

## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNINGMAN, REED &amp; CO., Proprietors.

P. B. PENNINGMAN, JOSIAH KING,  
T. P. HOUTON, N. P. REED,  
Editors and Proprietors.OFFICE:  
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.OFFICIAL PAPER  
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny  
County.Term—Daily, Single Copy, 10 Cts.  
One Year, \$10.00. Six Months, \$6.00.  
Three Months, \$3.50. One Month, \$1.00.  
(Cash in Advance.)

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

## National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON, D. C. Philadelphia.

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## SHALL THE "LOST CAUSE" TRI-UMPH?

The South Carolina Democracy inform the President that "the doings of the Radicals and negroes will not be submitted to much longer, and that unless they are restrained they will soon be an outbreak." Those Democrats were grey-backed rebels from '61 to '65, and again, from '65 to the present date, they are as much rebels still. For the space of a twelve month, under the salutary effects of SHERMAN'S march to the sea, and of the crushing of their armies by GRANT, they were humbled, submissive, and anxious to be restored to the status of good citizenship. But soon after February, 1868, under the fresh encouragements extended to them by the "policy" of that bad man, ANDREW JOHNSON, seconded by the reviving Copperhead spirit revived, and since that they have gone on from bad to worse, until, through the section ruled by the old Confederacy, the laws of the Union are defied, the authority of the legal State Governments, established under the National protection, is spurned, the lives of Union men are systematically threatened, and taken by open violence or secret assassination, and the rebels, whom we thought to be conquered in '65, await only the signal from their leaders to break out into another open and merciless war against the Union and all who uphold it. As, in '61, they charged the provocation for their "outbreak" upon the supporters of LINCOLN, so now, with as little truth, they say that the "doings of the Radicals and negroes" are to be the justification for the second rebellion.

No calm and intelligent observer of current indications can shut his eyes to the menacing fact that we are on the eve of another intestine war. Three months hence will bring its inauguration. Do not dismiss this as the croak of an alarmist. Look at the facts as they are and tell us, if you can, how the imminent danger is to be averted, except by a base and cowardly surrender, on the part of the loyal people, of all they fought for and endeavored to secure at such cost, or by such a clear, ringing and decisive declaration of the popular will as shall be a warning to these misguided citizens, of penalties to come, ten fold more severe than a merciful nation has yet imposed, and which shall sweep the Southern land clear of treason and of the last traitor, even if it shall smite with the sword of destruction from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. We must give up all to these rebels, or we must tighten our grasp upon them with such a resolute determination that they shall give up their plot as hopeless, and accept finally the destiny which demands an entire and unconditional submission to the authority of the National Law. Are we cowards so base as to be bullied now by the rebels when we once thoroughly whipped? Are we so mean-spirited and craven as to confess that our hero-dead perished in an unholy war; that the rebel cause itself was sanctioned by patriotism and religion; that the murdered LINCOLN paid a just penalty for the crimes which he committed in our name; that the Union was wrongfully preserved, or that the ten States rightfully claimed to retire from the alliance; that the "lost cause" was the right cause, and that the integrity of the Republic was and is to be a delusion, a mere hollow deception, which deserves a summary end? We must grant that what we conquered in war, we had no right whatever to attempt to secure permanently in peace; we must concede that the nature of this security was properly to be stipulated, not by the law-making power of the conqueror, but by its mere Executive, or by the rebels themselves; we must agree that the terms of this security need the concurrence of the conquered rebels to give them validity; we must be content, in the words which an indignant Democrat once rang in the nation's ear to "place our hands on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust," crouching before this alliance of Southern rebels and Northern traitors, or otherwise the loyal people of the whole Union are once more decisively and finally to declare, in Old Hickory's words, that "the Union must and shall be preserved;" that the rightful powers of the people's representatives under the Constitution are absolute in all the premises; that this Constitution shall be maintained as the people have willed it; that the laws shall be obeyed to the last letter; that the accused spirit of rebellion shall be wiped out of the last breath, peacefully, if possible, but forcibly if need be; that the rights of American citizenship shall secure a free press, free speech, and free suffrage in every precinct of the Republic, and that the people will have peace even if they exterminate the disturbers.

