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MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1886.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Epigrams, Poetry, and Miscellaneous Matter.

GOLD closed on Saturday in New York at 183 1/2.

FRIENDS of Mr. A. G. CURTIN are urging his appointment to a place in President Grant's Cabinet; with what prospects of success we do not know.

A NEW RAILROAD from Potteryville to Perth Amboy, on Newark Bay, has been projected, for the transportation of coal to New York.

WE remarked on Saturday, that the indications were favorable for a general revision of the tariff system, at the present session. We now learn that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to proceed with the tariff and internal revenue bills at once, giving to the former the precedence.

THE New York Times exhibits its stupidity by saying "there are too many merchants and manufacturers" in that city. It is quite probable there are too many go-betweens, known as traders, but to affirm there can be too many producers, known as manufacturers, is simple nonsense.

JURIES seem to have established in this country the right of any man to kill another who has had criminal intercourse with his wife, or whom he strongly suspects of having had such intercourse. A few days ago Mrs. MELISSA MORSON, of New Albany, Indiana, shot and instantly killed a young man who had made her insulting proposals.

ETHEL, the so long missing Democratic Judge of Holmes county, Ohio, has at last been arrested under the pending indictments against him for alleged complicity in naturalization frauds. It is as safe to predict for the accused, and for the half score of his reputed co-conspirators in Ohio, also under indictment in the Federal Court of that District, an early and exhaustive investigation of their cases, as it would be to anticipate the contrary in some other States, which we need not name.

SENATOR WILLIAMS of Oregon, proposes to exclude the Chinese and other Asiatic peoples from the privileges of citizenship. We have already too much respect for that Senator's breadth of statesmanship to suppose that the bill which he has introduced, is really approved by his own judgment, or that it is anything more than an act of defiance to the sentiment prevailing on the Pacific coast.

THE ROYALIST REACTION in Spain remains confined to Cadiz, although rumors appear in the European press that the revolt against the Provisional Government may extend through Andalusia, and perhaps also Catalonia. From a careful examination of all the telegrams, however, it is apparent that the reactionary feeling does not penetrate the masses of the nation, and that all the probabilities favor the speedy suppression of a movement which is instigated rather by foreign intrigues than by any general disinclination of Spaniards to accept the constitutional liberty which awaits their patient self-control.

THE opposition have six members in the Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania, but none of these gentlemen were present at a meeting of the delegation, recently held, to arrange for the formal and customary tribute to the memory of the deceased members, BREYERS and FINNEY. The death of the first will be announced next Thursday, when Mr. GETZ, as well as our own Representative, Gen. MOORHEAD, are on the list of speakers appointed by the Committee. The FINNEY resolutions in memoriam will be offered on Friday, to be spoken to by Messrs. RANDALL, SCHOFIELD, LAWRENCE and O'NEILL.

THE ERIE RAILWAY inaugurates a combination with the Atlantic and Great Western road, to establish a broad-gauge route to Chicago and the Mississippi. The project will win a temporary success—no doubt just so long as the Erie Managers have untold millions, dishonestly come by, to be foolishly squandered. Beyond that, the broad-gauge system has nothing to hope for, in the competition with more profitable structures. Money is an element of great power, but it plays an inevitably losing game against the inflexible and insurmountable

able laws of physics, and the principles of business economy. As for the proposal to combine the two gauges, by a third rail on the same superstructure, we have no faith in its practically successful adoption upon a line over a thousand miles in length.

WE PERCEIVE that a sensational effort is to be made, in some quarters, to impute to General SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and CUSTER a wanton and atrocious barbarity in the recent destruction of the Indians of BLACK KETTLE's band. This accusation is simply absurd. The slain savages constituted one of the most lawless and blood-thirsty bands on the Plains. Their hands were stained with the blood of white settlers and emigrants murdered. Their lodges were adorned with scores of scalps torn, under circumstances the most revolting, from the women and children of our people. Their Chief was notoriously prominent in these outrages from their commencement last year, and the case demanded precisely the treatment it has received. The sympathy of these presses, which the Indian ring of agents, traders, and thieves seems to influence just now, were better bestowed upon the dead victims or the outraged and mutilated survivors of Indian outrage.

