# POLICEMAN SLAIN BY HIS PRISONER.

## With a Bullet in His Stomach He Chases His Man.

## A SECOND BULLET KILLS.

### Supposed Burglar Fights Desperately When Caught in Hoboken.

### CLUBBED INTO SUBMISSION

### Dead Bluecoat Leaves a Wife Who Is Critically Ill, and Whose Life Is Now in Danger.

Policeman Charles Gebhardt, of the Second Precinct, Hoboken, was shot dead yesterday by a man whom he had arrested as a burglar and who was endeavoring to escape. The suspect fired five shots at Gebhardt, two of which took effect.

The murderer ran after the last shot, but was caught by Policeman John Myers, who fired two shots at him, then grappled with him and clubbed him into submission.

The Second Precinct has been infested with sneak thieves and burglars. Captain John Fanning has had detectives out constantly and Policeman Gebhardt was detailed to patrol the upper section of the city in plain clothes. He was on from 8 to 10 p. m. each day.

He was in Twelfth street, near Bloomfield street, about 4:30 yesterday, when he noticed a man standing near the corner. Alonzo Letts, a young lawyer, stood near him, and Gebhardt asked him if he knew the man. Letts said he did not and Gebhardt said he would follow him up.

The policeman walked toward the man, who approached, and Gebhardt asked him his business. The man replied that he was waiting for a friend.

"Well, I don't like your looks," said Gebhardt, seizing the man. Gebhardt was powerfully built, his prisoner was slight, but the latter struggled fiercely and wrenched himself free. He ran away, and as Gebhardt followed drew a revolver and fired three shots. Two of the shots went wild. The third struck Gebhardt in the stomach.

The policeman, holding his left hand over the wound, ran after his man, and, as they reached Twelfth and Bloomfield streets, overtook him. There was a short struggle, then the prisoner again broke away and fired two more shots. The first flew over Gebhardt's head, the second entered his breast, close to the heart. As the policeman staggered the man fled up Bloomfield street.

Gebhardt, who had pulled his revolver when the first shots were fired, bravely tried to follow. Policeman John Myers, who was on post in Washington street, 4 block away, had heard the shots. He ran up and started after the fleeing man, firing twice. Neither shot took effect, but Myers gained on him, and as he neared Thirteenth street overhauled him.

The man pointed his revolver at Myers, but the policeman suddenly pushed him into the street. He fell upon his face and Myers pounced upon him. In the struggle that followed Myers dropped his revolver, but grasped the hand of the prisoner and disarmed him. As the man still tried to get away he beat him over the head with his billy until he surrendered.

Myers took his prisoner to the Second Precinct station house. Meeting Detective Kerrigan on the way, he told him to look out for Gebhardt.

Kerrigan found Gebhardt standing on the sidewalk at Twelfth and Bloomfield streets. Gebhardt died in Kerrigan's arms. Many threats were made against the stranger when it became known he had killed Gebhardt, but he appeared totally unconcerned at the demonstration.

At the station house he said he was James K. Brown, thirty-four years old, of Erie street, Jersey City. He refused to talk further, save to say that he was married, and that he wanted to keep his old mother in ignorance of the affair. He had a set of burglar's tools of costly make in a black cloth bag, suspended around his neck. There was everything from skeleton keys to sectional jimmies. To Sergeant Goode, Brown subsequently said the name he had given was fictitious.

Gebhardt's body was taken to Coroner Hoffmann's morgue. Brown was taken to Police Headquarters, where the wounds in his head inflicted by Myers's club were dressed by Police Surgeon Arlibe. To Captain Hayes and Captain Fanning he said he was a carpenter out of work, was married and had three children. He had shot Gebhardt only because he wanted to escape. He refused to say where he had got the burglar's tools, but he had intended to cross to New York and drop them overboard.

Several detectives from Jersey City looked Brown over, but did not know him. Brown, however, recognized Detectives Weinthal, of Hoboken, and Clarke, of Jersey City.

