

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poems, "Rubiks," State Items, Miscellaneous, etc. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Senator Errett's speech on the XVII Constitutional Amendment, Amusement Directory.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87.
PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57@57 1/2.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 131 1/2 @ 131 3/4.

SENATOR ERRETT—THE XVII ARTICLE.

We print a full report of the very able argument of Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, upon the new Suffrage Article, as pronounced in the Pennsylvania Senate last Thursday. This speech is an exhaustive and convincing presentation of the affirmative, reflecting equal credit upon the head and the heart of our faithful Senator. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

The Commercial makes a distinction between politicians and statesmen. Will it tell us how statesmen, as it uses the term, are to be developed, except by experience as politicians? It seems to us that if the whole body of apprentices or learners in a trade were squelched, there would soon be no journeymen.

GENERAL NEGLEY, Representative from this District, has been honored with a position on the House Committee on Military Affairs and Revolutionary Claims. Mr. FERRIS, of the XIII District, has been placed on the Invalid Pension and Expenditure on Public Buildings Committee.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW is likely to be suspended for a period, but not wholly repealed. We have anticipated that the matter would ultimately be compromised in some such way, and find nothing to surprise us in last evening's report that this suspension is recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

ALL THE appointments for these Districts, by the President, have not yet been made. It is not known yet who will occupy the Postoffice of either city, the office of U. S. Marshal or the District Attorneyship. It is concluded that the Assessorship and Collectorship have been supplied, but who are to grace the other offices has not been developed.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES, at Harrisburg, postpone the discussion of the joint resolutions ratifying the XVII Article until Wednesday afternoon, of this week. That and each succeeding evening will be devoted to the discussion, without any effort, on the part of the majority, to bring on a vote until the opposition members have fully expressed themselves. Such seems to be the understanding which has been mutually arranged. The final vote need not, therefore, be expected for some days.

THE MURDER OF DR. DARDEN, at Warrenton, Georgia, was one of the most cold blooded and brutal exhibitions of mob violence that has of late marked Southern society. His death resulted not through any desire to help on the removal of Gen. Gilliam from the command of that military department. From every quarter of that State, the stories are all one way—that he has uniformly failed to repress outrage, or to punish offenders against the laws. Indeed, the aggrieved Unionist, whose plantation has been harried, his buildings burned, and his own life threatened and perhaps barely saved from assassin violence, has long since ceased to look for protection or justice from this man, GILLIAM.

PEOPLE who think an Indian war a trivial affair, may be astonished to discover how much money their government has expended in such hostilities. The public records officially prove that, in the past thirty-seven years, there were have cost us \$20,000,000 and more than \$700,000,000. Indeed, it is not two months since we were expending \$1,000,

000 per week, upon the operations of SHERIDAN and his officers against the savage tribes. Had all our relations with the red man been pacific, for the two years past, a sum of nearly, if not quite, \$50,000,000 could have been applied to the further reduction of our public debt.

THERE is something consoling and satisfactory in the announcement that the Indians are quietly and orderly settling on their reservations, and that the military authorities are endeavoring to have them educated in agricultural matters, to that end appointing a farmer to each band to impart the necessary information. If the Indians can be civilized so far as to make them as industrious in farm matters as they are in hunting and fishing, a new and peaceful era will dawn upon them. Would it not be well to colonize the agents who have been engaged in defrauding poor Lo out of the better portion of the appropriations set apart for him by a Government disposed to be as generous as just, and make them give up nefarious speculations for legitimate agricultural labor? The red skins, agents and traders all made honest farmers there would be no occasion in the future for costly and provoking warfare on the frontier.

THE CITY COUNCILS assemble this afternoon for the purpose of taking final action on the Paid Fire Department bill, which has occupied the attention of those bodies for several weeks. Considerable opposition to the proposed innovation has developed itself in some quarters, on the ground of retrenchment, economy and expediency, but it is stated that the main fight against the measure will be made at Harrisburg, should Councils determine to recommend its adoption. It is one of those questions which should be calmly and dispassionately discussed, and if Councils believe that the system will accomplish good and have advantages over that now in operation, local prejudices and objections should be set aside when the vote is called. If, on the other hand, they believe that an extraordinary expense will be incurred by the city in its adoption, without corresponding advantages, the strong pressure brought from outside, for the recommendation of the system, should not be permitted to have weight in the final disposition of the question. However Councils may act in the premises, the people represented will acquiesce, and satisfaction follow.

