The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVI. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5 1867 NO. 37.

Boots and Shoes.

GARDINER'S COLUMN.

W. McDONALD. (Successor) to

GARDINER'S NEW

Boot & Shoe

EMPORIUM,

IN A

BLAZE,

That is to say, we are offering at our New Store,

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Bargains in Boots & Shoes

That never have been nor never can be beat.

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Mens' Calf Dress Boots	2 50
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Mens' Oxford Ties	1 50
Mens' Oxford Ties	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 50
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	5 00
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	2 50
Mens' Brogans	1 25
Mens' Brogans	1 75
Boys' Shoes	35
Boys' Shoes	75
Ladies' Balmorals	1 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 00
Ladies' Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 25
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Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 50
Childrens' Shoes	10

We have also on hand $5,000 worth of Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, at lower prices than ever was seen in the State. If you want Bargains in Boots and Shoes, go to Gardiner's New Store, cor. Main and Union streets and get them.

Every pair of Boots and Shoes sold at this establishment is WARRANTED, and in every case will be mended free of charge.

apr24

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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BOOT & SHOE STORE

EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND BRANdies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordial, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27

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MARBLE WORKERS,

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EAST SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE,

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Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones, Mantles, Grind Stones, &c., constantly on hand and finished to order. Also, Plaster Paris. jun18-ly

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MANUFACTURERS' LABELS.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

The Intelligencer.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

—Idleness buries a man alive.

—In prosperity we need moderation; in adversity, patience.

—A great mind will be easy in prosperity, and quiet in adversity.

—Learning is wealth to the poor, honor to the rich, and a support and comfort to old age.

—An Albany widower has found his wife petrified into an elegant statue after a burial of seventeen years.

—New York contains vagrant and destitute children enough to form a procession, in double file, of eight miles.

—A Newark woman keeps on hand a bunch of hair with which she appears in court from time to time and proves an assault by her husband, representing it as pulled from her head.

—Proud looks lose hearts, but courteous words win them.

—He who has good health is a rich man and rarely knows it.

—Murdoch announces his intention to retire from the stage after this season, and engage in teaching elocution.

—Dr. Franklin observes: "The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither house nor furniture."

—Speaking of a hard drinker, some one remarked, that he had a face of brass, nerves of steel, lungs of leather, a heart of stone, and an incombustible liver.

—Industry and frugality are the roads to wealth. They never fail. Earn and save, and you may expect leisure and dividends in time.

—Solicitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

—Recent investigations have brought to light immense beds of iron ore, and fields of coal in Indiana equal to any in the country. Men of wealth and energy are now engaged in bringing into practical use these heretofore hidden stores.

—A philanthropic but impecunious individual has bestowed one dollar each on three charitable institutions in New York, and has thereby obtained an exceedingly cheap publicity.

—The Dutch peasants, who suffered much from the rinderpest, have been inspired by their misfortunes to cultivate geese and all other sorts of poultry. Large numbers of these now occupy the fields where cattle used to graze, and both eggs and birds are destined for the London market.

Gov. Swann's Rebel Militia.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a dispatch of Tuesday, says: "Gov. Swann's recent purchase of three batteries of Napoleon guns for the use of the Baltimore militia battery companies, the officers of which are ex-rebels, has occasioned great comment in political circles here, and the opinions expressed regarding the matter are, of course, influenced by political predelections. There is no doubt, however, that the Maryland militia, mainly composed as it is of ex-rebel soldiers, would willingly carry out the programme, which has been talked of for them, of forcibly taking possession of the capital at the ensuing session of Congress. It does not matter whether the programme originated in the fears of radicals here, or in the minds of the officers of the organization, it is the absorbing topic of conversation on the streets of Baltimore, and yesterday, during the parade of the Third Maryland Zouaves, a regiment numbering five hundred and fifty men, responded, *who happened to be present* in Baltimore on the occasion. It is certain, therefore, that the troops are willing to act, and it is only necessary to have them act that they should be called on from Washington.

