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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page: From Bragg's report, a Legend of Antwerp, Scouting, Miscellaneous reading matter.

THIRD PAGE: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports, Steamboat Announcements and Railway Time Tables.

FOURTH PAGE: Finance and Trade, Iron and Nails, Pittsburgh Markets, Petroleum and Metal matters.

FIFTH PAGE: Letter from New York, interesting Miscellaneous.

GOLD CLOSED in New York yesterday at 140.

THE Arkansas bill will become a law today, with or without the President's veto.

THE new Tax bill is likely to be reported on Monday in the House.

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prison for at least twenty-four hours." The flagrant public scandals which, from time to time, have marked English executions, making the chronicles of Newgate, as of all other scaffolds in the Empire, records of popular superstitions, brutalities and tumults beyond anything ever seen in our own land, are now to be ended forever.

FREE TRADE. That certain philosophers have advocated actual Free Trade between all nations, as the best, if not the only rational basis of commercial intercourse, is well known.

But even the most acute and profound of these thinkers are so completely subjected to the despotism of theory as to leave out of consideration several important factors of the problem they essay to solve. Upon such portions of the argument as they see proper to admit as relevant they build conclusions which have a peculiar charm, such as naturally results from apparent liberality and usefulness; but when greater scope is given to the argument; when all the facts bearing upon the matter are generalized; and the true theory of the inter-dependence of peoples is deduced and presented, Free Trade appears to be, what it really is, a metaphysical deception.

Hence, none of the great nations of Europe have embraced the doctrine of Free Trade and reduced it to practice. Those of them which are most advanced in the development of the arts essential to the highest civilization; which have the largest accumulations of capital, and consequently, the lowest rates of interest for the use of money; which have most successfully diversified and aggregated machinery; which have the densest population, so as to produce an overstocked labor market; which have pressed the use of protection in many special departments of industry until they have demoralized branches of manufactures wholly dependent for material upon distant regions; and which have made the most out of all natural advantages of soil, climate and condition; are theoretically clamorous for Free Trade. That is to say, they are exceedingly solicitous no other nations should rise to the industrial eminence they have attained. Being at the top and well able to defy competition in many lines of production, they are anxious to bring Protection, as a means of national growth, into discredit. But they are careful nevertheless, not to abolish their own custom-houses, but to maintain as comprehensive a system of discriminations as their situation actually calls for. If they have such advantages for producing any article as makes competition with them actually impossible, they are ready to reduce or abolish duties thereon; just as they are ready to admit the free import of breadstuffs in case of famine, or whenever, by force of other considerations, the protection of agriculture has ceased to be imperative. On all other articles, their tariffs are as stringent as at any former period.

Among these nations, at the present time, stand conspicuous England and France. Boasting of liberality, they systemically enforce against each other and against all other nations, as essentially protective as their own, is as essentially protective as their own system ever existing either in those nations or elsewhere. The presence of Free Trade in them, is a transparent sham.

In like manner, there are in the United States thinkers who espouse Free Trade in accordance both with the incantations of philosophy and the results of experience. Their philosophy is unsound and deceptive, and if they have experience in the line of their professions, they have none to show—only the most barbarous nations using Free Trade, and if their barbarism did not result therefrom, they can never be lifted out of it until they establish the protective policy.

So, a political party exists in this country, which nominally adheres to Free Trade; but has never yet essayed to abrogate the custom-house system. It uses the word Free Trade with wonderful dexterity in order to deceive people who do not discriminate closely, but carefully avoids all efforts to carry the theory that word expressed into effect. So long as it held possession of the government it maintained impost duties and exercised as wide a range of discriminations, protecting fully every interest it had a mind to, and they were many, and slighting such interests as it had little or nothing to hope from, or had grudges against.

This species of jugglery is not without certain fruits of profit. It yields some of the advantages of avowed and consistent espousal of Protection, and, at the same time, enables those who resort to it to reap many of the fruits of genuine Free Trade. To be more explicit—this sort of game enables the Democrats to retain many who would not stay with them but for Practical Protection, and to secure the co-operation of most of those who theoretically adhere to Free Trade. Admitting the continuance of a tariff of impost duties for revenue purposes to be consistent with the profession of Free Trade, Protection, to almost any conceivable extent, and for as many interests as it may be thought proper to include and favor, becomes perfectly easy. This is precisely the manner in which the Democrats dealt with this subject so long as they had possession of the government. Arguing stoutly for Free Trade, they found no difficulty in conceding to the Louisiana sugar planters as high a degree of Protection as they demanded; and so on all the way round, wherever this course became necessary in order to detach certain sections or callings from the old Whig party, or afterwards from the Republican.

