

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia. THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A. JOSEPH F. MARSHALL.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, 2D DISTRICT. JAMES S. HARRISON.

CONGRESS, 3D DISTRICT. THOMAS WILSON.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. A. L. FEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY. J. B. FLACK.

STATE SENATE. JAMES M. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY. GEORGE W. MOYER.

COMMISSIONER. JONATHAN NEELY.

CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR. JARED M. BRUSH.

FOR CONTROLLER. ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

FOR TREASURER. A. J. COCHRAN.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page: Ephemeris, Gypsum, Piece of History, Third and Sixth: Commercial and River News.

Seventh Page: Last Moments of Thaddeus Stevens, Burning of a Glacier, Outside of a Brilliant Frenchman, Letter from Daniel Webster to his Son, Sherman and the Mormons.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 146 3/4.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican Primary Election, held in this city on Saturday last, for candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, resulted auspiciously for the harmony and success of the party.

JARED M. BRUSH was designated for Mayor, ROBT. J. MCGOWAN for Controller, and A. J. COCHRAN for Treasurer.

Other highly respectable gentlemen were voted for, and received measures of support highly creditable to their characters and the pretensions set up by their friends in their behalf; and it is no disparagement to them to affirm that the candidates selected are entirely unexceptionable in all particulars, and will command the undivided support of the Republicans of the city.

These nominations were made by no ring or clique of politicians, but by the people themselves. Never in the history of local politics in this neighborhood did primary elections attract a better class of citizens. Voters, impressed with the responsibility which individually rested with them in securing a ticket worthy of their support and confidence, flocked to the polls from the workshop and counting room, and deposited their ballots with all the honesty and dignity of intelligent American citizens. So much for the Crawford county system.

We have not heard a word of complaint growing out of the result, or the faintest hint that all was not conducted fairly and honorably. The people have put forward the ticket, and they will certainly secure its election in October.

Our friends throughout the State, and elsewhere, need have no apprehensions of a repetition of the result exhibited at our last municipal election.

The Republicans of Schuylkill county have nominated WASHINGTON REIP SNEYDER, JOHN LUCAS and LUTHER R. KIEFFER for Assembly. The Republicans of York county, JAMES GIFFITH and HENRY KEENE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE is to run as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the first District of Wisconsin; but General FAIRBANKS, the Republican candidate, will beat him, the renegade, handsomely.

We are under obligation to the Hon. JAMES K. MOOREHEAD and to the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS for important public documents.

FIGURES FOR EVERY CITIZEN.

Cost of the Rebellion—Entire Receipts and Expenditures for Seven Years—The Public Debt—Federal Taxation.

We have applied to official sources for exact information on certain points of considerable interest to the tax-paying people and the results of our enquiries are embodied in the statements annexed. Every fact cited and figure reported in this article are taken from the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress for the fiscal years ending respectively and serially from June 30, 1860 to June 30, 1867, with the data for the year ending in June last (to be reported by the Secretary to Congress in December next) which are from the recent official statement of Commissioner WELLS, the authenticity of which no man can question, and for the estimate of the various departments, as revised, cut down and appropriated for at the last session. These appropriations, be it remembered, limit all drafts upon the Treasury, and not a dollar can be lawfully expended beyond the authority thus given by the representatives of the people, and the amounts thus authorized are therefore assumed, under the uniform practice of the Government from its earliest days, as making the extent of probable expenditures.

We propose to show: I. The money cost of the rebellion, including therein the expenses of the War and Navy Departments, interest paid on the public debt, the cost of Reconstruction and of the Freedmen's Bureau, up to the period when all these expenses, except for interest on the debt, shall have ceased.

II. The aggregate receipts and expenditures of the Government for the eight years ending June 30, '61, to June 30, '68, inclusive.

III. Where the money came from, which we have thus expended.

IV. How this money has been expended.

V. A statement of the Public Debt at various periods from July 1, '60, to August 1, '68.

VI. The present condition of our system of Federal taxation.

We invite to these statements the fullest consideration of every reader who is a taxpayer, and challenge the most critical examination of the figures submitted, in reference to the official reports of sworn officers of the Federal Government. The wildest and most absurd misrepresentations of the real state of facts have been indulged in by Democratic presses and public speakers, the greater part of whom cry through simple ignorance, their incompetency to understand the details of financial questions, or their willful and reckless disregard of the truth. The country is already vied with these persons, many of them candidates for office, for Congress and the State Legislatures, who either knowingly and purposely state what they know to be untrue, or who exhibit a degree of ignorance and incapacity not only disqualifying them for the positions they have the assurance and vanity to ask for, but establishing their entire unfitness to be trusted as political teachers, or to be respected as men of ordinary veracity and common sense.