IT SEEMS to be the general impression that the Revenue appointments in the XXIII district will be conferred upon two persons whose names are received by the public with marked satisfaction. Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, at present our State Senator, is to be the Assessor, and the Collectorship is to be given to T. W. DAVIS, Esq. Each of these gentlemen have heretofore conciliated the especial good will of our Republicans, and the sincere esteem of citizens generally. They fill the true bill, being honest, faithful and capable in every business capacity. As Republicans, they were among our most efficient co-workers in securing that great triumph of last year, which enrolled the 11,000 majority of Allegheny for President Grant. Such nominations are fit to be made.

THE GROWTH of the American population has been marked for seventy years by a uniformity so regular as to enable us to predict the future with something very near to certainty. Each recurring decennial census from 1790 to 1860 shows a percentage of increase varying from 32.67 per cent, the lowest, to 88.45 per cent, the highest, the average of the seven periods being 54.47 for each ten years. Estimated upon this average, the census of 1870 will return the population of the United States at 42,332,710; in 1880, 57,968,368; in 1890, 76,876,731; in 1900, which many a manly will see, 103,205,880. Nor is it likely that the great variety of causes, foreign or domestic, which have contributed to our rapid increase of population since this century came in, will cease to be operative, or substantially be less effective before the century's close.

WOOL-GROWERS in the Western counties of Pennsylvania and the Eastern and Southern districts of Ohio, where a peculiarly desirable grade of wools has been largely grown during the past ten years, have not altogether escaped the fatal temptations of the past winter to diminish their flocks. The high cost of forage, and the low prices which have for a year ruled for their fleeces, have led to a general thinning out of the flocks, not a few farmers retiring from sheep husbandry altogether. While it is fair to presume that a fair percentage of the animals thus slaughtered were the inferior, better animals being retained, it is not to be denied that many a disgusted farmer has sent the whole of his flock to the butcher, and washed his hands altogether of so unprofitable a business. Such as have been prudent enough to retain the best of their flocks, waiting patiently for better times, may reasonably count upon a speedy reward. While the aggregate number of sheep in the country has been reduced in the year past not less than ten per cent., the half-grown fleeces have been absorbed by the current manufacturing demand, under which, to-day, the wool-market is still reported buoyant, and with the most favorable outlook for the grower. It seems clear that the June market for this year's regular clearing will open on a dimina-

ed-supply and advancing rates. Farmers who have kept their flocks up, and in a thriving condition, have reason to hope for better times than they have known for the three years preceding. To very many of them, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the year's "wool-money" will be an item of great consequence; indeed, in some districts it will be welcomed as the only solid revenue of the year.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE. In strictly rural districts the natural streams furnish most of the facilities needed for the drainage of superabundant waters and impurities prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants; while springs and wells ordinarily supply the waters required for domestic uses. But when population increases, when hamlets expand into towns, and towns into cities, that is, when commerce or manufactures took root and expand, causing large numbers of persons to concentrate in particular spots, those appliances become altogether insufficient, and recourse is necessarily had to the skill of both engineer and mechanic to provide for the deficiency.

In all considerable towns and cities the unfilling and copious supply of water is of the utmost importance. In proportion, as human beings and domestic animals are congregated within limited areas, springs and wells not only become insufficient, but are defiled. Impurities accumulate until the fluid becomes a miserable compound of animal mucous and vegetable slime, impregnating all organisms which imbibe it with disease and death. Resort must necessarily be had to creeks or rivers.

But, as intimated above, all natural water-courses are open sewers, into which the impurities of tributary regions run in their course to the sea—that vast crucible in which the most various matters are reduced to their elementary properties, and from which those properties are redistributed to the world, in precise ratio to the necessity for water-supply, and going to brooks and rivers, do the waters in those ultimate sources of replenishment become tainted for use.

Take an illustration near at hand. Starting at a point on the Ohio river three miles below this city, and coming up to the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny, and then going up the latter stream twenty miles, both banks are found to be thickly studded with large manufacturing establishments, and the residences of an industrious population. Here are iron, copper, steel, glass, leather, cotton, woolen, salt, and other factories; oil refineries, paint and distillery mills, distilleries, breweries, and what not. The debris of all these establishments, together with the regular drainage of two cities and several small boroughs, all flow into the open channels of the Allegheny and Ohio.

Out of the Allegheny, in the very thick of this mass of filth, is all the water for the two cities pumped; not water simply for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, but for cooking food and quenching thirst. The most delicate palates, as well as the roughest, have such as it. This is why we have, on many occasions, expressed the opinion that, in the line of public improvements, the procurement of reasonably pure water, and in abundant quantity, was, by large odds, of superior importance to any other, or all others, now before the Councils of the two cities.

