A Score of Rich Men and Their Fight for Fortunes -- Senator Sawyer's Profitable Investment.

Inventors who Have Made and Lost Money-The Hard Tim's of Willionaires-Rich Men's Speculations.

The Careers of 80ma Rich Publishers Gossip About Girard and Wanamaker, etc.

Copyrighted 1887. By the Author | Walker, United States Census Commis- gan life in a furniture store. sioner. It is tounded upon statistics, and It is interesting indeed to look back at

as a surveyor at \$20 a month.

and this brother gave him a silver dollar spend his fortune on polo and Paris. to make his sum \$2200 Not long since The founders of our greatest book

my latest invoice I find I have made just book

when he was eleven years of age was mony of the fact.

( family is founded upon mest, and John | week. He rec-ived this for clerking in a from Americs to London by taking a pass- | 3000 clerks to do his business.

said with a sigh: "Peabody gives so much that I fear I never shall get up to him." pay a good interest on the investment.

Matthew Vassar, the millionaire, from

made a fortune. John W. Thompson, dation of his millions, leave for California. He kept his reso- ter and the race is free for all. lution, and he now employs several times as many men as there are persons in the town from which he was driven out. Jav Cook made one fortune before he failed at the time of the great panic. He has now made ano her, and though he does By Dr. Porter of the Massachusetts Gennot create the stir he once did, he is a millionaire. Hundreds of such instances can be given. The man who fails can oft get up again, and many a rich man makes his fortune after fallure.

days in poverty. Howe, the ir ventor of to the operation. In beginning Turkish houses are much alike. The the sewing machine, was making \$9 a the operation Dr. Porter made an entrance is through a double door, large and it was through his wife's taking in or where it hinges on the it is a swing screen suspended like a gate sewing that he came to experiment skull. The jaw-bone being laid bare, the and hides the vestibule, or court, when A Boston Man Breaks tra Paines' Revolver After he had completed his machine he was trepanned. This being exposed to staircases appear, one leading to the could not get snyone to have faith in it, view the doctor proceeded to catch hold men's apartments, the other to the and it was ten years before he made any- of the diseased nerve, and by a slight ex- women's. At the first landing, the visithing out of it Sill in 1867 his royalties ertion pulled it out of the foramen. Next for fieds the black aga or guard before amounted to \$200,000 for a single year, an incision was made under the eye, lay- the do r to which only one man is ad- shots per day for s'x days with a regular and for the rest of his life he rolled in ling bare the nerve, which was also pulled mitted and which is forbidden to the army revolver; distance, fifty yards; size WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE MONEY secount of all expediences made by slee alleged that over \$10,000 has been wealth. Bell, the telephone inventor, out. A similar operation was performed sight and thought of all men save that of bulls eve, eight inches. He undertook Who is now worth about \$6,000 000, was over the eve. to make his fortune. He had a fair pupil ligating the arteries. For sweet nothings in her ear he discov- enoure the neuralgia.

SELFMADE MILLIONAIRES ered the telephone, and in marrying her secured the advantage of her father's fortune and his great business ability in pushing is invention. He now lives in a \$100,000 palace and teaches the deaf only for amusement, and that by proxy. He has a little deaf and dumb school at Washing'on, and he has succeeded in making the deaf carry or oral conversa-

Goodvear the great rubber inventor, was decimed crezy for years on account of Shady Gardens where Nightingales his theories of rubber, and he died at last, just when his fortune was made. Colt, the inventor of the revolver left school and ran away to sea. While on the voyage he whittled out a model of his pistol and as soon as he could scrape enough money together after his return be began to manufacture it He made a forture very soon and died at forty-eight when he was just in condition Seventy-five per cent. of the rich men to enjoy it. Brush, the electric light inventor, worked on a newspaper only a Ottoman empire, but it is said-I know of to-day began life as poor boys. This few sears sgo at \$15 a week, and George is the estimate of General Francis A Pullman, the sleeping car millionaire, be-