I. THE COST OF THE REBELLION.

Expenses of the War Department, Years Ending June 30th.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1861-62: \$24,493,731.18; 1862-63: \$24,725,948.81; 1863-64: \$24,725,948.81; 1864-65: \$24,725,948.81; 1865-66: \$24,725,948.81; 1866-67: \$24,725,948.81; 1867-68: \$24,725,948.81.

Expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1861, were estimated at \$20,000,000; for the year ending June 30th, 1869, were estimated and appropriated for, \$30,951,116.

A small part of this latter sum is estimated for war claims remaining unpaid, but we will accept it as representing the proper expenses of that Department when peace shall be fully restored, all the war-debts liquidated into another form, and the military service of the Republic brought back to its normal condition, commensurate with the material growth of the people. The Department cost, for the year ending June 30th, 1860, \$16,400,767.10. It is fair to assume that for the proper expenses, had no rebellion or civil disturbance required their expansion, would have averaged, for the seven years from July 1st, 1861 to July 1st, 1868, not over \$30,000,000 per annum. Deduct therefore \$210,000,000 from the above aggregate and it leaves the proper expenses of the Rebellion in that Department at \$3,008,702,928.02.

Expenses of the Navy Department—same years.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1861-62: \$2,474,000.00; 1862-63: \$2,474,000.00; 1863-64: \$2,474,000.00; 1864-65: \$2,474,000.00; 1865-66: \$2,474,000.00; 1866-67: \$2,474,000.00; 1867-68: \$2,474,000.00.

The Navy cost \$11,518,150.19 in the year ending June 30th, 1860, and was estimated at \$12,000,000 for the year ending June 30th, 1868, but probably cost more, as that included three months of the rebellion. The estimates and appropriations for the current year ending next June are \$17,800,000. We take therefore an average of \$15,000,000 for the proper expenses independent of the war, and, deducting for the seven years, \$105,000,000, have a balance of \$309,840,876.18 to carry up against the rebel Debt.

Interest Paid on the Public Debt.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1861-62: \$1,727,948.81; 1862-63: \$1,727,948.81; 1863-64: \$1,727,948.81; 1864-65: \$1,727,948.81; 1865-66: \$1,727,948.81; 1866-67: \$1,727,948.81; 1867-68: \$1,727,948.81.

This item is as properly chargeable in the account, as if it had been money directly spent for powder and ball. The estimate of interest to be paid during the current year is much reduced, being only \$126,000,000. Mark that!

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The accounts in the Treasury Department show that the total expense of this Bureau, since its organization, have been but \$5,917,000, no small part of which has been expended to provide food for starving Southern Democrats.

Expenses of Reconstruction.

The Treasury accounts show that the expenditures contingent upon the Reconstruction acts of Congress have been \$3,844,700.66, total to June 30th, last. This does not include the proper military expenses for the armed forces, retained in the South-

ern States to regulate and restrain the rebellious of our Copperhead Democracy from cutting the throats of their Union neighbors, and renewing their fight for the "Lost Cause." These expenses are already included in those given for the War Department proper. And, as all the expenditures for Reconstruction and the Freedmen are so included, we do not now charge them up again in the total account. We sum up as follows:

Total Expenses of the Rebellion.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. War Department: \$3,008,702,928.02; Navy Department: \$11,518,150.19; Interest paid on debt: \$1,727,948.81.

Total aggregated expenses: \$3,954,951,667.02. And the \$126,000,000 of interest to be paid this year on the debt will more than swell, at the end of the current fiscal year, the money cost of the great Democratic rebellion to the terrible total of four thousand millions of dollars! How soon can we afford to have another, such as they threaten us with!

II. AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE EIGHT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

The receipts for each year, from all sources, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1860-61: \$1,000,000,000; 1861-62: \$1,000,000,000; 1862-63: \$1,000,000,000; 1863-64: \$1,000,000,000; 1864-65: \$1,000,000,000; 1865-66: \$1,000,000,000; 1866-67: \$1,000,000,000; 1867-68: \$1,000,000,000.

Total receipts for eight years: \$8,117,408,432.57. The expenditures for the same period have been:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1860-61: \$1,000,000,000; 1861-62: \$1,000,000,000; 1862-63: \$1,000,000,000; 1863-64: \$1,000,000,000; 1864-65: \$1,000,000,000; 1865-66: \$1,000,000,000; 1866-67: \$1,000,000,000; 1867-68: \$1,000,000,000.

