and sack, in the most exquisite designs, black English cloth, Scotch, Royal Rib Cheviots, West of England Clay Worsted, full satin lined, all this season's goods..... 15.00

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Men's Overcoats, Black, Tan and Oxford, Melton, Covert and Whipcord, full satin lined..... 7.50
Men's Overcoats, the long yoke Raglan and Topcoat, full satin lined..... 10.00
Men's Winter Overcoats, all-wool Oxford Frieze.. 5.00
Men's Winter Overcoats, Black Cheviot, Melton, Beaver, Rough Thibets..... 7.50

Winter Overcoats.

Men's Oxford Cheviot, Tan Venetian, Worsted lined..... 5.00
Men's Winter Overcoats, Irish Frieze, English Kersey, Melton and Vicuna, satin lined..... 10.00
Men's Winter Overcoats, all from imported Cloths, Kersey, Melton, Beaver Irish Frieze, Oxford Vicuna, wool plaid lined and fine satin. 12.50
Men's Winter Overcoats, foreign importation Royal Rough Snag, long French Beaver, Carr Melton, real Irish Frieze, Westminster Kersey, all custom tailored, full silk lined, guaranteed two seasons..... 15.00

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Prince Albert Coats and Vests, English Vicuna, Thibet and Rough Nap Cloth, full satin lined..... 15.00
Men's Frock Coats and Vests from Imported West of England Clay, also Vicuna, some satin lined..... 7.50 and 10.00
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A reporter recently talked with Professor Adkin and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them, to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Professor Adkin, "that my powers are of God; they call me a Divine healer, a man of mysterious powers. This is not so. I cure because I understand nature, because I use a subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the discoveries I have made nor the ability to develop them if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practise to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases nor how hopeless they may seem, I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life's work."

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Professor Adkin that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Doctor L. B. Hawley and Doctor S. Dutton Whitney, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Professor Adkin and the wonderful efficacy of Vitaopathy that they volunteered to drop all other practice in life and all other kinds of treatment and devote themselves to assisting Professor Adkin in his great work for humanity. With the discovery of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of diseases has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all some 8,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Professor Adkin. Some were blind, some were deaf, some were paralytics, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism, female troubles and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Professor Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitaopathy and Professor Adkin's marvellous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Professor Adkin asserts that he can cure any one at any distance as well as though he stood before them.

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesburg, Iowa, who had been lame for 20 years, was permanently cured by Professor Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John B. Neff, of Millersburg, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, speedily restored to perfect sight without an operation. From Logansport, Indiana, comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Professor Adkin.

Vitaopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Professor Adkin to-day; tell him the leading symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Professor Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvellous new book entitled "How to Be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and no one but Professor Adkin will see it. Address Professor Thomas F. Adkin, office 1399, Rochester, N. Y.