A PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

A. D. White Asks That Country Be Placed Above Party.

A LETTER TO DEMOCRATS.

The Nation Is in Danger, and Good Citizens Should Unite to Save It From the Reign of Anarchy.

New York Herald.

Ithaca, N. Y. July 15, 1896.—An open letter from Andrew Dixon White has just been made public. It is addressed to J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; President Julius D. Dreher, of Virginia; William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Col. William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana; Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee; Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan; William E. Quimby, of Michigan; George V. Lothrop, of Michigan; Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania; Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut; Henry A. Richmond, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Theodore Bacon, of Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel D. Halliday, of Ithaca, N. Y.; St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederic R. Coudert, of New York city; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York city; Roswell P. Flower, of New York city; Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York city; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York city; Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York city; Carl Schurz, of New York city; Oscar S. Straus, of New York city; Henry Villard, of New York city; John De Witt Warner, of New York city, and Everett P. Wheeler, of New York city, and says:

"As one who feels honored by a personal acquaintance with you, and who respects you for your character, abilities and public services, permit me to address you regarding the present political crisis. I believe that many of you know that, though a lifelong Republican, I have always attempted to do justice to the motives, theories and acts of all honest men in your party, sometimes even risking in consequence the good will of my own.

"What I shall now say shall not be at all the utterance of a Republican as such to Democrats, but of a citizen to his fellow citizens, whom he knows to be experienced, thoughtful and patriotic. I recognize the fact that from the days of Jefferson and Hamilton two parties, representing two great natural classes of political thought have been a necessity; that they are a necessity now and will long remain so, and that the destruction, debasement or perversion of either is an injury to the other and to the whole country.

Not A Democratic Platform.

"The majority, masquerading under the garb of Democracy at Chicago, has done its worst. It has made a platform which is diametrically opposed to Democracy as developed by Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Seymour, Tilden, and all the great leaders of the party.

"More than this it is a platform leading logically and historically, as I shall presently show, to a despotism which is the very opposite of all democracy, and in which all democracy and republicanism worthy of the name would be extinguished.

"But, bad as that is, it is not the worst. For you must know, too, that it is but the first installment of anarchist doctrine. If not resisted and overwhelmed now it is absolutely certain to be followed by other parts of the programme, especially the absorption of the bonds and stocks of railroads, telegraphs and various productive enterprises of the country, with payment for them, if at all, in a paper currency of nominal value, and their management by the central government, under the cry that all such things have been built up for the people, belong to the people, and should be managed by the people.

For Cranks and Dupes.

"Nor will confiscation stop even here. Other extreme measures are already vaguely foreshadowed and will be pushed and some which even the boldest have hardly dared hint will yet be put in platforms to attract new votes of cranks and dupes, and the hope that, perhaps, some new folly may obviate, modify or obscure the consequences of the old.

"The platform indicates this by its denunciation of any adjustment, no matter how equitable, of the Pacific railroad question, by its proposed treatment of the supreme court of the United States, and by its demand, practically, for free riots in every state.

"The candidate himself gives no uncertain warning of this more highly developed policy of speculation. You will have noticed that he declares that 'the right to coin money and issue money is a function of the government.' Taking this in connection with his associates and antecedents, we must look for a further step in this development of spoliation under his guidance: that is, the unlimited issue of irredeemable paper, not only to cover existing obligations of the government, but to pay for all private property which anarchists and socialists may think it best for the central government to absorb and administer.

Central Despotism.

"Confiscation having thus taken place under the form of law, the confiscated property must be managed for the people, and this can only be done by a concentration of powers in the central government, and consequently by a central despotism, not excelled, if indeed it is equalled, in Russia.

"You think this picture overdrawn. It is but the logical outcome of the present situation. Let me ask you candidly, is this future platform any more improbable to you now than the present Chicago platform and candidate would have been to you four years ago?

"On this platform, aiming at present and prospective anarchy and socialism, the convention and its galleries placed 'the Boy Orator of the Platte.' Having amused the assembled mob at Chicago, he was repaid immediately by nomination to the presidency.

"It was in obedience to a similar impulse that a European despot in the last century turned over his government to the actor who had delighted him at the theater, and that a Roman emperor gave the chief magistracy of the republic to the horse which had pleased him in the circus.

Anarchy and Socialism.

"For the first time in the history of the United States we have an anarchist and socialist platform, and for the first time, also, a candidate who has never given the slightest evidence of statesmanship.

"There have, indeed, been placed in nomination in days gone by sundry great generals, but these, by commanding armies in the field, by carrying on great operations and by conducting important negotiations of various sorts, had shown at least some kind of fitness to deal with large questions. But the only qualifications of this candidate, 'the Boy Orator,' is that during his brief career in congress he made one or two speeches which amused the house and pleased its galleries, and that during the recent convention he took the fancy of the mob by a single exhibition of flaring rhetoric. The most telling phrase of this rhetoric—the phrase which threw the galleries into ecstacy—was as inane as it was repulsive, and nothing beyond his speeches is needed to show that both in temper and intellect he is utterly unfit to deal with the great questions that now confront the country, or, indeed, with any large questions whatever.

Pandemonium for Discussion.

