

BEDFORD, Pa.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, (Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,

JOHN J. CESSNA, BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

RICHARD M'MULLIN, NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH, S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,

GEORGE BAUGHMAN, W. PROVIDENCE.

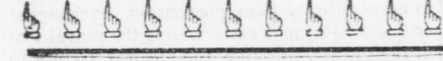
CORONER,

JACOB WALTER, ST. CLAIR.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President of the United States, is the author of the annexed treasonable, fanatical and revolutionary doctrine. It was announced by him prior to Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" Rochester speech, the leading idea of which it embodies, and was the basis of all his arguments against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, by whom he was defeated for the U. S. Senate. Let the conservative masses reflect upon this startling doctrine, and let patriots shrink from it as from a serpent whose sting is death!

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."



THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

We raise to our mast-head to-day, the ticket for county officers nominated by the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday last.

We lack the room in the present number to speak of the candidates in detail, but will do so at an early day. They are all good men and deserving Democrats, and we bespeak for them the earnest and undivided support of the party. They have been put forward as our standard-bearers—they have been selected to lead the van in the coming fight, and we hope every man who calls himself a Democrat, will come up manfully to their support. Doubtless, some of us would rather have seen some friend whom we specially respect, honored with a nomination; but the majority of the representatives of the party did not coincide in our wishes, and, therefore, as Democrats, believing that the will of the majority should rule, we should bury our personal likes and dislikes and submit to the decision of those to whom the sovereign people delegated the right to make our nominees. Let the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—be the motto of our disappointed friends, remembering that if they had been successful, they would have certainly expected the support of their disappointed competitors. Besides, principles, which are eternal, should be dearer to us all, than men, the mere creatures of a day. Therefore let us all do our duty—and the victory we shall win at the coming election, will be but a precursor of future success, when our ticket shall be composed of the Democrats who have just been defeated for the nomination.

No reliable news of importance from the Baltimore Convention. There seems to be a better prospect than at Charleston, but we apprehend that it will be impossible to effect a reconciliation between the main body and the seceders.

The Democratic County Convention on Tuesday last, was composed of the very best men in the party. Its proceedings were conducted with great decorum and passed off in entire harmony.

We publish in this issue the interesting report of the Poor House Commissioners. Let every one give it a thorough perusal.

We are precluded from giving our usual variety this week, owing to the publication of several lengthy articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE



DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION!

Pursuant to the rules of the Democratic party of Bedford county, the delegates elected for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, selecting Congressional, Senatorial and Representative conferees, &c., &c., assembled in Convention in the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The full number of delegates were present from every district, as follows:

Bedford Borough.—Hon. Job. Mann, Dr. F. C. Reamer.

Bedford tp.—Michael Holderbaum, Saml. Debaugh.

Broad Top.—John W. Smith, James McElhaney.

Colerain.—Josiah Shoemaker, William S. Beagle.

Cumberland Valley.—John C. Vickroy, S. Whip, Esq.

Hopewell.—William Gorsuch, James McCleary.

Harrison.—J. C. Devore, Isaac Devore.

Juniata.—Lewis Fyan, Peter F. Lehman.

Liberty.—John Cypher, Daniel Stoler.

Londonderry.—Cornelius Devore, Jesse Conner.

Monroe.—Lewis Houser, Daniel Fletcher.

Napier.—William Rock, Richard McMullin.

Providence East.—D. A. T. Black, Michael Ritchey.

Providence West.—James B. Farquhar, Josiah Baughman.

Schellsburg Borough.—John Kemery, A. J. Snively.

Snake Spring.—Solomon Reighard, John Koontz.

Southampton.—William Adams, David Walter.

St. Clair.—Jacob Walter, Samuel Beckley.

Union.—Castleton Ake, Moses McIlwaine.

Woodberry Middle.—Daniel Barley, Dr. C. Ollieg.

Woodberry South.—Sam'l. Nicodemus, Christian K. Kochendarfer.

