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FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and theapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five, \$1,25; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE : Second page-Ephemeris, Poetry and Miscellaneous. Third page -Financial Matters in New York, River News, Imports, Markets by Telegraph, Railroad Time Tables. Sixth page-HomeMarkets, Finance and Trade. Seventh page-A Full Report of the O' Connor-Tack Case, Amusement Directory.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at

ARKANSAS has elected her U. S. Senators. who may be expected to present themselves at Washington before another week comes

DEMOCRACY in Illinois formally resolves, through its State Convention, that legal tenders are lawful money. Time was, and not long ago, when they styled the same paper "Linkin rags!"

THE Pittsburgh Post declines to accede to the recent proposition, of certain intriguers of its party, to bring forward General Hancock as 'a Presidential candidate. Our neighbor insists that the General has no strength in the delegation from this State and cannot get a single vote, Mr. PENDLE-TON being decidedly the choice of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Undoubtedly, the Post has the probabilities on its side, the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON being regarded in many well-informed quarters as as adopted by the Senate, contained but

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY IS completed to the crest of the Black Hills, the dividing summit of the Rocky Mountains and the construction trains are descending toward the Salt Lake Valley. In advance of the track, one hundred miles are graded, ready for the iron, an ample supply of which is at hand ready for use. The year 1868 will close up on twelve hundred miles completed and in operation, leaving but six hundred and forty-miles of a gap in the communication, and reducing the time to ten days between the anores of the two oceans which embrace the continent. The entire road is to be finished next year, and then the citizens of New York will be enabled, by this railway and the steamers on the Pacific. to reach the remotest part of the Antipodes in less than twenty-five days, an average of but little more than half the time consumed in the voyage from New York to Liverpool prior to the introduction of ocean steam navigation. Then, our most distant Pacific States will be practically nearer to the Federal Capital than was South Carolina in the palmiest days of its great statesman, Mr.

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WHATEVER LATITUDE the Senate may be disposed to allow to Mr. Johnson's counsel, in the introduction of proof of his declarations made so nearly to the date of his contemplated removal of Mr. STANTON as to be fairly considered as a part of the res gestæ, they have also very properly refused to admit, as testimony, his verbal or official statements made two or three days after. Opinions differ as to the propriety of the decision to receive even the statements and conversations of the President which approximate to the former class, and which were, it may be justly supposed, designed by anticipation for a defense of his acts. But the Senate is evidently disposed to grant to the accused every facility for his defense, which may not be too marked a departure from the plain rules of evidence. For this liberality, the Senate should not be condemned. With a result so certain as that which will close this great trial in a few days more, it will be very satisfactory to reflect that no plausible pretext has been left for complaint on the part of the convicted offender. If the jurist or the historian, however, should comment upon the remarkable indecision with which the Senate has alternately disposed of the same question of evidence in two or three different ways, their criticisms would be technically just, without impairing the deserved respect which future generations must entertain for the conspicuous impartiality of the tribunal.

BECAUSE a half dozen Republican Senators change their votes, with every shift of the wind, from one day to another, upon either too charily extended toward our Legtslative side of the questions which incidentally arise | bodies. in the trial, the President, his advisers and his Democratic friends feel justified in the claim that some, if not all, of these apparently unstable Republicans may be relied upon to vote for his acquittal. They even go so far as to assert that GRIMES, FOWLER, Ross and VAN WINKLE are surely to be pect the existence of clandestine reading per the existence of clandestine reading. counted on, and that he only needs two among the pupils, and instituting a search, more votes to acquit him, and that there are six "Conservative!" Senators from among whom he is confident of getting them. We have always supposed that, of the Senators

their trust by consenting to the release of this incomparable offender, provided their votes would accomplish that end. But the against the other two gentlemen named, or sulting. Of the twenty-nine Republicans the President had no authority in law for one man's vote is under the slightest suspicion upon the final assue of impeachment. tion, eleven would have sustained the resolution if present, and will sustain it now in the impeachment of the usurper. The solitary Republican (Mr. EDMUNDS) who voted against that resolution, has voted steadily with his party throughout this trial. Can any sensible and honest man believe that these Senators, or any of them, with the two exceptions which are becoming conspicuous, will now vote to remit the Constitutional penalty for an act which they have thus solemnly declared to be illegal?