THE PEOPLE of INDIANA have recently given a terrible proof of their distrust in the purity and fidelity with which their laws are administered, by taking the last and capital duties of justice into their own hands. The partial extirpation of a gang of villains at Seymour, in that State, who had made the laws a mockery by their over long-continued impunity, has just been completed by the summary execution of the other accomplices, hung by a mob in the New Albany jail. Lynch law would be less indefensible, if it reached the actual root of the difficulty in such cases. If such a bad institution must be perpetuated, there are those who believe that it would come nearer the desired ends, if applied occasionally to the corrupt officials who prostitute the law, as well as to the rascals whom their corruptions protect. Why not hang a bad judge or a dishonest lawyer, once in a while, as well as the criminals who are quite as good citizens as they? In that way, the logic of Judge Lynch would at least be consistent.

WE REGRET that any member of Congress should be led to oppose the bill protecting the navigation of the Ohio from obstructions, upon merely local objections. We specially regret that a member so judicious and enlightened as Mr. BRIGHAM, of Ohio, in whose national statesmanship the entire country has learned to repose the very highest confidence—should object to the bill that it concedes a privilege to Kentucky and Indiana which is denied to Ohio. Because the Senate bill permits the erection of the bridge at the Falls of the Ohio, as the only exception to its otherwise general requirements, Mr. BRIGHAM forgets his high elevation of views and descends to denounce the measure from a very narrow standpoint, as an unjust discrimination against his State. Mr. BRIGHAM seems to forget that the navigation interest is altogether harmonious as to the freedom of that particular structure from the obstructions which have been patent against all the other projected bridges. The structure at Louisville is admitted by those most interested, to be entirely unobjectionable by reason of the local peculiarities—and this can be said of none of the other bridges proposed. All the unfriendly discrimination in the case must be attributed to natural causes, and we don't see how Mr. BRIGHAM can obviate it, unless he can induce the friends of a free navigation to be as unreasonable as himself.

THE Cuban insurrection is entirely in the interest of the planters, the old slave-traders and the importing merchants, and its real purpose is to maintain slavery in that island. The aristocracy of South Carolina, in former days, reserved all powers to an extremely limited class, and degraded the "poor whites" into a condition of dependent slavery infinitely more abject and helpless than the blacks ever knew. In these particulars, that oligarchy was modeled faithfully upon the Cuban pattern, and this Cuban revolt aims to protect and perpetuate precisely that state of things. This policy is even avowed in a proclamation before us, which denounces the reforms proposed by the Spanish Junta as only "a pretext to be followed by depriving us of a greater portion of that which we have gained by so much toil." This means nothing else but an appeal to the slave-holding interest, although the proclamation is profusely studded with grandiloquent allusions to liberty and popular sovereignty. It is evident that neither submission to the decrees of the home government nor annexation to the United States will suit the designs of the insurgents. It is only their insular independence which can keep slavery alive. In the meantime, the success of our own policy of annexation depends altogether upon that of Spain in maintaining her hold upon her refractory colony. When, if ever, she finds that Cuba is to be lost to her, our propositions will then be considered—and not before.

THE PRESIDENT has committed the expiring hours of his Administration to the policy of annexing the adjacent West India Islands of Cuba and San Domingo. It is moreover believed that the secret and special mission of Mr. CUSHING, who has just gone abroad, is intended to give practical support to the recommendations of the Executive. In this matter, Congress has fair notice of the designs of the President, and, in view of the country's previous experience with Alaska, the Danish Islands and the Bay of Samana, members cannot plead ignorance of this conspicuous fact—that, under the technical peculiarities which mark the dividing lines of power and responsibility, in the initiation and consummation of these international negotiations, among the respective departments of our Government, it is quite practicable for the Executive to involve the country in complications, throwing upon Congress the necessity, often equally embarrassing, of ratifying or repudiating the Executive agree-

ments. Congress should, therefore, in the light of our past experience, promptly interpose at this moment a decisive policy against any further illustrations of a policy which Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD have embossed as quite enough already. The sense of Congress on this point should be promptly declared—and in terms which shall constitute fair notice to all the world. Let them advertise the erratic President and his Secretary, as non compos mentis, and that we will pay no such debts of their contracting.

REST AWHILE. Some Republican journals of Pennsylvania are consulting an early meeting of the State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. With all deference, we beg to suggest that this is not for the best. The most exciting Presidential canvass ever known in this country was brought to a close only a little more than a month ago. So high a degree of political enthusiasm could not possibly be protracted. The end in view accomplished, a period of tranquillity and rest has set in; and this will be profoundly in exact proportion to the preceding turmoil and strife. And this will, Nature always provides compensations, and this form of repose is one of them. Let the people enjoy it.