it is rather an under than an over esti the hard times that some of these rich this mingling with the fairest race has Take a glance at the beginnings of our ous may be wishing that they were ex millionaires. See how for unes have periencing similar times now. Let me sprouted out of the stoniest ground. Note bunch a lot of them together Woerhow the fertilizer of brains and energy ishoffer, the rich banker, who died not have grown sold on the most arid soits, long ago, began life as a bank clerk, and the poorest buy may feel rich in the Rufus Hatch's first speculations were in possibilities of his surroundings. Jay steel pens and turkeys. Tom Scott, the Gould's father was a dairy tarmer in the famous railroad president, drove a mule state of New Y rk, and G uld's bands on the State canal in Pennsylvania, and which can now sign checks for millions Horace Greelev worked at the printers' then squeezed the tests of twenty cows, case for as low as \$2 50 a week. He and churned the butter which brought borrowed \$1000 to start the Tribune, and the living for the family Jay Gould's afterwards loaned Cornelius Vanderbilt feet went barefooted then and he remem- \$8000 without security. George W bers how the thistles made them sore | Childs, the millionaire editor of the He deemed himself happy when at four- Poiladelphia Lodger, was an errand hoy teen years of age his father gave him his when he decided to become a rich man time and told him he could start out to and to own the Ledger, and James make his firtune He learned book- Gord n Bennett when he at twenty years keeping with a blacksmith, and worked of age landed at Halifax from Scotland, had just \$25 in his pocket. He was Palletus Sawyer, the millionsire United about starving when he got to Boston States Senator from Wisconsin, bought and was overjoyed at finding a shilling his time of his father, and at seventeen He got work in a book store and a few years of age began his career. At twen- years afterwards started the New York ty-six he had saved \$2199 and with this H-raid in a cellar on Wall street, with started on his way to Wisconsin and to two barrels with a plank across them for fortune. Before he left New York state a desk. His brains told, and his son, a he stopped at an elder brother's house six millions re, can now keep yachts and

this brother became involved in debt to firms began in a small way. The first the extent of \$1200 He had a good farm, book published by the Appletons was but its profits with the expenses of his called "Daily Crumbs," and it was a colfamily was only sufficient to pay the in- lection of scrip are texts. It cost \$75 to terest, and he was una le to reduce the get it out, and the firm thought they were principal. Pailetus quietly paid the debt doirg a hig thing at the time. They now and made his brother a present of the have 1000 employes, and use a score or more of presses. Harper's Publishing "My brother, I do this merely as a pay- house grew up from the printer's case, ment of a debt. When I went to Wiscon- and James Harper, upon beginning his sin you gave me \$1 I then decided to printing business upon his own book. consider this merely an investment of took his brother into partnership, and yours in my capital stock. According to one of their first ventures was a prayer-

\$1200 for every dollar I took with me Robert Bonner, the owner of the Ledger and this is your share of the profits." and Dexter, was also a type setter at the This estimate makes Supator Supports | beginning and it is said he could set 1700 fortune nearly \$3 000,000, and the most ems an hour. When he began his work of it has been made in lumber. He has of editing the Ledger his friends prophenow a ranch in T was which requires a sied that he would ruin himself by his fence of seventy five miles to surround extravagances. They opened their eyes it, and with all his wealth be is no more when he paid Fanny Fern \$1000 for a snobbish now then when he worked by story and threw up their hands when he the day and saved his money by the dime. | engaged Henry Ward Bercher to write a George Peanody, the philanthropist, novel for \$20,000 Sill he knew what he once sawed wood for his board, and was about, and his millions are a testi-

working in a country grocery store in | Stephen Girard, the richest banker in Massachusetts. John Jacob Astor, the the United States at the time of his dea h, father of the tens of millions worth of was a wall eyed cabin boy on a sailing real estate which the Astor family now ship at fifteen years of age, and his first hold in New York city, once peddled business in Pailadelphia was that of a bread and cakes over the streets now wine bottler. Wansmaker, the great lined with his children's property, and he Pailadelphia clothier, worked for years in made during his lif-time several times as | nis father's brick-yard, and his first work much as Peabody gave away. The Astor away from home brought him in \$1 25 a Jacob's father was a butcher. When the book store and walked four miles every young man started out for America he day from his home to his work. He did walked 250 miles to get to the sea board | his work well and his salary was increased He made his for une out of furs, and he to \$1 50 s week. He has now one of the accompanied the first cargo that he took | niggest stores in the world and it takes

