## ittsburgh Gazette

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest 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: Poetry, Ephemeris, New Literary Ladies' Club. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markels by Telegraph, River News, Sc. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets, &c. Seventh page: Breakers Ahead, Division of Texas, Americans in Europe, Amusement Directory, &c.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday 139@1394.

Mr. Johnson was advised by his particular friend, Mr Rio Grande Campbell, in 1865, to "carry on business on his own account." Evidently, he accepted that advice and is now taking account of the profits.

THE Honesdale Republic, one of our ablest weekly exchanges, is to be merged into a new paper, to be called the Wayne Citizen, and to be edited by E. A. PENNI-MAN, Esq. The prospectus of the new paper sets forth that its managers will conduct it as a representative Republican organ of the Wayne district, zealously supporting the principles of the party. The enterprise cannot fail to prove successful, as it will be commenced under such favorable auspices.

THERE are three hundred applicants already for admission to the new Idiotic Asylum of Ohio. The building is not yet quite ready for occupancy. This number is ex- efforts to control the aggressions of the rail-Lunatic Asylums and of all the cases at present confined in the county infirmaries. To Ohio, as to our own State, much credit is due for its partial recognition of the sa- channel. The numerous piers which dot

Emperor of Austria, in which the latter is struction which can only be justified by reaby neither, in favor of the individual claimday is now long gone by when the Ameritenderly but sharply reproved for yielding sons of necessity, or by an overshadowing ants. Railway companies understand full can people were wholly dependent upon have disputed the supremacy of the Church. The letter is generally believed to be a forgery, yet the leading Catholic journals do and of loss to valuable property floating on which it expresses are certainly those really entertained by the Pontiff.

THE INTIMATION that Chief Justice CHASE intends to follow the arguments of counsel, by something in the nature of a charge to the Senate, before it retires for secret deliberation, finds no warrant in any declarations yet made by Judge CHASE himself, nor is it believed that he will claim any such privilege. Although presiding as Chief Justice, he has never yet, in any instance, attempted to clothe the proper functions of the presiding officer with the peculiar attributes of a judicial authority, nor is he likely to attempt it now. He will pronounce upon all questions submitted to him by the rules of the Senate, as he has pronounced during the trial, promptly and impartially, and nothing more will be claimed by him or acquiesced in by the Senate.

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ATT SEE SOIL

THE ASSASSINATION of D'Arcy McGee, at Ottawa, is followed by the report of an attempt, fortunately not fatal, upon the life dangerously obstructing the river navigaof the English Prince Alfred, who has been shot and dangerously wounded in Australia. Each of these crimes are charged upon the Fenians, unjustly, we believe, so far as that organization is concerned, but it is quite likely that the individual offenders are members of the Brotherhood, or sympathizers in Kentucky shore. This project is even more. bers of the Brotherhood, or sympathizers in its hostility to England. The omission of objectionable than is the structure at Steuthe statutory limitation of liability, and be populated, Missouri and Illinois will be populated, Missouri and Illinois will be populated. tion of the use of such a detestable method the boat or tow moving in either direction of gratifying political hatred, has already is not embarrassed by other vessels in the occasioned comment. If they continue si- channel, at Cincinnati the surface of the pealed. lent under this second imputation, it will go stream is thickly dotted along the whole may still hope to be an unfounded charge.

THERE is no longer any doubt of the success of Reconstruction in North Carolina, majorities for the new Constitution, and for the Radical State and Congressional tickets, except a single nominee upon the latter, being conceded by all parties at Raleigh. From Georgia the latest report is that the From Georgia the latest report is that the Constitution has been adopted, and that ous impediments in the channel of the river based on this consideration, strike at the Gordon, the Democratic Conservative canis now sought for from the Ohio Legislature.

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Dispersion of the Democratic Conservative canis now sought for from the Ohio Legislature. State will show precisely this result. If the

ical interests in Georgia will be likely to re- mercial and professional interests of Cincratic auspices, would effectively tear out plank of opposition to the policy of Congress, the demand for a "white man's government," shivering it into kindling wood.