Of course, the effect upon the fostered interests would be exactly the same as that produced by discriminating duties, while upon tea, coffee, silk and all other articles not grown or fabricated within our borders, the effect would be to enhance prices permanently by the amount of the duties. In the present condition of the National Treasury, this would be equivalent in effect to the imposition of excise or internal duties on spirits and tobacco; and would work no inconvenience to any interests.

Standing by the doctrine and practice of Protection, not equivocally or under false pretenses, what we ask of those who profess to advocate Free Trade, is that they discard dissimulation, and march squarely toward that which Free Trade necessarily implies. Let them demand frankly the abrogation of all customs and duties, with the whole train of offices and placements essential to that system of revenue, and the addition to the internal levies of sums sufficient to meet the deficiency. That would be Free Trade, and nothing short of it. Every measure which is not that which is proposed to be Free Trade, is a fraud and a snare.

As Protectionists we insist that in all adjustments of the revenue laws—whether external or internal—Congress should adopt the policy of widest possible extension, as will foster domestic industry, and thus employ as many of our people as possible. We hold this duty to be subordinate only to the repelling of foreign invasion and the securing of domestic tranquility. For no other end ought this object to be postponed. Hence, the senior editor decidedly dissents from an article which recently appeared in these columns, in his absence from his post, justifying the postponement of a revision of the revenue laws until the next session. The proper Committee have had abundant time to settle all necessary details; and in this particular, their labor has been facilitated by the delay of general business occasioned by the impeachment proceedings.

In expressing ourselves thus strongly on this point, we do not want to be understood as being ready to concede any grade of Protection persons engaged in any particular pursuit may suggest or demand. Far enough from it. Men in each calling ought to be heard, and their sentiments impartially weighed; but it belongs inherently and solely to Congress to determine, and upon a large view of matters, what the amount of the impost shall be in each case. In all excise levies the producers of any article wish to have the duty fixed as low as possible; and not unfrequently through a false conception of what their welfare actually requires. In like manner, men engaged in any branch of manufactures seek to crowd the impost duties upon the highest possible point, often to their own detriment. Upon Congress devolves the duty of looking upon both sides, of weighing all the considerations, and striking the balance in accordance with its matured judgment.

The proper action of Congress in this regard is impeded by reason of the fact that so many of its members are lawyers and so many familiar with practical affairs. Lawyers are needed in both Houses, and there is no lack in that direction. The deficiency consists in having so few members who are familiar with the details of commerce, manufactures, finance, and other business callings.

THE GREENBACK DEMOCRACY. The Chase Democracy submit to the public the latest authorized statement of their platform as follows:

Universal suffrage is a recognized Democratic principle, the application of which is to be left, under the Constitution, to the States themselves. Universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities, on account of participation in the late rebellion, are not only a wise, just and patriotic policy, but essentially necessary to a beneficial administration of the government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States, and to a full, and equal, re-establishment of the practical relations of those States with the other States of the American Union. No military government over any State in the Union in time of peace is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution, nor can the trial of private citizens by military commissions be tolerated by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free.

Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict economy, and so apportioned as to bear on wealth rather than upon labor, and while all national obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privileges should be allowed to any class of individuals or to corporations.

It appears that the platform of this original Abolitionist, which was at first entirely too bitter for the Democratic palate, is now sweetened up to suit the taste. Universal suffrage is toned down to a State rights foundation, and sugared over with a highly attractive amnesty which is to bring all the old rebels, in full feather, to the head of the new National Democracy. Military governments and trials by military commissions are condemned, in terms clear enough to satisfy a party whose disloyal and treasonable affiliations with rebels in arms necessitated the establishment of these commissions for their punishment. The national obligations are asserted to be binding upon the people, but greenback Democrats are expected to be satisfied with a vague declaration against any special privilege.