As the Allegheny has been declaimedly adjudged to be our true source of water supply, a bill has been framed and sent to Harrisburg for enactment into a law, to prevent the drainage of refineries and other manufacturing establishments into that stream. It is not our purpose to express any opinion as to the merits or demerits of that bill—which is a subject of debate among our citizens—but to submit such general reflections, bearing upon the whole subject, as the particular circumstances suggest.

By the common law no person, corporation or municipal body has a right to defile a flowing stream. No manufacturer above the city or in it, has a right to eject the debris of his establishment into the Allegheny; nor has either of these cities a right to discharge sewers therein. The right to defile a natural water-course is no broader at common law in the one case than in the other.

It is a fact, doubtless, that water, running in a natural channel, becomes purer; but, at what distance, depends upon the amount of impurities contained in it, and the nature of the territory through which it flows. Philadelphia obtains its water from the Schuylkill. It has been observed that the volume of defilement in that river proceeding from Pottsville, Reading and other towns, and intervening manufacturing districts, extends a little lower down every year, just in proportion to the increase of population and business, so that the period can be approximately computed when the filth, instead of being eliminated from the water, will descend into the pool of the Fairmount dam. How long it will be before the filth discharged into the Allegheny and Monongahela, at this point, will reach Steubenville, Wheeling, Cincinnati and Louisville, we shall not stop to conjecture; but we apprehend, that people in the towns and cities below us on the Ohio, who draw their water from the river, already suspect at times that

they get an unpleasant and unwholesome flavor of Pittsburgh in their drink.

It does not follow, however, that all things which are nuisances at common law are readily abatable by legal proceedings. The hundreds of factory fires, which smother these cities in a pall of smoke, are all nuisances at common law, in the same sense as the chemical works above that project their residuum into the Allegheny. The enforcement of decisions already made by the Supreme Court, would put an end to both these evils. But, then, the question starts up, How far is it wise to put impediments in the way of business, either to get rid of the smoke, or to save the expense of taking the water supply from the streams above the business districts? And that, in substance, the question we do not here propose to discuss.

For centuries the sewers of London were discharged into the Thames; a stream no broader than the Monongahela. As the city grew, as its ten thousand inhabitants swelled to four millions; the Thames became no better than a cess-pool. The stench arising from it became so intolerable in mid-summer that peers and commoners were compelled to fly from the Parliament House in quest of air fit to breathe. Then came up the question of London sewerage. After a careful investigation it was determined to run a trunk-sewer along the river line, at such depths as to receive all the interesting contents, and of size sufficient to carry the sewers of the whole; this trunk-sewer to extend far below the city, to a large reservoir or receptacle, from whence the mass should be pumped into vats, and there subjected to such chemical treatment as would precipitate the solids, and leave only the deodorized water to go into the river; the solids to receive such manipulation as would convert them into manure. This scheme was executed, and with such effect as to become a source of revenue to the city, and of fertility to wide districts of territory. It was found that manuring property to the value of many millions of dollars a year, had been unwisely cast into the river, thence to float out to sea.

How long this waste, by discharging the sewers of cities into rivers, is to continue in the United States, is a question difficult to solve. But the widespread deterioration of the soil, which results from slovenly and unskillful agricultural processes, indicates that a time will come when, from the necessities of the case, a wholesome economy in fertilizers will be brought about.

Another suggestion will be found out of place. In various departments of manufacture in Europe, notable improvements have resulted from prohibiting the discharge of residuum into streams. Manufacturers have thus been forced to consider and find out if the matters they were discarding could not be put to practical account. It has happened, in repeated instances, that what had been regarded as waste, to be got rid of on any terms, has been utilized as a resource. So far, this point has not been much dealt with or thought of in this country. The general improvidence which characterizes most manual employments among us, has been almost absolute. But a period will come, in the national order of development, when this prodigality will receive correction. Whoever shall make a beginning will not only prove to be wise for himself, but a public benefactor through the force of his example.

PERSONAL SAFETY OF PUBLIC GATHERINGS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, in New York, discloses many facts of great interest to the amusement-seeking public. A list is given of seventeen places of popular resort—theatres, etc.—with the proper capacity of each, and the numbers who have actually been received at one time; it appears that in every instance from two thirds to fifty per cent. more of people were than were accommodated for. The average time for discharging the audiences was from five to eight minutes—quite long enough, with the most orderly movement from an over-crowded auditorium, for the suffocation of the last few hundreds in the flames and smoke of a tinder-box theatre. This slaughter would be fearfully increased, in ninety-nine cases of each hundred, by the inevitable panic and resulting crush in the narrow door-ways and on the steep flights of stairs which too often afford the only avenue of escape. The modern fashion of feminine attire makes the danger still greater, since three women out of four will persist in trailing long skirts over three or four steps at a time, offering always a temptation or a plague to the feet of their followers, and certain, in a calamitous event, to overthrow a rushing crowd. Let one man or woman fall upon a narrow stairway at such a moment, and the entire passage would be choked, in ten seconds, with an indistinguishable pile of struggling, suffocating humanity.