On motion the Convention was organized by the appointment of HON. JOB MANN as President, and Dr. F. C. REAMER, Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the various offices to be filled at the coming October election. The nomination of a candidate for the office of Prothonotary being first in order, Hon. A. J. Snively withdrew the name of J. Henry Schell as a candidate for that office, and moved that MAJ. S. H. TATE be nominated by acclamation, which was accordingly done, and Maj. Tate was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Prothonotary.

The nomination of a candidate for Sheriff being next in order, the Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Table with 5 columns: Candidate Name, 1 bal., 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Candidates include F. D. Beagle, W. A. Powell, Val. Steckman, J. J. Cessna, I. Kensing, P. H. Studebaker, J. J. Cessna, J. J. Cessna, J. J. Cessna.

RICHARD McMULLIN having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the party for the office of Sheriff. On motion the nomination of Mr. Cessna was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of Commissioner, when the following balloting was had:

Table with 5 columns: Candidate Name, 1 bal., 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Candidates include David Evans, J. T. Gephart, J. S. Brumbaugh, Thos. W. Horton, Wm. Adams, Rich'd McMullin.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year, the Chairman being empowered to add such names as he may think proper:

G. H. Spang, Esq., (Chairman) Hon. Jos. B. Noble, John Kemery, Geo. W. Powell, Samuel Whip, Esq., William Cessna, Jas. B. Farquhar, Simon Hershman, Joseph Crisman, Esq., O. H. Gaither, Hon. John G. Hartley.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which the Convention adjourned, having done its work in a harmonious and fraternal spirit.

Resolved, By the representatives of the Democracy of Bedford county, in Convention assembled, that the ticket for county officers selected to-day, is composed of worthy men and true Democrats, and that we pledge our best efforts individually and collectively, to insure its success at the election in October next.

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, believing that in the continued success of the Democratic party, rests the only certain safe-guard of our Republic.

The Covode Committee falling into Contempt.

The effort made by the self-righteous Covode to bring the Administration of President Buchanan into disrepute, through the instrumentality of a one-sided, partisan Committee, under the modus operandi of which, the said Covode was suffered to be prosecutor, witness, attorney, judge and part of the jury, has excited nothing but the contempt of all intelligent and liberal-minded men. Many of the Opposition newspapers regard Covode as an arrant hypocrite and deprecate his bare-faced attempt to make party capital at the expense of the honor and character of our government.

Resolved, That we claim the right to name the candidate for Congress in the District at the next election, and recommend HON. W. P. SCHELL as our candidate and hereby appoint B. F. Meyers, Maj. Jno. Watson and O. H. Gaither to meet the delegates from the other counties of said district, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to place in nomination such candidate.

Resolved, That Wm. T. Daugherty, G. H. Ramey and James Patton act as our conferees to meet conferees of Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

Resolved, That J. W. Lingenfelter, S. S. Fluke and Wm. Keyser be and they are hereby appointed our conferees to meet the conferees from Somerset county to nominate two candidates for members of the legislature.

THE TARIFF BILL POSTPONED. WHO IS TO BLAME?

The Morrill Tariff bill has been postponed by the Senate for the present session. The Democrats of Pennsylvania headed by our gallant Foster, fought hard to have this bill passed, though their efforts were hopeless from the beginning, for the reason that the bill was purposely so shaped by the Black Republicans of the House, as to make its adoption by the Senate impossible. The object of the Black Republicans in so framing the bill as to make it obnoxious to three fourths of the States of the Union, is so manifest that it is scarcely necessary here to bring it to the reader's mind. It is to keep open the Tariff question for agitation during the coming campaign, for the purpose of making political capital. Let this be borne in mind. Had the Morrill bill been fair to other sections of the country, and had it not been kept from the Senate until towards the close of the session, when it was impossible to act upon it understandingly, Pennsylvania would have received all she asked. Senator Bigler exerted himself to his utmost to obtain the passage of a Pennsylvania Tariff, whilst such "Republican" Senators as Hale and Fessenden grinned and leered like drunken satyrs, full of satisfaction that so such Tariff could be made at present. The hypocrisy of Black Republicanism on this Tariff question, smells to heaven, and the rottenness of its designs can attract none but the buzzards that feed on the carrion of politics. The Philadelphia Inquirer, an Opposition newspaper, has the following article on the subject of the postponement of the Tariff bill, which we ask our readers to give a careful perusal.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Fate of the Tariff.