"I confess that the Republican party has had much folly to answer for in providing enormous galleries at its later nominating conventions, and in allowing an irresponsible crowd to meddle with it, and almost dictate to and run away with the convention; and as a member of such convention, I have more than once protested openly against this dangerous practice. But this last Chicago convention has left its predecessors far behind. Nothing has hitherto been depicted to us like its 'lady representative from Utah,' or like its gushing man and hysterical woman 'waltzing toward the platform waving flags' and shrieking for the candidate they happened to fancy. It was a substitution of pandemonium for calm, weighty discussion.

"In this seething mass of folly the honored representatives of the old Democracy were, as you too well know, utterly lost. Instead of the Democrats heretofore known and honored in the country, the control was assumed, either directly or indirectly, from without or within, by the Altgelds, the Tillmans, the Blands, the Peffers, the Stewarts, the Simpsons and their like—men who had outlived their usefulness, if they ever had any, both in the Democratic and Republican parties, and, as if to show the hollowness of its pretensions and the hypocrisy of its claims, its permanent presiding officer was a senator who owed his seat in the senate, and therefore in the convention, to the railway corporations, of which he was the paid attorney, and one of the controlling spirits stirring the mass from beneath was another senator, who owed his presence in the senate, and therefore in the convention, to the fact that he is a millionaire mining monopolist.

Pest of Both Parties.

"Democracy has heretofore stood as a conservative force in the country, but at this convention we see in control a heterogeneous mass of anarchists, socialists, Populists, speculators and sectionalists—the strength of neither of the great parties and the pest of both.

"What is the duty of sound Democrats, among whom your fellow citizens class you—of men faithful to the traditions of their party, who love it, who know the value of it, who wish to save it?

"I will answer this question as one who recognizes the necessity of two great parties, and the fact that each is necessary to the other.

"To me partisanship at this moment is nothing. Were the crisis reversed, or the Republican candidate standing on even half as wild a platform as that recently adopted at Chicago, and the Democratic candidate standing on anything approaching a sound currency platform, I would most certainly vote and work to the utmost for the latter.

"I can see but one way eventually to preserve the Democratic party, as well as to prevent a national catastrophe, and this I trust that you will allow me to suggest.

"This one way is for you and the sound Democracy frankly, boldly, unqualifiedly to break loose from this wild mob masquerading in the Democratic garb, and, like the great 'war Democrats' during our civil struggle, to cast your lot fully, for the time at least, with the party which you have heretofore opposed. I fully believe that this is not only the patriotic course as regards the country, but the expedient course as regards your party and yourselves.

Obstacles in the Way.

"Of course, I know well that in doing this you have to conquer your dislike of certain minor doctrines. Your first difficulty—probably your main difficulty—is the tariff question. You are, perhaps, for free trade still, in spite of the blows that a free trade policy has received in the past three years from its alleged supporters. But let me ask you candidly, after the experience of these three years, do you see anything better to be hoped for in the combined efforts of the Populists and their 'Democratic' allies? Do you not feel that even a Republican administration, supported at this crisis by patriotic Democrats, is likely to do far less violence to your convictions, even on this question, than this wild combination of Jack Cade elements, no matter how loud it proclaims its Democracy?

"Even if you utterly reject the Republican ideas regarding the development of the national industries, on another thing—and that infinitely more important—we are agreed. You know that the financial policy laid down at Chicago means individual and national bankruptcy, distress and dishonor. You know that its premises are false, its promises delusive, its consequences ruinous.

Not Democratic Doctrines.

"You know that it means the wreck of life and fire insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, banks of deposit, building and loan associations and monetary institutions to an enormous extent throughout the country. You know that it means vast loss to the very men it is intended to lure, and to them above all others—the farmers and workingmen.

"You know that these anarchist doctrines contradict not only all human experience, but the doctrines of the entire Democratic party from the beginning. What are the things which you, as Democrats, and which sound Democrats generally, have most strongly opposed? They are paternalism and despotism; but what other paternalism was ever to be compared with this infliction of repudiation upon the country under the pretence of caring for the people, and what trick of despotism has inflicted greater misery, or been more steadily opposed by sound Democracy, than the plundering of the people by the debasement of the currency?

"I might add another thing. If you, as Democrats, glory in one thing above all others in the history of your party, it is in its opposition to sectionalism; but just at the moment when industrial expositions in the North and South and various other causes had mingled the people of all regions into one, you have a new sectionalism arising in this convention, worse than the old, asserted again and again by men like Tillman in the South, and the 'Boy Orator' and his comrades in the extreme West, their main grievance being the thrift and prosperity of the great central and eastern states in our nation, and the fact that those states have furnished so much of the capital which has built up the West and South.

"Therefore it is that I call on you, and men like you, to come out of that mob of unreason and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Republican party of the country.

"I again remind you of the 'war Democrats' during the civil war. Holding in abeyance doctrines they had most cherished, they boldly supported Abraham Lincoln to save the country. I appeal to you, and through you to all thinking Democrats, now to support William McKinley for the same reason. Dislike any minor doctrines he represents as you may, he showed his patriotism as a common soldier; he has had a long and valuable experience in public life; he is an honest man; he owes his nomination to no 'deals' or huckstering, and, least of all, to no rhetorical antics before an excited mob.