THE LAST RAILWAY SLAUGHTER. The afternoon press of this city on Wednesday made mention of a terrible disaster on the Eric Railway, but were unable to supply any particulars. Nor did any alusion to the occurrence of such a disaster, appear in the despatches of that night to the Associated Press. Yet a calamity of fearfully shocking magnitude had actually occurred on that railway, at a very early hour of Wednesday morning and at a point but five hours' ride from New York, and within direct telegraphic communication with that

By the breaking of a rail, four cars of a heavily loaded passenger train, including three sleeping cars. were precipitated down an embankment of seventy-five feet, one of them indeed being thrown fifty feet of sheer fall, and the others rolling over and over down the slope. To add to the horrors of a calamity by which some eighty persons were killed and wounded, one of the wrecked cars took fire, and sixteen persons. many of them perhaps alive, were consumed in the flames.

.The fearful holocaust of last winter at Angola is almost equalled by this later wholesale murder. Official mismanagement and neglect have reaped another great harvest of death. How long shall such fatal wickedness, in disregarding the safety of numan life, be permitted to go unpunished?

LAW-MAKING BY PUNCTUATION. A portion of the Pennsylvania press are commenting upon a recent statement made by a Representative, a few days since, in his place, at Harrisburg, that the Registry Law, three sections, and yet appears in print divided into twenty-one sections. One journal remarks:

nal remarks:

Whether this division effected nothing more than a separation, without interference with the language of the act, was not stated, but it would be scarcely possible to divide three sections into twenty-one without making some additions to render the language grammatical, or by striking out words. The sense night not be affected by such changes, but it would be a very perilous thing to allow pursors who are under no responsibility to tamper with the laws and to after them according to their own tast

an exact copy of the bill, in sections and the individuals who were actually propel- York in July, he is himself reconsidering their numbers, as transmitted to us from our ling the world most beneficently were not entirely reliable correspondent at the Capitol. And it was also verbally and literally faithful transcript. The punctuation of the bill, from first to last, was, however, entirely our own, it being, we understand, the custom of our Legislature to remit this responsible duty to the enrolling clerk, and he printers. We submit that the legal significance of statutes is in many cases controlled by the division of sentences, and that the most capable and faithful clerks may frequently mistake the connections of phraseology, and thus entail upon a statute be, fall not ordinarily to those persons who. constructions never intended by its authors, or contemplated in the discussions of either House. No bill should pass the last formalities attending its enactment into a law, without being complete in its punctuation as well as in the language which that punctuation controls. Nothing would then remain to the discretion, the carelessness or the incapacity of enrolling clerks or printers except the mere mechanical duty of transcription. The statement as to the Registry Law to which we have above referred, was doubtless based upon this loose and reprehensible practice in our legislation, and the objections now made in many quarters plainly show that it is time that the practice should be reformed or abandoned.

In the annexed paragraph, from the Philadeiphia Press, a tribute no more than just is paid to the faithful labors of the State Legislature which has just adjourned: It may be said of the body that at least in the earlier days of the session they ad dressed themselves more directly to business than have some of their predecessors. What may have been done toward the end of the session that might better have been left undone, must no doubt be attributed to the haste incident to adjournment, rather than to any other purpose. Many of the leading enactments of the session will bear a candid criticism. Those of minor oment have been more closely scrutinized than formerly, and as a consequence fewer local and private speculations have been allowed to culminate. The bearing of the members has been more dignified than usual, and they seem to have been more thoroughly imbued with a proper sense of their mission, than is customary in State legislators. But little has been done to estrange the people or invite censure, while much has been accomplished that will no doubt tend to restore the confidence that is