This platform, as now shamed, tongue and groove, is likely to be much more acceptable to the masses of the party than as it was at first roughly blocked out. Were Chase to be nominated, you would find the *Pittsburgh* newspapers unanimous in declaring that he stands substantially upon the ground they have advocated, and felicitating them on such financial selection who of their own accord comprehends the requirements of the people. They will approvingly quote the following from the *New York Herald* of the 18th, and will let themselves and their chronically dumbed readers easily and readily be misled by bolting the matter, really of no consequence whatever. Says the *World*:

The particular question which is debated with most sagacity in an excellent most feeling, the question, namely, whether the principal of the five-twenty bonds is payable in gold, has not the magnitude, as respects the amount of money involved, which the popular imagination assigns to it. Whether those bonds are paid in gold or greenbacks makes a difference of less than one year's taxes at the present rate of taxation. It will perhaps aid the reader in grasping the true amount of money involved in this controversy, to look at the figures. By the June statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the total debt of the United States is \$2,845,700,000, of which the portion five-twenty bonds (the only subject of controversy) is \$1,484,555,600. At the present premium on gold, the amount that would be saved would be a little over four hundred million dollars, or less than the average of our annual taxes for the last three or four years. Whether that sum is saved or paid will not change the structure of our Government nor have any serious effect on the stability of our institutions.

It must be remembered that our Democratic editors are very practical philosophers in the main, and that they invariably reconcile themselves to what can't be helped. If they can't get the Protectionist ideas into the Democratic ark, they will contrive to float alongside for a while and swear that it isn't worth a shower after all. For this, the *World's* article above quoted affords them the cue.

FACTS FOR THE DEMOCRACY. The *New York World* re-asserts, in the most emphatic and positive manner, its opinion that negro suffrage at the South is a fact which cannot be denied nor lawfully resisted. As such, the *World* has treated it, and, in connection with the possible nomination of Mr. Chase upon a platform in which it should constitute a conspicuous feature, has submitted the matter to its Democratic readers. That journal admits that its party have "promptly and vehemently rejected" the idea that negro suffrage is to be considered as a fixed, established institution, but proceeds as follows:

We believe in and stand by every word we uttered on this subject. If the Convention does not endorse it, time and experience will. Democrats are quite pardonable for the soreness and indignation they feel on this subject. But will indignation be a better remedy for the ills of the South? Facts are none the less facts because we detest and abhor the means by which they became so. We do not wish to abate this just indignation of the party, but to prevent its anger from clouding the intellect. Can negro suffrage be uprooted within the next four years? Most assuredly not, unless the Democratic party carries the Presidential election. This is so evident that in this we possess we need not argue it, although positions have been disputed which are as incontestable as this. Will an avowed intention to uphold it assist us to prevent a more Republican party the votes we need to gain in order to elect the President? That depends altogether upon the possibility of our making the change at once, and giving the country repose after eight years of conflict and turbulence. It is demonstrable that, instead of making it at once, we cannot make it at all within the four years. The Senate, the House, and the President, is to be increased by twenty new Republican Senators. It is certain, therefore, that that body will be Republican throughout the whole of the next Presidential term, and that no law will be either repealed or passed except by Republican consent. It is absolutely certain that no relief can come from Congress within the ensuing four years.

From what source then can it be expected? Not from the Supreme Court, although there is good reason for supposing that that tribunal regard the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional. These acts will expire by their own limitation before the Supreme Court sits again, and the competency of the resulting State governments is a question which will be decided by the Supreme Court, and the *World* has too deep sense of responsibility and too clear a foresight of consequences, to advise the Convention to recommend this method of redress. The effect of such a recommendation would be to repel Republicans who are on the ground ready to join us, and whose aid we must have if we are to elect a President. If any of our Democratic contemporaries think the party should term neither by Congress nor the Supreme Court, by what agency is it to be overturned? Not surely by the negroes, or by the governing men in which they are voters. If done all it will be done by the white citizens of the South acting outside the new State governments. But what shall prevent the new government trying them for treason against the State, as Rhode Island did and sentenced Dorr? Or what can doubt that they would do it? It is too evident that the negroes can be ousted from the suffrage only by a successful insurrection of the white citizens against the new State governments, and the *World* has too deep sense of responsibility and too clear a foresight of consequences, to advise the Convention to recommend this method of redress.