Besides the attempt to intrude a period of fresh activity, before the requisite rest shall be taken, will not only prove a failure, but produce detrimental consequences. It seems to be pretty well determined already in popular estimation who the candidates will be. There is no strife, calling for an early decision in order to state aptitudes and avert unfavorable complications. Hence, we judge it to be altogether wiser to defer the Convention to a day as near as practicable to the point when the active work of the canvass must be commenced. We submit these suggestions for the consideration of the State Committee as well as for the judgment of our Republican contemporaries. For our part, we want rest, and believe that all the men who took an active part in the recent canvass are of the same mind.

By treaty the United States stipulated to pay Russia seven millions of dollars for the sovereignty of Alaska. The whole sum was appropriated by Congress. A draft for five millions was reported as paid on this account in London, and the inference was started that no more was paid or demanded. Now, a Massachusetts editor, who is a member of Congress, alleges that three hundred thousand dollars were divided among the representatives of certain journals on this side of the Atlantic, which are named. He descends to particulars as to how the money was drawn, and through whom. What became of the other seven hundred thousand dollars he does not undertake to tell, leaving it to be inferred that members of Congress and Cabinet officers here, divided that sum with Russian officials.

These are grave statements, and cannot be allowed to go uninvestigated. This accusing member of Congress knows his duty, which is to have the matter fully probed, and all the facts revealed. The members of the State and Treasury Departments, whose fidelity is thus impeached, owe it to themselves to demand a full sifting of the charges, so far as they are incriminated. The taxpayers will want no more of Mr. SEWARD's land contracts until they shall be assured that in them lurks no scheme of speculation and stealing.

If the member of Congress who started these charges fails promptly to call for an inquiry, some other member ought to do so. The matter must not be suffered to rest where it is.

CHRONIC SPLEEN. The Commercial has achieved a "damaging distinction by the fury and coarseness of its assaults upon every public man in Pennsylvania who does not belong to its league and powerless coterie. But its vituperations are so incessant and unjustifiable as to deprive them of all power except that of bringing its conductors into disrepute and contempt. Among those who have most recently been subjects of its indiscriminate wrath, is Mr. SIMON CAMERON, upon whose competency as a public servant and fidelity to the Republican organization it has cast unfounded aspersions.

Mr. CAMERON has been long in public life, and early on that established reputation for trustworthiness his commitments which have constantly kept his position on all prominent questions beyond a doubt or suspicion. So clear-sighted has he been that in not one of the critical emergencies of the last eight years has he been mistaken; as is evidenced by his early and consistent advocacy of Emancipation, of Negro Regiments, of Universal Suffrage, and Impairment. When a new question comes up, no man of sense and information doubts where he will be found. He is always in the advance guard of the party, following great and strongly defined principles wherever they lead. There is no conservatism in him, and no dallying either with traitors to the party or with its open and traditional opponents. When President JOHNSON entered upon his great apostasy, Mr. CAMERON did not follow and fawn upon, promising cooperation in exchange for patronage. When Mr. COWAN deserted the men by whom he was honored and promoted, Mr. CAMERON made no pilgrimages to Greensburg to propitiate his favor; by commending his treachery, so as to share in the emoluments of which he was supposed to be the dispenser. If our memory is not at fault, the Commercial once accused Mr. CAMERON of buying men, but when its principal editor was made a witness before a Legislative investigating Committee he was constrained to confess that he knew nothing of all he had affirmed; but even the Commercial has not been reckless enough to charge Mr. CAMERON with selling himself.

Take an instance outside of political con-

ditions. Mr. GEORGE W. CASE has established a very high reputation in this city for honesty, sagacity and enterprise. He is President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Occupying that position, he is under the strongest moral and legal obligations to seek primarily the interests of the stockholders who confide in him. He would deserve the Penitentiary if he willfully failed of duly executing his high trust. A few days ago it was announced that he had entered into an arrangement, in behalf of his company, with two other important corporations, for mutual advantage. His stockholders are satisfied; but the Commercial denounces him in almost unmeasured terms.