A scheme of reconstruction which admits. upon the very threshold of its operation, the success of the late rebel element in securing the control of one entire State, with the election of one or more Representatives in Congress from each of several other rehabilitated States, is therein abundantly vindicated from the partizan objections with which the Northern Democracy assail it. It proves that the Congressional policy is not an unreasonable disfranchisement, and perhaps that it does not disfranchise enough; that the question of a "white man's government" remains still practically under the control of the late rebel populations, each State for itself; that negro domination has not been forced upon a reluctant and powerless minority; that negro alliances are not distasteful to the Democracy when resulting to their political advantage; and that with only an ordinary degree of shrewd intelligence on the part of the whites in guiding and controlling the colored vote, the future has no result more likely than that the black democracy of the Gulf States will count as effectively in the combinations of the party as the Sixth ward of New York. Instead of denouncing the Congressional policy, we may anticipate that the National Democratic Convention will sincerely and generously acknowledge the magnanimity of the Republicans in enfranchising nearly a million of voters, who are so soon and so surely to swell the ranks of the opposition, blending harmoniously with the white Democracy of the North, and effectively aiding in its restoration to National power.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO RIVER NAVIGA-

It will be very much to be regretted if the people, not only of Pittsburgh, but of all the regions watered by the upper Ohio river and its tributaries should without timely and vigorous remonstrance suffer the navigation of this stream to be impeded by any additional obstructions. If the Steubenville at; and this presumption is the reason why bridge with its numerous massive piers, sep- we recur to the matter now. arated by only three hundred feet of span, is to be duplicated at Cincinnati as now proposed, despite the earnest efforts with which the leading commercial interests of that city are opposing it, the very numerous class of citizens of the valley who are directly concerned in protecting an unimpeded navigation, may as well retire from further way bridge-building interest at any point along its course.

The bridge at Steubenville has a span of cred claims of this afflicted class of citizens its line from bank to bank are solid piles greatly damaged by the building of a road, year, in the onward progress of this people, it has been a matter for cordial congratule. upon its humane consideration, yet very of masonry. Were each one of them a natmuch remains to be accomplished in the second progressive above.

The control of the second progress o much remains to be accomplished in either ural obstacle, supporting no structure above, would be greatly be A PROPOUND sensation has been created for the convenience and safety of naviga- In all other cases of damages claimed tion to the purposes of society, according to among Catholics, on the continent of tion. Placed there purposely, thickly studof railway companies, jurors are prone to a ratio steadily and evenly advancing with to have been addressed by the Pope to the to the passing water-craft, they offer an obwhile the contracted water-way which is so limited between these narrow spans, not hesitate to say that the sentiments the stream, there were no engineering difficulties in the way of wider spans which would have reduced this danger and loss to a minimum such as the marine interest would have acquiesced in. There is ample scientific authority for declaring that spans of 500 feet were entirely practicable, and we know that this width of clear water-way, with the structure above elevated not less than forty feet above the extreme high water level, would, in effect, secure this minimum tracting to transport the owner engage to inhabited wastes, are occupied and possessed But it follows that, since no reasons of worth. Of course, in fixing the price to be up the new without impoverishing or depopnecessity existed for this perilous multiplica- paid for the service, the carriers naturally ulating the older States behind. And as the magnitude of the interests concerned in the railway transit over the stream is no justification whatever for the resulting encroachments upon the right of free navigation. Citizens of the upper valley who do busi-

ness upon the Ohio river, whether interest- do not fix the price to be paid for a seat in growing demand, existing, flourishing and ed in steamboat stock, lumber, coal, oil, or the coaches. If railway companies see fit increasing in exact ratio to the demand it turing industry, have uniformly complained of this Steubenville bridge as needlessly and tion. They are not disposed to rest quietly while their rights are again threatened at Cincinnati. It is there proposed, in the interest again of railways, to bridge the Ohio upon piers of but 800 to 350 feet of span, ers prefer to run their own risk over the plains and the slopes of the Rocky connecting the city with Newport on the rather than be troubled in regard far to confirm the general belief in what we city front with numerous boats plying in all directions, and now requiring a skilful care in pilotage.

