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MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE - Second page : Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Interesting Miscellany of Spicy Reading Matter, Amusement Directory.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54@541f. Gold closed in New York on Saturday

nt 131@131}. HUNTINGDON COUNTY adopts the "Crawford county system" for its Republican nominations hereafter.

THE Lake Shore line of railway from Buffalo to Toledo has been entirely consolidated, by an almost unanimous vote of the stockholders of each of the two companies.

By the premature explosion, at Church Run, on the 18th, of a torpedo charged with a new fulminating composition, the inventor, Colonel DAVIDSON, and three other men, were killed.

THIRTEEN STATES have ratified the XVth Article, Arkansas and Massachusetts being the latest accessions to its support. The Legislature of Georgia, after a painfully uncertain experience, voting sometimes one way and sometimes the other, adjourns finally without a ratification-which, as events may prove, was creditable neither to their prudence nor to their patriotism.

Congress is the local Legislature for the District of Columbia. As such it has properly obliterated all the distinctions as to civil rights heretofore existing between the white and black citizens of the District. The "Equal-rights" bill for that purpose, twice passed by the XLth Congress and as often vetoed by Mr. Johnson, has been re-enacted, signed by the President and is now a law.

THE Senate bill, to qualify parties in tions, awaits the action of the House, at Harrisburg. A similar law in Ohio has been found to promote the ends of justice. While the experience of the profession has encountered no mischief from the new rule, which, in a majority of the litigations, adds nothing to the body of reliable testimony, yet in a limited class of cases it has materially aided in the exposition of the truth.

ONE BRANCH of the Delaware legislature has passed resolutions summoning a convention, for the first Wednesday in May, of delegates from that State, from nine counties of Maryland and two counties of Virginia,—thus comprehending the entire Peninsula East of Chesapeake Bay,-to advise upon the question of uniting the Peninsula under one State government. The concurrence of the other branch is promised, and this will fairly inaugurate a movement of the greatest importance for the populations concerned. The consent of each State and of Congress will be required before the project can be consummated.

THE investigation which the country desires, in the matter of the alleged Paraguayan outrages upon American citizens, has been ordered by the House, upon the request of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A thorough enquiry may vindicate the Admiral on that station from certian serious charges, and will clear the reputation of one of our diplomatists-either of WASHBURNE, or of his successor, General McManon-at the expense of the other. American citizens have been violently outraged and even put to death by a petty despot, and the people desire to know whether any, and which, of our officials have come short of their duty.

THE PRESIDENT WAS advised. on Saturday, of the wishes of the Republican delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania, touching the official patronage of the Government within this Commonwealth. Our readers already know the terms of the understanding upon which Members have agreed among themselves. The interview with the President was altogether satisfactory, General GRANT assuring them that their wishes would have such consideration as might be compatible with the paramount public interests. There is no reason to apprehend, therefore, any disturbance of the principles which have heretofore recognized the responsibility of each Member for his own district, ensuring therein a general pub-

House very properly followed. The same bill, without the obnoxious amendment, has again been passed by the present House, after a debate, on Friday, in which the same imputations found exvigorous English employed by Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, is the more worthy of attention, since that member enjoys the well-earned confidence of the House and the just regard of every citizen who knows his integrity and capacity. If the few Senators to whom a common suspicion turns are really discreet, they will not provoke the issue which the House is vidently ready to make.

Since the House has voted, after a discussion upon the merits of the question which the opposition are said to have brought prematurely forward, to give the representation of the Westmoreland district to Mr. Covode, pending the prosecution of an investigation, we are informed, by Washington despatches, that he will not contest the case upon its merits, but will abandon it." Evidently, that gentleman concurs in the confession made by our neighbors of the Post, that 'this is about as unblushing a case of people." Instead of blushing, however, Mr. FOSTER apparently prefers to decline the investigation to which he has been invited. Such of his would be constituents ventilation. Unconditional surrenders have been made quite fashionable since the mode was first introduced at Donelson by that eminent Democrat, General BUCKNER, who, like Westmoreland's Congressman of a week, saw nothing to pe gained under the proposition to move apon his works. Post, copy!