Total expenditures for eight years: \$8,117,408,432.57. This apparent discrepancy of about \$900,000,000, between receipts and expenses, may be briefly explained. The figures for each year above include the balances which are carried over, and which ought to be deducted from the actual sum of the year's transactions. For example, in all the years named, except '63 and '64, these balances varied from \$2,000,000 to \$144,000,000, making in all about \$325,000,000. The balance represents substantially the discrepancy above shown. It is evident, of course, that this balance or apparent deficit is fully accounted for in the public debt, into which it has been carried. It is also to be observed that large amounts on each side of the account, and for each year since 1861, represent merely changes in the form of the debt, the shifting of certificates into seven-thirties, legal tender notes, or bonds of the various authorized issues, and to that extent are independent of the actual receipts and expenses of the year, although included in the annual financial statement. Making these deductions, the aggregate of monies actually received and spent would appear considerably less than above stated.

III. THE SOURCES WHICH YIELDED THE FUNDS.

During the eight years ending June 30th, 1868, the receipts from all sources, except loans, amounted to \$2,340,848,603.25. For one year, 1863, this includes receipts from all sources whatever. These receipts were derived from customs, direct taxes, internal revenue, lands, captured and abandoned property and miscellaneous items generally. The customs, taxes and internal revenue were the channels through which the money of the people was received by the tax gatherer. Deduct the amount thus realized from the total of receipts, and the balance, \$2,776,600,800.02, was every dollar of it raised by loans of various descriptions based upon the National credit, and making up our present National debt.

IV. HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN EXPENDED.

We have above shown what has cost the country to put down the Rebellion. Let us look at the other expenses incurred during this period. The following table shows the ordinary expenses, excluding those for the War and Navy Departments and on account of the Debt. It comprehends all other expenses of the country, incident to its necessities in war or peace. These are grouped by the Secretary under the heads of the Civil Service, Pensions and the Indians. The figures are:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1860-61: \$2,000,000,000; 1861-62: \$2,000,000,000; 1862-63: \$2,000,000,000; 1863-64: \$2,000,000,000; 1864-65: \$2,000,000,000; 1865-66: \$2,000,000,000; 1866-67: \$2,000,000,000; 1867-68: \$2,000,000,000.

The estimates and appropriations for the current year show a still further reduction to \$40,000,000, which is very nearly down to the mark of our expenditure in the last year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration. Large amounts have been applied to the reduction of the public debt. The last Treasury report states "the actual reduction from Sept. 1, '65 to Oct. 31, '67," at \$266,185,121.43. From Oct. 31, '67, to August 1, '68, it is officially reported as reduced in the sum of \$235,014,956.88, without throw ing out the \$23,210,000 of Railway bonds. Let us add to these items the cost of the war, as above given, together with the sums which we deducted from the expenditures in the War and Navy Departments, as allowance for their average annual cost under the ordinary conditions of peace:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Ordinary expenses War Department: \$3,008,702,928.02; Navy Department: \$11,518,150.19; Interest on debt: \$1,727,948.81.

Total of all expenditures, 1860-61: \$8,117,408,432.57. This shows a slight excess over the total of receipts as stated above, but, as we have remarked, the exclusion of all transactions concerning the debt from both sides of the account, and the omission of the respective balances and deficits would reconcile the discrepancy.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. July 1, '60: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '61: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '62: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '63: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '64: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '65: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '66: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '67: \$4,779,702,000; July 1, '68: \$4,779,702,000.

Deducting from the last report, the sum of \$65,100,000 for bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies which are to be provided for, principal and interest, by the companies, but, being guaranteed by government, are noted in the Report as part of our debt, we have the amount of debt actually due on the 1st of August, 1868 to be \$3,491,894,460.97, an actual reduction of the gross debt from its highest point in October, 1865, of \$317,224,956.88, or more than one hundred millions per annum. The interest account also begins to run down, in proportion as the principal is paid off. The country saves fifteen millions of dollars in that way this year.

The total expenditures for the current year, including the extraordinary payments for interest, pensions, bounties, &c., cannot exceed \$108,500,000, and that amount is appropriated accordingly. The receipts on the other hand, are estimated by the Secretary at \$381,000,000, of which the customs and internal revenue furnish \$350,000,000. Said the Secretary, in December last:

"These estimates are made on the general average of the receipts and expenditures for the past five months. The Secretary is hopeful, however, that Congress will take measures to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, and a steady reduction of the debt may be continued."