It is easy to see how the numerous bridge piers, separated by a space less than that covered by even an ordinary coal-tow, and the money value of the victim to his family. thrown across the busy surface of the stream Doubtless, Juries are at liberty to render abat that important point, would be irreparably injurious to the interests of navigation, tion thus vested in them; but, objecconnection of the railways of the two

sult. Its effect upon national politics would cinnati are vigorously opposing this propobut, in the event of such a law passing, we
We have even so close by us as to be almost be equally marked. Proving beyond cavil sition. At a meeting of the Chamber of should sincerely hope every member of the Georgia in accepting its principles, and inwere urged to protect the interests of navigation from the proposed encroachments. from the national platform of that party its Ohio should have at least one span It was agreed that every bridge across the of five hundred feet in the channel, and that it is the duty of Congress to interfere by suitable enactments to prevent the erection of any greater obstructions. Memorials signed by hundreds of the leading merchants of the city, and by the Board of Underwriters, similarly protesting, have also been forwarded to Columbus. We regret, however, to perceive that the objectionable measure is likely to become a law, under, as it is charged, the free use of the most corrupt appliances known in recent legislation. This will leave the only remedy in an appeal to Congress, to exercise its unquestionable power in protecting the inter-State interests concerned in the free navigation of the river. We commend the subject as one of pressing and immeasurable importance, to the immediate attention of Representatives from the districts of the Valley.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPA-

Two or three weeks ago, we commented, n strong terms, upon the efforts made, from time to time, by the managers of railponsibility for damages to persons or property, while in their custody, or, at least, unreasonably to limit that responsibility. Those comments were drawn from us by the enactment, last year, of a law defining and limiting the extent of damages demand able for loss of baggage, and by a bill which was introduced into the Legislature, the present year, fixing a maximum to be demanded upon the destruction of the life of a passenger or employé, and restricting damages in case of injuries of a less grade. This maximum, to be demanded in case of death, was fixed by this bill at \$5,000. But the bill was modified in such a way as to make its provisions apply only to employés, and in that form it became a law. Thus was not what was desired, as we shall presently show, and hence it is presumable that next year the attempt will

Before proceeding farther, let us confess we are not surprised that railway companies long for effectual deliverance from the tyranny which juries commonly exercise upon them. Justice towards such companies exists abundantly in theory, but rarely in practice. As soon as a railway is projected, a large part of the land owners along the line lay themselves out to extort outrageously, under pretense of damages. We have known combinations of land owners but three hundred feet between piers in the huge pretensions to honesty come forward and skill in converting the gifts of Nature and swear that their neighbors would be to the profitable uses of society. Year after and with the ends trimmed and pointed.

own hands, and to find verdicts, warranted ed requirements of its consumption. The well that in all cases in which they are the foreign production for a supply of the sued by private citizens, they stand no resulting products of labor and skill in the chance whatever of having equity meas preparation of those metals, like iron and ured out to them; and this is why the strife copper, which are of prime social necesto hedge in juries by statutory restrictions sity. Our iron markets are still upon the common law admeasurement of influenced to some extent by those of

woman may take such apparel on a journey of the Pacific; new States are built; new as is convenient for them; that the value ways of communication opened; the valleys, thereof shall depend on his or her wealth or prairies, hill-sides and plains of a continent social rank; and that companies, in con- which the last generation knew only as uncompute the average value of baggage and new communities grow up, the earth disthe risk they run of losing it. What the closes fresh stores of mineral wealth to meet railway companies insist upon is that fares and supply the needs of the increasing peohave been reduced to so low a sum that they ple who throng upon her surface. As the cannot safely go on under the common law populations grow, their needs are to be supto drive so sharp a competition with each self, and ever supplied with the crude maother that they cannot fulfil their engage. terials for its use from the stores of an inexments without loss, that is their own fault. haustible earth. Nor does it suffice for them to say they virgage without running it. Hence, we conclude the Legislature was wrong in passing

this baggage law, and that it ought to be re-It is much worse to limit liability for loss of life through carelessness of railway companies, their officers or agents. The rule of the common law is equitable. It allows no pecuniary salve for lacerated feelings; and only gives damages in proportion to surd and unjust verdicts under the discresubstance, at the rule itself.

life estimated under it within a twelve

The employes of railway companies stand upon a totally different footing from passengers. Engaging for an extra-hazardous employment, they run their own chances. Their position is analagous to that of workmen in powder mills, who, in consideration of specified wages, agree to perform certain duties and abide the consequences.

If they do not like the risk, it is their privilege to seek some other vocation. But, the fact is notorious, that for every vacany on the pay roll of a railway company, there are, on an average, twenty applicants Is there a species of fascination in this kind of danger, which strongly attracts adventurous men ? No matter what explication may be given, the fact remains; and the rule is a just one that a man hiring for wages for a particular service, takes his own risk, except as against gross and inexcusable carelessness on the part of his employers; that is, he takes the ordinary risk of the employment, while the owners are properly held responsible for culpable carelessness.