THE DEBATE on the Tenure-of-Office aw still continues in the Senate, We quote elsewhere the latest Washington gossip on this subject. The final vote, which was looked for on Saturday, has been deferred, and may be taken to-day, at any rate before the close of the week. A count of the Senators is thought to show a majority in favor of a suspension. but not of an absolute repeal of the law. If this anticipation be sustained by the ultimate vote, the suspending bill will go back to the House, and then to a Conference Committee. Reaching that point, it seems safe to predict that neither branch will readily yield its position to the other, but that the House must either concede the point, compromising upon the suspension as proposed by the Senate, or that the present law will continue to stand undisturbed. A vote of the Senate for suspension only will be likely, however, to prolong the contest, so far as to transfer the office-seeking pressure directly upon the Representatives, who will find it difficult to resist the urgent personal appeals of their interested constituents. If the latter cannot secure a repeal, they will be likely to grasp at the urge this upon their friends in the House.

SENATOR SCOTT

The concurring testimony of Senators, of the press-correspondents and of the crowded audience who listened to the speech of the new Senator from Pennsylvania, on Friday, upon the question of repealing or suspending the Tenureof-Office Act, was highly flattering to Mr. Scorr. The speech was his maiden effort, and it won for his ability, candor and just perceptions of Senatorial duty the highest encomiums on all sides, none being more cordial in their congratulations than were those Senators who held to another view of the question under discussion. And the people of this Commonwealth have reason to felicitate themselves upon its representation by two statesmen who, however they may may differ on particular questions, are an unit in upholding the influence, the dignity, and the Republican faith of the Keystone

AN UNFORTUNATE STEP. The Senate of Georgia consists of fortyteen. This minority represented the

and national interest? question an element as pernicious as it that "he was not at liberty to say," be strange if they do not hereafter look in | in misleading the public mind. lic satisfaction.

Senarous in the "Indian ring" were so broadly accused of corrupt motives, in their successful efforts to amend the Intheir successful efforts to am

in the interests of public plunder, and tion must stand or fall, in Congress or would be wisely and not prematurely ex. therefore, idle to talk of no opportunities these imputations were so universally among loyal people, simply upon the ercised, for it is well known that General being offered woman to obtain a livelicredited, that the defeat of the bill in the meritorious principles involved in it, and GRANT is at present disinclined to extend | hood, or of the gross injustice of the altogether without the hearty impulse and to these movements any official favor, in world in awarding her poor pay for her the direct point which have hitherto derogation of treaty engagements, or of the marked the Federal legislation. No longer | judgment of the great body of the Ameridisposed to help those who will not help can people. But the resolution would the duty of educating girls, and not upon themselves when they can, Congress need | be itself premature, since no reliable adpression in the plainest language. The look for the future only to those considerations which belong to an elevated and adoption now by the House could only disinterested public policy.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY AND

We learn from the new Secretary of the Treasury that its condition is quite satisfactory; that he has a large sum of gold on hand; that the receipts from Customs, for the current year, promise to reach \$190,000,000, and perhaps \$200,-000,000, a sum not only some twenty or thirty millions in excess of the estimates. but also larger than before known in the history of the Government; that the internal revenue bids fair to reach \$150. 000.000, or even more, quite making good the largest anticipations from that source; that the harmony with which Conhis opponent, Hon. H. D. Foster, "says gress and the Executive departments are moving together in the retrenchment of all avoidable expenditures, taken in connection with the large revenue-receipts, leaves no doubt of his ability to apply a large sum to the fraud as was ever perpetrated upon a free | reduction of the public debt; that he will sell gold only when the public exigencies require it, and always in the most public manner, that the existing legislation does afford to him ample authority for the apas are familiar with the facts will applaud | plication of surplus funds to the purchase his discretion in declining to assist in their | and retirement of public bonds; that this process can be pursued without any pernicious effects upon the money-markets; and, in fine, that no additional legislation is needed to enable him to conduct all the affairs of the Treasury for the general benefit of the people.

