## The Nittsburgh Gazette.

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THESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1868.

GLENWOOD, January 20, 1869, MEETING OF REPUBLI-CAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Union Republican State Central Comwill meet at HARRISBURG on THURS-DAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at TWO o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and other appropriate business, A full attendance is carnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW,

Chairman of Committee. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Secretaries.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59@594f. II S. Bonns at Frankfort, 97(6974.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 1361@1361.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poetry, "I shall die alone." Evhemeris. Interesting Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page Farm, Garden and Household, Letter from Enon Valley, Pa., Clippings, Amusement Directory.

cepted by the House.

CONTRIBUTIONS sent to the GAZETTE which we are unable to publish, we can not return to the writers.

Some improvement is reported in the collection of the whisky tax; that is, an increase of \$6,883,390 during the last five

THE bill to continue in office the Re publican Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia was killed in the Senate for want of a quorum. This result is well.

THERE is an audacity in Jay Gould's projects that borders upon the sublime. He now proposes, within a year, to extend the broad guage to New Orleans.

DURING the year 1868, 3,450 miles of railway were constructed in the United States, at an aggregate cost of \$193.245.-232. This makes a total of 42,272 miles of railway already in use, at a cost of \$1,853,706,041.

BILLS ARE before the Illinois Legislalature to restrict charges for passengers and freight on all railways chartered by that State. The Companies make no opposition, prefering to let the bills pass, and then contest their validity in the

WE TRUST that neither branch of the Legislature will increase its minor officers beyond the number stipulated in the law of last year. The people are justly indignant at the scandalous extravagance practised at the last session, and will not submit to a repetition of the offense.

Norming has transpired to indicate whether or not the Legislature will order a peremptory sale of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, now part and parcel of the assets of the Sinking Fund. As we judge, such sale would result in a sheer loss to the State of some millions of dollars. What the State would lose in the operation the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be certain to gain.

The Commercial approved of the pro nosed sale. We respectfully suggest that it turn the matter over again in its mind, acknowledge its mistake, and cast the weight of its influence on the right side.

IN THE legal proceedings instituted at New York between the chiefs of the different railway cliques, revelations have | cess consists in : been made as to the character of those men for truth and honesty which are absolutely appalling. Knowing each in such a manner and in s other well, they have not dared to trust conglomerate of the two substances, and

most business circles, taken in connection with the profligacy existing in Congress and State Legislatures, creates the most serious apprehensions for the future of the country.

A VERY SINGULAR PAPER WAS presented in the Senate vesterday from Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, forwarded from Germany, praying that she be pensioned by the Government. If she had made no reference to her inability to live abroad in the style becoming the widow of a President of the United States, she might have touched a deeper chord in the American heart, than her petition may reach. tual want, her demands on the charity of held only the regular working of the new it into the horse-shoe size, and tual want, her demands on the charity of held only the regular working of the new to the norse-snoe size, and wear them in their button holes, but the nation should not be suffered to pass method which, so far as the proprietors you can bend it double when cold what of sunflowers and hollyhocks? The by unheeded.

## ELLERSHAUSEN-IRON.

Cost of Production Lessened-Quality of Product Improved—The Manufacture Simplified—The Widened Range of Available Ores—The Impending Revolution in the Trade.

The heading of this article informs the reader of what we are now to write about. We do not propose any learned disquisition upon the first discovery of the adaptation of iron for man's uses, or of its exact fitness to contribute in supplying the first necessities of the race. Nor shall we need to occupy these types in dilating upon a theme already well comprehended by the intelligent reader-the inestimable value of this most precious of metals, as the basis of individual and national claims to the refined, luxurious and elevated progress of the race in this era of the world. The reader can indulge in these speculations for himself-perhaps more to his own enjoyment than anything we might say-and if he can develone any new ideas in that behalf, we congratulate him in advance, for a genius which no bushel should hide from the admiration of mankind.

Let us take a fair start, with the understanding that everybody recognizes the essential value of the simple metal, iron. to individual comfort, to National strength and prosperity-perhaps we might say to the existence of either individuals or nations. What we propose to show is briefly this, that a revolution is at hand, in the production of this metal under the forms which adapt it for human use. which will so lessen the cost of its preparation in these forms, will so improve the metallic product itself, will so enlarge the range of crude materials available for that preparation, and will so simplify the peculiar and somewhat intricate processes to which the manufacture has heretofore been confined, as to promise a radical revolution in the trade specially engaged. It is probable that the Senate amend- and to inaugurate a new era of progress, ments to the copper tariff bill will be ac- as wonderful as it is sudden, toward the satisfaction of the great primal decree that man shall live by the sweat of his brow.