Ohio has a law, which other States might profitably adopt, requiring churches, theatres, halls and all other rooms of public resort, to be inspected by a special officer, with reference to their facilities for the speedy and safe exit of the audience, before such places shall be thrown open to the public. The statute provides suitable penalties for any evasion or other disobedience of its salutary regulations in the interests of the public safety. A similar law governs in New York, where the Superintendent has carefully enforced it—as also another wise regulation forbidding the use of stools or chairs in the aisles and passage-ways.

FACING THE MUSIC.

We place no confidence whatever in the telegraphic rumors which intimate that Postmaster General CRESSWELL finds any difficulty among our political friends in inaugurating those reforms, in his department of the public service, which the people have demanded and to which President GRANT has heartily and thoroughly pledged himself. Mr. CRESSWELL meets on the threshold—and as was to be expected—the most powerful cabals, formed among the personal friends and official dependents of certain subordinates in his department, and which are sparing no influence or exertions to secure the retention of these subordinates in office. The country is entirely convinced that this great work of reform, which it desires, will be blocked and absolutely defeated, unless the purgation of every bureau and place under government be thoroughly performed.

The President has wisely charged his Secretaries with all the responsibility, each for his own branch of the service, and we have no doubt that he has conferred to them the justly corresponding discretion in the selection and revision of their subordinates. Mr. CRESSWELL is therefore entirely right in asserting the proper prerogatives of his trust. He is quite as right in beginning this reform in the principal bureau of his department. There, if anywhere, are hidden the secret springs of departmental mismanagement and corruption, and the Postmaster General cannot and will not succeed in making his service what it should be, in justice to the country and to the administration, unless he inflexibly fight it out on the line which he has chosen. Let him adhere to that line faithfully, and he will be sustained in every quarter where a good opinion is worth having.

THE SAULT CANAL.

We heartily second the movement of the Lake Shore press, to secure the cessation by Michigan of its absolute control of this Canal to the United States. This cessation is due alike to the comity of States, and to the vast importance of a commerce which concerns, relatively, Michigan so much less than it does the entire Northern and Middle sections of the Union.

The question is said to be favorably entertained in the Michigan Legislature, where the impolicy or the injustice of its exclusive control—over a work which is essentially the only gate-way for the traffic by water of a dozen States and of tens of millions of people—begins to be wisely understood. In this connection, we quote the appropriate observations of the *Cleveland Herald*:

Michigan is now one of the least interested in the lower lake States in the construction of the Sault Canal. Ohio and Pennsylvania have more than quadruple the interest of Michigan, the iron furnaces of the two former States absorbing the greater part of the iron ore shipped down through the canal. New York is also interested, to a less extent in the present, but to at least an equal amount with the other middle States in the near future, when the grain produce of Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwestern States beyond will seek water transportation to the head of Lake Superior, and will have to pass through the Sault Canal to reach the chain of Lakes below. The New England States will also be interested, for the amount of commerce on Lake Superior, which New England capital has largely invested, will throw a vast amount of commerce on Lake Superior, and this will have to pass through the Sault Canal. There is neither right nor reason in subjecting a commerce, to which so many States are interested, to the absolute control of single States which has but a comparatively small interest in the matter, and which shows no disposition to increase the present limited facilities.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The Senate has passed what is known as the Public Credit Bill, and it will now go to the President for his signature to become a law. As finally passed it reads as follows:

As Act Relating to the Public Debt. Be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubts as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its just obligations to public creditors, and to settle and settle the law and interpretations of the law by virtue of which the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

The following section, passed with the above by the Fortieth Congress, was stricken out:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which is carried into the contract may have value thereof at the time of such sale, or rendered for such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms.

THE LATEST railway quarrel is between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Erie road. The latter demanded, to vote upon twenty thousand shares, at the annual election of Directors last week, and upon the rejection of his ballot sued out an injunction against any canvass of the votes received. Some light may be shed upon the mysterious stock transactions of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by Erie's proceedings. His complaint substantially embodies the following remarkable statement:

"That he bargained for a great number of shares of the company's stock, and paid such a sum of money as was necessary to purchase them; but, for reasons known only to the Directors of the road

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. General satisfaction is expressed at the new assignment of the department commanders. General Thomas will probably be assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific. Gen. Schofield takes Sheridan's late command in the Indian country, with headquarters at either St. Louis or Fort Leavenworth. Colonel Bates and Emis are relieved from duty in the War Department, and accompany General Schofield. General Campbell remains on duty in the War Department with Secretary Rawlins.