THE Cleveland Leader, speaking of the flashy pictorial newspapers which are sent out over the country by Boston publishers. makes the annexed statement:

in Northampton county, in this Common. They cannot give two years to special prepwealth, has contended with adverse circum- aration, followed by four years devoted to Of the twelve Republican Senators, who, sand dollars. Its Faculty has been enlargabsent, did not vote upon the same resolu- ed, so that it now numbers sixteen Profesof studies has been extended so as to embrace, not simply the old classical course, but, also, a parallel scientific course, which includes all the studies of the classical, except Greek and Latin, for which the philoespecially of English, is substituted. Besides these two courses for undergraduates, embracing the ordinary period of four years, there is a third course designed for those who wish to pursue studies essentially practical. This third course is divided into three departments-1. Engineering; 2. Mining and Metallurgy; 3. Practical Chemistry. These changes are in conformity with the

requirements of the age. Anterior to what

may be called the modern practical development, there was a period when most of the real learning of the world was confined to the Greek and Latin classics and Mathematics. Who ever then aspired to the distinction or advantages of superior mental training was compelled to accept it in the only form in which it was attainable. Since those days astrology has blossomed into astronomy, and alchevey into chemistry. Mathematics has received new and surprising applications in practical affairs. Whole series of sciences have been organized, and laid under contribution, not only for the intellectual enlightenment, but for the physical comfort of mankind. Several of the modern languages, even so far as æsthetics are concerned, altogether surpass the richest of lates to the utilizing of material resources and to the progress and comfort of human beings they are immeasurably of greater consequence. A man may now know nothing of Greek or Latin, and yet be learned in all that it is most desirable for an individual to comprehend. Nor do we make this generalization with a view to disparage the graces of literary culture. but simply as implying that in the beauty of poetry, the charms and power of oratory, and in the philosophy of history, the moderns have equalled, if not surpassed the ancients, while in the regions of science and the applications thereof to the daily wants and interests of mankind, the men of the later times incontestibly bear the palm.

It is noticeable, moreover, that the changes to which we have referred, though proposed, have vindicated their fruitfulness which they respectively presided were not indebted to schools, technically so-called, for the development of their powers, but had obtained it in the rough and tumble of life; and that if colleges would regain the pre-eminence they once enjoyed they must abandon or at least enlarge the course of studies of the middle ages, and minister fully to the necessities of modern culture and practical pursuits.

Perhaps it may be said in extenuation of the short-comings of colleges, that the advantages they hold out, whatever they may by reason of natural gifts, are best able to turn them to account, but to those upon whose parents Fortune has lavished the most money. Many a gem of intellect has been constrained to get its polishing, as hest it could, through contact and competition with the world. Not a few whose lustre has been, or is, of the first magnitude, might have been spoiled had they been subjected to that tenderer treatment which a superfluity of pecuniary means would have induced. Hard brushing was requisite to get off the rubbish and bring out all their latent glories.

Nor can it be doubted that quite too many colleges have been started in the United States. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that as many schools, known by this appellation, exist among us, as in all Europe. Every large town, certainly, ought to have a University or Seminary of learning of the higher grade. But this distinction is aspired to by hundreds of even the smaller towns. The result is more colleges, so called, than can possibly be endowed, in a manner suiting their professed rank, for a thousand years. At least two-thirds of these sand years. At least two-thirds of these will soon be necessary, and thereforward institutions ought not to have been start. the business of the road will fully tax its ca-It would have been vastly better, instead of pacity. seeking to lay new foundations, to have strengthened the old ones; instead of creating immature and sickly establishments, to impart fresh vitality and vigor to such as had taken deep root, and to put their future beyond all probable contingencies.