Congress did take such measures, cutting down the expenditures from his estimate of \$372,000,000 to \$198,500,000 appropriated for. If the receipts hold up to his estimate, as they are likely to do, a surplus of \$183,500,000 will be applicable to the reduction of the debt. In this way the debt is finally to be paid off.

In 1816, at the close of our second war with Great Britain, the Republic, with a population not exceeding eight millions, owed a public debt of \$127,884,933.74, and paid it all off in twenty years. Large as is our present debt, our forty millions of people, wielding the resources of a continent, will not find it so great a burden as their fathers felt the war debt of 1816, to be, fifty years ago.

The reader will perceive, in examining the above statement, that when Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democracy retired, in March '61, from their mal-administration of the government, they left an already existing debt of nearly ninety millions of dollars, for which, in a partisan point of view, only they, and not the Republicans, are responsible.

VI. THE PRESENT STATE OF TAXATION.

When the late war closed, taxation was universal: it covered about everything except land, agricultural produce, unmanufactured lumber, breadstuffs and a few other forms of property or product. At least ten thousand distinct articles were then subject to tax. Now, after three years, there is nothing taxed for Federal purposes except spirits, liquors, tobacco manufactures, gas, matches, and playing cards; a stamp tax upon perfumery, medicines, and a few other things, and upon written instruments, and a reduced tax upon incomes, a license tax and the tax upon watches, plate, and carriages. The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been officially estimated by the Commissioner of Revenue as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. By act of July 13th, '66: \$60,000,000; By act of February 24th, '67: \$60,000,000; By act of March 31st, '68: \$60,000,000.

Total: \$180,000,000. The burden of the late taxation no longer affects the masses of the people. It bears upon wealth, luxury and personal indulgence. As such, the people will prefer it to the new Democratic theory of equal taxation, which is to press upon the farmer and his products equally with the wealthy capitalist.

VII. CONCLUSIONS.

Let the citizens, therefore, remember these facts, which are established by the most ample official authority, and each of which, as stated by us in this article, are correctly cited, and may be corroborated by reference to the authentic documents.

1st. The cost in money of the Rebellion was over four thousand millions of dollars.

2nd. Of this cost, very nearly one-half, that is to say three-eighths, have been already paid and forever discharged. Of this whole forty-one hundred millions, only twenty-five hundred millions remain unpaid, in the shape of the existing public debt.

3d. The Republican party, administering the National affairs for seven years, crushed the most formidable rebellion ever known to a civilized people, meeting and discharging all the ordinary expenses of the Government and very nearly one-half of the cost of the rebellion itself.

4th. With the restoration of peace, and the completed reconstruction of nearly all the rebellious States, the cost of the public service, in all departments, has been brought back to the anti-war standard. Excluding the extra expenses in the current year, ending next June, such as interest on debt, pensions, bounties, &c., Commissioner WELLS estimates the regular expenses of the nation for the year at \$90,381,013.00, which amount, no more, has been appropriated therefor by Congress. The last two years of BUCHANAN'S administration showed a regular expenditure of \$81,000,000 and \$88,000,000 respectively. The slight increase for 1868 is fairly due to the growth of the nation in that period. With these allowances, the Republican policy costs no more than that of its predecessors.

5th. More than one-half of the money spent in the last eight years was borrowed, and more than one-tenth of this borrowed money is already paid. The rest of the money was obtained either from the regular anti-war sources, or from taxes, the greater part of which are now abated.

6th. The existing Federal taxes do not bear upon the masses of the people directly. The receipts into the Treasury come mainly from customs, i. e. duties upon goods imported from foreign countries, and from the internal revenue, the principal sources thereof being tobacco, distilled spirits and fermented liquors. If these are honestly collected this year by Mr. JOHNSON'S agents, the yield will meet all the requirements of the Treasury without constituting an onerous burden upon the people. No other Federal taxes are levied, except upon gas, matches, playing cards, perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, and a few other manufactured articles, incomes, licenses, watches, carriages and plate. Such a "burthen" as these constitute, people who understand the matter, will not consider very distressing.

7th. The Federal taxes, abated or repealed, in the last two years, are estimated at \$187,000,000 annually. These taxes were taken off because, with the reduction of expenditures, the payment of the public debt within a reasonable period, could be effected without them. To that extent, therefore, the public burthens were diminished.

