

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. F. E. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. F. REED, Editors and Managers.

Terms-Daily, Sent-Weekly, Weekly, One Year, \$10.00, Single Copy, 10 Cts. One Month, \$3.00, Three Months, \$7.50, Six Months, \$12.00.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's Gazette: Second page—Poetry, Condensed News and Interesting Clippings. Third page—Financial and River News, Markets and Imports. Sixth page—Finance and Trade, Home Markets, &c. Seventh page—Agricultural Matters and Miscellaneous.

The Missouri Legislature has empowered St. Louis to guarantee bonds, to the amount of \$4,000,000 of the Company organized to build a bridge across the Mississippi at that city.

A VERY SIGNIFICANT token of the great probability that impeachment is about to result in the incoming of a new administration, was seen in the gathering of all the Dugald Dalrymples of politics at the Capitol, where, it is said, they are already hard at work parcelling out the leading places of trust and profit.

IT IS CONCEALED at Washington that the new Prussian treaty for extradition is to be substantially adopted in the pending negotiations with England to the same end. Enlightened opinion in the British Empire concedes the inutility of any attempt to enforce an "exploded dogma," as Lord STANLEY styles it, against the round million of American citizens who were born within the English allegiance.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter, now published in a New York journal, heartily endorsing GRANT and WADE. It is evident that in the great number of distinguished citizens who have been named in the Middle and Eastern States, there is a likelihood that the earlier votes of these States in the Chicago Convention will be so divided and so distributed as to ensure the abandonment of most, and perhaps all, of their names after the courtesy of one or two preliminary ballots.

NO party was ever more fortunate than are the Republicans, in the association of a large number of politicians and journalists, who, acting usually in general accord with the principles and avowed objects of the party, never fail to preserve their own individual integrity, and upon occasions which are rather infrequent, to express their dissent from opinions or propositions which their consciences or judgments do not approve.

There are also politicians and journalists, professedly acting with the Republicans, and wishing to be counted in among its influential leaders, who are in no true sense entitled to any consideration in its councils. We speak of a class much more numerous than we would wish, who, under the specious pretense of candor and of superior devotion to higher public interests, are found, in every great emergency,—when the most critical questions are up for adjustment,—when public interests of the most vital character are urgently demanding exactly that sacrifice of duty, which the party is straining its utmost capacity to reach—turning their strength against us, embarrassing our counsels, and, as far as they can, neutralizing our efforts for the public good.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL. The Senate incorporated into the Appropriation Bill a clause reserving to the State the right of control in this Institution proportioned to the contributions from the Public Treasury. The entire bill, as amended by the Senate, failed for reasons fully explained yesterday by our regular Harrisburg correspondent. Whatever shape the bill may now take, it is most likely this special provision will be incorporated into it. If this provision shall be worded in general terms, as it was in the defeated bill, further legislation will be needed in order to respect the rights of former individual contributors while protecting the paramount rights and interests of the Commonwealth. Perhaps in the new bill it will be found practicable to be so specific, as to details as to avoid the necessity of subsequent legislation. But the condition proposed is not only proper and just, under the circumstances of the case, but has already been by far too long delayed.

Dixmont is in part a Private Institution and in part a Public One; that is, it has received both private benefactions and public endowments. Relatively, the individual donations have been small; the grants from the Treasury of the Commonwealth abundant. The equities are, consequently, all in favor of the condition precedent which it is now proposed to enact.

But this is not all. An institution of this sort is not temporary in duration. It is destined to live through many generations; we trust to the end of time; dispensing its benefits to the full limit of its capacity. It is, hence, incumbent upon the Legislature to act in regard thereto not simply with a view to the present, but with a view to the vast future that stretches out interminably.