The passage of the Public Credit billdeclaring the pledge of the nation for amounted to ten millions of dollars, all English and Continental capital.

While every department of our domes- for her services than have men. tic business begins to feel the good effect | It is not surprising that the skilled pudfidence is equally entertained on the other only attainable approximation to it, and we may safely count upon such a marked that it is the quality, the brain and expebody to devise and adopt further measthe reduction of interest upon the bonds. CONGRESSIONAL FILIBUSTERING.

fairs in San Domingo and Cuba, other one members, of whom twenty-seven are covered every point important to just to themselves or their customers did nominally Republicans. Yet, upon the be considered, and were sup- they pay more for the services they buy proposition to reconsider the indefinite ported by the clearly expressed consent than the fair market value of the same.

vices are yet at hand to justify it, and its are fitted for places in the trades and proawaken a general suspicion that the West Indian movement is but another name for some sort of a Congressional job. And whether it be a job, or merely an honest but indiscreet ebullition of American sympathy, the Senate may be relied upon to smother the resolution, as it did a

similar one at the preceeding session. When the people of San Domingo, through their recognized authorities, shall make formal, specific and detailed proposals for annexation, and when the insurgents in Cuba shall have established properly their rights as belligerents-with some reasonable prospect that they can maintain the independence at which they aim, and that the annexation which they profess to desire would not involve the Republic in a Spanish war-it will then be time to consider such resolutions as General Banks and his coadjutors now irge upon the acceptance of Congress. That period of time now seems very remote-and the more patiently we may wait for it, the greater the likelihood for that ultimate expansion of the Republican boundaries which, under just conditions, will secure the general approbation of our enlightened people.

WOMEN AND WORK.

No question has been more frequently discussed than that arising from the difficulty experienced by women in earning a livelihood when thrown upon the world to gain a subsistence or perchance to pro- universal education as one of the greatest vide for the support of helpless others. The broad difference between the wages paid to men and those begrudgingly bethe coin-payment of all the nation's obli- stowed upon women has been often cited gations, except when another mode of as evidence of injustice and oppression, payment has been expressly provided,— and the abuse heaped upon employers us has been attended with the most gratifying ing such discrimination has been beyond results to our financial reputation. The all measure of reason. Writing and talk. ficiency in that amount there might be economical policy of the new Administ ing for a whole century of years can never after the voluntary contributions are tration contributes powerfully to the accomplish any reform in the matter or gathered, could be made up by the Legisame end. Our five-twenty bonds have elevate the weaker sex to the plane of lature. Is our suggestion practical? gone up to 84 in the English market, equality with men in the amount Can it be acted upon? equal to 92 in American coin; the British of wages obtained, provided no onsols, a favorite investment all over the practical method of reform be adopworld, stand at only 93. We hear that the ted. All labor, like commodities, finds sale of our bonds, at the close of last week, market value just in proportion in the American markets, and for foreign to the supply and demand for the same. account, has been enormous: the trans- Educate women to perform a certain actions of Thursday alone, in New York, class of work in which there is a scarcity of workmen and a large demand for the to go abroad as the investment of solid products, and she will have no more difficulty in obtaining remunerative prices