To this extent, the rule of the common law is set aside by the law of the last session. Railway companies, no matter how great their carelessness or lack of provision for the security of their employes, can be held ways, to divest their corporations of res- in damages for no higher sum than \$5,000 in loss of life. As such recklessness can seldom if ever be attributed to them, it is reasonable to conclude this restriction was not the point actually reached after. Though, even here, it must be confessed juries are want to infer culpable carelessness on the part of companies, where none existed, in order to benefit the legal representatives of unfortunate employes at the expense of what are maliciously denominated "weslthy corporations."

In view of all the above facts, we enter our protest against the law as it was passed, and as it was designed to be.

A WORD ABOUT IRON.

Recent experiments at St. Louis having cause or which he has be pion and gallant knight. proven the feasibility of smelting the iron ores of Missouri with the coals of adjacent districts in Illinois, the journals of the two States are indulging in golden expectations of a future which, adding incalculably to their developed wealth of resource, shall render them not only independent of the iron masters of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but shall soon give to themselves the undisputed control of the iron markets of the Mississippi Valley, the great Northwest, and of the half continent extending to the far off Pacific, which in a generation or two coming, is to

be the seat of new and populous States. We rejoice heartily in the successful development, anywhere and everywhere, of the vast resources of the country in its mintake both the law and the facts into their our growth in population and the increasdamages. We cannot say they are alto- foreign nations, but, in the main, the home demand is met by the home production, and Why should railway companies be held the one has kept pace steadily with the answerable, at most, for only \$100 in case other in the national progress. The frontier of the loss of a trunk? The rule of the has been pushed westward until it has at common law is reasonable that a man or last been entirely washed out in the waves

Pennsylvania and Ohio may perhaps surtually demand additional fare by requiring render to Illinois and Missouri the control increased pay for what they are pleased to they have hitherto had of the iron markets account additional baggage. The extra of the West. So, as time passes on, with baggage dodge is inconvenient, and travel- the growth of new communities spreading to it. Multitudes do not know of mineral riches in the regions which are to so engage to take the risk of their own bag- yield in their turn to the forges and mills of newer States to the west of them. But Pennsylvania and its sister States will remain populous, active, prosperous and advancing in all the departments of manufacturing and commercial industry, sustained by the demands of their own increasing population, and as independent of their present customers as these of their present General Negley commanded a division in which Eastern. Pennsylvania was largely these States will maintain their ceaseless clangor in the generations to come, and before many years the wonder will be that the iron-masters of the upper Ohio and its tributaries should ever have been able to supply

found taxing their fullest capacities. same political combination shall also have bill to erect a bridge and authorizing spans should not be rated higher than \$300 a year profitably, another one will. If Lake Sur

wealth of which we have as yet no adequate conceptions. Five hundred miles of new railway, by routes entirely practicable, need only to be built to give to Pittsburgh the indisputable control for a generation of the vast resources now sleeping in the secluded valles and under the hills of the South Western Alleghenies and of the Appalachian Range which stretch, the backbone of the Eastern half of the continent, hence towards the Gulf of Mexico. Who doubts the ability of Pittsburgh, of the wealthy district watered by the upper Ohio which Pittsburgh represents, to construct a road through that region? Who doubts that it will be built as soon as we shall needthose mineral resources and shall adequately comprehend their wonderful value? Who

deep an interest as Pittsburgh, in securing those rich treasures to her use? Let us occupy and possess them, and we can then well afford to be indifferent to some of our present possessions. SENATOR YATES, of Illinois, under date of the 21st, addresses to the people of that State an extended reply to recent criticisms upon his unfortunate habit of intemperance. Acknowledging the justice of these strictures, he deciares that the future shall prove

The kindly spirit with which his address is received, is evilent in the annexed paragraph from the Chicago Republican: If there be truth in the adage that what is confessed is half redressed, there is that in this manly and mournful apology of our distinguished Illinois representative, which will go far to repair and restore the brilliant reputation and popularity which has only one unfortunate incumbrance. None have felt keener regret for the failings of Senator Yates, than those who best knew and most thoroughly appreciated him, and were aware of his earnest struggles against the habit which has been his bane. But with all these failings, Senator Yates' record has never been diminished by a departure from the line of public duty and fidelity to the cause of which he has been an early cham-

fy the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

MR. CHASE has views of various fleeting public questions which, if partially unfolded or casually presented, might lead an obfuscate wandering minstrel of pretentious ineptitudes to misunderstand and misinterpret them.—Pike, to the Tribune.