Granted that the President, Trustees and Superintendent, who now conduct the establishment, are in all particulars admirably fitted for their several functions, and are animated by a high purpose to carry into effect the design for which individuals and the State have made appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the house. Who can avouch that all their successors will be of the same pattern? There may come a time when, having obtained all needful contributions from the Commonwealth, a Board of Trustees may come into existence who will discard poor or public patients, and insist upon keeping an aristocratic establishment for the detention and treatment of wealthy persons, who are able and willing to pay high prices. We do not object to such houses. What we hold, is that no reason exists why the tax-payers should be burdened to endow them. It would be a flagrant abuse of public benefactions to apply or divert them to such a purpose. The rich are able to provide for themselves. What the State has occasion to do, is to make provision for the pauper and sick, as in a low pecuniary condition and for criminals who are insane.

The State is putting near a million dollars into Dixmont. Care ought to be exercised to provide that this large sum shall be employed for all time to the end for which alone it is set apart. In no way can this be done but by insisting on the stipulation now before the Legislature. The money ought to be granted to complete the remaining wing, and to furnish it, not grudgingly, but with hearty good will; but not a dollar more with public moneys ought to be paid over until the right of the State to a voice in the management of the establishment, proportioned to its benefactions, is not only conceded but secured. The President and Managers will do well to yield the point gracefully.

Members of the Legislature should remember that this condition must be enforced now, or it probably cannot be in the future. The appropriation now solicited will complete the house, and, if it shall be obtained, the management will thenceforward be independent of the Legislature.

POLITICAL GUERRILLAS. No party was ever more fortunate than are the Republicans, in the association of a large number of politicians and journalists, who, acting usually in general accord with the principles and avowed objects of the party, never fail to preserve their own individual integrity, and upon occasions which are rather infrequent, to express their dissent from opinions or propositions which their consciences or judgments do not approve.

There are also politicians and journalists, professedly acting with the Republicans, and wishing to be counted in among its influential leaders, who are in no true sense entitled to any consideration in its councils. We speak of a class much more numerous than we would wish, who, under the specious pretense of candor and of superior devotion to higher public interests, are found, in every great emergency,—when the most critical questions are up for adjustment,—when public interests of the most vital character are urgently demanding exactly that sacrifice of duty, which the party is straining its utmost capacity to reach—turning their strength against us, embarrassing our counsels, and, as far as they can, neutralizing our efforts for the public good.

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wish to speak bluntly, of a class who are but little better than political guerrillas, who for three years have been making personal profit by bush-whacking along the outer lines of party, alternately changing sides with their uniforms, for JOHNSON to-day, for GRANT to-morrow, and for against impeachment at the same time, and skilfully holding to the middle ground between sincere, uncompromising Republicanism, and the great criminal whom it has now arraigned. This class have much to say of Senatorial independence, of the folly of expecting that forty-two men should be found of one mind, unless lashed into harmony by partisan discipline. They dwell with solemn gravity upon the judicial functions of the presiding officer; they have serious doubts as to the right of the Senate, in impeachment, to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws; they deplore the danger of setting bad precedents; they are eloquent on the duty of Senators to vote as their consciences convictions shall prompt; they are industrious in suggesting doubts as to the competency of this Senator or that; they snatch at every flimsy thread of intrigue which could lead to dissensions and jealousies between Senators individual; they are deep in discovering and propounding new views of constitutional law or patriotic duty; in short, by every indirect and underhand way, they are doing for Andrew Johnson his dirtiest but most effective work. Just now they are painfully sensitive touching the danger of "fashioning independent Senators into submission" to "Thad. Stevens," "Radical menaces," "popular clamor," and all that sort of thing, and would fill their readers with the apprehension that "Radicalism," by extreme measures, may be driving the country to ruin. We have no patience with this sort of men. They are our worst enemies, because they wear a disguise which, in the smoke of battle, secures them from detection, and, for one blow at the great enemy of the country's peace, they aim a score of deadlier thrusts at the effective vigor of that organization which embodies at this moment the country's only hope. The Republican party can well spare the aid of these political cow-boys; it prefers to fight its battles without their dangerous alliance, and under the flag of uncompromising devotion to the right. They who are not for us are against us, and not even the noisy clamor with which they are now supporting the winning Presidential candidate, can ever persuade us to forget the mischief they would have done to us, or that their only principle is plunder and that they are no other than personal profit rather than the maintenance of political truth.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITOL. It was seen in the report of Legislative proceedings, published Saturday, that Mr. KLECKNER had renewed the proposition made several times within the past few years, for the removal of the Seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Four years ago, when the proposition was under consideration, a very liberal offer was made of buildings and grounds on or near the Schuylkill, and there seemed to be a strong probability that the measure would carry. But the citizens of Harrisburg aroused themselves, and not only frustrated the movement, but carried an appropriation for an extension of the capitol itself. This extension, if we have any capacity for judging of the cost of building, proved a fat job for some body—affording surplus enough to indemnify, had it been applied in that way, the expense of convincing the members that Harrisburg was a proper place than Philadelphia for the governmental powers to abide in. With this additional weight laid on to prevent the Capitol from sliding away, the people of Harrisburg thought their troubles in that matter were ended, but out breaks Mr. KLECKNER with a proposal for a joint committee of three members from each of the Houses to confer with the authorities of Philadelphia, with a view to ascertaining what provisions they are inclined to make for accommodating the government if it shall elect to remove to that city.