The inventor. FRANCIS ELLERSHAUsky, presented himself, in September, 1868, to a firm prominent among our Pittsburgh iron-masters, and invited their attention to certain discoveries which he claimed to have made in cheapening the cost and in improving the quality of their manufacture. Messra Shornnerger BLAIR & Co., the present successors in a business which the late Dr. SHOENBER-GER was among the first to establish at this point, were fortunate in being selected by the sanguine inventor to aid him in the development of his plans. They were more fortunate still in already possessing the sound judgment, ripe experience, clear discrimination and steady nerve which combined the essential qualifications, for a careful and exhaustive

startling claims now made to them. For these claims were as new as that of egg stand upon its end; they were equally simple, and equally capable of a speedy proof. The simple experiment of the Genoese discoverer, so easy, so obvious and so conclusive, was of illimitable potency over the destinies of man. since it was a startling illustration of the simplicity of truths which were to reorganize the social constitution of the world. So the discovery for which this gentleman now asked the experimental judgment of a few iron-masters of this city, simple and obvious as it was, sig-nified the reconstruction of a vast and opulent traffic, and that a manufacture of traditional acceptation must be laid aside forever. The problem of COLUMBUS and his egg has been propounded and solved again, in another form, in our own practical city.

On several occasions hitherto, this journal has alluded to the experiments in progress at the "Juniata Works" of the above named firm. Yesterday, we reprinted, from a New York journal, an article, mainly correct in its statements, which gave some idea of the nature and results of the Ellershausen process. We had also vesterday the pleasure of witnessing, upon the inventor's invitation, the entire process, as it is now has been for some weeks successfully pursued at those iron-Works

We learn from the specification in the letters-patent that the novelty of this pro-

each other a particle, but have gone upon the assumption they were mutually dealing with scoundrels.

conglomerate of the two substances, and glow in effecting this mixture, and producing the resulting pig bloom or pig scrap, without the application of other heat than that of the fused cast iron or meaning the case may be thus dispense. neat than that of the fused cast iron or oxide, as the case may be, thus dispensing with the use of a furnace for any part of the process of mixing after the melting of the cast iron or oxide, whichever of them is used in a fused condi-

"The material thus produced may be "The material thus produced may be used in like manner asany wrought iron of similar shape, so that when raised to a welding heat, the pig bloom, manufactured as hereinbefore described, may be pressed, squeezed, hammered, rolled or worked in any of the methods em ployed in the treatment of wrought iron, and with like results, excepting that the article of wrought iron produced by our process is superior in quality to that obtained in the ordinary way."

The process was witnessed at the works yesterday by a large number of gentlemen, representing not only the press of Since the disgraceful peddling of old the city, but some of the most prominent invariably attained. The first glance clothes and pawning of jewelry on her and successful iron-masters from distant of comparison between the muck-bar part, she has not occupied high place in | points, who were present that they might | products of the new and the old process public estimation, but still she is the see and judge for themselves. Let us tells the whole story. Follow it down to widow of Lincoln, and, if really in ac- say that we saw no experiment; we be- the billet; take one at random, roll

is now their entire reliance for the manu- trade concur in saying that this imfacture of a very superior iron. The fol- provement is marked in all qualities of lowing description, reprinted from yesterday, gives a sufficiently exact idea of ter quality of the pig is seen in the still the details of the process as observed by us: better character of the product. "Blood

On the casting-floor of the smelting furnace, a cast-iron turn-table about 18 feet in diameter, is revolved on rollers by a small steam engine. Upon the outside edge of the table stand a row of castiron partitions, forming boxes, say 24 inches wide and 10 inches high, open at inches wide and 10 inches high, open at the top. Just above the circle of boxes stands a stationary, wide-mouthed spout, terminating in the tap hole of the furnace. When the furnace is tapped, the liquid iron runs down this spout and falls out of it in a thin stream into the boxes as they slowly applies and a stationary. boxes as they slowly revolve under it, depositing in each a film of iron, say one-eighth of an inch thick. But before the all of melted iron reaches the boxes it is intercepted, or rather crossed at right angles, by a thin fall of pulverized iron ore, which runs out of a wide spout from a reservoir above. These two streams of falls are of about equal volume, say one-quarter of an inch deep and twenty-four nches wide.