The murdered policeman lived at No. 722 Willow avenue. He was married and had five children. Mrs. Gebhardt was told of the tragedy by Detective Quinn and Former School Trustee George Gebhardt, her brother-in-law. She has been dangerously ill and had just risen from her bed. The news almost deprived her of reason, and last night her condition was critical. Policeman Gebhardt was thirty-five years old. He had been on the force since 1891.

Brown was committed to the county jail by Recorder Stanton.

## BREWERS ARE PAYING PART OF THE WAR TAX.

### Retail Dealers Say They Have Obtained Concessions of from 40 to 60 Cents.

Notwithstanding the apparently ironclad resolution of the Brewers' Exchange that its members would not supply beer to retailers who refused to pay the tax, individual brewers are making concessions to the retailers.

This was reported at a secret special meeting of the Central Association of Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers of New York yesterday at Terrace Garden. It was said officially after the meeting that of the 4,500 liquor dealers in the city 3,500 had obtained concessions of from 40 to 60 cents a barrel. In a few cases where the retailers refused to pay the tax beer was refused.

A committee of eleven was appointed to arrange for starting a brewery to be run by liquor dealers and capitalized at $500,000, to compete with the pool brewers.

**President McKinley Commutes Sentences.**

President McKinley has commuted the sentence of Emberson Allen, of Indian Territory, and Frank Collins, of California, two life prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary, to ten years' imprisonment. The men were sentenced to death for killing United States Marshals, and President Cleveland commuted their sentences to life imprisonment.

EVERYTHING that can be done to make the Journal's Musical Supplement the best ever issued in America has been done, and now that a million and a quarter people find joy in its being and are anxious for its weekly appearance, it would indicate that such efforts on the part of the Journal are appreciated. Such a standard is attained by publishing only the best songs; such things as the people want and ask for. Next week there will appear in full music folio size Mr. Malcolm Williams's latest sentimental song, "I Love My Dolly Best." It has all the fine musical and harmonious qualities necessary to make a great song, and it is a handsome addition to your collection of popular music. Do not wait too long before getting your order in, as there are no copies of the Sunday Journal to be had on the afternoon of the day it appears.

# BIKE SKIRTS WITHOUT BIKES ARE TENDERLOIN OUTLAWS.

## Mr. Corey, of the Haymarket, Pioneer of a Great Social Reform.

## SPREADS TO OTHER CITIES.

WHEN Mr. Corey, the proprietor of a refined temple of Terpsichore in the Tenderloin, commonly known to the police and others as the Haymarket, decided to bar women wearing bicycle skirts and no bicycles from the beer-stained precincts of his place, he did not imagine that he was a reformer.

It would rack the sensitive soul of Mr. Corey were he suddenly placed on a plane with Dr. Parkhurst, whose idea of enjoyment is climbing mountains in Switzerland. But Mr. Corey is on the way. His influence is spreading. Over in Newark, N. J., there is a popular agitation on foot to compel the Chief of Police to arrest women found on the streets at night attired in bicycle suits unless they can prove that they own bicycles and can ride them.

The women against whom Mr. Corey's mandate is directed have utilized the bicycle costume lately as steady apparel. When the shades of night fall Sixth avenue and Broadway are crowded with young women tramping along in abbreviated skirts and more or less diaphonous shirt waists. They would no more think of riding a bicycle than they would of riding an untamed steer or a runaway freight train.

When Captain Sheehan, of the Tenderloin Precinct, saw Mr. Corey's sign barring bicycle skirts he indorsed it. In all Mr. Corey's career it was the first time he had done anything that was indorsed by the police, and he is proud of it. The more Captain Sheehan thought about it the more he was impressed with the wisdom of the Corey edict, and now he has told his policemen to look out for and suppress such costumes.

This does not signify that bona-fide female bicycle owners shall be debarred from Broadway or Sixth avenue in their wheeling togs. The policemen will not even arrest or send home a woman in bicycle clothes who appears to be respectable, even though she cannot show a bicycle. But women known to spend too much time around Tenderloin resorts to leave them an opportunity to learn to ride a bicycle will be looked on with suspicion. Already there is a noticeable decrease in bicycle suits in the precinct at night.