If this proposition has been made as a round-about expedient for getting through an appropriation for a further extension of the Capitol at Harrisburg, we are opposed to it altogether. The last experiment led no doubt on our minds that enlarging the Capitol is a bad thing for the Treasury and the tax payers. As Mr. KLECKNER resides at Philadelphia it is, however, fair to infer he is in earnest; conceives it would benefit his city as well as the Commonwealth to have the Seat of the Government changed.

Simply as between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, as competing towns, and irrespective of larger considerations, the decision would be strongly in favor of the latter. The Government is located there, having been taken thither from Lancaster, and from Philadelphia when it was taken to Lancaster. Large investments have been made at Harrisburg in hotels and boarding houses, to accommodate the authorities and citizens from all parts of the State, having business there. The contemplated removal would directly injure many owners of this class of property, and indirectly the owners of "most other kinds of real estate."

In taking a broader view, these considerations of probable individual loss or inconvenience, can find no proper place. Would the general welfare be promoted by shifting the seat of government from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill? What the public good demands ought to be done, no matter if individuals do suffer.

The inquiry does not turn absolutely on the superior desirableness of Philadelphia over Harrisburg as a place for individuals or families connected with the government to live in, but upon what effect that greater desirableness will have in inducing a better class of persons to take office under the government. It has been supposed that if the government was located at Philadelphia individuals of the highest character and ability would much more commonly than now consent to serve as members of legislative bodies; that the charms of larger social intercourse and the enticements of abundant

and better public amusements would overcome the repugnance they now feel to the comparative isolation and inanity of Harrisburg. There may be some force in this; but not as much as Philadelphiaans suppose. Look at the National Capitol, Washington is an overgrown, straggling village, with few social attractions and fewer still of other kinds, apart from politics. Yet men of the rarest natural endowments, of the most exact and varied culture, and holding the highest social eminences, are most willing to accept seats in the Cabinet, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives. For the possession of political power ambitious men will ordinarily forego any or all other objects of desire. This is doubtless, as true on the smaller stage of State politics as on the grand arena of national affairs.

However, we are not unfriendly to Mr. KLECKNER's motion, only so that it does not afford a pretext for a fresh raid on the Treasury. That point guarded against, we shall be glad to know what inducements the authorities of Philadelphia are now disposed to offer for drawing thither once more the government of the Commonwealth.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Cincinnati paper, after a careful investigation of the subject, in all its constitutional and legal bearings, finds himself forced to the conclusion that the accession of Senator WADE to the Presidential office, by the removal of the present incumbent, would not vacate his seat as Senator from Ohio. The writer argues that Mr. WADE could only be President by virtue of being, as a Senator, the acting Vice President and so in the direct line of succession as provided by the Constitution. This view is supported by an elaborate reference to the language of that instrument, and of the law of 1792 pointing out and prescribing its proper application. Our Cincinnati contemporary regards the reasoning as conclusive and is thus gratified to see that no Senatorial vacancy can occur, to be filled by a Democratic nomination.