The thin layers of iron and ore at once chill and solidity, so that by taking out the outer partition of the boxes (which form the rim of the turn-table) they may be removed in cakes of the size of the boxes, and weighing about one hundred pounds each. These cakes or blooms are put into a reverberatory pud-dling or heating furnace, and raised to a bright yellow heat. They will not melt at this heat, but become softened so as to be easily broken up with a bar. The four blooms are formed, in the furnace, by the "rabble" of the workmen, by the "rable" of the workmen, as in ordinary belling operations, into balls. The balls are brought out, one after another, squeezed in the ordinary "squeezers" to expel the cinder and superfluous ore, and then rolled into wrought-ron bars, which are now ready for market or for further reduction into for market, or for further reduction into smaller finished forms.

It is seen that the process is a faithful exposition of the two new principles in ironmetallurgy which Mr. ELLERSHAUSEN claims to have discovered, viz: 1st, That cast-iron thoroughly intermingled with oxides will not melt: 2d. That any impurities in the mixture thus effected are all removed by heating the same again. The practical application of these principles consists in forming a conglomerate of the liquid cast-iron, as it runs from the blast-furnace, with a sufficient amount of oxide (crude ores pulverized) and subsequently heating this conglomerate to a welding-heat.

Observing the manufacture in all its stages, from the discharge of the blastfurnace into the moulds, to the bending double and treble of the horse-shoe bars cold over the anvil, we also obtained from the inventor, from gentlemen of the firm and from Mr. TATNELL, the Superintendent of the works, a variety of facts which are at the service of the public. Let us first advert to. The cost of the process. The old method

of puddling is dispensed with. The puddlers, working at the same rate find ample employment as heaters, and the increased production largely swells their earnings. Of the twelve furyet been rebuilt and enlarged; the rest will be similarly altered as fast as COLUMBUS who promised to make an possible. The old furnaces, with a poor draft and small capacity, turning out under the boiling method about 2,300 pounds to the five heats, yield now without alteration from 3,900 to 4,000 pounds for the same work. The new furnace has yielded from six heats 5,955 pounds. These facts show the capacity of the furnaces without alteration to be nearly doubled. Of the two stacks in the casting-house, but one is used for this process, no turn-table with moulds being yet provided for the other, although ordered and soon to be ready for use. The former yields 4 to 5 tons at each run every three hours, or eight runs in the twenty-four hours. The presenttable, 16 feet in diameter, is to give place to one area and increasing the total product accordingly. The moulds on the present table were filled yesterday in fifteen min-

twice as broad, more than doubling the utes from the tapping of the furnace to the knocking off of the clamps and the lifting of the pig-blooms by the workmen. No puddling being necessary, the pigblooms are transferred to the heating furnace and, as soon as the welding heat is again attained, thence to the "squeezer," from the squeezer to the muck-rolls. and so to the muck-billet. which is cut in proper lengths, reheated for the "horseshoe-bar" rolls, and so turned out finished of a quality heretofore unsurpassed. We found that the same fuel, labor and furnaces for the production of one ton of puddled iron, turn out two tuns by this process: that the iron is greatly improved in quality and uniformity; that re-workings are needless, unless for change of shape, because the "muck-bar" is found to possess all the im-

proved quality; that large masses can be made without welds, and that all of this is accomplished without any extra loss of weight. Indeed, on the latter point, we learned that while of puddled metal 100 pounds yielded only 95 pounds of iron. 100 pounds of pig, under this process yields 105 pounds, a difference gained from the crude ore. The mill-estimates, the figures being based upon 1500 tons of iron already produced, show a saving of \$15 per ton in labor alone, on horse-shoe bar. There will be large additional savings in mills which, built for this process, shall have stacks and moulding-tables side by side with the heaters, so that the transfer can be made without cost or delay, or the cooling of the pigs. Regularly heated, the best results are roses and heliotrope and p

iron used, but it is also true that the betwill tell," remarked another eminent ironmaster of this city, who is preparing his machinery to adopt this new process; the better the ores, the better the bar. But there is no ore, now used by any in the trade, no matter how inferior, which does not, as far as known, yield good iron under this process. Let us here remark that the first experiments of Mr. ELLERSHAUSEN were made in the crucible, and all scientific experience agrees that the nice results from trials with such crucibles or retorts, conducted in a republican community without the contagion spreading to other classes in a small way and with extra care, are where it should not. It is a two-edged never realized in subsequent trials of a sword, inflicting wounds alike upon the yictim and the one who holds the weapon. practical character. We have reason to believe, however, that the ELLERSHAU. san process actually promises the same success at the heating furnaces of the great mill as from the minute crucible of

his earliest investigations. Range of Ores Available. We have said enough to show that the Ellershausen process renders every variety of ore in this Commonwealth available for the economical production of good iron. It will create a demand for a vast but hitherto neglected amount of our mineral wealth. It frees our iron-masters measurably from any need for procuring ore fairly paid work.