Still at thirty seven years of sge he was saws are esteemed the best by cabinet worth \$500 000 and his estate footed up makers, was apprenticed to a saw-maker at seventeen. He made a million and Corcoran, who is now the richest man more by sticking to his business. Marin Washington, and who has given away | shall Jewell, one of Grant's Postmaste-\$3,000,000 or \$4 000,000 in charities was, Generals, left a fortune. He began life like Peabody, a clerk, and his father was in a tanyard and until he was eighteen he at one time a shoemaker, though he after | scraped sains and worked about the vatwards became mayor of Georgetown. in his father's establishment. The infor-Corcoran and Peabody were once mation here gained aided him in making in partnership, and Corcoran a fortune in leather belting, and before seems to have taken Peabody as he died he said he had never been con his model in giving. He at one time nected with an institution which did not

Henry Disstor, the saw-maker whose

and he has not as yet thought his gifts | whose money Vassar College got its start, have been great. W. W. Corcoran falled came near being a tanner, and had his once as a dry goods merchant. The father succeeded in making him one he foundation of his fortune was laid in would probably have made a fortune at it. banking, and he made a big stake in | The boy, however, did not take to the placing the government loan at the time idea, and his mother helped him of the M-xican war. After his failure he to run away from home to kept a memorandum of his creditors, and keep out of the tan-yard. She gave when he was able he paid them with in- him 75 cents and her blessterest from the day upon which the debts | ing and he deemed him elf rich when he was afterwards able to make \$300 a year. The founder of the Adams Express His father was a brewer, and the son for Company, Aivin Adams, started his career is time ran an oyster and beer saloon at as an office boy in a Boston hotel. He Poughkeepsie. He afterwards came saved his money and bought a grocery back home and established another brewstore. He falled here and lost all he had, ery after the burning of that of his father, then took to the express business, and and it was this that formed the foun-

who next to Corcoran is Washington's Thus Vassar College is built upon richest citizen, was once the head of a beer, and it is a fact that some of plambling establishment, and like Adams the greatest charities in the world began life poor. He is now one of the have come from liquor dealers. The most respected citizens of the capital and two greatest cathedrais in Dublin are a part of his fortune has been made from he profits of Guinness' stout made in real estate. Leland and Irish whisky and the brewers of the Stanford's fertune was brought former have been through their wealth long while learning that the name applies to him by misfortune. He was a made members of the English nobility, to the spacious enclosed court about young lawyer in a Wisconsin town when The aristocracy of wealth in the present | mosques; not a barred prison but cona fire burned him out and destroyed his money-making era rules the universe, and secrated ground, revered as a sanctuary. library and his papers. When he saw the the above instances will show that the However blank and bare the remainder fismes eating up his books, he decided to books are open to every one who will en. of the house may be-and u ually is-the

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SUBGICAL OPERATION

eneral Hospital

of the most skillful surgeons in the coun- for the Faithful by the Houris. Rich men among our inventors have try, performed yesterday a very remarkcovered gold in California spent his last from the face. He willingly submitted husband's soul.

week when he was married at twenty-one incision at the angle of the jaw, enough for horses and carriage. Beyond upon a machine to lighten her labor. part where the mental foramen is located the street door opens. Two outside

## TURKISH HAREMS.

Mrs. Lew Wallace Opens the Doors of the Forbidden Rooms-- Luxuries of the Harem.

Sing, and Rushing Waters Cool the Air-Bed-Pillows of Silk

With Tassels of Gold-Turkish Women and Cosmerica-Rath Rooms of Alabaster. How Women of the Barem Live.