"Bear in mind that your responsibilities are vast indeed. We are at the parting of the ways. This is no ordinary crisis; it is a possible revolution; its apostles announce it as such. The Chicago platform, if not resisted now, is the first step in a long and rapid development of confiscation, plunder and violence, and therefore it is that, as an American citizen to American citizens, and as a friend to friends, I ask you to realize the crisis in which we all stand, to act promptly and courageously, to stand with us for the general welfare in this emergency, with the certainty that in this way alone can you do justice to yourselves, your party and your country."

The Rebuilding of New York.

New York Sun.

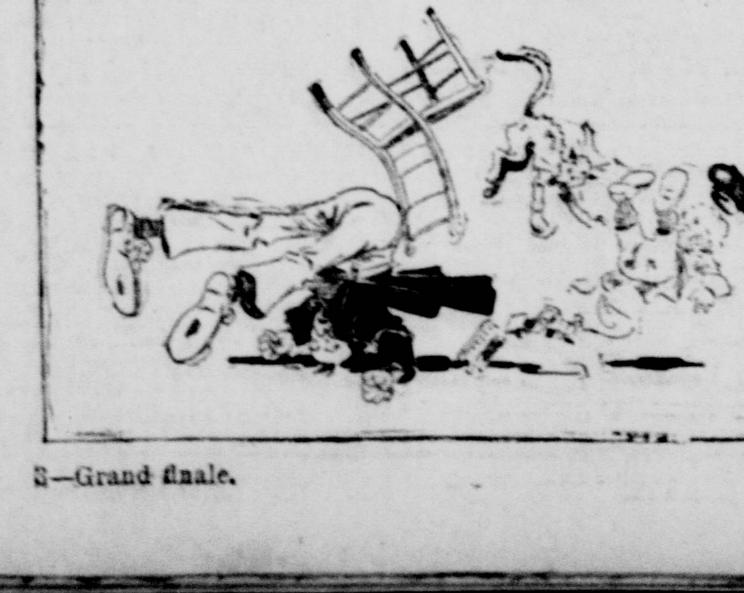
The activity of the builders is this year occupied in the demolition of some houses which had become well-known features of up-town ... in Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, the comfortable red brick house which for a long time sheltered the Bar Association has already been pretty well torn to pieces by the contractors who are clearing the site for the erection of a new business building. This old house, with the Collegiate church adjoining it, and the rows of trees in front of them, had always given that end of the block a subdued, quiet aspect which contrasted curiously with the active life a short distance away. The destruction of that aspect commenced with the dismantling of the old Bar Association's headquarters, and in these days, when the down-town streets change so rapidly, it is not likely that this corner will continue to look so unlike the rest of the neighborhood. Further up on Fifth avenue, at the two corners of Forty-fourth street, two blocks well known to New Yorkers have commenced to disappear. The old Sherwood hotel has lost its roof and window glass, and, more ignominious still, is plastered over with theater posters from top to bottom. Opposite men have already commenced to clear the ground for the other new restaurant which is to face the new Delmonico's, and a row of dwelling houses, of which one became well known as the quarters of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and the other as the residence of a famous homeopathic physician, is rapidly going to pieces and disappearing from the neighborhood in the contractor's wagons. The aspect of upper Fifth avenue is changing rapidly, and it seems an incongruity that the buildings which are apparently the least likely to disappear are those that are an eyesore to the street. Nothing seems more permanent than the clump of small shops at Forty-fourth street and the other small building on the corner above, although substantial blocks are torn down to make place for new buildings.

First Regiment Band Leschi Park this afternoon.

THE CAT CAME BACK.

1—Entertaining Father—Now, Johnnie, watch your papa balance himself on two legs.

2—Gracious! Murder!



3—Grand finale.

THE TORY BLUNDERS.

Balfour Has Led His Big Majority Like a Novice.

SALISBURY AT FAULT, TOO.

Chamberlain the Best Debater in the House—Sir William Vernon Harcourt's Skillfulness.

London Letter in New York Tribune.

A political leader is not an impressive figure when he is scrambling out of a quagmire. Mr. Balfour has got out of the slough in which he and his party had been floundering in their ill-advised attempt to enact a revolutionary education bill, and he has smiled with child-like innocence and made light of his misadventure, but it has not been a graceful exit. Blundering leadership cannot be condoned by amiability and candor. He has led the house like a novice, when the courage, judgment and conciliatory temper of an experienced parliamentary hand were indispensable. The abandonment of the education bill is a confession of failure of tactics and generalship, and no leader of the commons can make such a failure without compromising his reputation. The ministry were responsible for the measure, but Mr. Balfour is naturally held accountable for the mismanagement of the business of the session, which has forced the government to withdraw the bill after carrying the second reading by an immense majority. His prestige has been irreparably damaged by the proceedings of the last fortnight, and the effect cannot be counteracted by any display of cynical indifference on his part to public opinion. The Chronicle is perhaps wantonly cruel, but at least it is entirely reasonable when it suggests that the sooner Mr. Balfour adorns the upper house, where the majority is not 150, but 400, the better it will be for the electoral prospects of Conservatism.

It is probable that the nephew in this instance has been sacrificed to the uncle. The prime minister has taken a deeper interest in the education bill than any other member of his cabinet has done. He is the highest churchman in the government of the day, and has been more seriously impressed than any of his colleagues with the necessity of redeeming the obligations of the ministry and the party respecting the voluntary schools. He has been the ally of the Anglican bishops and the Roman Catholic prelates. He had insisted upon making the education bill the principal measure of the session. The cabinet was divided upon the question six months ago, and it was only after sharp controversy and arduous effort that a compromise was effected.