This is no time for trifling; neither side issues nor false issues can long serve to amuse or delude the citizen who sincerely loves his country and his whole country, and who feels in his heart the courage and determination of manhood. With a new rebellion ready to leap upon us at the first tap of BLAIR'S drum and the first "toot" of FORREST'S horn, how many good citizens, who only three short years since, offered their blood and their material resources as freely as the water, to hold up that dear old flag, are willing now to stand counting what it cost us then to put these scoundrels down, shrinking like craven dogs from the yells of the same rebels as they again fall into line, and meaningly calculating whether it may not be better to abandon our own lawful rights, and suffer the old flag to be trampled in the dust by the rebels at last victorious?

Who talks about "Radical mismanagement" except those Copperheads who, three short years since, were scorned as public enemies even more vile than their armed friends under LEE? Who are those that rant and declaim, perverting the facts and lying to crowds, not so ignorant as they hope for, about "Republican misgovernment," except the very men who so recently were known to be at heart the partisans of the rebel effort to destroy the Government at together? Who are the enemies of reconstruction, except the demagogues who gave

neither a dollar nor a man to their country in its extremity, and who for four years prayed, not for reconstruction on any terms, but for the triumph of secession and the success of an independent Confederacy? Where is the Democratic journal or public speaker, who now labors to awaken the lowest prejudices against the victorious friends of the Union, who can present a clear and honorable record as the friend of his country, at all hazards and every cost, during all the years of the rebellion? These howling maligners of their countrymen, of the great masses of that people whose Loyalty, Courage, Fidelity, and Union for the sake of the Union were alone the Union's salvation, are found, every traitor of them, to be the same old Copperheads still, or else, who are quite as much to be despised, men who flinched by the way-side, or were drummed out of the public confidence, or retired with dishonorable records, personally spotted, and seeking congenial company, by desertion to the common enemy. Cowardice, corruption, imbecility and detected treachery go to make up the few recruits whom the Democracy have gleaned from the Union ranks, and for the rest, it is the same old party which the loyal people have for years despised, and thrust to the wall.

The citizen who can now stand and hesitate as to his duty, in the face of the rebel designs newly proclaimed, remembering what treason has once cost the Republic, daily appreciating the terrible consequences to flow from a rebel-Democratic triumph, and yet meekly deliberating upon the possibility of Copperhead falsehoods addressed to his pocket—falsehoods already true and again exposed as the basest of lies—such citizens are not worthy of their citizenship, and richly deserve to participate in the public miseries and private distress which their indecision or desertion now will bring upon the Union. We know that there are but few such; let us hope that there are really none.

The citizen who remembers how, once before, the rebels covered their designs under hollow and false accusations against the loyal North, will not be imposed upon by the same rebel tactics now. He will recall the fable in which the wolf, looking down the stream, reviled the lamb for polluting its current, and so found an excuse, not even plausible, for the destruction of his victim. And he will remember that the abused and reviled "Radicals and negroes" of the South are the instruments, under God's providence, by which a wise and long-forbearing people have at last planned the only possible preservation of the fair Southern territories in loyal submission to the Republic. He will not forget that when, after conquering the rebels in arms, his Representatives were instructed, waiting indemnity for the past, to take an absolute security for the future, they first offered to the South the merciful terms embodied in the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution; that, under the infamous instigations of the President, for which that faithless officer has richly deserved the severest penalties, the re-armed rebels rejected the terms, although warned that still harsher conditions would follow that rejection; that then, and not until then, we found it necessary to lecture the franchise upon the freedom, place the disorganized South under military rule, and make the acceptance of that suffrage and of the same Amendment, the further conditions of restoration; that by this plan success has been achieved and seven of the ten States brought back. It is the "Radicals and negroes" who have secured this result, and for this they are daily outraged and now threatened even with extermination. This is the head and front of their offending against the rebels who now look to another outbreak for relief from a hated mastery. These "Radicals and negroes" are your agents and instruments, loyal citizens of the North, for the establishment of Southern loyalty and peace. Will you abandon them to the tender mercies of the rebel wolves? Will you cast those States back into anarchy and into the hands of the traitors? Will you down the authority and impeach the wise judgment of your own Representatives? Not in this year of Our Lord!