The root of the evil is in the training. True not only offers a remunerative development for all our ores, but it will put the mill and the blast furnace together side by side, to the increased profit of both.

What the Trade say. The ELLERSHAUsen process commands an universal approbation. It has been carefully inspected here by gentlemen from probably every eading mill in the Union. Not one goes way unconvinced. The leading mills of this vicinity are preparing to adopt it, as at the Sligo works where it will soon be in the fullest operation. The remarkable simplicity of the process, and the limited cost of adapting the present style of mills for its introduction, the marked improvement in the quantity and quality of product, and the still more marked shrinkage in the total cost of making a ton of iron, coupled with the increased range of available crude material—all these considerations leave but little, if any, choice to the trade. It is evident that no concern can afford to be last, in a competition from which iaggards are bound to suffer. Those who make iron cheapest and best, will have the market. When the trade shall all have come on to the new basis, the consuming public will realize their proper proportion of the advantage. Then we shall have, with a larger and better production, more profit for the mills

and cheaper iron for the million. The Juniata Works, pioneers in this to make 20,000 tons per annum free of royalty. This right seems as fairly earned as is the success, for no small share of which the ingenious inventor has been indebted to the cordial and judicious cooperation of these iron-masters, and particularly of Mr. BLAIR, and of the Superintendent. Mr. TATNELL. The attention and labors of these gentlemen have been assiduously given to secure the final triumph which is now close at hand for the ELLERSHAUSEN IRON.

## THE LECTURE.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson at the Academy

Last Night. Miss Anna Dickinson, perhaps more than any lady prominently before the American public, deserves the proud distinction awarded brains, tact, talent and enterprise. Through merit and application, she has won her way into favor and attained a prominence in politics and literature seldom achieved by a representative of the weaker sex. Her ability as a lecturer, capacity as a talker, and power as a thinker, render her the literary phenomenon of the age, and combine to give her standing and place among the more eminent scholars and orators more eminent scholars and orators America has produced. She has ever been a favorite in these communitie her name has been revered and respect ed, and in its own strength would crowd any of our commodious halls if attached to a lecture announcement. From a knowledge of her popularity, we were not the least surprised last even-ing to find the Academy of Music thronged to its utmost capacity with an audience conspicuous for brilliancy and intelligence. Every seat was occupied in the parquette, dress circle and first gallery, by attentive listeners, and, taken altogether, the occasion was a fitting ovation to the talented lady at the ostrum.
The subject of the lecture, "A Struggle

For Life," was one full of meaning and was handled with decided ability. We need not attempt, in the limited space at our disposal, to furnish those readers who were deprived of the pleasure of par-taking in the literary feast afforded, anything more than a faint idea of the subject matter discussed. She remarked that a great deal had been said about woman's work. Some may, perhaps, in quire what need there is for further ar ment by her upon a subject which has en thoroughly discussed by the best speakers in the country. She would tell them why. It is because she is more in-terested than many of the orators. "Stop preaching and go to fighting" would be the theme of her discourse. The world belongs to those who will take it, say the affirmative; but, responds the negative, it is not for women to take such gifts. It is not a good thing for one life to do the work of another life. She did not wish to blaze in jewels and wear laces, for which she had given no equivalent. Work is the normal condition of every human being, and any one denied the privilege or the means of work withers and fades. Nay, more; the effort to do nothing is much harder than the effort to do something. Walking is a great debted to them for towing barges to and deal easier than standing still. It is not from the O'Neil works, for which the suit deal easier than standing still. It is not a good thing to release any soul from toil and responsibility. In the Malay language the word for flower and woman was the same. Men liked to pluck moss perhaps daisies and geranium biossoms.