Sir John Gorst, instead of presenting a simple measure designed to extend financial aid to the voluntary denominational schools, brought in a compromise scheme for revolutionizing the educational system. His idea seemed to be to disarm a powerless minority by anticipating their objections and meeting them on their own ground by subjecting all the schools in England and Wales to local control. He neglected to consider the effect of such a measure upon an unmanageable majority. The result was disastrous. When the bill had passed the second reading and reached the committee stage it was loaded down with hundreds of amendments and run aground. Its passage was impracticable without a prolonged autumn session, from which ministers naturally recoiled, with apprehension and alarm. Every one except Lord Salisbury perceived the hopelessness of the situation. In order to satisfy him a futile compromise was proposed, by which the bill would be discussed for a fortnight and then deferred until January in adjourned session. At the end of another week, when the futility of this policy was disclosed, the measure was withdrawn altogether.

Lord Salisbury at Fault.

Lord Salisbury was primarily at fault in allowing his religious sympathies to influence his judgment as a practical politician, but Mr. Balfour suffers vicariously. He it is who is charged with incompetence in leading the house, when, in reality, it is the prime minister who has insisted upon liquidating political indebtedness to the patrons of the voluntary schools, and has been unwilling to be convinced that the Unionist majority were indifferent to the policy of revising the education act of 1870 for the sake of easing the financial burdens of churchmen, Roman Catholics and Wesleyans. Mr. Balfour loses prestige as leader and gains an unenviable reputation for ineptitude, when he is simply loyal to the prime minister, who happens to be his uncle and his patron in politics. He is accused of leading the Unionists into a ditch, when he has only been holding on with unaffected devotion and simplicity to the skirts of his powerful relative's coat. Under compulsion he has turned about and scuttled away in full retreat under opposition fire, and he has made the most plausible defense which he could present, namely, that the Liberals were unscrupulous and had paralyzed the functions of the commons and completely blocked legislation.

That does not deceive anybody. The Unionists, with the Irish party voting with them, could have passed the measure if they had been united in favor of it. The Unionists were divided respecting this bill. Many of them condemned it as a concession to "Puseyism and Romanism"; others disliked it as a radical measure of decentralization which would unsettle the whole system of education. The government was a house divided against itself. The opposition did not compel it to abandon the measure. The Unionists defeated themselves, but they have held Mr. Balfour responsible. They charge him with absenting himself from debates and with being out of touch with his followers and unconciliatory in dealing with the opposition. They describe him as a bad tactician, who lacks skill in mastering the details of a complex measure, and inflexible courage in forcing an insignificant minority to yield to the decisions of an overwhelming majority.

The general results of this collapse of legislation may readily be forecast. The government will endeavor to save as much as possible from the wreckage of the session. Closure will be applied more rigorously and as many small measures passed as possible, with the Irish land bill subject to a compromise with the nationalists. Parliament will rise in August, and next year's session will open early in January with a more carefully selected budget of proposals than was announced in the last Queen's speech. Moreover, the procedure of the commons will be amended. That is the unfailing resource of a government which is confronted with a record of unfilled promises. The opposition invariably is held accountable for every legislative block. The power of the Unionist government remains unbroken. It is only the influence of the leader of the commons which is permanently impaired.

Sir William Harcourt's Work.

Meanwhile, Sir William Harcourt receives full credit on all sides for having baited and harassed the government, and for having led the opposition with brilliancy, tact and success. His speeches on the education bill in committee have been most adroit and sagacious, and his conduct in compelling the withdrawal of the measure, after dictating from sheer love of mischief a compromise, has been worthy of the highest commendation from a tactical point of view. Mr. Balfour has been no match for this old parliamentary hand, who has led the Liberals to victory, even when they were deserted by their allies, the Irish Nationalists. His speech on Monday night, when the leader of the house had meekly announced the unconditional surrender of the majority, was alike triumphant in tone and destructive in criticism. It was the proclamation of the real leader of the Liberal forces, who is always aggressive and resolute whenever any decisive fighting is to be done. Mr. Balfour could not answer him effectively. Indeed, there was only one man on the front government bench who was capable of replying to him; he took copious notes and then was silent.

This was, of course, Mr. Chamberlain, the best debater in the house. His speeches on the educational bill have been made outside of the commons, and have been chiefly remarkable for the chilliness with which he has advocated or defended the government policy. If he has been interested in this particular measure he has been most artful in concealing his feeling. In the crisis of the fortunes of the bill he has virtually declared that it did not matter one atom to the government whether the scheme was carried out or set aside. During the debate on Monday night his face was inscrutable as that of a sphinx. He may have shared the feeling of mortification which prevaded the government benches, and then again, he may have been amused by the display of amateur leadership. He took no part in the proceedings and seemed to be bored with what was going on in the house. If he were in command of the Unionist forces it is safe to assume that the bishops and clerical patrons of the religious schools would have little to expect from him. He might introduce old age pensions and other forms of diluted state socialism, but would not lie awake nights over the question of teaching one catechism or another in voluntary schools. He would also unquestionably prove himself to be a tactician capable of keeping his followers out of the ditch and on high ground.