It is now probable that General Sheridan will not go to New Orleans, as he has been in constant service ever since the beginning of the late war, and will probably be granted leave of absence for some time, at his own request. He said yesterday that he did not desire to go to New Orleans. It is believed in military circles that General Howard will be sent to the command of the Fifth District at New Orleans, since Sheridan does not care about assuming his old command.

SENATE CAUCUS.

The caucus of Republican Senators yesterday nominated for Public Printer G. W. Clapp, of the Buffalo Express. For Sergeant-at-Arms, ex-Congressman John R. French, of North Carolina. For Chief Executive Clerk, J. M. Morris, of Connecticut. All the other officers nominated for re-election. The defeat of DeForest and Brown was hardly unexpected by them, being the result of a combination between the Southern Senators who supported Mr. French and the friends of Mr. Clapp. Repeated attempts have been made to oust Brown, but he has always been successful in retaining his position.

TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported back the House bill repealing the Tenure of Office Act, with a substantial amendment suspending its operations until the next session of Congress. There were some conflicting opinions as to what should be done, and the subject was likely to provoke such a protracted debate in the Senate, that the Committee, who concurred unanimously that the President ought not to be hampered at this time, decided to report in favor of suspending the law, and leaving the question of repeal or modification to be settled next session.

POINTS OF ORDER.

The appointments of Collector and Assessor for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania have been decided upon by President Grant, and will be made within a few days.

The report that General Negley and Senator Cameron and Scott could not agree as to who should receive the appointments, and that in consequence no harmony existed between them, proves to be incorrect. They have co-operated throughout and agreed as to the dates.

The contest for Assessorship between Russell Errett and F. C. Negley has been satisfactorily settled, and the former will receive the appointment. T. W. Davis will receive the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue, having been agreed upon by General Negley, Senators Cameron and Scott. There is nothing definite in regard to the other appointments.

BE CAREFUL.

At no season of the year is the above injunction of more weight than now. The change of temperature has been so sudden from warm to extreme cold, that the human constitution, like everything else in nature, feels the shock, and gives way to its impressions. Thousands of people who lie down at night, unconscious as it were, of any ailment, wake up next morning with sore throats, colds, coughs, and influenza, and symptoms are heeded, are apt to involve the lungs or some other of the vital organs in deep seated and incurable disease. It is a fact well known to all our readers as to ourselves, that an infallible cure for most of these ailments may be procured in DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, the Doctor's new store would not be too small to meet the exigencies required of it in the manufacture of this valuable medicine. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is without doubt a valuable desideratum in the cure of disease, and well known to thousands of people who have been relieved by its health-giving power. If the proper estimate were placed on human life and health, those who neglect coughs and colds would be fewer in number. Dr. Keyser would in no case, of a serious character, advise the dispensing with a doctor, but on many hundreds are there who, in the beginning of a disease, could be cured before a doctor could be reached. It is in these cases, as well as others of a more serious nature, that the lung cure comes to our aid and dispenses health and comfort, which otherwise would never be obtained. It is a handful of roots and herbs aromatically prepared, which is often the precursor of healing sleep, which is often the result of a cold, and it is often applied for relief if he knew where to obtain it, and that it can be promptly procured in Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is no longer a doubtful problem. Let not the March winds make dangerous inroads upon your health, with a few drops of this syrup, you can fortify your system as well as drive out of it the most noxious miasms which undermine its strength and render it extremely susceptible.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, 107 LIBERTY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM OLD St. Charles, NEW YORK STREET.

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE FOR THE CURE OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES AND LUNG EXAMINATIONS, NO. 130 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION.

All other temporary ailments are comparatively worthless. The digestive ailments, which have tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believe his complaint to be incurable, would give him his former state to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half of *Our Course* to success.

Perhaps HUSTON'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Postulantly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, it is his own fault. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Still one of them can give him pleasure. His own irritation, obstinacy is his bane.

The masses, happily for themselves, are less afflicted with such ailments, and a golden mean between the two, which is to be found in HUSTON'S STOMACH BITTERS. Why do you not give it a fair trial, and have found relief when all other means, attended with much expense, have failed to produce the desired result?

Strike, and you are cured. It is a fact which the ignorant masses were assailing when HUSTON'S STOMACH BITTERS was introduced, and the experience of the millions who have tried it, who are its victims, and who are its benefactors, are its best recommendation. It is a fact which is well known to all the intelligent men in every part of the world, who are the people at large, and who are