Another correspondent says that it is learned from official sources that Gov. Swann made application to Mr. Stanton, prior to his withdrawal from the War Department, for artillery equivalent to the amount in value of the arms that Maryland was entitled to, and Mr. Stanton said the request should be granted. He retired from office before the thing was consummated, and when the subject was renewed to Gen'l Grant, Governor Swann's application was refused on the ground, it is said, that the law does not authorize the kind of substitution of arms proposed. This explains the report that General Grant had refused arms to the State of Maryland.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

What the Defense will be.

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, has returned from Canada where he has been to consult with his client relative to the approaching trial in November. Mr. Lyons says the defense is anxious and ready for a trial. The line of defense will be to admit all the facts and deny the legal conclusions. It will be contended that the recognized constitutional doctrine prior to the war, as taught by the North and South, was that the citizen owed his first allegiance to his State. It having immediate control of his life and property, treason to to the State involved a loss of both; and in a controversy between the States and the Federal Government, if adhesion to the State was a treason to the Federal Government, the citizen was so circumstanced that he was guilty of treason whichever side he espoused. It will be denied that our Government could have been so framed as to involve the citizen in treason with a loss of property and life in spite of any effort on his own part to prove loyal. The constitutional question is one which has never been judicially settled, and as the State Rights view of it had generally been taught and maintained by the leading men of all sections, the defense will claim that the opposite doctrine cannot now be settled for the first time by the conviction and punishment of Jefferson Davis. They regard the question as now being fully settled by the war outside of the Constitution, but will deny the justice of applying the decision to transactions happening before the question was settled.

The late Dr. Jenser, having discontinued his professional attendance upon a patient on account of her improved condition, sent a couple of ducks to the mother of the convalescing lady, accompanying the present with the following note:

I've despatched, my dear madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss Lucy is very much better:
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a couple of quacks.

The lady addressed returned thanks with this:

Yes, 'twas polite, truly, my good friend,
Thus a "couple of quacks" to your patient to send;
Since there's nothing so likely as "quacks" (it is plain)
To make work for "a regular doctor" again.

Life insurance companies are likely to have an opportunity for industry for some time to come. Of the 36,000,000 people in the United States on the first of January, 1867, only 344,822 held life insurance policies, or less than one in a hundred.

Food, Exercise and Clothing.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In a country where there are such extremes of climate as in the United States, and where the amount of exercise taken is so various, according to the occupation, one of the most important arts of life is to vary the food taken, both solid and liquid, with the circumstances and habits of daily life. More sickness, if not also more sin, are owing to want of consideration and steady self-conquest in adapting one to the other than can well be expressed. There is no great change of fashion but some deep experience lies at the bottom of it, and the history of these changes would form no small portion of the medical, as well as the religious history of man.

Since Liebig has unfolded so many of the mysteries of animal chemistry, the relations of food, not only to bone and muscle, but to climate, to clothing, and to work, have become matters of exact science. The great trouble is, however, that few can understand enough of the scientific investigations requisite to make much practical use of more than the outline of them. But every man may know that there are exact and proper proportions to be observed between the exercise a man takes and the amount of food he eats, and a little experience, with occasional medical hints, may enable him to learn how to preserve, restore, and in many cases perfect and preserve his health, with little medicine, or rather to make all his food medicinal.

Before, however, most men discover that care is needed, habits of eating and drinking have been formed that need to be reformed and controlled, and the power of appetite and the habit together overpower the dictates of reason and the strongest resolutions at each meal. One way to obtain the necessary control is by having something higher to live for than the mere animal gratification of eating or drinking, and setting that strongly before the mind as the most easy method of obtaining the desired self-control. Many men have their favorite studies, and the superior enjoyments of knowledge and make it comparatively easy to regulate the body, so as most perfectly to facilitate the improvement of the mind. With others ambition is the ruling passion. They want to amass wealth, or to bring up a family respectably, or to take command of others; and to follow any great pursuit of this sort they must keep the control of themselves, and often do thus keep it. Others find the sense of moral obligation the most powerful of all motives. In all ages peculiar views of religion have dictated the facts and the feasts of men, and controlled all their bodily appetites for the time most powerfully.