Local critics are undoubtedly premature when they assert that it has been made clear during the discussion of the education bill that what a good many Conservatives want is not simply a new measure but a new government. Mr. Balfour is liked personally, and his followers have not yet deserted him. But a majority so large as that which now overcrowds the government benches requires stronger control than a narrower one with the parties closely balanced in power. Mr. Balfour's weakness as a leader has been disclosed. The Unionists have not flung themselves at the feet of Mr. Chamberlain, but they are looking at him, and they know in their hearts that he can lead them without blundering and mismanagement. Discipline will be maintained in the Tory household. Mr. Balfour will have another chance to retrieve his mistakes, and Mr. Chamberlain will bide his time and take advantage of every opportunity for ringing the changes upon the imperial federation and the future of the greater England, with its world-wide zollverein. Mr. Chamberlain is playing for higher stakes than the leadership of the commons. He is already the queen's favorite minister. He aspires, as his friends and enemies alike believe, to be prime minister.

Spanish Financiering.

Saturday Review.

The jugglery of political finance as a fine art has reached its zenith in Spain. That country, having been practically bankrupt for some years, is now face to face with the necessity of finding vast sums of ready money, with which to maintain some kind of a foothold in Cuba. There is in the island an army of over 175,000 men, which gets no supplies whatever from the territory it occupies, but gets everything at ruinous cost from home; and 50,000 more troops are to be sent out before the autumn. In addition to the enormous outlay involved, which is estimated at £16,000,000 for the year, the industrial and agricultural resources of Cuba have been destroyed, and everything that is hereafter done in the island must be paid for out of the Spanish treasury. Yet the Spanish minister of finance meets the Cortes with a budget for 1896 showing an estimated surplus of some £600,000!

The Present Duke of Wellington.

Harold Frederic.

The news that the Duke of Wellington is seriously ill has served to recall to the public the fact that this great title is not extinct. The present duke, during the twelve years of his incumbency, has hardly been mentioned in public hearing. All that is said of him now is that, physically, he presents an extraordinary likeness to the late Mr. Spurgeon in his latter years of gross unwieldiness of bulk and swollen features.

REPUDIATED RESPONSIBILITY.

I had not thought to hear it voiced so plain,
Uttered so forthright, on their lips who steer
This nation's course: I had not thought to hear
That word re-echoed by an English thane,
Guilt's maiden speech when first a man lay slain:
"Am I my brother's keeper?" Yet full near
It sounded, and the syllables rang clear
As the immortal rhetoric of Cain.
"Wherefore should we, sirs, more than they—or they—
Unto these helpless reach a hand to save?"
An English thane, in this our English air,
Speaking for England? Then indeed her day
Slopes to its twilight, and for honor there
Is needed but a requiem and a grave.

—William Watson.

NO-TO-BAC MENDS NERVES.

Lost Life Force Restored and Shattered Nerve-Power Quickly Repaired.

The Tobacco Vice Undermines Vigor and Vitality—Nervous Prostration, General Debility Mean Tobacco Nerve Poisoning.

Tobacco-using is a reckless waste of life force, money and manhood.

It is a dirty, nasty, men-wrecking disease, and every tobacco-user knows it.

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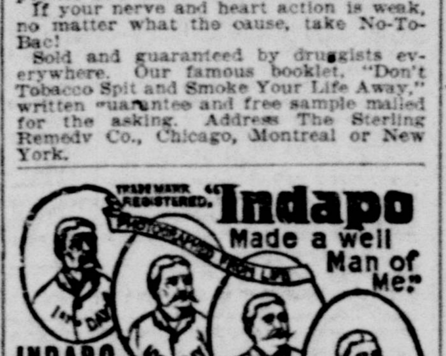
If you want to quit tobacco, gain strength, weight, vitality—

If you want all the time to look, feel and act like a man—

Take No-To-Bac! Get a cure or your money back. Over 400,000 have been cured, and millions use No-To-Bac to regulate tobacco using, or purely for its wonderful powers as a nerve tonic and stimulant.

If your nerve and heart action is weak, no matter what the cause, take No-To-Bac!

Sold and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Our famous booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal or New York.



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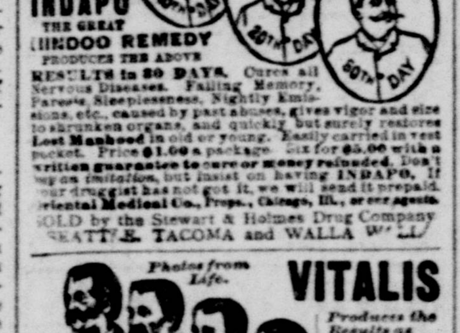