It is so happens that the details of the arrangement referred to have not been made public. We doubt if the Commercial has such knowledge of what the three Companies have done as to be able to give an intelligible statement thereof. It is sufficient for it to know that the arrangement embraces the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—a corporation in respect to which it is absolutely insane. Knowing this, it rushes to the conclusion that Mr. CASE is a deceiver, a falsifier, a conspirator, and almost everything else that is reprehensible.

It is fortunate for the gentlemen thus vituperated, that the chronic spleen of their assailant long since rendered it powerless to consummate the mischief for which it is eager.

FREE TRADE LYING. The Chicago Tribune of Saturday last, says: "The Moorhead Tariff bill has its origin in Pittsburgh, where a company of enterprising capitalists have conceived the idea of making salt out of a mineral called cryolite, which is imported from Greenland. This company has secured from the King of Denmark a monopoly of the cryolite mines; and after digging shafts at Moonehead, by sea and land to Pittsburgh, and extracting certain quantities of coal in connection with the salt, they find that it does not pay to transport a ton of cryolite from the latter article. In order to protect home industry, (to-wit, that of the Greenlanders) this tariff bill was introduced by Moorhead. To carry through an increased duty on salt, and the other products of cryolite, it was necessary to admit a band of slaves into the ring, and promising increased duties on other things. This is the history of the Moorhead tariff. This country will look with interest on the progress of the Cryolite bill through Congress."

"The Pittsburgh Salt Manufacturing Company" is the one referred to in the paragraph quoted. The works of the Company are situated at Natrona, some twenty miles up the Allegheny river from this city. It manufactures salt, as other companies and individual operators do, from saline waters, abounding in wells from the head of the Ohio one hundred miles along the Allegheny. Salt is not made from cryolite, and cannot be made from it, only one element of salt, soda, existing therein.

This Company has a monopoly of cryolite in this country, being exclusively authorized to bring it hither by the Crown of Denmark. From this article is produced oil of vitriol, concentrated lye, soda, and a number of other commodities.

From cryolite, also, flat glass and hot-pressed porcelain, the latter fully equal to the celebrated goods of Dresden, are manufactured. This is a branch the Company here is not engaged in, but they furnish cryolite on reasonable terms to other parties who do manufacture those goods, and are ready to furnish all other parties who may desire on the same conditions.

The Company here is not asking, either through Mr. MOORHEAD or any body else, an increase in the rate of import duties on foreign articles corresponding to those manufactured by them. So well satisfied is that Company with its business, and especially that portion of it depending on the use of cryolite, that it contemplates building another mammoth establishment, near Philadelphia, to supply the seaboard while the immense concern here shall be left to supply the medi terranean trade.

When the Tribune shall cease to dogmatize and denounce; when it shall acquire a respectable amount of knowledge of the matters with which it presumes oracularly to deal; and when it shall learn to use such knowledge as it may possess with a decent degree of honesty, it will elevate its reputation so far as to be entitled to respectful consideration.

It is a month since the Rev. Mr. BRECHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., invited a very eminent medical man, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, "to become a preacher of his physical laws," by a wise teaching of God's physical laws," and proposed to secure his presence for three or four Sunday nights, "to talk to the working-men of Brooklyn on the matter of health, of diet, drinking, tobacco, illicit pleasures—anything, everything, that has a moral result through physical obedience or disobedience to Divine law."

Dr. Parker accepted the invitation, and stated his proposed topics as follows: "I propose to take up Anatomy and Physiology and point out therefrom the rules we should follow in order that we may have Health and Happiness. These are the captions of the lectures proposed. I hope they will be sufficiently understood in their meaning to answer the purpose. 1. The anatomy or structure of the 'house' in which we live, i. e., the human body. 2. 'The physiology or use of the 'house' in which we live. 3. The rules to be followed so as to keep our 'house' in perfect order. 4. The consequences of violating the rules, and how to get them in order again. 5. You see I propose to speak of the Anatomy and Physiology of Man, and to point out the laws of health and declare them to be the laws of God, and as binding on man as the Decalogue."

A Hagerstown journal reports a survey as in progress, by engineers of the Pennsylvania Central Company, for a line of road to connect Williamsport by way of Hagerstown, with Winchester, Va., the supposed object being to reach the coal fields of Hampshire county over the Alexandria and Loudon road.

