

A GOOD START.

A Candid Review, from an Independent Standpoint, of the First Six Months of the New Administration.

[From the Nation (New York).]

Six months have elapsed since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. The first half-year always strikes the tone of a new administration, and the occasion suggests a review of what has been accomplished between the 4th of March and the 4th of September.

First and most important of all, it has been demonstrated, to the comprehension of even the blindest partisan, that the public interests are as safe in the hands of one party as in those of the other. The superstition which had come to possess a large proportion of Republicans, that the accession of Democracy to power would involve the ruin of the country, has been forever dispelled. It seems almost incredible now that, only a few months ago, there were hosts of men who fully and sincerely believed that the election of Mr. Cleveland meant the bankruptcy of the Federal Treasury by the payment of "rebel claims," the "loss of all the fruits of the war," and such a general political, financial, and moral upheaval as would "set the nation back twenty years." Popular government is a failure if a party which comprises a majority of the people cannot be trusted to govern the whole people. Six months ago a considerable percentage of the public held this most discouraging view of a century's trial of the American experiment. To-day the man who should begin ranting about the country's going to ruin because the Democrats were in power would simply be laughed at, even by the Republicans whom he formerly duped most badly. To have thus restored faith in government of the people, whatever servants they may employ to do their work, is in itself a great achievement.

Next to the dread of national ruin was the apprehension of a "clean sweep" of the officeholders, and the consequent demoralization of the civil service. Six months have sufficed to remove this apprehension. One-eighth of Mr. Cleveland's term has expired, and only about one-eighth of the Republicans whom he found in place have been succeeded by Democrats. The civil-service law has been maintained in spirit as well as in letter, and among the 40,000 positions which it covers in the departmental service at Washington and the large custom-houses and postoffices throughout the country, removals have, as a rule, been made only for cause—the few exceptions having aroused such criticism that the performance is not likely to be repeated. Among the chiefs of division and heads of bureaus, whose places do not fall within the "classified service," a very large proportion of the experienced and efficient incumbents have been retained. Not one change has been made among such officials in the State, War, or Navy Department; only fifteen new appointments have been made to these positions in the Treasury, with over seventy such places, and nearly all of these changes were demanded for the improvement of the service; removals have been rare in the other three executive departments. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has more places not subject to the civil-service rules than all the departments combined, and which has been a sink of patronage ever since its establishment some twenty years ago, has been committed to a pronounced civil-service reformer, who has cut off sinecures right and left, and thus reduced its running expenses one-half, while he has increased its efficiency. The State Department made no more changes in consulates under Mr. Bayard during the first four months than under Mr. Blaine during the same period preceding Garfield's assassination, and changes have been even slower in the last two months. A considerable number of Consuls appointed by Republican Presidents, whose records are found to justify their retention, have been assured permanence, and Secretary Bayard has made it understood that fitness rather than political influence is to govern the filling of Government places abroad. The most important postoffice in the country has been continued in the hands of the man who brought it to its present high state of efficiency, and many hundreds of Republican incumbents in other lucrative postoffices are serving out terms which run well into the future. There are about 2,300 post-offices which are filled by nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate. As all such offices have a term of four years, appointments to the whole 2,300 must be made in the course of four years by reason of the expiration of term alone. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal for good reason would carry the average number of normal changes in this class of offices during a half year up to fully 300. Mr. Cleveland has made only 524 appointments of postmasters. There are about 49,000 fourth-class offices filled by the Postmaster General, and under Arthur appointments to these offices were made at the rate of nearly 12,000 a year, or almost 6,000 in six months. Since the 4th of March changes have been made at \$3,309 of these offices, the Republican average not having been maintained while Mr. Hay had charge of this business, although it has been much exceeded by Mr. Stevenson during the last few weeks. It is thus clear that in an eighth of a Presidential

term only about an eighth of the offices have been changed. In other words, so far from a "clean sweep," the changes have not been very much more numerous than has been the rule when the same party remained in power. The new appointees have been almost exclusively Democrats, although there have been notable exceptions to this rule outside the cases of Messrs. Pearson and Graves. The Commissioner of Pensions has made changes in about a quarter of the 2,200 examining surgeons, but he has given the minority one member of each board of three, although his predecessor appointed only men of his own party. The high average of the new officials as a class is most clearly shown by the iteration of the bad points of a few, like Higgins, Pillsbury, and Troup, upon which the opposition press perforce concentrates its criticism.