plucked from its garden bed and transferred to the button hole to be carefully guarded and shielded from all harm; and so long as its sweet fragrance and delicate beauty lasts, all is well, but when its leaves wither and droop, and its color is gone, the hand which placked it is either placed in pride or shame over the flower to shield it from public view, or it is cast aside to be trampled under Inet so is it with woman, and every one Just so is it with woman, and every one can make the application. Better let the flower remain in its garden bed, growing stronger day by day in its conflict with the wind and rain, and shedding its fragrance upon the free air, able to take care of and maintain itself. Invalidism its above together of American Woman. is a characteristic of American women ompel the hands and brain of a man to lie idle, and he would soon fall heir to innumerable diseases, or rear a numer ous progeny of distempered fancles. A privileged class could not be maintained Miss Dickinson stated that the press and a large portion of the public had pursued her with various epithets as a mar

hater. That depended on the man. But she would advise her masculine friends never to take a wife unless pure and un never to take a wife unless pure and un-selfish love were given and returned at the same time. The shallow arrays of sophistries which the Hollands and the Todds present about woman's vocation were thoroughly riddled and ruined. Their empty logic starts with the as-sumption that only that class exist who can quietly enjoy home and expect mar-riage. Miss Dickinson showed that the question is not whether women shall leave homes to combat with the world, but whether being out, those women shall have work, choice of work, and

or rather in the want of training. True philanthropy would dictate the establishment of training schools in every home, and in every town, and in every city for the cultivation of talents developed by girls for whatever trade or pro-fession she may be adapted by nature. Society trains to look upon labor as any thing but ennobling. The professions are overcrowded with young men by the same demands of society. Make work honorable and respectable for women, and all decent work will be honorable for men. The underpay of women was condemned. It was the consequence of overcrowding the field of labor. In the majority of cases a man would prefer to labor. Boys and girls were differently taught upon the subject of work; the one learned that work was an honor; the learned that work was an honor; the other that it was a disgrace. The first named was trained to do his work as a man should do it. The girl grows to womanhood, and she has no time to acwithout preparation, and consequently without skill, unless she turns to the needle. The question might be asked why these women did not change their garrets for kitchens? They were not prepared for the life of servant girls; and even if they were they would be met with thousands of foreigners, and the misery would be but changed from one class to another.

The lecturer did not lay all the blame

at the door of man, but in earnest, im-passioned words, which thrilled to every heart, appealed to woman to be just to herself. She advised the women of America to take the matter into their own hands; to cultivate their own brains; to learn how to do their own work well and skillfully. Badly done work deserved nothing but underpay. She would not have the women make roads. and shoe horses, and plow lands, but she would send into those employments mer who were now filling positions that could be occupied by women. The doors of should be thrown wide open to women; let them enter and skilled physicians, and four-fifths of the women would prefer to pour into their ears the story of their weaknesses rather than tell them to the young men that are annually thrown upon the world from medical schools. And so it was with all the professions. Women should have free access to them. The might become ministers and lawyers and fill any pro-fession they might choose. The idea was ridicated that respectable women would be insulted in new spheres of work and

The scarifying of the Government clerks at Washington was fearful in its quiet severity. With her unsurpassable sarcasm she depicted the men who, while petitioning for twenty per cent-in-crease of their salaries, not only did not ask it for the woman clerks in the Treas ury Department, but expressly reques ted that it should not be extended to them. At the time these men were re-celving from \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year, no woman had more than \$900. These gallant creatures are mostly single men, spending their all upon their precious, beloved selves; these sixty-five brave women are, all but eight, widows of brave men who fell in battle, with children to support; and against such wo-men such men have circulated the most infamous stories, to drive them from

effect of bad training upon girls is only too apparent. Woman are strug-gling, striving and only ask of earth a grave. From want to starvation, from starvation to shame and death are the steps taken. Many painful incidents of steps taken. Many painful incidents of working women's life in cities were recited, and some things rarely presented to men and women in public were boldly and delicately urged; among these the touching story of Hester Vaughn; which has excited such a warmth of sympathy throughout the land. The lecture closed with a perora-tion of beautifully worded sentences respecting the time when justice should be done to the sex.

The lecturer was frequently interrupt-

ed with storms of applause and at the conclusion was made the recipient of a hearty expression of gratification on the part of the audience.

Elsewhere will be found the adver-

tisement of Miss Dickinson's book, "What Answer?" by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. This work is very popular. Co., Boston. This work is very popular, and is having a large sale. It is a story of thrilling interest, and deals with important questions new agitating the public mind. The numerous friends of this gifted young woman would do well to get the work and read it for themselves.