Ohio papers state that the Pennsylvania Company proposes to iron and equip a road, to be graded and bridged by the citizens, extending from New Philadelphia, by Denison, through Guernsey and Noble counties to Marietta, crossing, through its entire length, the western out-crop of the coal fields and opening also very large deposits of iron ore.

A still more interesting rumor runs that the Erie "ring" is making a vigorous push for the control of a majority in the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and of the Fort Wayne roads; but especially of the first which is soon to hold its annual election. The Vanderbilt interest had everything in its own way at the last election, and we doubt if it intends to resign the lead now, if it knows its own mind. The broad-gauge combination would make some valuable joints by securing the C. and P. management, perhaps thereby effecting a junction in the Union depot arrangements at Cleveland, from which they are so far entirely excluded. The new situation would also afford a base for ulterior combinations with the Baltimore and Conneville interests. We give these rumors for what they may be worth.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. A second unsuccessful attempt was made Monday night to rob the Peckskill Savings Bank, N. Y. The residence of Mrs. Felcher, in Nashville, was partially burned, Friday evening. Loss was covered by insurance. Captain Edwin Terrill, who led a raiding party against Shelbyville about two years since, died of his wounds at Louisville, Ky., yesterday.

The St. Louis Law School of the Washington University has admitted a young colored girl, one of her stage dresses, and the unanimous vote of the faculty. A man named Jacques, from New York, and Thomas Miner, from Baltimore, were drowned in the harbor at Norfolk by the upsetting of a yawl boat in a gale yesterday.

At St. Louis, the crockery and shoe establishments of L. F. Green & Co., were nearly destroyed by fire, early Saturday morning last. The stock, valued at between \$40,000 and \$60,000, was fully insured. Deacon Andrews, of Plymouth, Mass., was confined to the State prison on Saturday night for twenty years, for the murder of Holmes, commencing with twenty-four hours solitary confinement. He appeared to be in good spirits.

At Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, a man named Lupo Tully, attempted to murder his wife. He shot her in three places and then in himself and gained his escape with a knife. The woman will recover. Tully cannot survive.

The case of the Union Savings Association of St. Louis against Judge J. Edwards is in the account of Edwards while he was a teller in the bank, was decided in the Circuit Court yesterday in favor of the defendant.

Junior Geo. B. FRENCH of the District Supreme Court is from Dover, Delaware. His is a remarkable name in Washington, for having been the man who annihilated the ruffianism of the rebel bar, when he struck Joe Bixey's name from the roll of attorneys. Prior to that time the old pro-slavery lawyers had their way, and people coming to law must needs employ them.

When Bradley's head was lopped off, as we fell again in the street, and ever since the Union and Northern members of the Washington bar have had the practice.

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS. When a per takes cold the lungs become charged with phlegm, which oppressing the constitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work by loosening the phlegm and excluding it from the organs of expiration until the evil is removed. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectation, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, and allay the tickle which occasions the cough, without tightening the chest, or in any way injuring the system, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c., it is of incalculable value. Regularly used it is a certain remedy for all ordinary diseases of the organs of respiration. Dypsa sia, which produces cough, bronchitis, croup, and other diseases of the organs of respiration, is also greatly aggravated by cold, damp weather, and for these reasons a man who acts better known in this country, and indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this general preparation is a swift and certain remedy for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the liver.

A FACT OF GREAT VALUE. No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none so general as the prevalence at this season of the year of those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its benefits, and instead of a person waiting time on other inert and expensive remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 240 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 130 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M. November 24, 1886.

Helen Weston. Miss Helen Weston, the actress, died at Washington on the 11th. She was taken ill at Pittsburgh, about five weeks ago, but came on here to fill an engagement, but on her arrival was so ill that on the first night of her appearance she was compelled to be removed from the stage. Subsequently she recovered so as to play on Friday and Saturday of last week. This exertion caused a relapse, and she was again confined to her room, but on Wednesday, felt more cheerful and confident of early recovery. Yesterday she was not so well, and the hotel proprietor having permanent boarders, who wanted her room, insisted on her being moved out. Her agents remonstrated, but could not induce him to let her remain, and she was carried out to another house.