We trust that no "ineptitudes" will be obfusticated" by this charmingly lucid expression of a simple truth.

WE QUOTE the descriptions of two costumes for spring:
The first is intended for brunettes. The underskirt is a colored foulard: the upper one, a grey ground upon which are scattered little cachemire leaves, and is trimmed with gray and cachemire. The tunic is looped up on one side almost to the waist, by a piece of open work, which falls back upon the under skirt and terminates in a point. The corsage is high in the back, and cut square in the neck in front. The square is

covered by a piece of open work, like that falling on the underskirt. The second costume is for blondes. The material is a silver white foulard, upon whose ground are scattered violets. The underskirt is pale violet, trimmed white blonde about ten centimetres above the edge; a trimming of violet blonde sur-rounds the upper skirt and is fastened behind by a sash of violet foulard, trimmed with white. The corsage is fastened by only three buttons, opened in heart-shape in front, with a turn-down collar and lappets in violet. It is high behind, as in the other

LAST November Gov. Fairchild was reelected Governor of Wisconsin, after a most sharply-contested canvass, by a majority of 4,764. It was deemed so narrow a margin that the Copperhead leaders felt encouraged to make a great effort to carry the State this Spring. They nominated two of their strongest men, Dunn and Ellis, for the Supreme Court. They counted largely on divisions in the Republican party, which, at that time were imminent. They elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention, most of whom were known to be in favor of a partial repudiation of the national debt. To that extent they indorsed the Pendleton swindle. They calculated that repudiation and dishonesty would attract a large elass of so-called doubtful voters to the Copperhead banner. The case was placed before the people of Wisconsin, and never was there a more gratifying popular manifestation. In spite of the Democratic Republicans in attending the polls, our majority of 4,764 in the autumn of 1867 is increased in 1868 to 6,500 for Dixon and Paine. - Tribune.

With reference to colored suffrage in the North, it is reported that universal suffrage for blacks and whites alike has been established in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Tennessee. In New York, a colored man, otherwise qualified by age, residence, &c., may vote if he has a freehold property worth \$250. The question whether this qualification shall be retained in the Constitution of the State. or tained in the Constitution of the State, or whether colored men shall vote without any property qualification, is to be submitted to voters as a separate question, at the same time that they pass upon the new Constitution adopted by the recent New York Convention. Negro suffrage is prohibited in every other Northern State, except those reported above.

THE Philadelphia Press says: A strong movement is developing in Pittsburgh to bring forward as the candidate for Congressional honors of the Twenty-second district Major General James S. Negley, who represented Pennsylvania with such distinguished ability and conspicuous gallantry on the fields of Stone River and Pernsylvania with such distinguished ability and conspicuous gallantry on the fields of Stone River and Pernsylvania with American Stone River and Pernsylvania with Stone River and Pernsyl ryville. In the Army of the Cumberland represented, and his old comrades and friends in this end of the Commonwealth will learn with pleasure of the merited prospects of their former chief.

utaries should ever have been able to supply any other demands than those of the region the Diocese of Vermont of his acceptance of the Episcopate to which he was elected by found taxing their found taxing their found taxing their fuels of our own, we shall go elsewhere for the requisite canonical number of Standing Committees from the other Dioceses in the the Special Convention holden in Burling. same political combination shall also have bill to erect a bridge and authorizing spans secured a majority of the State Legislature, secured a majority of the State Legislature, a curious and delicate complication of polit. We rejoice to say that the intelligent companies to have their may rely upon finding elsewhere in due will issue the orders for consecration.