The MORRILL tariff bill has met the fate in the Senate which its enemies have all along prophesied for it, and which its friends feared was prophesied too truly. Mr. Wilson yesterday moved that the session be extended to the 28th inst. Mr. HUNTER suggested the 21st, and then a proposition of Mr. Wierfall, of Texas, that the 25th should be fixed upon the final adjournment, was affirmatively acted upon, as though it were a species of splitting the difference between the other days named.

Some allusion being made by Mr. CLINGMAN to the fact that the Baltimore Convention would be in session next week, and a desire expressed that the time of the final adjournment might be fixed, with a view to the absence of Democratic Senators, which the assembling of that body might cause, Mr. HALE made a speech of a very remarkable character, and one which should teach Pennsylvanians, and others interested in the success of the new tariff bill, that Democratic Senators alone are not to be held responsible for its defeat. He stigmatized the new tariff bill as a partial one, and ridiculed Senator BIGLER and his efforts to procure its passage. "The tariff question," he said, "is settled. There were at least ten votes against it." That this is so is probably true; and that all the eloquence of Senator BIGLER would be expended in vain in efforts to change the views of those comprising the majority upon the subject, is equally likely. But it must be remembered hereafter that no party is entitled to the credit of having sought to achieve its success, and no party responsible altogether for its rejection by the Senate.

The Evening Post, one of the ablest papers in the country, and an unwavering supporter of the Republican side of politics, has, since the introduction of the MORRILL bill in the House of Representatives, denounced the bill in the most unmeasured terms, as partial, unjust, oppressive, and made to advance the interests of a few engaged in particular branches of manufacture, at the expense of every one else in the country. Mr. HALE, now, in the Senate, hastens the downfall of the bill, by telling the Senate and the country that its defeat is foredoomed, and by intimating, if not distinctly urging, that its fate is merited by the partiality of the proposed legislation.

On the other hand, Gov. BIGLER, since the introduction of the bill into the Senate, has apparently been its earnest, if not very effective, advocate. It may be that he knows that there is a majority of ten ready to seal its doom, whenever the time comes for a vote, at least, as well as Mr. HALE, who is not generally, we presume, very high in the confidence of the majority of the Senate. It may be that Mr. BIGLER, hopeless of, or even indifferent to, its success, has shaped his course on the question, with a view to screen himself from the censure of his constituents. Of these things we are unable to judge; but one thing, all who run may read—that while Gov. BIGLER has, at least, been the avowed advocate of the MORRILL tariff bill, Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, has sung its funeral psalm in a tone rather of triumph than of sorrow.

The Covode Committee falling into Contempt.

The effort made by the self-righteous Covode to bring the Administration of President Buchanan into disrepute, through the instrumentality of a one-sided, partisan Committee, under the modus operandi of which, the said Covode was suffered to be prosecutor, witness, attorney, judge and part of the jury, has excited nothing but the contempt of all intelligent and liberal-minded men. Many of the Opposition newspapers regard Covode as an arrant hypocrite and deprecate his bare-faced attempt to make party capital at the expense of the honor and character of our government.