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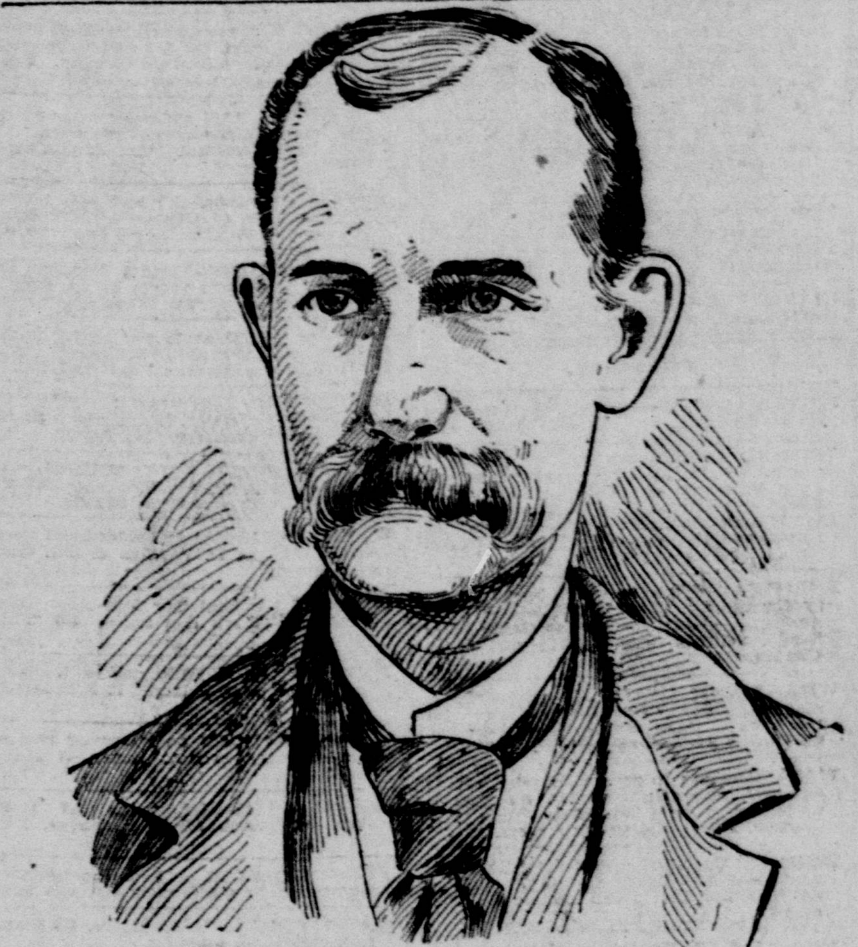
EVERYWHERE THE SAME

LEADERS OF THOUGHT IN EVERY COMMUNITY ARE OF THE SAME OPINION.

They Testify to the Marvelous Virtues of the New Copeland Treatment, and Think It an Unalloyed Blessing to Mankind.

Not only in Seattle is the wonderful new Copeland treatment bringing health and joy to chronic sufferers in all conditions in life, but in other cities as well. The work of the Copeland physicians is receiving the hearty indorsement of the leaders of thought everywhere. One of the most remarkable cases is that of Prof. D. P. Haynes, of the high school of Portland, Or., an institution noted for the high standing of its faculty.



Prof. D. P. Haynes of the Portland High School.

To be a prominent, successful and popular educator means many weary days and nights of work, that call for physical and mental vigor and a nerve force that is too often exhausted in the effort. The profession of teaching holds a high rank in America, because the American people believe so thoroughly in popular education, and in its ranks are to be found the ablest and most energetic and the most conscientious and faithful men and women of the land. Theirs is an exacting avocation. Their stock of vitality must meet long draughts upon it during the school term, and if not replenished fully in vacation time, conserved by careful living and suitable exercise during the school months, will certainly become exhausted in a few years, possibly beyond restoration. All day in the school room and half the night at a desk at home, with little exercise or time in the open air, is a daily routine that has only to be maintained long enough to break down the most rugged and vigorous constitution, and yet this is what zeal and devotion to their profession has led many an educator to follow. It reduced even so successful and popular an educator as Professor D. P. Haynes, instructor in physics at the Portland high school, to a condition of almost complete prostration, bordering upon absolute nervous collapse, and produced physical weakness, indicated by a loss of 50 pounds of weight in a few months and hours spent daily upon a sofa, that had formerly been devoted to work at his desk.

Professor Haynes was at work at his desk when called upon by a representative of the Post-Intelligencer, at his residence, 501 Columbia street, Portland, and when told that his visitor had called on him the evening before, but had learned that he was out riding on a wheel, he smiled and said that he found riding a wheel to be very pleasant and beneficial exercise, and that he was glad to be strong and well enough to ride it, as for months he had spent nearly all his hours out of the class room in lying down and in an effort to gather strength to go through with the routine of his work.

"How was it, professor, that you were enabled to change the sofa for a wheel?"

"The credit of that achievement, and no one appreciates as well as I do how great an accomplishment it was, I give cheerfully and heartily to the Copeland physicians. They did what others had failed to do, and I give them the utmost credit for their skill."

"You were in a bad condition when you went to them?"

"I was, indeed. For several months I suffered at times excruciating pain in my stomach, and had lost nearly 50 pounds of flesh. I was completely exhausted physically and in nerve force, owing to the loss of sleep and continued distress. I continued to perform my duties at the class room, but when I came home at night I was compelled to lie down and pass the weary hours until school time the next day in pain and restlessness. I slept but little, and refreshing slumber is something I have not known for months until recently. It had been my custom to work at home nights, often till a late hour, but my condition no longer permitted it, and I was obliged to hire assistance for that part of my work. Now I not only can do my work easily, but have time to gain both health and pleasure from my wheel."

"What effort did you make for relief?"

"I consulted the best physicians in the city, who diagnosed my trouble as catarrhal enlargement of the stomach, and I followed their directions and took their medicines with scrupulous care for many weeks, but I gained no permanent relief, and continued to lose strength and flesh, and began to fear that a cure was impossible."