From that moment she commenced to sink, and on her doctor being sent for last night, she pronounced her case hopeless. She was about twenty-three years old, and was a sister of Lucille Weston, both being daughters of Mrs. English, of Boston, by a former husband. Helen was born in New York, and made her first appearance on the boards as "Eva," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Boston Museum. Since then she has played in England, Ireland, Scotland, South America, and all through the United States. Her only relative now living is her mother, Mrs. English, in Boston, and her sister, Lucille, in California. Her remains were taken to Boston on Friday for interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Another report says: Kind hearted, cheerful in disposition, and easy to please, she was a star actress more popular with the members of the profession than with either the critics or the general public. She was twice married—once to a lawyer of Baltimore city, and afterwards to Mr. Herne, a stock actor, now in California. From both husbands she was separated; from the first by divorce, from the second by mutual consent. In person Helen was very beautiful; of large proportions, dark eyed and fair skinned, with glossy black hair, and a foot which, for size and symmetry, would not have disgraced Titania. Through fitting the war, both sisters made money, Helen in California, left here in indigent circumstances, though in less than five years she earned and received from various sources upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. Her illness developed into congestion of the bowels. She lingered in great suffering till Friday morning, when she breathed her last. The remains are interred in a neat colored quartz on her stage dresses, and present quite a natural appearance.

On Catching Cold. Catching cold is a common phrase for an attack of catarrh, but it is a very incorrect one. One year I suffered so severely from a series of "colds" that my attention was drawn specially to them. I was then a lecturer on medicine, and nearly every night from five o'clock to six during the winter months had to turn out from a warm room to go through all weathers, lecture for an hour in a theatre heated by a stove and lighted by gas, and then return again to my surgery at home. When I felt a fresh cold until I accidentally saw in Copeland's dictionary that the most fertile cause of a cold was coming from a moist cold air to a hot and dry room. This at once explained to me the reason of my frequent sufferings, for I had invariably gone into my hot room straight from the cold. I, of course, soon changed my habit. I dawdled in the hall and in the parlour, especially in the winter, while taking off my great coat, paraded the rooms of my frequent sufferings, and the result was that I never again caught a cold. I went into my study, whose temperature was always reduced. Since then I agree with a friend, who says "that a cold comes from catching hot air and a cold comes from taking off a strong coat and going into a chilly room on a child's toes and cold in a person's nose, throat and lungs.—Medical Mirror.

PHOTOGRAPHY by moonlight is attracting great attention in England. A photographer of Glasgow, it is stated, has by using the light of the moon, succeeded in producing several landscapes and marine views, which are wonderfully faithful reproductions of the scenery represented. These pictures have been prepared for the microscope, and give an entirely different effect from that produced by sun-light views.

THE CONFEDERATE privateers did a large business. The Alabama captured twenty-eight ships, two of two bark, five brig, six schooners, the steamer Ariel, and the United States gun-boat Hatteras. The Shenandoah captured thirty-eight vessels, mostly ships and barks. The Florida took thirty-six, the Sumter twenty-seven. There were probably three hundred craft of various kinds captured by the privateers.

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WANTED—HELP. WANTED—MACHINIST—Who understands the NUT AND BOLT BUSINESS. None but a competent workman need apply. Good wages will be paid and steady employment. HOLENSHOEDER'S BOLT AND WORKS, Nos. 493 to 505 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A few salesmen to sell the "Wanted" notices on commission. Address Box 688, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. 31, Clair Street, BOY'S GILES, which has for its object, the employment of persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—BOARDERS. BOARDING—Good Boarding at No. 16 ANN STREET, Allegheny city, for \$2.00 per week.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant and room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen at 68 FORTUITOUS, HOLLYWOOD, PITTSBURGH. References required.

WANTED—AGENTS. WANTED—AGENTS—\$50 to \$100 per week for Agents for the New Book Publishing to Agricultural and the Mechanic Arts. For particulars apply to the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York State Fair, Mr. J. H. HARRIS, at the 560 Exchange Building, 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A. J. HARRIS, 560 Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOUND. FOUND—A Memoranda Book, containing a list of names and addresses, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Cherry Alley. E. H. HOBBS & CO.

TO LET. FOR RENT—The large four story building, 38 MITCHELL STREET, at present occupied by the Pennsylvania National Bank. Possession 1st of April next. Enquire of Mr. J. H. HARRIS, 560 Exchange Building, 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO LET—A furnished sleeping room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Cherry Alley. E. H. HOBBS & CO.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS. Address, JOB PRINT, 23, this office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first class retail drug store in a very desirable location. Address Box 164, Pittsburgh.