And here it may not be amiss to submit a few reflections upon the proper relation of the State to the higher institutions of learning. Doubtless it is the duty, as well as the policy, of government to ensure to an unusual number of diplomatic offices every child born or living under it a good vacant at present, which it may fall to the primary education. Schools are cheaper than jails or penitentiaries; and what is properly expended on the former is at least twice saved on the latter. But, how much education is government fairly bound to af ford? This is a question that has not been as well considered as it ought to be. What the public purse supplies in the

above named, two may be ready to betray | COLLEGES_POPULAR EDUCATION. | Physical wants press upon them, and they LA FAYETTE COLLEGE, located at Easton, must apply themselves to earning bread insinuations, even, of such a treachery stances for many years, but at last scems the collegiate course. Nor would the most to have entered upon an era of prosperity. of them find opportunity to put so much against the other two genterment named, of the manner of prosperity. Of them and opportunity to put so much persons of travelers returned from Europe. Through the liberality of Mr. A. PARDEE, learning to practical account. "First that Watches, rings, diamonds, chains and brace-Senators, is a slander as baseless as it is in- of Hazleton, of Mr. John A. Brown, Mr. which is physical and aftewards that which WM. ADAMSON, and Mr. B. H. JENKS, of is spiritual." The infant has need to suck who, on the 21st of February, voted that Philadelphia, of Mr. J. H. SCRANTON, of before it learns the alphabet; and all through Scranton, of Mr. Thomas Beaver, of the lives of most men and women the mahis attempted removal of Mr. Stanton, but Danville, and of other gentlemen of kindred terial gets the upper-hand of the mental and cigars, and silver foil enough to guild Broadspirit, its endowment has been increased by the aggregate sum of many hundred thoube pampered even at the expense of the longest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of detectives when they choose to be keen to a science, but is watched by the keenest of the longest of the lon soul. Here and there individuals are found of detectives when they choose to be keen.

The searches are made very rigidly, and who have risen superior to this species of silks and satins no longer pass the Custom threadens and these are either philosophers. House free because run into breadths. As sors and two Tutors, while the Curriculum | thraldom; and these are either philosophers or saints. As yet, these are very thinly scattered through the nations. Computing at wearer and sold under the hammer. the rate of progress heretofore observed, i will be many ages before a whole nation will belong to these superior classes. It the Postoffice and took a letter directed to a logical study of modern languages, and must be held that any system of education, supported by public funds, should conform

to the public needs. Hence, we conclude that at the common learning ought at present, or for a long period to come, to be taught. These are Reading, Writing and Ciphering: the chief tools in all systems of education. Who ever has mastered these so that they are a pleasant possession to him has little need to complain; for all the rest is in his own power. Having these, he can, if he will, go farther, at his pleasure. These keys unlock the doors of the Temple of Knowledge for the true idea of popular education. We do not see that it requires more. THE DEMOCRATIC THIMBLE-RIG.

BELMONT and the bond-barons have dopted the old prairie tactics in Illinois. with distinguished success. They have set a back fire against PENDLETON and the repudiators, which will decidedly check the sweeping career of the Cincinnati candidate and his policy through the Western States. The Illinois Democracy, in State Convention on Wednesday, took decided ground in the ancient tongues, while in whatever re- favor of paying the public debt in the mode required by the national honor. Declaring also that this debt may be paid in greenbacks, except where the law provides otherwise, it will be seen that PENDLETON and his financial fallacies are adroitly condemned. That gentleman would commit his party unreservedly to the doctrine that the largest existing class of our National debt, the Five-Twenty bonds, are absolutely liable to greenback redemption. He recognizes no ifs, nor ands, nor exceptions in that particular; he holds all these securities to be protected by no law whatever requiring a metallic redemption. The wise reservation of the Illinois Democracy discards such an unsound view, and recognizes the just operation of existing legal provisions. On that platform, the bond-holding Democracy of the Atlantic they encountered much opposition when first | States can support any candidate who will occupy it. And upon that platform they to such a degree as to compel consideration | coolly place Mr. Pendleton himself. Now and elicit approval. The managers of all we submit that all this means one of two the larger seminaries had the conviction things; either that the candidate thus named forced upon them that the institutions over is to be slaughtered upon a platform which GAZETTE the day after its final passage, was fulfilling the requirements of the age; that that, for the sake of the nomination at New his opinions and surrendering to the bondholders on a vital point. If he accepts that platform, it will be an abandonment of the peculiar views with which he has been dentified: if he rejects the proposition, his game is entirely up as the Democratic Presidential candidate.