## THE COURTS. District Court-Judge Hampton.

The first case called up was that of Wm. McKee vs. George W. Dithridge. This was an action to recover on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$2,-The next case on the list was that of

the steamer Bob Connell vs. John O'Neil & Sons. Defendants are owners of coal works on the Monongahela river. The plaintiffs allege that defendants are indebted to them for towing barges to and is instituted. On trial.
On motion of Jackson Boggs, Esq., of
Kittanning, John Gilpin, of the same
place, was duly qualified and admitted

as a practicing attorney of this court.

Judge Kirkpatrick filed an opinion

an action to recover damages caused by a collision on the Ohio river, the trial of which was reported recently.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

53. Smith ys. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company.
61. Risher & Wilson vs. Bigley.

72. Dollar Savings Bank vs. Aeschel-83. Roberts vs. McGraw & Son. 86. Ott vs. Cash Insurance Company. 87. Rees vs. Morrow. 92. Trax vs. A. V. R. R. Co. et. al.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Sterrett. In the case of Charles D. Knight va. P. Scott, reported on trial Friday, the ury found for the defendant. Maffit & Old vs. John L. Knox et al. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$402 57.

O'Sullivan & Brown vs. Ellen Thomas Following is the trial list for to-day: SEPTEMBER LIST. Large vs. Chamberlain et al.

Dithridge & Son vs. Ross. 226. Same vs. Same.
156. Neal McGlade vs. the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. 157. Francis McGlade ys. Same. 128. Fleming et al. vs. Rushnell.

OCTOBER LIST.

1. Graham vs. Moffit's administrators. Remlin vs. Schmidt. Haid vs. Fisher. Riebble vs. Snyder et al. 9. Stultz vs. Staal.

Quarter Sessions-Judge Mellon. The jury in the cross suits between Michael Rvan, Jeremiah Hayley and James Sullivan on the one side, and George Bothwell, John McDonald, W. Alexander, John Gally and Jonathan Jones on the other, returned a verdict yesterday morning. Ryan, Hawley and Sullivan were found guilty of felonious assault and battery, and the other party

was acquitted.

Frank Galligle, who was indicted for misdemeanor under the Livery Stable

Act, was found guilty.

Frank Toner was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with commit-ting an assault and battery upon James Harbison. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between

the parties.

Henry Meyer was tried on an indictment charging him with perjury. The charge was preferred by R. C. Howard, who alleged that defendant swore falsely in a case, in which he was interested, in the Court of Common Pleas. Jury out. The cases on the lists of Thursday and Friday of last week undisposed of will be taken up to day. The following cases vill he taken up on

WEDNESDAY. 306. Com. vs. George Brawdy. 217. Com. vs. Michael Blackenbuicher 140. Com. vs. George Stackner. 67. Com. vs. Philip Hass. 218. Com. vs. Frederick Myers. (two cases.) 225. Com. vs. James Leaf and Hugh

Freil.
260. Com. ys. Malvina Wallace.
261. Com. ys. James Dunn.
267. Com. vs. Daniel Smith.
269. Com. vs. John Hilderbrand. 242. Com. vs. John Carson and John Shultz.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. all complaints resulting from weakness and derangement of the Kidneys, such as pains and weakness in the Back or Loins; Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinance of Urine, Stranguary, Inflammation proven this medicine to be the most uniform and in the form of sugar coated Pills, making them easy to take, and not being a purgative, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor

GEORGE A. KELLEY. Wholesale Druggist,

CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SECOND

and from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 50 cents per box.

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING! Probably two-thirds of the adult population of he United States indulge, more or less, in barom stimplants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months to 'keep out the cold.' The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less poisonous, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken warm.

Avoid these dangerous excitements. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all tavern stimulants. They paralyze the discession, congest the liver. disturb the natural section of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves. and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH
BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. ened. If the mind is ciouses, some to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great VEGETABLE TONIC AND C "BRECTIVE, which for twenty years has teen a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all the demand that was a staple medicine in the country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all the stape of the country was a staple of the country.

arts of the Western Hemisphere, It is not offered as abecarage, but as a medicina; or will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for tooholic stimulants, because its effect is too-neck, ot to ereale, a false appetite for excitants. The hampions of temperance will do well to mark his peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only afe preparation containing alcohol, that can be seed or medicinal purposes THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining thether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability. is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well at it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply or a timely remedy, but that all might be indued to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apa prehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become trre ble.
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