Does any sane man, of whatever political party, suppose that the New York Convention will ignore the considerations which the *World* has put with such plainness and force? Not because any one journal, no matter how influential, may advocate them, but because facts are none the less facts, and shrewd politicians do not habitually allow anger to cloud the intellect. They will not bicker their brains out against a solid wall if they know it, but will accept the facts and make the most of them. They may do this in the mode suggested by the *World*, that is, in such fashion as to secure, if possible, the Republican votes which they consider to be in need of, or they may find some other path consistent with policy and with existing facts. They may take up Chase, whom the language of the *World*

clearly indicates or they may nominate some other man upon that platform, but nothing can be clearer than the indications that the Convention accomplished, must and will take a long step forward toward the recognition of Human Rights. Whoever the candidate may be, after the Fourth of July we shall hear nothing more of a "whiteman's government" except as we resurrect the old files of Democratic journals.

The Democracy in the Second District, at Cincinnati last year, made a successful use of the workingmen, by inducing them to unite in the support of Gen. S. F. CARY, a bolding Republican, and succeeded in electing him. CARY has since very gratefully surrendered himself entirely to the Democratic party, in his Congressional course. Now, when he desires to be a candidate for re-election, the party which seconded him has no further use for him; they think themselves strong enough to carry the district without the workingmen's vote, and could therefore put an original Copperhead on the track. The workingmen complain of being sold, but have only themselves to blame for it, for a very little reflection would have taught them that the Democracy regularly woo them only to betray them, in this or some other way. Workingmen of Allegheny, please take notice.

THE *Brownsville Clipper* has recently donned a new dress, presenting a chaste and elegant appearance. Its editor and proprietor, SERRI T. HURD, Esq., knows how to conduct a newspaper, and has long held front rank among the ablest journalists of the State. The *Clipper* receives a large share of advertising patronage from Pittsburgh.

THE *Bedford Inquirer* has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is now one of the handsomest Republican journals published in the State. It is edited with care, good judgment and decided ability, and we are glad to learn is in the full tide of prosperity.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. A correspondent of the *American Churchman*, writing from Boston, refers especially to the late movement of the Massachusetts Diocese Convention in regard to the Evangelists. This class of men he writes, are to go at large up and down the land, doing a work which it is pretended will be a sort of compromise between the ranting "revivalists" of the sects and the Jesuits or Paulists of the Catholic Church. This writer seems to be very much disturbed by this progressive step, and thinks its promoters have not stopped to inquire whether it is a legitimate church movement. He thinks the organization is an utterly new thing within the *protestant conservative* communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fears are expressed by this movement. A compactly organized Brotherhood, may assume power that will hereafter disturb the Church, and says that it was almost precisely such a movement that split entirely in the two large and conservative Presbyterian bodies in this land—now known as the Old and New Schools. This view will be new to some. The selection of Evangelists to do a certain kind of missionary work, is only in fact a name given to a class of persons who have been employed of late by the Episcopal Church in some of the large cities. Its inauguration under the auspices of the Bishop of Massachusetts ensures its success, and the order will extend its field of operation to other Dioceses.

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces, will be held at Detroit, Michigan, commencing next Wednesday, the 24th instant. It is a matter of record that since the last annual meeting at Montreal, Canada, the number of such Associations have about doubled, and now not less than four hundred are enrolled. Among the questions to be discussed, and most prominently set forth in the call, is the question of Lay Preaching. It is desirable that Christian Associations should undertake it. 2. Under what regulations should it be undertaken? 3. What should be the qualifications of those who engage in the work? 4. How should the services be conducted? The *Advance* represents that the Congregational General Meeting of Connecticut, at its annual meeting of month at Clinton, among other matters, discussed, will be "the relations of Young Men's Christian Associations to the Churches and their work." This question is likely to receive attention from all the leading denominations ere long.

The late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in its action in regard to the union proposed by the Philadelphia Convention, expressed deep interest in the movement; the importance of union; recommending free interchange of sentiment on points of difference; appointing delegates to meet with delegates from the other bodies, to endeavor to obtain such terms of union as will not relinquish principle, and especially its unqualified assent to the Westminster Confession and Catechisms. It also resolved to send a delegation to the Associate Reformed Synod to open a correspondence with the Synod by deputation. The *United Presbyterian* says that this resolution was adopted with entire unanimity, and with the expression of the kindest feelings towards the Church South.