If this view of the situation shall win, we offer to Mr. WADE our heartfelt and tenderest sympathies. We are quite sure he will bear all his blushing honors meekly, although in the aggregate, they will be a load heavy enough to crush ordinary men. He is to be a Senator from Ohio, Acting President of the Senate and Acting President of the United States, all in one. It is fortunate that his strong common sense will always enable him to see where each duty ends and the others begin. But these multiplied duties add responsibilities of the three offices combined, either one of which has been considered quite tax enough upon the patience and endurance of common men, will make Mr. WADE's place anything but a bed of roses. It would be strange if any one man living would not go stark mad within sixty days, under the load which this eminent Cincinnati jurist thus threatens to impose upon his favorite Senator.

Yet the position would have its advantages, too. How convenient! What a saving of time provided the triple duties should not prove insupportable for one man's execution! Of course, unless his mind became completely "tore up" in the possible confusion of his peculiar functions, he would vote as a Senator upon all pending measures, as President of the Senate; would stand ready to succeed himself in case, as the acting President, he should himself become defunct by impeachment or death, and, as President of the United States, with Senatorial privileges, he could veto bills from the desk, and with more or less gravity and rhetorical grace, according to his views of each case. All this would promote a harmonious co-operation between the legislative and executive departments, and the machine would work so charmingly that ere long some other eminent, constitutional authority at Cincinnati will be moved to propose that the White House and the grounds, furniture, gold spoons, and all, be put up at auction as useless property, and that the proceeds be duly covered by warrant into the Treasury, or applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds. Evidently we are just on the threshold of immense discoveries in political science, and their application to the practical requirements of the republic. Let us give them all a fair trial!

WANTED. An inscription for a monument over the late Mr. PENNIXTON, who died of whose career as a political candidate has draped one-fourth of the Democracy in mourning! May we be pardoned for suggesting that it would be in bad taste to suffer Mr. BELMONT, or any other of the "bond-larons" to pronounce any oration over the remains of their hapless victim. After life's financial fever, he sleeps well!

JUDGE MELLON has called down upon his head the laudations of the Post, for his opinion in the VASSON case, denying the equality and inalienability of Human Rights. If the Judge's awakened consciousness does not lead him to put the searching question to himself—What evil have I done that this journal speaks well of me, in a matter of this sort?—then his sensibilities will prove less healthful than we have imagined them to be.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in a recent argument of the case of Gardner vs. Barney, had a curious point raised before it with reference to the connection of the President and Congress. The paper book giving the history of the case uses the following language: "The part taken by the President in signing a bill is no part of the legislation of the country. The act is not the exercise of a legislative function. The Constitution does not require him to note the date of his approval on the bill. It only requires him to sign the bill, if he approves it. But the legislation of the country—the acts of Congress—are required to have records." The plaintiff in error maintains that the President is a constituent part of the legislature, and that accordingly, by his approval, without a date fixing the time of approval, is a void act, and the law is void. The decision of the Court will therefore determine whether, under the Constitution, the President is a constituent part of the National Legislature. The decision of this important point, has not yet been announced by the Supreme Court.

In H. BARTON, it will be known Philadelphia book publisher, died on Saturday.

County Teachers' Institute. Yesterday morning a large number of teachers assembled at the hall of the Fourth Ward Public School, at ten o'clock. Prof. A. T. Donahut, County Superintendent, called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. John McMillan, of Allegheny city, after which the choir disported beautifully a piece of music entitled "Sweet Melodious."

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the meeting, viz: Messrs. J. P. Anderson, C. A. Amberlin, Jones, John Morrow and H. W. Bancroft. During the absence of the nominating committee Prof. Douthett delivered the opening address. Before entering upon his address Prof. Douthett said that the Legislature had made it obligatory upon teachers to attend the annual institute. He then read the act relative to teacher's institutes, after which he proceeded to deliver his address, which was an able and masterly effort, abounding in hard sense and beautified with the choicest English language.