But as a *steady* force, habits of reasoning and close observation as to the effects of food, will be found one of the best means of promoting temperance and so securing health. If children were more carefully taught in all schools to understand the great principles of nutrition by healthy digestion, and the consequences of all the more common excesses were pointed out to them, it would have an instinctive effect in controlling appetites, and preventing the formation of bad habits. It is generally among the crowds of those not accustomed to reason closely on any subject, much less upon the effects of what we eat and drink, that we find the greatest excess in what they take. At other times, a partial attempt at reasoning from a wrong stand point, has caused almost equal mischief. Men, simply and supremely anxious to avoid the wrong have often thought that the exact and extreme opposite of each excess of indulgence must be the highest virtue. This has been the foundation of those rules of extreme abstinance which, in every age, springing from the most conscientious motives, have been chiefly useful in showing from excesses of all kinds, how various are the conditions in which men differently circumstanced can survive and flourish. From the most ancient times, in proportion as the common danger has been eating to excess, severe fastings have been cherished and esteemed almost divine. In proportion as drunkenness has abounded, total abstinance from all that can intoxicate has become the natural and safe remedy. But if men were to attempt to abstain from cold water at the same time, there would be very soon an end of all further efforts in that direction. There is an old Jewish story that after the flood Noah complained that, though the waters of a deluge were only subsiding, yet there were so many animals and men drowned he could not possibly drink the water; upon which an angel flew swiftly from the courts above bearing to Noah some sprigs of the vine. But, from his day to the present, men have not always known how to keep in due bounds when they got tasting the juice of the grape. Hence, from Samson's time and before, to that of Franklin, cold water men have esteemed themselves safer, healthier and stronger. But physicians find that all food must be proportioned to exercise and clothing, and varied according to the liability to excess or defect.

The Momentous Issues.

The New York *Tribune* has a sensible article on the pending elections, and one in which the great issues at stake are adequately stated. We quote its words, and commend them to the attention of every man:

"Upon the fate of the Republican party in the approaching elections in New York and Pennsylvania hangs consequences so vast and important that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of our position. A Democratic victory in these States would rouse the dormant energies of the whole Rebel element in the South, and the entire negro-killing mob at the North.

"The people now demand that the plan of Congress should be fairly tried. They must reiterate this demand at the coming elections. Any other result would summon the elements of the rebellion to the control of the Government—would surrender the South to a worse than its former despotism and anarchy, threatening a social war of races, on the one hand for the restoration of a slavery fully abolished, and on the other for the preservation of liberties fairly won. Hand in hand with this revolution in our reconstruction policy would follow national bankruptcy, the repudiation of all debts, public and private, and the restoration of all those malign and reckless influences which once so nearly effected the dissolution of the Union itself.

"We should then have Pendletons, Blacks, and Vallandighams in the Cabinet, and Lees and Beauregards in our armies. The necks of the Southern Unionists would be under the feet of a President who only for a time seemed faithful to freedom, in order to betray his pledges to slavery and rebellion, and who now only clings to slavery and rebellion from a sentiment of treachery to freedom. The people are right. Their convictions are strong. There are only needed, to give expression to their will, organization and work."

The Democrats are placed in a very awkward position by the warmth with which General Sheridan has everywhere been greeted. His reputation as a soldier prevents them from abusing him, and his course in Louisiana is in the highest degree repugnant to them. It is curious to see how the different Democratic journals treat the subject; one complains that it is tired of all this pother about generals, another extols his reputation as a soldier, and says nothing about politics, while a third actually tries to make out that Sheridan is against Congress and in favor of the policy of the Administration.