Over in Newark, it seems, the bicycle suit craze has struck the town with great force. It is estimated that if all the young women who promenade through the town in bicycle suits owned bicycles there would be no room on the streets for trolley cars or wagons. Letters to Chief of Police Hopper, calling his attention to the fact, have impelled him to make an investigation.

"I shall not molest them," he said yesterday. "Newark women know what is proper, and they do not misbehave when walking in bicycle dress."

## CAN'T RIP UP AVENUE NOW.

### Court Stops Change in Motive Power on Amsterdam Avenue for the Present.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel General C. H. T. Collis, late Commissioner of Public Works, to grant the company a permit allowing it to open up its tracks on Amsterdam avenue, between Seventy-first and Manhattan streets, for the purpose of substituting horse power by electricity. Justice Russell grants the company an alternative writ of mandamus, on which the question can be again considered. He says:

> There are four sets of railroad tracks on Amsterdam avenue, between Seventy-first street and Manhattan street, two of which are operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by electric power, and the other two by the Forty-second Street Railway Company, by horse power. The disadvantage of the applicant railway company, therefore, in attracting customers is apparent. It is also apparent that the permission to change this motive power is practically useless unless it may be permitted to make the necessary changes in its road bed to transform its motive power into the electric system, or run cars on the other tracks.
>
> It is also strenuously insisted by the Commissioner of Public Works that, owing to the condition of the sewers, water pipes, and other subterranean structures of the city in Amsterdam avenue, it will be practically impossible to allow the changes necessary for the maintenance of four sets of tracks for cars propelled by electricity; that the many children crossing the avenue to attend the several public schools upon the avenue will be in serious danger from cars being propelled by electricity on so many tracks; that it is perfectly feasible to operate all of the cars of the Forty-second Street Railway Company upon the tracks of the Metropolitan company, thus avoiding the necessity of the use of four sets of tracks; that the operation of cars on so many tracks would interfere with the use of the fire engines and the apparatus of the Fire Department in times of serious emergency, and that the consent to the change of motive power of the majority in value of the property owners upon that portion of the avenue sought to be affected has not been obtained by the railway company.

## MILLIONS IN BONDS FOR CITY WORKS.

### Comptroller Coler to Call for Bids. Overdue Interest Cases Brought to Court.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Municipal Assembly authorizing the issue of city bonds to the amount of $23,000,000 to pay for city improvements now under way in the old city of New York. Comptroller Coler has prepared a copy of an advertisement to be authorized by the Board of City Record calling for bids for $12,000,000 of the bonds.

Justice Bookstaver was asked in the Supreme Court yesterday to issue peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay the interest at four and five per cent, now overdue, on bonds issued last year in the towns of Westfield, Northfield and Southfield, Staten Island; the villages of Whitestone and Rockaway Beach, the town of Jamaica, in Queens County.

All these bonds were issued during the Summer of 1897, after the charter of the Greater New York had passed the Legislature, and the new city of New York, it is contended, became responsible for the payment of the interest upon them.

The Comptroller will hold a meeting today to make arrangements for the payment of the interest on these bonds. Justice Bookstaver reserved his decision.

**John Y. McKane on a Picnic.**

John Y. McKane started on his first real picnic yesterday since he was released from Sing Sing. The former King of Gravesend went up to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, with the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Club's outing party.

# ASSASSIN'S SHOT FULL OF MYSTERY.

## C. A. Brant Killed at St. Louis While Mailing a Letter.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—The police have many theories regarding the mysterious assassination of Charles A. Brant, the stenographer, last night, but nothing tangible has been discovered to-day, at least the police claim that there is nothing that can be made public, although they say there will be some sensational developments in the case.

They have found four men who saw Brant and three other men coming down the street a few minutes before the shooting. The three men were gesticulating and seemed to be excited. When at the corner there was the report of a pistol, and Brant staggered out into the street and across on the opposite side, falling dead on the steps of a residence.