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Slavery is nominally abolished in the not how truly-that 10,000 ere annually ought, the larger portion women who become inmates of Turkish harems; and men have had and not a few of the envi- subdued the original ugliness of the

> There are boundless possibilities in their exchange of circumstances Eich one may become an odalisque, the mother of princes, even a Sultana. For by the strange code of the Moslem, the Sultan must marry a slave, one who has been hought and sold, and the loweston whom he casts a passing look has hope of such high destiny.

> hough few have more than one. We copy father Jacob, they plead, and if you hint at forbidden numbers, we are like Solom in the wise, and David his father No Oriental woman makes secret her wish to marry any m re than the widow of Musb in the barley fields among the gleaners at Bethlebem, and her prayer is vet the prayer of Rachael, give me

children else I die. With this underflow of feeling, Caucasian women willingly leave their wretched homes, and when ships touch at the coast come to the travellers and implore them to carry them away as servants. They have seen their brothers-handsome and fearless as leopards-marched off to service in foreign armies. Their costume of Persian embrolderies belted with siloco girdles, their snarp scimetars enameled with gold, dezzle he sight. The women

which they have heard lies like a bird off at on the waters of the Golden Horn. Those young girls have little tenderness to remember. In one garment they have herded sheep and carried waterjurs on bruised shoulders in the fi-rce sun heat of summer; and rolled in skins, on the mud flor of a smoky den, they have shivered in biting winds blowing across glaciers which never melt.

lorg to follow and tempt fate in the city

They do not sigh for freedom, they have had freedom in their own hills; they want to thrust their bare feet into velvet alippers spangled gold, and lol! on soft divans in rooms lined with bright mar-

The trade is carried on by Jews and is a necessary part of polygamy. The slaves enter better conditions than they leave, are usually kindly treated and by law are free at the end of seven years. The whole system is ratriarchal and was ancient before the coming of the Father of

Contracts for marriage are oftenest made by the mother of the bride, who sometimes does not see her flance till she is robed for the ceremony; and old maids are unknown in the empire were maids are marriageable at sixteen or vounger. Wedding f stivities son etimes last a

whole week. The men in their rooms smoke solemply and sip coff-e; "laughter," says their proverb, "is for women and children." And merrily laughter rings through the screened doors before he apartments of the women. Their galety overflows in jests and playful tricks, trivial and meaningless to us, but delightful to them. Charms are practiced, fortunes foretold and dreams, in which they have childlike faith, are related. Sometimes a marriage is delayed on account of a bad omen or unlucky dream.

The presents of the wealthy are jewels, furs and embroideries, shawls from the goats of Thibet, sike of Indian dyes, rich as coronation robes, scaris of Mecca woven of pure white silk shot with silver. The larger garments are strung on cords stretched again-t the walls of the bridal chamber. A wreath of artificial flowers borders the ceiling and the draperies below make a vari-colored ining, gay as the shawl lined tent of Haroun Al Ruschid. All is arranged with the unerring eye for color which distinguishes the O lental, and the work goes on with intervals of feasting, eating sugar plums, and wild fantastic music, at once harsh and sorrowful.

The bride is radiant in white or rose plok wrought with gold; her nails and flager tips are dyed with henna, and an amulet of cornelian, inscribed with a verse from the Koran, is hung round her neck-a defense against the evil eve.

When the hour comes for the betrothed strangers to see each other face to face. for the first time, her best friend kisses the bride between the eyebrows, removes her well and spreads it on the floor. The part, and by floesse and pe severance bridegroom kneels upon it and off rs the touching prayer appointed by Lord M :hammed, regarded as the most acceptable that can be addressed to the Diety on this occasion.

IN THE HAREM.

The word barem means the holy or sanctified, and in general sense is given to any spot peculiarly hallowed. I was a forbidden rooms are well furnished ac vide for, or an enemy to crush, sends his cording to Moslem fancy, in which is wife to the harem of a grandee. Women copied, far as possible, their ideal para- bere bring about the most astounding re dise; an adorable palace with a thousand sults. windows and before every window a sparkling fountain.