## THE SINGERFEST.

To-day our German fellow citizens will commence in this City a brief season of festivity called in their own language the Sengerfest; interpreted, meaning a singing festival. The educated and refined members of society have been impatiently looking forward for the occasion in which, out of thoughtful courtesy, they have been invited to participate. Hundreds of cultured vocalists and instrumental interpreters from abroad will assist our leading German amateurs in rendering in powerful manner, the glowing productions of the most gifted masters, and in the performances thousands will derive undefinable pleasure and enjoyment. As devotees to the science of harmony, the Germans, more than any other distinctive element of society, excel. Their passion for music is proverbial, and the care taken to preserve its beauty, grandeur and sublimity bespeaks nobility of nature and true appreciation for the art divine. Divorced from their parent country they have lost none of its characteristics, but clinging to customs around which cluster early recollections, they meet together amidst strangers to their native tongue, and pour forth the homage of their souls at the shrine of music. In their rapturous enthusiasm they infuse into the hearts of those with whom they mingle a share of their own devotion for polite literature, and how far the force of example has succeeded in this direction is best told in the rapid progress music has made in America. It is no matter of wonder that a people constituted with so keen a relish for the fine arts should have produced a Handel, a Mozart, a Beethoven, a Weber, a Spohr, and other musical masters, whose inspired works live to attest their heaven born genius. There will be a grand lesson taught in the Sengerfest. Our people will witness the recreation and solid pleasure the Germans derive from an affair prompted by a

credible desire to promote a spirit of culture and refinement. The lack of such occasions amongst our more rapid people is a great error in the formation of society, and one which cannot be remedied too early. The worship of the dollar, business, the slavery of the counting room, the toll in the workshop fill up the lives of Americans, leaving hardly a moment for higher and nobler thoughts and pursuits. That which is called by them enjoyment is more often a degradation than an elevation of the soul. No united effort is ever made to direct the thoughts of the masses into correct channels, nor is any evidence ever given that the people are united in an admiration for poetry, music or any of the other fine arts—a devotion to which forms such a conspicuous feature in enlightened nations. The Germans with their enlarged ideas of rational enjoyment, set many an example worthy adoption, but none more so than the national and local festivities of music, such as will commence to-day in Pittsburgh.

## QUESTIONS FOR MR. BLAIR.

Are you for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, or GRANT and COLFAX? Which ticket do you intend to support?

Do you concur in the Southern Democratic proscription of those laborers, irrespective of color, who will not agree to labor upon the eight hour system of labor with no reduction of wages?

If elected to Congress, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR should also be elected, will you support BLAIR'S proposition for the destruction of the Southern State governments by the President and army without consulting Congress or the Judiciary?

Where does the right of Southern reconstruction belong? To Congress, to the Executive, or the people of the late rebel States? Specify which!

If it belongs to the people of those States, would you, if elected a Representative, support their old constitutions in force prior to '61, or those adopted after secession, or those which they would adopt now, excluding the colored vote? Which of these would you favor?

Is the XIIIth amendment a valid part of the Federal constitution?

The people will do well to press these questions until the candidate for their suffrages shall reply to them plainly and unequivocally. Our columns are also open for his concise and direct replies.