"The fact is, as every unprejudiced and discerning man must see, that the present 'Republican' majority in the House of Representatives, have employed their power during this session of Congress, chiefly in ex parte inquiries into the conduct of the President and his Cabinet, in which the inquisitorial committees were packed with the enemies of the accused parties, whose action was so shaped as to elicit every fact that was likely to discredit the Administration, while every fact that would have been exculpatory, was suppressed. And all this was done, not with the foreknowledge that whatever the result of the inquiry might be, the parties originating it had the power, by a final vote in the House, to pass and record a sentence of condemnation, and with a foregone purpose to give the whole proceedings that damning effect. The event, as exhibited in the resolutions passed yesterday, in censure of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, has consummated the design of the conspirators, and the journals of Congress are again disgraced with a denunciatory judgment, pronounced against the Executive of the nation, by a partisan majority in one branch of the Legislature, against every principle of constitutional right and power, and every rule of ordinary judicial propriety and justice. Comment on this shameful abuse of the power of a majority in a single chamber of Congress is unnecessary. It is a striking example of abuse in those who have set themselves up as the special reformers of abuses. Those who will audaciously transgress all established limitations of legislative jurisdiction, and usurp functions denied to them by the fundamental law of the Government, for the purpose of exercising a malignant and dishonorable censorship over a co-ordinate department of the Administration, are not fit to be trusted with too much power. Moreover, the people will doubtless see that the whole aim of the 'Covode,' and other like committees, has been to bring the President and his Constitutional advisers into public contempt, merely to provoke a counter current of feeling in favor of the 'Republican' party, and, perceiving this fact, we trust that the only and real purpose of a shameful scheme of persecution will fail of realization."

THE BATTLE OF THE "HAMS" AND THE "RAMS."

Mr. T. U. Webb writes from Philadelphia to know if we are sure that Mr. Lincoln's name is Abraham and not Abrag. We answer, that the Chicago Press and Tribune has stated as much on Mr. Lincoln's express authority; and now we have the Illinois State Journal, published at Springfield, which says that the name Abraham does not belong to Mr. Lincoln.—N. Y. Tribune.

The troubles of the Republicans over the name of their candidate have been really distressing to witness. Not a day has passed since the nomination of the unavailable Lincoln, without the occurrence of some unhappy complication connected with his christian name. So long as our Republican neighbors stuck to "old Abe" they have got along well enough; but once forsaking that plain appellation they have instantly become entangled in a "ham-rum" labyrinth. "It is ham," has shouted one. "It is rams," has responded another. The "hams" have grown heated, and the "rams" have been rampant, until a pitched battle between the "hams" and the "rams" has appeared unavoidable. By the above official announcement—to which in charity we give publicity—it appears that the question is now decided and that the "rams" are overthrown. But although the Republicans may succeed in preserving their candidate's "ham," they will find it a difficult matter to "save his bacon."

THE APPROACHING HARVEST.—The wheat crop is just maturing and in many parts of this country, particularly at the South, harvest is in progress. At isolated points all through the Northwest harvesting has commenced, so that the extent of the crop will be soon known. After a thorough examination of the newspapers, the conclusion is unavoidable that the forthcoming harvest will be one of the most abundant ever gathered, taking the country as a whole. Virginia and parts of Georgia, North and South Carolina, appear to be the least favored; but even in those States, after weighing the many conflicting accounts given we should not be surprised if the yield is up to a fair average—unless we except Virginia, which has suffered severely from insects.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

AN OCTAGON IN CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says a Mississippi planter has purchased, for \$7,000, an elegant brick mansion in that city as a residence for his daughter, an octagon, just sixteen years old. She was expected there shortly, accompanied by her governess and one or two free servants. A daughter of the Rev. J. C. White has been employed as a general instructor of the young lady. Though born a slave, the octagon is now free, and the planter will spare no pains or expense to give her a thorough education. Her income while she resides here is to be \$3,000 a year. The preparations for her advent are said to have created considerable excitement in the immediate neighborhood of the house she is to occupy.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An indisputable fact. Costiveness of the Bowels.—Many diseases which afflict mankind, originate in the sluggish nature or impaired functions of the stomach and viscera, viz: indigestion, headache, nervous disorders, piles and cutaneous eruptions, for which cathartics are usually prescribed. These may relieve the bowels for the time, but will not reach the active cause of the complaint. Ordinary purgatives create a necessity for repetition, until eventually the bowels become powerless. Holloway's Pills not only seek the seat of the disorder, but after evacuating the depraved humors from the stomach and intestines, so renovate and invigorate them as to prevent a future recurrence.