Free light, abundant space, shady gardens where the nightingale sings among BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1 -Dr. Porter of the roses, and rushing waters cou the the Massachusetts General Hospital, one air. These are the luxuries which foreshadow the golden pleasure fields kept

The women, old and young, assemble had peculiarly hard times in their early sole operation, removing the facial nerve in the sacred rooms, with their children der pity, "that life may be good for you life, and many great discoveries have from a patient whose existence for many and attendants, and they are the center but would not be at all good for us. You brought little to the men who discovered years had been simply one of torture on of the world to the home-keeping Turk, are made for work, we are made for love; them. This was so of Whitney and his account of his extreme suffering from who cares nothing for travel and never this suits us best." so they lean back cotton gin. The man who found that neuralgic pains in his face. It was de- emigrates. His spare time and money on the silky cushions, taste the conserve petroleum was good for other uses than cided that the only remedy—a heroic one are spent there, and the wife is, in the of rose and of quince, light their cigarmedicine died poor, and Suter, who dis- -was the removal of the diseased nerve tender Arabian phrase, the keeper of her ettes and are happy.

a teacher in a deaf and mute school in In this way the greater part of the nerve Boston only fifteen years ago, and it was was removed. Naturally there was a free sleep in. A low divan running round the during the trial and to average that run quoises, the sheets are of fine cotton day, 844; Fricay, 868; Saturday, 876.

barred with stripes of silk-like satin ribbon. The pillows have sirk and gold. and during summer mosquito nets of Tripoli gauze, spitted with gold, are suspended by gilt hoops over the sleeper. Nothing gaver or daintier can be imagined Formerly casomere shawls serred as "spreads" for the beds of the

The small round mirror, framed in velvet, always at hand for toilet use, and laying on of cosmetics is deep that it is named "face writing " Turkish women understand the arts of reparing the rav ages of time, and their toilet service is varied and effective.

Meals are served on bright brass trays of various sizes, and a piece of bread serves as spoon, knife, and f tk, so deftly used that there is neither spilling nor crumbling about the low table besides which cu-bions are ranged instead of chairs. Exquisite neatness prevails and many attendants are in waiting. BATH ROOMS OF ALABASTER.

E ery Turkish haram has its bath rooms, three in number, if the owner is well to do. Tae first is square, chi-fly of marble, (in the Sultan's palace of Egyptian alabaster), lighted 'rom a gass dome. A large reservoir built against the outer wail, with an opening into the nath, contains the water, nait of watch is heated by a furnace below. Hit air pipes throw intense heat into the fountsins lead the water from the reservoir and here the rubbing process is conducted. The second room is less and furnished only with a marble platform holding mattresses and cu-hions, where the bathers repose after the The Turk can have four lawful wives fatigue of ablutions too many f r descrip tion. Here they smoke cigarettes, est fruits and sweets and finally wrap themselves in soft burnouses and pass to the ou er chamber where they drouse and doze on downy couches till they recover from the steaming heat and the languor that follows a long warm bath.

Besides these, there are public baths where women spend many hours in gossip and the passive enjoyment of being thoroughly rubbed, brushed, combed and perfumed.

I once met a famous lady bought with a great price by a high official of Stamboul. She was a Georgian, I think, with hair of

r ddish gold-the sunbright tresses of Medea-ivory white skin, eyes black as death, the antelope eyes of the poets. The faintest line of antimony drawn on the lids at the root of the long lashes ad 'ed to their luster and, the wichery of She wore the yashmak and as only

ladies were present I begged her to remove it, so I might see her unveiled loveliness. She complied without affectation or timidity or blu-bing and returned my gaze with smiling serenity, too well use1 to pen admiration for emparrassment. I cannot recall her name, it was something which being interpreted might mean Tuip Cn. ek. A rivierer of pearls lay on her neck-snow on snow-and the exquisite mouth was a very Capid's bow.