which double side of the Atlantic. Nor is there any nary hand, whose work perhaps is much reason to fear any interruption in the more arduous, wearing and exhaustive. continuance and steady increase of this | No clamor is raised about the injustice of sentiment. On the contrary, if the coun. the wide discrepancy in wages in his try should be blessed with ample harvests, case, inasmuch as all recognize the fact advance in public and private prosperity | rience put in the labor, that commands the that, when Congress shall meet next De. higher prices. Hundreds and thousands cember, there will be no questions as to of men who never saw the interior of a the National ability to meet all its obliga- rolling mill or factory could perform the tions. It will then be practicable for that | drudgery of the rough hands as well as those who have had years of experience ures for the consolidation of our debt, and in that direction; but there are few possessed with that large training and education acquired by experience which would render them capable of discharging the The State Department advises Congress | work falling to those engaged in the highthat it has no information, relative to af- er departments of labor. It is the capacity to do, not the amount done, which than what has already been given to the regulates the prices paid for labor next to public. And what the public already the unalterable law of supply and demand. knows is meagre enough. This an. Hitherto women have depended almost nouncement cannot but disappoint many entirely on the needle for support. They people, who have indulged the hope that have not been educated to occupy the the pertinacity with which General higher positions in the ranks of work-Banks has kept the annexation movement men. A whole army of women follow before Congress, might be explained and in the same path, perform similar work, ustified by ample facts officially in the and employers are compelled to take adpossession of the Government. We were vantage of the over supply of the market prepared to hear that formal propositions | and pay what the unthinking philanthrophad been made by the Dominican author- ic world style starving, prices. For the ities and by the leaders of the Cuban re- seeming injustice of poor wages those volt; that the detailed overtures for who go into the market to purchase labor the annexation of those islands are not responsible. They would not be

postponement of the XVth Article, eight of those populations; that the exposure of | Women are capable of performing a of these Republicans absented themselves, our archives would astonish the country | variety of work if properly educated and and eleven, others voted against the mo- with such an array of diplomacy and of trained, and if, like men, they master any tion, which was lost by twenty to thir- fact, as to show that General BANKS had, branch of the lighter, mechanics, their throughout, been sustained by a situation | compensation must rate equal with that moderate sentiment of both parties, but in full accordance with the expansive pro- paid the stronger sex. Lately many the extremists of each party united to out pagandism of his resolutions. We must women have been introduced into the number them in the negative. Had the confess that we have now to share in the profession of telegraphy, and the experi-Senate voted for ratification, the same general disappointment. It seems that ment has been attended with the most policy would doubtless have controlled the Chairman of the House Committee on flattering results. They prove peculiarly the House, and Georgia would have pre- Foreign Affairs knew no more than did fitted for the work, and, discharging their sented herself in an attitude fruitful of the the country, and that the State Depart- duties equally well as men who premost beneficial results for all her political ment was no wiser. That significant viously monopolized the places, receive evasion with which General Banks, at the same compensation. True, they are By the grave mistake to which they the late session, met the direct enquiry unfitted for the demoralizing and health have committed themselves, the Repub- whether the government had any infor- breaking night duties peculiar to the city licans of Georgia have contributed to this mation not yet made public, replying telegraph offices, yet for the lighter day service they are in every respect equal question an element as pernicious as it that the was not at merry to say, was altogether needless. At a single seems to have been only a bit of parlia- to the men. Watchmaking, gold work- est-bearing obligations, except in cases to have been only a bit of parlia- ing. tinning, paper box making, where the law authorizing the issue of of loyal patriotism at the North. It will bug. He will be less successful hereafter marble cutting, manufacturing of delicate machinery, wood carving, sign money, or in other currency than gold vain for that moral support from other In view of the very limited extent of painting, type setting, clerking, book and silver; but none of the said interest. quarters of the Union, which, we can as our reliable information from either of keeping, copying, editing, and hun. guarters of the Union, which, we can asour remains intological filled by man who will be redeemed or paid before maturity, unsure them, has been exercised in their those West Indian islands, it would be dreds of other vocations in busy less at such time United States notes shall behalf, during the three years past, with a potency of influence far beyond that of sent, the adoption of any resolution look-

work. The responsibility should be charged on those upon whom devolves business men and merchants. If they fessions they can demand and receive the same remuneration for their work as men, and until they are so fitted will be compelled to eke out a miserable subsistence. on beggarly poor wages.

A SUGGESTION.