THE Philadelphia Ledger institutes a comparison between the trades in whale and retroleum oils, and comments upon the diverse policy of Federal legislation affecting the interests of each. The whale oil trade of the whole country employs a tonnage of graph will be constructed, and ultimately 74.594 tons, which, in the last two years, has collected 243.687 barrels of oil, valued at \$11,816,370. On the other hand, ohe receipts of petroleum at Philadelphia alone in the one year of 1867, were 743,898 barrels, with a value of \$11,833,825, and the proportion thereof shipped employed a tonnage nearly one half greater than the entire whale oil trade of two years. The Ledger thereunon remarks:

The oil trade of Pennsylvania may therefore be set down as a considerably more important national interest than the whale trade, and in every way as meritorious an object of national pride, and as deserving n object of national encouragement and support. But it does not seem to be so regarded at Washington, for instead of classng it with other highly important and userelief from heavy taxation, an invidious and unjust discrimination has been made against

Central Pacific Railroad. The Grand Continental Pacific Railroad is fast hastening towards completion, and in 1870 we are promised a through line from New York to San Francisco—time six days. From present indications a double track

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, in order to make all possible progress; are and back interest. These Bonds are the first lien upon this valuable property, and are backed by an equal amount of Government money invested in the enterprise, and are becoming more prominent among standard investments. The advertisement in another column explains the foundation and merits f these securities.

VACANT DIPLOMATIC OFFICES.—There is lot of Mr. Wade to fill. Among the most important of these are the Austrian Mission. to which it is suggested to re-appoint J. Lo-throp Motley; the Russian Mission, resigned by Cassius M. Clay; the Missions to Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Equador, United States of Colombia and Hayti. In addition to these the Missions to Great Britain, Spain, Portugal and Chili, it is said, will certainly be vacant on a change of adminis-

How Smugglers are Detected. The New York correspondent of the Bos-

ton Journal writes: Mr. Schenck, the Government auctioneer of this city, sold yesterday a large quantity of valuable goods recently taken from the

lets, were among the goods sold. It is easy to see how such valuables can be secreted Forty bags of coffee were brought on shore, and evidently could not have been put in a punishment the clothes in which diamond and laces are sewed up are taken off of the

VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

The other day Marshal Murray went to gentleman in this city. He took it to his office and addressed a note to that centle man, requesting him to call at a certain hour He came. The Marshal handed him the letter and the gentleman put it in expense only the elementary branches of his pockef, as it was addressed to him. "I would like to have you open that letter, the Marshal said. The man demurred; he preferred to open it at home. Finding that resistance was useless, the envelope was reluctantly broken. It held nothing but a photograph, and quite an ordinary one at that. There was not a scrap of writing in the envelope, nor any intimation from whence the photograph came. The only thing about it which attracted attention was its thickness. It was stout and firm, unnecessarily so for trans-After examinand let him in, with authority to go into ing it carefully the Marshal took his knife is 20 feet, which gradually contracts at the whatever departments he elects. So much and separated the parts. In the center was top to 10 feet 4 inches diameter. There are ingeniously inserted a thin layer of the finest with diamonds, about seventy in number. The Marshal placed the photograph in his safe and the gentleman retired.

SHREWD HIDING PLACE. The other day a gentleman stepped ashore from one of the Cunarders, and as soon as he landed an officer from the Marshal's office asked him to accompany him to a carriage. Not a word was spoken by the insulted citizen, whose trunks were taken possession of by the revenue officers. The gruff official whistled a low tune, and drummed on the window pane of the coach, as it passed up Broadway. On reaching the Marshal's office the indignant gentleman demanded the cause of the rude treatment he had received. The Marshal politely asked him to take off his right boot, which he did with some hesitation. The eel was struck off, and it was found to be hollow, and in it snugly and carefully stowed away were diamonds to the value of \$8,000. Cattle, it is said, cannot get used to the speed of locomotives. Before they and smuggles have not yet got used to the Atlantic cable. Still, cart loads of coffee and like material cannot be smuggled ashore without the connivance of officers. After all, the extent of smuggling is perfectly

English Postal Laws.