The vacancy in the Presidency of Pennsylvania College, under the patronage of the Lutherans, caused by the lamented death of Dr. H. L. Baugher, has been filled by the Rev. Dr. M. Valentine, of the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa., who was unanimously chosen for the position. It is a singular fact that none of the daily papers in England are published on Sunday, and nobody gets news that comes on Sabbath morning, however important it may be, until the next day.

An exchange contains the remarkable fact, that Bishop McFarland (Catholic) of Hartford, ordained not long since at Troy New York, twenty-three young men priests, and nearly one hundred others. The ceremony was very impressive and lasted four hours.

This is the largest number of priests ever ordained in the United States in one day. The Secretary of the Connecticut Valley Conference of Congregational Churches, makes a singular call for ministers, viz: "A few dull ministers—men who may not have the necessary qualifications for great parishes, with great salaries, in the cities, but would be content to be honest, faithfully devoted pastors of country parishes; men who would be content to live out of sight of the Boston State House, and fulfil in some humble way, as far as the times will allow, the old idea of a country minister."

Assurances have been secured by the American Baptist Missionary Union, from the colored Baptists of the South, that they could furnish plenty of men for the African Mission work, if the Union would furnish the funds. Accordingly this Society has determined to re-open the mission, which was discontinued many years since. The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly held its annual session recently at Lincoln, Illinois. One hundred and eighty delegates were present from sixteen States. It is represented that perfect harmony prevailed in its deliberations. From the meagre accounts we have seen, we judge the differences on certain questions during the war have been amicably adjusted, and that harmony again prevails in the supreme council of that body. The *Cincinnati Gazette*, in its excellent department of "Religious Intelligence," devotes considerable space to the "free press system," growing out of a movement recently inaugurated in the First Presbyterian Church of that city. The introduction of the free press system into such a prominent church is attracting much attention, and the press is commenting upon it quite freely. The *Harold of Peace*, an organ of the progressive or rather Evangelical type of Friends, has an editorial on the "Duty of Peace Men," in connection with the Chicago nomination. It presents the views of that body in regard to peace at any price, rather than carnal war, yet, it also declares that the cause of Justice, Liberty and Christianity must be sustained. It counsels Friends that there should be no sentimental foolishness mixed up with their convictions of truth, to keep them from the discharge of their duty in the coming contest, between liberty, justice and impartial suffrage on one side, and oppression, injustice and partiality on the other. The article winds up with the counsel that Grant being the nominee, "let him be elected." The Episcopal churches in Philadelphia are adopting pretty generally the custom of holding "Children's Church" in the afternoon of the first Sabbath of the month, being communion Sunday. The interest in these meetings is very great and induces a large attendance of the youth of the parishes where the usage prevails. The *Memphis Avalanche* is displeased by the action of the Tennessee Democratic Convention in requiring that accession to a dead theory. The *Avalanche* says: "As an original secessionist, we are willing to abide by and acquiesce in the judgment pronounced upon the late wagers of settling, but in case the American people should grant a new trial in the case, either by ballot or bullets, we do not wish to be estopped by any unnecessary admissions."

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS. DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS. DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS. DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS. DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS.

CONVALESCENCE. After a disease has been conquered, there is still the weakness that leaves behind it, the protracted Convalescence is a tedious affair. If the enfeebled and atrophied muscles, the shattered nerves, the thin and watery blood could speak, they would cry for help. In too many cases such help is given them in the form of the right kind. The very stimulants of commerce do harm. They kindle a temporary flame, which is a mockery. Their effect passes, and the last state of him who uses them is worse than the first. Not such is the effect of HOSBERT'S STOMACH BITTER. There is no drawback to its tonic properties. It has been found THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE AGE for sustaining and bringing up the enfeebled constitution, no matter how much debilitated; as it not only builds strength, but soothes the nervous system and allays all excitement of the brain. While this excellent preparation possesses such effective properties, it is perfectly safe and is agreeable to the taste. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptic, bilious sufferer, victims of fever and ague and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects what they think of it. Ask them, and be guided by what they say. As a household medicine it is available at all times in cases of indigestion, bilious and other fevers, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the stomach or liver.

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