8th. Every dollar of the money received in seven years stands faithfully and honestly accounted for. If there has been any "Radical extravagance," it has consisted entirely in the necessary payments for the expense of that rebellion which Democracy brought upon us. No doubt, it is "extravagant" in a Democratic point of view, to buy powder and ball, pay soldiers, build ships, raise armies, equip fleets, take care of the wounded, bury the killed, pension the crippled veterans, the widows and the orphans—all to uphold the integrity of the Union. Doubtless, it is equally "extravagant" to undertake to pay either the interest or the principal of the money borrowed upon the Nation's credit. It is against Democratic principles to pay that interest, and against their interest to pay that principal. But an honest people will honestly meet all its obligations.

9th. In three years, since the war closed, nearly eleven per cent. of the debt has been paid off. Republican economy faithfully responds to the popular expectations, and to the hope expressed by Secretary McCULLOCH, by continuing the curtailment of expenses, and his estimates show that a large further reduction of the debt may be made this year. If the Democracy do not plunge us into another civil war, the present scale of receipts and expenditures will enable us to pay off the entire debt within the present generation.

"It must be acknowledged that the manner in which the Government conducts the political campaign is not creditable to the civilization of our country."—W. W. WALKER.

The journal that makes this statement more constantly and grossly offends against correct taste and the decencies of social life, in its treatment of politicians whom it dislikes, than any other newspaper in Pennsylvania.

It seems the President wants an Attorney General who will take such views of all law questions as shall coincide with his preconceived opinions, and does not find that person in Mr. EVARTS.

An Ultra Democrat.

Some men are insane enough to think Horatio Seymour a great man. The "Hondol" admirer of the Governor that we have heard of, however, is a well-known lawyer of Watkins, N. Y., who expressed his admiration of the great decliner in the following words: "If not elegant, language a few days ago: 'Horatio Seymour, sir,' said he, 'is the greatest man that God Almighty ever made, unless I must except Wilkes Booth!'"

The following doggerel lines, exhibited on the wall at the town of Watkins, are attributed to the same lawyer:

"Here's to the man that killed the bigger That killed the old cuss That killed the bigger!"

Pittsburgher justly claims the leading lady school in Pennsylvania—the Pittsburgh Female College—and one of the first in the Union. It has twenty-two teachers, and catalogued, last year, three hundred and forty-seven pupils gathered from twelve States.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from the disease, have applied Liniments, Plasters and other Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of their ailment is the Rheumatism. These are small errors, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with the functions of the system, in the back, limbs, and joints, and weakness, difficulty in walking and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should be resorted to.

DR. BARBET'S Lluetic or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes: they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assist in relieving them of any foreign particles, and maintain them to a healthy and vigorous action.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole Proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, 37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.

Our constitutions are elastic. They are not easily shattered. In fact, they speak. Death alone can shatter them, for they present a reserve of vitality, which enables the enfeebled system to resist, when the pressure of disease is removed from it. But it is the fashion, when the body is weak, the circulation languid, the nerves tremulous and the mind depressed, to say that the constitution is ruined, or broken down, or shattered. In cases of the kind described, administer BARBET'S Lluetic Bitters, and it will soon be seen how little ground there is for this stereotyped note of affliction. The tonic and alternative properties of the specific, rapidly diffuse through the whole organization by the stimulus which forms the basis, will immediately create a favorable reaction, and this reaction will go on as the medicine is continued, until strength, health and mental activity are completely restored. Every day care of the kind is accomplished. Let the debilitated invalid, when told by his confiding friends that "his constitution is shattered," have recourse at once to this strength-recruiting preparation, in which the finest stimulants and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom are represented, and he will soon be able to meet their gloomy forebodings with a confident smile, and to announce that he has taken a new lease of life under its vitalizing operation.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EAR.

In observations and notes taken by I. R. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that one of the most cases could be cured and their infidelity if application were made to some responsible and competent surgical surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known physician, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, and which is the case of the ear, as well as of the eye, that if the disease of the ear were as well understood or understood by the generally of the medical profession, as it is by those who are much within the pale of scientific treatment."

It is to be regretted that the ear is so generally neglected, and that so many persons are afflicted with it, who are not aware of the fact, and who do not seek relief until the disease has become incurable, and when of long standing, or incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the disease of the ear.

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying discharges, swellings and morbid growths peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had threatened through a score or two of years, can be cured and removed by proper treatment.

Dr. KEYSER'S MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EAR, 1801 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

NOTICES—To Let, For Sale, Lost, Wanted—Situations.

Wanted—Situations. A young man who has had several years' experience in the dry good business would like to obtain a situation where he can make himself useful. Address Office.

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