A crowd soon gathered about the body of Brant, and two women looked at him and exclaimed, "It's Charlie Brant," and hurried away. The police are looking for them. While there was apparently but one report, three bullet holes were found in the body, showing either that each of the three fired simultaneously or else that the assassin fired so rapidly that the three reports sounded as one.

In the pocket of the dead man was found an affectionate letter, evidently to his wife, but addressed only to Post Office box 693, Asbury Park, N. J.; also a will headed:

"To Miss Mary A. Harding, Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife."

Miss Harding, who is now at Asbury Park, is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in October, 1896, against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897. Brant was formerly a hotel clerk at Los Angeles, Cal.

It is said that Brant was to have been remarried to his wife at Asbury Park under her maiden name. Other letters found on Brant indicate that he was not on friendly terms with his father-in-law.

All efforts to see Miss Harding at the Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, where she is Summering with her father proved futile.

The father, Roger E. Harding, stood in the office of the hotel, as if on guard ready to meet all comers, and ward off any intrusion upon the enforced privacy of his daughter. Mr. Harding said that his daughter was at one time the wife of Brant, but that he opposed the union, although relenting at the last moment for the affection he entertained for his daughter.

Regarding the murder of his daughter's former husband, he declared that neither he nor his daughter knew anything about it. As to the divorce, Mr. Harding said that in his opinion the direct cause for the undoing of the marriage knot was religion, Brant being as he supposed, a Catholic, while his family were Protestants. The father admitted that the marriage took place in his house and that the ceremony was performed by a Protestant clergyman.

# LA BOURGOGNE CREW SHIELDED.

## Captain Aubert's Report Exempts Them from All Blame.

## FOREIGN SAILORS ACCUSED

### Declares Reported Outrages Must Have Been Committed by Steerage Passengers.

**Paris, July 26.**—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has given to the press the report of Captain Aubert, who was charged by M. Edouard Lockroy, Minister of Marine, with the inquiry into the disaster to La Bourgogne.

It goes very fully into details and is accompanied by proofs, completely vindicating the crew of La Bourgogne of the charge of having attempted to assure their own safety regardless of that of the passengers.

The report says:

"The crew of La Bourgogne did all that was humanly possible to organize a rescue. If outrages were committed they were perpetrated by foreign sailors among the steerage passengers."

**La Bourgogne Crew Goes Free.**

**Havre, July 26.**—In accordance with the orders of the Public Prosecutor, the six Austrian sailors of the wrecked French line steamer La Bourgogne, who were charged with cruelty and brutality to passengers, at the time of the collision on July 4, between the steamer and the British ship Cromartyshire, were liberated to-day.

Their prosecution was dropped owing to lack of evidence.

Two other sailors of the same steamer were recommended for rewards as a result of their courageous conduct.

**La Bourgogne Life Raft Found.**

Gloucester, Mass., July 26.—The British ship E. J. Spicer, Captain Cochrane, arrived here to-day from Trapani, Italy, with a cargo of salt, after a remarkably quick voyage of only forty-two days from Trapani and twenty-six days from the rock of Gibraltar.

The Spicer had on board a large life raft marked "La Bourgogne," which was picked up on July 19, in north latitude 42.5, west longitude 59.12. On the raft were found life preservers which leads Captain Cochrane to believe that some of the passengers or crew of the ill-fated steamer had escaped on the raft and were rescued. A pair of oars were lashed in the centre of the raft.

Captain Cochrane will forward the raft to the agents of the French line steamers.

## SOCIETY WOMEN SWIM ON MONDAY.

### New Brunswick Fashionables Form a Club, Making Their Men Friends Honorary Members.

The women of the "400" of New Brunswick, N. J., have started a swimming club, of which men are honorary members. The city, unlike other places situated along a river, has no bathing place, so the society women have hired the swimming pool of a "natatorium" for every Monday, and take their dip there.

Mrs. Robert Adrian, wife of the former prosecutor of the county, and Mrs. Alexander McClean Hardenberg, a Californian belle, are the founders of the club.