At the close of the address the Nominating Committee made the following report, which was adopted, viz: Vice Presidents, Prof. A. Burt and J. M. Logan; Secretaries, Prof. R. Millard and A. D. Glenn; Treasurer, Prof. E. M. Still.

The debate, as per programme, was then taken up. Question—"Should any part of the Common School Fund be appropriated to the support of German Schools?" Mr. S. S. Andrews of Robinson township, sustained the affirmative. Will A. Johnson, of Allegheny, spoke in the negative. General Discussion—Mr. Patterson, of Lawrenceville, spoke in favor of the negative, and Mr. McMillan spoke in favor of the affirmative. L. H. Eaton, of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, spoke in favor of the negative.

Rev. John McMillan then gave a lecture on "The Relation of the Public to the Common Schools." The gentleman, in commenting, expressed his sympathies with the cause of the common schools, and should not endeavor so much to answer the question as to endeavor to get the teachers to study the subject themselves. He referred to the Congress of 1783, which expressed a determination to encourage common schools—the People's College. Education should be relative to the development and culture of all the powers of man in his human nature, but the moral part of man stands above the human and is of greater importance, hence should receive special attention. It is the moral nature of man that raises him above the brute creation, and causes him to soar upward above material creation. It is a false view of education to fit a man or woman to fill a place in the world to be well fed and clothed, and to aspire to office which, when they do acquire, they will probably fall to the detriment of all interested. Education should cultivate the whole man, mental, physical, moral and religious, building up an entire man, fitted for life while here and suitable for heaven hereafter.

Prof. H. W. Bancroft then presented the following rules to regulate the election of a Committee to assist in granting permanent certificates, as provided by law. ARTICLE I. The election shall be by ballot, each ballot containing the name of persons voted for, not exceeding five. ARTICLE II. Any person shall be entitled to vote who is now regularly engaged in the common schools in this county, or must have been so engaged, and have taught in a common school during the present year, or who have been elected to teach in common schools the balance of the school year, must have a valid certificate from the County Superintendent of this county, or from the State Normal School of this State, or a permanent certificate from the State Superintendent.

The election shall be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the polls shall be kept open until 4 o'clock, and as much longer as may be necessary to give all present an opportunity to vote. The Board of Election Officers shall consist of one judge, two inspectors, and two return inspectors, provided that the said Board may appoint as many clerks as they may deem necessary.

The following persons shall constitute the Board of Election Officers: A. T. Donahut, J. Allen McCune, L. H. Eaton, J. J. Taggart and J. P. Andrews.

The five persons having the highest number of votes shall constitute the Committee, provided that if any of those having the highest number shall be ineligible, then of those who are eligible, the five having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were admitted of record by H. Sively, Esq., Recorder, Wednesday, March 28, 1868.