Some time since the members of Con-

gress from Pennsylvania presented a pe-

tition to the State Legislature asking an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of erecting a colossal bronze statue of the lamented THAD: STEVENS on the National Lincoln Monument. While we earnestly hope that the Assembly will generously respond to the request, and thus do honor to the entire people of the Commonwealth in honoring one of the most illustrious statesmen she has ever contained, still we have a suggestion to make. In the State there are, according to the last annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, 800,-515 pupils obtaining education to fit them for active life and make them useful members of society. Would it not be a grateful and pleasing act that a dime volunteer subscription list should be started among the pupils, and the better portion of the desired amount be thus raised as a tribute to the Old Commoner, who was the Father of the School system of Pennsylvania? From pupils now in attendance, aided by those who have received education in the Common schools and others who prize, admire and cherish the system of free and blessings of our government, there could be raised nearly the entire amount necessary to accomplish the purpose with but trifling exertions on the part of those taking the matter in charge. Twelve thousand dollars, we believe, is the outside sum required, and whatever de-

Washington Items. The President stated to-day, to a New York member of Congress that he intended to appoint Moses H. Grinnell Collector of the Port of New York.

The New Hampshire Congress delegation united in recommending ex-Gov. Harriman for the position of Consul General at London.

The appointment of Henry D. Moore. as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. of last November's election, we have dier in the rolling mill exacts and receives gives very general satisfaction, and is these gratifying proofs that the same con- from his employers wages for his labor spoken of in the highest terms. Senator cause Mr. Moore is beyond the control of any faction. Senator Scott, of the same State, warmly indorses the appointment. A telegram from Ogden, on the Union reports 1,646 miles of track down, and the construction corps laying about two miles per day. One day last week about four miles were laid.

The connection will be made by the last of April or early in May.

There is an evident feeling of restless ness in the Senate, growing out of what a few call Grant's dictation in the matter of the Tenure-of-Office law. The proposition to repeal the law is weaker than it was a week ago. Several gentlemen then counted on to vote for the repeal are for nothing more than suspension, and one or two are against either repeal or sus-pension, but for some modification. Senator Scott's speech for suspension and against repeal was one of the finest yet made in the discussion and that of Schurz attracted close attention from a growded

The prospect for an early adjournment looks worse than ever this evening. Business multiplies, and if Congress remains three weeks longer it may stay three months. The House is restive, but the Senate pours out a flood of arguments and takes the altuation as if it liked it. Alex. McClure, of Pennsylvania, had another long interview with the President and came away satisfied this time. Mc-Clure is pleased with Moore's appoint-

ment, perhaps principally because Cam-There is a strong lobby here pushing for a recognition of the Cuban independ. ence by Congress. Many Senators and Representatives are said to be for the immediate recognition, but the cautious and thoughtful oppose it. Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden. Dawes, Schenck and such membersare against all hasty action, and the administration agrees with them. President's sympathies are enlisted for

Public Credit-Equal Rights. The following is the full text of the new public-credit bill as signed by the

remature recognition.

President: Be it enacted, elc., That in order to renove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligaons to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemaly pledged to payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United-States not bearing interest, known as such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, un-

practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin JAMES G. BLAINE.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and reident of the Senate.

U. S. GRANT. March 18, 1869.

The bill for the further security of

equal rights in the District of Columbia is a law, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector of such District, or of elther of the cities, to hold any office, or to be elected and serve as a juror, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and it shall be inlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce such limitation after the passage of this act.

The Tenure-of-Office Question. Washington dispatches say: Scott, Schurz, Sprague, Nye, Corbett and Bay-ard made speeches, that of Schurz being, perhaps, considering its brevity, the ablest yet delivered. It created general comment, not only for its choice lan-

guage, but for the eloquent manner of its The argument was especially effective. His remark, that he could not believe that Grant would endeavor to force the Senate to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act by refusing to make removals, created a profound impression. There is considerable anxiety felt among Republicans lest the Senate should unconditionally reeal the act, and the disposition increases

to make a strong stand in this matter against executive influence. Mr. Scott's speech was worthy of the interest manifested by his hearers, even if it had been the effort of an older mem-ber, for it was replete with pointed argument, and at times remarkable for the brilliancy of its rhetoric. The Senator made a marked impression by his review of the President's power of removal. All interest at the White House and departments, as well as at the Capitol.

centres on the question. The prospects of the repeal have grown dimmer and dimmer for some days.