## The New-Net Manifesto.

Of Gen. Rosecrans, who later Grant and Secretary Stanton so cordially as Hampton does, and of his new intrigue with a dozen or two of the rebel leaders at the Virginia Springs, to conceal an electioneering document for use against the Union cause in this canvass, a Washington writer for the N. Y. Tribune says:

It is asserted here on good authority that Gen. Rosecrans went on this mission at the instance of President Johnson, and the Democratic Executive Committee, the purpose being to decide on some scheme whereby the Southern States, if possible, be carried for the New York nominees. The Democratic managers of the campaign hold that Blair's revolutionary letter and Wade Hampton's rebel speeches are not exactly the documents with which they carry the Northern States, and they see that something must be done to counteract the already disastrous effect of these productions. One of the most prominent of their leaders said, a few days ago that they cannot hope to carry a single State with these declarations before the people, and that unless something is done to neutralize in a measure the effects they bring as well as at once give up the contest, for between Grant and peace, and Seymour and bloodshed, there is but one choice for the country. Gen. Rosecrans has been deputed to do something to help save the sinking Democratic ship.

It is now pretty certain that the leaders will send out an address, temperate in tone, bristling with sentiments of the deepest loyalty, and full of all the glittering generalities which the Democratic leaders are so fond of, and which they will use to rally the affections of love for the negro and the interests of people of all sections of the Union. The address will promise anything and everything. "We must win at any cost," is the sentiment of the Democratic leaders, or, they say, if we loose we are lost forever.

## The National Union, a Cincinnati Journal, hitherto independent in politics, has raised the standard of GRANT and COLFAX. It thus defines its position:

"We have endeavored, since we re-armed the National Union, to observe strict impartiality in regard to political matters, but confess that we are unable longer to do so. We look upon the present campaign as the war between the North and the South renewed. Rebel Generals assure us that the lost cause is triumphant in the ascendancy of the Democracy. We opposed the South during the war, and we cannot refuse to aid now who declare they are only laboring for the triumph of the South over the North and undo all that a four years' terrible war accomplished. We no longer affiliate with such men as Blair and Hampton, and we cannot ally ourselves with the Democratic leaders, representative types of Northern traitors and Southern rebels. We do not fight with Frank Blair in his proposed revolutionary war, and we do not fight with Wade Hampton and his allies. We are for Grant and Colfax, but shall always speak our mind freely concerning all political parties. We are neither hide-bound nor party-bound, but shall ever be found advocating those men and measures which we believe the best of defense against epidemic or other disease. The strong require to keep up their strength; the weak, to re-invigorate them. It consists of the power of all digestive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent remedy for a more permanent cure. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and general debility."

## TALKING OR HENDRICKSON, ROBERTSON and other Democratic "bloated bondholders" in Indiana, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"This reminds us of an incident in the life of Mr. Pendleton, who assumes to lead the party of greenbackers and anti-bank men. This party professes to be in favor of the National Bank, and especially in favor of taxing National Banks. Indeed, they profess to be in favor of wiping out the National Banks. Well, the Republican Legislature of Ohio passed a law taxing National Banks. This law was levied according to law, and the Commercial National Bank of this city was the first to refuse to pay, and it was far as to solicit other National Banks to unite with it in opposing the law. Mr. Pendleton was one of the Directors of the Commercial National Bank; was a stockholder, and an owner of United States bonds. He was one of the first to oppose the law, and was one of the first to oppose the execution. But the law passed by a Republican Legislature was enforced by Republican officials in spite of Mr. Pendleton's opposition."

## The oldest son of Hon. Stephen A. Douglass—Robert—who now resides in Raleigh, North Carolina, writes to the following effect:

He is for Grant and Colfax, and his father would be, if alive.

## United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. the stills and other property of Charles Locher et al. is still on trial.

In the Bankruptcy branch a final discharge was granted and certificate awarded to Alfred Hill, of Marion county.

In the matter of Frederick Bishop, a bankrupt, on petition filed, leave was granted to the Assignee to sell certain stock and other property of said bankrupt.