How it Feels to Have the Yellow Fever.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The following was written by a yellow fever patient on the fifth day after being taken sick; the labor of writing it caused a relapse, which came very near costing his life:

The writer of this has had a glimpse of Purgatory, and the way it came to pass was this: Tuesday morning "Yellow Jack," so called, introduced himself unceremoniously, and at once proceeded to break every bone in this poor subject's body. He was left helpless and prostrated. Now appeared an army of little devils, who commenced prowling, prodding and digging to satisfy themselves that not a bone was left unbroken. But in spite of all the devils, the skull remained unbroken. They made a detail to keep constantly beating the subject on the top of the head and downwards towards the neck.

They had a kind of Greek fire, which at regular intervals they poured down the spine of the subject.

Having arranged all these preliminaries, they of course thought they had him dead. Now they commenced a curious game; all would whirl around, then stop all of a sudden and play with some strange devices that were neither cards nor dies, yet something of the sort. The subject watched this game with intense interest, so much so that he almost forgot his broken bones and unhinged joints. Thus his mind and the spirits and the game went spinning along together till about dark, when a servant entered and asked if the subject was sick. He rather thought he was.

A delegation of neighbors now crowded around the bed to learn how the sick man felt. He endeavored briefly to convey some idea of his feelings. One of those present asked if he would take a preparation to check the fever. He answered he might, provided it was neither calomel nor quinine. No, it was a homeopathic remedy. Well, the subject had no objection. Soon after a physician made his appearance, looked rather serious, gave his instructions, and told the subject to quench his thirst with almost any decent drink. Now he happened to be always thirsty, tried citrate of magnesia for a while, but soon grew disgusted with it, then tried lemonade, but with no better success. The novel idea struck him to try pure cold water, and it turned out to be exactly the thing.

The physician continued his visits, and would announce from day to day with a curious air that the patient was better. In the meantime, when not interrupted, the subject and the spirits and the curious game played by the latter went swimming along together as much so as on the first day, but gradually the host grew smaller; some of the spirits seemed to have urgent business elsewhere, others lagged, and all that ran around grew more and more careless. But just in exact proportion the subject grew more and more "powerfully weak." Thursday morning he was all powerfully weak; the spirits had all left but two, one rested on each eyelid. With a kick and a snort the subject flung back the bed cover, landed on the floor, and said, "I aint dead yet."

With the assistance of a nurse of whose existence the subject now became aware, he found his way back to bed again. Friday morning he found himself so powerfully weak that he did not feel able to raise a finger. The doctor came and looked rather more pleasant than usual; said that everybody had expected the subject to die, but continued he, "You are not going to die; you'll be out in a few days."

A brilliant idea struck the subject, and summoning all his strength, he raised himself on his haunches, and told the doctor he would like to have something to eat. The doctor suggested that the subject might drink a cup of coffee with boiled milk. Would a duck swim? The coffee was well made and drank, and the patient gained strength enough to attempt to write this, which he managed to do by eight hours hard work, lying on his back, and holding his pencil in one hand and his paper in the other. And the patient still lives.

The Cure of Inebriates—Letter from Dr. Day.

The following note from Dr. Day, Superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, was addressed to the editor of the Binghampton *Republican:*

NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM, BINGHAMPTON, Sept. 27, 1867.