Senstor Morton stated distinctly in the Senate that the President will not make nominations, except to fill vacancies, while the act remains, not even while the Senate is in session. That appears to be his interpretation of the law. The office seekers say so, and they must know. And further, these men, now that nothing is being done at the White House, swarm around the Senate chamber, urging the repeal of the act. They care nothing for the principles involved, but clamor for repeal, that the appointments to office may begin. It is

An English Court has had to decide what a velocipede is. A gentleman crossed a toll-bridge mounted upon a bicycle, and was stopped at the toll-house. The collector examined the machine, and then pored over his list of rates, but could not find anything relating to such a ve-hicle. At last he decided that it must be a wheelbarrow, and required the rider to pay two-pence toll. The latter was inignant, and brought a suit against the toll collector.

EXAMINE BEFORE CONDEMNING

stonishing that this tremendous outside

pressure has not had more effect on the

One of the most important considerations to those who wish to live happly, is that of human health; a fact well known and deeply deplored by all who have lost or had it impaired. We know well enough that the thousands of comguile the public and enrich themselves. It therefore becomes those who do not wish to be im-posed upon, to examine the proof of the effeacy of a medicine, before trusting to its merits, or tampering with their health. DR. KEYSER'S tampering with their health. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, in the class of diseases for which he recommends it, is without a peer or a rival. It stands among blood purifying and al-terative medicine, as the Alps among mountains, overtopping them. The rich vegetable juices of which it is composed are sure to renew the blood and re-invigorate the frame of man. We wish it understood, however, that we speak solely of chronic diseases—and those which have their origin in a deprayed and cachectic state of the origin in a deprayed and cachectic state of the system. We would much rather that not one bot-tle of this great Blood Searcher should ever be sold, than it should not do good; and in every case to which it is suited, it will do good. There have some slight indisposition or aliment inconuse of less than a bittle of Dr, Keyser's Blood Searcher. Especially is this true at this season of the year, when the powers of life, like the changes of the sea spring to summer. The dollar that you expend to buy it will be regarded as of little consequence ergy and elasticity of health which it will be sore to impart. And besides, the tone which it gives is lasting and real, wholly unlike the flery and spasmodic glow imparted by most a coholic stimulants; for whilst these corrode and depress the system when their stimulating, effects have pasted off, that invigorates the stomach, renews its vital powers, heals its irritated coats, and enables it to concoct and convert into chyle the food which is received into it for that end. No one can over-estimate the value to health of a single bottle of Dr. K. yser's Blood Searcher at this season of the year. It will make life and health to bloom under its induence like the genial rays of the sun invigorates and starts into the whole field of Nature. SOLD BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE BOTTLE, AT the revolutionists, but he does not favor THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET. DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTING OFFICE FOR ALT CHRÖNIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic milliofaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his forume to be freed from the horrors of indiges to., and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he stoould.

Perhaps HOTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such anofferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no fatth in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, so much the sorres for Mr. His increduility dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxifes which went for no purchage are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstancy is his bane. pleasure. His own irrational obsidacy is his sine.

The masses, happily for themselves, are less skeptica. There is such a thing as bigoted unbelief, as well as bigoted creduit. y. and a golden who are gifted with common sense adopt and recommend HOSTRTIGH'S HITTER'S MY dobletes and HOSTRTIGH'S HITTER'S HITTER'S which are gifted with common sense adopt and recommend HOSTRTIGH'S HITTER'S MY dobletes approve this fa nous anti-dyspeptic and auti-dice to give it a fair trial, and ave found that dice to give it a fair trial, and ave found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachies when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachies failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Homan saget when his suprant excellence were assailing him. been queed of thites ways the man who has