SULTRY—UNCOMFORTABLE.

Yesterday was a day when you wanted to be let alone—even if you lost business. Those who used Journal "Wants" yesterday were kept hustling morning, noon and night attending to responses, and forgot all about the heat. 225 "Wants" gained yesterday over same day last year.

## MORE STRIKES OF CLOAKMAKERS.

### Employes of Two Manufacturing Firms Quit Work—Others May Go Out.

More strikes of cloakmakers were ordered yesterday to enforce teh new wage scale and the employes of several large cloakmaking firms are expected to quit work to-day and to-morrow.

The first strike yesterday was in the shops of Baumann & Sperling, No. 834 Broadway, where 300 men, women and girls went out. Later 100 cloakmakers employed by Scharf & Silberman, No. 83 Canal street, and a number of cloakmakers quit work in the shops of individual contractors.

The Cloakmakers' Union is an independent organization and was formerly affiliated with the United Garment Workers. It is believed that a large proportion of the 9,000 members in the Cloakmakers' Union will strike within the next ten days.

## ENGLISH JUDGE SHOT IN COURT.

### Taylor Fired Three Shots at Parry, Whose Injuries May Prove Fatal.

**Manchester, Eng., July 26.**—While Judge Parry, of the County Court, was delivering judgment cancelling the commission of the court bailiff, a man named Taylor, for misconduct, the latter drew a revolver and fired three shots at the Judge.

It is feared Judge Parry's injuries will prove fatal.

**500 Policemen Sue the City.**

Suits have been brought against the city on behalf of about five hundred policemen in Brooklyn, who each claim $24.99 balance of salary for the months of January and February. There is a dispute as to the amount of salaries which the policemen should receive under the charter, the patrolmen claiming that they are entitled to the full amount allowed a New York policeman before consolidation, while the Corporation Counsel thinks the provision of the charter is to advance the salaries from year to year for three years.

**Art Museum Gets Rare Coins.**

The magnificent Durkee collection of rare coins is the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art now. By the terms of his will, filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office, the late Joseph H. Durkee directs that the museum shall have the coins. The value of Mr. Durkee's estate is not named, but it supposed to be large. To his friend Arthur E. White Mr. Durkee leaves $10,000. The remainder of the estate Mr. Durkee leaves to his wife.

**Druggists' Hours Cause Suicide.**

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours will meet late to-morrow night in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, No. 28 East Fourth street, and order an investigation of the cases of three drug clerks who committed suicide lately because, as alleged, of their long hours.

**A New Sect.**

"Yes, I know Bellers. He is a pessimistic Pharisee."

"What is the difference between a pessimistic Pharisee and any other old Pharisee?"

"Instead of thanking the Lord that he is better than other men, he is grieved because other men are not as good as he is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**An Explanation**

Mrs. Wallace—What do they want to cut all those cables for?

Mr. Wallace—Don't you understand? As soon as the cables that hold the island are all cut it can be towed over against the United States and fastened on to Florida.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

# COULDN'T HOLD UP THIS TRANSPORT.

## Beef Exporters Attached the Atlantic Line Steamship Minnewaska.

## UNCLE SAM BOUGHT IT.

### Army Authorities Guaranteed Damages and Ejected Sheriff's Men.

AN attempt to attach and hold up the steamship Minnewaska, bought by the United States Government from the Atlantic Transport Company, was quickly nipped in the bud yesterday. Sulzburger & Schwarzschild, meat exporters, had brought suit against the steamship company for $605,000 damages for alleged non-fulfilment of a contract to carry beef to Europe on vessels sold to the Government for transports. The Atlantic Transport Company promised to give a bond, but did not.

The Minnewaska was the last of the vessels to be transferred to the Government. Hays, Greenbaum & Herschfield, attorneys for the exporters, secured an attachment in Jersey and Sheriff William Heller, of Hudson County, took possession of the steamship 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Major Summerhayes, of the Quartermaster's Department, went to the Erie docks yesterday to raise the American flag on the vessel, which arrived Sunday. He found the Sheriff in possession. Under instructions from Washington he ordered the official representatives of Hudson County to leave the ship. They left. The United States flag was then raised and the vessel docked.