Notwithstanding the objections to the performance by Government agency of work left to private enterprise, there that can be are some attractive features in the English plan of postal telegrams under the management of the Government. The object is to render the telegraph more generally available for the transmission of news, and to adapt it to the popular wants. Great objections are urged against the English tele-graph system, that apply with only too much force to the Ameircan telegraph sys-tem. The charges are excessive and capriconvenience, and there are many places to which the telegraph lines do not extend. It is proposed remedy these defects by placing all the telegraph lines in the king-dom at the disposal of the Government with a view to uniform rates, that will bring the telegraph within the reach of all classes, and altimately modify the delivery on the Post Office. Mr. Disrach has given notice of a bill for this purpose in Parliament, and

the measure meets with general approval. We are not yet in receipt of the details of the plan. But enough is known of its outlines to afford a general idea of the changes involved. It is proposed to purchase all existing telegraph lines at a fair valuation, and to work them in connection with the Postoffice Department. New lines of teleevery Postoffice in England will be in telegraphic communication with each other, through various central receiving depots. It is proposed to charge one shilling (English) for messages not exceeding twenty words, to any part of the kingdom, and sixpence for each additional ten words. These telegrams will be received and transmitted through the Postoffice, and by special messengers at places within the town delivery of the terminal offices. In cases of special mes-sengers, outside the line of delivery, six charged. The English system of postal delivery in towns is so perfect, that few persons will desire to avail the second system. It is strictly a strictly and the second system of postal control of the second system. It is strictly a strictly a strictly and the second system of postal control of the second system. special messengers, as the ordinary delivery of telegrams by post will answer most purposes. Every postoffice will be a tele-graph office, and the system will also be rought into requisition for the payment of

money orders. ioney orders. This plan has been already adopted in Belgium and Switzerland, and has proved most successful. It is likely to work well n England. Its introduction in the United States is probably only a question of time.

An exchange says: No kind of traveling ought to be so safe as that by railroad. In many foreign na-tions no kind is so safe. In Germany such thing as an "accident" is unknown; in witzerland the same; and in France but a few happen in the conrse of a year. Travelers get into the cars with as strong a sense of security as they would go into their own parlors. But in this country, in so confin-ed an area as the state of New Jersey, a hundred and twenty-five persons are injured in a year, and seventy-five of these are

The reasons for the difference are simply

killed.

these: In the first place, that our roads are most insufficiently manned and most care-lessly managed; and, in the second place, that when one of these terrible homicides occurs, there is no law, no execution of law, fixing the responsibility of the blame on the guilty parties. The number of brakemen, guardmen and other officials is too small; rails and running gear are al-lowed to remain till they break; excessive speed is often put on by engineers to make up temporary delays; while the directors and officers of the company are more intent upon speculating in the value of their shares than upon promoting the security and comfort of passengers. These men are made trustees by the public of the most valuable privileges, and the manner in which they discharge their functions is better known in Wall street than it is anywhere along the line of their roads. In other words, line of their roads. In other words, they simply neglect and spuse their trusts, and the consequence is a yearly becatomb of A Swedish Bride.

With us a bride is a pyramid of gauzy, airy white lace, flowers, tissue, all of spotless white. A Swedish bride is quite another matter. In a land so near the region of snow, white seems to be eschewed, and the bride comes forth in a dark blue cloth dress, fitting tight to the bust, body and skirt both trimmed with black velvet. In guise of buttons down the front are leaf-shaped buck-les of gold or silver, spreading wider than the brass ones that used to adorn cloaks. As she moves, these rattle gayly above her black silk apron. But her head dress, how describe it? A perfect Cheops pyramid of artificial flowers towers half a yard above her head. A white collar alone looks bridal. And the wedding or Borrullup. A traveler thus describes one he stumbled upon:

The dancing was nearly over, and, giving his arm to a bridesmaid, he struck up a lively conversation, he rattling off English with a very slight sprinkling of Swedish, and she as tongue pure. This was better than the supper, which was stupid, all the people standing, and with long intervals courses of strong food, well enough for noon, but not just the thing for midnight. Several speeches were made and healths proposed. After a time the bride and groom resented themselves at a window to display themselves to a crowd, which had, accord ing to custom, gathered to see the bride: and she was worth looking at. I certainly thought, so I give the sketch.'