Read the Advertisement elsewhere.

STATISTICS OF THE POOR House of Bedford County for Ten Years, including Receipts, Expenditures, &c.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts of Expenditures, Receipts of Mill, Receipts of Farms, Receipts of Poor House, etc. Includes sub-tables for 'Toll on wheat' and 'Toll on corn'.

In the foregoing table, wheat is put down at \$1; rye, corn and buckwheat 50 cts, beef 44, pork 5, lard 10, tallow 10; and garden vegetable, at a fair average price. The column containing expenses of Mill and farm as paid out, exhibits \$2,103.74; the last column, containing taxes collected each year, exhibits an average of \$3,180.39, showing a difference of \$1,076.65; this difference is accounted for in the consumption of beef, pork, garden vegetables &c. not put down in the column of expenses, not being paid out, but counted in as resources of farm and garden in order to ascertain what the property has been paying as a separate and distinct property from the Poor House. This difference added to the cost of each pauper per head as above, makes the average cost of each one per week, for the ten last years, \$1.71; this included all expenses of Poor House, embracing Steward's salary, his family, Physician's salary, Directors, Clerks, &c. From a thorough and rigid investigation of every Treasurer's and Steward's report, which involved an examination of every single item in each one for ten years, nothing was detected but a fair and full statement of income and out-lay. Some bills were allowed occasionally which looked extravagant, but they would not have been paid without checks being granted by the Directors. There is some room for economizing; but the secret of so much tax and expense, is the unavoidable cost of a very large family of say 60 people (including Steward and family) to be fed and clothed all the time; following in its train, Physician's bills, medicines, burial expenses, Clerks, Directors, Justices, making out warrants, constable's fees in bringing paupers &c. &c. These latter things make up a large bill of items each year, which are not seen, but felt.

The mill and farm taken together exhibit an astonishing result. No real estate property in the county pays like it. The mill is a source of steady increase, yielding as much as most farms alone, after paying all its expenses, whilst the farm and gardens, are still more interesting in their results. It is not a grain growing farm; but with a large meadow, and its yield of corn, with work done principally by the Steward and paupers, the net increase is large, and the garden still larger. From 2500 to 3000 heads of cabbage, 2 & 300 doz. cucumbers are the annual yield of the garden, including beets, parsnips, beans &c. in proportion. The best thing about it, is, the work costs nothing, or very little. It is a kind of work, paupers can and will do.