EMIL BOAS, manager of the Hamburg-American line in this port, announced yesterday that the steamship Scandia had been sold to the United States to be used as a transport. The vessel, which registers 4,243 tons, was built of steel at the Vulcan Iron Works in Stettin in 1889, and she was used for several years in the regular service between this port and Hamburg. The vessel is 372.9 feet long, has a beam of 43.3 feet and a depth of hold of 30.2 feet. She has three decks, nine water-tight compartments, and a double bottom, capable of holding 502 tons of water ballast. Her engines are of the triple expansion type, operating a single screw. Her speed is fourteen knots, and she can carry 1,800 men.

"I am especially gratified to announce this sale," said Mr. Boas, "as it has been said that the Hamburg line did not wish to sell vessels to the United States."

The Scandia was the worst plague ship that entered New York harbor during the cholera scare of 1896, but was thoroughly disinfected, and has been in regular service since.

ADVICES have been received at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn that the battle ships Texas and Iowa are to be sent here for docking at once. Positive orders have been issued to have the dock prepared so there will be no delay after the ships get here.

The officers at the yard have been unofficially notified that the Indiana is to follow the Iowa to New York to be docked, but it is not known when she will arrive.

THE First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Camp Townsend, has been ordered to Porto Rico. Colonel Griffin yesterday received a telegram from Adjutant-General Henry C. Corbin, ordering his regiment to go with the second expedition to Porto Rico, and saying that transports would be ready for them at New York within eight days.

THE Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Third regiments, at Camp Black, are now complete. Company B, of the Two Hundred and First, left the Twelfth Armory in New York at noon, arriving at Camp Black in the afternoon. The Fifth Battery, Captain Schmidt, also arrived at Camp Black. Captain Hills, of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, has been ordered to purchase the horses for the three light batteries which have been recruited in New York and Rochester.

## MINISTERR HSUO LEAVES BERLIN.

### He Created a Sensation by His Sudden and Unexpected Departure from Germany Yesterday.

**Berlin, July 26.**—The sudden and unexplained departure from Berlin of the Chinese Ambassador here, Hsuo, has caused a sensation.

He embarked on board the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn at Bremen today, bound for China, by way of the United States.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps believe Hsuo has incurred the displeasure of the authorities at Pekin by alleged incapacity displayed during the recent negotiations between Germany and China on the subject of Kiao-Chou Bay and other matters.

A dispatch from Kiao-Chou to-day announces that the German war ship Deutschland, having Prince Henry of Prussia on board, started for Fusan, Corea, on July 25.

## COLOMBIA MUST PAY IN 20 DAYS.

### Italian Admiral Orders Republic to Make Definite Reply in Cerruti Case Within That Time.

**Rome, July 26.**—Admiral Candiani, it is announced in a dispatch received here from Cartagena, Colombia, formally demanded on Saturday last that the Colombian Government accept President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case in its entirety and to guarantee its full execution.

The Italian admiral insists upon a definite reply in twenty days. In the meanwhile the Italian war ships will visit other Colombian ports.

**Special Notices.**

CASTORIA.

*The Kind You Have Always Bought*

Bears the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

MANY LADIES ARE MARTYRS TO SUFFERing. Their Best help is PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

MEN'S DISEASES.

All secret and private ailments of men cured in a few days; skin troubles, blood poisoning, nervous debility, and general weakness restored. Go to the HALLETT MEDICAL INSTITUTE and consult the great blood and nerve specialists, 216 East 16th st., near 3d ave.; no charge unless cured; hours, 9 to 9. Sundays included.

ALL SORES, SKIN, BLOOD DISEASES, incurable by others, Dr. Heath, 18 East 8th st., daily and evening, has cured since 1849, without mercury, potassium, or confinement; his patients are from hospitals and other physicians, as proven in hundred-page book—free.