- Irwin K. Weitzel et al. to Alexander Henderson, March 16, 1868, lots No. 58 and 59, in the Dennison plan, East Liberty, on Finley street, 64 by 120 feet.....\$600
- James McCune to William A. McClure, March 14, 1868, part of lots No. 217 and 218 on Wood street, south of Fourth street.....\$100
- John Ango to Joshua Mail, March 25, 1868, lot on Virgin alley, Birmingham, 18 by 55 feet.....\$1,400
- Joseph W. Warner et al. to James W. Warner, March 28, 1868, lot on the corner of Penn and Carson streets, Pittsburgh, 12 by 100 feet, with buildings.....\$4,000
- Daniel Negley to John Proffanbach, March 12, 1868, lots No. 60 and 70 in Negley's plan, in Collins township, on Ross street, 30 by 115 feet, 100 by 125 feet.....\$1,000
- John Proffanbach to Frank Bopp, March 25, 1868, the above lots.....\$350
- Jano Boyd to James Shipman, March 4, 1868, lot on Wilson street, McClure township, 20 by 80 feet.....\$200
- George Shoop to Joseph Mellon, March 23d, 1868, lot in East Deer township, containing one acre and four perches.....\$1,500
- Elizabeth Hamilton to John Hamilton, March 23d, 1868, lot on Boyle street, Allegheny, twenty-one by ninety-four feet.....\$1,000
- Hon. Thomas Irwin to Elizabeth D. Thompson, September 27th, 1867, lot on Grand street, twenty by sixty feet by buildings.....\$5,500
- James Nowell to Samuel W. Crawford, August 3d, 1864, lot on Locust street, Manchester, twenty-four by sixty-five feet.....\$175
- Samuel W. Crawford to James W. Crawford, February 11th, 1866, the above described lot.....\$175
- Westly Coulter to William A. Alston, March 23d, 1868, lot on Jefferson street, Allegheny, having a front of nineteen feet.....\$2,000
- Grisswell W. Warner et al. to James Hamilton, October 24, 1855, lot on South Canal street, Allegheny, twenty-five feet front.....\$3,500
- Thomas Anderson to Francis S. Gilmore, March 9, 1868, the coal underlying a tract of land in Penn township, containing 23 1/2 acres.....\$7,400
- Robert Bell to the Mansfield Coal and Lime Company, February 18, 1867, coal underlying two tracts of land in Robinson township, containing 37 acres.....\$7,400
- Thos. Suter to the Mansfield Coal and Lime Company, October 16, 1864, lot in Robinson township, containing 33 acres and 95 perches.....\$6,950
- James Marshall et al. to the Mansfield Coal and Lime Company, March 10, 1864, lot in Robinson township, containing 12 1/2 acres.....\$45,000
- John M. Kesh to Samuel Boerman, March 23d, 1868, lot on Second street, Pittsburgh, 17 1/2 by 80 feet.....\$5,000
- Hers of John Irwin to Elizabeth A. Gunning, April 24, 1867, ground round two lots, amounting to 868 per annum.....\$750

The Erie Railroad Trouble—Sensation Denied.

(City Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) NEW YORK, March 30.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Cardozo adjourned the hearing of the motion to dissolve the Erie injunction in the Erie case till April 20th. Messrs. Drew and Eske deny the sensation stated in the City Telegram. They have taken three millions of the Erie Railroad money to Akron, and say the funds are all held at Jersey City. The Erie Directors are quietly performing their duties at Jersey City, and the business of the road steadily increases.

GOOD HEALTH IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS.

And to preserve it is the privilege and duty of all.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

Are the great sovereign, speedy and sure cure of the age for Dyspepsia, either in its mildest or worst stages, and hundreds who have long suffered under the indications of this most annoying and dangerous disease, have by the use of this invaluable medicine seen restored to health and the enjoyment of life. Is your Liver in a torpid condition of inaction, thereby deranging the whole system? DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it to a healthy state. Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomach, and humors which excite headache and general derangement of the digestive organs? DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS Are a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and invigorate the system. DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS stand high as one of the standard medicines of the age. For the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver, or as attested by the certificates of large numbers of our citizens who have been benefited and cured by their use. These Pills can be obtained either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNIMPEACHABLE.

Indigestion—the most fruitful generator of disease, so common as not to be considered dangerous, is the source and basis of the foundation of health, and with impaired digestion, it is impossible to feed or afford strength to the system. Dyspepsia invariably follows this disease, and dyspepsia once established affords a fertile field for the invasion of all the diseases of the system. Nervous and sick headache also spring from derangement of the digestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits frequently suffer from these evils, which are attended with a nervous irritability of temper, extremely unpleasant. HOPKINER'S STOMACH-BITTERS has been found to be a safer and more certain remedy than all other medicines, as well as being the most agreeable. It acts upon the stomach, and the food it recognizes in this preparation the perfect medicinal skill, and neither occasions pain, nor does it disperse under the potent charm of the head-ache, and is a safe and reliable remedy. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is made under the personal supervision of the proprietors, in strict accordance with Pharmaceutical principles.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. E. K. Smith, 1207 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his Lopez Cure, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. He said that several are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another wonderful cure, as to which he has been consulted by Dr. Keyser's RESTORATIVE CONSULTING OFFICE FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 1207 PENN. STREET, FROM C. W. WATKINS & CO.,