The check which it has put upon the spoils doctrine is the chief merit of the administration thus far. But while the disposition of the offices has naturally occupied the larger share of their time, the President and his Cabinet have already done enough to establish the character of the new regime in its other relations. Its distinguishing feature is the conduct of public affairs upon business principles. The various branches of the Government are being overhauled with a view to the suppression of wasteful methods, the abolition of sinecures, the reform of abuses. The wisdom of a change has already been vindicated by the discovery that under the unquestioned rule of one party the public service has fallen into ruts, lapsed into shiftless habits, and even degenerated into corruption, which nothing short of a revolution in control could overcome. In its relations with the Indians, its dealings with the trespassers upon the public lands, its treatment of naval contractors, the administration has introduced new rules of action, based upon adherence to law and regard for the public interests, rather than upon the consideration long shown to political favorites and powerful financial interests. The strongest impression which it makes upon the public mind is that of a body of men who, though strong partisans, are making a sincere effort to redeem all their pledges. The administration has made blunders and been justly criticised for them; indeed, no administration ever found the people in so critical a mood. But the verdict of all candid men must certainly be that it has made a good start in its first six months.

The Facts About Mullen.

The Republican papers of the irreconcilable stripe have been making a great ado over the pardon by President Cleveland of Lieut. Mullen, of Cincinnati, who was tried and condemned to imprisonment by the Federal (Republican) court. John Sherman, too, howled about it in his speech opening the campaign. Governor Hoard in an interview gives the facts in the case as follows:

"Last election day, 150 negroes were brought over from Covington, Ky., to a place kept by 'Hoghead John' in Cincinnati, for the purpose of repeating at the polls in the interest of the Republican party. This fact was notorious. Mr. Mullen and his aids grabbed the whole 150, and by this prevented at least 1,500 illegal votes from being cast. The capture of the men was not effected without serious trouble, but it is yet to be shown that Mr. Mullen in any way overstepped the authority with which he was vested. It is true that I signed the petition for his pardon; it is also true that I went to see President Cleveland personally in his behalf, and of both these things I am proud."

Republican Blunders in Ohio.

The continual struggle of the Republicans has been to accomplish two objects—first, to get that troublesome question (prohibition) out of the campaign; and, second, by alternate abuse and persuasion to win the Prohibitionists away from the practical endorsement of their own theories at the ballot-box. You can not talk with an intelligent Republican on the streets to-day who does not candidly admit these facts, and we do not refer to them now to discuss them at length, but only to put into cold type our conviction that the blunders of our enemies have made the path of the Ohio Democracy to victory straight and smooth. We do not say that the path is an easy down-grade or even a level. It is an up-grade, and it will take effort to climb it, but Republican blunders are thick along the pathway wherewith to chock our wheels.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

"The Enemies It Has Made."

President Cleveland, in his purpose to keep the public good in his eye, manages to run against a large assortment of private interests. The ocean steamship companies cannot have their subsidy; the cattle-barons must get out of the Indian lands, and must pull down their fences; the land-grant railroads must not impose on settlers; political bosses are kept from looting the offices, and the army and navy must take their share of service. The latest sufferer is the express company, which claims that the Government is taking fat contracts out of its mouth by transporting coin in a Government vessel instead of sending it as freight. This style of administration may not be popular among those who feel the shoe pinch; but, in the historic words of Gen. Bragg, the people ought to love it for the enemies it makes.—*Washington Star*.

The difference between John R. Koch and the Government is only \$20,000, and the recent course of the Navy Department, it is believed, will hardly account for the failure. Perhaps the correct explanation of it is that Mr. Chandler drew out his interest in the concern to invest in his recent unsuccessful campaign for the United States Senate.



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And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without a personal consultation. 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 perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute 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 "clerk 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 signs. 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

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, 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 through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner afloat 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., 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, enclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Recognizing the fact that no great institution dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the afflicted of our land, without the most perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of diseases of the air-passages and lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phtisis, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstruction of the Gall-bladder, Biliousness, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs connected with the functions of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

BLADDER DISEASES.

NEURALGIA OF THE BLADDER, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULE.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistule, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study. Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the

home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILE TUMORS.

PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are largely treated, and with marvelous success, by specialists, who give their whole time to the study and treatment of this class of affections. We never fail to cure pile tumors, however large. When the patient can come here for treatment, we will guarantee a cure.

RUPTURE.

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles, Hernia (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is speedily and radically cured in every case undertaken by our specialists, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger.

There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, strapping, or of strapping, old trusses, which, at best, give only partial relief, which never cure, but often induce great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die.

There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss, NOT though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies of strangulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associate organs.

CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken. Can any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these? Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute is necessary.

Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write them. An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt at ten cents.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice."

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases. Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to

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663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.