"How did you happen to go to the Copeland physicians, professor?"

"That came about through my neighbors. You see I became so weak and appeared so feeble that I aroused the sympathetic pity of my neighbors, and they showed me great kindness. A lady who had several friends whom the Copeland physicians had cured urged me strongly to consult them. I decided to do so and called at their office. They gave me a careful examination and so satisfied me they understood my case thoroughly, that I decided to begin treatment. The result you can see for yourself. I have no trouble with my stomach now whatever. I have gained strength and vigor, and have already recovered 10 pounds of my lost flesh."

"Were you benefited immediately?"

"No. I would have been foolish to expect it. I was in such a condition that quick recovery could not have been looked for by any reasonable being. My recovery in three months is enough of a miracle without looking for the impossible."

"Then you do not consider the Copeland physicians quacks, merely because they let the people know of their many cures and of the fact that they charge but $5 a month fee?"

"Most certainly I do not, or I would not in this way give them my indorsement. I do not indorse quacks in the medical profession, or any other. I give them the credit for possessing medical skill that enables them to succeed where other physicians of established reputation had failed. As to their advertising, I can see no harm in letting people know where they can be cured, and where a cure may be had at a quarter of the fees charged by ordinary physicians for a failure, for that was about the financial comparison in my case. I think their system of charging a fixed fee of only $5 a month one that enables many persons of moderate means to be cured of chronic disease requiring several months of treatment, the cost of which would be more than they could afford at the ordinary prices charged by doctors. Add to this low fee the fact that their skill in the treatment of chronic disease exceeds that of the physicians who charge the high fees, and you may readily see why I cheerfully and gladly tell what has been done for me, and recommend the Copeland Institute to all who have any chronic difficulty whatever. My difficulty had its origin years ago, when I went to college and changed from a life of vigorous action to one of sedentary habits and indoor application, and I advise students, instructors and professional men generally to take plenty of regular exercise in the open air if they would avoid the contraction of chronic difficulties, and I further advise them if they have any such affliction in any stage, to consult some such skilled specialist as the Copeland physicians, and not wait until they are reduced to the unfortunate condition I was in when I went to them."

COPELAND FEE.

The cost of a full coure of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute is at the rate of $5 per month, whether the requisite period of treatment be three months or three weeks. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure. Examination free.

TORTURED BY DOCTORS.

He Paid Specialists More Than $500 to Be Burned and Cauterized and Tortured, But in Vain. The Copeland Physicians Cured Him Without Giving Him a Moment's Pain.

A prominent citizen of Snohomish, Wash., is Mr. W. H. Ward, whose cure by the Copeland physicians after he had spent much time and money elsewhere in vain, is attracting a great deal of attention. Mr. Ward is so pleased with the results in his case that he expresses a willingness to tell about it to all who care to talk with him concerning it, and makes the following statement for the benefit of those who cannot talk with him personally:

"Some six years ago I discovered that I had nasal catarrh. At that time I believed that catarrh could not be cured, so I tried various remedies for temporary relief. Finally I consulted an eminent specialist with most unfortunate results. He tortured me with burning and cauterizing, and at one time tore out the membrane of the nasal cavity with pinchers. All I had to show for the $500 or more I paid him was the agony I had endured. My catarrh was as bad as ever. The many statements of persons cured by the Copeland physicians led me to try their treatment. The mild and soothing treatment at once gave me relief and I became very much better, and when the seat of difficulty was discovered in the cavity from which an ulcerated tooth had been removed long ago, and this was treated, a cure followed speedily. I feel now that my troubles are about at an end, and I am very much pleased, for the treatment has not caused me a moment's pain nor inconvenience and but very little money. The contrast between paying half a thousand dollars for being tortured and being cured by the mild and soothing Copeland treatment for almost nothing is almost as strong as that between the abodes of the blessed and the damned."

MR. W. H. WARD, SNOHOMISH, WASH.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

For the purpose of enabling all to obtain a correct idea of the Copeland system of disease treatment and to test its transcendent advantages over less advanced methods, it should be kept in mind that Dr. Copeland offers to all sufferers from Rheumatism, Lung Trouble, Stomach Trouble, Skin Disease, Catarrh or other curable chronic malady, a trial treatment without charge. Remember that all who apply to the office in person are cordially welcome to a careful examination, advice and treatment upon their first visit, absolutely free of expense for consultation, diagnosis, treatment or medicine!

WHY NOT YOU?

If common nasal catarrh reduces others to such a lamentable condition as these published statements show, why not you?

If the Copeland physicians are curing so many others of all kinds of chronic diseases, why not you?

If others are made well and strong at a trifling expense, why not you?

If others have their hearing restored, why not you?

If others whose lungs have been attacked by the catarrhal affections are saved from consumption, why not you?

HOME TREATMENT.

No One Deprived of the Benefits of the Copeland Treatment Because of Living at a Distance From the Office.