The above table is as near correct as it could be made from the reports. From the mixed manner in which some are made out, it is impossible to get items separated so as to get them exactly under the proper head. It is suggested, hereafter, that for ready information, and a clear exhibit of facts, the Treasurer and Steward keep their accounts, and make out their reports showing the income of the Mill, in one column; the expenses in another, and the same with regard to the farm and Poor House property. They are three separate concerns, and the accounts should be kept so. The varied amount of expenses in different years is accounted for from the facts that more checks were lifted in some years than others. The first three of the above ten, shows the average cost of paupers small; the next column of receipts by Treasurer explains it in the amount of taxes received, and consequently the small amount paid out. Too loose a practice has prevailed in allowing exonerations to collectors; a more rigid rule would save the honest, willing tax-payer a large amount. Collectors, if allowed, got in the habit of putting every body on the 'scape list who don't pay just when asked; this practice has been a source of considerable burthen to the tax-payers within ten years. Collectors should bear in mind that no man can plead the three hundred dollar law against taxes; and this rule-enforced, will leave very few in Bedford county unable to contribute their mite to the support of the Poor. The yield of 12 1/2 per cent on the investment at original cost, may probably admit of a small deduction; but very little. Under no circumstances could it get below 10. The board of commissioners appointed to sell the property and by another, &c., are satisfied that such a change would be useless and unwise. The objection to the property being on the turnpike is no objection when it is taken into consideration that the way-faring population must be supported any how; it will not do to let them starve; the poor-house is made for the poor, and the whole people of the county may as well keep them as those who live along the road; the tax-payers along the turnpike have, as it is, more than their share of beggars. Besides this, if the Institution were eight or ten miles, or three or four miles from town on a farm, a great many way-farers would resort to it at all events; the Physicians would have to ride further, and charge more, the pauper's clothing would have to be hauled and carried to them; the grand jury would have to visit them at a big expense; a Steward and a hand or two would have to be constantly on the go to furnish supplies; the expense of several hands on a farm; a large number of horses and cattle constantly to be fed and all the other expenses attending a grain-growing farm with its vast amount of labor, make it in their opinion, highly expedient and proper to keep what they now have rather than venture on untried experiments. An improvement, however, should be made; a new house ought to be built for the paupers; this can be done without much out-lay, and should be so arranged as to have a place or department exclusively for the sick and another place separately for the way-farers. These places properly attended to and cleaned as they should be, will relieve the rest of the papers from suffering, and the Steward from a great deal of trouble and odium. It is to be hoped also that the institution will hereafter be kept from all entangling alliances with politics, and that an intelligent good business man may be retained as Steward so long as he behaves himself well. The business must be learned as well as every thing else. An honest man with some of the people's funds could buy grain, grind it out and supply the whole town of Bedford, in addition to doing the grist work; this should be done; such a use of the property would in a short time greatly relieve the tax-payers. Entertaining these views, after a careful examination of the subject, the Commissioners believing they had discretionary power under the act of Assembly and appointment of the Court, respectfully decline carrying out the provisions of said act, under a conviction that the people of the County would not be benefited thereby.

GIANT STRIDES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is a world of wonders nobody can deny, we take up the periodical of the day with the expectancy of reading some new theory or discovery, as well as news in the abstract. The trans-Atlantic electric cable, at the time we write, is fast expanding from its central point in mid-ocean to its two termini on land, to link the hemispheres! but at the same time that we justly look upon this as a convincing proof of the great "march of intellect," we must not lose sight of another and no less great palpable evidence of what a giant intellect, single-handed, can accomplish. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose name (as the great medical dictator of the present age) it needs no sub-marine telegraph to herald from one clime to another, has by means of his two remedies, a "Pill" and an "Ointment," long established a chain of communicating agencies around the globe, without having recourse, however, to the aid of electricity or a metal wire. As the poet has designated man to be but "a link in the great chain of causation," so may HOLLOWAY be said, through the instrumentality of his all-powerful remedies, to have organized a Universal Dispensary for the sick of all nations without regard to color, whether civilized or savage, simple in their affluence, and within the reach of all.

What has led to these remarks at the present was a visit we paid some time since to Dr Holloway's establishment in New York, and the inspection with which we were then favored of some of the innumerable proofs of his vast enterprise, from which we deduce the almost inconceivable extent to which his labors have extended, and the consequent universal acceptance of his twin-remedies as specifics for internal and external diseases—pages might be written in adducing proofs of this, but one will serve to elucidate the fact in the present instance sufficient to convince the most sceptical. In proportion as countries are distinct and diversified, so are the means of reaching all the scattered members of the human family difficult to accomplish. To do this, it would be necessary to employ an almost "Pentecostal" array of different tongues. Accordingly, in almost every living language, has this enterprising man made known his mission to suffering humanity, and in no less than thirty distinct dialects have the wondrous properties of his medicines been actually printed, thus in their own tongue enabling millions to apply to their own peculiar cases these all-powerful curatives.

Such "Giant Strides" as these show the possibility of one master mind successfully competing with the capacities of hundreds backed by science itself.—P. Atladelpia "Press."

JOHN NYCUM, JOS. B. NOBLE, EMN'L STATLER, FR. JORDAN, O. E. SHANNON.