The Emancipation Proclamation. The reference in Mr. Boutwell's speech

o Carpenter's picture of signing the Emancipation Proclamation," and the figures therein, has attracted some attention, particularly, as the speaker alluded to the various portraits which it contains to the various portraits which it contains without naming the persons alluded to with the exception of President Lincoln. The Emancipation Proclamation was signed September, 1862, in the presence, it is presumed, of the whole Cabinet, to wit: Messrs. Stanton, Chase, Seward, Welles: Smith, Blair and Bates. The two figures of "statesmen and patriots." on the right of the men and patriots," on the right of the President, who "during all the trials and vicissitudes of these eventful years have remained steadfast to liberty, to justice cand to the principles of constitutional government," whose names Mr. Boutwell says, he "will not venture to pronounce in this presented." Chase. Of the five persons represented on the left of the President, Mr. Boutwell says the left of the Fresident, Air. Boutwell says one is no longer living—"he died before the evil days came." He refers to Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, who resigned in January, 1863. Of the other four, he says "three have been active in counsel-"ling and supporting the President in his doubts that Pennsylvania, as a State, has as "ing and supporting the President in his attempt to subvert the government; they "are already ruined men." This reference is to Seward, Welles and Blair—the latter not in the Cabinet now, but an active sup-porter of "my policy." The fourth figure not in the Cabinet now, but an active sup-porter of "my policy." The fourth figure is that of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, who was Attorney-General under Mr. Lincoln. There have been so many exciting events that have occurred in this country since January 1 1863 that there are very faw January 1, 1863, that there are very few who can clearly remember even the changes in the most prominent offices.—

Philadelphia Bulletin.

A VERY NEAT BON MOT .- At a recent the completeness of his reform, and that he the supper room, the lustre suspended from the centre of the ceiling fell to the floor with a great crash. No one was injured. "How rtunate," exclaimed a lady who passes for forty and is quite a belle yet, "that it did not fall on my head." "Pooh," said a younger and less attractive person, "it would have been the ninth lustre that has hit her head, and she ought to be accustomed to them by this time."

An old Lady, who recently died in Concord, N. H., had accumulated a most singucord, M. H., had accumulated a most singular collection of articles of wearing apparel. It comprised 360 pairs of stockings, 110 towels, 65 bed quilts, all pieced by herself, 20 night-caps, 535 pieces of glass and crock-ery, 17 dozen of side and back combs of every conecivable old fashion, and some 50 dresses, among them her wedding dress of thirty years ago, and in a tin pail, wrapped in innumerable folds of paper, some of her

SEVEN THOUSAND seven hundred and ighty-two policemen are employed in London to protect property extending over seven hundred square miles, and embracing a population of 3,410,654, being, with deductions from the force from sickness and special service, one man to 72 acres and to six hundred citizens, whereas in New York, the proportion is one man to 2-10 acres, and one hundred and eighty-four persons.

THE Queen of Saxony has expressed displeasure at the untidy, disheveled style of wearing the hair which has lately come into fashion. Having frequently to receive English and American ladies, who sometimes appear with their hair hanging loosely about their shoulders, her Majesty has established a regulation that all persons with such coffures shall not be admitted at

MRS. BEN. BUTLER is a dark-eyed, handsome, and very young appearing lady, with a fine bodily carriage and much elegance of Blanche Butler has d thair, fine expressive eyes, and a skin where square is the rose and the lily blend. She wears gentlike that erally a green silk dress. Her figure is like her mother's, slender and tall.

> BEWARE Of that remorseless and insidious

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances lest you fall the rictim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remody ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Astimas, Croup, Dimentity of Coughs, Colds, Astimas, Croup, Dimentity of Lungs, and all or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all or oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all or oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all or seases of the Puthorary Organs, and endorsed crimine efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed or many years by numbers or well-are on record, Hour manufact, and their certificates and endorsed from a slight one to perform the certificates and their certificates and property of the dangerous premonitory surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent leve. Do you symptom miserable days and long sleepless nights of tortread pain from attacks of Astima or Difficustification of the company of the compa

LET NOT YOUR PREJUDICE USURP

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a ng to an article that has such an array of testim-

Bytoras sick, and require a medicine, try these. When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety. When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety taken. It is tempered and modified by hygicale beets and roots, which preven if from revering the brood, and hence it does not produce a mire temporation, but communicates a permanent potiney to the attention and the statement, to be followed manner to the produce a surer temporation, but communicates a permanent potiney to the attentions are slightly soporific, so of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where you disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime. Will also seems a first termined to produce quiet and the causeless fears and discussing fancies to which laddes are septically and bedtimed to be constituted to their sex, in districts will be irritants.

The constitutionally, nervous and the causeless fears are percentaged to their sex, the litters will be irritants.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. Host 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 ap-

plication to Dr. KEYSER, 180 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 JOHN SCANLAN, Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE. A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to in form him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. list these cures are made wish 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 receiptor a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure

DE REYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-DH. REYERE'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT-MENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 190 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.