SIR: I notice in your paper of last evening an item in which I am called upon for an opinion on a subject which, which it is presumed I am familiar. During the last ten years I have had under my care over 2,500 cases of inebriety, in all its various forms and conditions. More than 400 of these had delirium in its various stages. In the first years of my connection with the asylum for the treatment of their cases I embraced the common error that liquor could not with safety be entirely withdrawn from the habitual drinker. After two or three years of observation, I found this was an error, and that the pathology of drunkenness was not well understood by medical men generally, particularly those who had ventured to write books on the subject. I found on trial that my patients did much better by withdrawing alcohol altogether, never allowing even alcoholic tinctures of any kind to be given. Since I have been connected with this institution (about five months) I do not think I have given one drop of alcohol in any shape to a patient. I do not keep it here, because I think it is seldom if ever needed, and more than this, I consider it dangerous to continue its use in these cases even in small doses. Permit me to state one case. A man may habitually drink his quart or more of liquor per day, as most habitual drinkers do. Confine such a man in some place and put him upon an allowance of one half his usual quantity, and he will suffer more than he will to cut him off entirely. I have tried this in a large number of cases and have satisfied myself from actual observation. Of course these sufferers are found in all our reformatory and correctional institutions, as well as in private practice. They are usually found in a deplorable condition when medical aid is sought. They should be treated in the most skillful manner and faithfully nursed. their blood is poisoned, which, no doubt is the cause of the alarming and dangerous symptoms we meet with in the debauched drunkard. The symptoms in the advanced stages of such cases are not unlike cases of narcotic poisoning from opium, conium, cannaba, indica and other such poisoning drugs. They do not need the same drug to cure when poisonous doses have been taken, even though administered in infinitesimal doses. But, sirs, it is not my intention to discuss this question here. I only state briefly and hastily the result of my observation on this single point of "tapering off" the drunkard, we hear so much about these days. Abstinence alone will cure the inebriate; nothing short of it will keep him cured after he is raised up from a life of inebriety and degredation. Very respectfully yours,

ALBERT DAY, *Superintendent.*

A DROP of human blood placed under a microscope magnified twenty million times, would show all kinds of animals that ever existed, or now exist, upon the earth. So says a German professor. In the blood of a healthy person the animals are quiet—in that of a sick person they fight. The natural German conclusion from all this is that man has within him all the elements of the creation. Our Teutonic metaphysician further says that if a cat is flung into a pool of water, and left to decompose, a drop of the water will show, when under a microscope, all the animals belonging to the cat species.

Mr. Bonner's "Dexter."

Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* says that the famous racing horse Dexter, which was bought by Bonner of the *Ledger* for thirty-three thousand dollars, was the cheapest horse at that money that ever was purchased. In estimating his value we must consider what he was worth to horsemen. He was the means of acquiring boundless fame and of earning money enough for the full enjoyment of it. The year he was purchased by Trussell, his earnings, *clear of all expenses*, amounted to $23,000. This year, up to the time of his delivery, he had earned $20,200. His owner received two-thirds of the last, clear of all expenses. It appears, then, that the net income derived from Dexter in about a year and a half was $37,000. Now, we should like some of the fine old capitalists and cunning young financiers who think that Dexter was a dear horse, to take a slate and pencil and calculate whether a source of income amounting to more than $20,000 a year, and likely to endure for at least half a dozen years, was worth $33,000. Mr. Bonner wanted Dexter, and the worth of the horse to the man that had him is to be estimated in considering the price. The truth is that this horse occupied a position no horse ever attained to before in regard to money value. To own the generality of trotting horses for public purposes is enough to break a bank. To own Dexter was to gain money enough to start one.

GENERAL LOGAN has delighted the Buckeyes in his stumping tour through Ohio. Wherever he has gone he has been greeted with enormous crowds. In one of his meetings he related the following anecdote to illustrate the oneness of Northern Copperheads and Southern rebels.

At Kenesaw Mountain we had in our command an Irishman by the name of Jimmy. They had a great many Irishmen on the other side. We had a little truce there, and the men on both sides were allowed to talk together awhile. Jimmy recognized in one of the rebels an old acquaintance named Paddy, and says he: "What the d—l are you doing on that side?" Says Paddy, "What the d—l are you doing on that side?" "Why this is the side of the government, sure," says Jimmy. "I am on the loyal side." "The d—l you are," says Paddy; "Aint that the Abolition side? Bedad, and I'm on the Dimocratic side any how!" [Cheers.] He was satisfied that he was on the side he had always voted on, and that he was still following in the ranks of his party.