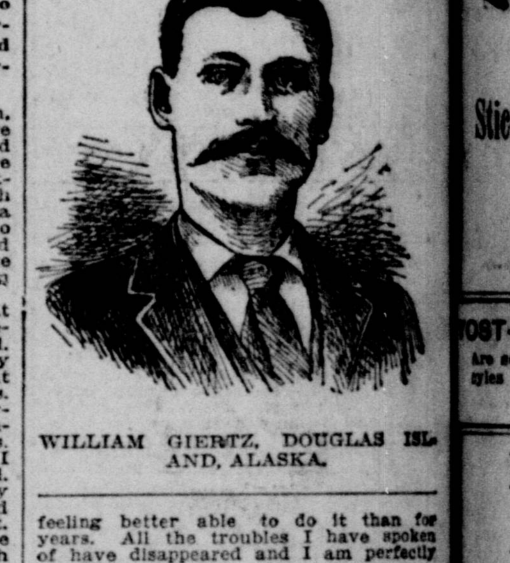
The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of the Copeland physicians in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail. By the use of a comprehensive symptom blank they are enabled to correctly diagnose cases and prescribe for them, and by their excellent system of reports they keep a close watch upon them. Patients living in the country may in this way enjoy the benefits of their skill as well as those in the city.

MR. JAMES GREYELL, for 20 years a resident of Challiwhack, B. C., feels that the new Copeland treatment has worked wonders in his case. The doctors treated him for consumption and fed him on cod liver oil, but did him no good. In a short time the Copeland physicians have made a new man of him. He says:

"Since I caught a severe cold about four years ago I have had a racking cough and my life has been made miserable. I gradually became worse until last winter, when I was laid up altogether. At night I had attacks of choking and smothering, which prevented me from sleeping. I often coughed all night long and raised quantities of phlegm and blood. My mouth tasted like rotten eggs. I was badly constipated. I had no appetite and lost in weight. Doctors said I had consumption and prescribed cod liver oil, of which I took a great many bottles without relief. Friends told me of the wonderful cures the physicians of the Copeland Medical Institute were performing, and I decided to place myself in their hands. I did so, and the result is better than my utmost expectations. My cough is entirely gone. I have gained much in weight. I have a good appetite and my bowels are regular and the bad taste in my mouth is gone. I sleep well at night, and feel better than I have for years."

MR. WILLIAM GIERTZ came all the way from Douglas Island, Alaska, to place himself under the care of the Copeland physicians, with the result that he is going back again to resume his work, a cured and healthy man. He says:

"Catarrh almost made a wreck of me. It sent me to the hospital and destroyed my ability to work. For several years I was forced to breathe through my mouth, because of my nose being stopped up, while the droppings into my throat kept me continually hawking and spitting. My throat was sore nearly all the time, and I had a steady cough. The poison got into my stomach and finally poisoned my whole system. My appetite failed and my stomach gave me great distress after eating. I bloated and belched gas. My bowels became chronically constipated. At last pains through my back and chest and kidneys and bladder gave me great distress. In fact I became almost a total wreck and unable to work. I went to a hospital, but when I left it I was soon worse off than before. I had to abandon everything and go to the Copeland physicians of whom I had heard so much. I am now well and am going back to Alaska again to resume work, feeling better able to do it than for years. All the troubles I have spoken of have disappeared and I am perfectly cured."



WILLIAM GIERTZ, DOUGLAS ISLAND, ALASKA.

MR. WILLIAM PEIFFER, an engineer, living at Maltby, Snohomish county, Washington, and for the past three years a resident of Bryant, Wash., feels that the Copeland physicians have worked almost a miracle in his case. He had got into desperate straits, could not sleep at night without being propped up to a sitting position; had lost thirty pounds in weight, and reached the verge of despair of ever getting relief, when he was induced to try the Copeland treatment. This is what he says of his troubles and happy relief:

"My catarrh took an alarming form two years ago and soon made me an almost helpless invalid. My condition became so bad and I had taken so much medicine in vain that I despaired of ever obtaining relief. I was induced to try the Copeland treatment by the many cures I heard of effected by them, and I am glad I did so, for I have been restored from a condition of chronic invalidism to complete health."

MR. JOHN S. LE BALLISTER, of Fir, Skagit county, Wash., and well-known throughout that portion of the state, was cured of a severe case of catarrh of the kidneys and bladder, totally incapacitating him from labor. He took home treatment and now he writes: "I have gone to work in a logging camp, driving a seven-yoke team of oxen; so you see I am a pretty good man again. I am as good as new. The soreness has all left my kidneys, and the pains and lameness in my limbs have disappeared, thanks to the Copeland Medical Institute. I have sent quite a good many to you to be cured, and shall continue to do so."

MR. AUGUSTUS ANNIS, a farmer living at Clinton, Island county, a pioneer citizen and highly respected, feels that the Copeland Medical Institute has performed almost a miracle in transforming him from an enfeebled shadow to a strong, healthy man. He says:

"I had aggravated catarrh of the stomach, and was a constant sufferer and unfit for work. I had four or five vomiting spells a day. My bowels were badly constipated. I could not sleep at night. My bladder became affected and rendered me still more miserable. I lost 50 pounds in weight, and was but a shadow and too feeble to work. I gave up all hope of being cured, but tried the Copeland treatment as a last resort. As a result my troubles have all disappeared, and I am well and strong again."

Write for Symptom Blank and be cured at home. Only $5 a month.

The Copeland Medical Institute

COLLINS BUILDING,

Cor. Second and James Sts., Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Third Floor.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
A. L. PREVOST, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.
From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
From 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS—From 10 to 12 A. M.