# UNTIL AUG. 1ST $3 A MONTH.

## Why the Length of Time Under the Offer Is Not Unreasonably Short—This Does Not Mean That $3 Will Be Charged for the Remaining Days of July, But All Placing Themselves Under Treatment Before August 1 Will Receive Medicines and Treatment for $3 for One Month and Will Be Treated Until Cured at This Rate.

Many have asked why it is that this $3 rate offer is only given for so short a time, complaining that it is possible there are many who wont be able to take advantage of it during July. To those it should be said that one month is abundant time. For ten years the people have had ample opportunity to learn of the unquestioned medical skill that the Copeland practice represents in all diseases. They have been taught by column upon column of cures, of published cures, and by a public work that is known all over the Continent, just what the Copeland practice is. They have had abundant time to learn of the methods of treatment which have made the Copeland practice far and away the greatest in the world. During ten years the people have learned all about the Copeland physicians and their work, and they know from whom they are receiving this remarkably low rate. No preparatory or explanatory course is needed. Under this rate all sick people, no matter what their sickness, receive the same honest, skilful, intelligent and masterly care that they would receive if they were paying the regular fees.

This is what the $3 fee contemplates. This is just what it means.

**All patients placing themselves under treatment or renewing treatmen at either office of the Copeland Practice, 79 5th avenue, between 15th and 16th streets, or corner 42d street and Madison avenue, during July will be treated and supplied with all medicine UNTIL CURED at the uniform rate of $3 a month.**

### A Doctor Told Her She Couldn't Live.

**Mrs. L. A. HENRY, 289 S. 1st st.,** Brooklyn: "From a stout, healthy woman, I was reduced to almost a skeleton. For eight months I coughed night and day. I had a violent hemorrhage. I couldn't eat, I couldn't sleep, I was racked with pain. I had to sit down every two or three steps if I tried to go upstairs. I sat in a chair night after night, the only way I could catch any rest. I couldn't speak above a whisper. I felt I would rather be dead than alive. We read of Doctor Copeland curing James Mullen, 469 Manhattan ave., Greenpoint, L. I., and my sister took me to the Copeland offices. It seems nothing short of a miracle how I improved under the treatment. It lifted the pressure from my lungs, relieved my cough and restored my appetite. I sleep like a babe. I can attend to my household duties. I can walk up the elevated stairs and over to the office without fatigue. I am elated and very thankful for all the Copeland physicians did for me."

**Mrs. J. Chapman,** her sister says: "My sister has been snatched from the grave. I never thought she would live till now, let alone feeling so well."

**L. A. Henry,** her husband, says: "An eminent physician told my wife she couldn't live through the month of June. Doctor Copeland benefited her beyond belief."

### The Terrible Misery of Bronchial Asthma.

**JAMES GARLINGE, corner Hull and** Columbia ave., Maspeth, L. I.: "One night, returning from the store of the Sampson Oil Cloth Manufacturing Co., where I am employed, I thought I would drop dead before I reached my home. I was almost suffocated. I told my wife that if I lived until morning I would consult Doctor Copeland. Four years ago I had an attack of acute bronchitis. I never recovered. My bronchial tubes seemed closed up. The slightest exertion would make me pant and struggle for breath. Often I had to spend the night sitting on a chair to get any sleep. Even the pressure of linen across my chest seemed to smother me. At times I would cough a half hour without stopping. Walking up the slightest incline would compel me to stop every few steps and press my sides to catch my breath. Doctor Copeland's treatment acted like a charm. My cough is fast disappearing. I eat and sleep well. My breathing is full, easy and free. I can walk without fatigue or difficulty in my chest, and can throw an eighteen-pound package on to a truck without even quickening my breath."

### Does All Her Own Work.

**Miss META EYLMAN, No. 156 Degraw st., Brooklyn:** "Friends thought I was going into Quick Consumption. Every spell of coughing left me almost breathless and exhausted. I looked like a corpse. Under Doctor Copeland's treatment my cough disappeared. I am now doing all my housework without an ache or pain."