My princess must have been a peerless maiden ten years before, now, unhappily, growing stout as eastern women usually do; the result of luxurious living and much eating of sweets. Her manner was soft and gracious, her aspect the repose of supreme content. Ladies of rank are now struggling into

the miseries of French toilet, but the old Purkish dress is much prettier. A loose, flowing robe of silk or crips wrought with gold and silks, without belt or tightness to limit its comfort, Nothing better adapted to their climate can be imagined. The white veil, prescribed by law, without which no one may appear in or presence of man, is thin gauze, folded bias and placed over the head, coming down near the eyebrows. A larger piece covers the lower half of the face and is secured to the back bair by jewelled pins. It makes a light, pretty turban which is a merciful charity to the homely and enhances the grace of the graceful; not hiding the paradise eyes-ab, those eyes! Well may the minstrels liken their liquid splendor to the reflection of midnight stars at the bottom of a well. And the veils grow thinner and thinner in spite of frimans issued by the Sultan and read in all the mosques, calling attention of heads of families to this backs iding and violation of the law.

of the Prophet. Often have I been asked how do Constantinople ladies employ themselves. Like others who love leisure, in visiting, promenading, dress and shopping. Their chief jov is to float in a caique to the valley of Sweet Waters, the beauty spot of the Bosphorus On Friday-the Mohammedan Sunday-hundreds glide by, dressed in brilliant color, mistlike veils faintly shading their faces. The rowers wear juckets of scarlet stiff with shining embroidery, an armed slave is on duty, clad in barbaric steff ..

Cushlons of eider-down, crimson hangings touching the blue water make the enchanting picture. Oh, how its beauty comes back to me now!

Their talk to each other is of their children, the changes and intrigues of the Palace, and of dress.

THE TURKISH WOMAN does not know the word responsibility Sae has undisputed control of her property and time, is able to take her own manages to have her own way.

Speaking through an interpreter dulls the edge of conversation and the merest triff-s suffice. Yet in thinking over our talk it does not seem greatly inferior to the average morning visit in the land we love to call our own.

The seclusion of the harem gives much time for discussion and many a question of grave importance is there debated. The women are well informed in politics, fond of intrigue, and so artful that our missionary, Dr. Dwight of Constantinople, writes: "Any one who has a private scheme to advance, a policy to develop, an office to gain or to keep, a boy to pro-

Toeir manner is ceremonious during formal calls, and they still kiss the hem of the garment in deference to age or superior. In familiar places they have a sweet frankness like untrained young girls, and listen with interest to accounts of our ways of living, how we keep house, do great charities, manage the churches, etc, etc. "How hard," they say in ten-

SUSAN E. WALLACE.

REMARKABLE SHOULING.

Record.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11 .- F. F. Bennett completed a remarkable feat at pistol shooting yesterday. The terms were 100



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Br our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal con-sultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfeet accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "elerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science,

what is required is the knowledge of certain igns. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medi-cine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained brough it, demonstrate the fact that diseases certain phenomena, which, being subeted to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill. are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 100 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will

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It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can,

### OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity,

Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryn-Consumption, both through corresponding We have a spe-Consumption, both through LUNG DISEASES. spondence and at our institutions, constiutes an important specialty. We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (I) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic,

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the \$51,000 was disbursed If the general the steps taken at the meeting. PHILADEI PHIA, PA., Dec. 12 .- A meet- ex-cutive board should fail or decline to with him as with Howe that love came in flow of blood, but this was stopped by wall of each room is made a bed by night, ber or more for the six days. He did ing of representative men from nearly all render such an account it is proposed to

that body during the past year, so disbursed by the board for "special to heat Irs Paines' revolver record of The Local Knights of Labor of Phuadel- that they may know where and how work," and this, it is said, is the cause of

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., celethe clothes being kept in presses by day. both, making a total of 5017 out of a the local assemblies of Knights of Labor compel at to do so by law. This matter brated recently the anniversary of the among his deaf mutes with whom he fell in love. In experimenting upon the interest of strument through which he might whis the patient said he would rather die than silks interwoven with pearls and turgeneral executive board for an itemized day it assumed a definite shape. It is son's rout there by Indians in 1790,