THE TALLEST CHIMNEY IN THE WORLD is said to be that at the Port Dundas Works. Glasgow, Scotland. Its height from the foundation is 468 feet; above ground, 454 feet, the foundation being 14 feet deep; the outside diameter, on a level with the ground is 34 feet, at the top, 12 feet 8 inches, thickness at the ground, 7 bricks, at the top 1 and 1-2 bricks; the internal diameter at the base no other human structures in the world kind of velvet cork. The cork was studded higher than this chimney but the steeple of the Strasburg Cathedral, which is 466 fee above the ground, and that of St. Stephen's Church, in Vienna, which is 465 feet high

The most wonderful part of the story of this lofty chimney is, that, having been twisted out of the vertical line to the extent of 7 feet 9 inches, by a violent wind, before the mortar was hardened, human skill has educed it to a perfect perpendicular again. The mortar was sawed out on the windward. sufficiently to restore the perpendicular.

-The Illinois Democratic State Convention met at Sringfield on Wednesday and nominated a ticket, as follows: J. R. Eden, formerly member of Congress from the Eighth District, for Governor; W. H. Van Eppo, of Lee county, for Lieutenant Governor; W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, for Congressman at large; Robert E. Williams, of gressman at large; Robert E. Williams, of McLean county, for Attorney General. The resolutions adopted congratulate the coun-try on the improved state of public sentiment, as shown by he late elections; denounce Congress for its financial and reconstruction policy, and for arranging taxes so that the burden falls upon labor and industry; favors the payment of the national debt so that the national honor may be preserved; that legal tenders are lawful money, and the debt should be paid therewith, except when the law provides otherwith. wise; also demand the abolition of Na tional banks, and that their issues be redemand the abolition of Naplaced with greenbacks; favor the protec-tion of naturalized citizens; and declare for George H. Pendleton for President.

-The store-house of the State Constabu-—The store-house of the State Constabulary at Springfield, Mass., containing several thousand gallons of confiscated liquor, was broken open Tuesday night and a large portion of the contents removed. The liquor had been accumulating for a couple of years, and was under the charge of Deputy Constable Samuel Chapin, who shot Brooks in the Westfield riot last fall. A valuable borse of Constable Billings was valuable horse of Constable Billings was poisoned at Westfield Tuesday night.

BEWARE

numan race, CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances lest you fall the When attacked with any of its presymptoms, no matter how slight, he on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

s an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Conghs, Colds, Asthma, Cronp, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression, in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. ts sure and cortain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of wellknown citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of perma nent standing? Lose not time, but procure a bottle of DR: SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleenless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficuity of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain; and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This sone of the most dancerous symptoms, and should be primptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will beat the soreness, alto their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country. are on record. Have you a cough which has grad

A MISERABLE SHAKER especially from marshes, swamps and newly cleared tands encumbered with decomposing vegetable matter. The chills is one of the most troublesome of maladies, as the patient, though he may not be confined to his bed, is incapable of action. The experience of years has demonstrated the fact that HOS-TETTER'S BITTERS is a sure means of fortifying the system against all atmospheric poison, breaking up the paroxysms and rapidly restoring the strength.
Quinine, which has so long been the great remedy for chills, has been superceded by this powerful and harmless agent; while as a preventive it is unequall-ed, as its use will certainly exempt all who may live in unhealthy localities from the ravages of this dis-Be. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS IS now among the most popular, and, at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and sneed ction in all cases where the disease is caused by rregularity of the digestive organs. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimula ting in its action upon the system.

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. KEYSER, 190 Penn street, Pittsourgh. 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 JOHN SCANLAN, hear a pin drop.

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa. ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made liv his Lung Cunz, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. list these cures 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 receipto a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohic, detailing another

most wonderful cure...
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT-STREET. FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL SP. M.