### Distressing Stomach Disease

**Mrs. B. GALLAGHER, 425 Hicks st.,** Brooklyn: "I owe my life to Doctors Copeland and Gardner. I am once more a well woman. Before their treatment every particle of food distressed my stomach; gases bloated me almost to bursting; the nausea was sickening, but I couldn't vomit. I am no longer a shadow of my normal self."

### If Any Yet Doubt the Cure of Deafness Here's Instruction.

**DAVID SPEIGHT, 1663 De Kalb** ave., Brooklyn: "Doctor Copeland has made me hear sounds I hadn't heard for thirty-five years. I could only hear what people said to me when they shouted into my ears. I now hear and enjoy conversation, hear the clock tick in the next room and my watch tick under my pillow."

**Miss IDA LAWSON, 799 Pacific ave.,** Brooklyn: "A babel of indescribable noises was always ringing in my head. I was stone deaf in my right ear. At church I had to sit in the front pews and strain my left ear to catch what the preacher said. Doctor Copeland drove away the noises and restored my hearing so that I now hear all ordinary sounds."

Mrs. Lena Betz, 101 E. 2nd st., New York, for years practically an invalid from serious stomach trouble. She read of the cure of Augusta Howe Chambers, 515 Fulton st., Brooklyn, whose sickness was like hers, and now testifies herself to the gracious skill that cures these conditions.

**Mrs. WILLIAM WETMORE, 149 Norman** ave., Greenpoint, L. I.: "My six-year-old daughter, Lillian, had grown so deaf she couldn't hear my voice when I spoke to her. One doctor told me an operation was necessary. I took her to Doctor Copeland. No operation was required, and she now hears as acutely as she ever did."

**ALBERT RUCH, 248 East 21st st.,** New York: "When I went to Doctor Copeland I had either to get relief from my deafness or give up my business, for I could not hear a word said to me by my customers. My hearing was restored a year ago and has since remained as perfect as when first restored."

**ANDREW DORING, cor. Main and** Hudson sts., Fort Lee, N. J.: "When I began attendance at Wood's Business College, 125th st, and 5th ave., I was so deaf I couldn't distinguish a word the teacher said. My mother insisted on my taking Doctor Copeland's treatment. I was discouraged at the slow progress, but one day my hearing returned very suddenly, and since I have heard perfectly."

**ALBERT J. HYDE, 223 West 37th** st., New York: "I couldn't hear what was said in my presence without being in a constant strain. I could hear voices, but couldn't make out the words. Doctor Copeland restored my hearing. I can now easily hear what people are saying outdoors, when before I had to listen intently when they were close to me."

**W. A. LAYTON, Little Falls, N. Y.:** "My left ear had been deaf for five years. When the right became afflicted I became alarmed. William Laird, of my town, who had been cured by the treatment, urged me to go to Doctor Copeland. It perfectly restored my hearing."

**Mrs. E. PICKING, 52 Oliver st., East** Orange, N. J.: "I was practically stone deaf. I could not hear the sound of a voice. My deafness was entirely cured by Doctor Copeland. I now hear all sounds clearly and distinctly."

### Opening the Air Passages.

**Mrs. KATHERINE MESMER, 463** Ninth ave., New York: "Doctors said I had Chronic Catarrh and nothing could cure me. Doctor Copeland's treatment relieved me, as if by magic. It seemed to penetrate and soothe the hot dry parts inside my head and throat, opening the air passages so that I can close my mouth and breathe freely through my nose. In every way I feel that a wondrous change has come over me."

### Her Recovery a Marvel.

**Mrs. LENA BETZ, No. 101 E. 2d st.,** New York: "No other doctor seemed to understand my case. Doctor Copeland's treatment went to the very spot. My food no longer distresses me; my nerves have become steady. I feel new strength throughout my body. My neighbors marvel at my recovery."

### The Copeland Medical Institute

W. H. COPELAND, M. D., E. E. GARDNER, M. D., } Consulting Physicians

**OFFICES: 79 Fifth avenue, between 15th and 16th streets; 315 Madison avenue, corner of 42d street, New York.**

Office Hours—Daily, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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