On motion of Kerr &amp; Patterson, attorneys for Irwin, McConell &amp; Co., and on petition filed, the court ordered the examination of the assets into correct channels, nor is any evidence ever given that the people are united in an admiration for poetry, music or any of the other fine arts—a devotion to which forms such a conspicuous feature in enlightened nations. The Germans with their enlarged ideas of rational enjoyment, set many an example worthy adoption, but none more so than the national and local festivities of music, such as will commence to-day in Pittsburgh.

## PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania respectfully present:

That in pursuance of the direction of the Honorable Court, in its charge, to inquire into the alleged infraction of the laws of the United States regulating the steam marine, for the protection of passengers during the purpose of the Grand Jury called before them, the Local Inspectors of the Port of Pittsburgh, the officers of the several steamboats alleged to have been in violation of said laws, and of the regulations issued and established in obedience and by authority of the same. The Grand Jury further present, that the investigation might result in a presentment involving charges of a criminal nature against them, that under the circumstances their testimony would not be enforced. It is due to these parties to say that they all voluntarily gave testimony, under oath. The grave responsibility resting upon them, who voluntarily and for gain become carriers of the persons and properties of the people, it is unnecessary to discuss. The risk to life and property and to the mails of the United States has been so fully stated by your Honor in the charge to the Jury that it is waste of time to further refer to the matter.

The Jury find that the following persons appear to be the owners and officers of the said steamboats: The owners: John Cook, Herndon &amp; Co., Henry Bulger, of Brownsville, James Reese and others, of Pittsburgh; Pilots, Joseph F. Hendrickson of Pittsburgh; Engineers, Carl Cross and Wm. Ammon; Captain, Reht Phillips. Of the Franklin owners, Adam Jacobs, Isaac Woodward, of Brownsville, and others; Pilot, Craven Hoge; Engineer, Jno. M. Baker; Captain, Zack W. Carmack.

The Grand Jury further present, that the acts of Congress and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, referred to by the Court, have been grossly violated by the parties controlling the steamboats "Franklin" and "Elector," running as passenger packets on the waters of the Monongahela river, and that the same violations have frequently occurred after notice, warning and remonstrance from the Local Inspectors. It is evidently due to the vindication of the laws, to the safety of life and property, that such proceedings should be directed by the honorable Court as may be necessary to prevent, in the future, a repetition of such offenses.

If it is not deemed impertinent, the Grand Jury would recommend such legislation (if the same does not exist) as will enable the court, upon the report of the Supervising Inspector of the District that racing is being done by any steamboat, to issue the necessary writs or warrants directing the Marshal to take possession of such steamboats, and retain the same until full security is given by responsible parties, that the practice will be discontinued. We believe this summary process will prevent all infractions of the laws.

Wm. F. JOHNSON, Foreman.

## Solved by Drowning.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CONCORD, N. H., August 29.—Royal Scates, Jr., of Fisherville, drowned himself yesterday in Merrimack river. His little daughter, two years old, was found on Sunday drowned in a barrel of soap and suspicion pointed to him as committing the crime.

## IN YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM!

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Liniments, Plasters and other Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicative of serious disease, and leads to a host of evils, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and other diseases of the urinary system. A Diuretic should be resorted to.

## DR. SARGENT'S

Luricetic 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.

## Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor irritate the system, but give a healthy tone and restore tone to the system. They are recommended by all who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist,

37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

## THE BODY RENEWED.

According to Physiologists, the human body is renewed once in seven years. Every day, every hour, every moment, the flesh, the cartilage, bone and muscle of the frame are wasting, and being imperceptibly replaced by new material. If the waste is not kept up, the system is worn out, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather the waste of the system is very rapid, and it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustenance of food, the consequence is debility, emaciation and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condition at this trying season, and the safest, most reliable and most effective method for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This incomparable vegetable stomachic gives unwearied energy to the digestive powers, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood, (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body,) and thereby puts the system in the best