The perfect accord of the Northern Democracy with their Southern brethren, in their course when they went off in secession, was pointedly and humorously described thus:

As they left the halls of the national legislature, and their seats in Buchanan's Democratic Cabinet—Floyd carrying with him all the government treasure he could lay hands on—and sang:

"This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not."

And about the same time, off here in Ohio, might have been seen Vallandigham, Thurman, Pendleton, and others of the brethren, looking Southward and saying:

"If you get there before we do,
Just tell them we are coming too."

Editors Intelligencer:

I regret that professional engagements prevented my attending the evening meeting of the Medical Convention, which had kindly given me privilege of vindicating my medical record. I therefore must avail myself of your indulgence, while I address a few lines through your columns to the Association:

GENTLEMEN—After some fifteen years spent in the arduous duties of medical practice, I found my health failing, and symptoms of Tuberculosis of the Lungs were rapidly developing themselves, *accompanied* with several attacks of hemorrhage. I now felt a personal interest in the treatment of disease of the lungs, and sought advice from some of the most distinguished Allopathic physicians of both Europe and America. Dr. Maddock, of Pall Mall, and Dr. Rommage, of Clarges street, Piccadilly, London, both advised me to resort to Medicated Inhalation, which mode of treatment was at that time being tested in the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, near London. I acted upon their advice, which, together with strict attention to constitutional and hygienic treatment, removed my pulmonic symptoms, and now, more than fifteen years thereafter, "I still live" to state these facts to the Profession of West Virginia. After my restoration to health, I opened an office in New Philadelphia, Ohio, for the special purpose of treating Lung disease. My patients were numerous, and during the four years I continued in that place, I was enabled to accumulate a large fund of experience, and to test to a considerable extent the value of various remedies and modes of treatment, and as I stated to your committee my object was the welfare of my patients and the advancement of my own mind in medical knowledge. About this time I published a work on lung disease, in which I enumerated the various medical authorities who have advocated medicated inhalation during the last hundred years, among whom are Sir Alexander Critchton, Sir Charles Scudmore, M. Trousseau, M. Gonnel, Sir John Forbs, and others equally distinguished for learning and talents. I also told your committee that this mode of medication was *legitimate* and *abundantly* sustained by high allopathic authority; however much I might differ from them as to its real value, and as to my honestly trying to come at the value of any remedy or mode of applying remedies in the treatment of disease. I have been thus most diligently engaged during 32 years of medical practice, and I trust I shall continue to be thus engaged in the future, and shall not be deterred therefrom or diverted from labor by the cry of quackery raised by any tyro or "know nothing" in or out of the profession. I am not one of those who believe that the science of allopathic medicine is completed, much as I venerate its teachings, nor that we have nothing yet to discover or learn in connection therewith, and I trust I shall ever be found laboring to extend its borders and multiply its resources for the relief of human suffering.

The means which I used, or permitted others to use, in extending a knowledge of my practice in lung disease were not in accordance with strict medical Ethics, and for this infraction I ask (as I said to your Committee) the pardon of the profession. Medical men are not permitted to advertise their business as other business men do; yet, notwithstanding, we very frequently read accounts of cases treated and operations performed in our city papers, and that, too, by members of the West Virginia Medical Association who censure and would ostracise me for having done what they themselves have persisted in doing for the last ten years. In conclusion permit me to quote the language, of the very able address of Dr. Frizzell; "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, as most houses built now have some glass in them." Tendering my thanks to the gentlemen of the Committee for the courteous hearing they gave me and to the Association for the privilege of addressing them on this subject,

I am, very respectfully,

HALIBY M'COY.

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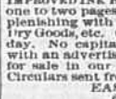

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